

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.

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NO. 34.

After the Debauch.

Asleep by the wayside! the night hath been long,
Vile was revel, yet viler the song,
Do not disturb her,—poor wail of the dust:—
Christ! that her sleep were the sleep of the just.

Oh, it is sorrowful! she is not old,—
Yet, is the silver curling the gold!
Where, in their purity, lilies have shone,
Sin, with its shadow, hath marked her own.

Haste—not the waking!—too soon it will come;
Hail! she is dreaming of childhood and home,—
The woods and the meadows,—of brooklets
and flowers,—
Ghosts of the vanished, but innocent hours!

'Mother' she whispers: Oh, God! that the
name
Might burn on the lips of the daughter of
shame
Till the soul, that is shrined in its temple
within,
Should purge to its depths from the burden of
sin.

Asleep by the wayside! Thou soul of the world,
Take up the stone, if thou wilt, to be hurled;—
Yet, under the law of the pure Nazarene,—
First let the hand that would hurl it be clean.

Asleep by the wayside! Oh daughter of shame,
Who but thy Maker shall measure the blame?
Boiled, and bestained by the shadows of night,
Once were thy garments as pure as the light.

Proud of thine honor, and proud of thy birth:
Pride of the heart that enrobed the hearth:
Fashion bent to thee, and thought thee divine:
Wealth was thy portion, and beauty was thine.

Prone, by the wayside, in equal and dirt:
Fashion sweeps by, with a gathering skirt,
And a shudder of fright—lest it see, by the way,
Itself, but too plain in this mirror of clay.

Oh, but the skies must be weary and sick
Of our hollowest words, when of justice we
speak!
Since ever it is that our lashes are swung
At the back of the victim, and not at the wrong.

Despised by the wayside the harlot is found,
While the maker of harlots is fettered and
crowned
By the hand of the mothers who nurture the
flame
That fills up the ranks of the daughters of
shame!

The roses are fading; the lilies have come;
The eyelids are sealing; the thin lips are dumb;
Only one word—'tis of him that betrayed;
And dead by the wayside the harlot is laid.

Dead by the wayside! the night will be long!
Wake her ye cannot with revel or song;
Bear a hand tenderly—take her away,
None but her Maker shall judge her to-day.

Set the white headstone, yet spare her the name,
Chisel no word that shall tell of the shame!
Finger of charity, write on the stone
'She was but human,'—and leave her alone.

A HEAVY BURDEN.

'Rather a heavy burden, isn't it my
boy?'

Clarence Spencer, to whom the words
had been addressed, turned from the
ledger, and looked toward the speaker.
Clarence was a young man—not more
than 25—and he was bookkeeper to Sol-
omon Wardle, a pleasant-faced, keen-
eyed man of 50, who had spoken.

'A heavy burden, isn't it?' the mer-
chant repeated.

And still the young man was silent.
His looks indicated that he did not com-
prehend. He had been for some time
bending over the ledger, with his
thoughts far away; and that his
thoughts were not pleasant ones, was
evident enough from the gloom on his
handsome face.

'My dear boy, the burden is not only
heavy now, but it will grow heavier and
heavier the longer you carry it.'

'Mr. Wardle, I do not comprehend
you.'

'Ah, Clarence?'

'I certainly do not.'

'Didn't I call at your house for you
this morning?'

Clarence nodded assent.

'And didn't I see and hear enough to
reveal to me the burden you took with
you when you left? You must remem-
ber, my boy, that I am older than you
are, and that I have been through the
mill. You find your burden heavy, and
I've no doubt that Sarah's heart is as
heavily laden as your own.'

And then Clarence Spencer under-
stood; and the morning's scene was
present with him, as it had been present
with him since leaving home. On that
morning he had a dispute with his wife.
It had occurred at the breakfast table.
There is no need of reproducing the
scene. Suffice it to say it had come of a
mere nothing, and had grown a cause of
anger. The first had been a look and
tone; then a flash of impatience; then a
raising of the voice; then another look;
the voice grew higher; the reason was
unbending; passion gained way and the
twin lost sight of the warm, enduring
love that lay smitten and aching down
deep in their hearts, and felt for the
time only the passing tornado. And
Clarence remembered that Mr. Wardle
had entered the house and caught sight
of the storm.

And Clarence Spencer thought of one

thing more; he thought how miserable
he had been all the morning; and he
knew not how long his burden of unhap-
piness was to be borne.

'Honestly, Clarence, isn't it a heavy
and thankless burden?'

The bookkeeper knew that his em-
ployer was his friend and that he was a
true-hearted Christian man; and, after
a pause, he answered, 'Yes, Mr. Wardle,
it is a heavy burden.'

'My boy, I am going to venture upon
a bit of fatherly counsel. I hope I shall
not offend.'

'Not at all,' said Clarence. He winced
a little, as though the probing gave him
a new pain.

'In the first place,' pursued the old
man, with a quiver of emotion in his
voice, 'you love your wife?'

'Love her? Yes, passionately.'

'And do you think she loves you in
return?'

'I don't think anything about it—I
know!'

'You know she loves you?'

'Yes.'

'Then you must admit that the trouble
of this morning came from no ill-feeling
at heart?'

'Of course not.'

'It was but a surface-squall, for which
you, at least, are very sorry?'

'A moment's hesitation, and then—
'Yes, yes; I am heartily sorry.'

'Now mark me, Clarence, and answer
honestly: Don't you think your wife is
as sorry as you are?'

'I can not doubt it.'

'And don't you think she is suffering
all this time?'

'Yes.'

'Very well. Let that pass. You know
she is bearing part of the burden?'

'Yes, I know that.'

'And now, my boy, do you com-
prehend where the heaviest part of the bur-
den is lodged?'

Clarence looked upon his interlocutor
wonderingly.

'If the storm had all blown over, and
you knew that the sun would shine
when you next entered your home, you
would not feel so unhappy?'

Clarence assented.

'But,' continued Mr. Wardle, 'you
fear that there will be gloom in your
home when you return?'

The young man bowed his head as he
replied in the affirmative.

'Because,' the merchant added, 'with
a touch of parental sternness in his
tone, you are resolved to carry it there!'

Clarence looked up in surprise.

'I—I carry it?'

'Ay; you have the burden in your
heart, and you mean to carry it home.
Remember, my boy, I have been there
and know all about it. I have been very
foolish in my lifetime, and I have suf-
fered, until I discovered my folly, and
then I resolved that I would suffer no
more. Upon looking the matter squarely
and honestly in the face, I found that
the burdens which had so galled me had
been self-imposed. Of course such
burdens can be thrown off. Now you
have resolved you will go to dinner
with a heavy heart and a dark face. You
have no hope that your wife will meet
you with a smile. And why? Because
you know that she has no particular
cause for smiling. You know that her
heart is burdened with the affliction
which gives you so much unrest. And
you are fully assured that you are to
find your home shrouded in gloom. And
furthermore, you don't know when that
gloom will depart and when the blessed
sunshine of love will burst in again.
And why don't you know? Because it
is not in your heart to sweep the cold
away. You say to yourself, 'I can
bear it as long as she can! 'Am I not
right?'

Clarence did not answer in words.

'I know I am right,' pursued the mer-
chant; 'and very likely your wife is say-
ing to herself the same thing. So
Clarence, you see it does not rest upon
the willingness to forgive, but on the
inability to bear the burden. By-and-
bye it will happen, as it has happened
before, that one of the twain will sur-
render from exhaustion; and it will be
likely to be the weaker party. Then
there will be a collapse, and a reconcilia-
tion. Generally the wife falls first
beneath the galling burden, because her
love is keenest and most sensitive. The
husband in such a case acts the part of
a coward. When he might with a
breath blow the cloud away, he cringes
and cowers until his wife is forced to let
the sunlight through her breaking heart.'

Clarence listened, and was troubled.

He saw the truth, felt its weight. He
was not a fool, nor was he a liar. Dur-
ing the silence that followed he reflected
on the past, and he called to his mind
scenes just as Mr. Wardle had depicted.
And this brought him to the remem-

rance of how he had seen his wife weep
when she had failed and sank beneath
the heavy burden; how often she had
sobbed upon his bosom in grief for her
error.

The merchant read the young man's
thoughts, and after a time he rose and
touched him upon the arm.

'Clarence, suppose you were to put on
your hat and go home now. Suppose
you should think, on your way, only of
the love and blessing that might be with
this thought, you should enter your
abode with a smile upon your face, and
you should put your arms around your
wife's neck and kiss her, and softly say
to her, 'My darling, I have come home
to throw down the burden I took away
with me this morning. It is greater
than I can bear.' Suppose you were to
do this, would your wife repulse you?'

'Repulse me?'

'Ah, my boy, you echo my words with
an amazement which shows that you
understand me. Now, sir, have you
the courage to try the experiment?'

Dare you to be so much of a man? Or
do you fear to let your dear wife know
how much you love her? Do you fear
she would respect and esteem you less
for the deed? Tell me—do you think
the cloud of unhappiness might thus be
banished? Oh, Clarence, if you would
but try it!'

Sarah Spencer had finished her work
in the kitchen and in the bed-chamber,
and sat down with her work in her lap.
But she could not ply her needle. Her
heart was heavy and sad, and tears were
in her eyes.

Presently she heard the front door
open, and a step in the passage. Cer-
tainly she knew that step! Yes, her hus-
band entered, and a smile upon his face.
She saw it through her gathering tears,
and her heavy heart leaped up. He came
and put his arms around her neck, and
kissed her; and he said to her in broken
accents, 'Darling, I have come home to
throw down the burden I took away
with me this morning. It is greater
than I can bear.'

And she, trying to speak, pillowed her
head upon his bosom and sobbed and
wept like a child. Oh! could he forgive
her? His coming with the blessed offer-
ing had thrown the burden of reproach
back upon herself. She saw him noble
and generous, and she worshipped him.

But Clarence would not allow her to
take all the blame. He must share that.

'We will share it so evenly,' said he
'that its weight shall be felt no more.
And now, my darling, we will be happy!'

'Always!'

Mr. Wardle had no need, when Claren-
ce returned to the counting-house, to
ask the result. He could read it in the
young man's brimming eyes, and in that
joy-inspired face.

It was a year after this—and Clarence
Spencer had become partner in the
house—that Mr. Wardle, by accident,
referred to the events of the gloomy
morning.

'Ah!' said Clarence, with a swelling
bosom, 'that was the most blessed les-
son I ever received. My wife knows who
gave it to me.'

'And it serves you yet, my boy?'

'Ay, and it will serve us while we
live. We have none of those old bur-
dens of anger to bear now. They can not
find lodgment with us. The flash and
jar may come as in the other days—for
we are human, you know—but the heart,
which has firmly resolved not to give an
abiding place to the ill-feeling, will not
be called upon to entertain it. Some-
times we are foolish; but we laugh at
our folly when we see it, and throw it
off; we do not nurse it till it becomes a
burden.'

Results of Seemingly Incidents.

The haphazard of life and death was
illustrated in many ways by the Tay
bridge calamity, Scotland. One lady,
who traveled with her maid, had order-
ed a cab for the morning train, which
reached its destination in safety, but the
cabman overstepped, and they were
obliged to take the next train—the one
which was buried in the quicksands at
the bottom of the river. Another in-
stance of train-missing turned out more
happily. A gentleman was determined
to go to Dundee, notwithstanding his
wife's entreaties, and that prudent lady
took pains to have the cabman behind
time, so that her husband lost the ill-
fated train. He was angry at the time,
but was reconciled to the situation now,
and entertains a favorable opinion of
his wife's weather wisdom. Another
man lost his life through the business
shrewdness of the girl to whom he was
engaged. He was visiting at her house
in Edinburgh, and was anxious to re-
main until Monday, but she persuaded
him to return rather than incur the dis-
pleasure of his employers by breaking
faith with them.

