

Emmitsburg Chronicle.

SAMUEL MOTTER, Editor and Publisher.

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

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VOL. I.

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NO. 2.

Echoes of the Past.

(E. A. POE, LOQUITER.)
Many a midnight dark and dreary
Have I wandered, weak and weary,
Tossed tumultuously in spirit,
Which temptation's billows bore;
All my brain within me burning—
Nameless fiendish forms discerning—
While with horror from them turning,
Help from Heaven to implore!
Still, these sightless monsters meeting,
Help in vain I did implore
In the streets of Baltimore!
O'er the past I mourned in meekness;
God was gracious to my weakness:
Plucking out the tempter's arrows,
Bawling in my spirit's core!
Yon faithful love awoke from dreaming—
Hope again was brightly beaming—
Life was lit with golden gleaming:
She would shun me nevermore!
She, the shining star, would guide me,
Loveless, lonely nevermore!
Blest and happy evermore!
Ere my sweets I swallowed sour;
All my hopes were fading flowers
Crushed by some destructive demon
That the guise of friendship wore!
In the bitter bowl o'erflowing—
In the goblet golden glowing—
Happiness he pledged me, knowing
Life was blighted thus before!
Cruel custom, cursed while tempting,
As it did in days before,
Pledging friendship—nothing more!
An inhuman, hellish craving,
(Past the power of reason's saving,)
Sprang from sleep within my being,
Like a tiger tasting gore!
Then it was some human devil,
Midst of some exciting revel,
Shrinking not from deadly evil,
Drugged me dastardly and sore!
Heaven saw and stooped in kindness
O'er my spirit sad and sore—
Earth had vanished evermore!
Deep despair—had Raven's shadow—
Faded fast: an Eldorado
Burst upon my startled vision,
With a flashing star-like floor!
Then, the death-bell's doleful ringing
Seemed a seraph sweetly singing
To my spirit, upward winging:
"Earthly struggles now are o'er:
Wandering through the realms of beauty,
With thy sainted love Lenore—
Love shall languish nevermore!"

DO AS YOU'RE BID.

"Mind a man!"
The words were uttered in a tone of splendid scorn; but an unseen auditor round the corner of the piazza only smiled: and yet he was a man.
"But, Doll, you will have to mind your husband," responded a gentle, drawing, exasperating voice.
"Shall I?" returned the clear and spirited note of the first speaker. "He has not appeared on the stage yet, Grace. When he does, it seems to me, will be time enough to contemplate submission."
The gentleman on the piazza smiled again, but he rose quickly, and walked away; he did not like to be a listener, however involuntarily, for he was a gentleman. He did not altogether escape that presence, however, by his own absence. He carried with him a vivid picture of the tall, slight figure, graceful as a deer; the dark, tender eyes, that could be full of lightning; the proud, delicate, sensitive face; the abundant brown hair, shot with red rays, like a ripe chestnut skin. He had studied this portrait many days, for he had known Dorothea Schenck as a child; and though for years they had not met, this summer they were together at a quiet little tavern in the hills of Vermont, Mr. Horton for rest after a year of hard work in a city parish, Dora to be with her invalid mother, who could not bear her usual round of Newport and Saratoga.
Dorothea Schenck was a spoiled child. The idea of obedience was as distasteful to her as bit and bridle to a wild horse. Her outbreak this morning was excited by some careless gossip of Grace Hamilton's—a girl of her own age who had come with them to Addis, partly because Dora had coaxed her, partly because it was cheap; and Grace was not too rich.
The subject of their discourse had been the suffering, publicly paraded, of a certain little lady known to this party, who had been very—and, indeed, absurdly—extravagant, and brought her husband to the brink of failure; so near that she had been compelled to accept a sudden and severe retrenchment. Grace's aunt, who was also staying at the Saltash house, had blamed Mrs. Blake severely, and Dora had not objected till Grace affirmed that she did not at all sympathize with Mrs. Blake, as her husband had been very open with her in regard to his business affairs, and had long since told her she must give up certain habits of lavish expense, or expect him to fail—a fact which the natural levity and folly of the woman's nature led her to treat as a threat; and so the end came.
"And I'm not sorry for her: she ought to have minded him!" Grace said. "A woman's nature is obedience; she ought to have known that it is our destiny to yield to our superiors," whined Miss

Hamilton; and this, which seemed to Dora superlative cant, had brought out her sharp exclamation. She herself was utterly undisciplined: a blind indulgence had set her adrift in life without an idea of duty, and she had yet to learn any law but her own will, or any restraint but her own caprices. Mr. Horton was bewitched with Dora against his judgment; her fresh, piquant grace, her beauty, her very insurgent way of action and speech, captivated him; he knew with painful clearness that she was as unfit for a minister's wife as a woman could be, but he knew also that without her his life would lose its savor, and become routine of the dullest order, perhaps misery, though conscience warned him not to be so weak as this, while his work remained yet to be done.
The next day there was to be that resort of country boarders in lack of all other amusement, a picnic to Glen Falls, a wild ravine in the heart of the hills through which a rapid brook tore its way, plunging from one precipice to another, at no one spot to be seen in full beauty, but reserving its coy surprises for those who had skill and strength to climb upward to its source—a clear mountain pond that slept amid dark woods, fed by hidden springs. The day was warm, yet fresh with the wonderful freshness of mountain air; and when the long wagon of Saltash house arrived at the foot of the ravine, all the younger members of the party were unanimous in their resolve to climb to clear pond, while the older ladies, and one white-haired bachelor who cared little for scenery and much for his ease, remained quietly on a broad rock by the lower pool, where thick pine boughs sheltered them from the sun, and the cool odor of dripping water seemed to disperse whatever heat the July weather threatened. Two couples had already gone upward, when Dora and Grace, attended by Mr. Horton and Ned Schenck, a cousin of Dora's, began the climb. Both gentlemen had been sufficiently accustomed to forest paths to make the matter easy as far as they were concerned, but to feet used only to the pavement of the city or the smooth turf of the croquet ground, this rough yet slippery ascent looked fearful enough; nor were delicate kid boots the best preparation for sharp rocks and moss strewn with pine needles. It seemed all but impossible for Dora to attempt such a task, but her pride forbade retreat, while Grace in despair suffered herself to be half carried up the steepest pitches by Ned Schenck, and lifted bodily over stones and logs that she declared herself altogether unable to surmount. Fortunately for her protector, she was slight, and not tall; he could easily spare all the strength necessary. But Dora would not allow herself to be more than guided, though the guidance was peremptory.
"Put your foot here, Miss Schenck; and the other on that stone. Give me your left hand, and take firm hold of that bough to the right."
Dora obeyed with the most child-like confidence, for the abyss below her and the height above were alike terrible; but she had that best of courage which will not turn back, though trembling with terror.
Grace, from below, a helpless burden, saw with a sort of pique how well Dora endured the march, and caught Mr. Horton's admiring glances at the little figure that was at once so brave and so docile. To tell the truth, Grace had intended the handsome young clergyman should be her own escort, and was not at all satisfied at being relegated to Ned Schenck's care, who was strong and good-tempered, no doubt, but neither good-looking or rich. It was not from pure desire to tease that Grace called out, in her soft, drawing tones: "Doll, you are really a miracle. I never expected to see you 'mind a man' so implicitly."
Dora was indignant. She knew very well that Grace could be spiteful; but the spite did not hurt her as much as the answering consciousness that, in spite of her fine theories, she had been most implicitly submissive to Mr. Horton's escort. The girlish silly pride that was her great fault rose in arms; she did not answer Grace, but, with a resolute look on her flushed face, sprang onward after her own fashion, stumbling and clinging as well as she could, every moment expecting Mr. Horton to advise or renege, but bent on heeding his voice no more.
She expected in vain. He said nothing, and the smile on his face would not have pleased her; he only followed fast behind her till they came to a little grassy platform at the bend of the stream, where the rocks retreated, and the trees had been swept away directly in front of the last and highest fall, which descended here at right angles with the rest of the stream, behind a cliff that hid it entirely from the lower pool.

Grace had stopped far below; she was heated and tired, and angry too. Ned Schenck did not mind her petulance, for he did not care for her; so he sat down on the other end of the log where she had seated herself, and profaned the delicate forest odors with a cigar. Dora stopped a moment to take breath and admire the beautiful fall before them, which dashed its white water down the sheer black rock, and sprinkled with bright dew the luxuriant ferns and vines that fringed the bank on either side. Then she turned to follow the very slight indication of a path upward. Mr. Horton was ready to follow; but the moment she set her foot on the rock which was her first step, and extended her hand to grasp a ledge above, which must be climbed, he cried out, in a loud, imperative voice, "Dora, stop!"

The voice was so decisive, so powerful, so full of that command which is the counterpart of obedience, that without a thought of rebellion Dora stood like a statue. In an instant Mr. Horton put his arm about her, swung her back, and began to strike rapidly and fiercely at something on the crest of the ledge; and in another minute he lifted a dead rattlesnake on his cane and flung it far into the stream. Dora turned sick, and sat down on a stone, shuddering and pale. Mr. Horton only said, "Excuse me, Miss Schenck; the danger was too near for me to be less imperative."

