



The following poem, written by a lady of Baltimore in 1848 and published by the "New York Courier and Enquirer," by its eloquence and broad patriotism must touch a responsive chord in every American heart at the present day as well as in that darkening hour of our national history which suggested it.—Ed.

THE PARALLEL.

A vision of the Present, suggested by an incident of the Past.—By ELIZABETH W. LONG.

"Once on a time," in the old days of Rome,
The beautiful old time that lies in state
Within tradition's dim and echoing aisles,
And with the tall fair lights of Poesy,
In golden legends, burning round it, watched
By stately forms of steadfast-eyed Rome,
Like some great King that seems "not surely
dead,
But sleeping,"neath a carved canopy,
Waiting, with folded hands, his resurrection.
"Once on a time," a cry of wail was heard,
Startling the hearts of all that dwell in Rome.
Each at his fellow Roman stared with awe;
With wild bewilderment the multitude
Ran to and fro, and shrieked, and in dismay
Called on the gods to pity, on the priest
To guide, and on the visioned Seer to say
The cause and cure of the wide-spreading doom
That threatened to destroy the ancient town,
Its homes, its temples, and its halls of state,
Right in the midst of Rome a gulf had opened;
From east to west, mysterious and slow,
It wider stretched its earthquake jaws apart,
And muttered, "It ain't no' swift wo to Rome!"

Meanwhile not all unheard the people's prayer.
A word of wisdom was vouchsafed to them.
The Seer came forth, and with the awful front
Of one who hath had speech with the high gods,
And knows it, uttered thus the Oracle:
"All must end here; yon widening chasm will
yawn,
Insatiated, for its destined prey, nor close
Until great Rome hath ceased from off the earth,
Unless with one accord, ye quick throw in
The choicest and most precious things ye have."
Then, as with sudden horror frozen, stood
That human sea, still as a mer-de-glace
Amid the mighty Alps, when through the heavens
The thunder of an avalanche dies away!

'Twas but a moment ere outstepped a youth,
And, glistening with a bound the temple porch,
Spoke to the crowd these few heart-kindling
words:
"What have ye of most precious? gold? wine?
gems?
Houses, and garments, and fair women? Nay!
Rome's brave sons are her jewels; nought but
blood,
The best blood of her noblest sons will save.
Follow me, then, ye that are worthiest."
Then went they after him, the chosen youth;
Riding on horses, and with helm and spear,
And into the great gulf leaped with a shout;
Which straightway closing eagerly on all,
Old Rome was saved. *** The legend endeth
here.

Come home, my thoughts, come home!
Oh, my lord country! Oh, my own great land!
Whose head doth rest mid snows, while either
hand
Plays with an ocean's foam,
And grasps the mountain chains:
Whose fair feet are in Southern fields a-straying,
All climates bring garments for thy proud arraying,
All nations seek thy plains!
The world's heart worships thee!
Thy star gleams brightest in thy new day's morn,
And Hope for Earth seems possible, twin-born
With thy great Unity!

And OSE thou still must be,
One, as thy River, rapid, deep, and wide,
Gathers his watery wealth from every side,
Ere so Earth's mingled blood, in one full tide,
Flows mightily in thee;
And yet, from shore to shore,
We see a "great gulf" opening, broad and deep,
And North and South are pressing towards its
steep
To perish evermore!
Men of the North forbear!
Urged not this conflict, in the name of right,
'Tis but a spurious conscience, fatuous light,
That leads you thus to dare
This horrid gulfs' dark wo.
Division will devour no partial prey;
It is not given on either side to say,
"Thou only ruin know!"

Oh! proud, high Southern hearts,
Shrink, shrink from this great perils' agony;
Sifts once the bitter thoughts that be
Like fiery, melting darts,
Fix'd in your inmost soul!

A sense of injury, of wrong, of weakness,
Bidding you spurn all reasoning, all meekness,
Too jealous of control!
How can ye live apart?
Southron with Southron link'd, North self-sustain-
ed,
For every contest won, is ruin gained.
Ye have one common heart,
One common destiny!

One life-stream creeth in your swelling veins,
Born with one struggle's awful rending pains,
With one death must ye die.
Yet ye can close this chasm!

Fling in your precious things, more dear than life
Your pledged honor, patriotism, hate of strife,
Your warm enthusiasm!

With memory of your dead,
Your glorious dead! who, North and South,
their blood
Mingled in battle, neath one banner stood,
By one great Leader led!
Spirit of compromise,
That, like the white-winged dove o'er chaos
moving,
Stilleth the angry waves of party, proving
How loving, just, and wise
Those first great councils were,
That, in this spirit, built the compact strong,
Which, spite of prejudice and wrath, and wrong,
Standeth, and still is here.

Oh, young, true trusting hearts!
Your best life's life must save us for the old
Have grown aweary, selfish, hardened, cold,
In politician's arts,
They do not see the fate
That glares on the Republic; blind with pride,
They hope in triumph o'er this wretch to stride
To higher seats of state.
For, always must the age
Trust in her Youth, the heirs of her old glory.
Their act can change to an heroic story
Their country's blackest page.

Alas! the vision's o'er.
The prophecy falseth, the far future lies
Murky and dim, and cruel to mine eyes,
That ache yet see no more.

TWO STIRRING ADVENTURES.

It was in a railroad car, that my vis-a-vis, to while away the time—we were obliged to wait, owing to a broken rail—told the following story:

"Ten years ago I was a telegraph-operator at a small town in New Jersey, but my health failing, I gave up my situation, and taking a little money, traveled westward until I finally reached San Francisco. While there I took a fancy to visit the mining regions; so, selecting suitable goods to sell among the miners, I went, satisfied my curiosity, made a little money, and was returning in a stage coach when the incidents I am about to relate occurred, or at least began to occur.

"There were beside myself three inside passengers; an old gentleman of sixty and two roughly dressed men, apparently miners. These two men sat at opposite ends of the coach, not appearing to know each other, while the old gentleman and myself sat close together. I noticed that the old gentleman had a heavy tin or iron box between his legs, which he seemed to be anxious to keep out of sight.

"After a short conversation with him on general subjects, I allowed myself to drift gently into a doze; and while in that condition my ear, trained to the intelligent sound of the telegraphic instruments, caught, a faint tic, tic, which resolved itself in the following words:

"Bill, the young one is going to sleep, and I will tend to him while you pitch the old one out over the precipice when I make the signal and secure the box."

"I was now as wide awake as if I had been called by an operator to receive a message, but I pretended to be still dozing while I listened intently. Then I heard the coach window rattle, and it read:

"All right, Bob. We will be to Big Jump in twenty minutes, and then give the word and out he goes."

"Taking a cautious look from between my eyelids, I saw that one of the villains was telegraphing by vibrating a knife-blade between his teeth, while the other used the window for that purpose, neither of them appearing to notice the other.

I knew the precipice to which they referred, a terrible one, where a miner had once jumped off in a fit of despair at his bad luck, from which it was known as the Big Jump. How to communicate to the old gentleman I was at a loss to determine, but finally I took out a newspaper and under-scored the words in a lengthy editorial, which, if read consecutively, would read: 'Be cautious, sir. The two villains here intend to murder and rob us in ten minutes. When I arise, you attack the one with the monstache and I will take the other. Kill if necessary.'

"Then handed the paper to the old gentleman, saying: 'Have you read this sir? It's a most excellent editorial.'

"He took the paper, put on his glasses and commenced to read.—Soon the under-scored words drew his attention and he began to study them. I saw him grow pale and feel for his box with his foot. Handing me back the paper he said significantly:

"Do you believe that, sir?"

"I know it to be true, sir," said I.

"Horrible," said he, slipping his hand into his breast pocket, a stern look coming into his face as he added: 'I believe that I'd feel like shooting some one.'

"I saw I had a man of courage to help me, so I cared little for the villainous smile which his remark brought to one of the ruffian's face. I saw we were near the Big Jump and were going down a steep grade

at a lively rate, when one of the villains telegraphed:

'Now!'

The next minute I was on him, knocking him senseless with my revolver. The old gentleman did equally as well, the ruffians being taken completely by surprise at our sudden attack. We had passed the precipice now, and called to the driver to stop, he and the one outside passenger helped to bind our prisoners, whom we left inside, while we climbed to the top. But when we arrived in Sacramento we found that the robbers had released each other and dropped out along the road.

The old gentleman introduced himself as Mr. Stamford, a Sacramento banker, and insisted on my accepting the hospitality of his home, saying I had saved his life and a large amount of money. I consented, and was driven with him to his handsome residence on the outskirts of the city, where I was introduced to his wife and two daughters, the former a kind, motherly woman, and the latter, a handsome brunette and a pretty blonde.

Three weeks stay at Rose Hill, Mr. Stamford's home, with its lovely walks, amid a wealth of tropical flowers, and the society of Ella and Blanche Stamford, lovelier, if not more beautiful, than the flowers which bloomed around them, only served to make me wish for a longer stay, and when Mr. Stamford offered me a position in his banking-house, I most gladly accepted it, not failing to take courage from the evident delight of the fair Blanche—whom I thought the lovelier of the two sisters—when I told her of the offer and decision.

About this time Mr. Stamford, at his wife's request, replaced two Irish servants with two Chinamen, much to the former's violent denunciation. Mrs. Stamford was loud in her praise of her new help who seemed to be quiet, active, orderly fellows, always ready, always willing, and always to be found at their posts.

"To these two 'spoon gobblers,' as the Irish girls called Ah Wing and Ah Lee, I somehow conceived a decided aversion. There was, I thought a sinister look about their eyes, (which seemed to be cut less on the 'bias' than usual with Mongolians) which sent a chill over me whenever I met their gaze.

'None of the family seconded my dislike of the Chinamen, but Blanche who seemed to think exactly as I did (which I accepted as an another sign of encouragement), all the rest attributing it to my dislike of the Mongolians as a race.

'One summer night I had retired to my room in the second story, and lay thinking of the happy possibility of Blanche Stamford returning the love I felt for her, when my attention was attracted by a rattling of a hall window. There was not a breath of air stirring to produce such a sound and I was about rising to ascertain the cause, when it ceased, and a window on the next floor began to rattle. Then I caught the meaning of it. Some one was telegraphing with the ashes.

I listened, and presently the second-story window telegraphed:

'Everything quiet up there, Bob?'

"Quiet as a stiff. Old one blowing his horn. How is the yunker down there?" answered the up-stairs window.

"Not quite yet. When I write 'Go,' then do your best. Dead men tell no tales. As soon as you finish your man come here and help me with the women.'