The First Paper Maker.

Who was the first paper maker? If
the reply to this query should be, as is
quite likely, that some old-time inven-
tive genius was the man, it will be incor-
rect. The date of the invention and the
founding of paper making is not defi-
nitely known. The common wasp was,
however, the inventor. The big wasp's
nest, which was always kept at a safe
distance, and often knocked down with
a stone during the rambles of boyhood,
was composed of actual paper of the
most delicate and elegant kind. As
spiders were spinners of gossamer webs
of intricate and exquisite pattern when
primitive man went about dressed in the
shaggy skins of beasts, and could neither
spin nor weave the beautiful and fine
cloth fabrics of to-day, so little wasps,
when people of the later and somewhat
more advanced age had recourse to such
rude and unsatisfactory substance as
wood, stone and brass, the bark of trees,
and the hides of animals, on which to
preserve memoranda, were making a
material of far greater excellence.

They made their paper, too, by very
nearly the same process employed by
man at the present time. Indeed, sev-
eral of our best discoveries in regard to
building, architecture, and manufactures
of various kinds, if they have not been
derived from acute observation of the
work of certain animals, including in-
sects, have, when compared with their
constructions and their manner of
making them, been found to show a
wonderfully close resemblance. The
beaver gave men their earliest and most
serviceable knowledge concerning dam
building, and to-day no workman can
surpass this animal's skill and precision
in the erection of such structures.

Nature is a great teacher, and espe-
cially does the paper making of the wasp
illustrate how valuably suggestive she
may sometimes be; for, assuredly, the
wasp was the first to show that it did
not always require rags to manufacture
paper, that vegetable fibers answered
for this purpose and could be reduced to
a pulp, and that to make the paper
strong and tenacious, the fibers must
be long.

The first thing the wasps do, when
about to build a nest, is to collect, with
preference for old and dry wood fibers,
about one-tenth of an inch long, and
about as thin as a hair, and put them into
bundles, which they increase as they
continue on their way. These fibers
they bruise into a sort of lint, and
cement with a sizing of glue, after which
they knead the material into paste, like
papier-mache; and roll up a ball; this
they trample with their feet into a leaf
as thin as tissue paper.

The ceiling of the wasp's chamber, to
the thickness of nearly two inches, is
often constructed by putting one above
another, fifteen or sixteen layers or
sheets of this prepared paper, and be-
tween these layers spaces are left, so
that it seems as if a number of little
shells had been laid near one another.
Next they build up a terrace composed
of an immense number of paper shells,
until a light and elegant structure, like
a honeycomb, has been constructed, and
in the cells thus formed they rear their
young.

What Was Paid for Illinois.

The Chicago Tribune prints an old
document of considerable historic inter-
est. It is a deed or conveyance of land
bearing date July 20, 1773. The parties
of the first part in the transaction are 10
Indian chiefs of the different tribes of
the Illinois nation of Indians, represent-
ing all of them, and the parties of the
second part are twenty-two white men
of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, Penn.,
and London, England. The premises
conveyed by the Indians to these white
men are two several tracts of land, viz.:
First, the tract now commonly known as
Southern Illinois, and, second, the re-
mainder of the state to the northern
border, and a portion of southern Wis-
consin. The consideration for this im-
mense tract of land, including the whole
of the state of Illinois and a good part
of Wisconsin, is thus expressed in the
deed: 'Two hundred and sixty stronds,
250 blankets, 850 shirts, 150 pairs of
stroud and half-thick stockings, 150
stroud breech-cloths, 500 pounds gun-
powder, 4,000 pounds of lead, one gross
of knives, 80 pounds of vermilion, 2,000
gun-flints, 200 pounds of brass kettles,
200 pounds of tobacco, 3 dozen gills
looking-glasses, 1 gross of gun-worms,
2 gross of awls, 1 gross of fire-sticks, 16
dozens of gartering, 10,000 pounds of
flour, 500 bushels of Indian corn, 12
horses, 12 horned cattle, 20 bushels of
alt, and 20 guns, the receipt whereof
we do hereby acknowledge.' These ar-
ticles having been 'paid and delivered
in full council,' the deed was signed and
executed before a French notary public
at Kaskaskia Village.

Propagation of Oysters.

In his lecture at the Johns Hopkins
University, Baltimore, on the structure
and development of the oyster, Dr.
Brooks gave his audience a few practi-
cal points in relation to the propagation
and habits of the bivalves. Many peo-
ple suppose that the oyster, like Topsey,
'jess grewed,' but Dr. Brooks, whose
association with Prof. Agassiz and his
own intimate acquaintance with biology
makes him an authority on this point,
affirms that the oyster is propagated
after the fashion of a great many ani-
mals. The eggs of the female oyster
he says, are the overgrown cells of the
ovarian tribes. When the eggs have
obtained their natural size they are
discharged from the tubes and swept
out by a receding current of water from
the gills. From the gills of the oyster
they are discharged from the shell and
are deposited in different places, chiefly
upon smooth, hard substances. The
eggs when discharged are irregularly-
shaped substances, only visible to a
well-trained eye. The change which
the egg undergoes when being trans-
formed into the oyster is remarkable for
its rapidity, sometimes taking two hours
and sometimes four days. A minute or
so after the affilation of the egg and the
male cells, the former from a round
mass becomes elongated and then by a
second transformation becomes partially
divided into three portions. The next
stage is the actual division of the egg
into three disconnected globular por-
tions and these are subdivided into five
portions. At the last stage these five
distinct portions affiliate again in the
shape of the oyster, three portions form-
ing the cell and two the oyster. The
shell is first formed in the shape of a
ridge, but gradually expands and at
length envelopes the oyster. At this
stage the oyster is in an embryo state.
It is like the oysters we eat, except that
it is possessed of a few hairs with which
it swims close to the surface of the water
for a few hours, until its digestive mus-
cular organs fully develop, then it seeks
a smooth hard substance, attaches itself
to it and remains sedentary for the rest
of its life. The food of the oyster after
it becomes sedentary consists of micro-
scopic animal and vegetable matter.
The sea water contains much of this and
it is drawn in the gills of the oyster by
a peculiar power of suction. The mouth
always remains open and the food en-
tering is naturally sucked into the gills
and proceeds down the esophagus into
the stomach.

A Woman who Married Three Wives.

Australia is greatly exercised respect-
ing a woman who has for many years
passed herself off as a man and who has
married several wives. In 1857 a girl
bearing the name of Ellen Treymann
came to Melbourne in the Ocean Mon-
arch. On her arrival she married a fel-
low passenger of the name of Mary
Delahanty and assumed herself the
name of Edward De Lacy Evans.
Mary having died, she married Sarah
Moore, and on the death of Sarah she
married Julia Maynard. Julia is still
alive, but Miss Edward De Lacy Evans
having gone mad has been confined in
the Kew Lunatic asylum, where his or
her sex was discovered, owing to each
inmate being forced to take a bath.
The curious circumstance connected
with this case is that not one of the
wives revealed the imposture that had
been practiced upon her; nor did the
miners with whom Miss Edward worked
for above twenty years ever suspect
that she was a woman.

A Fortune for a College.

Franklin and Marshall college, at
Lancaster, Pa., is about to come into
possession of landed property valued at
\$90,000. The property has been ac-
quired in this way: Many years ago Mr.
Wilhelm, a wealthy gentleman of Somer-
set county, Pa., bequeathed several
farms to the college. A law of Pennsylv-
ania states that all deeds or legacies of
properties made for the use of religious
or educational institutions, if not exe-
cuted within thirty days before the
donors' or testators' demise, are in con-
sequence rendered null and void. A
neglect to comply with this law seemed
very likely to vitiate the claim of the
college. There were several peculiar
circumstances, however, favorable to
the claims of the college, and suits were
about to be commenced in court, when
a compromise was effected, whereby the
college comes into full possession by
deed of landed property amounting to
at least \$90,000.

There were nearly five hundred 'mys-
terious disappearances' in the United
States last year, and in many cases no
trace of the missing party was ever
found. In connection with these statis-
tics is the statement that a large major-
ity of those who disappeared and left no
clue behind were married men.

ITEMS OF GENERAL INTEREST.

Orange culture is increasing around
Mobile, Alabama.

There is one officer to every ten
soldiers in the army.

An old offender, who has been in the
state prison several times, is a man of
conviction.

Subscriptions are being obtained at
Augusta, Ga., for the formation of a
company, with a capital of \$500,000 to
build a new cotton mill, to be located
on the canal.

The culture of frogs is quite an im-
portant industry in Illinois, where one
man has over an acre and a quarter of
land, on which he is breeding 290,000
dozen of frogs of all ages for the Chicago
and Cincinnati markets.

In China a native pastor who carries
on a Baptist church has recently bap-
tized one hundred and thirty converts.
About half of these are women. Thirty
or forty of the women traveled fifty miles
in wheelbarrows to be baptized.

A telegram received from Commander
Gorringe announces the discovery of
Masonic emblems in the foundation of
the obelisk at Alexandria, under the
pedestal on which it was set up by the
Romans. Drawings were made and the
emblems were preserved as they were
found.

C. Lopez, a cigar manufacturer in
Columbus, Ga., who is seventy-nine
years of age, has recently received from
Spain a letter from his father, who is
now 112 years old and still hale and
hearty. He served for forty years in
the armies of Spain, and is now a retired
officer on a pension of \$125 a month.

Mr. Ernest Hart, the advocate of
kitchen economy, gave in London a
dinner recently. He had a clear soup,
roasted herrings with mustard sauce,
curried eggs, scalloped lobster, beef
with beans, turnips with gravy sauce,
mince pie and an ice. The whole din-
ner, which was excellent, cost for each
person sixteen cents.

A Leadville, Col., dispatch says a party
of Western capitalists, headed by Col.
D. P. Dyer, of St. Louis, purchased,
yesterday, the Glass, the Pendary, and
the Rough and Ready No. 2 mines, three
of the richest deposits yet developed in
that region, for \$5,000,000. This is the
largest sale of mining property that has
yet been made in Leadville.

The widow of ex-President Tyler has
asked Congress for a pension, on the
ground of the immense depression in
the value of her real estate, the mort-
gages on her Northern property having
been foreclosed, and those on her
Southern property constantly troubling
her. She says: 'I find I have scarcely
anything whatever left to live upon.'

Mrs. Margaret Tamy, whose case has
created widespread interest, died in Cin-
cinnati. She lived a full month with no
food excepting two beans. She believed
that her stomach was entirely gone, and
refused to take any sustenance. Her
last words, spoken almost lower than a
breath, were, 'Bread! Bread!' When
it was offered to her, however, she re-
fused to take it.

A bridal party in a St. Louis justice's
office lacked the bridegroom. He had
quarreled with the bride, and, after
waiting an hour after the appointed
time, she told her friends that probably
he did not mean to come at all. There-
upon an old admirer offered to take the
missing man's place. The woman hesi-
tated, but fifteen minutes of vigorous
courtship won her consent, and the
ceremony was performed.