Dora shivered. "If you had not, I should be dead now."
"Not at all," laughed Mr. Horton. "I know these woods too well to be ever without the proper alleviations for a snake-bite, but I never yet need them, though I have met and killed a good many. Rattlesnakes are dull creatures unless they coil to spring, and one blow with a heavy stick will kill them. Very few people die of their bites. I have only heard of one case in these regions, and that was a child who had strayed alone into the woods."

He purposely lengthened his explanation, that Dora might calm herself; he did not know how it was still throbbing through her heart that he had called her "Dora." Her native, generous instinct demanded some thanks at least to be paid, but she could not speak yet; she was shyly glad, yet angry with herself for being glad, and trembling with the sudden nervous shock, she could not for some minutes speak again.

Mr. Horton stepped down to the water's edge, and seemed absorbed in looking at the falls, but his heart beat as wildly as hers: in that moment of danger he had discovered what deep hold Dora had taken of his life; he did not think of her unfitness to be his wife, of her scorn, her wild impulses, her quick temper. Like many another man in his case, he thought only of her beauty and sweetness, and felt that she must love him, or he would be miserable. Blessed ordination of things! If men or women chose their mates as they do their shoes or their books, with deliberation and cool judgment, this dear, delightful, naughty old world would come to a sudden end; it is the wisdom of Providence that they never do.

It seemed an hour to both of these astonished people, yet it was barely five minutes, before Dora looked up at Mr. Horton and said, "I don't know how to thank you. I can acknowledge now it is good to mind a man—sometimes." There was a soft arch look in the beautiful dark eyes that contradicted the quivering lips; but the lovely blushing face told what Dora never meant to tell. Mr. Horton knelt down on the grass beside her.

"Oh Dora, I would not be a tyrant," he said; and Dora dropped her head so low it rested on his shoulder.

Mrs. Horton always declared her husband never asked her to marry him, which he indignantly denied as often as she asserted it; but however the union came about, it was true—for every body said so—that no gentler, sweeter, happier minister's wife ever filled that difficult position in the city of Ludlow, where Mr. Horton was settled; even Grace Hamilton could not find fault with this match, though she had predicted all sorts of sorrows from its "radical unfitness." But time had not softened Grace's native spite, though she controlled it during her brief visit at the parsonage. On the next Christmas morning a package came by express, directed to Mrs. Horton; on the inner cover of the thin box was written, "For Doll's room;" and as the last fold of tissue-paper was lifted, an elaborately illuminated motto appeared:

"Come when you're called,
Do as you're bid,
Shut the door after you,
And you'll never be child."

Her husband was looking over Dora's shoulder, and they both laughed. Grace's arrow was pointless for such trust and happiness.

"I've only changed my mind," said Dora, "and that is every woman's privilege."

"And I have only abdicated, and that any king may do," reported her husband. "Have you?" said his wife, incredulously.

The truth was that neither knew how to differ from the other with comfort.—*Harper's Bazar.*

What He Wanted.

He dropped into Jones' barber shop at a time when the place was empty. Mr. Jones said "good morning" with professional gravity, and his visitor stretched himself out in the chair.

"Fine weather, eh?" queried the tonsorial artist.

"Oh, you bet it is fine weather; you bet it is fine weather; it is just simply the finest kind of weather; you can't find finer weather than this in the poetic portions of a dime novel."

"It is pretty fine, sir," went on Mr. Jones.

"That's just what I've been telling you; there's no doubt at all about the fineness of this weather."

"Shave, sir?"

"Not this morning. Well, sir, to return to the weather, this reminds me of a summer long ago when I wandered in the woodland and plucked the violet from the brookside in boyish glee."

"Would you like to have your mustache trimmed?"

"Not much; it doesn't need it this weather."

"Don't you want your hair cut?"

"I don't fancy that I do, my dear sir, replied the stranger, with a broad grin.

"Do you want a shampoo?"

"Nary a shampoo."

"Any soap, pomade, combs and brushes or hair grease? I have a daz-zling assortment."

"I don't want to purchase anything to-day."

And then Mr. Jones, in blank astonishment, asked:

"Well, what do you want?"

"Don't want anything."

"Then why did you come in here?"

"Why did I come in here? Well, I'll tell you. I saw that your chairs were nice and easy, and that you seemed to be deserted and lonely, so I thought I'd just drop in, rest myself a little and have a sociable talk with you."

And then he ambled out, leaving the barber so petrified with amazement that he shaved six men before he remarked: "Hair's getting a little thin on top, sir. Better try a bottle of my Capillary Coaxer."

New Orleans' Complaint.

The Louisiana State auditor's report for last year shows that the total amount of taxes paid in that State was \$915,485 by New Orleans and \$68,386 by the parishes. The portion paid by the parishes producing crops of 400,000 bales of cotton and 10,000 hogheads of molasses did not contribute taxes sufficient to pay the salaries of their judges and district attorneys. The city of New Orleans, in fact, has to provide for all the expenses of the State government, the public schools, the charitable institutions and the levees throughout the State. In the matter of licenses the city paid \$155,414 and the parishes \$107,349. The whole amount paid by the parishes for taxes and licenses was \$238,261, which is not one-half of one per cent. on their receipts for the cotton and sugar crops. The parishes complain of high taxes, though paying so little, and by their delegates in the constitutional convention override the voice of the city members representing the section of the State that pays seven times the amount of taxes paid by the parishes.

Character in the Olden Time.

In a recent letter referring to the early history of some towns in New York, ex-Governor Seymour says: "All things were rude and new sixty years ago; but men were men in those days. The stern, rough duties of life developed character. Common interests, free association and the duties of organizing society made men wise, and filled the minds of those who lived in log cabins with a sense of self-respect and manhood which we do not always see now in great cities, in grand homes and amid the displays of wealth and luxury. I have seen much of men, of social life, of dignity in these days of our country's greatness; but my mind turns back with reverence and respect for the strong, wise men who laid the foundation of our prosperity."

Of the leading candidates for the presidency Grant is 57, Hayes 57, Sherman 56, Conkling 51 and Blaine 48. On the Democratic side, Thurman is 66, Tilden 65, Davis 64, Hendricks 60, Bayard 51.

A Waterloo, Ind., man ships a carload of butter every week to Germany.

Fashion's Oddities.

White dotted Swiss makes a pretty garden dress.

Almost any kind of large bib or collar is fashionable now.

Small caps are more becoming to most equestriennes than stiff silk hats.

Combine satin with a black silk dress that is to be worn all the year round.

Violet tulle is great favor in London, and it is thought to bring out the warm tints in brown hair better than anything else.

A pretty cottage bonnet of white chip has a very large cluster of lilies of the valley placed just in front of the crown and covering all the upper part of the border, and bows and strings of pale satin ribbon.

Little children still wear the princess dress; it has kilted platings at the bottom, forming a sort of flounce, and just above this the scarf sash is set, sometimes held in place by being passed through straps made of the trimming used on the dress.

There is no need of plaiting at the foot of a widow's crape dress. It should be merely turned up underneath about two inches, and sewed to the facing. The plainer such a dress is, the more elegant. The widow's veil may be thrown over the hat almost as deep in front as behind, or it may be fastened on the crown and hang very long in front.

A short suit of twilled tan or gray de-bege will be useful for a traveling dress. Make it with a basque and simply draped overskirt, merely stitched on the edges for trimming. If you put fanciful silk bindings on it, and a vest, the silk will be defaced before your summer of travel is over. Have some white waists to take the place of your basque at times, and then have a slender long Ulster of English homespun cloth in small black pattern.

Instead of straight scarfs of black lace to wear around the neck in the street, there are small fichus of black net edged with lace and arranged like a jabot in front. These are also worn in the house, and ladies who find it becoming add a standing frill of black lace for the neck, and do not use white at all. The fancy seems confined to black or white for trimming the neck; almost the only colored neckties sold are those of polka-dotted satin, to wear with very plain costumes.

LACES.

Cotton laces in showy effective patterns are much used for trimming muslin and cambrie dresses. What is called Byzantine point is liked for such purposes, as it washes well, and imitates the rich designs of antique laces. The Russian laces in braid-like patterns are still popular, and cost from twenty cents to sixty cents a yard. Cluny lace is again much used for children's pique and bunting dresses, and there is a good deal of fine Irish tatting for trimming. Point Raguse lace is used on bonnets as well as dresses; this has the fine regular meshes of thread lace, with the pattern applied and held by button-hole stitching; the designs are like those of point applique lace. This lace and Breton are preferred for trimming very nice dresses of white muslin or of the white gauze bunting. The black French laces known as imitations of thread laces are now given what dealers call the thread finish, by weaving them in irregular meshes that can scarcely be distinguished from those of hand-made laces. These are to be laid in knife platings, and the designs are mostly with reference to this, having a space between the wrought figures, which are narrow and lengthwise. The trimming widths vary from one and a half to five inches, and cost from thirty to sixty-five cents a yard. Black Breton lace is shown in similar patterns, and is very stylish for edging waists and neckties, and for trimming bonnets. It is, however, very frail, and the meshes are as slight as those of tulle, so that it has not proved very useful or effective for dress trimmings. Beaded laces, to brighten up plain black chips or tulle bonnets, cost from \$1.50 upward. Both jet and gold beads are used. As the beads simply outline the design, ladies can easily modernize laces, they have on hand by sewing on fine cut jet beads.

Trying to Overturn the Laws of Nature.