'It was our old stage-coach robbers at work again, no doubt. How they had gained access to the house I was at a loss to account, for it was

guarded by a burglar alarm and a watch. Arising and partly dressing I took my revolver, and, stepping softly out in the hall, approached the window, where I found Ah Lee standing.

"What are you doing here?" I demanded.

"Come to looker see. Think heah some mans hoppee out of the window," said he, blandly.

'Well,' said I, you go down stairs and fetch me a glass of water and a lemon to my room.'

"All litel, mi will," said Ah Lee, as he glided down the stairway. As soon as he was out of hearing I took hold of the window and telegraphed:

'Yunker is awake and coming up-stairs. Go hide in the hall closet till he come back.'

"All right," answered the upstairs window.

'Then I went up stairs softly in my stocking-feet, and softly turned the key in the hall closet, after which I telegraphed with the up stairs window:

'Keep quiet down there. Yunker is up here talking to old one. Hide in the library till he come back and goes to bed.'

"Does he suspect anything?" came back from down stairs.

"No," I answered. 'He is telling the old one he is going to Frisco early in the morning. Hide! He is coming down stairs.'

"All right" came back, and arousing Mr. Stamford, I told him how matters stood, and we descended down stairs and turned the key in the library door. The desperado heard the click of the lock, and becoming frightened, raised the window to jump out; but I leaned out of the hall window and ordered him back. For an instant he turned and fired at me, the ball grazing my cheek and slitting my ear.'

Here the narrator pointed to a long scar on his left cheek and his cut ear, and continued:

'The next moment I fired, and the villain fell headlong into the garden. We then returned up stairs and secured Ah Wing, from whom we stripped the paint and other disguises, revealing one of the stage-coach robbers. Ah Lee, whom we found in the garden dead, proved to be the other one.

'The ladies now made their appearance, terribly frightened, and ere an explanation could be given Blanche rushed to me, her face pale with fear, and catching me by the arm, cried:

"Oh, Charlie! are you hurt?"

"Only a scratch, Blanche," I said in a low tone, but she did not hear me, for she had fainted in my arms.

'The next day we notified the authorities, to whom we delivered our prisoners and gave bonds for our appearance in regard to the killing, from which the coroner's jury exonerated us by a verdict of 'justifiable homicide.'

'It was nearly noon before I again saw Blanche, and then she tried to avoid me; but, drawing her arm through mine, I led her to a pretty summer house, and said:

"Blanche, I love you! Do you love me in return?"

'She hid her face against my breast, and whispered:

"Oh, so much!"

'Three months afterwards we were married, and I never hear a window rattle without thinking the warning it twice gave me being the means of saving a number of lives and gaining me a lovely and loving wife.

'This, gentleman, is a true story, and you can repeat it as such with out fear, for the names I have given you are fictitious, it being not necessary to give the true names.'

'Such was my fellow passenger's story. Half an hour later we parted, each going his own way. We

have never met since, but being reminded of his story by a rattling window, I have endeavored to give his story just as he told it, names and all.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

Worrying will wear the richest life to shreds.

Good manners are made up of petty sacrifices.

Feeling is no criterion whatever of right or wrong.

We are led on, like the little children, by a way we know not of.

There is no justice in this world save that which springs from the center of a heart of love.

God's people, the world over, are one in hope and purpose, and assurance of ultimate victory.

The joys of heaven are like the stars, which, by reason of our remoteness, appear extremely little.

The strongest heart will faint sometimes under the feeling that enemies are bitter and that friends only know half the sorrow.

Blessings may fail and fortunes vary, but the thankful heart remains. The happy past at least is secure, and heaven is ahead.

We are sowing seeds of truth or error, of dishonesty or integrity, every day we live and everywhere we go, that will take root in somebody's life.

Be thou like the bird perched upon some frail thing, who, although he feels the branch bending beneath him, yet loudly sings, knowing full well that he has wings.

We raise ourselves by adorning that which is better than we are.—It is the one virtue of the soul which is always tending upward by its proper motion—upward to something higher, purer and better.

Jim Bridger's Love for Shakespeare.

One of the most noted characters on the border twenty years ago was old Jim Bridger of Fort Bridger, in Utah. On one occasion he came to New York. He did not like the narrow down-town streets with high buildings on each side, and complained that he had once lost his way in "Dey Street Canon," and been rescued with difficulty by the police. He liked the theatres, and expressed the utmost delight at a performance of the "Midsummer Night's Dream." He had no clear idea who Shakespear was, but conceived and developed the most extravagant admiration for him.

Returning to the fort, he sold stock and supplies to emigrants and other travellers as in time past. One day a man wished to buy some oxen, and Jim said he could have any except one yoke, which he had made up his mind to keep at all hazards. In the morning a messenger came to say that the man wanted this yoke, and none other.

"He can't have 'em," said Jim. "There's no use talkin'."

"Well, he wants them, and is just a-waitin' for them," said the messenger. "He's a-settin' there, readin' a book called Shakespear."

"Eh?" yelled Jim, jumping to his feet. "Did you say—Shakespear? Here, —you, give me my boots."

He ran to the corral.

"Stranger," said he, "jest give me that book, and take them oxen."

"Oh, no," said the man. "I only brought the book to read on the way. I will give it to you."

"Stranger," said Jim, resolutely, "jest you take them oxen, and give me that book." And so the man did.

Jim hired a reader at fifty dollars per month, and listened to Shakespear every evening. All went well, until one night, as the reader came to the proposed murder of the princes in the Tower, Jim sprang from his seat, with blazing eyes, and yelled, in thunder tones. "Hold on there! Jest wait till I git my rifle, and I'll shoot the — scoundrel!"

A Joke on a Clergyman.

Biblical scholars are sometimes entrapped. In a little town of Bavaria, the other day, sat an aged fraulein and her minister, who was, at least, supposed to know the Bible by heart. The fraulein enjoyed a practical joke in spite of her age; and the reverend father, although a thoroughly pious man, was not a wit behind her. Indeed, there is nothing in the sacred profession which interdicts a good wholesome laugh, and nothing which ought to make a man so sad that he can see only the gloomy and cloudy side of life. Our fraulein said: "Father, you may have heard that some of the persistent explorers in the Holy Land have just discovered a huge heap of bones which are supposed, on pretty good authority, to be those of the children which Herod killed."

"Ah, indeed!" replied the minister, thoroughly interested, "I had not heard of it." "Yes," continued the fraulein, "and, straining to say, nearly half the bones were white as the snow of the Alps, while the rest were almost as black—as ebony."

"Well, well!" exclaimed the pastor, "that is certainly very remarkable."

"And the problem to be solved is," continued the fraulein, "whether the white bones belonged to the girls and black ones to the boys, or vice versa. The explorers were vexed by the matter and could arrive at no satisfactory conclusion. Now, what do you think, father?" "Oh," wittily rejoiced the pastor, "of course the black bones belonged to the girl babies and the white ones to the boy babies." We ask the same question of our readers, and they had better guess several times before they read the rest of the paragraph. When they have settled the matter they can refer to the answer of the fraulein, who, with a merry twinkle in her eye, said: "Father, you must have read your Bible to very little purpose, for the account tells that only boy babies were killed by Herod."

"ARE you prepared for death?" the clergyman asked, with a tremor of emotion in his voice as he took the sick woman's hand in his own. A shade of patient thought crossed the invalid's face, and by-and-by she said: "She didn't hardly believe she was; there was the little bedroom carpet to be taken up yet, and the paint up stairs had hardly been touched, and she did want to put up new curtains in the dining room; but she thought if she didn't die until next Monday, she would be about as near ready as a woman with a big family and no girl ever expected to be." P. S.—That woman got well.

A SMALL boy was hoeing corn in a sterile field by the roadside up near Bethel, Indiana, when a passer-by stopped and said: "Pears to me your corn is rather small." "Certainly," said the boy, "it is dwarf corn." "But it looks yellow." "Certainly, we planted the yellow kind." "But it looks as if you wouldn't get more than half a crop." "Of course not," said the boy, "we planted her on shares."

THE following unique epistle was picked up in the street the other day: "Dear Kup, the reason why I didn't laff when you laff at me in the post-office yesterday was because I hev a bile on my face and kant laff. If I laff she'll bust. But I luv you, Kup, bile or no bile. laff or no laff. Your luvvin Kate till death."

"I SAY, old lady," said a man on a country road the other day, "did you see a bicycle pass here just now?" "No, I didn't see no kind of sickle, mister; but just now I seed a wagon wheel running away with a man. You kin believe it or not. I wouldn't if I hadn't seen it myself."

SUMMER RECREATION.

In the diversity of human wants, the demands of daily life for active exertion, and the consequent need of rest, there comes a time when nature itself, seems to put in a plea, that recreation shall be protracted beyond the time usually allotted to it, of a day here and there, or a few hours in the intervals of business pursuits.

To this end the genius of those active and ever watchful agents, who cater to the public demands, has always proven itself equal to the needs of the occasion, and thus, the resorts to the seaside, the mountain glens, and everywhere through the rural districts, have been opened up for the benefit of those who seek rest or recreation.

The merchant, the lawyer, the literary man and the artisan, in a word, all whose means will admit, seek in change of air, scene and mode of life to recuperate, after the waste of strength and energy which long months of attention to business necessarily occasion.

So, when the revolving year brings summer, and summer longings, the poor tired workers of the crowded city, turn from business, from care, from the work and struggle which makes up so large a part of the year's life, to the fresh pure air, and the quiet restful dreaminess, to which wood and stream and mountain side, so temptingly invite. This is the time to resign one's self to indifference or forgetfulness of real life, to do nothing, but simply to rest from work and study and thought itself.

This is the very consummation of earthly delight, and happy they whose surroundings admit of such repose. There is no medicine like unto this, for the building up of impaired energies. But unless in the mere desire for a change of scene, why people should leave pleasant rural localities, for the seaside and other crowded resorts, we do not comprehend.

DR. TANNER, of New York City, began his self-imposed fast, of forty days, on the first of July. His object is to prove that he can endure abstinence from food for that period of time. Physicians are in constant attendance to see that he gets no food, to note his pulse, his temperature, his weight and the charges that occur in his system. The idea has been put forth, that if he succeeds, the result may be beneficial in the suggestion of new modes of treatment in febrile and other diseases. Great public interest attaches to the daily reports concerning his condition. The completion of his twelfth day on last Sunday with no marked injurious results, but the loss of 21 1/2 pounds in weight, was regarded a matter of consequence, as that day had been regarded the one of trial in the matter.

Should this unusual daring in human endurance result fatally, there will arise a wail of abhorrence for the whole thing, far exceeding the interest taken, hitherto, in its progress.