As the New York ferry-boat Fulton
was entering the slip on the Brooklyn
side, William M. White an old experi-
enced pilot, fell dead at his post. He
was alone in the pilot house, and had
his death occurred five minutes later the
boat, with a thousand passengers, would
have been in mid stream without a
pilot to direct the helm. The event has
created a demand that there should be
two pilots on duty on ferry-boats.

The Little Rock, Ark., Gazette says:
There is now living in Morrilton, Con-
way county, this state, a woman who
has been married fourteen times. She
is now sixty-five years old, and, matri-
monially speaking, she has been
remarkably successful. Her fourteenth
husband is now living, but it is not
known how soon he may drop off, and,
considering the epidemic that has raged
among his predecessors, his position is
one of extreme danger.

A Boston paper says that in August
last a dealer in that city sold 25,000
yards of cloth to a New York manufac-
turer of umbrellas. The cloth being
poor, the New Yorker returned it, and
the goods were packed away. Last
week according to the same authority,
the New Yorker went to Boston for
much-needed supplies, which are diffi-
cult to obtain, and actually bought of
the Boston man the same 25,000 yards of
cloth at an advance of twenty per cent.

Emmitsburg Chronicle.

EMMITSBURG, MD.:

SATURDAY, JAN. 31, 1880.

THE MUNSHOWER TRIAL.

Francis Tehan—Was one of the grand jurors at last term of court. [Mr. Tehan was offered to prove that in his testimony before the grand jury that Constable Ashbaugh made no reference to any conversation with the accused in which the latter spoke of expecting goods at Emmitsburg and of Wetzel's having money about him to pay for them. This offer was opposed by the State on the ground that one of the grand jurors cannot lawfully disclose the proceedings before the jury. The court sustained the objection. Subsequently, however, the State waived its objection and admitted the evidence.]

Lucinda Horner—Last August 6th, witness was saying at John Agnew's. She was near the woods and heard some ordinary halloos, but in a direction opposite to the woods.

Mary Horner—Corroborated Miss Lucinda as to the sound. John Agnew spoke of the noise when witness came up to the house.

William Motter, Sr.—Was offered to contradict the prisoner's account of the conversation with witness in which Munshower stated that he had left Wetzel. He had left Wetzel going toward Shorb's and that he knew Shorb was not at home and so stated to Mr. Motter. This evidence was however excluded. Ashbaugh is a man of truth and veracity.

A number of witnesses were then called who sustained Mr. Ashbaugh's reputation as a man of truth and veracity. On Monday Mrs. Grimes, a witness for the State had testified that Munshower in the latter part of July was at her house and showed her a roll of money as thick as her arm. [The State now proposed to show that she was mistaken as to the time,—that it was in March or April, not July. This was objected to as an attempt by the State to contradict its own witness, without laying the proper foundation. The court ruled out the testimony as being offered at a wrong stage, without deciding whether it would have been admissible or not, if offered as evidence in chief.]

This closed the evidence on both sides. The court then took a short recess for the accommodation of the jury. The jury having resumed their seats, the court announced to counsel that the case was ready to proceed to the jury. The counsel having agreed that each side shall be unrestricted as to time.

Mr. Pampel then rose to open for the State. He read from Best on Presumptions several cases of conviction upon circumstantial evidence to illustrate the force which has always been conceded to this kind of evidence by courts and juries. He then began to recount the circumstances of this case. But before he had proceeded far, the court at 2:45 p. m. adjourned till day.

Yesterday was the ninth and last day of the Munshower trial. The tremendous throng in attendance exceeded that on any preceding day. The whole day was occupied with the arguments of counsel, as follows:

Mr. Mauley opened in the morning in behalf of the prosecution. He spoke in substance as follows: Of all crimes which menace society, and which laws are enacted to protect us from, secret murder unprompted by sudden passion rankling sense of injury and vengeance, or motive of self defense, is the foulest. That James L. Wetzel was murdered admits of no shadow of a doubt. Is Felix Munshower the murderer? The law requires that the evidence necessary to convict a criminal should be such as to exclude a reasonable doubt of his innocence, but this rule does not forbid a juror to disbelieve as a juror what he believes as a man. The doubt must be a reasonable one, a fanciful one. Every killing until it is otherwise shown, is presumed to have been done with malice. It is true the evidence here is all circumstantial. No mortal eye witnessed the dying agonies of the murdered man. But is the murderer to be excused because to homicidal malice he adds a secret treachery and cunning that baffles detection? Now what are the circumstances that fix this crime upon the prisoner here? Who of all men had the best opportunity to commit the deed? The prisoner admits having been with Wetzel just before. He was the last person seen with him. The prisoner says when Troxel saw him he had just left Wetzel, and that Wetzel was going along the edge of the woods toward Emmitsburg. Why did not Troxel see Wetzel as well as Munshower? The murder was done with a shot gun, for shot were found in the wound. Munshower had a shot gun when last with Wetzel. Why did Munshower tell Troxel and others that Wetzel had gone—not toward Emmitsburg but to Shorb's in an almost opposite direction? When search was being made for Wetzel, why did he not give the right direction in which Wetzel was going when they parted? Why did he put them on a wrong scent? The prisoner is the dead man's cousin and intimate friend, the last man that saw him alive, yet, while the whole community were engaged in the search, Munshower alone is inactive. Why? Because, if he had led the search, as he could have done, it would have been to the grave of his victim! What was the motive? Munshower knew Wetzel had money. He told others the exact amount. The corpse, though the watch and papers were safe, was riddled of every cent of money. Just before the murder, we find Munshower living like a beggar. Just afterwards, he shows money and spends it. If he came by that money honestly, why did he not explain how, when on the stand? If he elects to become a wit, his misstatements and omissions are liable to the same comments and presumptions as those of any other witnesses. To Troxel, Hawk, Mori, Motter, Ashbaugh and Knobe he professed to have stated where he had last left Wetzel; but to none of them does he mention Moser's woods until he has heard the testimony of Troxel, who saw him coming alone out of those woods. Where do the pick and shovel come from? Not from Moser's or Koonitz's, or Gilson's, or Meyers', all in the vicinity, but from Renzel's and James Munshower's the only two places where Munshower made his home. The track near the grave was made by Munshower's boot. The man whom Isaac Bowers saw on the morning of the murder is identical with Munshower. In the very tree by which Bowers saw the man sitting are found papers belonging to James L.

Wetzel. Time, place and circumstance fix upon the prisoner as the only man who had the opportunity to murder Wetzel. His wretched poverty before the deed furnishes a motive. His sudden affluence, his conflicting statements and his suspicious conduct and appearance just afterward, combine to fix this crime upon Felix Munshower beyond all reasonable doubt and the evidence is inconsistent with the hypothesis that anyone else is the guilty man. Mr. Mauley closed with reminding the jury of the solemn duty imposed by the law upon them and invoked them to discharge it without fear or partiality. He finished speaking at 11:40 a. m.

At 11:45 a. m. Mr. Urner arose in the prisoner's behalf. He began by confessing to some natural trepidation from the reflection, that, to an extent, the life of a human being was entrusted to his care. He then proceeded to discuss the law of case. In Maryland the jury must judge of the law as well as the facts. The character of circumstantial evidence is confessedly uncertain. It would seem but little consolation for a juror to discover after a conviction, that the prisoner was a victim and an innocent martyr. It is not good law that a juror as a juror may be satisfied with the same evidence that he would be as a man. The Gross Udderzook case and the full murder case strongly illustrate the uncertainty of circumstantial evidence. This prisoner is not bound to prove another man to be guilty in order to save his own life. As soon as a crime is committed, if suspicion, on no matter how slight, is directed upon one man, immediately the whole community engages in bending the circumstances to fit the case of that one. Suppose Munshower was the last man seen with Wetzel on Aug. 5. There is not a bit of evidence to show that the killing, if such it was, was done on Aug. 5. Munshower's statement to Knobe as to where he and Wetzel had parted—on the hill near Renzel's—is perfectly consistent with the fact. There are two hills there. Knobe may well have supposed he meant one, when in reality he meant the other. It is not true that Munshower did not hunt for Wetzel. He repeatedly asked after him of Ovelman and others. Ovelman must have been mistaken as to Munshower's statements of where he left Wetzel on the ridge and at the same time that Wetzel and he met Koonitz at Moser's gate. Troxel could not have seen Munshower going along the edge of the woods. The cover on his wagon would have interfered. When he saw Munshower he was not going in the same direction as when he passed where Wetzel might have been going along. How are we to account for the rumors of Munshower's suicide? Knobe, the main spring of this prosecution, has aided the State in the selection of a jury, has endeavored to suppress and stifle testimony in favor of a man on trial for his life. Is not the latter only an attack upon the life of a man sitting helpless with fetters upon his hands? Is the crime with which this prisoner is charged comparable in enormity to that? On the stand Munshower testified as an honest and innocent man. As to the matter of money, he was poor. In April, 1879, he had \$500 from his estate. It has not been shown how he spent anything like this sum, though every little item of his expenses that possibly could have been raised up was shown. Mrs. Grimes, a State witness, saw him a short time before with a roll of money as big as her arm. As to the matter of the shot: Monday, Aug. 4, Shorb was with Munshower when the latter shot a squirrel with the left barrel. The shot in the right barrel was dark. The latter must have been in the gun much longer time than the other. Now, there were two distinct shots in the head of the corpse. They must have been made by a discharge of both barrels. This is utterly inconsistent with the theory that it was done with Munshower's gun. As to the digging of the grave: The same man who killed Wetzel must have buried him. Now, on Thursday night, the 6th, it rained hard. The body was wet and the grave dry. It must have layed there on Thursday night. The grave must have been dug at night. The woods were public and rather thin. Would anybody but a fool have taken a pick and shovel from his own home and then have flung them aside without attempting to hide them? But some one anxious to fix the crime upon Munshower would have acted just in that way. They were not missed even till after Munshower was in jail. As to the finding of the papers since the last trial: If Munshower had put the papers in the tree on Aug. 5, under leaves and back earth, they would have been, if not rotten, at least soaked and soiled thoroughly by the 12th of October. On the contrary they were clean and dry. They must have been put there after Munshower was in jail. Could Wetzel have carried all these papers together with \$52 and some silver in his pocket? Some of the papers are dated as far back as 1871. Would he have carried papers so old as the wood him? As to the lock track: Knobe swears the whole boot fitted "T" ball of the foot and all. Now, the ball of the foot had been newly shod after the print must have been made and could not possibly have fit. This shows anxiety on his part to hang the prisoner. Mr. Urner closed at 1:30 p. m.

Mr. McSherry then arose on the same said: He began by reminding the jury of the awful responsibility upon them here, where the issue is one of life or death. The evidence to warrant a conviction must be such as compels a belief in the prisoner's guilt and leaves no escape from that belief. The doctrine that a juror may believe as a juror what he would believe as a man is contrary to the authority, reason and justice. In direct evidence the only source of error is the credibility of the witness. In circumstantial evidence there is the additional chance of mistake in the conclusions drawn from the proof. It is impossible, therefore, that the latter species of evidence should ever be so reliable as the other. Is the evidence in this case so conclusive of the prisoner's guilt as to be utterly inconsistent with his innocence? First: If Munshower killed Wetzel it must have been with Lawrence's gun. The gunshot was heard by Koonitz after 6 a. m. But by this time Munshower was seen coming out of the woods by Troxel and could not have fired that shot. At the inquest Troxel swore it was only 9 a. m. when he saw Munshower. Second: As to the foot-print at the grave—There is no proof that the track may not have been there before Wetzel was killed. Crabster testifies he had to force the heel down into the track to fit it, because of the stiff sole. What more probable than that the print was made to conform to the boot? More than this, it will have to be proved that that boot was on Munshower's foot.