The inventor of shoes for walking on the water gave an exhibition at Memphis. He stepped boldly off the levee, but the buoyancy of the shoes was not equal to expectation, and he immediately sank into the river. He was so nearly drowned when rescued that they rolled him on a barrel. No more successful was the trial of a flying machine at San Francisco. The inventor started from a housetop, fluttered briefly in the air, and fell into a stream, where the apparatus nearly caused his death by sinking him.

ITEMS OF GENERAL INTEREST.

Mobile has had many incendiary fires within three months.

Brooklyn (N. Y.) Catholics are to finish their cathedral, commenced some years ago, on which work was stopped owing to the hard times. It is to cost \$1,000,000.

During a terrible thunder storm at Council Bluffs, at Iowa, lightning entered a freight warehouse, set the building on fire, and destroyed it with an immense amount of merchandise.

Leffingwell, the comedian, who has been traveling about the country extensively during the past few years and performing to large audiences, has recently died, aged 52 years.

The price of bread is lower in London than it has been for forty years. The best of bread is sold for three cents a pound, the average for forty years past having been about four cents.

Strikes are seldom remunerative in their results. The striking long-shoremen in New York have all returned to work, having each suffered a loss of at least sixty dollars, with no corresponding benefit.

Lathrop G. Warford, a hotel clerk of New York, has had his heart transferred from the left to the right side by dropsical disease. It is stated to be an extremely rare case, and is of great interest to surgeons.

A meeting of property-holders of St. Mary's parish, La., adopted a resolution opposing repudiation of the State debt and favoring an arrangement with bondholders on a basis of bonds bearing four per cent. interest.

The jury in the case of Mrs. Vredenburg against the members of the New Orleans Crescent city rifle club gave a verdict of \$15,000 for the plaintiff, whose husband was killed by a pet bear kept on the club grounds.

The bill recently passed by Congress, providing for the "exchange of subsidiary coins for lawful money and to make such coins a legal tender in all sums not exceeding ten dollars," has been signed by the President.

The organ of the Brooklyn tabernacle has been mortgaged as a security for the payment of two promissory notes of \$2,500, said to have been given to meet the arrears of Dr. Talmage's salary so as to enable him to go abroad.

One of Tennessee's legislators bitterly opposed a clause of a bill giving each representative six dollars of postage stamps at the expense of the State, and when the law passed turned his postage over to the three churches of his town.

The legislature of Texas has passed a Mottet liquor law similar to that of Virginia. A Culpeper, Va., man has contracted with the Texas authorities to make and deliver 8,000 Mottet registers by 1st of September next, at \$10 for each register.

The steamship Arizona, the largest vessel afloat except the Great Eastern, has arrived in New York from Queens-town in seven days and some hours. She is 465 feet in length, 6,000 tons burden, and carries engines of 7,000 horse power.

It seems that the eleven school children who died so suddenly at Jacob's Mill, a little village in Northern Vermont, were not poisoned at the brook, as at first supposed, but were the victims of diphtheria, induced by foul pools and sinks under and around the school-house. The warning is seasonable.

Frederick Crill, an esteemed farmer residing near Hamburg, N.J., is a man of excellent habits, but has an ungovernable temper. Recently, in a fit of anger, he shot and killed a married daughter. He gave himself up to the authorities, saying he was so crazy with anger that he did not realize what he was doing. His remorse over the terrible result of his spleen is overwhelming.

The governor of Michigan has vetoed a law passed by the last legislature of that State which proposed to vacate offices the incumbents of which are found getting drunk, on the ground that such a law might prove embarrassing in its execution, and is, furthermore, in contravention of the State constitution, which ordains that certain officers who would be subject to this bill shall only be removed by impeachment.

The secretary of the treasury gives notice that he has adopted for all obligations and other securities of the United States a distinctive paper, one of the features of which is the introduction of colored silk threads into the body of the paper while in process of manufacture, in combination with a distributed silk fiber of different colors. Every person who may be hereafter found having such paper may be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than fifteen years, or both.

SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1879.

MONEY VALUE OF A NEWSPAPER.

A celebrated Roman Poet, once gave expression to the sentiment—"let not the shoemaker go beyond his last," which soon became an axiom, that has been in constant use ever since; It has its exact counterpart in the more homely one—"let every man mind his own business."

We have gotten upon this train of thought from reflecting upon the singular ideas, some "exceptionable" cases, here and there occurring, have presented, with reference to the pecuniary value of newspapers.

Printers by their experience and observation, have generally concurred in rating their values at prices, which make them attain a high degree of uniformity, according to locality, general circumstances and frequency of publication; this then taken in the aggregate, gives the marketable basis. There are those who, failing to estimate the conditions which pertain to the case, think that because a weekly paper may be obtained from the large cities, for one dollar a year, therefore it ought to be the same in the country.

Now it is equally fair logic to say that "I can go to any city or other merchant's store, and buy a good pair of shoes for two dollars and fifty cents or less, therefore country shoemakers ought to furnish them at the same price, the argument is a *homethrust* which conveys, its own fallacy along with it; the honest artisan however industrious, with his arm of flesh, cannot compete with the mighty force of steam, and the all-powerful influence of accumulated capital, hence his market value must be regulated according to his individual capabilities.

The case stands in precisely analogous form, with reference to the newspaper. Those of the cities are commonly produced by steam, the weekly papers are but the continuation of the "Dailies," the type once set up, answers both purposes, to the greatest extent, the actual cost therefore of a city weekly-newspaper, is but that of the paper material, on which it is printed, and the labour of the press work to bring it out, whilst the country publisher is at constant outlay for every column he publishes. His materials have to be transported from a distance, his rents, his workmen and everything, make constant demands upon his purse, with the difference again, that whilst the city man works only for the cash, the poor soul, is too often at his wits ends, by reason of the system of credits, which custom has established.

We trust our language is pertinent and unmistakable, we desire to have a fair understanding in all things, we say that the price at which we offer our paper is the lowest that the cost of its production can admit of under the circumstances of the case, and further we assert without fear of contradiction that no one whose financial condition, is healthy, can do the work for less money.

When we desire your patronage, (the word implies nothing undignified, and in our view consists properly, with republican freedom,) it is that we may be enabled to help on the progress of our community, to aid you in extending and improving your business and adding to your personal advantage. The "wares" we offer are strictly "home-made," it is a "close monopoly"—the "generator" is our own, from it alone is evolved the electrical influence which may give life to our efforts. We place the whole apparatus at your disposal, what say ye? We pause for an answer. Are you ready?

A SUMMER RESORT.

"To see the pleasant fields, the crystal fountains, And take the gentle air amongst the mountains."

To all such persons, whom the cares of business, and the binding influences of domestic duties, or the satiety of sight-seeing, may incline to seek recreation from the din and turmoil of city life, and the exhaustion of physical strength, amidst the brightness of country scenes, salubrious air, pleasant walks, and variety of rural amusements, there is

scarcely any locality, more inviting than that of our village, and its surrounding country: Those who have once sojourned here, generally return.

This place is destined to become a centre of attraction; the inducements it offers are somewhat peculiar to the locality; Mountain air, freedom from violent storms, comparative quiet, inviting to calm repose, and so situated, as to ensure surroundings favorable to hygienic considerations.

It is easily accessible being only sixty miles distant from Baltimore City, ten from Gettysburg, and twenty three from Frederick, the County-Town, Railway trains and mails, twice a day, Telegraph at all hours, Churches of several denominations, lively conveniences, scarcely surpassed outside of Baltimore, abundant Hotels, and Boarding House accommodations, and other features which will commend themselves.

There can be no hesitation in recommending Emmitsburg to all who desire a pleasant summer vacation.

A WEEKS EXPERIENCE IN A PRINTING OFFICE.

Having for a long time experimented after the mode of *Micawber*, our friends may wonder at the sudden change which has brought us into the *Editorial* chair, we admit that the active work accumulated with considerable speed; but we made haste slowly, in the preliminary arrangements, and being thus disciplined to patient expectation, we settled down to work, and work came, as the clouds come, over the face of a clear sky, heavy, forbidding and threatening. There was type distribution to be disposed of, materials of all kinds to be gathered in, and the whole paraphernalia of the establishment to be duly arranged. We were at once, General Manager, Book-Keeper and Editor: Many and various were the interruptions of new work interposing always at the time when relaxation of stern duty seemed at hand. The culmination of the whole turmoil, however came as the light of leisure appeared to dawn most brightly; at the time of "going to press" (such a clatter, such a scratching of pens, (writing addresses,) was interesting to hear and to see) and it carried us into the "wee sma' hours" of the night: But success was granted, and we launched the "*Emmitsburg Chronicle*" on the troubled sea of the world's surging activity. Then with the old Philosopher, we felt like uttering the exultant *Eureka!*

The sum of the whole matter has been, the reflection it is good to be employed, it is healthful to be actively engaged, it is blessed to apprehend that one's engagements run in the way of usefulness.

