

# 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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## Helen of Tyre.

What phantom is this that appears  
Through the purple mists of the years,  
Itself but a mist like these?  
A woman of cloud and of fire,  
It is she, it is Helen of Tyre,  
The town in the midst of the seas!

Oh Tyre! in thy crowded streets  
The phantom appears and retreats  
And the Israelites that sell  
Thy lilies and lions of brass,  
Look up as they see her pass,  
And murmur 'Jezebel!'

Then another phantom is seen  
At her side, in a gray gabardine,  
With beard that floats to his waist,  
It is Simon Magus, the Seer,  
He speaks, and she pauses to hear  
The words he utters in haste.

He says: 'From this evil fame,  
From this life of sorrow and shame,  
I will lift thee and make thee mine,  
Thou hast been Queen Candace,  
And Helen of Troy, and shalt be  
The Intelligence Divine!'

Oh, sweet as the breath of morn,  
To the fallen and forlorn  
Are whispered words of praise,  
For the vanished heart believes  
The falsehood that tempts and deceives,  
And the promise that betrays.

So she follows from land to land  
The wizard's beckoning band,  
And as a leaf is blown by the gust,  
Till she vanishes into night!  
Oh reader, stoop down and write  
With thy finger in the dust.

Oh town in the midst of the seas,  
With thy raft of cedar trees,  
Thy merchandise and thy ships,  
Thou, too, art become as naught,  
A phantom, a shadow, a thought,  
A name upon men's lips.

—Henry W. Longfellow.

## The Elf of Hohenheim.

It was on a Saturday night on the Bowery I returned on foot at a slow pace from my office, intent upon the picture of busy life and confusion which surrounded me, and which for years has never been so noisy and bustling as now. Slowly I advanced amid all this bustle, admiring and in some measure fascinated by this picture, so full of coarse but intense and robust life. All of a sudden I stopped as if struck by lightning. What was this before me? A ghost? A horrid freak of my imagination? or what else?

That ashy pale face, that stooping figure, creeping along with difficulty and thrown from side to side by the busy crowd like a broken reed—where had I seen a semblance of them before?

This ghastly figure was that of a woman. By the hand she held a child, a baby of some three years of age, who seemed so exhausted that its legs refused service entirely. It did not even scream, and let itself be dragged along by the woman like a lifeless corpse. I turned round and followed this wretched pair. I soon found out that the woman's walk was not purposeless. She staggered from one ash-barrel to another; at each of these ornaments of our metropolitan thoroughfares she stooped down, plunged her bare arm into the heap of refuse and kept it there searching till she found some remnant of something which may have one day served as food to man or beast. This she clutched at with eager grasp; the best bits she gave to the child, the rest she devoured herself.

Stepping to her side I touched the woman's shoulder.

She looked around with a wild and scared expression, the light of a torch fell full on her face—'Good God! is it possible?' I screamed. 'Emily!'

Her whole frame shook under the rage which half covered it; she drew back from me, and with a groan of irrepressible terror attempted to run away. I held her fast, however.

'Come now,' I said, 'whoever you may be, think of your child, it seems to be dying. Let me give it to eat.'

She bowed her head in silent obedience and suffered me to lead her to a small hotel in the neighborhood kept by an honest old German on whose discretion I could reckon. I engaged a room, ordered supper and a bottle of strong wine, and bidding the woman to wash and undress herself and the child, I went out to purchase in one of the Bowery stores a cheap but decent outfit for both, which on returning to the hotel, sent up to her by the chambermaid. A quarter of an hour later supper was brought. I knocked at the door, a feeble voice answered, 'Come in,' and on entering I remained two or three seconds standing motionless, speechless at the door, staring at the apparition before me. The hasty toilet she had made had wrought an extraordinary change in all the young woman's appearance. She sat before me with the child in her lap, her hair wondrous, delicate, bewitching beauty—the 'elf of Hohenheim,' as

we used to call her, but no longer the wild, wayward elf-left child, but such as I had seen her in my boyish dreams—a beautiful, fairy-like woman!

'Emily Reebberg!' I whispered, when the chambermaid had left us. 'Do you know me?'

She looked up at me and dropping her head in both her hands broke into a torrent of tears. After soothing and quieting her as best I could, I insisted on her and the child eating the supper I had ordered before entering on any explanations. After the last morsel had disappeared and the child which had already fallen asleep while eating, been put to bed. Emily sat down by my side, and with many a sigh and many a tear told me her story. It was the sad, old, old story.

I was barely seventeen and had just entered the celebrated agricultural academy of Hohenheim near Stuttgart, Wurtemberg, when I first made the acquaintance of Emily and her uncle, the famous mathematician, Dr. Aloysius Reebberg, with whom having lost her own parents, she then lived. The old professor's house was a favorite haunt for the boys. Himself childless, but yet full of energy and animal spirits, the old man liked to be surrounded by the noise and bustle of youth. On some evenings in the week, and indeed not unfrequently during whole days, the professor's house looked more like a student's *kneipe* (tavern) than like the abode of one of the first scientific authorities of Germany.

Little Emily, the 'elf of Hohenheim,' as we had nicknamed her, never failed at these queer assemblies. Indeed, she was the genius, the spirit of our band—and a mad uncontrollable spirit it was, to be sure! Scarcely fifteen years of age, she was already as far advanced in her studies with her uncle as any of us.

'I don't want to make of the girl one of your insipid, hot house flowers which droop and shudder at everything, the old man used to say to us. Let her see, study and enjoy life just as it is. You are all of you a set of honest though excessively lazy lads at whose hands she has no harm to fear. So let her enjoy her freedom—the only thing she possesses, poor thing! I trust her to you—do not betray me, lads.'

And Emily was indeed our friends, our comrade—almost our sister. She felt so secure inside the domains of her adopted brothers that she wandered in summer and winter all alone through the extensive woods of Hohenheim, considering them, as it were, a sort of paradise on earth in which no fatal tree or wily serpent could ever tempt her. Elf-like she haunted the grounds around our academy climbing in the trees, imitating the singing of the birds around her, making the air resound with her clear, silvery laugh, shedding on all things the fairy light of her dear innocent presence.

Such she had lived on in my remembrance these many years since our parting. Such, as a long-lost dream of youth and light, she appeared at times to me amid the dark shadows and bitter realities of life. Who was the rascal who had darkened and polluted this bright vision of lights who had made this of my little 'elf of Hohenheim'?

His name was, she told me, or at least was supposed to be, Count Ladis as Brodzinsky, and he pretended to be a Polish nobleman *oieftm mne walth*. Like all the rest of the students, he too had been received with the usual free hospitality at the professor's house, but had soon by his manners excited the old man's suspicions. He was forbidden the house but—the mischief was already done; Emily was madly in love with him. Interviews went on between them clandestinely, the wretch bewitched her more and more, until at length she consented to elope with him to America whither, he said, important business matters called him. The pair fled first to Paris, thence to London, where they stayed nearly a week. While in that city Brodzinsky came home one day seemingly in prayer to a terrible agitation.

'Somebody is on our track, my dearest Emily!' he exclaimed. 'I have been followed the whole day. We cannot start from here together. You must go to-night direct to Queenstown and wait a day there for the boat which shall bring me from Liverpool. The people who are tracking me must see me get on board alone. Do you trust me, my love!'

Of course she did, and obeyed him guilelessly, confidingly. Long before the steamer had been sighted she was standing on the Queenstown dock, waiting, straining her sight for the streak of smoke on the horizon. At length it came. The tug-boat took the Queens-town passengers on board the huge ocean steamer. Emily found her cabin reserved for her, but no Ladislas Brodzinsky to meet her. Trembling,

bewildered, she inquired if there was a passenger of that name on board. The steward who had accompanied her to the cabin thought there was one and promised to inquire immediately.

He went, and Emily remained in her cabin trembling, fearing she knew not herself what, feeling as if each minute that passed became a century of suspense. In the meantime the steamer had heaved her anchor, the screw had been put in and the ocean monster glided majestically into the open sea.

At last the steward returned with the answer:

'No, miss, there is no gentleman of that name on board!'

On hearing these words Emily remained for some time like one paralyzed with terror and despair. Then, realizing all of a sudden the horror of situation, she rushed out of the cabin with a piercing cry and ran on deck, whence, had not the captain met her and held her fast, she would have jumped into the sea.

She then began beseeching the captain in a frantic way to turn back, to put her on shore anywhere; the poor man had a good deal of trouble to explain to her the impossibility of her demand, and to quiet her so far as to lead her back into the cabin. She need not wait patiently, he said; in New York she would be sure to find a telegram explaining all.

She waited—but in vain; no message, no friendly word bade her welcome to the new world. The captain and some of the passengers took an interest in the poor girl and accompanied her to the German consulate. There she gave her uncle's address, and the consul promised her to cable to him immediately.

The next day she was to learn the answer. She came the next day. The consul led her to his private office, and with a grave face invited her to take a seat.

'Have you other relatives in Germany, Miss Reebberg, besides your uncle?' he inquired.

'None,' she answered. 'I regret it,' rejoined the consul, 'for your uncle is dead. Here is the answer I received this morning.'

And he showed her the fatal message. Emily had suffered so much during the passage that this new blow scarcely hurt but only stunned her. She sat there motionless, staring at the paper before her with vacant gaze.

'Do you wish, under the circumstances,' continued the German official, 'to return to Europe? I could facilitate your arrangements if such should be your wish.'

'What for?' she asked, dejectedly. 'Just as you please,' answered the consul.

She rose from her seat, thanked him mechanically, and went out into the street.

'Oh, do not ask me,' exclaimed Emily, covering her face with her hands, 'to tell you all that befell me here! It is a tale of shame and misery I will spare you and me. Four months after my landing this child—his child—was born. Some time later I received a letter from him, offering me money and explaining his treachery with perfect frankness. My love, he said, had become troublesome to him, for just then the possibility of a rich marriage with an elder and excessively jealous woman had presented itself to him—and thus he resolved to put me out of the way. How well the rascal knew me! In writing this letter he placed a deadly weapon into my hand! He knew well enough I would not use it.'

The night was far advanced when Emily had told me her sad story to the end. I took my leave of her, promising not to forsake her till a suitable position had presented itself for her.

I came, and returned the next day and the next, and so on for nearly three weeks until little by little the intercourse with Emily became the most engrossing occupation of my day.

She became daily more beautiful, and daily I saw revived before me that fair image of the 'elf of Hohenheim,' of my boyish dreams, turned to a still more bewitching reality.

One day as I entered as usual the little German hotel, the fat host came to meet me with a letter in his hand.

'For you,' he uttered laconically.

I tore open the envelope. It was from Emily and contained the following lines:

'My dearest, my only friend! I leave you, you who I have learned to love more than my life. And it is just because of my great love that I go. Your life must remain as it is, pure and free and noble. Your path must not be soiled by a creature like me. Farewell! God bless you! May every tear which falls from my cheek while I write this bring you years and years of happiness! Do not grieve for me. I

found honest work in a city far away. Do not search for me and do not forget quite your poor, loving

'ELF OF HOHENHEIM.'

A year has passed, I have neither seen nor heard from her since.