Great stress has been laid upon the dirty appearance of Munshower on the morning of August 5. Is the man to be hung because he wore a dirty shirt? That Munshower was with Wetzel on August 5 is true. But there is no proof that Wetzel died that day. The fact that the witnesses summoned have not seen Wetzel since August 5 does not establish the fact that no one else has. A thousand men might have been summoned who have not seen Wetzel since August 5. To argue Munshower's guilt is to infer the fact not itself known to be true.

At this hour 3 p. m., court adjourned till 4:15 p. m. At the hour named court reassembled and Mr. McSherry resumed his argument. He read from authorities to show the slight worth of mere verbal admissions as evidence against the prisoner. All of these admissions admit of an easy and natural explanation and such explanations the prisoner gave when on the stand. If Wetzel was murdered for money it must be shown that he had money. Lawrence saw \$52 in his pocketbook on July 21, but he is not shown to have had a cent after that. It is impossible that Munshower could have dug that grave. On Thursday, August 7, it rained heavily. The body was wet and the top of the grave dry. Therefore the burial must have been after Thursday night. But from Thursday to the final arrest the prisoner has accounted for every moment of his time. This prisoner's bearing throughout this trial is that of an honest and innocent man. After an eloquent peroration of some minutes duration Mr. McSherry, at 6:30 p. m., concluded. The necessarily imperfect sum may have been given conveys no adequate idea of the exceedingly able, eloquent and astute manner in which he presented the cause of the defense.

Mr. Motter, the State's attorney, then arose to present the concluding argument on the part of the prosecution. He began by reminding the jury that they are the tribunal to mete out justice, not mercy. The prerogative of pardon is rested elsewhere, not here. This jury is sworn not to pardon, but to try, according to the law and evidence. Truman Smeltzer and Davis were all convicted on circumstantial evidence and all of them confessed the verdict to be true. Man's faith in all the things that concern his eternal salvation is founded on precisely such evidence. Mr. Motter then entered into an elaborate review of the evidence and argued its ample sufficiency to exclude all doubt as to the prisoner's guilt. Owing to the lateness of the hour we are unable to give even a synopsis of his argument. At the close of Mr. Motter's argument the court instructed the jury that in case they should find the prisoner guilty of murder in the first degree; their verdict should be simply "guilty;" otherwise their verdict should be "not guilty." The jury then at 9:19 p. m., retired to their room.

The proceedings of the Munshower murder trial yesterday were of dramatic interest, as may be inferred from what follows is the report of them.

At 9:10 p. m., on Wednesday, as stated in our report of that day's proceedings, the jury retired to their room for consultation. They remained there all night and until 11 a. m., yesterday, at which hour it was announced that they had finally reached a verdict and were coming down. The immense crowd which had been in attendance to await them from the first opening of court stirred and swayed with excited eagerness, men crowded and hustled each other to get near the bar. At 11:10 a. m. the jury filed in and took their seats. Mr. McSherry, one of the prisoner's counsel, was absent and had to be sent for. He arrived in a few minutes and the clerk proceeded to propound the usual question: "What say you? Is the prisoner at the bar guilty of the charge whereof he stands indicted or not guilty?" The foreman (Mr. Zimmerman) rose and in a voice almost inaudible with emotion whispered, rather than spoke, the words: "Not guilty." Immediately Mr. McSherry turned to his client who sat just beside him with congratulations upon his tongue's end, when, with a stammering hesitation the foreman, correcting himself, spoke out "Guilty." In an instant the prisoner's counsel were upon their feet with objections. But the court pronouncing the objections not good, and instructing the jurors to return the verdict, a case of guilt, should be "Guilty of murder in the first degree," allowed the verdict and was about to order the verdict to be recorded, when Mr. McSherry demanded that the jury should be polled. This was done, and after several had thus separately given their verdicts, Mr. Ephraim Myers rose. This gentleman seemed almost overwhelmed with the solemn nature of the duty that lay before him. Trembling with excitement it was with the greatest difficulty that he announced that he had been fired to a verdict; that the majority were against us and both sides had to make concessions. This being irregular, and Mr. Myers appearing not to intend made up his mind and yet, the Court, at Mr. Mauley's suggestion, ordered the jury back to their room. In about half an hour they again returned, and after another tedious delay, arising chiefly from the misapprehension of some of the jurors as to the form of their verdict (the counsel for defense still insisting that they should be polled), the verdict of "Guilty of murder in the first degree" was at length received. And so it stands to day. The effect of all this upon a man of ordinary temperament can be better imagined than described. Yet the prisoner sat during the whole time to all outward appearances as little moved as though the whole were a play. The prisoner's counsel made two motions in the case, one in arrest of judgment, the other asking a new trial. The former motion is based upon the irregularities attending the deliberation of the verdict, because one of the jurors was forced to unite in the verdict rendered; because the foreman, when asked to render the verdict, pronounced a verdict of "not guilty;" because after the verdict of "not guilty" the foreman had no right to withdraw it and give the opposite. The motion for a new trial is based principally upon the law point, that the court had no right to instruct the jury (as was done Wednesday night) that they could only find the accused guilty of murder in the first degree or not guilty of any offense at all, whereas, in this State the jury being in criminal cases the judges of law as well as fact, the jury alone could determine the grade of the offense. Whether or not the motion for a new trial will be granted cannot of course be stated now. Time will develop further proceedings.

C. V. S. LEVY, ATTORNEY AT LAW. FREDERICK, MD. Will attend promptly to all legal business, entrusted to him. jv12 1y

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

LONGFELLOW was 73 years old on last Tuesday.

JULES FAVRE, the distinguished Frenchman, died lately.

133 201 immigrants arrived at New York during the year.

The strawberry plants are in bloom around Richmond, Virginia.

OVER 1,000 cheese factories are operated in the State of New York.

Ex-Express Eugenie starts for the Cape of Good Hope March 25th.

FRANK LESLIE, the well known New York publisher, died on the 10th inst.

GENERAL GRANT and party have arrived at Havana and had a hearty reception. Earthquakes and all.

The legal rate of interest has been reduced from 7 to 6 per cent. in New York.

PEOPLE in the province of Seistan, Afghanistan, are selling their children for food.

LAST Monday was the one hundred and twenty-first anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns.

PEACE prevails throughout Mexico, the disturbances in Chinahua and Sinaloa having been suppressed.

It is stated that Rev. Dr. John Hall has received over \$10,000 in wedding fees during the past year.

Gov. McCLELLAN, of New Jersey, says no state tax need be levied this year. Out of debt and money ahead.

The total earnings of Sing Sing prison for December were \$18,261.69; expenditures, \$15,209.23; profits, \$3,052.46.

RIGHT REV. JOHN P. A. FILLHAM, Catholic Bishop at Nashville, has been appointed to succeed Bishop Foley of Chicago.

DIPHTHERIA is raving from four to six deaths a day in Deadwood D. T. and vicinity. Adults as well as children are stricken.

A Mrs. Ewing is living in Armstrong county, Pa., at the age of 103 years, with good sight and memory and vigorous of limb.

In Accomack county, Va., last week, Mr. Egbert G. Bailey aged 72 years, was married to Miss Maggie Bennet aged fourteen years.

A HUNDRED years ago a Moravian missionary baptized the first negro convert in Dutch Guiana, and now the mission numbers 22,301.

THE cabinet at Washington has decided to permit Minister Christy to use his discretion as to recognizing the new government of Peru.

THE distress in Ireland increases daily. An appeal is made to all Irishmen, and all friends of Ireland for aid "to save the people from destruction."

MR. PARNELL has accepted the invitation to visit Baltimore and named February 9th as the day. He will make an address at the Academy of music.

P. F. Mack, an unprofessional colored pedestrian, walked from Baltimore to Towson and back, a distance of fourteen miles, yesterday, in less than one hour.

TOKIO, the capital of Japan, has been devastated by fire. The population of the city is 1,100,000 and the number of houses 155,000, a tenth of which were burned. One hundred lives were lost.

GOLD FOR WHEAT. Twenty kegs of gold were received in Chicago lately, each keg weighed about 300 pounds and contained \$75,000, making \$1,500,000 in all. It was sent by Jim Keene in payment of wheat.

EXPLORER STANLEY HEARD FROM.—The exploring expedition under the lead of Henry M. Stanley has established the first Belgian trading station in Congo, near Tallala, which place is claimed by both England and Portugal.

A CABLE dispatch from Rome to the New York Freeman's Journal, states that on the 15th inst. his holiness Pope Leo XIII. approved the appointment of Rt. Rev. Dr. Elder, heretofore bishop of Natchez, to be coadjutor with right of succession to the archbishop of Cincinnati and to be administrator of the archdiocese.

The island of St. Christopher, or St. Kitts, which has been devastated by a flood, with the loss of 200 lives and an immense amount of property, is one of the West India group of Leeward Islands and is a colony of Great Britain. In 1722 the island was almost entirely submerged by a terrific hurricane. It was discovered by Columbus in 1493.

The Saturday before Christmas the employees of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Lost Point depot, handled 138 tons of oysters, not one of which was in the shell. This will give the public some idea of the amount of business done here in oysters. The Western Maryland and Northern Central of course also sent off quite a large quantity.

Dry Goods!

MY stock comprises all kinds of Dry Goods, cloths, CASSIMERES, cottonades, great variety of Ladies dress goods, notions, HATS AND CAPS, boots and shoes, queensware, groceries, of all kinds.

HARDWARE.

etc., all of which will be sold at the lowest prices. Purchasers will do well to call before purchasing elsewhere.

GEO. W. ROWE, Emmitsburg, Md.

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"THE SUN." \$6.

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1880. DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY, 1880.

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THE SUN is conservative in politics, independent in all subjects of public interest. It will continue to express its opinions, according to its best judgment, with a view to the promotion of the best interest of the public. ALL THE FREEMAN'S NEWS, at home and abroad, extending only that which is pertinent or sensational, is given from day to day in its columns. In addition to what is furnished by the Associated Press and by the local reporters of THE SUN, no expense is spared to keep its SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS, who are Europe, well posted from the Pacific Coast, and from its Washington Bureau abreast of the times, and to supplement it as occasion may require, at every other point to which the current of events gives prominence.

THE FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL Reports of THE SUN contain at all times full and trustworthy accounts of all advances and operations in the leading markets, as well as from a New York of the latest news and other reliable sources, while its reports of the ruling prices of breadstuffs, provisions, and other leading articles of trade and commerce, will embrace the latest intelligence, as far as obtainable, of each day's doings, up to the hour of going to press.

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At Motter's Mill,

(Locust Grove.)

July 1-6m

Western Maryland Railroad

WINTER SCHEDULE.

ON and after SUNDAY, Oct. 5th, 1879, passenger trains on this road will run as follows:

PASSENGER TRAINS RUNNING WEST.

Daily except Sundays.

STATIONS. Mail. Acc. Exp. Acc.

