

# 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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## Over My Window.

Over my window the ivy climbs,  
Its roots are in homely jars  
But all the day it looks out at the sun,  
And at night looks out at the stars.

The dust of the room may dim its green,  
But I call the breezy air;  
Come in, come in, good friend of mine,  
And make my window fair.

So the ivy thrives from morn to morn,  
I leaves all turned to the light;  
And it gladdens my soul with its tender green  
And teaches me day and night.

What though my lot is in lowly place,  
And my spirit behind the bars?  
All the day long I may look at the sun  
And at night look out at the stars.

What though the dust of earth would dim,  
There's a gloriou's outer air  
That will sweep through my soul if I let it in,  
And make it fresh and fair.

Dear God! let me grow from day to day;  
Clinging, and sunny and bright,  
Though planted in shade, Thy window is near,  
And my leaves may turn to the light.

## JOHN CARTER'S SIN;

OR, HOW HE WAS REWARDED.

John Carter was a Christian man by profession, and in heart too, but he had been sorely tempted to a great sin; it does not matter to us what it was. In a state of such dependence, such despair of life and happiness, such deep affection for others who suffered with him that he scarcely cared what he did, and forgot all things except the present distress and the offered escape, he did a thing that he knew was wrong and wicked; a thing that would have blasted his reputation and wrecked his character in all men's eyes if it were found out. But it was not found out; it hung about his neck like a secret millstone after the distress that tempted him was gone and the sin done with. There were years when he could not pray or read his Bible; when memory brought up to him all the texts of condemnation and none of the merciful words of Scripture. He said to himself that he was another Esau, and could find no place of repentance. His voice was never heard in prayer meeting; he avoided the communion table—framing some excuse of illness or making absence from town necessary at those stated times; he could not pray to his dying father, though the pale lips whispered a request that he should do so. The bitterness of death compassed him about, and though he loved his father deeply he was glad the good old man died before he knew his son's iniquity.

Time after time the wish rose in his heart that he could confess to man his transgressions and be freed from the intolerable burden of this secret, but this could not be done without bringing to his family a disgrace and grief he had no right to involve them in. He had, in the world phrase, harmed nobody but himself by this transaction, since he had some out of it without exposure; had been successful in covering up an action in itself criminal, but harmful most to himself.

The position was peculiar, and exquisitely painful to a man with a tender conscience, for to such sin is misery; and yet they fall into it as easily as worse men, as all history assures us. But after a time of heart-broken agony and hopeless penitence John Carter began to find out once again that God is merciful; he ceased to look into his own heart, and fix his eyes upon that Saviour who came to save from sin as well as from sin's penalty. Humbly and slowly, like a punished child, he crept back into a new and religious life; wounded, it is true, crippled to a certain extent, but submissive, repentant, and filled with charity for his fellows. He knew that he could never recover his self-respect, never forget his fall, but he accepted that as the result of transgression, and said like Jeremiah:

"Wherefore doth a living man complain, a man for the punishment of his sins."

All this was within himself; to his family and his friends he was only a little graver than usual, as many men become grave with increasing years; he was now a constant attendant at church, gave freely to good objects, and seemed to other men a quiet, earnest, kind-hearted man, implicitly to be trusted, leaning rather to generosity than to justice.

What endured in all this time was known only to himself and to God; his conscience tormented him continually; it was by a constant recalling of the promises to repentant sinners that he endured life. No doubt he knew a

hundred who had sinned as deeply as he had and as successfully concealed their sin, but he did not know that probably in all the hundred not one suffered such agonies of regret and repentance as he did. To them the thing was over, done with; their business was to see to this day's work or duty; they put the past decisively behind them not because they ought to but because they wanted to. But to a sensitive moral nature like his this course was impossible; even though he felt assured that for Christ's sake his grievous sin was forgiven above, he could not forget its commission. Day after day he retraced every step of his temptation; recalled the half-crazed state of mind in which he was for weeks; the sin itself; the concealments he had resorted to, in themselves degrading; the terrors of discovery; the agonies of remorse.

He grew morbid with this introspection; perpetually thinking of himself, life became bitter in all its uses. He never went into society without thinking, 'If these people knew about me!' He received a cold look, but he felt that possibly the man who gave it had fathomed his secret and despised him. Over and over he said to himself, 'What if Sara knew it?' and his whole heart shivered within him. He did Sara—whose was his wife—the greatest injustice in this thought. She was a woman more than usually loving, unselfish and forgiving. If John could have told her—which was out of the question—out of her sweet compassion and tenderness he would have felt his way back to healthy spiritual life, but without the touch of human sympathy he found it hard to lay hold on the divine, and saw even the Father who loves his erring children, and welcomes them back from their wandering and starvation, with eyes blinded by his own unshed tears. It was in this sort of mood that he fell in, one year, just before Thanksgiving day, with an old college friend, a hard-working minister in a city parish, a man that had seen more sin than John Carter had ever dreamed of, and combated it in all its protean shapes of poverty, ignorance and degradation.

"Where are you bound for Joe?" John said, as they met at a railway station.

"Bound for home, man!" answered the Rev. Joseph Dyer. "Where else should a man be going, this time of year, but home to the old folks and Thanksgiving?"

"Do you always feel in the mood to be thankful, then, on the set day?"

"To be sure I do, Jack; why not? There's always enough to be grateful for; the Bible wouldn't say, 'In everything give thanks,' if there was not something in all things to be thankful for."

"I don't know about that; there are things in every man's life for which he can't be thankful. You cannot expect any man, for instance, to be grateful that he has sinned?"

"A certain thrill in the tone and a little quiver of the eyelid told Mr. Dyer's keen ear and eye more than John Carter meant to tell.

"I think a man sometimes ought to be more thankful for his sin than for his goodness, Jack. I don't mean for the sin as a sin, but for its use to his moral life, if he receives the lesson rightly. How on earth are you going to feel any sympathy with sinners if you have never fallen? Only God incarnate could do that."

"But think of the suffering sin entails on the sinner himself; could you be thankful to have a dreadful wound inflicted on you?"

Joseph Dyer looked at his friend again with eyes pitiful and penetrating both.