## How the Savages Live.

In a recent lecture by Miss Josephine Meeker, she stated: The Utes live principally on bread and meat. When they can't get bread they live on meat, and when they can't get meat they live on bread. When they have a great quantity of provisions on hand they eat it all up before getting any more. The same is true when they have a small quantity on hand. They are dirty. They are even very dirty. Their meat is generally permitted to lie about on the ground or any place. Each Indian family possesses any number of dogs from eight to fifteen, and these animals help themselves to meat. After they have satisfied themselves, and when the Indians become hungry, they eat from the same piece on which the dogs feed. They generally boil their meat, but sometimes they broil it. They put in water and let it remain only a few minutes, just long enough to heat, when they take it out and begin to eat. They use the same water and the same pail for boiling over and over again, until the water becomes a perfect slime of filth. One pot generally does service for the entire family. This particular pot is a frying pan. When the Utes get out of their bed they wash their faces and bathe the baby in it, after which they bake the bread and boil the meat. Then they eat out of the vessel, and then the dogs lick up the leaving. They clothe themselves with skins of animals or with blankets. They generally take a blanket or a skin and cut a hole in the middle of it and throw it over their heads, cutting armholes and fastening the garment at the waist with a wide belt, while they close up the neck with a buckskin string. When the garment wears out they cut the string and let it drop, but not before. Sometimes the Indians will wear as many as five of these garments at a time, always keeping the cleanest one on the outside.

## An Amusing Scene.

At a prayer meeting in one of the leading churches a few evenings since, a gentleman, well known as an active and earnest church member, whose remarks are always listened to with great interest, was making a most impressive appeal to his auditors. He was just proceeding to enforce a point by illustration, when a gentleman a few seats in front rose to his feet, and remarking that no one was occupying the attention of the meeting, asked that they join with him in prayer. The first gentleman, thus summarily taken off his feet, abruptly subsided; the second gentleman prayed fervently, and though the grave face of the pastor was not illumined with a smile, the auditors could with difficulty restrain from laughter. Both gentlemen who were the innocent means of producing the amusing scene, are very deaf; the second one is also short-sighted, and, sitting in front of the brother who was speaking, was wholly unaware that any one was occupying the attention of the meeting. The first gentleman, though deaf, is not blind, and the facility with which he sought his seat when his discourse was interrupted, was not the least amusing part of the scene.

## Using the Forces of Nature.

An article in *Scribner* detailing Mr. Edison's effort to produce the electric light, concludes: Besides the enormous practical value of the electric light, as domestic illuminant and motor, it furnishes a most striking and beautiful illustration of the convertibility of force. Mr. Edison's system of lighting gives a completed cycle of change. The sunlight poured upon the rank vegetation of the carboniferous forests, was gathered and stored up, and has been waiting through the ages to be converted again into light in the carbon horseshoe. The latent force accumulated during the primeval days, and garnered up in the coal beds, is converted, after passing in the steam engine through the phases of chemical, molecular and mechanical force, into electricity, which only waits the touch of the inventor's genius to flash out into a million domestic suns to illuminate a myriad homes.

Little Nellie was looking at some pictures of wild animals when Mr. Jenkins called, and appealed to that gentleman to explain one of the pictures. 'That is a wild boar,' said he; and the little lady looked at it thoughtfully and replied: 'It doesn't look like you, does it, Mr. Jenkins?' 'I hope not,' responded the guest. 'Why?' 'Because,' said the artless infant, 'mamma said, when your card was sent up, there is that old bore Jenkins again.'

## Is a Colored Man a White?

In the United States supreme court, the case came up of the United States, appellants, vs. Sanford Perryman, appeal from the court of claims. The somewhat paradoxical question presented by this case is whether a negro is a white person. The suit was brought by Perryman, a Creek Indian, of Arkansas, under sections 2154 and 2155 of the revised statutes, which provide that when a 'white person' shall take or destroy property of a friendly Indian within the Indian country, and when such white persons, upon being duly convicted of the offense, shall be unable to make good to the Indian the entire value of the property thus taken or destroyed, the deficiency shall be paid out of the United States treasury. The property of Perryman, the friendly Indian in the present case, was taken by a negro, and when the latter, upon conviction, was found unable to make its value good, Perryman brought this suit against the United States, alleging that the words 'white person' in the statute were intended to mean any person not an Indian. The United States, however, contend that the statute grew originally out of trouble between the state of Georgia and the Cherokees, and that the color line was purposely drawn to exclude both negroes and Indians.

## Creditable Showing for 1879.

The annual circular of Dun, Barlow & Co., contains most gratifying proofs of the prosperity of resumption year.—The number of failures during 1879 was 6,658; during the year before it was 10,478, the decrease being more than one-third. The number of failures was smaller during 1879 than during any year since 1874. But the showing is still more gratifying upon a better basis of comparison. The decrease in the total amount of liabilities is nearly sixty per cent; they drop all the way from \$234,000,000 in 1878 to \$98,000,000 in 1879. The report states this striking change for the better in a vivid way by saying that the total loss was 'lessened by over \$2,500,000 a week for the entire year.' Comparisons with the year 1878 are somewhat misleading, it is true, owing to the repeal of the bankrupt law in that year, and the consequent accumulation of failures. But comparisons with other years show the same great improvement, though in a way less marked, and the statement of the steadily diminishing proportion of failures to the whole population tells the same story.

## A Ladies' Proposal.

If ladies sin against propriety in taking the initiative, they cannot be blamed for bringing a shilly-shally or over-bashful lover to the point when a good opportunity presents itself.

Such an opportunity sufficed to end what had been a somewhat tedious courtship. The young man paying his usual evening visit, asked his lady-love how she got along with her cooking.

'Nicely,' replied she, 'I'm improving wonderfully, and make splendid cake now.'

'Can you,' said the young fellow, ignorantly rushing on his fate. 'What kind do you like best?'

'I like one with flour and sugar, with lots of raisins, currants and citron, and beautifully frosted on top.'

'Why, that's a wedding cake.'

'I meant wedding!'

And there was nothing left for him but to say he meant wedding too.

## Healthiest City in the United States

In the annual tables of vital statistics, lately published by the health department of New York city, among the exhibits is the comparative death rate of various cities, American and foreign.—The exhibit gives the population and death rate of over three hundred and fifty cities in different parts of the world, of which sixty are American and the remainder foreign. It appears from these tables that the city of Burlington, Iowa, with a population in 1875 of about 20,000, enjoys the pre-eminence for health, its annual death rate being only 4.84 deaths per 1,000 souls. Stockton, Cal., stands next, 7.47; but this is 62 per cent more unhealthy than Burlington. There are probably a few, but only a few, more favored places than the latter in all the world. The death rate for New York city is 23.93 per 1,000; New Orleans, 50.71; London, 24.40; Paris, 24.71.

In Mexico they eat salt with their oranges, both because they prefer the last so seasoned and because they are considered to be more wholesome with salt.

The new freight steamer *Hansa*, running from New York to Bremen, went ashore on an island in the South Sea, and it is expected will be a total wreck.

## ITEMS OF GENERAL INTEREST.

One hundred and seventy-five persons were hanged in the United States last year, more or less satisfactorily.

Paris is to have the time of day supplied to it from an observatory in the same manner as gas and water.

On Christmas day at P. latka, Fla., the thermometer registered eighty-five degrees in the shade. How is that for high?

The late A. K. Shurtleff, of Portland, Maine, left \$5,000 to the Maine General Hospital, \$5,000 to the Aged Women's Home, and \$5,000 to the Female Orphan Asylum of Portland.

A colored woman known as "Old Aunt Hager" died at North Adams, Mass., at the age of one hundred and fifteen years. She had been supported by the town for the last twenty years.

The late William Ripley, of Columbus, Ohio, has bequeathed to the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, \$75,000, to endow a chair to be called the Ripley Professorship.

Commissioner Le Duc proposes to ask Congress to establish a tea farm, where the plant can be raised without Chinese cheap labor and under the affectionate eye of a maternal government.

A proposition has been made for establishing an experimental governmental tea farm at the South. The cultivation of tea in British India commenced with farms established by the British government.

A gentleman and sister named Munoz, were arrested at three different points in Cuba, for alleged spies. At Havana, the last point where arrested, they were released with orders to leave the island. The matter has been brought before our government.

The Japanese make a very curious and handsome kind of copper by casting it under water, the metal being highly heated and the water also being hot. The result is a beautiful rose colored tint, which is not affected by exposure to the atmosphere.

Mr. J. C. Flood has just bestowed a pleasant little amount of pin-money upon his daughter, Miss Jennie Flood; he has registered \$2,500,000 in United States bonds in her name. This gift provides for her an income of \$100,000 a year.

Malignant diphtheria is invading some of the most elegant residences of the city of Boston, and proving fatal to its inmates. According to local newspapers, some of the most aristocratic streets of Boston are upon 'made land,' which has been reclaimed from the ocean by filling in the bay. In consequence of bad drainage a pestilential miasma arises when the tide is low, bearing disease and death to those who dwell in costly homes.

The friends of Mr. Bancroft, the historian, will be glad to know that he has not, as has been reported, been compelled by failing health to forego his usual exercise on horseback. On the contrary, he has just bought a Kentucky thorough-bred horse and takes daily rides upon the animal.

The cotton mills at Augusta, Ga., make a handsome exhibit in the way of dividends in closing up the year. The Graniteville Manufacturing Company declared a quarterly dividend of three per cent. on its capital stock of \$600,000; the Augusta Manufacturing Company declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent. on its capital stock of \$600,000, and the Langley Manufacturing Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on its capital stock of \$400,000.

Gun cotton is prepared by dipping cellular tissue, viz.: cotton, sawdust or printing paper, in strong nitric acid (aqua fortis). It is then to be carefully washed and dried. It is not materially changed in appearance. It explodes at the heat of boiling water (212) degrees. It explodes with much greater violence and suddenness than gun powder, and for that reason is more liable to burst a gun. See what a power sleeps in our ignorance. Take a saw and cut up a bit of deal board, a bit of dried pine board. Make a teaspoonful of dust. Steep this in a saucer full of aquafortis, and this single cupful of compound, filled into a tin vessel and inserted into the basement wall of a building, will, when exploded, blow it to pieces.

Among the chattel mortgages recorded at the register's office, New York, was one from General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, individually and as an agent of the Republic of Mexico, to Samuel Brannan, of San Francisco. It was made at San Francisco, September 26, 1885, for a loan for sixty days of \$43,478.26. It was a lien on \$10,000,000 Mexican bonds, which were deposited at the time with the Bank of Commerce of this city as security. It has been recorded at San Francisco, and the reason for recording it there at this late date could not be ascertained.



SATURDAY, FEB. 7, 1890.

## ROAD MAKING.

There is no subject fraught with deeper interest to our tax payers than that of our roads. The more they are informed about it, the greater will be their estimate of its importance, and the more intelligent will be their aims to correct errors and establish a system, that will at once give us good roads and prevent useless expenditures as in the past.