A. M. A. M. P. M. P. M.

Hillien Station..... 8 00 10 50 4 15 6 10

Union depot..... 8 05 10 55 4 20 6 15

Penn'a ave..... 8 10 11 00 4 25 6 20

Fulton sta..... 8 12 11 02 4 27 6 22

Arlington..... 8 24 11 15 4 39 6 39

Mr. Hope..... 8 27 11 20 4 42 6 42

Owings' Mills..... 8 33 11 29 4 51 6 50

Reisterstown..... 8 45 11 43 5 03 7 03

New Windsor..... 9 05 12 00 5 18 7 18

Union Bridge..... 9 13 12 05 5 26 7 26

Westminster..... 9 45 12 08 5 58 7 58

Rocky Ridge..... 10 02 12 10 6 15 8 15

Mechanstown..... 10 10 12 15 6 23 8 23

Sabillasville..... 11 28 7 45 9 12

Blue Ridge..... 11 36 7 53 9 20

Pen-Mar..... 11 50 8 07 9 34

Smithburg..... 12 00 8 20 9 45

Hagerstown..... 12 25 8 45 10 00

Williamsport..... 12 45 9 10

PASSENGER TRAINS RUNNING EAST.

Daily except Sundays.

STATIONS. Acc. Exp. Acc. Mail.

A. M. A. M. P. M. P. M.

Williamsport..... 5 15 1 30

Hagerstown..... 5 35 1 50

Smithburg..... 5 55 2 10

Pen-Mar..... 6 15 2 30

Blue Ridge..... 6 22 2 38

Sabillasville..... 6 30 2 47

Rocky Ridge..... 6 50 3 07

Frederick Junction..... A. M. 7 22 3 38

Union Bridge..... 5 55 7 35 3 52

New Windsor..... 5 55 7 45 4 05

Westminster..... 6 30 8 10 4 47

EMMITSBURG RAILROAD.



WINTER SCHEDULE.

On and after Oct. 1st, 1879, Trains will leave Emmitsburg 6:25 and 9:55 A. M. and 2:45 P. M., and arrive at Baltimore 11:20 A. M. and 7:40 P. M. J. TAYLOR, MOTTLET, Pres. & Gen'l Manager.

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

PEISONS intending to have Sales this season will find it advantageous to have their bills printed at this office. Work done promptly, efficiently, and at Low Prices. Large bills, of course, cost more than small ones, but the large ones more than repay the extra outlay. So also advertisements inserted in the paper, are more widely known than hand bills, as they come under the eye of every reader, and are therefore desirable; people are attracted by what indicates a liberal disposition. Thus large, well displayed advertisements and bills, give the idea that there must be something worthy of attention, when it is called forth with emphasis, and there the crowd gathers. Our plans are for work in a straightforward way that needs no boasting. Orders can be sent by mail and will be executed in all respects as if personally brought. We guarantee satisfaction both in price and execution.

SLEIGHS can now be bought at low rates.

The Keystone Gazette says Diphtheria is abating in that section.

The Laplander eats only a tallow candle when he wants a light breakfast.

My house and lot in Harney is for rent. Pasture is sufficient for two cows. John G. Hess.

Highest Cash price paid for Rags, Old Iron, Copper, Brass and Lead by J. H. WEBB. Jan 1-1m

The receipts of grain at Baltimore in 1879 were more than in 1878 by eighteen and a half millions of bushels.

For Neuralgia, put flannel, double, on the part affected and iron with a flat iron as hot as you can bear it.

The Agricultural Department shows that the staple crops of the past year have been worth nearly \$416,000,000.

The Republican State Executive Committee fixed Frederick, May 6th, as the place and time for holding the convention.

DR. STEINER presented a bill in the Senate on Tuesday for the election of County School Commissioners by the people.

MR. JOHN YINGLING, the oldest citizen of Westminster, Md., died at his residence on Thursday last week, in the 95th year of his age.

MR. URNER has introduced a bill in Congress for the erection at Frederick of a monument to Francis S. Key, author of "The Star Spangled Banner."

BURGERS entered the house of Mr. F. H. Barbey, near Williamsport, Md., last week and carried off a lot of silverware, a fine gun, overcoat and other valuables.

Get your gardening implements in order. Look to the teeth of the rakes, sharpen the spades and be ready for an early start generally. Things look that way.

An exchange puts the case thus: He looked as well as an owl did, he tricks were well adjusted, He declined to advertise, you see, And in a year he bustled.

People do say that there is a male in Hagerstown which recently tried to kick an engine off the track and because the locomotive wouldn't tumble he looked grieved and sorrowful.

We have received a communication from the Burgess in reply to Justice, which, though, no doubt dictated by a proper spirit, is not exactly suited in language to our column.

UNIFORMED - The Conductors and Brakemen of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company, donned their new uniforms for the first time on last Friday, which are said to have been tastefully designed.

The remains of Henry Harbaugh, who died some time since near Bedford, Pa., in the eighteenth year of his age, were recently interred in the Reformed church cemetery at Sabillasville.

A THUMP in the Frederick county jail named John Riley aged 66 years cut his throat with his pocket knife, on Tuesday, making a gash 4 inches long. It is thought he will not recover.

LEAVE has been obtained by Mr. McClure to introduce a bill in the Legislature, to amend the charter of the Western Maryland railroad company and grant it power to lease certain railroads and other property. - Times.

Through the kindness of Rev. Father D. O'Donoghue of Indianapolis, Ind., whose departure for Europe we noticed some weeks ago - we have lately received a copy of, *La Republique Francaise*, Paris, of the date of the 10th inst.

The *Star and Sentinel*, published at Gettysburg, came out last week in new type, very inviting in appearance. We always peruse it with pleasure, it is clear and outspoken in its views, partisan in its bias, yet without bitterness in its deliveries.

The wife of Colonel George Chley, of Hagerstown, died on the 18th inst., at Brookline, Mass., while on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Lida Stillman. Her death was unexpected, though she had been detained there by ill-health for sometime.

RECENTLY the Gettysburg National Bank elected the following officers: President, Dr. John A. Swopes; Directors, David Wills, D. Kendeheart, Henry Wirt, Jacob Resser, Lewis M. Motter, Wm. McSherry, Wm. D. Himes, Edgar Slagle.

PRESIDENT HAYES has appointed as supervisors of census for the State of Maryland, Noble H. Creager for the first, J. S. A. Graham for the second, and E. Y. Goldsborough for the third district. Messrs. Creager and Goldsborough are both of Frederick county.

TRUSTEES OF MONTVEUE - The Board of County Commissioners last week appointed for the ensuing year, the following gentlemen as Trustees of Montveue Hospital, viz: Dr. D. F. McKenney, L. E. Hedges, Samuel Miller, David Lerr, Wm. F. Johnson.

A BILL was passed in the Maryland Senate on Wednesday changing the name of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum to that of the Maryland school for the Deaf and Dumb. Also the House bill accepting the Arsenal and grounds at Pikesville from the United States.

If there is any cellar in the town wherein water is known to starve, the drain from the premises should be repaired. Damp cellars, with and without decaying vegetables and such like things are hotbeds for the production of Diphtheria and kindred ailments. It is astonishing how a little precaution may preserve the public health, and more so, how its neglect may cause wide spread distress and death.

Old Uncle Peter Brown (col. ured), who was kicked by a horse about two weeks ago, whilst tearing around in the dark in his efforts to extinguish a neighbor's chimney, then on fire. We are glad to see he is going around again, in his usual cheerful manner, he has laid aside his crutches, has a limp in his gait and is somewhat bent. He made a narrow escape and is to be congratulated upon his improvement. We trust he may live years yet before him in the land of the living.

We have so repeatedly requested our friends to send us in the news of their neighborhoods, that it is almost discouraging to renew the request. There is no need of a thing as habit in doing things; once accustomed to noting down facts and occurrences it becomes a pleasure and not a hardship. We wish facts, and are not for the manner of statement; we will attend to that. The occurrences of our community are of interest, not only to those at home here, but to the large body of readers who were once with us but now reside afar off.

THE Marriage of Mr. Lambert to Miss Kelly, which elsewhere deserves more than a passing notice. Mr. Lambert was a soldier in the Union army, and bears the evidences in his person, of his honorable service. By his gentlemanly conduct and amiable disposition he has made himself many friends during his long residence here. We extend many kind wishes for the happiness and prosperity of the honored bridegroom and his amiable bride. We also desire them to accept our thanks for their generous remembrance of the printer.

A CORRESPONDENT of the "Keystone Gazette" from Sady Grove says: Mrs. Rummel, an aged widowed lady, living near the March Run claims to be a great granddaughter of Abraham Springer, whose estate, lying in the heart of Wilmington, Delaware, is estimated to be worth \$100,000,000. The estate was leased by the said Springer, to certain parties for a term of 100 years, and the lease having expired, the heirs are now demanding their money. Nineteen heirs have already presented their claims. If Mrs. Rummel is successful, she will receive \$5,000,000.

THE alternations of rain and sunshine this week have been conspicuous characteristics of the weather. For some days it has been pleasant to stand out doors and enjoy the toning influences of the sun shine, whilst with but a moderate amount of fuel in the stove, it has been oppressive within doors, with moonlight nights every body may as well feel satisfied. If as some say, for every fog now we are to have a frost in May, then May is likely to be very frosty. But trouble always lies ahead, we can wait a little, we will try and take things as they come.

FEBRUARY - The only years in the present century in which there are five Sundays in February, are 1824, 1893, 1880. It is obvious that the day of the week which February commences with must be followed by four more of the same day, whether it be Sunday or any other day, and it is only necessary to ascertain which February in leap year commences on Sunday to obtain a solution of the inquiry. The years 1728, 1758, 1784, 1824, 1852, 1880, 1920, 1948, 2004, 2032, 2060 and 2088 have had and will have, respectively, five Sundays in February. The same order is repeated every four hundred years.

THE CHANGE OF SCHOOL BOOKS - Quite a spirited controversy has sprung up between the Editor of the *Frederick Citizen* and Mr. James W. Pearce, on the above subject. Mr. Pearce, President of the school Commissioners, made quite a loud vindication of the action of the board in a long letter published last week, to which the *Citizen* has promised to reply this week. We think the whole controversy grows out of misapprehension of certain facts involved in the case which when rightly apprehended will place the school Board in the honorable position of having acted for the best interests of their trust.

AN excellent number is the *American Agriculturist* for Feb. 1 with its 125 articles and items, and 106 engravings, giving practical, useful information. Among these are: Work for the Month laid out; Grafting fully explained; Various Insects exposed; Fencing and Fences; Important Chapter on Feeding and Feeding stuffs; Wild Grain Advance or Decline; Among the Farmers; Many Hints and Helps for Farmers, with illustrations; Keeping One Cow, Prize Essay; Prairie Cattle Shelters; Complete Farm Buildings for \$3,000, with engravings and specifications; Honey, Locust Hedges; Bermuda Grass for the South; Apple Diseases; Rapid Tree Planting West; Dock Raising for Profit; Full Housekeepers' and Children's Department, etc. \$1.50 a year; 4 copies \$5.00, Orange Judd Co., New York, Publishers.

STRONG coffee is found to be a specific in typhoid fever.

HON. L. H. STEINER will accept thanks for a copy of the Comptroller's report.

THE Gazette says that on Sunday, 18th inst., six persons - two males and four females - were immersed in the Dunker fath in the Antietam, west of Waynesboro'. The ceremony was witnessed by over three hundred persons.

BANK STOCK SOLD - On Tuesday, 21 shares of stock in the Gettysburg National Bank belonging to the estate of Eli Horner, deceased, were sold at public outcry in front of the McClellan House and brought, in lots, from \$82 to \$84 per share; par \$50. Mrs. Horner purchaser. - Compiler.