"My dear fellow, I've seen a man heartily glad of a wound that made him helpless simply because it kept him out of temptation; and a sinner whose conscience torments him because of one great sin will never commit such another."

Here was Mr. Carter's station, and as he left the car he wrung his friend's hand with unnecessary fervor.

"Poor Jack!" said Mr. Dyer to himself, little knowing how much he had done to help the weary burden-bearer.

It chanced, as we fools say, that the next week an acquaintance came into John Carter's office; a man about his age; not a friend, but a person whom he constantly met as business men do meet each other. Mr. Pierce was ordinarily a florid, prosperous man; to-day he was ghastly pale and looked twenty years older than usual.

"Carter!" said he, hoarsely; "can I speak to you a moment in private?"

John Carter turned the key in his office door; his clerk had gone home to dinner.

"Nobody will disturb us, Pierce; what is it?"

Mr. Pierce groaned and turned his head away, then he resolutely faced Mr. Carter.

"It's no use! I must tell. Carter, I want ten thousand dollars. I have been a rascal; I have speculated with money that didn't belong to me and lost it; tomorrow the girl's guardian will send for it. She is to be married. I don't know why I came to you; but I did! I want to borrow this money and save my wife and children from disgrace, and myself from prison."

"You shall have it," said John Carter. It almost seemed to him a ray of heavenly light, this chance to help another man, another sinner!

"I don't ask without security: I have made out a mortgage on my house in —th street. If I borrowed anywhere but at our bank it would be told against me; borrowing there would be worse."

"You shall have it in an hour," was Mr. Carter's answer. Pierce sat down in a chair and looked at him with his heart in his eyes, but he could not speak; the sudden relief overpowered him.

"Stay here till I draw it," Mr. Carter said, and before the hour had passed the money was in Jacob Pierce's pocket. "I can't thank you!" he said.

"Don't try!" answered Mr. Carter, smiling.

The year passed slowly away, and with it went much of John Carter's misery. He felt like a man on a desert island who has suddenly found companionship in the survivor of another wreck. He met Mr. Pierce continually, and a hearty handshake or a cordial word always passed between them; the borrower, strange to say, felt no servitude to the lender, no dreadful weight of debt; there was something in Mr. Carter's whole air and manner that set Pierce at his ease; he felt as sure that his secret was safe as if in his own bosom. The unconscious atmosphere of character is one of the influences we make little account of, yet it is weighty as gravitation, and inevitable as life.

It was the day before Thanksgiving again, and there came to John Carter in his office a note and inclosure to this effect:

"DEAR CARTER: I have been lucky in the recent rise in real estate, and you will find herein a certificate of deposit in our bank to the amount of your loan and interest. I want you to know that though I never pretended to be a Christian, I have preached me the best sermon I ever heard, and pretty near converted me. God bless you!"

J. PIERCE.

John laid his head on his desk in a strange, sweet, yet bitter amazement. Could it be? He, the sinner, an example for and of Christ? Suddenly there swept across his mind as with a breath of divine power the devotion and aspiration of David after his fall, the work of Peter, who before denied his Lord; the tender forgiveness held out with such patient love to Thomas. He seemed to hear the same dear gracious voice saying to him: "Reach hither thy finger and behold my hand; reach hither thy hand and thrust it into my side, and be not faithless but believing."

"The blood of Christ cleanseth from all sin."

And like Thomas, his whole heart burned within him, and his white lips whispered, "My Lord and my God."

The next day as his children were clustering about him in the sunny parlor, and his wife, with the baby in her arms crowding and trying to reach the roses in her hair, stood looking on, far lovelier and fairer than in her beautiful girlhood, there was a ring at the door and the servant brought in a basket of exquisite flowers directed to Mrs. Carter, and on the card was written: "A thousand thanks to help your Thanksgiving!"

It was a pleasant mystery only to Sara. John Carter knew the handwriting well, and the words Mr. Dyer had said to him a year ago flashed into his mind.

Yes; to-day he could be thankful even for his sin; it was forgiven of God, his grateful heart well knew, and but for that experience would he ever have rescued Jacob Pierce so willingly, so joyfully, from the depths where he had fallen? Could a man who never had stayed have had such intelligent pity for another wanderer? or would he himself have known through any other teaching the exceeding bitterness and sinfulness of sin; have appreciated its wages; or valued its weight of degradation?

It is true his soul was scared, but scars mean warning as well as shame. He felt sure now that no earthly temptation would charm him again; that for all his life the taste of Marah would warn him from strange fountains; and in the inmost recesses of his heart re-

cognizing the good that Divine power can bring out of evil, he thanked God and took courage, in spite of his great sin.

## How One Can be Mistaken.

"I cannot see the speaker, how with you?"

"Not see the speaker? Why, sir, I see two."

Thus, according to an epigrammatist, spake Pitt and Dundas as they were entering the house of commons after a dinner where old port had flowed freely for both. Not less mistaken or less honest, says Dr. Wharton in the new *Criminal Law Magazine*, are sometimes the leading witnesses in important criminal trials. Lady Tichborne recognized the claimant as her lost son, and other witnesses swore positively to the same effect, while there was a mass of testimony showing, on the one hand, that he was an Australian bushman by the name of Castro, and, on the other, that he was Arthur Orton. On the trial of Webster, the Harvard professor, for murder, several witnesses testified emphatically that they had seen Dr. Parkman alive at a time when he was undoubtedly dead. When an ingenious attempt was made to perpetrate an insurance fraud by falsely representing Underzook to be dead, a corpse, fraudulently prepared for the purpose, was identified as his by a number of witnesses. Afterward, when in reality Underzook had been killed, several persons who saw his dead body testified that it was not his. Two men were recently tried in England for burglary committed on the night of Sunday, October 21, 1879. Four witnesses testified to having seen them at this time at the place of the burglary. The defense was an alibi. Twelve witnesses swore positively that on the evening in question the accused were at home. The most skillful cross-examination failed to shake this evidence, and the prisoners were acquitted. It afterward appeared that each of these twelve witnesses was wrong. They all agreed that the night in question was rough, stormy and dark. The night of Sunday, October 14, was in this description, but the night of Sunday, October 21, when the burglary was committed, was clear and moonlit. The twelve witnesses had confounded the two nights. In the Howard mill case, Prof. Pierce gave the expert testimony that the improbability of two genuine signatures being exactly alike was, on the doctrine of chance, so great as to amount to a practical impossibility. Against this evidence were produced a number of genuine signatures, whose likeness amounted to exact coincidence.