When the learned philosopher fell dead in his laboratory, by the reaction of his experiments in the interests of science, his memory was embalmed in the line—"Science self-destructed her favored son." But with Dr. Tanner in like case, his name will go down to coming generations, in ribaldry and jest.

YESTERDAY (13th inst.) Gen. Hancock and Hon. Wm. H. English were formally notified of their nomination by the committees chosen for that purpose. The affair was very simple and in excellent taste, but was marred for the chief participant, Gen. Hancock, by the distressingly sudden death of his little grandson yesterday morning. Both candidates accepted in a few well-chosen words, and announced that their letters would be ready at an early day.—Ball Gazette.

A RECENT earthquake in the Azores resulted in the formation of a new island.

THE following from the Baltimore Sun is the best synopsis of Gen. Garfield's letter we have seen, and as such lay it before our readers, in lieu of the entire letter, for which we cannot make room:

GENERAL GARFIELD'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.—Gen. Garfield has written his letter accepting the nomination for the presidency accorded him by the republican national convention. It is addressed to Senator Hoar, president of the Chicago convention, and will be found entire in another column. Gen. Garfield says that he accepts the nomination with gratitude for the confidence it implies and a deep sense of the responsibilities it imposes. He cordially endorses the Chicago platform "on nearly all the subjects of which it treats." He says that his opinions are on record in the proceedings of Congress, but in regard to some principal topics he chooses to make special mention, without seeking to revive settled controversies or awaken burnt-out passions.—Republicans, he says, reject the pernicious doctrine of State supremacy. They insist that the United States is a nation, with ample powers of self-preservation, and that its constitution and laws must be the supreme law of the land. He declares that the national laws relating to the election of Congressmen must neither be violated nor evaded, nor must the right of any citizen to cast his ballot be impaired, nor the potency of that ballot destroyed by fraud. The effective enforcement of these principles Mr. Garfield considers to be a necessary preliminary to the restoration of brotherhood between the sections, and the national government should, therefore, put forth all its powers to the procurement of these ends. The South suffers most from its own intolerance of the opinions of the minority, and this evil must be restrained in order to keep party power from becoming tyrannical. General Garfield regards our currency troubles as definitely settled by the accomplishment of resumption, and says that with all our dollars we certainly have money enough. Our paper currency, he says is now as "national as the flag." He favors the support of schools by the general government, but these schools must not be sectarian in any sense, and the divorce of church and state must be absolute. In regard to the tariff, Mr. Garfield thinks that, while revenue must be considered, the interests of the American laborer are to be constantly regarded at the same time. It is our glory that labor in this country is at once more intelligent and better paid than abroad. Our independence consists in our ability to produce everything and to make everything which Americans require. It is part of the glory of the nation that we have secured our independence in these respects. Mr. Garfield considers it a happy symptom that there is no longer any organized opposition to liberal appropriations for national objects, such as rivers and harbors, and he thinks that the Mississippi river, in particular, should be generously endowed. In regard to the Chinese question Mr. Garfield rather goes in advance of the Chicago platform. Chinese immigration, he says, partakes too much of the character of an importation to suit American ideas, and we cannot tolerate any form of labor which seems to be servile in character. However, he has great hopes of President Angell's mission. The letter is adroit and well written, but its declaration in regard to the Southern question cannot be regarded as reassuring or satisfactory to the conservative instincts of the country.

REV. BARNABE SEARS, D. D., LL. D., died at Saratoga, N. Y., aged 77 years. Dr. Sears was for a long time President of Brown University in Providence, R. I., and was the author of several books on educational subjects. When Mr. George Peabody gave the munificent fund which bears his name, for educational purposes in the South, Dr. Sears was made its manager, assisted by an advisory board of trustees. He then went to live in Virginia, taking up his residence in Staunton. He went to Saratoga for his health about a month ago, and last week finished an address on "Educational Progress in the United States during the last Fifty Years," which he intended to deliver before the American Institute of Instruction, Wednesday evening.

THE Postmaster General has issued a general order prohibiting on and after October 1 next the transmission of any other card matter than the regular postal card issued by the government. This order is intended to break up the existing practice of certain classes of merchants, manufacturers, inventors and agents, who send through the mails printed advertising cards of various shapes and sizes with a one-cent postage stamp affixed.

PROFESSOR JOHN C. BULL, for a quarter of a century an instructor in the American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb in Hartford, Ct., died Monday. He was a graduate of Yale College of the class of 1849, and was held in high esteem in all circles here. He was known to all who are connected with deaf mute instruction throughout the country.

THE following from the Baltimore Sun is the best synopsis of Gen. Garfield's letter we have seen, and as such lay it before our readers, in lieu of the entire letter, for which we cannot make room:

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July, 13th. The Republicans here are much pleased with the sentiments expressed and principles laid down in Garfield's letter of acceptance. It is they say, a stalwart paper, and of the kind needed to properly supplement the Chicago platform. Among Democrats, it is regarded as the best statement of Republican principles ever made in a single paper, and while of course, they do not endorse it, they say that in it Garfield appears at his best.

General Hancock's letter may now be expected in a few days. It is waited for impatiently, and when it is published the campaign will commence in earnest.

For some days the Treasury disbursements have exceeded the daily receipts, and their has been a draft upon the Treasury reserve fund. The explanation however is a very simple one. Last week was the first week of the new fiscal year, and during the week very large warrants were drawn from the Treasury appropriations, made immediately available by Congress. In addition the numerous deficiency appropriations have been met, with nearly five millions for pensions, and the amount necessary to meet the current expenses of the army and transportation, which are always large at this season of the year when new appropriations become available. The government, however, is in no danger of bankruptcy, as its available cash balance last night was \$145,000,000, and it is by no means an unusual occurrence at the end of the fiscal year for the disbursements made on any one day to be larger than the sum received on that day.

Secretary Schurz will make a number of speeches for the Republican cause before election. He has accepted an invitation from the Republican Central Committee of Indiana to take an active part in the campaign in that State, and will make his first speech on the 18th of this month. Secretary Schurz will not be the only member of the Cabinet who will violate Civil Service order no 1 and take an active part in the coming canvass. Secretary Thompson and Sherman will also be actively engaged. Secretary Everts and Attorney-General Devens will give some time to speech making, in fact all the prominent officials begin to realize that the campaign will be a close one, and that they must work hard if they would entertain hopes of victory.

We are having here in Washington, the hottest weather known for many years. Every one able to has left the city, and one accustomed to see our crowded winter streets, would from their nakedness now, think a pestilence had swept the City.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

SWITZERLAND suffered from an earthquake last Sunday a week. Two persons were killed.

A mail rider and his horse in Merriweather county, Georgia, were both struck by lightning and killed on the 9th.

HON. H. R. HULBURD, formerly comptroller of the currency, is now known to have been lost on the steamer Seawanhaka.

A DRUNKEN driver overturned a carriage coming down Mount Washington Tuesday, killing a lady and wounding six excursionists.

THE new bridge of the Shenandoah Railroad across the Potomac at Shepherdstown has been completed, and a construction train passed over it on Wednesday last. The road is to be opened before the 19th of August.

THE funeral of the late Col. Wm. Tilden Pelton, nephew and secretary of Ex-Gov. Tilden, took place on the 9th inst., from Mr. Tilden's residence in New York. The remains were taken to New Lebanon, N. Y. for interment.

MR. AMAZA Stone, of Cleveland, O., has offered to give \$400,000 for the endowment of the Western Reserve College, at Hudson, O., and \$100,000 for the purchase of land on condition that the college shall be moved to Cleveland.

PROFESSOR JOHN C. BULL, for a quarter of a century an instructor in the American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb in Hartford, Ct., died Monday. He was a graduate of Yale College of the class of 1849, and was held in high esteem in all circles here. He was known to all who are connected with deaf mute instruction throughout the country.

THE next session of the Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association will be held at York, commencing Tuesday, July 27th.

THE President has appointed Orange Judd, of New York, and of the American Agriculturist, to be a member of the Board of Indian Commissioners, vice Barstow, resigned.

A FRENCH engineer, who at the request of the contractor has just examined the St. Gothard tunnel, reports that it cannot be ready for traffic before the end of April next.

MR. C. G. Jones, of St. Louis, 90 years of age, and who sailed up the Hudson with Robert Fulton, on the steamer Clermont, in 1807, was a passenger on the day boat from New York to Albany last week.

HON. JOSEPH R. CHANDLER died Saturday night at his residence, in Philadelphia, aged eighty-eight years. He was editor of the United States Gazette for many years and a member of Congress from 1849 to 1855.

VETERINARY-SURGEON Lemay has made a report to Governor Hamilton, in which he states that the lung fever prevails among the cattle in certain sections of Maryland, particularly adjacent to Baltimore city, to an extent that is almost alarming.

COL. DANIEL CRESAP BRUCE collector of Internal Revenue for the fourth Maryland District, died on the 8th inst. A man widely known and distinguished for his fidelity in office, as well as for the virtues which make his private life estimable before all who knew him.

MCCORMICK & Co.'s elevator at Chicago, containing 50,000 bushels of corn and 2,000 bushels of wheat, was burned last Friday night. The loss is fully \$50,000. Milton Rogers & Son's warehouse, filled with stoves, adjoining the elevator, was also burned.

LEWIS HILTZ, who killed Joseph Meloy at Independence, Mo., two years ago, but was cleared by a tricky lawyer on the ground of insanity, has been struck dead by sunstroke on the same day of the month, at the same hour of the day, and on the same spot where he committed the deed.

DEATH OF ONE OF THE HOOD CHILDREN.—Little Gertrude Joseph Hood died at the Warm Springs, Ga., last Monday. This was the infant child of the late Gen. John B. Hood, and was the adopted daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. Joseph, of Columbus, Ga., who had charge of the child since last February.

THE Postmaster General has issued an order forbidding the delivery of registered letters or the payment of money orders addressed to S. Slater, care of Mr. Silvery, 443 First avenue, New York, it being discovered that this address is used by the class of confidence people known as "sawdust swindlers."

A FIRE broke out in Tyrone, Pa., on the 6th inst., which destroyed about thirty buildings, including all the banks, the opera house and the postoffice. The loss is estimated at \$150,000, and the insurance about \$30,000.

THE fire originated in Woodin's livery stable, where nine valuable horses were destroyed, and spread rapidly, until sixteen buildings were burned, very little of the contents of any of them being saved. Among them were two banks, the Herald and Democratic printing offices, two dry goods stores and several other business and dwelling houses. The upper story of the City Hotel was also burned. Two fire companies from Altoona and one from Huntingdon assisted at the fire.