EQUIPMENT.—A FAIR WARNING. Sneak-thieves are warned to avoid this office, go round, be distant. Our weapons *offensive* and *defensive*, consist of a carbine near by, our Apprentice has a single barreled pistol in his vest pocket; the muscular developments of the Foreman are just nicely symmetrical, he is skilled in the use of his composing and shooting sticks, as well as, of a good solid Mallet which he uses in a *sinister* way: the Devil has a way of *grinning* that is significant of his capabilities; but best and most reliable of all, is our *pair of crutches*, stout, and well seasoned, which have sustained us in many an emergency, during not a few years; we are thus in good practice; unoffensive we trust, in disposition, but nevertheless on our guard. *Avant ye!*

THE DUMB MADE TO SPEAK.—A deep religious feeling has pervaded the colored people of Petersburg, Va., recently, and not less than a hundred have been converted and baptized. On Sunday seventy-five were baptized, and among them was a colored man named Burwell Lancaster, who since his infancy has been a deaf mute, and was never known to utter an intelligible word. Immediately after coming out of the water, to the amazement of the multitude, he gave thanks to God for his happiness in a loud and distinct voice. The affair is looked upon as a miracle by the colored people. Lancaster has since reverted to his former mute condition.

The youngest of a Connecticut family of seventeen sons and daughters, recently married the seventeenth child of a neighbor.

WHAT IS SAID OF US.

The first number of the *Emmitsburg Chronicle* made its appearance on Saturday last. Samuel Motter is the editor and publisher. It is to be independent and non-sectarian. The *Chronicle* presents a neat appearance, is evidently edited with care and much attention is given to local matters. Its terms are \$1.50 per annum in advance, and doubtless the people of that locality will sustain the enterprise, as a local paper has long been needed. The first number of the *Chronicle* insists upon spelling Emmitsburg with one t, claiming that it is the correct way, as the town was named from William Emmitt, its founder.—*Baltimore Gazette*.

NEW JOURNAL.—The *Chronicle* is the title of a neatly printed weekly paper, the publication of which has just been commenced at Emmitsburg, Md. It promises to be independent throughout, and to avoid sectarianism in religion and partisanship in politics.—*Baltimore Sun*.

EMMITSBURG CHRONICLE.—This paper, the first issue of which, came to us on Saturday, has a neat appearance. It is published at Emmitsburg, Md., by Mr. Samuel Motter, a gentleman well known in this county. It will be independent in politics, and a paper for the family circle, of general intelligence, local news, and general information. We welcome the *Chronicle* to our exchange list and wish the publisher success.—*Examiner*.

EMMITSBURG CHRONICLE.—The initial number of the above named journal published by Samuel Motter, Esq., is before us. It is a six column folio, neatly printed, and its columns give evidence of editorial ability. Emmitsburg, the mother of educational institutions has pulled through many years without the assistance of a newspaper, to enlighten and advise its citizens, but the effort has finally been made and we hope it will be crowned with abundant success.—*Key-stone Gazette*.

"EMMITSBURG CHRONICLE."—This is the title of a new paper, the first number of which was issued at Emmitsburg, Frederick county, Maryland, on Saturday last, by Mr. Samuel Motter, its editor and publisher. It presents a very neat and handsome appearance, its editorials are well written and conservative in tone and altogether the *Chronicle*, which is furnished at the low price of one dollar and fifty cents per year, promises to take high rank in the newspaper world. It has our best wishes.—*The Maryland Union*.

A neat and interesting weekly journal is the *Emmitsburg Chronicle*, published by Mr. Samuel Motter. It is neutral in politics.—*Gettysburg Compiler*.

The first number of the *Emmitsburg Chronicle* appeared on Saturday last, Samuel Motter, editor and publisher. It presents a neat appearance and we wish it success.—*The Star and Sentinel*.

HOW TO WRITE IN AN AGREEABLE STYLE.

Dryden found himself one day, after a dinner party, in company with the Duke of Buckingham, Lord Rochester, and Lord Dorset. The conversation turned upon the English language, on harmony of numbers, and the elegance of style, which merits each of the three lords believed himself to possess in the highest degree. After a good deal of disputing it was determined to refer the matter to Dryden. The proof was to consist in each writing an article on the first subject that presented itself, and the pieces of paper having been placed under the candlestick, Dryden was to draw them out and determine which was the best. The three lords set to work, and while Rochester and Buckingham were exerting their brains to invent some sparkling epigram or happy turn of thought, Dorset was observed to write a few lines carelessly, and without the least hesitation. Dryden, having examined the papers, gave his judgment. Gentlemen, said he to the Duke of Buckingham and Lord Rochester, "your styles are excellent and have pleased me extremely; but I am perfectly delighted with that of Lord Dorset. I leave you to judge. Listen." Dryden read: "On the first day of next May I will pay to John Dryden, or order, the sum of five hundred pounds sterling, value received. April 15, 1686. (Signed) Dorset." Lord Rochester and the Duke of Buckingham confessed that they could not write like that, and that Lord Dorset's style was the best they had ever heard of.

AN INTERESTING DAY AT PRINCETON.—The address before the secret societies of Princeton College was delivered on Tuesday last by Judge Beverly R. Welford, of Richmond, Va., his oration being on the growth of our liberty and three institutions. In the afternoon the Princeton Alumni Association had a meeting, which was presided over by the venerable ex-president of the college, Dr. MacLeane. The alumni present were called on for speeches. Judge Stump, of Maryland made a short address lamenting the changes in some of the old historic buildings, especially the destruction of Philosophical Hall, in which Professor Henry made the first signal over a length of wire by electro-magnetism. Parke Godwin made a humorous and sensible speech, and closed by hoping that they would all do as he had done and send at least one son to their alma mater. Dr. John Leyburn, of Baltimore, a graduate of fifty years' standing, gave some reminiscences of those comparative early days in the college's history. Among this year's graduates of Princeton are Robert Archer, Walter Brooks, R. R. Henderson, Hiram Woods, Jr., J. Webster, James T. Rowley, Charles W. Mitchell and H. M. McCullough, of Maryland.

MESSINA, May 29.—The volcano of Mount Etna is in full eruption. Three new craters have appeared near the town of Randazzi, at the northwest foot of the mountain. Streams of lava are flowing down the western slope. Several villages are threatened with destruction, and there is great alarm among the inhabitants. The volcano presents a very imposing spectacle.

The three new craters lie in the form of a triangle, a mile apart from each other. The stream of lava is seventy miles broad, and has already run a distance of six kilometres. Messina has suffered somewhat from showers of cinders.

GIVE YOUR CHILD A NEWSPAPER. An exchange very appropriately says that a child beginning to read becomes delighted with a newspaper, because it reads of names and things which are familiar, and it will progress accordingly. A newspaper, in one year, is worth a quater's schooling to a child. Every father must consider that information is connected with advancement. The mother of a family, being one of its head, and having a more immediate charge of children, should herself be instructed. A mind occupied becomes fortified against the ills of life, and is braced for any emergency. Children amused by reading or study, are, of course, more considerate and more easily governed.

18 For Register of Wills. 79.

To the Voters of Frederick County: GENTLEMEN.—I announce myself as a candidate for Register of Wills for Frederick county, subject to the decision of the Democratic Conservative Nominating Convention, and respectfully solicit your support. PETER SAHM. June 21-2c.

Executors Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphan's Court of Frederick county, letters Testamentary upon the estate of JAMES F. ADELSBERGER, late of Frederick county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of December, or they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Those indebted are requested to make immediate payment. MARY E. ADELSBERGER, Michael Adelsberger, Agt. July 14-4c Executors.

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 14-1y

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. July 14-1y

D. ZECK,

DEALER IN

Fine Groceries,

Notions, hardware and general merchandise, best brands of Isabella flour, feed of all kinds, fish, potatoes, grain cradles, scythes, produce of all kinds bought and sold, taken in exchange for goods, or cash paid. Butter, eggs, country, calves, furs, shoemakers supplies, full line of moroccos, linings, french calf skins &c. Emmitsburg, Md. July 14-1y

ONLY \$1.00 A YEAR.

THE BALTIMORE

WEEKLY AMERICAN

THE LARGEST BEST & CHEAPEST PAPER IN THE WORLD.

AN EXTRA COPY SIX MONTHS' FREE, FOR A CLUB OF FIVE, AND ONE 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 & SON AMERICAN OFFICE, Baltimore, Md. July 14-6c

S. A. PARKER,

Fashionable Barber,

AND

HAIR DRESSER.

Also shampooing and dyeing done in fine style. Shop in Annan'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 14-1y

Henry Stokes,

Saddle and Harness Maker.

Always on hand and made to order, all kinds of plain and fancy,

SADDLES, HARNESS,

the best of home made collars, whips, fly nets, and gears of every description, at the lowest rates, repairing neatly and promptly executed at the old stand. July 14-3m W. Main St., Emmitsburg, Md.

GREAT ORIGINAL

Five Cent Store!

—

—

Come and see what five cents will buy at the Great Original Five Cent Store, S. W. Corner of the Square, Emmitsburg, Md. We are selling goods at 5cts that are worth 25 cents.

We have in part—

GENTS' FINE LINEN HDKFS. LADIES FINE HEM STITCHED, do. Towels, full-size Shirt fronts, TURKEY RED NAPKINS, WHITE LINEN do, Handsome Silk Bows and Scarfs, Silk-worked Lawn Ties and Bows, Ladies and Gents' Hosiery, whisk brooms, Child's brooms, Feather dusters, walking canes, Tooth and Blackening brushes, Fishing Tackle, Pocket and Wall Mirrors, Picture frames with glass, Pass BOOK with PEN and HOLDER, lead PENCIL and ERASER.