## The Sensitive Telephone.

The marvels of the telephone are innumerable. At an experiment made the other day between this city and Harrisville, near Phoenix, a distance of sixty miles, the ticking of a watch could be heard distinctly. A sentence uttered in a whisper three feet from a Blake transmitter was heard at the other end of the line. Music played upon a piano standing forty feet from the telephone was heard distinctly. It is not uncommon for a man to ask a question of a friend several miles away and hear, in the friend's house or office, the conversation which precedes the answering of the question.

A very striking instance of this sort occurred in Hartford the other day. Mr. J. G. Batterson called one of the hotels and asked the clerk if an acquaintance was in his room and could be seen in half an hour. Keeping the telephone at his ear Mr. Batterson heard the hotel clerk call on a waiter and give the message. He heard the steps of the waiter as he went up-stairs; heard him knock at the gentleman's door; heard the door open; the message delivered; the gentleman's reply; the returning steps of the waiter; his conversation with the clerk, and was in possession of all the facts before the clerk reached the telephone to reply to the question asked.—*Providence Journal*.

## The Hudson River Tunnel.

The tunnel that is now being constructed under the Hudson river between Jersey City and New York was originally intended to be a single one, with an internal diameter of twenty-four by twenty-six feet. The plans have now been changed, the change consisting in the driving of two separate tunnels, each fifteen feet in height and sufficiently wide to allow the passage of the largest sized cars. The reason for the change is not the impracticability of the original plan, but the greater strength to be found in the double tunnel, and a considerable saving of expense in the construction thereof. Another point in favor of the double system is the heavy wall between the two borings that will prove of great value in holding up the roof and superincumbent mass of water. A sheet iron casing, three-eighths of an inch in thickness, will be carried some fifteen or twenty feet in advance of the workmen, thus protecting them from any possible caving in of the roof or sides. All the brick work will be placed inside of the casing. With these changes in the plans the managers and engineers feel more confident than ever that complete success will attend their efforts to connect both sides of the Hudson by a subaqueous railway.

## Somnambulism and Absence of Mind.

It has been maintained that somnambulism is a condition closely allied to reverie or absence of mind. When we are strongly pre-occupied with any subject, the objects around us make no impression on our senses or on our mind. Archimedes, while meditating on a discovery, was an entire stranger to all that was going on around him. On one occasion while so engaged Syracuse was taken by the enemy, but he was not diverted from his thought either by the chant of victory of the conqueror, or by the cries and groans of the wounded and dying. A person intently engaged in reading will often answer questions without suffering his train of thought to be interrupted. When he has ceased his study, he is surprised when told that he has been conversing. When we are walking in the street and thinking of some engrossing circumstance, we turn the right corners and find ourselves where we intended to go without being able to recall any events connected with the act of getting there. During a state of reverie the mind pursues a train of reasoning often of the most fanciful character, but still so abstract and intense, that though actions may be performed by the body, they have no relation with the current of thought, but are essentially automatic. Thus a person in this condition will answer questions, obey commands involving a good deal of muscular exercise, and perform other complex actions without disturbing the connection of his ideas. When the state of mental pre-occupation has disappeared there may be no recollection of the acts that have been performed. In the case of a person playing the piano and at the same time carrying on a conversation we have a striking illustration of the simultaneous performance of a mental and an automatic act. The mind is engaged with ideas, and the spinal cord directs the manipulations necessary to the proper rendering of the musical composition. A person who is not proficient in the use of the instrument cannot at the same time play and converse with ease, because the spinal cord has not acquired a sufficient degree of automatism, and the mind cannot be divided in its action. Darwin has recorded a striking example of the independent action of the brain and the spinal cord. A young lady was playing on the piano a very difficult musical composition, which she performed with great skill and care, though she was observed to be agitated and pre-occupied. When she had finished it she burst into tears. She had been intently watching the death-struggles of a favorite bird. Though her brain was thus absorbed, the spinal cord had not been diverted from the office of carrying on the muscular and automatic actions required for her musical performance.—*Philadelphia Times*.

## The Arrapahoe Buffalo Hunt.

In approaching the buffalo range a dance ensues. The tribe assembles about an open space, in the middle of which are squatting many of the young men of the village, hideously painted and almost naked. A monotonous chant, accompanied by a regular beating upon "tom-toms," is begun. The shrill treble of the squaws mingles not discordantly with the guttural tones of the bucks; and to this wild refrain the central group begin a rude and savage dance, hopping upon one foot and then upon the other, and yelling horribly while the white. Those who join in this grotesque sport thus enroll themselves as a sort of "citizen soldiery," the chief purpose of which is the prevention of any interference with the buffaloes until, by a concerted action of the villagers a "big surround" and great slaughter can be effected.

A buffalo hunt by Indians has been often described. The buffaloes are generally approached from such direction that, in the chase that ensues, they will run toward camp, and by this means facilitate the transportation of their own flesh. Hundreds are killed, and the meat, cut into thin slices, is hung upon poles outside the lodge to dry in the sun. Cured by this process, it is said to be "jerked." Nothing pertaining to the animal is thrown away. The entrails, and especially the tripe, indifferently cleaned, are eaten raw, or thrown upon live coals, where they shrivel and broil into fragrant crispness. The skull is cracked, and the squaws insert their slender fingers into its crevices, and greedily devour the bloody and uncooked brains.

The days that succeed a successful hunt, after the hides are in process of tanning, are passed in general idleness. All hands have eaten their fill, and with an Indian a full stomach means a glad but slothful heart.—*Lieut. H. R. Lemay, U. S. A., in Harper*.

If your son has no brains don't send him to college. You cannot make a palace out of a shanty by putting a French roof on it.

## ITEMS OF GENERAL INTEREST.

There are 25,000 English women in India.