The people in Washington county, Md., have taken up the subject with deep earnestness. The whole question has been under discussion in the newspapers for some weeks past, and they have held public meetings for its discussion. We were much interested in several communications which appeared in the Hagerstown Mail. There was one, however, in particular, published some weeks ago over the signature Y, which for clearness of conception and well considered and intelligent insight, surpasses anything which has come under view. We shall make free use of the ideas and the language of the article as occasion may require, in what we now propose to lay before our readers. The writer starts out with three propositions: "What our roads are," "What they ought to be," "How to make them what they ought to be."

He then proceeds to say, that for the most part the roads have not been made at all, they are mere wagon tracks, worn by the passing vehicles. He complains of the want of provision for tools, powder, &c., necessary for removing obstructions. The wagon tracks instead of occupying the highest, are generally found in the lowest part of the road, ditches are wanting, sod is thrown upon the road, which by its early rotting adds to the tenacity by which the water is retained, the four inch deep furrows carry the water nowhere, and are themselves soon effaced.

He says the slope of a road should not depart farther from the level than is necessary for shedding the water. Its longitudinal fall should not exceed one foot in thirty, nor be less than one foot in one hundred and twenty five. The nearer the approach to these measurements, the nearer will be the attainment of what a road should be. He thinks the work should be gradual, i. e. a little every year. The travelled part should be the highest and not the lowest part of the road. The ditches should be continuous and lead to the natural water courses. Cross sections should be sloped as the meeting of two inclined planes in the middle of the road, and these slightly rounded off; this is more lasting than the convex curve. The slope should incline about half an inch to the foot; the width of the cross section, ditches included, need not exceed twenty-five feet. The narrower within certain limits, the better the road will be if kept in good repair. He says 20 feet is the prescribed limit for by roads in England.

The surface should be as smooth and hard as possible. He then discusses the saving in horses, wagons, &c., as resulting from properly made roads. The material to be used should be the same in physical nature as the rest of the road; no sod or turf should be used. Hollows should not be filled with stone, experienced engineers say that every hole thus filled makes two holes, one on each side of the repair.

If to make the roads what they ought to be should increase the tax, such increase would be more than returned in the decreased expense of hauling, there would be saving in the number of horses used, the care of those unneeded, the keeping and the feed, and the time gained by the increased speed, as well as in the wear and tear of vehicles. He then launches forth in praise of good roads, saying they are the great civilizers, and that barbarians are such because they have no roads.

The military road opened by Marshall Wade through the Highlands of Scotland, did more to civilize the wild tribes than all other things together. Over the road, that wonderful

Protestant pastor of the rocky and sterile valley of San de la Roche in Alsace, did not begin to raise his flock from the imbecile condition to which their ignorance and poverty had lowered them, by the catechism and psalm book, but by putting all the available inhabitants at making a road of easy communication with the rest of the world.

The small reduction in the cost of living to each individual, in the aggregate to attain great and general benefits may be seen from the calculations which have been made in Massachusetts; out of this that State "pays for its knowledge, decorations, luxuries," its hospitals, lycenms, libraries, colleges, churches, charities, its civilization. That State has splendid roads and no toll gates.

On his third proposition he says, Machinery should be put in operation to bring it about. The supervisor system is inadequate. These officials are generally ignorant of the principles of road making, and their want of success disgusts them, and again they are displaced in favour of inexperienced persons who seek the office as a reward for political services. He next lays down five comprehensive rules or deductions from the whole subject, as the embodiment of the views on repairs given by some of the best road engineers. These we present entire in the very words of the writer:

1. First there should be an authoritative declaration of what the roads ought to be. A State enactment of that kind would, in some respects, be best. But in a State like ours, of such diversity of physical condition, from mountains and rocks, as with us, to a flat alluvium, as on the Eastern Shore, it might be difficult to make all the legislators see the matter in its true light—each being governed in his views by what he is accustomed to at home. It would seem best, therefore, that the authorities of the county itself should enact some such rule or order. Surveys should be made of all the principal roads; and plans and profiles of them prepared, that it may be seen in what way their lines could be properly, that is efficiently and cheaply, improved.

2. The repairs should be put in the hands of a professional road maker of science and experience. On his skill, more than on local circumstances or expenditures, will depend the condition of the roads. His qualifications should be undoubted, and not simply those of voting right.

3. The county should be divided into districts, so that each shall contain as possible an equal number of miles of roads. The election district will not do, as some of them contain over forty miles of county road, e. g. Clearspring, and some less than five, e. g. W. Hagerstown. As near as I can make it out, from the last published map of the county, there are about four hundred and fifty miles of county roads. I do not vouch for the truth of the figures, but if I am wrong it is the fault of the only means accessible to me. Supposing it, however, to be correct, the county could be divided into fifteen districts of about 30 miles of road each.

4. The road engineer should appoint an intelligent and industrious man, in each road district, to act as his deputy, and in case of necessity requiring the labor of a gang, to act as foreman of the laborers employed. This deputy should be hired by the year, and should be constantly employed on the roads, making the slight repairs necessary. In roads, perhaps more than in any thing else, does the adage "a stitch in time" hold true. A man of this kind constantly at work on a road, can do twice the work in a day that an unskilled man could do. When not repairing the occasional and temporary damage, he could be draining and altering grades, on those places that do not require extra hands and teams.

5. Fifteen such men could be hired for \$200 each per annum, making \$3,000. If the Governor elect and X are right in their estimate of \$10,000 per annum expended for roads, there would be left \$7,000 to pay a road master's salary, and the extra repairs. If the road master's pay were \$1,500 there would still be \$5,500 to pay for extra repairs, such as grading, ditching, blasting, &c. By beginning with the principal roads for this expenditure, the \$5,000 in ten years would give us some splendid county roads; the \$30,000 to the deputies would make all the roads good, and the treasury of the county not one cent the poorer.

Signs of the impending dissolution of the Ottoman Empire have multiplied. The floating debt already exceeds \$250,000,000, in the form of loans from bankers at high rates, and a new loan cannot be negotiated. The Empire is utterly impoverished; the revenues are squeezed dry.

## ITEMS OF INTEREST.

SEVEN machines in Pittsburgh produced last year 1,063,345 kegs of nails.

The King of the Belgians has conferred the Leopard cross on Rosa Bonheur.

The excitement in Maine has subsided. The Fusionists have yielded the ground.

SEVEN illicit distilleries were destroyed and fifteen moonshiners captured in Tennessee last week.

THE Altoona artesian well has reached the depth of 2,000 feet, without water, and the project will perhaps be abandoned.

A NEW Russian Church temple is to be dedicated at Moscow in August next. It was begun in 1833, and will cost over \$13,000,000.

THE New York papers say that Hudson River is open for navigation as far up as Albany. It is many years since the river has been open so early.

It is reported that Mr. Flood, the California millionaire, whose daughter is soon to marry Ulysses Grant, Jr., has given her \$2,500,000 in four percentum Government bonds.

DETAILS of the snow storm of Monday night and yesterday morning show that it prevailed over most of the New England and the Middle Atlantic States, in some localities with great violence.

A DESPATCH to the Boston Journal last Sunday from Mount Washington, says there was the greatest change in the weather ever known on that mountain in the same length of time, the thermometer at noon being 19° above, and at 9 o'clock last evening 27° below zero. The wind was blowing at the rate of ninety nine miles an hour.

At Fall Creek, Va., on the Lynchburg and Danville railroad, Jan. 20, Mrs. John May attempted to extinguish a kerosene lamp by blowing in the chimney. The lamp exploded, setting her clothing on fire. Two daughters came to her assistance; their clothes caught fire and both were horribly burned. The mother and one daughter are already dead, and the other daughter is believed to be fatally burned.

OTTAWA, JANUARY 30.—A small pox patient had a narrow escape from being buried alive here on Wednesday. It appears he was confined and placed in the grave before it was discovered he was not dead. When the grave diggers threw on the lid of the coffin, after it had been lowered into the grave, three shovelfuls of sand, the noise aroused the slumbers of the supposed dead man, and caused him to kick lustily against his narrow prison. The coffin was hastily drawn out of the grave, and the lid was immediately unscrewed. The supposed corpse sat up and exclaimed, "My God, have I had such a narrow escape!" He was at once lifted out of the coffin, an overcoat was thrown over his shoulders, and he was then removed to the hospital. He is doing well, and is now expected to recover.

STRANGE STORY OF A LEAD PENCIL.—Five years ago a man at Hartford, Conn., fell and became insensible. A surgeon then found a slight wound in his body, close by his heart, and thought the man had either been stabbed or shot. A few days later, however, small pieces of black lead began to come out of the wound, and it was then concluded that in falling the point of a lead pencil which the man had in his vest pocket had penetrated the body. Probing later brought out a little wood. Monday the surgeons used the knife, and to their astonishment, a whole pencil, which had been sharpened but once, was extracted. It was 5½ inches long, and the wood was split in two. It had been completely imbedded below the chest and not half an inch from the heart. The man is very weak, but it is thought he will recover.

HENRY G. VENNOR, of the Geological survey of Canada, writing from Montreal, makes predictions of the weather that is yet to form part of the present winter, and which, he says, may extend over the northern portion of the United States. One of the heaviest snow falls of the winter is likely to come upon us on the 21 or 23 of February, and occasion deep drifts and railroad blockades. Following this immediately, a cold snap will set in of considerable severity, lasting some four or more days. Next will come a period of mildness, even warmth, with rain and slush up to about the 15th or 16th. The 16th will give us the second heavy snow fall of the month, with drifts again, and another railroad blockade. Between the 20th and 25th the second cold term will probably set in, and this bid fair to be very severe, and occasion some very low thermometer readings. Thus, with the exception of one considerable thaw in this month, February will be an exceedingly winter month. The 17th and 21st of March will again give heavy snow falls, and it is probable that in this month we will have more snow than at any time previous during the winter.

THE first train of cars that ever reached Harrisburg, entered that city on the 5th day of September, 1836. On the 13th of July, of the following year, the Cumberland Valley road was opened for travel.

WILLIAM COOPER, the only and younger brother of Mr. Peter Cooper, and an uncle of Hon. Edward Cooper, the mayor of New York, died on Sunday evening, in that city. He was 80 years of age.

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

**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.

ju14-ly GEO. W. ROWE, Emmitsburg, Md.

**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 1865. 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 books and washing, Mending, and Doctor's Fee, \$100.00. For each Session, payable in advance, \$50.00. 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 the MOTHER SUPERIOR, St. Joseph's Academy, Emmitsburg.

ju14-ly 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-ly

**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.

**J. & C. F. ROWE** Clothing, HATS, & C. English goods, Good fits, and moderate prices. Under Photograph gallery, Pictures, Frames, &c., in variety. W. Main St., Emmitsburg, Md. ju14-ly

**S. N. McNAIR,** DEALER IN Blank Books, Stationery AND BRITISH AND AMERICAN INKS, Revolvers, Razors, and Knives. Also, a large CIGARS & TOBACCO AT THE POST OFFICE. Emmitsburg, Md. ju14-ly

**Dentistry!** DR. Geo. S. Foulke, Dentist, Westminster, Md.

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

W. G. HORNEN. CHARLES S. SMITH. **HORNER & SMITH,** Western Maryland Livery, EMMITSBURG, MD.

THIS Livery is connected with Western Maryland Hotel, and has lately been replenished with fine riding and driving Horses & Ponies.