J. & C. F. ROWE Clothing, HATS, & C. Stylish goods, Good fits, and moderate prices. Under Photograph gallery, Pictures, Frames, &c., in variety. W. Main St., Emmitsburg, Md. July 14

S. A. PARKER, FASHIONABLE BARBER, HAIR DRESSER. A LSO shampooing and dyeing done in fine style. Shop in Aman's building, 3 doors west of the square, where he can at all times be found ready for all business in his line. Give him a call. July 14

Look Here! D. S. Gillelan, BUTCHER, EMMITSBURG, MD. Best quality of Butchers meat always to be had. Families in the town and vicinity supplied every Tuesday and Saturdays, at the door. July 14

S. N. McNAIR, DEALER IN Blank Books, Stationery AND BRITISH AND AMERICAN INKS, Revolvers, Razors, and Knives. Also, a large line of CIGARS & TOBACCO AT THE POST OFFICE. Emmitsburg, Md. July 14

I. S. ANNAN & BRO. DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, CLOTHING!

Ready-made, and to order, Fits Guaranteed! Queens, Wooden, Glass and Hardware!

FRESH GROCERIES, IRON, NAILS, OILS, GLASS, & PAINTS. Fruit Jars of different kinds, and at low Prices. Constantly receiving new goods, and will not be undersold. ju14-1f Western Maryland Railroad

SUMMER SCHEDULE.

ON and after SUNDAY, May 5th, 1880, passenger trains on this road will run as follows:

Table with columns: STATIONS, Daily except Sundays, Mail, Acc., Exp., P.M. Stations include Hillen Station, Union depot, Penna ave, Fulton sta, Arlington, Mt. Hope, Pikesville, Reisterstown, Hanover, Gettysburg, Westminster, New Windsor, Union Bridge, Pen-Mar, Rocky Ridge, Mechanicstown, Blue Ridge, Edgemoor, Smithsburg, Williamsport.

PASSENGER TRAINS RUNNING EAST.

Table with columns: STATIONS, Daily except Sundays, Acc., Exp., P.M., Mail. Stations include Williamsport, Hillen, Edgemoor, Pen-Mar, Rocky Ridge, Mechanicstown, Blue Ridge, Edgemoor, Smithsburg, Williamsport.

EMMITSBURG RAILROAD.—Trains South will leave Emmitsburg at 7:00 and 10:15 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and arrive at Rocky Ridge at 7:30 and 10:45 a. m., and 3:10 and 6:35 p. m.—Trains North will leave Rocky Ridge at 8:00 and 11:30 a. m., and 4:57 p. m., and arrive at Emmitsburg at 8:30 and 11:25 a. m. and 5:30 and 7:25 p. m.

Baltimore and Cumberland Valley R. R.—Trains South leave Washington 9:10 a. m. and 1:35 and 7:40 p. m., arriving at Edgemoor at 6:40 a. m. and 2:05 and 7:40 p. m. Trains North leave Edgemoor at 11:30 a. m. and 5:15 and 7:55 p. m., and arrive at Washington at 12:20, 2:50 and 8:35 p. m.

Frederick Div., Penna. R. R.—Trains for Frederick will leave Junction at 8:05 and 10:30 a. m., and 1:22, 5:35 and 6:50 p. m. Trains for York, Taneytown and Littlestown leave Junction at 9:20 a. m. and 3:40 p. m.

Through Cars for Frederick leaves Baltimore at 4:15 p. m., and leaves Frederick for Baltimore at 7:05 a. m. Through Cars for Hanover and Gettysburg, and points on H. & G. R. R., leave Baltimore at 5:10 a. m. and 4:15 p. m. Train leaving Hillen at 6:10 p. m. makes connection at Emory Grove for Woodburg, Millers and intermediate stations on H. & G. R. R.

Train leaving Hillen at 4:15 p. m. stops only at Arlington, Mount Hope, Pikesville, Owings' Mills, Reisterstown, Westminster, New Windsor, and Williamsport.

Train leaving Williamsport at 6:00 a. m. stops as above and at Highland Park.

Trains leaving Hillen at 9:00 and Pen-Mar at 5:00 p. m., make no stops between Baltimore and Pen-Mar. Street Cars, Baltimore and Gay Street Line, at corner of Gay and Exeter sts., pass within one square of Hillen Station.

Orders for Baggage calls can be left at Ticket Office, N. E. corner Baltimore and North Streets. Baltimore Time is given at all Stations. JOHN M. HOOD, General Manager. B. H. Griswold, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

Emmitsburg STOVE HOUSE. ALL kinds of heating and cooking stoves, of the latest and best patterns, and of the most improved patterns. Repairs for all kinds of stoves at the lowest prices; iron and tinware of all kinds; copper, brass and preserving kettles, wash kettles, farm bells, pumps for all depths of wells. Roofing and spouting, and every kind of work pertaining to the tin and stove trade, at bottom prices. Call and see before purchasing. I sell five different kinds of cook stoves. JAMES T. HAYS, July 14 Emmitsburg, Md.

T. Fraley & Sons, FOUNDERS & MACHINISTS. AND repairs of all kinds. Manufacturers of the Hess and other plows, and threshing machines. Iron railing of all kinds at the lowest price. Emmitsburg, Md. July 14

Chas. S. Smith, (Successor to Horner & Smith.) EMMITSBURG, MD. Will continue the Livery Business at the Western Maryland Livery, Where he will be pleased to accommodate his friends and the public with fine RIDING & DRIVING HORSES & PONIES, and everything connected with a FIRST-CLASS LIVERY.

Carriages at the depot on arrival of all trains, to convey persons to St. Joseph's, Mt. St. Mary's College or any part of Town or Country, at moderate terms. FINE BAND WAGON & OMNIBUS as part of my stock, and teams of all kinds always in readiness, all on the most reasonable terms. All orders either by day or night, promptly attended to. m30 f SPECIAL RATES TO TRAVELING SALESMEN.

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, ju14-1y Emmitsburg, Md.

BURGLARY! Is punished by the law, but there is no law to prevent the people from knowing that there are bargains to be had AT MYERS & RAMER'S. We have a complete stock of Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, SILVERWARE

The utmost despatch is used in the repair of Clocks and Watches, and all work guaranteed at the NEW STORE, OLD POST OFFICE ROOM! EMMITSBURG, MD. fe28y

Motter, Maxell & Co. AT THE DEPOT, DEALERS IN GRAIN & PRODUCE COAL LUMBER AND FERTILIZERS WAGON MAKING AND TURNING, IN ALL STYLES, AT THE FOUNDRY SHOPS. ju14-1y

CHAS. J. ROWE, DEALER IN SEWING MACHINES and Manufacturer of cigars. His superior cigars can be bought by the hundred or thousand at low prices. Sewing Machines, of all the leading kinds furnished promptly.

Dr. C. D. Eichelberger, DEALER IN DRUGS, MEDICINES, Perfumery, FANCY AND TOILET ARTICLES, PROPRIETARY MEDICINES, TOBACCO AND CIGARS. Emmitsburg, Md. ju14-1y

C. V. S. LEVY ATTORNEY AT LAW. FREDERICK, MD. Will attend promptly to all legal business, entrusted to him ju12 1y

Marble Works! U. A. Lough, Proprietor. ALWAYS on hand, and made to order, MONUMENTS, TOMB AND HEAD STONES, AT VERY LOW PRICES. ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. ALL WORK DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE. ju14-1

LOCALS.

VERY dry—Flat Run. THE Moon rises 12:52, morn. VENUS is the evening star now. THE moon will be full next Wednesday. To get up in the world—borrow a ladder.

"THE merciful man," regardeth his beast." DUSTY streets and a blow up, dim all prospects. DON'T gulp your ice water. Take it in repeated short swallows.

NOW is the time to subscribe for the EMMITSBURG CHRONICLE. REV. DR. BAUGHER left Gettysburg last week for Omaha, Nebraska.

OUR thanks to Mr. John A. Horner and Mr. J. L. Hoke for superior goose-quills sent us.

WATERMELONS array the side walks in green, an inviting sight, used moderately they are all right.

HOT WORK—raining a Press with temperature 98 deg. The outside run was well sustained all around.

RIPEN your tomatoes in the shade, somehow the sunshine seems to affect the flavour, just as in the case of pears, &c.

THE Local option wave, will strike Emmitsburg, this (Friday) evening, and is expected to continue Saturday and Sunday. Turn out.

THEY have Letter Boxes in Frederick now, placed at five conspicuous points. That town is going up even if the population goes down.

SEE to it that your child meets with no neglect; when sick, use for the diseases of babyhood Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup;—it never disappoints. 25 cts.

FOR Fire or Life Insurance in first class companies, call on W. G. Horner, Agt., office West Main St. opposite P. Hoke's Store. may 29-1y

THE motion for a new trial of Felix Munshouer, is to be argued at the October term of the Maryland Court of Appeals. Eight reasons for a new trial have been filed.

THE Marsh Creek bridge on the Gettysburg road is undergoing repairs, you have to go round by Witherow's mill, and out at Greenmount to go, and vice versa to return.

ST. SWITHIN'S DAY, (Wednesday), wavered between pleasant breezes, brightness, heat and clouds, with a very light sprinkling of rain. After 40 days we'll know all about it—Just wait.

DOCTORS are to guard human life and bring relief to the sick. So does Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup;—it contains nothing injurious and is always reliable. To be had at all drug stores in our town. Price 25 cents.

INSURE your Homes, your Crops, your Farming Implements and your Live Stock against fire or damage by Lightning, in the Old Agriculture Insurance Co. W. G. HORNER, Agent, Emmitsburg, Md. may 29-1y

OUR friend Mr. Saml. Gamble will please accept thanks for the basket of "Snowflake" potatoes sent to us last week. The snowflake is one of the finest varieties of early potatoes, and seem to thrive particularly well under the cultivation of our worthy friend.

ALBERT W. KUHN, aged 44 years, living on York street, Hanover, Pa., was killed about half-past four o'clock Tuesday afternoon, at Hillen Station, Baltimore, by being crushed between the bumper of a passenger coach and a "bumping" block, used for stopping trains.

THE decline in the thermometer from Thursday (98 deg.) to Thursday evening was very marked. Thursday night was just splendid for sweet sleep. Be ready for the Canadian frost in a week, the effects will be perceptible here, somewhat like to an iceberg on the New Foundland coast—if it occurs.

The Village Record published at Waynesboro, Pa., has entered upon its 34th volume, we congratulate our old time friend Blair, upon the success which has attended his efforts. The Record is a very readable paper, and always welcomed to our office. Long may it continue in its useful career.

SCALDED FOOT.—The Clarion records that Maggie, the four-year-old daughter of Col. J. R. Rouzer, put her foot into a bucket of hot water which had been placed in a trough at the pump; the little one intended to take a foot bath, and thus put her bare foot into it. Though slightly scalded no serious injury resulted.