One Boston firm has cleared \$100,000 in leather since September.

A Baltimore couple have had nineteen children in eighteen years.

The game of cricket has been a diversion for more than 500 years.

In the north of England a habit of ether imbibing is said to prevail.

Of English farmers, 477 were bankrupt in 1877, 816 in '78 and 1,431 in '79.

There are, in round numbers, \$320,000,000 on deposit in the New York State savings banks.

France is strengthening her army. Five new generals of division have been appointed and eleven generals of brigade.

Chicago has 3,060 liquor saloons, at which \$11,000,000 is spent, and Illinois 16,584, the annual expenditure at which is \$52,000,000.

Cholera swept away over 100,000 Japanese last year, yet in 1875 the United States were horrified at a yellow fever mortality of only 14,000.

Trying to get a bashful young lady at a party to give you a son, is in one respect, a please-sing matter.—*Osawa Republican*.

The pen with which Governor Cornell, of New York, signed his first message was made from Egyptian coins 4,000 years old.

Ohioans achieve fame in various ways. It is the proud boast of one family of seven that they ate 1,165 pies in 1879 and survive.

Chicago has the largest grain elevators in the world, and twenty-one of them. The total capacity of these elevators is 17,000,000 bushels.

Not less than \$12,000,000 is spent every year to maintain the ministers. The saloons and their accessories require \$500,000,000 for their support.

Alex. H. Stephens' latest notion is a gold four-dollar piece, to be called "stella." Imagine a man saying "I'll bet you a stella."

Dr. Cartwright, in his report upon yellow fever in New Orleans, says: "Five thousand intemperate persons died before the epidemic touched a single sober man, so far as I can get at the facts."

A man got angry in a discussion at Cooperstown, Ill., and shot at his opponent, but missed him and killed a bystander. Taking more deliberate aim, he fired a second time, and another spectator fell dead.

Terrible distress and mortality prevail at Adrianople, especially among the refugees. Fifteen of these were found dead of hunger in one day. In the mouths of the corpses were pieces of wood, with which the unfortunate persons had endeavored to satisfy their hunger.

The Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church are all more than fifty years old. Bishop Scott is seventy-eight, Bishop Peck sixty-nine, Bishop Simpson sixty-nine, Bishop Bowman sixty-three, Bishop Harris sixty-three, Bishop Foster sixty, and Bishop Wiley, Bishop Merrill and Bishop Andrews each fifty-five years of age.

Students of national history will be interested in the information given a reporter the other night by a man named Wolf, keeper of the Absconm (N. J.) light. The keeper said: "I have actually caught 300 birds between the netting and windows of the light. Ducks, brant, geese and other smaller birds are often attracted by the light into my wife's kitchen. The pair of geese which you saw in my aviary I caught by the hind legs as they flew about the light one stormy night."

C. E. Blydenburgh, the phenomenal young marksman of the American rifle team that carried off the prize at Creedmoor, in the centennial match, met with an unpleasant adventure in Wyoming Territory one day recently. He started to ride from Rawlins mines to Cheyenne, when a snow storm swept over the plain and the thermometer fell to thirty-five degrees below zero. He was badly frost-bitten, but, after intense suffering, was fortunate enough to reach Laramie.

It was officially announced in Louisville, Ky., that a combination had been formed between the Louisville and Nashville and Georgia Central railroads, to last for five years, which gives the Louisville and Nashville Company the control of every port on the South Atlantic coast, except Brunswick, Ga. At Savannah the railroad will connect with large lines of steamers to New York and Liverpool, and it is their calculation to carry freight from St. Louis and the other Western cities to New York cheaper and as quickly as over the Northern trunk lines.

RUSSIAN NIHILISM.

The civilized world has lately stood aghast at the attempt to destroy the imperial family at Russia, by the blowing up with dynamite a portion of the royal palace. This attempt, in connexion with others which have signally failed, to assassinate the Czar, is everywhere by common consent attributed to the investigation of the revolutionary party of Russia, known as Nihilists, because "nothing as it exists at present finds favour in their eyes," and this is the reason they are thus named. To break up the present social order, to maintain the right of every person to do as he or she may please is the object and aim of the organization. They offer nothing as a substitute for present troubles, simply to do away with what now exists is their concern. What may follow hereafter, should their aims succeed, is for the determination of the "better and more enlightened generation" which may succeed the existing one. They look upon the communism of France and elsewhere; the radicalism and rationalism of other parties as being tame and tending to subvert their own grand and comprehensive schemes for universal anarchy.

Unbelief, originating as it does everywhere from the propagation of rationalistic and infidel doctrines, has varied forms of manifestation, corresponding to the position of the country in which it appears, in knowledge and civilization. Thus there will be found certain peculiarities pertaining to France, some modifications of these for Germany, and so on, whilst occasional sporadic outbursts here and there in our own land have appeared under forms exhibiting the influence of our institutions. But as for Nihilism, the peculiar institutions of Russia, with the general character of its inhabitants arising out of them, have made that country altogether well adapted for its wild and destructive power. Governed essentially by the will of its ruler, the Autocrat, there is of course no constitution to define the powers of the rulers and privileges, if they have any, of the ruled. Until within the last fifteen years such a thing as trial by Jury was never known among them, and even yet the system is in a very defective form. This with the liberation of the serfs about the same time, constitutes the sum of concession which in long ages has been made to popular rights. So then the constant repression of liberty, the restrictions upon the Press, the monopolies of the government, so destructive to all efforts of private enterprise, with the relentless espionage in every department of life, have resulted in latter years in bringing into action, on the part of the people, the principles and decrees of the revolutionists of whom we write. The expectation is, that by keeping up a constant state of alarm, their plans must at last succeed. It remains now to be seen whether the government will yet continue its efforts by vigorous repressive measures, to stamp out this evil, or whether there may not be made further concessions to popular liberty whereby the public attention may be directed into other channels.