JAPANESE FANS,

FLAVORING EXTRACTS

Perfumery, Fine Toilet soaps, 24 sheets note paper, 25 canary envelopes, Box fancy paper & envelopes, Can openers, Dust pans, Large flesh forks, Quart buckets with lids, Tin cups, pic-nic cups, Wash basins, coffee pots, Patty pans, Scissors, Mouse traps, Corset laces, Linen collars, Coal shovels, Sash brushes, Scrub brush, Comb cases, Cake dishes with funnel, Match safes, Gum balls, Riding whips with whistles, Bow & arrow, Coral scarf pin, Yard sticks, Shawl and book straps, Pocket books, Violin strings, Lace neck wear, Jumping Ropes, Marking brushes, Milk skimmers, Gravy strainers, Pocket knives, Watch chains, JET BREAST PIN & EAR RINGS,

BUCKSKIN PURSES,

BALLOON WHISTLES LARGE SIZE, GREEK FIRE, LARGE SIZE, SHAWL AND BOOK STRAPS, FANCY GOBELTS, LARGE SIZE, WIRE EGG BEATER, INCH PIE PLATES, WOOD TOOTH PICKS, BRONZE CANDLE STICKS, PATENT WINDSOR GLASS CLEANERS, BRITANNIA NAPKIN RINGS, BRASS HAND BELLS,

MOURNING PINS IN BOXES,

And two hundred other articles which limited space prevents us mentioning. Call early and get your choice.

We have always on hand a select stock of the choicest

Foreign and Domestic:

fruits and confectionery. A large stock of Canned fruits and vegetables, Potted meats, catsup, chowchow, mustard, walnut sauce, cove and spiced oysters, sardines, fruit jellies, &c.,

Geo. W. Myers & Bro.,

ANNAN'S NEW BUILDING,

S. W. Corner of the Square

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.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

EMMITSBURG RAILROAD.

SUMMER SCHEDULE.

Trains South will leave Emmitsburg at 7.00 and 10.30 A. M., and 3.10 and 5.55 P. M., and arrive at Washington at 8.30, 11.30 A. M., and 4.20 and 7.15 P. M.

What Happens About Us.

LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.
2. If subscribers wish their papers discontinued, publishers may continue to send them until charges are paid.
3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office or place to which they are sent, they are held responsible until they settle their bills and give due notice to discontinue.
4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher, they are held responsible. Notice should always be given of removal.
5. The courts have decided that refusing to take a paper from the office, or removing and leaving it uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

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

To those who are not subscribers:—This second issue of THE EMMITSBURG CHRONICLE, we present to you, if you desire its continuance, retain it, if not, please send back, marked "returned," which will be evidence of your non concurrence in our enterprise.

CORN is promising. HARVEST goods at R. H. Gelwicks. Wm. H. Houck is a skillful wheelwright. TRADE continues to improve all over the country.

THE nights are still very cool, for the time of the year.

SEVERAL items of interest are crowded out of this issue.

THE Dog Law, it seems, has expired by limitation. Dogs are now free.

Go to R. H. Gelwicks for choice sugar cured hams, actual weight given.

The Keystone Gazette says, Penmar is now what Waynesboro' Station was.

"HAYING" has begun, the fragrance thereof fills the air; The crop is short.

The grand excursion on the W. M. R. R. to Penmar and High Rock comes off to-day.

When you have business, call upon a business man, in business hours, at his place of business.

M. P. SHIELDS, of Fairfield, Adams county, has received a patent for an "Improvement in Safety Bells" for bridges.

The Treasury Department will now fill orders for the standard silver dollars in sums as low as five hundred dollars.

The next Fair of the Adams County Agricultural Society will be held on the 23d, 24th, and 25th. days of September.

FINE stone rings, Amethyst, Topaz, Onyx, Stone Cameo, Garnet, &c., very low, at G. T. Eyster & Bro., Emmitsburg.

The Holy Communion will be administered at the Church of the Incarnation (Reformed) to-morrow, Rev. A. R. Krenner, Pastor.

A TELEGRAM from Rio Janeiro states that General Goby has deposed the President of Paraguay and seized upon the Government.

COMMENCEMENT at the Cambridge Female Seminary, over which John F. Baugher, A. M., presides, occurred on last Thursday.

COMMENCEMENTS are now in vogue. Mt. St. Mary's college will have their's next Wednesday. Distribution on Thursday, at St. Joseph's Academy.

The advertisement of the Baltimore Gazette, to which we alluded last week, which then was unavoidably crowded out, appears in its place in this issue.

OWING to the length of our "heading" on the first page, we have not room for the usual side notices thereon. The terms &c., will be found in a separate column.

THE thing, made up of flesh and bones to all outward appearance, which galled one of our newspapers into its pock, at last week, on the sky—could, as a human being, have had it on more polite terms, than those which obtain among frequenters of hen-roosts by night.

A THUNDER storm passed over Union Bridge last week, which damaged some of the shade and fruit trees in town. It is also reported that the storm did considerable damage to some of the corn fields in this neighborhood. Fortunately no hail fell.

APOLOGISTIC—Our readers will please excuse the typographical errors of our last week's issue. The necessities of the case require a large portion of the proof to be corrected, and the entire press work to be done, between the hours of 11 o'clock p. m., and 1 o'clock a. m., which may explain and excuse the whole matter.

SEND us items of news, occurrences, &c. We care not in what form so it can be read. True we have not the boxes for bran, shorts and whistling, or a flouring mill, but nevertheless, we have the machinery for separating the component elements of a piece of writing. Therefore, don't be mistrustful, the chaff, cheat, cockle and hard-grit will be blown away.

THE laughing point in the visit of the Littlestown Band which acquitted itself so handsomely here, on Whit Monday, came early. It seems the "Silver Cornet Band"; of Emmitsburg planned to meet the Littlestown band on the way, and escort them to town. But being too slow, the latter passed by a side road near Motter's mill on to town, whilst the first went to meet them by another road, thus they came in at the rear.

THOSE of our readers who may have seen the following, will please keep dark for the benefit of those who may not have seen it: A postmaster found in his letter box an envelope directed
Wood
John
Massa
and being a man of apprehension he despatched it to John under wood, and over, Massachusetts.

PERSONALS.—Miss Jennie Newcomer, of Fankstown, Washington Co., is visiting Miss Grace Motter.

Miss Belle Rowe returned from Hagerstown Female Seminary last Friday in company with a Miss Benedict of Bedford, who will remain with her some time.

Rev. I. M. Motter of Waynesboro' in company with Mr. Hoeflich, spent last Monday in our place.

Miss Sallie Simonton arrived home on Tuesday evening last, from Germantown, where she has been attending school for the past six months.

CURE FOR THE GAPS—I have tried many things to cure the gaps in young chicks, but know of none so effectual as lime. Place the chick or chicks in a barrel, or something easily covered with a bag, so that the dust of the lime cannot escape, but do not smother the chicks with too thick a bag. Dust your chicks well, and leave them confined about 5 or 10 minutes. One application is sufficient. When you take the chicks out, blow the dust out of their eyes, that it may not injure their sight. About two single handfuls of fine lime are sufficient in an ordinary four barrel. The lime makes the chicks sneeze very hard, and this expels the cause of the gaps.

AFTER THE FIRE.—The Mail says that although two weeks have passed since the great fire at Hagerstown, the ruins are still invested with a melancholy interest, and gazed upon by hundreds of passers-by. The insurance companies have sixty days in which to determine what course they will pursue in replacing the property. One day last week the old watch of Mr. Alamy was found in a ruined condition under his room. Mr. Wolfinger also found his gold watch.—The watch belonging to Mrs. Nill was found much used up. As soon as the insurance is paid a new hotel will be erected on an improved plan. The stockholders are D. C. Hammond, Dr. J. F. Smith, and three shares held by the heirs of the Roman estate.

THE BALTIMORE SUN.—We call attention to the Advertisement of the Baltimore Sun in our columns, its peculiar claims upon public favor are all lucidly set forth, we have been a daily reader of its pages for many years, and have prized it highly, in it may be found the latest news of the day, gathered from every quarter at home and abroad, the whole being presented in such a condensed form, as to enable the reader to gain his facts, without perusing an unnecessarily extended amount of phraseology.

THE Sun by patient continuance on a line of duty laid down for its conduct, over forty years ago, has attained to degree of excellence as a record of News, equalled by few publications, excelled by none: In the course of its history, it has encountered no little opposition in various forms, but like a giant oak of the forest, upon which the heat and storms of summer, and the frosts and blasts of winter have beaten for years upon years, it has maintained its grounds and grown more and more into popularity, and been seemingly indifferent to the shafts which envy has hurled against it, and the evil sayings which malice has aimed for its injury.

For an always interesting and reliable Journal the Sun may be ever depended upon.

MARRIAGE and Obituary notices inserted to the extent of ten lines; five cents for each additional line.

DIED.

KERRIGAN.—On the 16th inst., in Mechanicstown, infant son of James M. Kerrigan, aged 9 months.

LAWRENCE.—On the 19th. instant, Joseph M. son of Mr. D. Lawrence of this place, aged 9 years and 11 days.

MARKETS.

EMMITSBURG MARKETS.

CORRECTED EVERY THURSDAY, BY L. S. ANNAN & BRO.