Also fine carriages, bugles, phaetons, &c. Persons coming to Emmitsburg, and wishing to visit St. Joseph's Academy or Mt. St. Mary's College, or any part of town or country, will always find our carriages at the depot, on the arrival of all trains, to convey them to either place. We have also added to our stock a fine BAND WAGON and omnibus. Teams of all kinds always in readiness, and on the most reasonable terms. All orders either by DAY OR NIGHT will receive prompt attention. ju14-ly HORNER & SMITH.

SPECIAL TRAVELING SALESMEN

**KNABE** Grand, Square and Upright PIANO FORTES.

These instruments have been before the Public for nearly fifty years, and upon their excellence alone have attained an UNPURCHASED PRE-EMINENCE which establishes them as unequalled in TONE, TOUCH, WORKMANSHIP & DURABILITY. Every Piano Fully Warranted for 5 Years.

A large stock at all prices, constantly on hand, comprising some of our own make, but slightly used. Sole agents for the SMITH AMERICAN ORGANS AND OTHER LEADING MAKES. Prices and terms to suit all purchasers. W. M. KNABE & CO., 204 & 206 W. Baltimore St., Baltimore. ju15-ly

**Geo. E. Shipley,** Cor. Market and Third Streets, FREDERICK CITY, MD.

FAMILY groceries and housekeeping goods, fine teas, pure spices. Wine, brandies and whiskies, a specialty. My Motto: "The best goods at the lowest possible prices."

**I. S. ANNAN & BRO.** DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, Fresh Groceries

Queens, Wooden, Glass and Hardware, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS AND CAPS. READY-MADE CLOTHING! In full line.

**PEARL SHIRT,** a specialty, one of the best fitting and cheapest made.

IRON of the various sizes and kinds. Steel, Nails, OILS of all kinds, PAINTS and GLASS.

We are constantly receiving new goods and cannot be undersold. Butter, eggs, Lard Posts and Rails, taken in exchange for goods. S. W. Corner of the Diamond, the place to go—for anything you want. ju14-ly

G. T. Eyster and H. W. Eyster

**G. T. Eyster and Bro.** DEALERS IN Gold & Silver, Swiss & American

Watches, CLOCKS, FINE JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, Spectacles AND GOLD PENS.

All repairing warranted. G. T. Eyster & Bro. ju14-ly Emmitsburg, Md.

**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. ju14-ly

**CITY HOTEL!** Private Parlor, Reading Rooms, Billiard Rooms, shaving Parlors, etc., etc. All the Modern Conveniences of the Day. Terms Moderate. Buses to and from all Trains.

**F. B. Carlin, Prop'r** FREDERICK, MD. ju21-ly

**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.

A large stock at all prices, constantly on hand, comprising some of our own make, but slightly used. Sole agents for the SMITH AMERICAN ORGANS AND OTHER LEADING MAKES. Prices and terms to suit all purchasers. W. M. KNABE & CO., 204 & 206 W. Baltimore St., Baltimore. ju15-ly

**Geo. E. Shipley,** Cor. Market and Third Streets, FREDERICK CITY, MD.

FAMILY groceries and housekeeping goods, fine teas, pure spices. Wine, brandies and whiskies, a specialty. My Motto: "The best goods at the lowest possible prices."

## Western Maryland Railroad

## WINTER SCHEDULE.

On and after SUNDAY, Oct. 6th, 1879, passenger trains on this road will run as follows:

## PASSENGER TRAINS RUNNING WEST.

STATIONS.	Daily except Sundays.			
	Mail	Acc.	Exp.	Acc.
Hill Station	8:00 A.M.	10:30 P.M.	8:10 A.M.	10:40 P.M.
Union depot	8:05 A.M.	10:55 P.M.	8:15 A.M.	10:45 P.M.
Penn'a. ave.	8:10 A.M.	11:00 P.M.	8:20 A.M.	10:50 P.M.
Fulton st.	8:15 A.M.	11:05 P.M.	8:25 A.M.	10:55 P.M.
Arlington	8:20 A.M.	11:10 P.M.	8:30 A.M.	11:00 P.M.
Mt. Hope	8:25 A.M.	11:15 P.M.	8:35 A.M.	11:05 P.M.
Pikesville	8:30 A.M.	11:20 P.M.	8:40 A.M.	11:10 P.M.
Owings Mills	8:35 A.M.	11:25 P.M.	8:45 A.M.	11:15 P.M.
Reisterstown	8:40 A.M.	11:30 P.M.	8:50 A.M.	11:20 P.M.
Glen Morris	8:45 A.M.	11:35 P.M.	8:55 A.M.	11:25 P.M.
Finksburg	8:50 A.M.	11:40 P.M.	9:00 A.M.	11:30 P.M.
Westminster	8:55 A.M.	11:45 P.M.	9:05 A.M.	11:35 P.M.
New Windsor	9:00 A.M.	11:50 P.M.	9:10 A.M.	11:40 P.M.
Union Bridge	9:05 A.M.	11:55 P.M.	9:15 A.M.	11:45 P.M.
Fred's Junction	9:10 A.M.	12:00 P.M.	9:20 A.M.	11:50 P.M.
Rocky Ridge	9:15 A.M.	12:05 P.M.	9:25 A.M.	11:55 P.M.
Mechanicsville	9:20 A.M.	12:10 P.M.	9:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.
Shillashville	9:25 A.M.	12:15 P.M.	9:35 A.M.	12:05 P.M.
Blue Ridge	9:30 A.M.	12:20 P.M.	9:40 A.M.	12:10 P.M.
Penn-Mar	9:35 A.M.	12:25 P.M.	9:45 A.M.	12:15 P.M.
Emmitsburg	9:40 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	9:50 A.M.	12:20 P.M.
Hagerstown	9:45 A.M.	12:35 P.M.	9:55 A.M.	12:25 P.M.
Williamsport	9:50 A.M.	12:40 P.M.	10:00 A.M.	12:30 P.M.

## PASSENGER TRAINS RUNNING EAST.

STATIONS.	Daily except Sundays.			
	Acc.	Exp.	Acc.	Mail
Williamsport	5:15 A.M.	8:00 P.M.	5:25 A.M.	8:10 P.M.
Hagerstown	5:20 A.M.	8:05 P.M.	5:30 A.M.	8:15 P.M.
Emmitsburg	5:25 A.M.	8:10 P.M.	5:35 A.M.	8:20 P.M.
Penn-Mar	5:30 A.M.	8:15 P.M.	5:40 A.M.	8:25 P.M.
Blue Ridge	5:35 A.M.	8:20 P.M.	5:45 A.M.	8:30 P.M.
Sabillasville	5:40 A.M.	8:25 P.M.	5:50 A.M.	8:35 P.M.
Mechanicsville	5:45 A.M.	8:30 P.M.	5:55 A.M.	8:40 P.M.
Rocky Ridge	5:50 A.M.	8:35 P.M.	6:00 A.M.	8:45 P.M.
Fred's Junction	5:55 A.M.	8:40 P.M.	6:05 A.M.	8:50 P.M.
Union Bridge	6:00 A.M.	8:45 P.M.	6:10 A.M.	8:55 P.M.
New Windsor	6:05 A.M.	8:50 P.M.	6:15 A.M.	9:00 P.M.
Westminster	6:10 A.M.	8:55 P.M.	6:20 A.M.	9:05 P.M.
Finksburg	6:15 A.M.	9:00 P.M.	6:25 A.M.	9:10 P.M.
Glen Morris	6:20 A.M.	9:05 P.M.	6:30 A.M.	9:15 P.M.
Reisterstown	6:25 A.M.	9:10 P.M.	6:35 A.M.	9:20 P.M.
Owings Mills	6:30 A.M.	9:15 P.M.	6:40 A.M.	9:25 P.M.
Pikesville	6:35 A.M.	9:20 P.M.	6:45 A.M.	9:30 P.M.
Mt. Hope	6:40 A.M.	9:25 P.M.	6:50 A.M.	9:35 P.M.
Arlington	6:45 A.M.	9:30 P.M.	6:55 A.M.	9:40 P.M.
Fulton st.	6:50 A.M.	9:35 P.M.	7:00 A.M.	9:45 P.M.
Penn'a. ave.	6:55 A.M.	9:40 P.M.	7:05 A.M.	9:50 P.M.
Union depot	7:00 A.M.	9:45 P.M.	7:10 A.M.	9:55 P.M.
Hill Station	7:05 A.M.	9:50 P.M.	7:15 A.M.	10:00 P.M.

JOHN M. HOOD, General Manager, B. H. Griswold, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

**CARLIN HOUSE,** Opposite the Court House, FREDERICK, MD.

**FRANK B. CARLIN, Proprietor.** TERMS:—\$1.50 PER DAY. (37 Free Bus to and from all Trains)

Referring to the above card, I respectfully announce to my friends and the travelling public generally, that in consequence of my increasing business at the City Hotel, I have purchased the right, title and good will of the Dill House, which I also purpose conducting in the best manner, assuring the friends of the Dill and City Hotels that no pains will be spared on my part to cater to the wants of every visitor. The terms will be the same as heretofore. Both the Carlin House wagonette and the City Hotel omnibus will be at the command of any one wishing the use of either at any hour, day or night. ju12-12 FRANK B. CARLIN.

**T. Fraley & Sons,** FOUNDERS & MACHINISTS.

AND repairs of all kinds. Manufacturers of the best and most durable machinery. Iron ruling of all kinds at the lowest prices. Emmitsburg, Md. ju12-ly

**Look Here!** D. S. Gillelan, BUTCHER, EMMITSBURG, MD.

Best quality of Butchers meat always to be had. Families in the town and vicinity supplied every Tuesday and Saturdays, at the door. ju14-ly

**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-ly

**Notice!** Flouring Mill.

ALL ORDERS FOR FLOUR AND FLOUR, 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.) ju21-0m

**D. ZECK,** DEALER IN Fine Groceries,

Notions, hardware and general merchandise, best brands of Isabella flour, fish, potatoes, coal oil stoves, scythes, produce of all kinds bought and sold taken in exchange for goods, or cash paid. Butter, eggs, poultry, calves, furs, shoemakers supplies, a full line of muscades, linings, french calf skins. Ac Emmitsburg, Md. ju14-ly

**CASH HOUSE.** R. H. GELWICKS.

I HAVE always on hand a complete assortment of dry goods, notions, queensware, wooden ware, etc. Particular attention paid to Hardware. Come and examine my goods, and learn prices, before purchasing elsewhere. ROBERT H. GELWICKS, Emmitsburg, Md. ju14-ly



## EMMITSBURG RAILROAD.

### WINTER SCHEDULE.

On and after Oct. 1st, 1879, Trains will leave Emmitsburg 6:25 a.m. and 9:55 a.m. and 4:45 p.m. and arrive at Baltimore, Md., 7:55 and 11:20 a.m. and 7:40 p.m. J. TAYLOR MOTTER, Pres. & Gen'l Manager.

### What Happens About Us.

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

LENT draweth near.

A JOINT affair—rheumatism.

THE sleigh market is buoyant.

WHERE are you going to move to?

If you know of an item of interest send it to us.