Since writing the above the attempt to assassinate Gen. Melikoff, into whose hands had been committed the main governing power, shows that the power itself is the object of repugnance, and not the person wielding it. And since this last attempt the General's powers have been further extended. There is much room for reflection on this subject as well as comparison as to the relative conditions of the Russians and our own people. We have indeed reached the nihilist condition that every man may do as he pleases, but with the proviso that he obeys the laws. True liberty necessarily means submission to good laws. The strength of the law therefore lies in the will of the people. In Russia they have strength of government, with weakness and utter want of power amongst the people. With us the people rule through their chosen agents. The problem for the future is, will this form of power be permanent in its influence?

DEFECTIVE HEARING AND CHURCH GOING.

Every now and then we meet some expressions of opinion on the attendance at church, of persons who hear badly, and the reasons for and against such attendance are sometimes given in a manner that is very amusing. The question necessarily resolves itself into a very narrow compass.

The idea very commonly prevails that people go there to hear Mr. so and so preach, to hear the music, to see what is going on, and such like reasons they—"go to meeting."

Now all true Christian consciousness will revolt against any such sentiments and will at once say that the true object is, to worship God. This worship is made up of several manifestations—Prayer, singing, reading the scriptures, instruction (the sermon), alms giving and finally the Benediction, none of which can properly, supersede the other, the whole together constituting a regular service. The organ for the apprehension of Divine truth; is Faith, which itself is a supernatural gift, differing from all others faculties in that its office has to do primarily with verities beyond the reach of sense and reason.

Now there can be no ground for those who are afflicted in the manner we are contemplating, to suppose themselves exempt from the obligations of others, not so afflicted, to attend the service of the sanctuary, unless their ideas of the nature of the duties involved are founded upon misconceptions of the character of the services, unless they conceive that these can be rendered elsewhere, as well as in the places where it is divinely, set forth that God's presence shall be felt as nowhere else.

The aim and the purport of the attendance therefore being in this wise, the conclusion is inevitable, that every obligation in the premises, is binding upon them as upon others—to their believing apprehension the benefits will be appropriated.

We lately picked up a copy of that preeminent old journal, the National Intelligencer, of Nov. 1848, which contained the following extract from the third volume of Judge Story's commentaries on the constitution of the United States, and which the editor thought was a sketch unconditionally given of Zachary Taylor, just elected. If the ancient virtue of the Republic has not grown too dim, the true characteristics of the proper man to fill its first office may be seen at a glance in the sketch. The politicians should contemplate it well:

"Thus is closed the examination of the rights, powers, and duties of the Executive Department. Unless my judgment has been unduly biased, I think it will be impossible to withhold from this part of the constitution a tribute of profound respect, if not of the liveliest admiration. All that seems desirable, in order to gratify the hopes, secure the reverence, and sustain the dignity of the nation, is that it should always be occupied by a man of elevated talents, of ripe virtues, of incorruptible integrity, and of tried patriotism: one who shall forget his own interests, and remember that he represents not a party but the whole nation; one whose fame may be rested with posterity, not upon the false eulogies of favorites, but upon the solid merit of having preserved the glory and enhanced the prosperity of the country."

AN ATTEMPT TO ROB the Sub-Treasury at Philadelphia, though made nearly a year ago, has just been divulged by the officials, who mistakenly supposed that silence would lead to the detection of the thieves. A wall more than two feet thick was dug through, but the vault containing \$10,000,000 in gold resisted the attack, and the burglars secured only a few dollars' worth of pennies. Five watchmen in the building declared that they heard nothing.

W. L. FOX, an oil-producer of Foxburg, Pa., has a sleigh, which, although one hundred years old, he still uses whenever there is sleighing. It was built for Robert Morris during the early years of the Revolution. While it was his property, it was used by George Washington and his wife, Benedict Arnold, Gen. Lee, and many other distinguished people of that day, while guests of Mr. Morris.

BILLS have been presented in Congress reducing the tariff on cotton, hemp, metal, wool, wood and leather 50 per cent., putting type, blank paper and articles entering into their composition, also agricultural machinery and implements, on the free list.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A fanatical Russian officer in Roumelia has burned four Mussulman villages.

TWENTY-FIVE hundred houses were recently destroyed by fire in the Japanese capital.

WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT now owns \$31,500,000 in registered Government bonds.

THE Rev. Dr. J. W. Nevin of Lancaster Pa., celebrated his 77th birth day on the 20th ult.

QUITE a number of new oil wells have been discovered in the vicinity of Parkersburg, West Virginia.

THE Prince Imperial of Austria has been affianced to the Princess Stephanie Clothilde of Belgium.

NEWARK, N. J., MARCH 9.—Rev. R. L. Dashiell, the Methodist Episcopal missionary, died last night.

VIADETSKEY, the Nihilist who attempted to shoot Gen. Melikoff on last Wednesday a week, was tried the next day, and hung the day following.

THE Catholic Church has in this country no less than 687 seminaries, colleges and academies, besides 2,246 parochial schools. Its charitable institutions number 373.

PRESIDENT HAYES has accepted an invitation to be present at the opening of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, in Central Park, New York, on the 30th instant.

THE Mount St., Gothard Tunnel which unites Germany through Switzerland with Italy, had its ends brought into connexion on the 29th ult. It is the longest tunnel in the world, being 9 1/4 miles long.

THE body of Dr. Hahn, of New York, was cremated at Washington, Pa., Tuesday, the work being accomplished within an hour. There were no religious services. The ashes will be sent to friends in New York.

THE ICE PROSPECT.—A Maine paper says that 819,000 tons of ice have been stored the present winter from the Kennebec river, between Hallowell and Merrymeeting bay, and below the bay about 200,000 tons more. At the mouth of the river ice is being taken from the water and shipped direct to Southern port.

THE ninety-sixth annual session of the Baltimore M. E. Conference began the 3d inst., one hundred and thirty-four members being present and Bishop Andrews presiding, and the same day at the commencement of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, diplomas were conferred upon one hundred and ten graduates in medicine.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MARCH 6.—Heartrending accounts have been received from Armenia. Fifty two thousand persons have already died from starvation in Ban alone. Thousands are endeavoring to emigrate to the neighboring Persian provinces, but the roads are covered deep with snow, and many have perished in the journey.