DR. J. WILSON MAGRUDER, of the Mechanicsville district, Montgomery Co., and widely known in the State, died on the 14th inst., after a very brief illness. He was taken sick at the meeting of the Olney Grange last night while participating in the literary exercises, and never rallied. He was about 35 years of age. It is supposed the use of ices caused his sickness.

Mrs. ANNA BIRELY, relict of the late George K. Birley, merchant, of Frederick, and a daughter of the late Colonel Henry Schley, died in that city on the 12th inst., after a short illness. She was a lady well known and highly esteemed, and leaves a large family of children.

In the days of extreme heat, persons who have to be much in the sun will find it beneficial, to have a dampened pocket handkerchief or something of that sort in the crowns of their hats, or on top of the head; plantain leaves, beet leaves and even cabbage leaves are good as also short grasses.

In accordance with the recent action of the Faculty and Trustees of Pennsylvania College, official application has been made to the War Department requesting the detail of Capt. George W. Evans, of the 12th U. S. Infantry, as Professor of Military Science and Tactics in Pennsylvania College.—Star.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. Joseph Steffy, farmer, near Rohbersville, Washington county, Md., was engaged last Saturday in removing a wagon from the barn floor, when a chain attached to the end of the tongue caught one of his feet and he was thrown with such violence against the floor as to fracture his skull. He died shortly afterwards.

At this writing, 10 o'clock, a. m., on Thursday, the heavens have grown suddenly dark, our light is quite obscured. Now what is to come of it? There she comes—a glorious shower of rain, which already has turned the dust into mud. It comes so gently and beneficently; no rush of wind, no horri-fying thunder, nor blinding electricity, but a glorious rain, in which man and beast and all nature, just now shrunken and shrivelled by the late excessive heat, may rejoice and be thankful. A weary land watered by heaven, bows its head in grateful recognition of the blessed boon.

The Examiner man lets off facetiously under the caption "It's Hot." Says he has felt pretty much like going to the dev; well, it amounts to that anyhow. He then branches off poetically about cool breezes, forest leaves, mountain streams, &c., with the big black ants and the mosquitoes all in the background, and pulls up suddenly, as if sunstruck, with a "But O my!" The man should come up hither, we have the breezes, the streams, the cooling shades and whatever may be delectable without growing spasmodic.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT.—Our young friend John A. Horner got into more trouble again on last Tuesday morning. He had been repairing his pump and was letting the piston down, when the rod slipped through his hand; attempting to stop it, the hook caught between the thumb and first finger, and rested on the top of the pump, severing the large artery, which bled profusely. Dr. Robt. L. Annan attended him, and he was in town in the evening. We trust no bad results may follow. John hurt his left hand at the beginning of harvest. We advise him to "make haste slowly," hereafter.

SNAKE BITTEN.—On Tuesday of last week a harvest hand in the employ of Benj. Burkholder, near Quincy, while in the act of taking up a sheaf of wheat was bitten on the arm by a rattlesnake. The young man, if our information is correct, displayed under the circumstances great presence of mind. He threw the snake to the ground and while tramping the life out of it sucked the poison from the wound. He then hastened to the house of M. B., drank whisky freely and bled the wound with it. During that night he suffered somewhat from the effects of the poison, but later had fully recovered. The Snake measured over three feet in length.—Waynesboro' Record.

APPOINTED.—Dr. P. R. Court may, the well-known Veterinary Surgeon of this city, has been appointed Cattle Inspector for Frederick county, by Gov. Wm. T. Hamilton. Those of our farmers who have diseased stock on their place should notify Dr. Courtenay, at his residence on East Third street, in this city. The farmers will be attended with no cost. All diseased cattle will be first appraised, the hides destroyed, and the cattle then burned, so as to prevent the spread of the disease. Those who fail to notify the Inspector when disease is known to exist will be subject to a fine of from \$50 to \$100.—Citizen.

LAST Sunday night well have been denominated Fly Day, there seemed to be no place, where there was day-light, into which they did not swarm, wholly intent upon business. As they go in for the first taste, of the best of everything, they made eating a matter of deliberation, for all persons however hungry.—For the good effected by them in the consumption of what otherwise might prove deleterious to health, it is best to learn to bear with their worry, that however is hard to do when both hands are engaged and one little fellow, full of energy, will persistently locate on your nose. They are even expert at watching the intervals between the puffs of smoke from a cigar, and improve time accordingly. A brush made of paper strips is the best contrivance for scattering them, the rustling sound is frightful to them, but darkened rooms they avoid, therefore "keep dark" if you can.

PERSONALS.—Col. John L. Motter of Watrena, Kansas, with his wife and daughter, and his son, Wilson D. Motter, Kansas City, are on a visit to his mother Mrs. H. Motter.

Mrs. Galtand daughter of Baltimore, are visiting at Mr. J. T. Motter's.

Mr. Howard Danner, the gentlemanly clerk at our postoffice, is visiting in Smithburg.

Mr. Jacob L. Hoke has returned home, leaving his family still at York.

Miss Lilly Simonton is on a visit near Taneytown.

Miss Marian F. Eichelberger has returned home from an extended visit in Brooklyn, Lake George, and elsewhere.

Masters Thadens Clark and Robert Horner of Gettysburg made a short visit at Rev. E. S. Johnston's.

Miss Minnie Boyer of Baltimore is visiting Miss Minnie Waddle.

Miss Martha Buehler of Baltimore, is visiting Miss Grace Motter.

Miss Martina Adlesberger has left for an extended visit to Washington, D. C.

Miss Fannie Rowe returned home on Monday from a visit to friends in York, Pa.

Mrs. R. Erny of York, Pa., is visiting at Chas. S. Smith's.

The following summary of parts of a sermon preached in the Presbyterian Church Sunday evening by Rev. Wm. Simonton, (pastor), was obtained by "a friend to Local Option," who requests its publication.

The evil of intemperance is acknowledged. Our legislators, however, provide for maintaining this acknowledged evil by licensing certain persons in every district to sell strong drink. The plea upon which this privilege of dealing out liquid poison is based, is that of regulating the traffic, and of securing revenue to the State. The fact that any regulation of the business is deemed necessary, is an admission that it is not a legitimate one; for why regulate this traffic more than any other?

The other part of the plea revenue—deserves more careful examination. The official statistics of the U. S. Treasury, show that the annual sales of liquors in this country amount to six hundred millions of dollars. Few persons have any just conception of the vastness of this sum. It equals about three-fourths of all the wages paid yearly, by all the manufacturing establishments of the country. It is double the value of all the church property in the United States. It is six times the total income of all our schools of learning, public and private. If all that is thus wasted could be applied to the payment of the national debt, it would extinguish it in three years, leaving us the richest nation upon earth, and prepared for a career of prosperity never yet attained by any people.

But were the traffic in ardent spirits abolished, would it not be necessary to raise by taxation the amount now received from licenses? Suppose it were necessary. The revenue received by Maryland from the sale of liquors is about \$150,000. The taxable money basis of the State is \$747,000,000. To raise \$150,000 by direct taxation would only require a levy of 2 7/10 cents on every \$100; 27 cents on \$1,000, or \$2.70, or \$10,000. Would not every good citizen willingly pay his proportion of this small tax, in order to have the grocery nuisance abated?

But further. The U. S. tax on liquors goes directly into the U. S. treasury, leaving the States to provide for the criminal and pauper expenses caused by the traffic. And the revenue derived by the State from the dram shop license goes directly into the State treasury, leaving each city and county to provide by taxation for its own share of these expenses. The State, therefore, gets the license fee, while the people pay the expenses of criminal courts, penitentiaries, jails and poorhouses, to punish and provide for the victims of the traffic. Indeed careful investigation shows that for every dollar the State gets from licenses, the people have to pay ten; so that it would be far cheaper to support every rum seller in the State by public taxation, than to pay the public expenses of the business in which he is engaged.

Not is this the extent of the mischief. Besides the burdens of taxation which the system imposes, it is a most fruitful source of poverty, degradation and distress. It fastens the appetite for strong drink. When indulged, this appetite saps the foundations of moral principle, and paves the way for every demoralizing practice. It dissipates the substance needed to support dependent families, and by successive steps oftentimes reduces them to beggary, want and woe. It transforms the kind husband and affectionate father into a monster of cruelty. It turns peaceful and happy homes into squalid hovels, in which wretched, filthy and starvation, breed disease, insanity and death. No imagination can depict the sorrows, the sense of shame and disgrace, experienced by ten thousand broken hearted wives and mothers, as they find themselves impoverished, deserted and helpless, though this one monster vice of drunkenness on the part of their husbands. And then behold the victims themselves! See their bloated faces, their inflamed eyes, their swagging gait. Hear their horrible profanity. See their terror stricken children fly from them as they would from the presence of a wild beast. And witness the infuriate passion with which they scowl upon, and cruelly abuse those whom they have solemnly sworn to protect and love.

Did space permit, it might be shown from the concurrent testimony of all who have to deal with our criminals, that fully three-fourths of the number became such through the use of strong drink.—It is a rare thing for men to commit horrible crimes, unless they are inflamed with alcohol. But when thus infuriated, no crime is too horrible to be committed by them. They are then nerved for murder, assassination, and every form of violence whereby the life of man may be extinguished. In proof of this we have but to read the reports of crime issued by the newspaper press. Add to all this the solemn declaration of Scripture, that "no drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of God," and have we not enough to lead every good citizen, not to say every Christian man, to desire the prohibition of this most mischievous traffic?

HOTEL ARRIVALS.—The arrivals for the week ending Thursday were as follows:

Emmitt House—J. O. Brunner, Frank R. Sadtler, Mrs. O'Brien and family, W. D. Jones, Morton Scheffer, Mrs. Gilpin and family, Cap. Ewd. Hill, Mrs. J. F. Ewens, E. O. Hueton, Miss Johnson, Miss Randall, Mrs. King, R. J. Richardson, M. Jones, Baltimore; Jas. A. Elder, Peter Salm, Frederick; Joseph Grupp, Levi Markle, Hanover; Miss Sutton, Maryland; E. B. Nevias, York, Pa.; J. M. Ott, Taneytown; Wm. Z. Foxwell, Waynesboro.

Western Maryland Hotel—D. Obendorf, F. L. McAleese, Mrs. A. B. McLannahan, Baltimore; Penrose Myers, W. S. Schroeder, Gettysburg; L. C. Tupper, Jr., Phila.; Dan. S. Peterman, York, Pa.; Mr. Denagre, New Orleans; Geo. P. Aller, Hanover, Pa.