A BEAUTIFUL MONUMENT - Stepping into the Marble Yard of Mr. U. V. Lough some days ago, we were highly pleased to see a monument which was just finished - "to the memory of Isaac S. Reynolds, born May 24th, 1795." It is of fine Italian marble, about 6 feet high, in the pointed form of a Gothic arch, the inscription is on a raised shield in the middle of the slab, the whole presenting a neat and highly finished piece of work. Mr. Abraham Sheets thus completes a group of monuments, which he has erected for his grand-parents, his parents, his brothers and sister and himself, all of which are now in position in the graveyard at Taneytown, and will prove ornamental to it.

PERSONALS - Miss Nellie Reynolds and her brother A. S. Reynolds of Shepherdsport, W. Va., and Mr. Wilcox of Frederick City, were visiting in the family of Mr. Lewis M. Motter this week.

Miss Carrie M. Motter is visiting friends at Williamsport Md.

Miss Mattie Simonton left home for Williamsport, Pa., last Friday, where she will attend school during the present year.

Mr. Harry Sheets, son of Mr. Dan'l Sheets, his sisters Mrs. Abram Krise and Mrs. David Sheets of Cask Co., Iowa are on a visit to their parents.

Miss Minnie Waddles has returned from Baltimore where she has been visiting.

Mr. D. B. Aileman of Littlestown, male is a call.

Mrs. Henry Crowl of Sharpsburg, Md., visits at Mr. Jacob L. Hoke's.

Miss Eunice Fraley visits her uncle in fronton, Ohio.

Charles S. Smith, who has been away on a visit, returned home on Wednesday.

The cutting down of the old decayed and ugly tree in front of Mr. Lewis M. Motter's residence, improves the appearance of that part of the town quite considerably, whilst Mr. Jerry Martin has done a public service in removing the tottering log building, long a nuisance, near Mentzer's blacksmith shop. Upon the whole we think Emmitsburg presents a neater and more orderly appearance than at any time within our recollection. We would suggest, however, the formation of some such association, as a town improvement society, whose efforts might be directed towards the searching out of things which might be improved, the planting of shade trees when needed, and co-operating with the authorities, might be productive of great good. The character of a people is inferred from their surroundings. Where nature has done so much as here in the way of location, the work of man in the way of adornment is comparatively easy. Whatever improves the place, is attractive to visitors, inclines them to tarry, adds to the prosperity of the place, induces settlement, and of course enhances the general value of the property.

MARRIED.

LAMBERT-KELLY. - On the 29th inst., at St. Joseph Church, Emmitsburg, by Rev. Father White, Mr. Harvey M. Lambert to Miss Fannie M. Kelly both of this place.

COYL-NUSSEAR. - On the 27th inst., at St. Mary's College, by Rev. Father Watters, D. D., Mr. Anthony Coyl to Miss Ida Nussear, both of this place.

MARKETS.

EMMITSBURG G MARKETS.

CORRECTED EVERY THURSDAY, BY D. ZECK.	
BACON -	10
Sides -	8 1/2
Lard -	9 1/2
Butter -	12 1/2
Eggs -	12
Potatoes -	10 1/2
Peas -	10 1/2
Apples -	10 1/2
Cherries -	10 1/2
Raspberries -	10 1/2
Country soap -	10 1/2
Beans -	10 1/2
Flour -	10 1/2
Wheat -	10 1/2
Corn -	10 1/2
Oats -	10 1/2
Clover seed -	10 1/2
Timothy -	10 1/2
Mixed -	10 1/2

EMMITSBURG GRAIN MARKETS.

Corrected every Thursday by Motter, Macell & Co.	
Flour -	6 1/2
Wheat -	1 30 @ 1 35
Rye -	1 30 @ 1 35
Corn -	50
Oats -	40
Clover seed -	5 00
Timothy -	12 00
Mixed -	8 00 @ 11 00

OFFICE

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

FOR FREDERICK COUNTY.

FREDERICK, MD., Jan. 28, 1880.

The Board of County Commissioners for Frederick county, will meet at their office, in the Court House,

On Monday Morning, February 16th,

1880, for general business, and will be in session but a short time.

Persons interested will please take notice.

By order, H. F. STEINER, Clerk.

Jan. 31.

Executor's Notice

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans Court for Frederick county, let Samuel E. Annan, 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 10th day of July 1880, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

ISAAC S. ANNAN, Executor.

Jan 10-4t

OFFICE

BOARD OF COUNTY SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS, FREDERICK CO., MARYLAND.

FREDERICK, MD., Jan. 26th, 1880.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Board of School Commissioners will be held

On Wednesday and Thursday, the 4th and 5th of February, 1880.

The first day will be devoted to the examination and passing of Teachers' reports for the Winter Term, and other routine business. The second day to miscellaneous business.

Teachers salaries and other bills against the Board will be paid on and after Wednesday, February 11th.

By order,

Jan. 31-2t. D. T. LAKIN, Sec'y.

Public Sale!

OF VALUABLE TOWN LOTS

THE subscriber will offer at public sale on

TUESDAY MARCH 2ND, 1880,

in front of the Western Maryland Hotel, Emmitsburg, Md., at 1 o'clock, p. m.,

11 LOTS OF GROUND,

known and numbered on the Plat of Emmitsburg as lots 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88. These lots are highly valuable and invite attention; they lie immediately adjoining the Emmitsburg R. R. Station, and are well suited for warehouses, coal and lumber yards, as well as for other building purposes. The opportunity thus presented for valuable and permanent investment, with comfortable and beautiful location of Emmitsburg makes it a desirable place of residence, and with the increasing trade, must open new centers for the same, than which there are none more eligible than those here offered. Terms made known on the day of sale.

Jan 17-1s DAVID AGNEW.

NO. 4543 EQUITY.

Dietrich Zeck, Mortgagee of Janzo J. Mentzer and wife, on Petition.

In the Circuit Court for Frederick County, sitting in Equity, December Term, 1879.

ORDERED this 31st day of December, 1879, that on the 26th day of January inst., the Court will proceed to act upon the Report of Sales this day filed by Dietrich Zeck, Mortgagee in the above case, unless cause to the contrary be shown before said day; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in Frederick County, for three successive weeks prior to said day.

The Report states the amount of sales at \$1075.

ADOLPHUS FEARIKAKE, Jr., Clerk of the Circuit Court for Frederick County.

True copy - Test.

ADOLPHUS FEARIKAKE, Jr., Clerk.

Jan 3-4t

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

UNPURCHASED PRE-EMINENCE

Which establishes them as unequalled in

TOUCH.

WORKMANSHIP & DURABILITY.

Every Piano Fully Warranted for 5 Years.

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.

WM. KNABE & CO.,

204 & 206 W. Baltimore St., Baltimore.

July 5-1y

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 1861, and incorporated by the Legislature of Maryland in 1866. The building is convenient and spacious.

TERMS:

The Academy Year is divided into two sessions of five months each.

Board and Tuition per Academic Year, including Bed and Board, Washing, Mending, and Doctor's Fees, payable in advance, \$100.

For each Session, payable in advance, \$50.

ALL PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

The Academy Year is divided into two sessions of five months each, beginning respectively the first Monday of September and the first Monday of February. Letters of inquiry directed to the Rev. Mother, Mount St. Joseph's Academy, Emmitsburg, Md.

July 1-1y

Guthrie & Beam.

Livery, Sales and Exchange

STABLES

EMMITSBURG, MD.

ARE always prepared to accommodate the public with conveyances of all kinds on

Reasonable Terms!

We will have carriages and omnibuses at the depot on arrival of each train, to convey passengers to St. Joseph's Academy, Mt. St. Mary's College, or any part of town or country. Fine horses for riding or driving.

July 1-1y

SPECIAL NOTICE.

I HAVE just received by steamer from England the following goods:

100 TEAS TS.

46 pieces each, at from \$3.00 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.

JOHN E. ENHAUER,

Near corner Church & Market Sts., Frederick, Md.

July 14-1y

EMMITSBURG

STOVE HOUSE.

ALL kinds of heating and cooking stoves, ranges, furnaces of the most improved pattern. Repairs for all kinds of stoves at the lowest prices; iron and tinware of all kinds; copper, brass, and steel-ware, wash kettles, farm bails, pumps for all depths of wells. Roofing and spouting and every kind of work pertaining to the trade at low rates and bottom prices. Call and see before purchasing. I sell five different kinds of cook stoves.

July 14-1y JAMES T. HAYS, Emmitsburg Md.

G. W. MYERS. D. C. MYERS.

Geo. W. Myers & Bro.

CONFECTIONERS & FRUITERS,

S W CORNER QUARE EMMITSBURG, MD

Ice Cream and Oysters in Season.

Finest Stock of Cigars in Town.

Over two hundred different articles on Five-cent Counter.

July 4-y

L. S. ANNAN & BRO.

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS,

Fresh Groceries

Queens, Wooden, Glass and

Hardware,

A Folded Leaf.

A folded page, old, stained and blurred,
I found within your book last night.
I did not read the dim, dark word
I saw in the slow waning light;
So put it back, and left it there,
As if, in truth, I did not care.

Ah! we have all a folded leaf
That in Time's book of long ago
We leave: a half-relief
Falls on us when we hide it so.
We fold it down, then turn away,
And who may read that page to-day?

Not you, my child; nor you, my wife,
Who sit beside my study chair;
For all have something in their life
That they, and they alone, may bear—
A trifling lie, a deadly sin,
A something bought they did not win.

My folded leaf! how blue eyes gleam
And blot the dark-brown eyes I see:
And golden curls at evening beam
Above the black looks at my knee!
Ah! that leaf is folded down,
And aye for me the locks are brown.

And yet I love them who sit by,
My best and dearest—dearest now.
They may not know for what I sigh,
What brings the shadow on my brow.
Ghosts at the best; so let them be,
Nor come between my life and me.

They only rise at twilight hour,
So light the lamp, and close the blind.
Small perfume lingers in the flower
That sleeps that folded page behind.
So let it ever folded lie;
Twill be unfolded when I die.

FOR THE FARMER'S HOUSEHOLD.

Kitchen Aids.

Eggs often turn black when boiled hard. If they are put in boiling water ten minutes, and then into cold water, the yolk will remain a bright color.

SQUASH PIE.—One egg, a teaspoonful of sifted squash, one spoonful of flour, two-thirds of a teaspoonful of sugar, a little cinnamon and nutmeg. Mix thoroughly together, then add milk enough to fill a deep pie plate.

TO MEND CHINA.—Take a thick solution of gum arabic in warm water, and stir into it plaster of Paris till the mixture is of the proper consistency. Apply with a brush to the fractured edges of the china, and stick them together. In three days the article can not be broken in the same place. The whiteness of the cement increases its value.

FRUIT CAKE.—One lb. of fine white sugar; one lb. butter; one lb. flour; twelve eggs; four lbs. seeded raisins; four lbs. currants, washed and dried; one lb. citron sliced; half lb. of candied orange-peel; one and a quarter ounces of ground cloves. Put all the fruit together and flour thoroughly with some of that weighed for the cake. Put the spices to steep in water. Cream together the butter and sugar, and beat the eggs separately as light as possible. Then mix as for other cake, putting in the fruit last. Bake in a moderate oven, and, if possible, do not stir the pans after once in.