THE grain elevator of Munger, Markell & Co., at Duluth, Minn., was burned Saturday. It cost \$50,000 in 1872 and was insured for \$20,000. It contained about 170,000 bushels of grain. The insurance on grain is about \$86,000, of which \$53,000 is on grain owned by David Dows and \$33,000 on grain owned by Barles & Finney.

COUNTERFEIT one hundred bills are in existence on the following banks: National Revere Bank, of Boston; Pittsfield National Bank; of Pittsfield; Merchants' National Bank, of New Bedford, Mass.; Second National Bank of Wilkesbarre, Pa.; National Bank of Commerce, of Pittsburg, Pa. The counterfeiters are so admirably executed that they are liable to deceive even experts.

THE report of the Pennsylvania Rail Road shows that the total traffic for the year aggregated 45,137,006 tons of freight against 35,994,814 tons in 1878 and 21,863,966 passengers against 20,883,979 for the year before. The total receipts amounted to \$60,362,575.65 and the total expenses to \$35,639,794.99 leaving a net balance of \$24,722,780.68. The increase in gross earnings over 1878 was \$4,955,612.74.

BUILDING BY THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.—Three years ago there were three hands in this country for every job of work almost that offered, particularly if it was a building job. Now the day does not give the eager contractors and busy workmen all the time they need, and in New York city they have begun to work by night also, bricklayers, hod carriers, mortar mixers and carpenters working all night long in the full glare of electric lights. In this way an active and energetic Eighth avenue firm in that city have undertaken and expect to make an addition to their building fifty feet wide, sixty-five feet deep and six or seven stories high, so as to have it stored with goods and open to their customers by April 1, the whole work to be done in a month and four days.—Sun.

THE New York Herald's Irish relief fund on Tuesday evening, aggregated \$283,682.

CARDINAL McCLOSKEY, celebrated the 36th anniversary of his elevation to the Episcopacy, on Wednesday.

A GREAT fire occurred on Monday at the weaving works in Moscow, Russia. The entire building was destroyed. Twenty-four persons were burned to death and 29 injured.

BROOKLYN, MARCH 6.—It is rumored that Theodore Tilton and wife have become reconciled, and are to live together again at the Livingston street house here. Tilton's residence has been leased until recently as a boarding house. Painters and upholsterers have been at work in the house, and this fact gives rise to the rumor that the Tiltons are again to live beneath the same roof.

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. feb7-6m

J. & C. F. ROWE Clothing, HATS, & C.

Stylish goods, Good fits, and moderate prices. Under Photograph gallery. Pictures, Frames, &c., in variety. W. Main St., Emmitsburg, Md. July 4

S. N. McNAIR, DEALER IN

Blank Books, Stationary AND BRITISH AND AMERICAN INKS, Revolvers, Razors, and Knives. Also, a large line of CIGARS & TOBACCO AT THE POST OFFICE.

Emmitsburg, Md. July 4-ly

Dentistry! Dr. Geo. S. Fouke, Dentist, Westminister, 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. aug 15-ly

W. G. HORNER, 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, buggies, phaetons, &c. Persons coming to Emmitsburg, and wishing to visit St. Joseph's Academy or Mt. St. Mary's College, or any part of town or country, will always find our carriages at the depot on the arrival of all trains, to convey them to either place. We have also added to our stock a fine BAND WAGON

and omnibus. Teams of all kinds always in readiness, and on the most reasonable terms. All orders either by DAY OR NIGHT will receive prompt attention. July 4-ly HORNER & SMITH. SPECIAL TERMS TO TRAVELING SALESMEN

KNABE Grand, Square and Upright PIANO FORTES.

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

Every Piano Fully Warranted for 5 Years. SECOND HAND PIANOS. A large stock at all prices, constantly on hand, comprising some of our own make, but slightly used. Sole agents for the celebrated SMITH AMERICAN ORGANS AND OTHER LEADING MAKES. Prices and terms to suit all purchasers.

W. M. KNABE & CO., 204 & 206 W. Baltimore St., Baltimore. July 5-ly

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

FAMILY groceries and housekeeping goods, fine teas, pure spices, Wines, brandies and whiskies, & generally, My Motto—"The best goods at the lowest possible prices."

I. S. ANNAN & BRO. DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, Fresh Groceries Queens, Woodens, 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. July 14-ly

G. T. EYSTER H. W. EYSTER

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

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

All repairing warranted. G. T. Eyster & Bro. July 4-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. July 4-ly

NEW JEWELRY STORE! MYERS & RAMBER, Respectfully inform the citizens of Emmitsburg and vicinity, that they have opened a fine assortment of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Spectacles, &c. Also the celebrated ROOKFORD WATCH in the room, on the N. E. corner of the square lately used for the postoffice. Repairing of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., a specialty. July 4-ly

CITY HOTEL! Private Parlor, Reading Rooms, Billiard Rooms, shaving Parlors, etc., etc. All the Modern Conveniences of the Day. Terms Moderate. Purses to and from all Trains. F. B. Carlin, Prop'r FREDERICK, MD. July 4-ly

Western Maryland Railroad

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

Table with columns: STATIONS, Mail, Acc. Exp., P.M., A.M. Lists stations from Hillen Station to Williamsport.

PASSENGER TRAINS RUNNING EAST. Daily except Sundays.

Table with columns: STATIONS, Acc. Exp., P.M., A.M. Lists stations from Williamsport to Hillen Sta.

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

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

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

Referring to the above card, I respectfully announce to my friends and the 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 Hill House, which I also purpose conducting in the best manner, assuring the friends of the Hill 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. July 12-ly FRANK B. CARLIN.

T. Fraley & Sons, FOUNDERS & MACHINISTS.

AND repairs of all kinds. Manufacturers of the Rees and other plows and threshing machines. Iron railing of all kinds at the lowest price. Emmitsburg, Md. July 4-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. July 4-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. July 4-ly

Notice! Flouring Mill.

ALL ORDERS FOR FLOUR AND FEED, when left with either Messrs. Geo. W. Rowe or D. Lawrence, will receive PROMPT ATTENTION. SATISFACTION Guaranteed.