Bacon—	10
Hams—	08
Shoulders—	06
Lard—	06
Butter—	11
Eggs—	55
Potatoes—	55
Peaches—	12
Apples—	08
Cherries—	14
Blackberries—	06
Pears—	08
Country soap—	01
" " green—	03
Beans, pint—	1 75
Flour—	40
Milk—	40
Skunk—	50
" black—	50
" part white—	50
Raccoon—	20
Opossum—	10
Mink—	10
Muskat—	10
Rabbit—	01
FOX—red or gray—	50
Wood fox—	75

EMMITSBURG GRAIN MARKETS.

Corrected every Thursday by Motter, Maxell & Co.

Flour—super—	5 00
Wheat—	1 00
Rye—	1 00
Corn—	47
Oats—	30
Clover seed—	1 00
Timothy—	7 00
Mixed—	4 00

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 1859, and incorporated by the Legislature of Maryland in 1866. The buildings are convenient and spacious.

TERMS.

The Academy Year is divided into two sessions of five months each.
Board and Tuition per Academic Year, including Bed and Bedding, Washing, Mending and Doctor's Fee—\$200
L. & C. for each Session, payable in advance—\$100

ALL PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

The Academic Year is divided into two Sessions of five months each, beginning respectively on the first Monday of September and the first of February. Letters of inquiry directed to the MOTHER SUPERIOR, St. Joseph's Academy, Emmitsburg.

1879 SUMMER. 1879

FRESH GOODS JUST RECEIVED AND RECEIVING DAILY.

D. C. WINEBRENER,

144, 146, 148 Market street.

HAS just received a large and complete line of Spring and summer goods, and prepared to meet all competition, in styles and prices. Our stock is especially full at attractive prices, of Black Dress Silks, Linen Suitings, new style

Lawns and Percales.

Silk sun shades, kid gloves, new styles of hostess, men and boy's suitings made to order. Also a new gown for Commencement dresses. Also an immense stock of Straw Matting all widths, we continue to keep a full line of

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.

As far the largest in the State outside of Baltimore. Samples of fine body Brussels show through Richardson's Carpet Exhibitor. To make a interesting we are selling all 5 cent goods at 4 cents. Pearl shirt just in the city. Call and be convinced.

D. C. Winebrenner,

144, 146, 148 N. Market St., Frederick, Md.

Geo. W. Myers & Bro.

WILL OPEN THEIR ELEGANT APARTMENT FOR

Ice Cream.

MONDAY NEXT, 23rd INSTANT.

ANNAN'S NEW BUILDING,

S. W. CORNER SQUARE.

ju14-ly

Clothing, Hats.

FURNISHING GOODS, AND NOTIONS.

If you want to get well made, fashionable, and good honest goods, and also to save money, call on us at the old stand, under Photograph Gallery, W. Main St., where you can also get pictures and frames of all sizes, moldings, stereoscopes, gramophones, views, etc. Lowest prices and satisfaction guaranteed.

J. & C. F. ROWE,

Emmitsburg, Md.

WEST END

Grocery and Notion Store,

CHAS. M. HARBAUGH, PROPRIETOR.

HAS always on hand, choice groceries, sugar, coffee, syrups, teas, spices, etc., together with a fine assortment of Confectioneries. Also wooden-ware—tubs, buckets, washboards, brooms, &c. All which will be sold cheap, that is certain, as I sell only for cash. Country produce taken in exchange for goods.

ju14-ly

Notice!

Flouring Mill.

ALL ORDERS FOR

FLOUR AND FEED,

when left with either Messrs. Geo. W. Rowe or D. Lawrence, will receive

PROMPT ATTENTION.

SATISFACTION

Guaranteed.

And prices to the suit the economical demands of the

TIMES!

GEO. GINGELL,

At Motter's Mill,

(Locust Grove.)

DILL HOUSE,

PICKING & DEAN, Proprietors,

OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE,

FREDERICK, MD.

TERMS: \$1.50 per day. Free

Bus to and from all trains. ju21-ly

THE GAZETTE FOR 1879.

THE BALTIMORE GAZETTE is a daily newspaper which appeals to the public solely on its merits as a journal of the day. It is a compendium of news at home and abroad, each event being written, prepared and edited according to its relative importance. Not a line appears in THE GAZETTE which is not useful or instructive. It essays to give the news in a nutshell and at a price in keeping with the economical demands of the times.

THE GAZETTE has opinions and it expresses them; and it is a thoroughgoing Democratic in its teachings and tendencies, but independent of all corrupt rings, cliques or factious oligarchies. THE GAZETTE believes that the principles of the Democratic party should prevail. To that end it will labor to place the Democratic party in power and thereby bring about a much-needed change in the administration of the Government. In Municipal, State, and National politics THE GAZETTE will lend its aid to the representatives of Democratic principles. A great struggle for political mastery is coming on. In 1880 another battle for the Presidency will be fought. The importance of such a newspaper as THE GAZETTE in educating, organizing and preparing the people for this contest cannot be over-estimated. THE NEWS, Editorial, and Local features of THE GAZETTE will be thoroughly maintained and improved during the year. The Department of Foreign Correspondence has attained a standard unequalled in Baltimore Journalism, and as a whole there is no daily journal in the country which contains so many popular features as THE BALTIMORE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

THE BALTIMORE WEEKLY GAZETTE is a folio journal, same size as the Daily, which contains every week an epitome of Home and Foreign News, Charming Stories, Entertaining Miscellany, Complete Market Reports, Correspondence, Editorials and Family Reading, all selected with care and special reference to the interests of people who are unable by reason of location or circumstances to take a daily paper.

THE BALTIMORE DAILY GAZETTE is furnished at \$4 per year to mail subscribers, postage included. It is delivered by carriers at 12 cents per week and is sold in single copies for 2 cents.

The Weekly Gazette is mailed to subscribers at the rate of \$1 per year; six months, 50 cents. Price and all things considered, THE Daily and Weekly Gazette are the best papers printed on the South Atlantic Seaboard, and we hope during the coming year to add thousands of names to our lists in Baltimore and contiguous sections. All letters and inquiries in regard to subscriptions or matters of business should be addressed to THE GAZETTE, No. 142 Baltimore street.

BALTIMORE WEEKLY SUN,

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LITTLE ELsie.

Two small white hands, with fingers meekly folded
Upon her quiet breast;
A sweet pale face that seems in marble molded.
Is she at rest?
Did she grow weary at her happy play,
And will she fade again at close of day?
No; little Elsie never more will waken
To smile or play;
The angels (scarce more pure) have come and taken
Our pet away—
And yet we think this spirit cannot be
More lovely than this little form we see.

On the dear lips a tint of rose still lingers,
Reluctant to depart;
And as we press the dimpled ice-cold fingers
In anguish to her heart,
We cannot find it in our hearts to spare
To the dark grave a thing so bright and fair.
Oh blind and weak! let us return to heaven
What was but lent awhile,
Knowing how soon again we will be given
Back, with her sunny smile—
Back, with strange love within her baby mind,
And knowledge which no sage of earth could find.
Sleep, darling Elsie—in God's sheltered garden
We lay thee—little flower!
Lifting once more our weary earthly burden,
Till comes the blessed hour
When death, the healer bounteous and mild,
Shall give to us once more our fairest child.

FOR THE FARMER'S HOUSEHOLD.

Growing Carrots.

The carrot requires light soil, ground worked deep and fine. The rows may be twenty inches apart. The long orange and white Belgian are the varieties most grown. The former is preferred for feeding horses, which may be substituted for half the grain seed, with working teams. The seed is prepared by mixing with earth and rubbing it well together to break off the fine beards; then sprinkle with water and let it remain for a week, occasionally stirring to produce an equal development of the seed. If then planted it will come soon enough to allow working before the weeds get too much start. Two pounds of seed is enough, giving plants six inches apart. The harvesting of the carrot is greatly facilitated by running a subsoil plow near each row, when they can easily be lifted by hand. We have found the crop much benefited by running a one-horse subsoil plow between the rows after weeding. This slightly raises the soil some inches, and leaves a hollow space for the circulation of the air and the deposit of moisture.

Preservation of Timber.

An easy and simple method of rendering timber unusually durable, if not practically indestructible, is of the greatest value to the agricultural community. Fence posts, sills of buildings and other timber exposed to influences which cause rapid decay, last but a few years under ordinary circumstances. It has long been known that lime is an effective preservative, acting in this way by coagulating the albumen in the cellular tissues of the timber. An easy method of preparing the timber has been applied practically by a French mining engineer. A pit was placed, quick-lime was scattered over it and then slacked with water. After being exposed a few days to the action of the lime, the timber was removed and used as supports for the roofs of a mine. Where unprepared timber lasted but two years, that prepared in this way has been used for several years without the least appearance of decay. This method of preservation commends itself for simplicity and cheapness for farm use.

Wool Clipping.

The wool should be evenly and closely shorn, the sheep submitted to no harsh treatment, and housed at night for a few nights after they are shorn, and during cold rains. A few days after shearing the old sheep, the lambs ought to be dipped in what is called tobacco water, a weak infusion of tobacco, to which a little soft-soap may be added. The dipping destroys all insects of every sort. Care should be taken in dipping the lamb or old sheep, to keep the heads free, so that the liquid does not get into the eyes. One minute in the liquid is long enough for the sheep to remain. Then stand it up, press the wool to drain off the fluid and turn on a green plot. Only do this during a mild or warm sun-shiny day, so they will dry off quickly. It is a good old practice to smear tar over the nose of each sheep, as it is sheared or dipped in the steep above referred to.—*Maryland Farmer.*

Domestic Hints.