SALE bills printed in attractive styles at this office.

It is predicted that 1880 will be a prolific fruit year.

A BILL amending the registration law is before the Legislature.

MR. DANIEL SMITHS has been sick confined to his bed.

GETTYSBURG is to be favoured with "Piafore" on Monday next.

FEBRUARY, May and October of this year will each contain five Sundays.

CLERGYMEN, like brickmen, have lately been doing a good deal of coupling.

A GAME law is being prepared for Frederick county; it is greatly needed.

THE scarlet fever is raging in the lower end upper sections of Montgomery county.

THE hopes of the Ice Man rise and fall with the instantaneous mercury of the thermometer.

WM. WRIGHT'S sale on next Monday (9th inst) Horses, Cows, Farm implements, &c., &c.

NEVER ask an editor, "who wrote that article?" The chances are that it is none of your business.

FARMERS no longer complain of exhausted springs and the millers have an abundance of water.

THE Pennsylvania State Board of Agriculture will hold its next meeting at Gettysburg, probably in June.

THERE were only 11 deaths in Littleton during 1879. It is a town of 1500 inhabitants.—*Honover Citizen*.

A MILLIONAIRE occupies about the same extent of ground in a graveyard as a pauper. Such is human greatness.

HAPPY is he who has learned this one thing—to do the plain duty of the moment, quickly and cheerfully whatever it may be.

PETER TIMMONS, a well known citizen of Westminster, Md., aged 50 years, while cleaning his pavement from snow, fell dead, on Monday.

THE County Commissioners of Prince George's county have determined to send all their insane paupers to our almshouse.—*Citizen*.

THE Gettysburg Compiler says horse sold at a sale near York Springs, on Saturday week, at from \$1 to \$5 apiece. Written handbills.

A NUMBER of Washington county farmers, have gone into the poultry fattening business, and find that it pays much better than fattening hogs.

WE learn with sincere regret, that Mrs. Elizabeth Black is quite ill with pneumonia, and Mr. John Linn is in like manner seriously ill.

JOHN BELL, the well known Waynesboro' potter, died in that place, on the 21st ult., of heart disease, in the 90th year of his age.—*Valley Echo*.

THE opinion is expressed that the price of nails, which has been rapidly advancing for some time, will reach \$7 per keg by the middle of March.

TREES infest Washington County and many other sections to the constant alarm of the people. When the strong man is prepared, the thief entereth not.

SMILES are to life what the sparkles are to wine, or scintillations to the diamond, intensifying its beauty and clothing it in all the superb hues of the rainbow bow.

ON last Friday night the post office in Manchester, Carroll county was broken into and a small amount of money and several dollars' worth of postage stamps were stolen.

SERVICES have been held every evening this week in the Lutheran Church and will be continued preparatory to the Administration of the Lord's supper next Sunday.

PRUDENCE in this changeable weather is worth more than physics. The best way to avoid taking cold is to resist its approaches by a determined will. So says the *London Lancet*.

LECTURE—A lecture by the pastor, Rev. W. Simonton, will be delivered in the Presbyterian church next Tuesday evening, February 10th at 7 o'clock. Subject: "Sights in England."

A BILL was introduced into the Senate of Maryland last week authorizing the authorities of Baltimore city to appropriate \$20,000 for the erection of a Statue in memory of the late Johns Hopkins.

THE Legislature seems to be making commendable progress in the transaction of business. The taxing of mortgages claims considerable attention. The rush for official appointments, as is usual in the case, is very great.

THERE will be a meeting in the Church of the Incarnation on Wednesday Feb. 11th at 2 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of organizing a Missionary Society. All the members of the congregation are requested to be present.

THE little son of Mr. Geo. Bischoff, who was cut in the head by an axe in the hands of his brother, the latter part of last week, under the skillful attendance of Dr. Eichelberger, we are glad to state is rapidly recovering.

A WHITE SPARROW—For several days past quite an ornithological curiosity has been observed, being a white sparrow, which feeds regularly every day with a flock of other sparrows on Frederick street. It is quite a curiosity in its way.—*Honover Spectator*.

WE have received a communication signed "a stockholder" in relation to the Emmitsburg Fall Road, which by reason of the absence of the writer's name, is withheld from publication for the present. Names in the hands of Editors are strictly confidential, but are necessary as evidence of good faith between correspondents and themselves.

To make a temporary sleigh or "yankee jumper," it is only necessary to have an axe, a drawing knife, an augur and a chisel; runners and shafts can be all in one piece, and a hook at the end of each shaft will do for traces and backing straps if rightly fixed; then with a store box and some straw in it, you can say, "get along Neudy."

A BANK—They are agitating the formation of a bank in Mechanicsville. The subject comes home to our people. If there is to be such an institution at this end of the county, Emmitsburg is the place for it. The capital is at hand and there will be little difficulty in securing the proper officials to make it work. What is wanted is the military exertion to give life and form to the idea. Let the foundation in capital be good, to give it respectable standing from the start. On with the bank.

JUDICIOUS advertising is the secret of success. We often meet men who say, "I never advertise, yet I sell my stock." So they do and so could you empty a hoghead of water by dipping it out with a spoon, but in either case it is very slow work. No one cares to go from place to place inquiring for what is wanted when a glance at a family paper will tell just where to get it. Competition is the life of any business, and if you wish that business to move on successfully, you must apply the great lever—advertising.

A SMALL POX REMEDY—A correspondent of the *Stockton (Cal.) Herald* writes as follows:

"I herewith append a recipe which has been used to my knowledge in hundreds of cases. It will prevent or cure the smallpox, though the pittings are filling. When Jenner discovered cow pox in England, the world of science hurled an avalanche of fame upon his head, but when the most scientific school of medicine in the world—that of Paris—published this recipe as a panacea for small pox, it passed unheeded. It is as unfailing as fate, and conquers in every instance. It is harmless when taken by a well person. It will also cure scarlet fever. Here is the recipe as I have used it, and cured my children of scarlet fever; here it is as I have used it to cure the small pox; when learned physicians said the patient must die, it cured: Sulphate of zinc, one grain; foxglove (digitalis), one grain; half a teaspoonful of sugar; mix with two tablespoonfuls of water. When thoroughly mixed, add 4 ounces water. Take a spoonful every hour. Either disease will disappear in twelve hours. For a child, small doses, according to age. If you value advice and experience, use this for that terrible disease."

AN attempt was made to break into the Hagerstown post-office on Thursday night of last week. The post-mistress, Mrs. Logan, awakened by the barking of a dog, raised an upper window, and saw a man at work on the rear door of the post-office building. She seized a pistol and attempted to fire, but it snapped. The burglars, hearing the click of the pistol, started to run. Meanwhile her son came to her aid and fired two shots at the retreating burglars, but without effect.

WE learn from an aged former citizen now on a visit here, that the first house built in Emmitsburg was a log one, located where the Western Maryland Hotel now is; the second was the Peter Horner property, next to Mr. Gamble's residence, and the third was the old log building recently torn down by Mr. Jerry Martin. The town had abundant shade trees, of native growth, those days. The houses were built of logs felled on the spot.

THE fine, large barn and outbuildings, located near Petersville, in this county, and owned by Mrs. David Cartzenderfer were entirely destroyed by a supposed incendiary fire last Monday night. Besides the buildings large quantities of corn, hay, fodder, and all the farming implements and harness were consumed. Twenty seven sheep, seventeen lambs, twenty hogs and six horses perished in the flames. Loss very heavy; no insurance. The farm was tenanted by Messrs. Long & McChae.

A FEARFUL WARNING.—Once upon a time "not very long ago," a certain man got mad at the editor and stopped his paper. The next week he sold his corn at four cents below the market price; then his property was sold for taxes because he didn't read the Sheriff's sales; he was arrested and fined \$3 for going hunting on Sunday, simply because he didn't know it was Sunday, and he paid \$300 for a lot of forged notes that had been advertised two weeks and the public cautioned not to negotiate them. He then paid a big Irishman, with a foot like a forge hammer, to kick him all the way to the newspaper office, where he paid a four years' subscription in advance, and made the editor sign an agreement to knock him down and rob him, if he ever ordered his paper stopped again. Such is life without a newspaper.—*Ex.*

WE invite particular attention to the article on Roads on our second page. We of the Districts look to, and expect movements regarding the general public welfare, to originate and take form from Frederick, the county seat. But with, generally, the best roads on the earth all around them, and secure in the possession of the comforts at hand, in their municipal stronghold, there are but few of their number who appreciate the inconvenience of their fellow citizens in the country. If there is any good, therefore, to be accomplished in this matter, the people will have to lay hold and initiate such measures as may call forth proper action. Let it not appear that the question of taxation is deeply involved, that the time has come to arrest the terrible waste of long years attendant on the system, or rather want of system in making the roads, and no doubt we shall witness the desired reform. The time now is propitious, let the good work begin.

THE following items we gather from the *Maryland Union*.

ONE BURNED TO DEATH.—Last Friday night a house on the farm of G. A. Snouffer, near Adamstown, occupied by a family of negroes, was destroyed by fire, and one child was burned to death and another severely injured. Mr. Snouffer also received some injuries in his efforts to save life and property.

SUPERINTENDENT OF MONTGOMERY HOSPITAL.—Last Tuesday morning, after many previous ballots, the Board of County Commissioners selected Mr. Henry M. Snyder, of Buckeystown District, Superintendent of Montgomery Hospital, for the year commencing 1st of April. We are informed that Mr. Snyder possesses every qualification for the proper discharge of the duties of the office.

DEAF AND DUMB.—The report of the Maryland Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, located at Frederick, has been submitted to the Legislature, covering the period from January 1, 1878, to October 1, 1879. During that time 117 pupils have been in attendance, 71 boys and 46 girls. Of this number Baltimore has sent 52, the counties 63, and Delaware and Pennsylvania 1 each. There has only been one death in the institution since December, 1871. Twenty-five pupils are employed in the shoe and cabinet shops, and five boys are at work type-setting. Receipts for the twenty-one months ended October 1, 1879, were \$49,946, and expenditures \$44,011.16, leaving a balance of \$5,934.74. An appropriation is asked for from the Legislature of \$25,000 for the year 1881, as also \$5,000, which was cut off the appropriation asked for the year 1880.

JURORS DRAWN.—On Saturday last the Sheriff returned the following named gentlemen disqualified as serving as jurors: John S. Macgill, John C. Lumar, Nicholas Fogle, Nicholas H. Clemson, Samuel Repp, Lewis B. Ecker, DeWitt C. Haines, Peter T. Walman, Ephraim Hood, Columbus Boyer, David Culler, Eugene L. Rowe, Hiram Taylor. The following gentlemen were then drawn from the box in their places: Lewis A.

Shook, Henry Carter, Daniel Shipley, John A. Ramey, J. W. Merchant, Chas. E. Wise, Wm. R. Curry, Wm. S. Miller, W. H. Ways, Jr., Edward Sina, Daniel Wolf, Daniel E. Martin and George Kes selling.

THE BATTLE MONUMENT in the National Cemetery at Antietam, Md., has been completed. The monument is 44 feet 7 inches in height, the statue weighs 36 tons, and the entire structure 250 tons. The monument is constructed of Connecticut granite.