And prices to the suit the economical demands of the TIMES! GEO. GINGELL, At Motter's Mill, (Locust Grove.) July 21-6m

D. ZECK, DEALER IN Fine Groceries, Notions, hardware and general merchandise, best brands of Isabella flour, feed of all kinds, ash, potatoes, coal oil stores, axes, 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 moroccos, linings, french calf skins, &c Emmitsburg, Md. July 4-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, on learn prices, before purchasing elsewhere. ROBERT H. GELWICKS, Emmitsburg Md. July 4-ly

EMMITSBURG RAILROAD.



WINTER SCHEDULE.

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

What Happens About Us.

GARDEN making will soon be in order. New rails are being laid on the Gettysburg railroad.

MAGISTRATE'S blanks for sale at this office.

The new and elegant hotel, the Windsor, at Hagerstown, is nearly completed.

The trailing Arbutus is in bloom in the mountains. Who will bring us some clusters?

ROLLING in wealth—the porters who handle the keys of silver in the Treasury department.

THE gabble of the wild geese is heard all over the country, but we have not heard of any chase.

MESSRS. G. T. EYSTER & BRO., have greatly improved their show-window with new large panes of glass.

REV. MR. McMEEM, of New Windsor College, has declined the call of the Presbyterian Church of Frederick.

THE President has nominated Edward A. Gittinger to be supervisor census for the Third district of Maryland.

THE sun rises 6:10 o'clock. New moon occurred on last Wednesday. Day's length 11 hours and 44 minutes.

Mrs. BELVA A. LOCKWOOD was admitted to practice in the Circuit Court for Frederick county on Monday.

THE Franklin County, Pa., Commissioners made a recent visit to Frederick city, for information regarding jails.

PENMAR has already had a number of visitors. It is said the view is finer just now than any time during the year.

THE exciting fifteen puzzle is fully domiciled in Emmitsburg, when you can't find the person you want, he is there.

A MARRIAGE in six words is chronicled in the backwoods: "Have him?" "Yes." "Have her?" "Yes." "Married; dollar."

DANIEL HOGCK purchased of Mr. Beard his farm, situated near Woodsboro, Frederick county, 119 acres, for \$2,300.

A DRAF note in Hartford, Conn. involved the notorious game of fifteen, and is making a fortune from the sale of it.

MR. B. KEILMOLTZ's extensive sale of farming stock, will take place next Wednesday, the 17th inst.

Nicholas Sebold on Thursday the 18th.

H. H. KEEDY of Hagerstown has been appointed by Governor Hamilton, as one of the Managers of the House of Correction.

AN occasional boiling of a whet stone in water, will improve it. The little particles of flint (silica), which constitute its sharpening properties, are expanded by the heat.

THE M. E. Conference, adjourned, Wednesday night, among the recent appointments we notice, Rev. E. O. ELD, ridge has been assigned to Mechanics town.

MR. D. D. FAHNEY of Mt. Hope, Franklin Co., Pa., has been deeply afflicted, his wife and five children, being the entire family, having died within a short time of one another.

THE worst "beat" in the world is the man who borrows your local newspaper, every week, before you have read it, and then forgets to return it. This is especially aggravating when you know he can well afford to take it himself.

CREAGERSTOWN FAIR.—The Creagerstown Fair, for the benefit of the Lutheran and Reformed Sunday School, which commenced on the 23d of January last and closed on the 7th instant, realized the sung net sum of about \$325.—Banner.

WHILST some of our exchanges, are congratulating their readers on the prospective realization of measures for the public good, which they have advocated, with unfeigned regret, we say, that the prospect is still gloomy for our street crossings, and yet we are hopeful.

A FACT.—To quit advertising in dull times is like pulling down the dam when the water is low. When trade revives it will rush by him who does not stay it with ready customers. The way to have these ready customers on hand is to keep advertising and not to stop because times get a little dull.

THE smoke house of Mr. C. W. Humphreys, near town was entered on Monday night last and robbed it of 9 hams, 2 sh. hinders and a lot of sausage. One of our colored folks upon learning of the robbery, remarked, "that the party who stole the meat misinterpreted the result of Monday's election. That 'hog out,' didn't mean that one should go in to his neighbors smoke-house and take the 'Hog Out', slaughtered.—Pilot.

THEY had an exciting town election in Williamsport, Md., the other week; the question being whether or not swine should run at large, the tickets were prepared to indicate the voters wishes—respectively—"hog out" and "hog in," and the former carried the day. We always knew Williamsport to be an enterprising place, but were unprepared for the "new departure" which allows the hogs, a right to the elective franchise, and leaves the balance of power in their hands, we almost said, but the proper word is, snouts—the root of the whole animal.

COMING TO EMMITSBURG.—Lute W. Minnigh of Gettysburg, for years engaged in the manufacturing of Confectionery and Ice Cream, has leased of Samuel J. Seabrook, the property on Baltimore Street, where he will open to the public April 10th, a first class confectionery, delicious ice cream, plain and fancy cakes, candies, taffies, caramels, &c., all of his own make. Ladies' and Gentlemen's ice cream and oyster parlors, will be open to the public, day and evening. By strict and prompt attention to business, he hopes to secure at least a portion of the patronage of the public. Give him a call. feb28-3t.

[COMMUNICATED.] EMMITSBURG, Mar. 1880.

MR. EDITOR:—There is much talk about town, as well as in the CHRONICLE, about crossings, &c., on the streets. I am glad to see the question agitated and hope it may continue to be agitated until the popular will of the citizens demands that the work shall be done. But before the people insist upon such improvement, would it not look better on their part to set the example, by improving their own premises?

If the people would go to work to grade and pave the gutters in front of their houses, it would look as if there was a spirit of enterprise among them, and this would stimulate the commissioners to action, and while the gutters were being made, the commissioners would be making the crossings, from one end of the town to the other. Let it be done. W.

We most cheerfully give place to the above letter, and admire its manner and spirit, but we cannot comprehend that the Commissioners, with a plain duty before them, need examples to stimulate them to duty. They are the persons to lead off.