THE CENSUS.—The work of the census enumerators in the Third Supervisor's district of Maryland, comprising the counties of Allegheny, Anne Arundel, Calvert, Caroline, Carroll, Charles, Frederick, Garrett, Howard, Montgomery, Prince George's, St. Mary's, and Washington, is now completed, more than one hundred of the 168 enumerators having filed their reports. At the office of supervisor, E. A. Gittinger, in this city, that gentleman and his assistants are kept busily engaged in compiling and revising the returns preparatory to their correction and completion for the department at Washington. The returns for Frederick county are all in, and as will be seen by the table appended the population is shown to be about 50,536—which is an increase over the enumeration of 1870 of 2,964. The apparent losses in Cregarerstown, Liberty and New Market district are attributable to the creation of the three new election districts of Woodville, Linganore and Lewistown, the former in 1873 and the two latter in 1878. As compared with 1870 the present exhibit is as follows:

Table with columns: Districts, 1880, 1870, Gain, Loss. Rows include Buckeystown, Frederick city, Rural portion, Middletown, Cregarerstown, Emmitsburg, Catocin, Urbana, Liberty, New Market, Haver's, Woodsboro, Petersville, Mt. Pleasant, Jefferson, Mechanicstown, Jackson, Woodville, Linganore, Lewistown, and Total.

Total 50,536 47,572 2,964

The reports of the enumerators regarding the social and economical statistics of the county, such as manufactures, agricultural products, mining, schools, &c., are not yet ready for publication. The number of farmers enumerated in the county is 8,450 as follows:

Table with columns: District, Number of Farmers. Rows include Buckeystown, Frederick, Middletown, Cregarerstown, Catocin, Urbana, Liberty, New Market, Haver's, Woodsboro (estimated), Petersville, Mt. Pleasant, Jefferson, Mechanicstown, Jackson, Johnsville, Woodville, Linganore, Lewistown, and Total.

Total 3450

[COMMUNICATED.] EMMITSBURG, July 14th, 1880.

MR. EDITOR.—Local Option appears to be all the go these days; like everything else, some are for it and some against it. Now, for my part, in principle, I am for temperance, but unfortunately I am not a temperance man in practice at all times. I have often wished there was not a drop of intoxicating liquors in the United States, and would go in for Congress to pass a law to prohibit the importation of it into this country, as the Chinese government did with the Opium. I know very well that old John Bull would never undertake to open our ports as he did the Chinese ports. Then, again, I would go in for Congress to pass a law to prohibit the manufacturing of it in the United States; of course we would have the privilege of working up our grapes, apples, &c., but there should be no shops opened for the sale of it, and should any one violate this law it should be a felony. Now it might be said this would not do, for we must have it for medicine, and to mix medicines with. Now, would it not be better that one thousand men should die for the want of it as medicine, than this remedy should kill ten thousand using it as a beverage. But here is another thing to be taken into consideration with regard to Local Option. Suppose it becomes a law that there shall be no whiskey or beer sold in Frederick county, what then follows. We know this law can't prevent any one from keeping it in his house, or drinking it; then suppose fifty

or a hundred men in our town and country around, should form themselves into a club, this club rent a room, it would not be unlawful for this club to put a blb. beer, or a glass of sherry, or a blb. whisker in the cellar; this club can keep a cook or steward to manage the house; I am a member, I stay in and call for anything I want that has been provided by the steward, for he is the man to buy the provisions; I want mutton chops, sliced ham, fried eggs, then I want some whiskey; where can there be a law to deprive me of this privilege? none.—Mr. Editor, would not this club have a jolly time of it on rainy days, sawaway days and Sundays, and in fact every day and night. Every day there would be applications to join this club; where would there be any law to prevent it? why none. Now I don't say that such will be the case, but it can and may be. The Buzzard is a stinking, but useful bird. This is all I know about the fight.

We have only to add that the club would never meet the third time, even if they should more than once.

MARRIED.

RUDISELL—MOTTER.—In Taneytown, on the 6th inst., by Rev. Samuel Finkle, Wm. L. Rudisell to Miss Sarah C. E. Motter, both of Taneytown, Carroll county.

BLACK—RUNKLES.—On the 13th inst., at Mt. St. Mary's College, by Rev. Jno. McCloskey, D. D., Mr. Frederick A. Black to Miss Margaret Runkles. [Accompanying the above was a nice large cake. The happy couple have our best wishes, that health and prosperity may attend them in the journey of life.]

MARKETS.

EMMITSBURG MARKETS.

Table of market prices for various goods including Bacon, Ham, Shoulders, Sides, Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, Peas, Apples, Blackberries, Raspberries, Beans, Mink, Skunk, Raccoon, Opossum, Muskrat, Rabbit, Fox, Wood fox, and various types of Flour.

EMMITSBURG GRAIN MARKETS.

Table of grain market prices for Flour, Rye, Corn, Oats, Clover seed, Timothy, and Mixed grain.

BUSINESS LOCALS

NEW STORE.—The attention of the public in general, is called to my stock of Groceries, Notions, &c., which I am selling at very low figures. Call and examine. F. H. Kerrigan, E. Main St. f7 4t

Have your Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired by Geo. T. Eyster & Bro., who warrant the same, and have always on hand a large stock of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and silverware. feb 8 4t

A full stock of fine and coarse city made Boots and Shoes; also Gum shoes and boots. New home-made work and mending of all kinds, done with neatness and dispatch, by Jas. A. Rowe. feb 7 4t

For Cigars by the hundred or thousand, go to C. J. Rowe. He will also get you anything you may need for Sewing Machines at the very lowest prices. f7 4t

FRESH MEATS.—Pork, Veal, Beef, Sausage &c., constantly on hand, and for sale, also delivered to order.—Store next door below J. & C. F. Rowe's clothing store. Ed. H. Rowe. feb 7 4t.

For first class wagon work, or fine turning, call on W. H. Houck, at Motter, Maxell & Co., Foundry building. feb 7 4t

OFFICE OF BOARD OF COUNTY SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS, FREDERICK, July 12th, 1880.

The annual examination for teachers in public schools in Frederick county will be held in this office, commencing

On Monday, July 26th, 1880, and continuing five days.

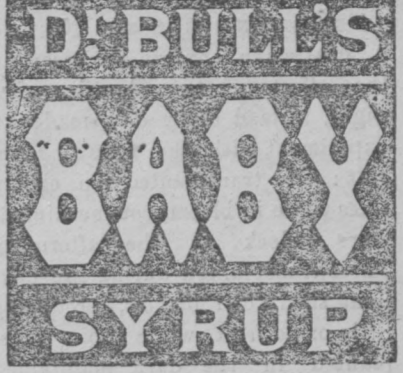
Each applicant will be required to complete the examination in two days. Classes from the various election districts will be formed in the following order:

- From Buckeystown, Urbana, Jefferson and Hetersville on Monday.
From Cregarerstown, Lewistown, Mechanicstown, Emmitsburg and Haver's on Tuesday.
From Frederick, Mt. Pleasant, New Market and Woodville on Wednesday.
From Middletown, Jackson and Catocin on Thursday.
From Liberty, Johnsville, Woodsboro' and Linganore on Friday.
Persons residing out of the county can join the class formed on any of the days named.
Teachers holding certificates as follows, must be examined:
Certificates of the Third Class, Second Grade, of two years standing.
Certificates of the Second Class, Second Grade, of three years standing.
Certificates of the Second and Third Class, of the First Grade, that have had one renewal.

Applicants for colored schools will be examined on Wednesday and Thursday, the 4th and 5th of August.

All applicants are expected to comply fully with the foregoing regulations. By order of the Board, july 21 D. T. LAKIN, Examiner.

D. ZECK, DEALER IN GROCERIES, HARDWARE, Notions and general Merchandise. Fish, potatoes feed and produce of all kinds, butter, eggs, chickens, calves, &c., bought and sold. Flour a Specialty! The highest grades in the country always on hand delivered to any part of town without extra charge. Emmitsburg, Md. july 1y



Election Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Judges of Election and to the Voters of Frederick County, that an Election will be held and take place in the several Election Districts of Frederick County, Maryland.

On Tuesday, the 3rd of August, 1880, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 147 of the Acts of Assembly of 1880, entitled "An Act to enable the qualified Voters of Frederick County and the various Election Districts thereof to determine by ballot whether Spirituous or Fermented Liquors shall be sold in said County or Districts." And that ballots for or against such sale shall have written or printed on them the words, "For the sale of Spirituous or Fermented Liquors," or "Against the sale of Spirituous or fermented Liquors."

JOSEPH S. B. HARTSOCK, Sheriff. july 3-5t.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS OF FREDERICK COUNTY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Tax Books for the year 1880 are now ready and the Collector will be prepared to receive the State and County Taxes at his Office, in Frederick city, DANIEL H. ROUTHAN, Collector of State and County Taxes.

The following Section of the Act of 1874, chapter 483, is published for the information of Tax-Payers:

SECTION 45. All persons and incorporated Institutions that shall pay their State Taxes on or before the first day of September of the year for which they were levied, shall be entitled to a deduction of Five per centum of said Taxes; all that shall pay the same on or before the first day of October of said year, shall be entitled to a deduction of Four per centum; and all that shall pay the same on or before the first day of November of said year, shall be entitled to a deduction of Three per centum. july 17-3t.

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 1869, and incorporated by the Legislature of Maryland in 1876. The buildings are convenient and spacious.

TERMS: The Academic Year is divided into two sessions of five months each. Board and Tuition per Academic Year, including Bed and Boarding, Washing, Mending, and Doctor's Fee, \$200.00. For each Session, payable in advance. \$100.00 ALL PAYABLE IN ADVANCE. The Academic Year is divided into two Sessions of five months each, beginning respectively on the first Monday of September and the first of February. Letters of inquiry directed to MOTHER SUPERIOR, St. Joseph's Academy, Emmitsburg. july 1-1y

ONLY \$1.50 A YEAR.

THE BALTIMORE WEEKLY AMERICAN

THE LARGEST, BEST AND CHEAPEST PAPER IN THE WORLD.

IN CLUBS OF FIVE OR MORE \$1.00 A COPY. AN EXTRA COPY SIX MONTHS' FREE, FOR A CLUB OF FIVE, AND ANOTHER YEAR, FOR A CLUB OF TEN.

A varied lot of valuable premiums given for Clubs of from 5 to 300 copies, a list of which is published in THE WEEKLY AMERICAN. Specimen copies sent free. Address CHAS. C. FULTON, AMERICAN OFFICE, Baltimore, Md. july 6t

M. G. Urner. E. S. Eichelberger

Urner & Eichelberger ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care. OFFICE—Record St., adjoining offices of Wm. J. & C. W. Ross, Esqs., Frederick city, 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

Agricultural.