WE clip the following items from the *Examiner*:

THE weather has been so mild this winter on the head waters of Sam's Creek that the flowers and dandelions are beginning to bloom, something that has not occurred for many years.

ON Thursday evening last, Mr. Edward Herring, a resident of Middletown, while under the influence of liquor, was painfully stabbed in the neck and side by three boys whom he induced to enter a room with and then threatened to shoot them, merely, it is said, to gratify a freak. The boys, however, it seems, couldn't see the joke and accordingly proceeded to take care of themselves. Mr. H. is respectfully connected, in comfortable circumstances, and when sober, a good citizen.

THE County Commissioners on Tuesday last, visited Sell's Ford to make an examination of the bridge which crosses the Monocacy at that point. The work was accepted and settled for upon the part of this county, at a cost of about \$5,460.75. The bridge was built jointly by Frederick and Carroll counties; it is an iron structure, and is 384 feet long. The entire cost was about \$10,000. The Board adjourned on Wednesday last, to meet on Monday morning, the 14th of February, at 10 o'clock, a.m.

WEATHER RECORD OF THE WEEK.—Sunday, February 1st, was a bright day, but the air was cold, and blustering winds prevailed.

Monday was also clear and bright, but again cold, the temperature being 12 degrees at 9 o'clock, a.m., so the ground hog must have retreated to his hiding place at an early hour, and the prospects for the next six weeks may be favourable to the wishes of those who have so longingly desired cold weather.

Tuesday morning gave unmistakable evidence of the snow storm which had prevailed in the night. There it lay, pure and bright, about six inches deep, with the thermometer at 26 degrees between 9 and 10 o'clock, a.m., and the drift of it was pleasing to behold. The jingle of the sleigh bells enlivened the air before noon. This winter comes a last, but holding the promises of the glorious spring in loosened grasp.

Wednesday began cloudy and dark; thermometer at 32 degrees, south wind, chilling atmosphere. The sun shone out towards noon, and the thaw began. Sleights abundant, and the coasting of the children made the streets lively.

Thursday was clear and bright, with a cold and crisp atmosphere, the temperature being 20 degrees at 9 o'clock, a.m. Sleighting very good, but few persons out, however, because of the cold. The ice on Flat Run is 34 inches thick.

Friday morning still cold. Thermometer at 30 degrees. Somewhat hazy, with a thaw from South east, indications are for a thaw as we go to press.

ANY communication to be published in the current week should be sent in by Wednesday noon.

### DIED.

MOORE.—On the 30th inst., at her late residence in Adams Co., Pa., Miss Jane Moore aged 71 years, 2 months and 16 days.

SELTZER.—On the 31st ult., in this place, Mrs. Margaret Seltzer, aged 48 years, 10 months and 14 days.

### MARKETS.

EMMITSBURG MARKETS.	
CORRECTED EVERY THURSDAY, BY D. ZECK.	
HACON—	
Barley—	10
Small—	10
Sides—	10
Laif—	10
Butter—	15 1/2
Eggs—	13
Potatoes—	40
Peaches—	10 1/2
unpacked—	05 1/2
Apples—	05 1/2
Cherries—	14
Raspberries—	12
Country soap—	05 1/2
Beans, bushel—	00 1/2
Wheat—	60
Barley—	40
Small—	40
Sides—	15 1/2
Raceon—	20 1/2
Peas—	10
Straw—	10
House cat—	05
Rabbit—	05 1/2
Fox—	05 1/2
Wood fox—	75 1/2

EMMITSBURG GRAIN MARKETS.	
Corrected every Thursday by Motter, Maxwell & Co.	
Flour—super—	6 50
Wheat—	1 26 1/2
Rye—	75
Corn—old—	50
" new—	50
Oats—	40
Flour—super—	5 50
Hay—	12 00
Mixed—	8 00 at 11 00

### Executor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans Court for Frederick county letters Testamentary upon the estate of Samuel E. Annan, late of Frederick county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 10th day of July 1880, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

ISAAC S. ANNAN, Executor.

jan10-St

## BUSINESS LOCALS.

The place to get the latest styles of Soft and Stiff Hats is at J. & C. F. R. W. Clothing Store, under the Photograph Gallery, West Main Street. Overcoats at cost. feb 7-4t

Stationery, (retailed at wholesale prices) at Bussey's.

Smith & Shuff have on hand the finest stock of Home and City made Furniture ever offered in this place. Fine home made walnut suits, Coffins, and Caskets always ready to order. feb 7-4t

Fruit Butter, Preserves, Jelly, Mince Meat and Canned goods at Bussey's.

MILLINERY.—Bonnets, Hats, Flowers, Corsets, Silks, ornaments, all of the latest Styles, together with corsets, embroideries and many other articles used by ladies, at low prices. Susan Winter. feb 7-4t

The place to get choice, fresh Confectionery is at Bussey's.

Don't fail to examine S. N. McNeil's stock of Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes, Penknives, Writing Fluids, Stationery, &c. He has the finest Razors for sale in town. At the postoffice. feb 7-4t

Families supplied with fresh Oysters at all times by Bussey's.

NEW STORE.—The attention of the public in general, is called to my stock of Groceries, Nations, &c., which I am selling at very low figures. Call and examine. P. H. Kerrigan, E. Main St. feb 7-4t

Fine Cigars, Cigarettes, Smoking and chewing Tobacco, at Bussey's.

Have your Watches, Clocks and Jewels repaired by Geo. T. Evster & Bro., who warrant the same, and have always on hand a large stock of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and silverware. feb 7-4t

Bananas, Malaga grapes and apples at Bussey's.

For Bonnets, Hats, Fancy Silks, Velvets, Crochets, Flowers, Feathers, Plumes, Ribbons, Laces, Ornaments, and everything usually kept in a good millinery establishment, call on J. L. Hoke. feb 7-4t

Florida, Valencia and Nassau Oranges and Lemons at Bussey's.

A full stock of fine and coarse city made Boots and Shoes; also Gun 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 first class wagon work, or fine turning, call on W. H. Houck, at Motter, Maxwell & Co., Foundry building. feb 7-4t

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

DRIED FRUIT.—The highest price paid for dried fruit of all kinds. Call and learn prices. Geo. W. Rowe. feb 7-4t

Hess & Weaver have on hand a splendid stock of Buggies, Jagger Wagons, Spring Wagons, &c. Special attention given to repairing. Orders promptly filled and all work warranted. feb 7-4t

Valentines at H. H. Myers's.

Pure W. L. Kie's French Brandy, Wines, Irish and Scotch Whisky, Rum, Gin, &c., &c. at Bussey's.

For Cigars by the hundred or by the case, go to C. J. Rowe. He will also give you anything you may need for Sewing Machines at the very lowest prices. feb 7-4t

### OFFICE.

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

FREDERICK, Md., Jan 26th, 1880.

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

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

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

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

By order,

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

### OFFICE.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR FREDERICK COUNTY.

FREDERICK, Md., Jan. 28, 1880.

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

On Monday Morning, February 16th,

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

Persons interested will please take notice.

By order,

Jan. 31 2t. H. P. STEINER, Clerk.

### Dr. J. T. Bussey,

DENTIST EMMITSBURG, MD.

Performs all operations pertaining to his profession. Artificial teeth inserted of the best material, at most reasonable rates, and satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. feb 7-6m

### 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, mountings, stereoscopes, graphoscopes, views, etc. Lowest prices and satisfaction guaranteed.

J. & C. F. ROWE, Emmitsburg, Md. feb 7-4t

## Personal Property at Public Sale!

THE subscriber intending to quit farming, will sell at public sale, on the premises about one mile from Emmitsburg, near Myers' mill, and adjoining the lands of Myers, Dr. Annan and St. Joseph's.

On Friday, March the 5th, 1880, the following personal property: 2 good work horses, 2 cows, (one fresh), 2 heifers, a mow and reaper combined, threshing machine, horse rake, 1 four-horse wagon, 1 harrow, 2 bar shear plows, single and double shovel plows, wood ladders, wagon beds, hay carriages, 1 set of breechbills, 2 sets of front gears, 1 falling top buggy, 1 sleigh, corn planter, cultivators, collars, bridle, cow chains, hames, rakes, forks and many other articles. Terms—1 credit of nine months will be given on all notes of \$5 and upwards. The purchaser to give approved note bearing interest. If paid when due interest will not be charged. Sale to begin at 12 o'clock, m., when attention will be given by WILLIAM EISENHART, Sam'l G. Oiler, Auct.

## Public Sale! OF VALUABLE TOWN LOTS.

THE subscriber will offer at public sale on

TUESDAY MARCH 2ND, 1880,

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

11 LOTS OF GROUND,

known and numbered on the Plat of Emmitsburg as lots 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88. These lots are highly valuable and invite attention; they lie immediately adjoining the Emmitsburg R. R. Station, and are well located for warehouses, coal and lumber yards, as well as for other building purposes. The opportunity thus presented for valuable and permanent investment, will commend itself to business men. The picturesque and healthful location of Emmitsburg makes it a desirable place of residence, and with the increasing trade, must open new centers for the same, than which there are none more eligible than those here offered. Terms made known on the day of sale. feb 7-4t DAVID AGNEW.

## CENTRAL HOTEL!

West Patrick Street, opposite Court Street, Frederick, Md.

HENRY BLAYS, PROPRIETOR.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS—FREE BUS TO HOTEL. feb 7-4t

Dr. Chas. D. Eichelberger, S. E. Corner of the Square,

Offers a full assortment of drugs, medicines, toilet and fancy articles, perfumery, soaps, Brushes, Combs, Stationery &c., also proprietary or patent medicines and ointments; Tobacco, cigars, confectionery and toys. Your attention and call are solicited. feb 7-4t



## Songs for the People.

'Aid yourself, and God will aid you,'  
Is a saying that I hold  
Should be written not in letters  
Wrought of silver or of gold,  
But upon our hearts be graven—  
A command from God in heaven.  
'Tis the law of Him who made you:  
Aid yourself, and God will aid you.

Aid yourself—who will not labor  
All his wants of life to gain,  
But relies upon his neighbor,  
Finds that he relies in vain.  
Till you've done your utmost, never  
Ask a helping hand, nor ever  
Let the tollful man upbraid you:  
Aid yourself, and God will aid you.

Aid yourself—you know the fable  
Of the wheel sunk in the road;  
How the carter was not able  
By his prayers to move the load  
Till, urged by some more wise beholder,  
He moved the wheel with busy shoulder.  
Do your own work—your Maker bade you:  
Aid yourself, and God will aid you.

It is well to help a brother  
Or a sister when in need,  
But believe me, there's another  
Not-to-be-forgotten creed.  
Better lore did never science  
Teach to man than self-reliance.  
'Tis the law of Him who made you:  
Aid yourself, and God will aid you.

Aid yourself—be not like ivy  
Clinging still to wall or tree,  
That can only rise by striving  
For support unceasingly.  
Rather be the oak, maintaining  
Heart and branches self-sustaining;  
For this the Great Task-Master made you:  
Aid yourself, and God will aid you.

—Harper's Bazar.