Bleeding of a wound in man or beast can be stopped by a mixture of wheat flour and common salt, in equal parts, bound on with a cloth.

PINEAPPLE CUSTARD.—One pineapple, cut fine, two cups of sugar, two cups of milk, four eggs, one tablespoonful of butter; beat the eggs, then stir in the butter, sugar and milk; add the pineapple; then bake in a moderate oven. This will make two pies.

Put a tablespoonful of sulphur in the nest as soon as soon as hens or turkeys are set. The heat of the fowls causes the fumes of the sulphur to penetrate every part of their bodies, every louse is killed, and, as all nits are hatched within ten days, when the mother leaves the nest with her brood she is perfectly free from nits or lice.

STUFFED TOMATOES.—Put in a pan on the fire one tablespoonful of butter, when melted crumb in half of a baker's five cent loaf of bread, season with salt

and pepper, and a little chopped onion if you like it. Take six good-sized, ripe tomatoes, remove a small portion of the heart, these fill with the dressing, put them in a pan and bake fifteen minutes in a hot oven.

MEAD.—Mix gradually with two quarts of boiling water, three and a half pounds of good molasses and a quarter of a pound tartaric acid. Stir it well, and cool. Strain into a jar and add a quarter of an ounce of sassafras; transfer to bottles; cork tightly, and keep in a cool place. A few spoonfuls in a tumbler of water and a little soda makes a refreshing drink.

CREAM PIE.—Two-thirds of a pint of sweet milk, piece of butter of the size of an egg, three tablespoonfuls of sugar; then mix two tablespoonfuls of flour and the yolks of two eggs; flour to suit the taste; put in a tin pan and set the pan in a kettle of boiling water to prevent it from burning; stir until thick. Bake the pie crust, then fill the crust with the cream; beat the whites to a stiff paste, put on the top and brown a very little.

PRUNE WHIR.—Sweeten to taste, and stew three-fourths of a pound of prunes; when perfectly cold add whites of four eggs beaten stiff; stir all this together till light; put in a dish and bake twenty minutes; when cold, serve in a larger dish and cover with whipped cream.

Drinking on the Increase in France.

The consumption of beer, wine and spirits has materially increased in France, especially within a few years, some persons accounting for it, in part, by the national disappointment and mortification at the result of the German war. The annual quantity of wine drunk is declared to be equal to thirty gallons to each inhabitant of the country, while in 1833 it was not more than fifteen gallons. The consumption of beer in the last twenty years has increased three-fold, and of liquor fully fifty per cent. France is no longer a wine-drinking country merely. In many of the northern departments, particularly among the workmen, cheap and very bad brandy has come into common use, as it has also in Paris and other large cities. The close connection between alcohol and health and vice is shown by the increase of accidental and violent deaths, of mortality generally, and likewise of crime. In the districts where alcohol is freely drunk there are five times as many arrests as in the districts in which the inhabitants confine themselves to wine. A number of cases of insanity, directly traceable to alcohol, have declared themselves in different parts of the country, and these, until recently, were almost unknown. The remark, once so frequent, 'You never see a drunken man in France,' can no longer be made with truth. Drunken men, though still very rare compared with Great Britain and the United States, are now quite common; so common, indeed, as to attract no attention. Americans who have been there within three or four years have noticed this, and, if they have been abroad before, have been struck by the difference between what is and what has been. Perhaps France, in gaining more political freedom, is gaining freedom in certain bad habits which she has hitherto avoided.

The Sun Never Sets on the United States.

Few people are aware that the proud boast of Englishmen that the sun never sets on the British empire is equally applicable to the United States. Instead of being the western limit of the Union, San Francisco is only about midway between the furthest Aleutian Isle, acquired by our purchase of Alaska, and Eastport, Me. Our territory extends through 197 degrees of longitude, or 17 degrees more than half way round the globe. The *Rocky Mountain Presbyterian*, in commenting on this fact, says: 'When the sun is giving its good-night kiss to our westernmost isle, on the confines of Behring's sea, it is already flooding the fields and forests of Maine with its morning light, and in the eastern part of that State is more than an hour high. At the very moment when the Aleutian fisherman, warned by the approaching shades of night, is pulling his canoe toward the shore, the wood-chopper of Maine is beginning to make the forest echo with the stirring music of his axe.'

Turkey in Desperate Straits.

Nine months have elapsed since the treaty of Berlin, and Turkey seems scarcely better off than when Russia was thundering at her gates. The curses of an irredeemable paper currency have come upon her, and in the effort to relieve itself the government has tried one financial expedient after another, only after each to find itself more deeply in the mire than before. Paper money has been partly driven out of circulation by a proclamation that virtually amounted to confiscation, the condition of the people seems no better than before, and we may expect that even after it has wholly disappeared it will be many years before the country will entirely recover from the effects of the wild financial policy that has prevailed so long.

The czar has approved the scheme of reducing military services in Russia from six years to three, and, if the military authorities approve it, it will shortly be carried out.

Cheap finery soon grows shabby and tells its story of sham and deception.

An Old Adage Successfully Carried Out.

Pouring oil on troubled waters generally is regarded by sea captains more as a fine sentiment than as a practical hint to be observed in times of danger; but as far back as 1770, a Dutch East India trader claimed to have been saved from shipwreck on a treacherous reef, by pouring on the sea a jar of olive oil. Later, another instance is recorded in which a vessel having been wrecked in a hurricane, a cask of lamp oil, which was kept in a small boat, became broken, and so quieted the sea in the immediate vicinity, that most of the crew succeeded in getting to an island near by.

Captain Jarman, of the four-masted ship *Romsdal*, stated to a reporter recently, that although he had long known of the wonderful effects of oil poured upon a rough sea, yet he never had put his knowledge into practice until his last voyage. The subject having been recalled to his mind lately by a little article in one of the seaman's tracts, he decided to test the recipe. He caused to be made two canvas sacks, shaped like a bottle, each having a capacity of about three gallons of oil. These he filled with common lamp oil. Soon after, in the middle of the Atlantic, he encountered a violent hurricane with terrific seas, which lasted about twenty hours. The waves broke over the stern and threatened to swamp the vessel. Remembering his oil, he punctured the canvas bags, and caused one to be towed over each quarter. The effect, he said, was magical. The waves, although remaining at the same height, no longer broke over the stern; but for several yards around, where the oil had spread upon the water, there was apparently a calm. The ship was thus relieved from the tremendous shocks of heavy seas breaking over her, and the danger was considerably lessened. Captain Jarman thinks that the use of oil in the case of a ship hove-to in a storm, would be a very good thing. He says that although this was the first time he had ever tried the experiment, it was not novel by any means. He had known cases in which crews had escaped from vessels when it would have been impossible to lower a boat without its being swamped, except that oil was thrown over the ship's side, and the sea thus sufficiently calmed to allow the boats to be lowered without danger. He has also seen whaling vessels lying quietly while near by them other vessels were violently tossed about. The whaling vessels were so thoroughly saturated with oil, that the water remained calm about them. He says that the method is so simple, and so inexpensive, that he intends to have oil bags always ready for use hereafter.

A War Incident.

A short distance in front of the Confederate position at Cold Harbor were rifle-pits, occupied by men sent into them by night, since by day no one dared show his head above the works unless he wished to get a shot in it. One of these pits was occupied by a lieutenant of Edgar's battalion at the time of the charge. When the enemy returned repulsed, one of their lieutenants jumped into the pit occupied by the Confederate. 'You are my prisoner!' cried the latter. 'I don't know about that,' replied the Yankee; 'I guess you are mine.' 'Hardly,' said the Confederate. 'Well, how shall we settle it?' 'Well,' replied Edgar's lieutenant, 'we can wait till night, and see who holds the line then. In the meanwhile, have you got a pack of cards?' And so the two suspended hostilities over encher and 'seven up,' till at night the Confederates charged the rifle-pits and recaptured the whole line. Edgar's lieutenant brought in his man in triumph.

Very Delicate Instruments.

The *New Orleans Times* describes the fine gold-weighting scales which were made in Philadelphia for the New Orleans mint, and have lately been placed in position. They are marvels of mechanical ingenuity and accurate workmanship. The larger of the two has a capacity of ten thousand ounces Troy, or about six hundred and eighty-six pounds avoirdupois, and when loaded to its full weight will indicate a variation of one-thousandth part of an ounce, or the millionth part of its weighing capacity. The other pair of scales is intended for weighing gold only. It has bearings composed of the finest agates, which have been ground with wonderful precision. So delicate is this machine that it will give the precise weight of a human hair, and is susceptible to the slightest atmospheric changes. Millions of dollars' worth of precious metals will be weighed annually upon these scales.

Of an Ancient Family.

Concerning old families, there died in England a few days ago a country gentleman whose pedigree runs so far back as to make most of British dukes and earls and such mere *parvenus*. This gentleman was the nineteenth John Harvey of Suffolk. He was descended from the family of Herve, in France, and still possessed a small property, which had come down to him from a date anterior to the conquest, in Normandy, being probably the sole Englishman holding such a relic. One of the family, Bishop Harvey, founded in 1139 the see of Ely. In England a family of this kind has a prestige far higher than that of a new lord.