OYSTER PIE.—Take a large dish, butter it, and spread a rich paste over the sides and around the edge, but not at the bottom. The oysters should be fresh, and as large as possible. Drain off part of the liquid from the oysters; put them into a pan, and season with pepper and salt; stir them well with the seasoning; have ready the yolks of two or three eggs, chopped fine, with grated bread. Pour the oysters (with as much of their liquor as you please) into the dish that has the paste in it; strew over them the eggs and bread; roll out the top crust of the pie, and put it on, crimping the edges nicely. Then take a small sheet of paste, cut it into a square, and roll it up. Cut it with a sharp knife into the form of a double tulip. Make a slip in the center of the upper crust, and stick the tulip in it. Then cut three large leaves and lay them on the pie, and bake in a quick oven.

How to Manage Cuttings.

In reply to a correspondent, the *Floral Cabinet* gives the following directions in regard to the making and managing of plant cuttings: In selecting a cutting, a great deal depends upon the judicious choice; if the slip is too young and full of fresh sap, it will fade away from too much evaporation; if it is too old—hard and woody—it will take a great while to strike root. You must take a cutting that is perfectly ripened and is from a vigorous shoot, yet a little hardened at the base. It is also essential to have a bud or joint at or near the end of the cutting, as all roots strike from it, and the nearer it is to the base, the greater your chance of success. Plant your cuttings in common red pots, filled half full of rich loam and two inches of sand on top (scouring sand will do, but not sea sand); wet this thoroughly, and put the cuttings close around the edge of the pot, for if the bud or joint comes in contact with the surface of the pot, it seems to strike root more quickly. Pull off the lower leaves before you plant the cutting. Press the wet sand tightly about the tiny stem, for a great deal of your success in raising the cutting depends upon the close contact of sand with the stem. When the cuttings are firmly planted, cover them with a glass shade if possible, as it will greatly promote the growth of the plant. Moisture, light and heat are the three essentials to plant life—without them no cuttings will start. Shade for two or three days from the sunlight, but don't let the sand become dry; then give all the sun you can obtain, keep up a good supply of moisture, and you can hardly fail to root most of your cuttings.

Taking Advantage of the Weather.

The farmer who fails to take advantage of the open weather in winter to be ahead with his work will, on the approach of spring, find himself so hampered with a multiplicity of jobs as to either do most of them in a slovenly manner or leave some of them undone entirely. Besides his regular farm work of plowing for and putting in crops, on the arrival of spring there are his fences to be righted up, the stone to be picked up and removed from his mowing ground, his orchard, garden, &c., to be attended to; the rubbish and refuse that has accumulated about his house, back-yard and cellar to be cleared away, and countless other jobs that will need doing; the most of which could have been done just as well during the mild days of the preceding winter. At no time of the year is the importance of taking advantage of such days more felt than in the busy season of spring. If a supply of firewood to last through the summer has been cut and hauled, rails split, fences reset, farming tools and implements overhauled and repaired, and all such work done through the winter, it will not only lighten the burden of spring work, but afford more time to properly prepare the ground for the reception of seed, as well as give that attention to the stock they so much require at that most enervating season of the year. Nothing should be more carefully guarded against by the farmer than to be behind hand with his work in the spring of the year. Rather should he use a little exertion in order to be ahead of his work, so that should a wet spell occur he will be at no loss from the delay it might otherwise occasion him.

Corn Cultivation.

In a communication to the *Elmira* (New York) club, among other suggestions, a correspondent gives his mode of cultivating corn. He says: 'Land should never be plowed in spring for corn deeper than previous cultivation, unless a liberal amount of fine manure is mixed with the surface to enter the soil and feed the young plants. The largest crop of corn I have ever read of was 156 bushels per acre, raised on light soil, plowed but three inches deep.

'In preparing land for corn I draw manure (all that is available in winter) from the stable, and spread it evenly upon the land. It should not be left in piles, for much of the fertilizing matter will be washed out into the soil below, leaving the dressing unevenly distributed. If not manured in winter, it is done in spring, before plowing. The manure is turned under the sod about eight inches deep, for my land has been thus plowed for many years. The surface is then worked until it is firm and mellow. If stones are brought up, all are picked off that would obstruct cultivation. The seed is then drilled in rows four feet apart at the rate of eight quarts per acre, of common-sized kernels, if large, or small, more or less, to give about the same number of plants. To fertilize and start an early growth, I drill in with the seed superphosphate and plaster, mixed in equal parts, two or three hundred pounds per acre, feeding from three drills to each row, one on each side the seed tube. A smoothing harrow may be run over after planting to good advantage; and if the soil is of a light character, the early cultivation of the corn may be done with the harrow, but if the soil is heavy too many plants will be destroyed to render it profitable. I prefer the cultivator working close to the rows, then go through with a hoe and remove all thistles and large weeds before hilling, which is done with a hiller, covering up all weeds in the drill where the cultivator could not reach.—This operation is done about the time the tassels begin to show. Corn is raised in this way more cheaply, and a larger amount of fodder is saved, than in hill planting. I raised on a field of twenty-two acres the past season about one hundred and fifty bushels of ears per acre, with three large loads of stalks added; also about twenty loads of pumpkins on the field.'

A \$20,000 Whisper.

Nearly twenty years ago, when Count Alberti was secretary of the Italian embassy at Paris, some high play was going on one night at the Cercle des Miramites, then in the Rue de Grammont, M. K—, now a member of the Chamber, and the Duke of C—taking the bank.

They were 100,000 francs ahead when M. K—, who had first shuffled the cards, glancing at the small stakes on the table—it was late and most of the heavy betters had retired—whispered to his partner: 'Pity I wasted time on this deal; we should have stopped, for there's nothing left to win—there's nothing here but Italians.'

Count Alberti heard the whisper and said calmly, 'I'll go hundred thousand on this hand.'

The dealer, somewhat surprised, dealt the cards. He had eight.

Count Alberti showed his—nine! put the stakes in his pocket, bowed politely and left the club, having vindicated the honor of his country and made \$20,000.

'Ma,' said a youngster to his mother the other day, 'why is your cupboard like a vegetable garden?' 'I don't know, my child; that's more than I can tell.' 'I'll tell you why, ma. It's because you have pa's nips in it.'

Things That Occurred During 1879.

During the year buried and wept over several things happened which will never be mentioned in the dictionary or encyclopedia, but should be remembered by the public all the same.

The number of men who pulled their guns toward them by the muzzle was about fifty. One trial will satisfy you that it never fails.

Eighteen hundred and seventy-nine was a good year for the fool who points unloaded revolvers at his aunt and other folks. He managed to keel over about twenty victims, and is 'real sorry' for it. He wouldn't have done it for nothing, you know.

During the dead year eleven paragraphs got off jokes on the mother-in-law, and then sofly slipped into their last resting places beneath the willows.—It is well. Nobody has missed them.

The number of orators who in 1878 began their speeches with, 'Fellow-citizens of this glorious country,' was eighty-five; the number in 1879 was only eighty-four. Let us be thankful for small favors and have hopes of the future.

The kerosene can showed a decided falling off in activity. Only seventeen females buried up the fire.

Of the 152 householders who borrowed shotguns and took dead aim at 'that infernal cat,' three hit the cat and the remainder knocked over small boys and other live stock, and are now wondering how on earth they could possibly have done it.

Eighteen hundred and seventy-nine was a good year for deaf persons to go visiting. Thirty-four of them took the railroad track to save distance. The day express was on time.

The last year was also noticeable for the number of persons who took a quiet smoke after going to bed, fell asleep and passed into a better land at the expense of insurance companies. A clay pipe and a cent's worth of tobacco are all the outfit needed.

The number of kind-hearted people who went out hunting, mistook a friend for a wild turkey, fox or grizzly and peppered him dead was fourteen, with Rhode Island to hear from. Every one of them felt bad enough to cry, but mistakes will happen in all families.

The sea serpent was seen only nine times during 1879. This may influence some persons to believe that he is gradually dying out and will soon become extinct, but there is no danger of it—not with the present brand of sea captains.

The number of mothers who left rat poison and other fatal doses where the children could get at them was twenty-one. This is a decrease over the previous year, and in the dim future woman-kind may possibly realize the fact that children, cats, rats, cockroaches and aunts are susceptible to the same influence.

Contagion.

Contagion consists physically of minute solid particles. The process of contagion consists in the passage of these from the bodies of the sick into the surrounding atmosphere, and in the inhalation of one or more of them by those in the immediate neighborhood. If contagion were a gaseous or vapory emanation, it would be equally diffused through the sick room, and all who entered it would, if susceptible, suffer alike and inevitably. But such is not the case; for many people are exposed for weeks and months without suffering. Of two persons situated in exactly the same circumstances, and exposed in exactly the same degree to a given contagion, one may suffer and the other escape. The explanation of this is that the little particles of contagion are irregularly scattered about in the atmosphere, so that the inhalation of one or more of them is purely a matter of chance, such chance bearing a direct relation to the number of particles which exist in a given cubic space. Suppose that a hundred germs are floating about in a room containing two thousand cubic feet of air. There is one germ for every twenty cubic feet. Naturally the germs will be most numerous in the immediate neighborhood of their source, the person of the sufferer; but, excepting this one place, they may be pretty equally distributed through the room; or they may be very unequally distributed. A draught across the bed may carry them now to one side, now to the other. The mass of them may be near the ceiling, or near the floor. In a given twenty cubic feet there may be a dozen germs, or there may be none at all. One who enters the room may inhale a germ before he has been in it ten minutes, or he may remain there for an hour without doing so. Double the number of germs and you double the danger. Diminish the size of the room by one half, and you do the same. Keep the windows shut, and you keep the germs in; open them, and they pass out with the changing air. Hence the importance of free ventilation; and hence one reason why fever should be treated, if possible, in large airy rooms. Not only is free ventilation good for the sufferer, but it diminishes the risk to the attendants.—*Nineteenth Century.*

The treasury of the state of North Carolina has funded between \$5,000,000 and \$6,000,000 of old bonds in new four per cents, bearing interest from July, 1880.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