## FOR THE FARMER'S HOUSEHOLD.

### Kitchen Aids.

PAINT splashed upon window glass can be easily removed by a strong solution of soda.

A flannel cloth dipped in warm soap suds, then into whiting, and applied to paint, will instantly remove all grease.

To take ink spots out of linen—dip the ink spot in pure melted tallow, then wash out the tallow and the ink will come out with it. This is said to be infallible.

WASHING SILK HANDKERCHIEFS.—In cleaning silk handkerchiefs, wash in water in which the best white castle soap has been lathered. Then snap between the fingers until nearly dry, fold and press under a weight. Never iron.

VINEGAR CANDY.—This candy is recommended for colds. Three cupsful of granulated sugar, half a cupful of vinegar, half a cupful of water, half a teaspoonful of butter. Season with lemon. Mix the sugar, water and vinegar together, boil until the candy is found to be brittle, by dropping a little in cold water. Then add the butter and lemon.

FRIED CHICKEN.—Chickens must be young to fry well. If no larger than pigeons, they may be fried whole; if larger, dissect, wash, rub salt on while wet, pepper, and fry in butter or lard, keeping the dish covered. Mix one or two eggs with a spoonful of flour and a teaspoon of milk, and pour over the chicken when done, setting the frying pan in the oven long enough to cook the egg.

SWEET OMELET.—Mix the yolks of two eggs, a teaspoonful of sugar and some essence of vanilla in a small bowl. Add a small pinch of salt to the whites of the eggs and whip till stiff. Then lightly mix the whites and yolks, and pour quickly into an omelet pan in which half an ounce of butter has been previously melted. Remove the egg from the fire in one minute, and let it dry in the oven five minutes, after which sprinkle it with sugar.

CHOCOLATE.—Melt four ounces of grated chocolate over a boiling kettle, add gradually three cups of boiling water and one ounce of sugar. Set it upon the fire, and when scalding hot, pour it upon the yolks of two eggs, well beaten, with one and one-half gills of cold water; add a pinch of cinnamon, and return it to the fire for a few moments to cook the egg. It must not boil, but should be beaten with an egg-beater, or milled all the time. Serve very hot.

### Farm Hints.

The average butter yield of the Ayrshire cow is one pound from twenty to twenty-five pounds of milk; from the Jersey it is one pound of butter from eighteen pounds of milk.

Turnips are healthful for horses. They should be cut in slices, or what is better pulped finely and mixed with a little meal and salt. Rutabagas are better than white turnips.

A cellar that is cool, dry and dark, and yet well ventilated, is the best place for preserving potatoes in large quantities. When small quantities are to be preserved there is nothing like dry sand. The same may be said of fruits and roots of all sorts.

Plant tansy at the roots of your plum trees, or hang branches of the plant on the limbs of the trees, and you will not be annoyed with curculion. An old successful fruit-grower furnishes the above, and says it is the most successful curculio preventive he ever tried.

A 'wool-grower,' writing to the *Oakland Republican* says: 'I think it safe to say that the open wool sheep pays farmers in Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Western Maryland better than any other stock they can handle, with wool at 17 to 18 cents for unwashed and one-third more for washed.'

Guinea fowls will keep all bugs and insects of every description off garden vines. They will not scratch like other fowls, or harm the most delicate plants.

Parsnips, carrots, Swedish turnips, and especially mangel-wurtzel, will all fatten pigs. These roots ought not to be given in a raw state, but always cooked and mixed with beans, peas, Indian corn, oats or barley, all of which must be ground into meal. When pigs are fed on such cooked food as we have stated, the pork acquires a peculiarly rich flavor, and is much esteemed especially for family use.

No animal of the farm will show sign of neglect so soon as a cow. The coat gets rough and dirty, and bones stand out with irregular and peculiar prominence. On the other hand, as a matter of course, good care gives the opposite appearance, and the creature is neat, clean, and plump. There is much in a good supply of wholesome food, but it, without occasional rubbing and currying, will not make the cow look and feel comfortable. It pays to curry the cows.

### Keep Up the Grain Supply.

When grain and hay are bringing good prices in the market, with some promise of still advancing in values, there is an increasing temptation between the flock-master to diminish the ration of more valuable food, and seek to make good the deficiency by increasing the supply of less salable products. If his foresight induced such policy at the beginning of the feeding season, and the flock is seemingly doing nicely, this may be well enough, provided all contingencies are guarded against; but nothing could be shorter-sighted than an attempt to restrict the grain supply in mid-winter, no matter what the kind or quantity of less nutritious food that is substituted. The few dollars brought to hand by such policy will be found to have been repaid with usury when the balance sheet is made up at the close of the succeeding lambing and shearing season. Weak lambs in reduced numbers, light fleeces commanding the minimum price, and general disappointment for the remainder of the year, are the results invited by a diversion of grain from the flock to the broker.

### Farm Accounts.

Perhaps farming doesn't pay. If so, let us see just how much it lacks. There is no better time than the first of January for keeping a diary or farm journal. It takes but a few minutes time each day to write down the more important events as they transpire. It will keep the fingers limber so that it will not seem so difficult a matter to write an occasional letter to a friend, or to pen a few thoughts upon the topics to be discussed at the next meeting of the farmer's club. A journal is like good wine; it improves by age, and the longer it is kept the better it becomes. How many disputes have been settled beyond question by reference to an accurately kept daily record. And while you are about it, get a book for each of your children and teach them the habit of keeping a journal, and especially an account of their personal expenses. We have said that we should not fear to trust any young man who had acquired the habit of keeping an account of his personal expenses, and we believe it a safe rule, with very few exceptions.

### Bee Notes.

At this quiet season, so far as regards the operations of the apiary, it is proper for those who have not introduced the Italians into their hives, as well as those who are about to commence bee keeping, to consider the claims made for superiority of the Italians over the ordinary, or black bees. In the first place, the Italian bees are much more beautiful than the black, a point not to be overlooked in the choice of anything, even if all the other qualities are equal. They are more prolific; the queens depositing more eggs than the native. The expert bee-keeper can distinguish the Italian eggs by the compactness with which they are stored in the combs. The Italians are more hardy than the natives, venturing out in colder weather, and doing work while common bees remain at home. They, therefore, swarm earlier, an important factor in bee culture—the hives become populous early in the season, thus securing a large working force by the time the flowers are ready for them. As a natural result from what has just been said, the Italians gather more honey than the natives. Again, they work on plants that the blacks do not visit, which, of course, gives them a wider range for honey gathering. Cases are known where Italians were gathering white honey exclusively, while the common bees were working only on buckwheat. The Italians are notably fond of the clover, and will gather much more honey from this plant than the natives, which derive but little from it.

Two men halted before a brilliantly lighted dry goods palace. 'Do you know,' said one, 'that this store reminds me of my wife's month?' 'How so, my boy?' queried the other. Then the first speaker pointed in silence to a sign conspicuously displayed in the window, 'Open all the evening.'

An Iowa gentleman claims to be in possession of a watch which Edgar Allen Poe, about the year 1841, gave as security for a tailor's bill. This shows that Poe got even his clothes on tick.

## An Eccentric Millionaire.

Leonard Case, Cleveland's eccentric bachelor millionaire, who was found dead on the floor of his sleeping room, having committed suicide by an overdose of chloroform, had been a consumptive for years, and could have survived but a short time longer. His physician had put him to bed regularly every night for two years.

When his father, the late Leonard Case, came to Cleveland about 1810, this was almost a wilderness. Case was a man of small means, and a farmer becoming indebted to him for a yoke of oxen, he was compelled reluctantly to accept a ten-acre lot for the debt. That lot is now in the heart of the city, and made the Cases millionaires; so that when Leonard Case died he was the richest landed proprietor in the State.

Leonard Case, Jr., was born in 1820, was graduated at Yale, studied law in Cincinnati, but never followed his profession. He was one of the finest mathematicians in the country, and besides was a fine classical scholar. Some one in 1859 having made the assertion that the *Atlantic Monthly* would not accept a poem from a Western source, no matter how meritorious, he wrote and sent, anonymously, 'Treasure Trove,' an historical poem, which was accepted and afterward reprinted in book form.

In 1873 he published a volume of poems that was favorably received. His eccentricities were many. When a young man he purchased ten beautiful steeds and presented them, handsomely caparisoned, to as many of his lady friends. Seeing an old acquaintance walking the street in a dejected manner and evidently meditating on a recent loss of fortune, he slipped up behind him, and, placing in his hands, which were folded behind his back, a roll of bills amounting to \$500, fled precipitately before the man could discover his benefactor.

One day he drove to the *Herald* and invited J. H. A. Bone, the city editor, to take a drive. Passing along one of the principle residence streets he pointed out several lots, and asked Mr. Bone which he thought most eligible for building. Bone made a selection, and Case said: 'Well, build a house on it and send me the bills when it is completed. I'll give you a deed of the property.' And he did, much to the astonishment of the scribe.

He never would notice a direct appeal for charity, and some ladies having solicited his help, he rebuffed them flatly. The next day they received a \$500 bill anonymously. He founded Case Library, giving to the association a property worth \$200,000. He employed an agent to dispense charity secretly, and gave away during his life thousands of dollars. He brought Prof. Stockwell, the astronomer, to Cleveland, built him a fine house and observatory, besides giving him a stated income for the support of his family. He made a protege of a young son of ex-Mayor Chapin, and on his birthday, a few years ago, presented him with a check for \$21,000.

Leonard Case owned nearly two thousand acres of land within the city limits. When a young man he met a poor girl at a dancing school and fell desperately in love with her. She was beautiful and charming, but Leonard failed to win her, and ever after smiled not upon women. It is thought that this experience did much to make him a recluse. He died leaving no will, and his vast estate will go to some thirty or forty cousins living in different parts of the country, but mainly in southwestern Illinois.

### Peculiar Breach of Promise Case.

A breach of promise case is soon to be tried in Columbus, Indiana, the plaintiff being a girl of Brown county, aged nineteen, and the defendant fifty-four. The defendant, Joseph Boicourt, has a remarkable history, having been four times married. His first wife, after the birth of a son, eloped with her brother-in-law, and lived with him till her death. His second wife died five years ago, leaving a son. After being six months a widower he was again married, but his wife died suddenly last November. About six weeks after his last wife's death he wrote to the plaintiff of this breach of promise suit, who lived in Brown county, and asked her for her heart and hand, and not receiving a reply after waiting until about one month ago, he married his son's (the child of his first wife) divorced wife, whose maiden name was Johnson, a niece of a former wife. Two weeks ago he received a letter from the girl in Brown county, saying she would accept the offer, and also naming the second Sunday in February as the day. Joe then wrote her that he had taken unto himself a rib, after waiting patiently for two months for an answer, and now the fair maiden threatens to sue for breach of promise. A question, as follows, concerning his last marriage, is perplexing the lawyers at present: His last wife has a child, the offspring of his son. Supposing a child is born unto them now, what relation will the two children be to each other, and how will they inherit their father and grandfather's estate?

An old lady in Wichita says she never could imagine where all the Smiths came from until she saw in a New England town a large sign, 'Smith Manufacturing Company.'

## The Fashions.

Violet velvet looks pretty as a trimming on corn-colored silk.

White ribbon sashes will be much worn during the coming season.