TRANSPLANTING IN THE NIGHT.—A gentleman anxious to ascertain the effect of transplanting after night, instead of by day, made an experiment with the following result: He transplanted ten cherry trees while in bloom, commencing at four o'clock in the afternoon. Those transplanted during the daylight shed their blooms, producing little or no fruit, while those transplanted in the dark maintained their condition fully. He did the same with ten dwarf trees, after the fruit was one-third grown. Those transplanted during the day shed their fruit; those transplanted during the night perfected the crop and showed no injury from having been removed. With each of these trees he removed some earth with the roots. The incident is fully vouchered for, and if a few similar experiments produced a like result, it will be strong argument to horticulturists, &c., to do such work at night.—Floral Cabinet.

USE OF SOOT IN THE GARDEN.—Soot is valuable for the ammonia which it contains, and also for its power of reabsorbing ammonia. The creosote it contains is valuable as an insect destroyer and as a fertilizer of all garden crops. If the soil is dry, a little common household salt may be mixed with soot. Lime and soot should never be mixed together, as lime destroys the ammonia. Soot that has been steeped in water for two or three days is as good a fertilizer as horse-hoof parings for the use of plants, and increases the vividness of the bloom or the flowers in the open air. Soot, and salt in connection with compost—one quart of salt to six quarts of compost—makes a heavy dressing for each square rod of ground, to be worked into the surface of the soil.

A cow will make about seventy pounds of manure a day, or twenty tons a year. This includes both solid and liquid, and is worth from \$1 to \$3 a ton.

VALUABLE RECIPES.

Do not use dairy implements made of soft wood. They soon become saturated with oil of old butter, and injure the quality of all new butter they come in contact with.

A COLD application to the bare feet such as iron, water, rock, earth or ice, when it can be had, is an excellent remedy for cramp. If the patient be seized in the upper part of the body; apply the remedy to the hands.

An excellent remedy for removing paint or grease spots from garments may be had by mixing four tablespoonfuls of alcohol with a tablespoonful of salt. Shake the whole well together, and apply with a sponge or brush.

HERE is a good cure for a cough: Ground flaxseed and finest pearl barley, of each one heaping tablespoonful; of pulverized licorice root one heaping teaspoonful; best loaf sugar one-quarter of a pound. Place all in an earthen vessel; pour on one quart of boiling water, cover tightly until cool and drink of it frequently. It should be made fresh every twelve hours.

MISS M. PARLOA'S new book gives the following recipe for rice coffee: Brown rice as you would the coffee bean, and then either grind or mash in the mortar; take half a cup of the ground rice and pour about a quarter of boiling water over it, and let it stand about fifteen minutes; then strain and sweeten with loaf sugar and season with boiled milk. Drink of this freely. This is particularly nice for children.

YEAST THAT WILL KEEP A MONTH.—Boil a handful of hops, strain off the water, grate a dozen raw potatoes in this water, set it on to boil, mix a teaspoonful of flour with cold water, the same as for gravy thickening, then stir it into the potato water; add to this enough boiling water to make six quarts in all; set it away in a stone jar, and when cold put into it a teacup of good yeast and a teacup of brown sugar. This yeast will foam up as white as whipped cream. One pint will do for a large batch of bread.

Humorous.

There was a young man who ate suet For weeks, on his bread, ere he knew it; Then he rose in his might, And said, "I will smite; Those unctuous vilians shall rue it!" A NARROW escape—the chimney flue.

THE chess-board has a checkered career.

THE American mistress of the robes—the dressmaker.

A MAN whom we can put up with—a good hotel keeper.

WHEN are two apples alike?—When they are pared.

WHY does a duck cross the road? To get on the other side.

THOSE who never retract love themselves better than the truth.

MERELY because a man has a scolding wife it is no sign he should liquor.

A TOAST over a glass of whisky: "Here's what makes us wear old clothes."

THE boy who was kept after school for bad orthography said he was spell-bound.

A horse car conductor says the passengers make the freight, and the horses make the car-go.

"AHA, a cold snap!" exclaimed the sea-captain, as a falling iceberg broke off the bowsprit.

A POLITICIAN who was kicked down a flight of stairs the other day said he felt as though his seat had been contested.

BRING up your children in the way they should go, and but few of them will go for twenty-four hours without a thrashing.

LITTLE Tommy, whose mother wished to show him off before company, was asked:

"How is the earth divided?"

"By earthquakes!" replied Tommy.

WHEN a Philadelphia peanut vendor gets a little money ahead he runs over to New York and moves awhile in society as a foreign count. When weary of banqueting he comes back and goes to work.

LITTLE Johnny ran into the house, the other day, with perspiration streaming from every pore, and shouted:

"Mamma, mamma, fix me! I'm leaking all over!"

SUNDAY school teacher, examining on Book of kings:—"Now, can any child tell me why Elijah ordered water to be put on the bullocks on the altar?" Small boy, aged nine and-a-half: "Please, sur, to make the gravy with."

A SIX-YEAR old little fellow was forced to wear a shirt three sizes too large for him. After strutting round a little while, he burst out with:

"Ma, I feel awful lonesome in this shirt!"

"Is this my train?" asked a traveler of a lounge at the depot. "I don't know, but I guess not," was the doubtful reply. "I see it's got the name of the railroad company on the side, and I expect it belongs to them. Have you lost a train anywhere?"

An Irish drummer who now and then indulged in a noggin of poteen, was accosted by the reviewing general:

"What makes your nose so red?"

"Plaze yer honor," replied Pat, "I always blush when I speak to a general officer."

A DRUGGIST sent his Irish porter into a darkened cellar. Soon after hearing a noise, he went to the opening and called out:

"Patrick, keep your eyes skinned!"

"Och, devil an eye!" roared Pat, "but it's me nose that's skint entirely."

"WHY do you keep all the caramels yourself, Johnny?" asked a West Philadelphia mother of her son; "why not give Lucy half of them?" "Oh because," said Johnny. "Just because I'm a monopolist. Did not you say t'other day that if papa had not been a monopolist he wouldn't a succeeded so well?"

Go To

G. T. Eyster AND Bro.

For

Watches, CLOCKS, Jewelry, SILVERWARE, AND SPECTACLES.

All Sales and Repairs, warranted as represented.

G. T. Eyster & Bro. July 14-ly Emmitsburg, Md.

GREAT FALL

IN PRICES OF

Clothing!

We find at this late day in the season, that we have too much stock in certain lines of Goods.

TO MAKE

Business Lively,

and at same time give our customers

BARGAINS

that will help them to remember us, we this day

MARK DOWN

the prices from 10 to 30 per cent.

Note some of the Changes.

CHILDREN'S SUITS—

ages 4 to 10 years, \$3.25 now \$2.50 \$4.00 now \$3.00

BOY'S SUITS—

ages 10 to 16 years, \$6.50 now \$5.00 \$7.50 now \$6.00

YOUTH'S SUITS—

\$11.50 now \$10.00 10.00 now \$9.00 Youth's Suits as low as \$5.00.

MEN'S SUITS—

\$11.00 now \$10.00 \$12.50 now \$11.00 \$14.00 now \$12.50 Men's Suits as low as \$5.00.

Throughout our stock the prices

ALWAYS LOW

ARE NOW

LOWER THAN EVER

Elegant assortment of White and Linen Vests, and thin goods for Summer.

Polite attention always showed. Goods cheerfully Exchanged or Money returned if goods do not suit.

B. R. Hillman & Co.

(Strictly One Price Clothier's)

106 W. BALTIMORE ST.

July 3 1880 Baltimore, Md.

PIMPLES.

I will mail (Free) the receipt for a simple VEGETABLE BALM that will remove TAN, FRECKLES, PIMPLES and BLOTCHES, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, enclosing 5c. stamp, Ben. Vandell & Co., 20 Ann St., N. Y.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire the simple remedy by which he was cured, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which will find a SURE CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c.

Parties wishing the Prescription, will please address, Rev. E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburg, N. Y.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from A NERVOUS DEBILITY, PREMATURE DECAY, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St. New York.

THE

"Emmitsburg Chronicle" IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

\$1.50 a Year in Advance— If not paid in Advance, \$2.00. \$1.00 for 6 Months.

No subscription will be received for less than six months, and no paper discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.

ADVERTISING:

Cash Rates—\$1.50 per square of ten lines, for three weeks or less. Special rates to regular and yearly advertisers.

JOB PRINTING

We possess superior facilities for the prompt execution of all kinds of Plain and Ornamental Job Printing, such as Cards, Checks, Receipts, Circulars, Notes, Book Work of every description, Druggists' Labels, Note Headings, Bill Heads, in all colors, etc. Special efforts will be made to accommodate both in price and quality of work. Orders from a distance will receive prompt attention.

SALE BILLS

OF ALL SIZES NEATLY AND PROMPTLY PRINTED HERE.

All letters should be addressed to Samuel Motter, PUBLISHER, EMMITSBURG, Frederick County, Md.

Furniture! Furniture!

SMITH & SHUFF,

Manufacturers and dealers in all kinds of Furniture.

Parlor suits, Looking Glasses, Marble-top Tables, Bedroom Suits, Piano Stools, Extension Tables, Mattresses, Wardrobes, Sideboards, Lounges, Picture Frames, Brackets, Chairs.



Spring Beds, And all goods that are generally kept in a first-class furniture warehouse. All kinds of repairing neatly and promptly done.

UNDERTAKING A SPECIALTY.

A complete stock of coffins and caskets always on hand. A Corpse Preserver free of charge, if desired. Calls at all hours promptly attended to. Satisfaction guaranteed. Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, we ask for a continuance of the same. SMITH & SHUFF, Motter's Store Room, W. Main St., Emmitsburg, Md. may 8, 1880, 1y

Literary Revolution and Universal Knowledge.

An Encyclopedia in 20 Vols., over 16,000 pages; 10 per cent more matter than any Encyclopedia ever before published in this country, and sold handsomely and well bound, in cloth for \$10, in half morocco for \$15, and printed on fine heavy paper, wide margins, bound in half Russia, gilt top, for \$20—an enterprise so extraordinary that its success, beyond all precedent book publishing, may be fairly claimed to inaugurate a Literary Revolution.

THE LIBRARY OF UNIVERSAL KNOWLEDGE is a reprint entire of the last (1879) Edinburgh edition of "Chambers's Encyclopedia," with about 40 per cent of new matter added, upon topics of special interest to American readers, thus making it equal in character to any similar work, better than any other suited to the wants of the great majority of those who consult works of reference, and altogether the latest Encyclopedia in the field.

Specimen Volumes in either style will be sent for examination with privilege of return on receipt of proportionate price per volume.