A farmer's toes—potatoes.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

It is better to stick to your work than to trust to luck.

There are nearly one hundred Catholic papers in America.

When it rains its wet, and when its hot and dry its sweat, too. Eh?

A sweet temper is to the household what sunshine is to trees and flowers.

New Haven, Conn., disposes of one glass of lager for each inhabitant daily.

Whispering in company is not aloud; if it was it wouldn't be worth while doing it.

When a boy reaches the age of ten years, he condescendingly begins to talk about 'the children.'

The pebbles in our path weary us and make us footsore more than the rocks, which require only a bold effort to surmount.

Common flowers, such as hollyhocks, exlips, cowslips, dandelions, pansies and daisies are becoming very popular both in nature and art.

He said but little, yet as he gazed on the mutilated edge of his best razor, he mentally vowed never again to marry a woman with corns.

An exchange inquires: 'Does hanging prevent murder?' It certainly does. Who ever heard of a man committing murder after he was hanged?

A Georgia woman awoke her husband during a storm the other night, and said: 'I do wish you would quit snoring, for I want to hear it thunder.'

A damsel applied for a place behind a counter. 'What clerical experience have you?' asked the man of dry goods. 'Very little,' she said, with a blush, 'for I only joined the church last week.'

It is stated that many skin diseases are transmitted to children by the use of toy whistles and the like which are sold on the streets, and are put in many months and tried before being sold.

'Straw hats for ladies,' says the *New Haven Register* 'are to be uncommonly generous in size this season—in fact, large enough to furnish shade for two. How thoughtful the milliners are, to be sure.'

The best receipt for going through life in an exquisite way, with beautiful manners, is to feel that everybody, no matter how rich or how poor, needs all the kindness they can get from others in this world.

We boldly assert that the man who hauls a flaming advertisement about the streets and rings a dreadful bell to call attention to it is an exasperating public nuisance. There is no advertising so effective as the noiseless notices which are inserted in the newspapers.

It is related that one day Colonel Marshall, of Kentucky, said to Benton: 'Senator Benton, why do you talk to yourself so much?' With great dignity Benton replied: 'Colonel Marshall, I can tell you very earnestly and very truly why I talk to myself. I love to talk to a great man, and I love to hear a great man talk.'

Four hundred thousand persons, according to the *Railway World*, are employed on the railroads in this country, and five times that many depend upon the roads for support. It is also estimated that between \$300,000,000 and \$400,000,000 are annually paid to employees and to persons who furnish the companies with supplies of various kinds.

A young man of Germany and his betrothed tied themselves together and jumped into a pond last winter. The coldness of the water produced a change in the young man's ardent feelings, and he disentangled himself and made for the shore, leaving the damsel to her fate. He was lately sentenced to three years and nine months in prison for the performance.

Southern States are not the only ones that prohibit marriage between whites and negroes. Rhode Island has a stringent law on this subject, and Michigan makes mixed marriages a crime, and prescribes heavy penalties for the offense. But worse than all, Maine goes further than its neighbors and not only prohibits marriages between whites and negroes, but also between whites and mulattoes.

If there is anything in the spring-time that makes a man yearn to come home early at night,' remarks an exchange, it is the last fond words of his wife, who says to him just as he starts down town after supper, 'Dear, come home early, so you can put up the new window curtains.' That man agonizes to go home early, but he sometimes stays out late just to show his wife that he can resist temptation.

A Paris paper says: 'A porter at the Halles Centrales told the forefinger of his left hand a few days ago with a knife with which he had been cleaning out his pipe. The next day the finger swelled and the arm became inflamed, while tumors appeared under the arm-pit. The medical man called in, recognized poisoning by nicotine, and seeing that amputation was necessary, sent the patient off at once to the Neckar hospital, where he lies in a precarious condition.'

SLEEP, BABE, SLEEP.

Sleep, babe, sleep;—the south wind blows, Rooking the bee in the thornless rose; The baby-birds have gone to bed, The drowsy blue-bell hangs its head: Blue-bell and baby,—babe and rose,— Sleep;—the south wind softly blows,— The tide ebbs,—and the tide flows,— Night comes,—but night goes; Sleep, babe, sleep!

How Longfellow Writes His Poems.

Longfellow's poems are as familiar to all instructors as the language of the schoolroom. Every schoolboy reads and declaims them; every teacher, like every preacher, quotes them.

The 'Psalm of Life' is probably the best known of these numerous school poems. It was written on a summer morning in 1838. He was a young man then, full of aspiration and hope, and the poem was merely an expression of his own feelings. He regarded it as a personal matter—like an entry in one's journal—and for a long time refrained from publishing it. Mr. Longfellow related that on returning from his visit to the queen an English laborer stepped up to the carriage and asked to shake hands with the writer of the 'Psalm of Life.' 'It was one of the best compliments I ever received,' said the democratic poet.

Longfellow's study is a repository of the beautiful things of the past; souvenirs, busts of noble friends, mementoes of departed poets—Tom Moore's waste-paper basket, Coleridge's inkstand, a piece of Dante's coffin. In this study stood an old clock, with the colorings of age, rising from floor to ceiling. It numbered the hours in which his best poems were written. It was the old clock on the stairs.

The 'Wreck of the Hesperus' was written in 1839, at midnight. A violent storm had occurred the night before; the distress and disasters at sea had been great, especially along the coasts of the New England coast. The papers of the day were full of the news of the disaster. The poet was sitting alone in his study late at night, when the vision of the wrecked Hesperus came drifting upon the disturbed tides of thought into his mind. He went to bed, but could not sleep. He arose and wrote the poem, which came into his mind by whole stanzas, finishing them just as the clock—the old clock on the stairs—was striking three.

Death in Great Engineering Feats.

During the ten years of work upon the Suto tunnel, in Nebraska, the lives of the operators have been carefully guarded, and but five or six deaths by accident have taken place. During the boring of the Hoosac tunnel, in Massachusetts, 185 men were killed, and the accidental deaths in the St. Gothard tunnel have averaged one a day, and in the Comstock one a week. During the progress of the tunnel at the Baltimore water works about twenty deaths by accident have taken place. The low rate of accidents in cutting the Suto is attributed to the strict system under which the work has been carried on. The contempt which is bred of familiarity is the real cause of most accidents.

Singular Names of Towns.

Among the odd names, Pennsylvania gives us the novelty of Congruity, and Virginia furnishes the euphonious title of Nance's Shop, in the county known by the singular name of Charles City. In Perry county, Kentucky, we find the nice name of Out Shins, and North Carolina gives us the town of Democrat. North Carolina, which has a monopoly of the odd names, is proud to own the postoffice of Mutual Love. In Sampson county, same State, is situated the cheerful community of Dismal. Some settlers in Smith county, Tennessee, confessed their trials in searching for an appropriate name for their place by calling it Difficult. Georgia has a Dirt Town, and North Carolina rejoices in a Tar Heel.

It Won't Work.

An agricultural journal tells how to make a very pretty window ornament. Take a good sized sponge, it says, sow it full of rice, oats or grass seed, and place it in a dish of water. The sponge will absorb the water and when the seeds begin to sprout, attach a cord to the sponge and suspend it in a window. We should like to serve some of the good sized 'sponges' in this neighborhood in the manner described, but the difficulty is they are already very seedy, and will not absorb water worth a cent.—*Ex.*

The Cotton Crop.

The reports from the Southern States with regard to the condition of the cotton crop are highly favorable. There is an increase in acreage in all the States, and the labor is said to be efficient and satisfactory. Even in Louisiana, the State worst bitten by the exodus fever, we are told that but few hands have left Louisiana for Kansas, and that the exodus fever seems to have subsided for the present.' In Mississippi only a few counties report 'a limited emigration,' and the exodus thus far has not drawn off any considerable number of hands.

A jeweler in South Royalston, Vt., spied on the finger of a highly-esteemed young lady who was shopping in his store a ring that had been stolen from his stock. She told him, in response to his inquiries, that it had been given to her by a boyish suitor. This led to the discovery of a society of thieves, sons of respectable parents. The boys had secret signs, passwords and oaths, after the manner of a body they had read about in a dime novel, and had committed several burglaries.

Bolivia has authorized privateers sailing under her flag to seize Chilean merchandise, even in neutral ships, and not contraband of war.

Killing Game for the Market.

A lighthouse keeper near the mouth of the Potomac, has devised an ingenious plan for the slaughter of the ducks and geese which light on a sand-bar near the station. He has a battery of twelve muskets firmly fastened to two heavy timbers, six above and six below; these are heavily loaded and connected with the lighthouse by a long wire cable. As soon as he sees geese near enough he pulls his cable and explodes all the guns at once, and then takes his skiff and picks up the game. One shot this season gave him thirty-three geese.

A Mississippi farmer plowed up a Spanish coin dated 1,300.

PERSONAL.—Quacks and unprincipled adventurers are flooding the country with their worthless nostrums for the cure of Catarrh and other diseases, notwithstanding it is an established fact that Prof. Paine's Catarrh Vapor is the only remedy known to be a positive cure, and in more than 10,000 cases treated by it, not one has failed to be cured. Office, 250 S. Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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