Pearl gray satin with trimmings of dregs of wine brocade is a novel combination of colors and material for married ladies.

The novelties in gloves for evening wear are those with kid lace tops and those trimmed with real lace and lace insertion.

Trains are again gradually assuming the peacock shape, round and spreading, instead of an interminably long and narrow breadth trailing after the wearer and seeming as if it might be the result of an accident.

A standard dress among ladies of simple but elegant taste is of satin de Lyon, which presents a satin finish on one side and gros grain on the other. In combination with this material satin brocade with silk and jet passementerie are mostly used as garniture.

Small stuffed birds and butterflies of silk brought from China are new and costly ornaments for the hair. They are made of bits of blue, red and yellow silk, jauntily touched up with crimped gold wire. Their length is three inches, and this does not include the upright crimped wire tail feathers, or in the butterflies the projecting feelers.

Towel border worked on canvas. The diamond figure is worked in double satin stitch and Holbein-work with red cotton, and stitches in the middle are worked with light blue cotton. The cross figure is worked with similar cotton in Holbein-work and double satin stitch. For the rest of the embroidery and for the double lines use dark blue cotton, and for the embroidery between the lines red cotton.

## A Stage Death Scene.

One of the most peculiar and laughable endings to a death scene on any stage, perhaps, was effected at Baltimore. Mile. de Belocca and Sig. Lazarini (Leonora and Fernando) had just finished the last scene in *La Favorita*—one particularly sweet and sad. Leonora had expired in her lover's arms and fallen to the ground, and Fernando, overcome, had fallen by her side, and the curtain was being let down. Unluckily, Fernando had fallen face downward and did not see the impending danger, while Leonora, true to her part, had her eyes shut. The curtain came down, not in front of the two lovers, cold in death, but upon them. The stage carpenter saw the danger and tried to avert, but too late, for the 'corpses' had to struggle out in front, and arose, smiling and laughing, before a most amused audience. The applause was great, and both artists turned the affair very nicely, and retired behind the curtain, which was raised for them. The scene helped to send the audience away merry after a sad ending to a beautiful opera.

## Odd Thoughts.

Calumny would soon starve and die of itself if nobody took it in and gave it lodging.

We all dread a bodily paralysis, and would make use of every contrivance to avoid it, but none of us are troubled about a paralysis of the soul.

Our distinctions do not lie in the places which we occupy, but in the grace and dignity with which we fill them.

Sunday is the golden clasp that binds the volume of the week.

Not being untutored in suffering, I learn to pity those in affliction.

No place, no company, no age, no person is temptation free. Let no man boast that he was never tempted; let him not be high-minded, but fear, for he may be surprised in that very instant wherein he boasteth that he was never tempted at all.

Leadville's promising epidemic is attended with lassitude and extreme exhaustion. Chills occur, and great sensibility to cold exists over the surface of the skin; the eyes become injected and tend to fill with tears; the nostrils discharging an acrid fluid, attended with fixed and intense pain in the head, mostly frontal over the eyes, sometimes also attended with giddiness. The nights are sleepless, with delirium or lethargy, cough prevails, with yellow expectoration, most troublesome at night and tending greatly to increase the headache. Fever attends the disorder; sometimes slight and sometimes severe. The duration of the fever is from four to eight days. The sense of taste is greatly disordered.

Nothing makes a woman more esteemed by the opposite sex than chastity, whether it be that we always prize those most who are hardest to come at, or that nothing besides chastity, with its collateral attendants—truth, fidelity and constancy—gives the man a property in the person he loves, and consequently endears her to him above all things.

Some recent analyses have resulted in the startling disclosure that many of the pale-colored wall papers contain from fifteen to twenty-five grains of arsenic per square foot, or a quantity in excess of that which is contained in most of the brilliant green papers.

## FACTS AND FANCIES.

A bridal path—The broad aisle.

Exit the ball-punch from Virginia. Texas is the throne of King Cotton.

Alabama is building ten new iron furnaces.

There are 60,000 Mennonites in America.

Towboats make no charge for the water they draw.

Leap year ought to make the Valentine trade hum.

Anything for a speculation. There is a 'corner' in canary seed.

The turning-point in an organ-grinder's life is generally the crank.

Young men have a marked preference for the dollar of their daddies.

The loss by the Chicago pig-stickers' strike is estimated at \$500,000.

The first thing a man takes in his life is his milk; the last is his bier.

Some New York belles wear silk riding hats with walking costumes.

Over seven million watch glasses are sold annually in the United States.

There are 500 vacant houses in Memphis, the result of the late epidemic.

The madstone has failed to cure a Catawba, N. C., boy bitten by a dog.

The ladies of Illinois have scored a victory for temperance by preventing the sale of liquor at the next state fair.

King Humbert of Italy has recently had a sleigh ride—the first in nine years.

Ministers hold that poor and unostentatious people pay the handsomest marriage fees.

The dress ought to harmonize not only with the features, but with the expression.

We enjoy ourselves only in our work, our doing; and our best doing is our best enjoyment.

'Why are wives what they are?' asks an exchange. We suspect it is because they get married.

Maine has had five 'governors' in three weeks—Garcelon, Lamson, Chamberlain, Smith and Davis.

'Sam, what is bigoted?' 'Why,' said Pete, 'bigoted is knowing too much for one nigger and not 'nuff for two.'

Sir Arthur Guinness, the rich Dublin brewer, has sold his interest in the brewery business for \$5,000,000.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* thinks women will not know what to do with the ballot, as it is not long enough for a belt and not big enough for a bustle.

'I'll drop your acquaintance,' said the big man as he held one robber by the throat while he knocked down the other one.

Young man, when you turn over the new leaf, put the strongest kind of a paper weight upon it, as it is apt to turn back.

God often afflicts his people to bring them nearer and keep them nearer to Himself, to make earth less attractive and heaven more desirable.

'Mamma, what are twins made for?' asked a little girl the other day. Her precocious elder brother replied, 'So that cannibals may eat philopenas.'

Good books are to the young mind what the warming sun and the refreshing rain of spring are to the seeds which have lain dormant in the frosts of winter.

The St. Louis *Globe Democrat* makes mention of a 'widow made happy,' but it wasn't a second husband; it was only her uncle who died and left her \$1,000,000.

Maine has as many governors in one month as other states do in a dozen years. No wonder people complain that the Yankees are greedy and grasping.

An exchange tells of an Ohio man who met a weeping woman and kissed away her tears. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff to the amount of \$3,800.

More than one rough customer has never known how good he was until he killed somebody and heard the lawyer in charge of crimes and juries sum up his virtues.

Although it is undeniable that the wash-woman wrings the bosoms of a great many men, still we will have to give her credit for generally making a 'clean breast of it.'

The plan of an Evansville (Wis.) marble cutter to get work was to mutilate ninety tombstones in a graveyard; and it succeeded, for he will out stone during the next year in prison.

There is a well-known law in philosophy that two bodies can not occupy the same place at the same time. And yet, in reckless defiance of this principle, there are young men who will persist in keeping the same chair that contains their sweetheart. So we have been informed.

## A Ruinous Loss.

A loss of bodily tissue, greatly in excess of the natural daily waste which takes place, and but for which waste life and youth might be indefinitely prolonged, is entailed upon those whose vital powers are weak and nervous system fragile. To arrest this ruinous loss and brace the system, a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the proper agent. Tonic to the nerves, vigor and regularity to the digestive organs and liver are among the boons conferred upon the debilitated and sick of both sexes by this inestimable medicine, which more than any known tonic tends to check the progress of unatural and premature decay. Sleep, renewed relish for food, are both obtained by the nervous and dyspeptic through its use, which is also the means of insuring the system to encounter safely malarious atmospheric influences.

PIMPLES AND HUMORS ON THE FACE.—In this condition of the skin, the *VEGETINE* is the great remedy, as it acts directly upon the cause. It cleanses and purifies the blood, thereby causing humors of all kinds to disappear.

A Cincinnati woman lived for thirty-nine days on two beans, and young men should be ashamed to say that they don't get married because they can't earn enough to keep a wife.

The three Bible types of character—Noah, Daniel and Job—the learner, the worker and the sufferer—submission, duty, patience.

No wonder the people have confidence, when the best physicians are prescribing Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup in all cases of Coughs, Colds, etc.

An Elmira is the proud possessor of a watch that has been going for one hundred and fifty years.

Mothers should take warning and stop dosing their babies with laudanum while teething. Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup answers the same purpose and is perfectly harmless. Price 25 cts.

For sore throat gargle with Pico's Cure, mixed with a little water. Relief is instant.

### Wanted.

Sherman & Co., Marshall, Mich., want an agent in this county at once, at a salary of \$100 per month and expenses paid. For full particulars address us at 1772.

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Perfectly, all Ordinary Conversation, Lectures, Concerts, etc., by New Channel to the Nerves of Hearing by means of a recent wonderful scientific invention.—the *DEAFPHONE*. For remarkable public tests on the deaf, also on the deaf and dumb, see the *New York Herald*, Sept. 28; the *New York Christian Advocate*, Nov. 21, etc. Every deaf person should send for FREE illustrated descriptive pamphlet to the *American Deafphone Co.*, Cincinnati, Ohio.

'If you was a decent person,' remarked a shrill female voice on the railway, 'you would shut down that window and not expose me to the draft.' 'Madam,' was the reply as the window was softly lowered, 'I thought from your face that you were over forty five, and therefore out of the draft.' And notwithstanding the fact that this wretch was on the train the cars did not run off the track or the locomotive burst its boiler.



## Female Weakness.

No better remedy in the whole materia-medica has yet been compounded for the relief and cure of Female Complaints, of the ordinary kind, than *VEGETINE*. It seems to act in these cases with unerring certainty, and never fails to give a healthy tone to the female system, to remove relaxed debility and unhealthy secretions, and restore a healthy vigor and elasticity. One of the most common of these complaints is Leucorrhoea or Whites, which is brought on either by the presence of Scrophula in the system or by some affect of the womb, or even by general debility. It has been the custom to prescribe nauseating and uncertain remedies in place of what is pleasant, efficacious and cheap. Try *VEGETINE*, and do not doubt its power to carry you safely through danger and disease.

## A Splendid Medicine—Heart and Kidney Disease, Female Weakness.

GRIGGSVILLE, ILL., July 25, 1878.  
H. R. STEVENS, Boston:—Dear Sir: I was afflicted with Heart and Kidney Disease, and other Female Weaknesses, a doctor with several physicians and received no benefit until I tried your *Vegetine*, an after taking two bottles I was cured. I have never had a healthy woman ever since, although I am in my sixty-sixth year. I do heartily recommend it as a splendid medicine to all afflicted as I have been, and bless the day that I fell under its power.  
Mrs. MARIA HOBSON.

## Scrophula, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Weakness.

A. R. STEVENS, Boston: I have been practicing medicine for 25 years, and as a remedy for Scrophula, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Weakness and all diseases of the blood, I have never found its equal. I have sold *VEGETINE* for seven years, and have never had one bottle returned. I would heartily recommend it to those in need of a blood purifier.  
Dr. W. ROSS, Druggist, Sept. 18, 1878. Wilton, Io.

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