Special Discounts to all early subscribers, and extra discounts to clubs. Full particulars with descriptive catalogue of many other standard works equally low in price, sent free.

Leading principles of the American Book Exchange: I. Publish only books of real value. II. Work upon the basis of present cost of making books, about one half what it was a few years ago. III. Sell to buyers direct, and save them the 50 to 60 per cent. commission commonly allowed to dealers. IV. The cost of books when made 10,000 at a time is but a fraction of the cost when made 500 at a time—adopt the low price and sell the large quantity. V. Use good type, paper, etc., do careful printing and strong, neat binding, but avoid all "padding," fat and heavily-leaded type, spongy paper and gaudy binding, which are so commonly resorted to to make books appear large and fine, and which greatly add to their cost, but do not add to their value. VI. To make \$1 and a friend is better than to make \$5 and an enemy.

Standard Books.

Library of Universal Knowledge, 20 vols., \$10. Milman's Gibbon's Rome, 5 vols., \$2.50. Macaulay's History of England, 3 vols., \$1.50. Chambers's Encyclopedia of Eng. Literature, 4 vols., \$4. Knights History of England, 4 vols., \$3. Plutarch's Lives of Illustrious Men, 3 vols., \$1.50. Geikie's Life and Words of Christ, 50 cents. Young's Bible Concordance, 311,000 references (preparing), \$2.50. Acme Library of Biography, 50 cents. Book of Psalms, 400, etc., illus., 50 cents. Milton's Complete Poetical Works, 50 cents. Shakespeare's Complete Works, 15 cents. Works of Dante, translated by Cary, 50 cents. Stories of Virgil, translated by Dryden, 40 cents. The Koran of Mohammed, translated by Sale, 85 cents. Adventures of Don Quixote, illus., 50 cents. Arabian Nights, illus., 50 cents. Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, illus., 50 cents. Robinson Crusoe, illus., 50 cents. Munchausen and Gulliver's Travels, illus., 50 cents. Stories and Ballads, by E. T. Allen, illus., \$1. Acme Library of Modern Classics, 50 cents. Remit by bank draft, money order, registered letter, or by Express. Fractions of one dollar may be sent in postage stamps. Address AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, Tribune Building, New York.

Each of the above bound in cloth. If by mail, postage extra. Most of the books are also published in the bindings, at higher prices.

Descriptive Catalogues and Terms to Clubs sent free on request.

Remit by bank draft, money order, registered letter, or by Express. Fractions of one dollar may be sent in postage stamps. Address AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, Tribune Building, New York.

Remit by bank draft, money order, registered letter, or by Express. Fractions of one dollar may be sent in postage stamps. Address AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, Tribune Building, New York.

Remit by bank draft, money order, registered letter, or by Express. Fractions of one dollar may be sent in postage stamps. Address AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, Tribune Building, New York.

Remit by bank draft, money order, registered letter, or by Express. Fractions of one dollar may be sent in postage stamps. Address AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, Tribune Building, New York.

Remit by bank draft, money order, registered letter, or by Express. Fractions of one dollar may be sent in postage stamps. Address AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, Tribune Building, New York.

Remit by bank draft, money order, registered letter, or by Express. Fractions of one dollar may be sent in postage stamps. Address AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, Tribune Building, New York.

Remit by bank draft, money order, registered letter, or by Express. Fractions of one dollar may be sent in postage stamps. Address AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, Tribune Building, New York.

Remit by bank draft, money order, registered letter, or by Express. Fractions of one dollar may be sent in postage stamps. Address AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, Tribune Building, New York.

Remit by bank draft, money order, registered letter, or by Express. Fractions of one dollar may be sent in postage stamps. Address AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, Tribune Building, New York.

Remit by bank draft, money order, registered letter, or by Express. Fractions of one dollar may be sent in postage stamps. Address AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, Tribune Building, New York.

Remit by bank draft, money order, registered letter, or by Express. Fractions of one dollar may be sent in postage stamps. Address AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, Tribune Building, New York.

Remit by bank draft, money order, registered letter, or by Express. Fractions of one dollar may be sent in postage stamps. Address AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, Tribune Building, New York.

Remit by bank draft, money order, registered letter, or by Express. Fractions of one dollar may be sent in postage stamps. Address AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, Tribune Building, New York.

Remit by bank draft, money order, registered letter, or by Express. Fractions of one dollar may be sent in postage stamps. Address AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, Tribune Building, New York.

Remit by bank draft, money order, registered letter, or by Express. Fractions of one dollar may be sent in postage stamps. Address AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, Tribune Building, New York.

Remit by bank draft, money order, registered letter, or by Express. Fractions of one dollar may be sent in postage stamps. Address AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, Tribune Building, New York.

Remit by bank draft, money order, registered letter, or by Express. Fractions of one dollar may be sent in postage stamps. Address AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, Tribune Building, New York.

Remit by bank draft, money order, registered letter, or by Express. Fractions of one dollar may be sent in postage stamps. Address AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, Tribune Building, New York.

Remit by bank draft, money order, registered letter, or by Express. Fractions of one dollar may be sent in postage stamps. Address AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, Tribune Building, New York.

Remit by bank draft, money order, registered letter, or by Express. Fractions of one dollar may be sent in postage stamps. Address AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, Tribune Building, New York.

Remit by bank draft, money order, registered letter, or by Express. Fractions of one dollar may be sent in postage stamps. Address AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, Tribune Building, New York.

Remit by bank draft, money order, registered letter, or by Express. Fractions of one dollar may be sent in postage stamps. Address AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, Tribune Building, New York.

Remit by bank draft, money order, registered letter, or by Express. Fractions of one dollar may be sent in postage stamps. Address AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, Tribune Building, New York.

Remit by bank draft, money order, registered letter, or by Express. Fractions of one dollar may be sent in postage stamps. Address AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, Tribune Building, New York.

Remit by bank draft, money order, registered letter, or by Express. Fractions of one dollar may be sent in postage stamps. Address AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, Tribune Building, New York.

Remit by bank draft, money order, registered letter, or by Express. Fractions of one dollar may be sent in postage stamps. Address AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, Tribune Building, New York.

Remit by bank draft, money order, registered letter, or by Express. Fractions of one dollar may be sent in postage stamps. Address AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, Tribune Building, New York.

Remit by bank draft, money order, registered letter, or by Express. Fractions of one dollar may be sent in postage stamps. Address AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, Tribune Building, New York.

Remit by bank draft, money order, registered letter, or by Express. Fractions of one dollar may be sent in postage stamps. Address AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, Tribune Building, New York.

Remit by bank draft, money order, registered letter, or by Express. Fractions of one dollar may be sent in postage stamps. Address AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, Tribune Building, New York.

Remit by bank draft, money order, registered letter, or by Express. Fractions of one dollar may be sent in postage stamps. Address AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, Tribune Building, New York.

Remit by bank draft, money order, registered letter, or by Express. Fractions of one dollar may be sent in postage stamps. Address AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, Tribune Building, New York.

Remit by bank draft, money order, registered letter, or by Express. Fractions of one dollar may be sent in postage stamps. Address AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, Tribune Building, New York.

Remit by bank draft, money order, registered letter, or by Express. Fractions of one dollar may be sent in postage stamps. Address AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, Tribune Building, New York.

Remit by bank draft, money order, registered letter, or by Express. Fractions of one dollar may be sent in postage stamps. Address AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, Tribune Building, New York.

Remit by bank draft, money order, registered letter, or by Express. Fractions of one dollar may be sent in postage stamps. Address AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, Tribune Building, New York.

Remit by bank draft, money order, registered letter, or by Express. Fractions of one dollar may be sent in postage stamps. Address AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, Tribune Building, New York.

Remit by bank draft, money order, registered letter, or by Express. Fractions of one dollar may be sent in postage stamps. Address AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, Tribune Building, New York.

Remit by bank draft, money order, registered letter, or by Express. Fractions of one dollar may be sent in postage stamps. Address AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, Tribune Building, New York.

Remit by bank draft, money order, registered letter, or by Express. Fractions of one dollar may be sent in postage stamps. Address AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, Tribune Building, New York.

Remit by bank draft, money order, registered letter, or by Express. Fractions of one dollar may be sent in postage stamps. Address AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, Tribune Building, New York.

Remit by bank draft, money order, registered letter, or by Express. Fractions of one dollar may be sent in postage stamps. Address AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, Tribune Building, New York.

Remit by bank draft, money order, registered letter, or by Express. Fractions of one dollar may be sent in postage stamps. Address AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, Tribune Building, New York.

Remit by bank draft, money order, registered letter, or by Express. Fractions of one dollar may be sent in postage stamps. Address AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, Tribune Building, New York.

Remit by bank draft, money order, registered letter, or by Express. Fractions of one dollar may be sent in postage stamps. Address AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, Tribune Building, New York.

Remit by bank draft, money order, registered letter, or by Express. Fractions of one dollar may be sent in postage stamps. Address AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, Tribune Building, New York.

Remit by bank draft, money order, registered letter, or by Express. Fractions of one dollar may be sent in postage stamps. Address AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, Tribune Building, New York.

Remit by bank draft, money order, registered letter, or by Express. Fractions of one dollar may be sent in postage stamps. Address AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, Tribune Building, New York.

Remit by bank draft, money order, registered letter, or by Express. Fractions of one dollar may be sent in postage stamps. Address AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, Tribune Building, New York.

Remit by bank draft, money order, registered letter, or by Express. Fractions of one dollar may be sent in postage stamps. Address AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, Tribune Building, New York.

Remit by bank draft, money order, registered letter, or by Express. Fractions of one dollar may be sent in postage stamps. Address AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, Tribune Building, New York.

Remit by bank draft, money order, registered letter, or by Express. Fractions of one dollar may be sent in postage stamps. Address AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, Tribune Building, New York.

Remit by bank draft, money order, registered letter, or by Express. Fractions of one dollar may be sent in postage stamps. Address AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, Tribune Building, New York.

KNABE

Grand, Square and Upright PIANO FORTES.

These instruments have been before the Public for nearly fifty years, and upon their excellence alone have attained an

UNPURCHASED PRE-EMINENCE

Which establishes them as unequalled in TONE,

TOUCH,

WORKMANSHIP & DURABILITY.

Every Piano Fully Warranted for 5 Years.

SECOND HAND PIANOS.

A large stock at all prices, constantly on hand, comprising some of our own make, but slightly used. Sole agents for the celebrated

SMITH AMERICAN ORGANS

AND OTHER LEADING MAKES.

Prices and terms to suit all purchasers.

WM. KNABE & CO.,

204 & 206 W. Baltimore St., Baltimore.

July 5-1y

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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

100 TEA SETS.

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 cra