Unpleasant quarters—Lead ones.
A tree cut down looks chop-fallen.
An appeal to the understanding—'Wipe your feet.'
Whoever conquers indolence can conquer most things.
He who receives a good turn should never forget it; he who does one should never remember it.
The wife who utilizes her husband's shoebrush on the cooking stove opens the door to the divorce court.
A botanist says that there are 42,000 different kinds of weeds in the United States, 1,200 being found in New York state.
Smythekins, who is something of a dandy, can not understand why the dressing of a turkey should always be on the inside.
A newspaper reporter who died recently left a large sum of money behind him. In fact, he left all the money there was in the world.
A Des Moines woman refused to lend her husband to a friend to accompany her home, on the ground that it is not well for man to be a loan.
The Duke of Edinburgh recently made his appearance in the orchestra among the first violins at a charity concert given at the Royal Albert Hall, in London.
'I'm on the wrong tack,' as the sea captain said when he suddenly lifted his bare foot from the cabin carpet and anathematically gyrated into his bunk.
It is not generally known that some hymns frequently sung in Episcopal churches were composed by Dr. Sullivan, of 'Pinafore' and other harmonious fame.
'Mr. Jones, father wants to borrow your paper. He only wants to read it.' 'Well, go back and tell your father to send me his supper. Tell him I only want to eat it.'
The average housewife will take more pains to carry a sickly fifteen-cent plant through four months of winter than she will to keep butter on the ice during three months of hot weather.
It is difficult to understand why some people should provide such extensive storage facilities for salt. It is nothing unusual to hear of the salt rheum and the salt cellar in the same house.
The chief secret of comfort lies in not suffering trifles to vex us, and in prudently cultivating our undergrowth of small pleasures, since very few great ones, alas! are let on long leases.
Do not think of knocking out another man's brains because he differs in opinion from you. It would be as rational to knock yourself on the head because you differ from yourself ten years ago.
To take a deep, long breath in the presence of any person having a contagious disease is dangerous. The less infected air taken into the lungs the less the chances of contracting the disease.
Tommy, aged ten, on a visit to his grandmother in the country, hangs his little hat and cloak in the hallway: 'No fear of burglars now, Aunt Mary,' said Tommy, 'with a man's hat and coat in the hall!'
Happiness is like manna. It is to be gathered in the grains and enjoyed every day; it will not keep; it can not be accumulated; nor need we go out of ourselves, nor into remote places to gather it, since it has rained down from heaven, at our very doors, or rather within them.
'Your handwriting is very bad indeed,' said a gentleman to a friend more addicted to boating than to study; 'you really ought to learn to write better.' 'Aye, aye!' replied the young man; 'it is all very well for you to tell me that, but if I were to write better, people would find out how I could spell.'
After the ceremony had been performed at a Fall River wedding, a former husband of the bride presented himself. He had been away for years, and she had supposed herself a widow. He offered to leave her to the new husband if she would give him her child, and she closed the bargain on that basis.
Senator Sharon, of Nevada, who is the wealthiest man in Congress by several millions, is the smallest in stature. He is barely five feet high, and weighs a trifle over a hundred pounds. Representative Chittenden, of New York, also a millionaire, is not quite so tall as Mr. Sharon, but beats him in avoirdupois.
It always appears to be absurd to us to hear the hero or heavy villain in the melodrama exclaim, at the footlights, before secreting himself in a musty closet in the castle: 'And—now—if I'm—dis—cov—er—r—r—d—I'm lost—I'm lost!' when the stupidest boy in the top gallery knows very well that if he's discovered he's found—he's found.
The question of the Bible in public schools receives fresh interest from the light thrown upon it by a ten-year-old lad in the City of Churches. Said he: 'Father, are you in favor of reading the Bible in the public schools?' The father replied that he was, most thoroughly: 'Well, I thought so; for you never read it at home.' This ended the discussion of it in that family for the day.
A clergyman said a clever thing the other day to amuse his congregation, namely, that there was still many a one who, whilst engaged in singing apparently with all his heart the lines, 'Were the whole realm of nature mine That were an offering far too small,' was diligently engaged, with one hand in his pocket, in scraping the edge of a three-cent piece to make sure it was not a dime.

The Fashions.

A new slipper is cut very low and fastened across the instep by a real gold bracelet.
A new fancy for trimming flous of muslin and lace is that of having a vine of leaves and buds extend up the left side to the back of the neck, while a large bunch of larger half-blown buds is placed lower on the front.
Says Harper's *Bazar*: Thick heavy paper in English styles is fashionable stationery for ladies, in preference to the thin flimsy French paper once in vogue. The choice lies between smooth-woven paper with a satin-like finish, not laid with reps, and the rough-finished paper known to dealers as 'cold pressed,' which shows a rough surface not pleasant for ladies who do not bear heavily on their pens. Pure white paper is most generally liked, but there is a fancy at present for colored papers in quaint shades, such as light violet, or Marshal Neil yellow, or else a nondescript tint known as starlight, and also a fine French gray. The note or letter sheet folds but once, doubling the page by making the top and bottom meet, and it then fits into a square envelope. This envelope and the sheet within are of modest dimensions, rather than the formidable size used by English ladies, who write a larger and more angular hand than that adopted by their closest imitators in this country. The monogram or crest marks both paper and envelopes, and may be plain white embossed, or in blended colors. For monograms the preference is for pure white raised letters; the single initial of the family name, once so much used to mark stationery, is now seldom seen. Gentlemen use rough paper of thick, heavy quality, with what is technically called 'laid finish,' that is, with ribs or reps. This is of the good old-fashioned commercial note size, which is to be folded in three layers, to fit easily in envelopes that are also called commercial note size. Square envelopes are not used by men of fashion. What has been said about monograms and heraldic devices for ladies holds good for gentlemen.

Right and Left

Paralyzing blows are being dealt at disease by the great tonic and regulator, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Fever and acute general debility, rheumatism, nervous ailments, constipation and dyspepsia, are among the maladies for which experience has proved it a specific. Its work is thorough. Its effects are prompt. It is not, however, advertised to produce immediate cures, though it affords speedy relief, and will, if given a reasonable trial, such as any standard remedy deserves, root out the maladies to which it is adapted. In emergencies arising in families it is particularly serviceable, and it is esteemed throughout the land as a medicine of comprehensive use—wholesome vegetable composition and unobjectionable flavor. It has risen to popularity by purely legitimate means, and only well substantiated facts are alleged in regard to it. Use it systematically.

VEGETINE—When the blood becomes lifeless and stagnant, either from change of weather, or of climate, want of exercise, irregular diet, or from other cause, the VEGETINE will renew the blood, carry off the putrid humors, cleanse the stomach, regulate the bowels, and impart a tone of vigor to the whole body.

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.

THE DEAF HEAR THROUGH THE TEETH

Perfectly, all Ordinary Conversation, Lectures, Concerts, etc., by New Channels to the Nerves of Hearing by means of a recent wonderful scientific invention—the Dentition. For remarkable public tests on the Deaf, also on the Deaf and Dumb, see the *New York Herald*, Sept. 28; the *New York Christian Advocate*, Sept. 28; every deaf person should send for FREE illustrated descriptive pamphlet to the *American Dentition Co.*, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by a East India physician, 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, he 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, by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. W. BRONKH, 149 "Power" Block Rochester, N.Y.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALM
THE GREAT
THROAT & LUNG REMEDY
CURES
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SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

The B. R. Mottelbauer Improvement. Patented in Europe, United States and Canada. Can be applied to any Violin without altering its form or appearance in the least, giving it the power and sweetness of the old Italian Violins now costing many hundreds of dollars. We will send you C.O.D. a fine Model, Elegant Tone, \$71. Better finish, \$100. Improvement put into any Violin sent to us for \$6. Satisfaction guaranteed. Fully endorsed by August Wilhelm, Theodore Thomas, Dr. Leopold Damrosch, and all great artists. Send for circular. Address The Patent Violin Co., 15 Beaver Street, New York.

GUARANTEED
A GOLD MOUNTED
Ten Dollar
Revolver for \$2.50. Made of the finest English Steel, Case, Russian Model, Recently Improved. Double Action, Bitter, Barrel, extra long rifle cartridge. Police length 7 in. Best with best of cartridges, complete set of cleaning tools, for \$2.50. We are Headquarters and Manufacturers. We guarantee none but satisfaction. A better revolver cannot be purchased elsewhere for the price. J. L. PATTER, 47 Barclay St., N. Y.

SAVE MONEY daily, and have better food, by using our Economical Oat Meal. 25¢ per lb. 1,000 revolvers, 12¢. Catalogue free. J. L. PATTER, 47 Barclay St., N. Y.

Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

YOUNG MEN Learn to engrave an earn \$40 to \$100 a month. Even a graduate can learn. Address R. Valentine, Manager, Janville, Wis.

10,000 AGENTS WANTED in the Southern and Western States for the Grandest Triumph of the Age. \$100 per month and expenses. \$3 Outfit free. Geo. A. LAWRENCE, Louisville, Ky.

It speaks for itself, is what a lady said of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup the other day, for a single bottle cured my child of a most dreadful Cough.

A good ecclesiastical sign of the times is the increase in collections at the churches.

The best is the cheapest. Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup is acknowledged to be the safest and most reliable medicine for Babies. Price 25 cents.

We call the attention of all lovers of the violin to the advertisement in this paper of the Patent Violin Company, New York.

A Sharp Little Thinker.

A little Woodstock miss had long desired a sister for a playmate, and having been taught to ask God for everything, she asked Him for a sister, telling her mother she would do the praying if she would make the cloth. After praying several nights and getting a little impatient that her request was not granted, she said one night, 'Oh, Lord, please send me a little sister right away. If you haven't got a white one send me a black one.' This same little girl was corrected by her mother the other day for being naughty. 'Well, I can't help it,' she said; 'when you prayed for me why didn't you pray for a better child?'



WILL CURE

Scrofula, Scrofulous Humor, Cancer, Cancerous Humor, Erysipelas, Chanker, Salt Rheum, Pimples or Humors in the Face, Coughs and Colds, Ulcers, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Pains in the Stomach, Constipation, Costiveness, Piles, Dizziness, Headache, Nervousness, Faints in the Back, Pimples on the Stomach, Eruptions on the Face, Female Weakness and General Debility.

This preparation is scientifically and chemically combined, and so strongly concentrated from roots, herbs, and barks, that its good effects are realized immediately after commencing to take it. There is no disease of the human system for which the VEGETINE can not be used with PERFECT SAFETY, as it does not contain any metallic compound. For conducting the system of all impurities of the blood it has no equal. It has never failed to effect a cure, giving tone and strength to the system debilitated by disease. Its wonderful effects upon the complaints named are surprising to all. Many have been cured by the VEGETINE that have tried many other remedies. It can well be called

The Great Blood Purifier.

Dr. W. Ross Writes.

Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Weakness.

H. R. STEVENS, BOSTON:

I have been practicing medicine for 25 years, and as a remedy for Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Weakness, and all diseases of the Blood, I have never found its equal. I have sold Vegetine for 7 years and have never had one bottle returned. I would heartily recommend it to those in need of a blood purifier.

Dr. W. ROSS, Druggist, Sept. 18, 1878. Wilton, Iowa.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists

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W. B. TAYLOR & CO.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
No. 8 Wall St., New York.

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\$1000 REWARD for any case of Bleeding, Piles, or Hemorrhoids. Dr. J. P. Miller's Pile Remedy. Cures in 2 days. No matter how long standing, in 1 week, and ordinary cases in 2 days. **CAUTION**—Some grocers wrap their pills in paper, and sell them as "yellow" pills. Dr. J. P. Miller's signature, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by all druggists. Sent by mail to J. P. MILLER, M.D., Treas. N. W. Co., Tenth and Arch Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
Piso's Cure for Consumption is also the best cough medicine. Dose small—bottle large. Sold everywhere. 25¢ and \$1.00. Warranted to first buyers.

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BRATTLEBORO VT.
EVERYWHERE KNOWN AND PRIZED
B. W. PAYNE & SONS, CORNING, N. Y.
ESTABLISHED 1840.
Patent Spark-Arresting Engines, mounted and on skids. Vertical Engines with water boilers. Eureka Safety powers with Sectional boilers—explosion proof. All with Automatic Cut-Offs. From \$150 to \$2,000. Send for Circular. State where you saw this.

ON 30 DAYS' TRIAL.
We will send our Electro-Voltaic Belts and other Electric Appliances upon trial for 30 days to those afflicted with Nervous Debility and diseases of a personal nature. Also of the Liver, Kidney, Rheumatism, Paralysis, &c. A sure cure guaranteed or no pay. Address Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

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It contains 672 fine historical engravings and 1260 large double column pages, and is the most complete History of the World ever published. It sells at sight. Send for specimen pages an extra to me to Agents, and see why it sells faster than any other book. Address NATIONAL PUB. CO., Phila. Pa.

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Can be cured by the continued use of Osburn's Cod Liver Oil and Lacto-Phosphate of Lime, a cure for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Scrofulous Diseases. Ask your Druggist for Osburn's and take no other. If you do not get it, I will send one bottle anywhere on receipt of \$1, express paid. CHAS. A. OSMUN, 13 Seventh Avenue, New York.

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