THE Frederick Times of last week comments editorially in about a column on "the school appropriation question," in which, after a sort of Tullyrand fashion, care is taken to give no positive opinion, among other things, there occurs the expression, "calm thought, which travels about the world under the synonymous cloak of 'horse sense.'" We have been troubled over that cloak, what may be its composition elements, according to what style it was cut, whether the market is well supplied, where they may be obtained? and here we still stand, in the dark. Neither Crabbe, Sears, nor any rhetorical authority, throwing the first glimmer of light upon the point. A synonymous cloak! all we can determine is, that it is somehow connected with the horse, and may be suggestive of the fact that that noble quadruped, at this season casts off his winter coat, but does the synonymy lie in the curvy-comb, or where is its seat? Cloaks have latterly been at a discount in the market, the introduction of this new article, may be reviving to trade.

We do not hesitate to pronounce last Sunday the most disagreeable day, as regards the weather, of the entire unnatural season, so far as we have had. After the delightful summer temperature of the week before, it commenced snowing early in the morning and did not cease until about 4 o'clock, p. m., about five inches of snow must have fallen. To stand by one's window in a comfortable room, and behold the working of the raging elements was amusing indeed. Hither, thither, up and down, seemed to pass the shuttle of the weaver, weaving the pure and radiant carpet of the spotless snow, working up the elements of nature, carrying forward the processes of the beneficent designs of Providence. The snubbery bowed low beneath its superincumbent weight of snow, the jonquils, the crocuses, the expanding leaflets of lilacs and roses, the feathery products of the maples and other advancing vegetation, seemed to shrink from the chilling contact. The air was disagreeable in the extreme, by reason of the excessive dampness; altogether the day was one for home seclusion and home rest, which seemed to be improved accordingly. In ordinary seasons such a day, at this time of the year is generally followed by cold wind, but true to the precedents lately established, Monday came in bright and clear, the warm sunshine soon getting the upper hand of the storm's work and reducing out door life to a common condition of slush. In the night, however there was a solid freezing up. Tuesday the storm resumed its work, not in the lively, helter skelter way, however, that makes it interesting, but in that calm, cool fashion of persistent slowness, which indicates rawness of the air, for to produce that superfine quality of snow, the mills on high, must run at a low temperature, and one recoils from encountering the outer air. Wednesday morning presented the aspect of icicles, pendants from the eaves of the roofs, and the day cloudy and disagreeable throughout. Thursday started with more snowing, which promises to go on, as we also must, to make up our forms.

REV. CURISTAN STARZMAN, DEAD.—This estimable christian gentleman died at the residence of Mrs. Ella Feldt, near Clearspring, on Tuesday. The deceased had been sick but two or three days, Mr. Starzman was the pastor of the Lutheran congregation at this place a number of years ago. His remains will be buried to-day at St. Paul's burying-ground. He was aged about 67 years.—Pilot.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday, 2d inst., Geo. R. Ovelman, while hauling a load of posts down the mountain meadow with an accident that nearly cost him his life. His horses could not hold the wagon and starting to run upset the wagon on which he was riding, broke off the tongue and ran for about a mile fast to the tongue and together and finally becoming entangled in the underbrush were stopped. Mr. Ovelman was very much bruised by the fall. He was stunned by the fall and on recovering consciousness found his horses gone. He was taken home by some one living near the scene of the accident. The run off occurred about 3 o'clock and the horses were found about 9 o'clock, p. m.—Clarion.

The above accident occurred in the neighborhood of the trestle-work, on the W. M. R. R., west of Mechanicstown. We are happy to learn that Mr. Ovelman, though much scratched and bruised is doing well, having escaped serious injury as if miraculously.

THE Maryland Union very appropriately comments upon the commitment to the county jail, of John Constant, (coloured), of which we gave account two weeks ago. It says in effect, that in as much as the Grand Jury had adjourned, the prisoner may have to lie in jail, until next October, at an expense to the county, of about two hundred dollars, whilst the value of the stolen goods, may not exceed a couple of dollars. The inference is then drawn, that there should be some other mode of disposing of such cases. Since then John has returned home, it is hoped he may have learned something for his future good. The general sentiment of this community has not been favorable to him, but he has eluded the suspicions which surrounded him, perhaps investigation might prove a weakness of mind in his case, should the case result in aiding to correct existing defects of the law, it may have a good effect in the end, all around. They had a case in Hagerstown lately, where one coloured girl was charged with stealing a garment from another, which resulted in acquittal, but with a cost to the county, of four hundred dollars.

[COMMUNICATED.]

LITTLESTOWN, Pa., Mar. 5th, 1880. MR. EDITOR.—To day the mournful bell was heard tolling out the sad news of the death of an old townsman, Mr. Samuel Shorb. He was born in Union Township, Pa., at the well known place of Squire Shorb, which was the old homestead, where he was born and raised, and remained with his father, till about the 28th year of his age, he then purchased a tract of land for himself, on which he erected buildings, and farmed till about 12 years ago, then moved to Bonnevillie, where he entered into the Mercantile Business, from there he moved to Littlestown, and became the head of the Firm, known as Shorb, Fink and Co., Produce Merchants, in which he spent the last 6 years of his life. He had been afflicted for the last two years, with that terrible disease, cancer, last fall one year, he had the first surgical operation performed on his lower lip, which lead from bad to worse, until about 3 o'clock this morning, when he departed this life, in his 60th year. We are glad to hear that Franklin Seiss, son of Dr. R. S. Seiss, after several years of hard study, has received one of the first class diplomas, at the Medical College of Baltimore, on the 3d inst., may brightness always remain before you Doctor. PERDU.

NO ICE!—To Fathers, Mothers, Brothers, Sisters, Uncles, Aunts, And all Relatives.—Secure Certificates on your lives in the Southern Pennsylvania Mutual Relief Association, of Hanover, York Co., Pa.—the cheapest Relief offered by any association in the United States. Certificates given on all males and females, that are of sane mind and good health, from 20 to 85 years of age, at the following low rates: \$5 for a \$1000 Certificate; \$10 for \$2,000; \$15 for \$3,000; \$20 for 4,000; \$25 for \$5,000; or a total of only \$75 to get five Certificates, in any class or division, to the amount of \$15,000. Yearly thereafter only \$1 on each one thousand during life, with the following assessments in each class and division: At the death of a member, \$1.25 on 1,000; \$2.25 on 2,000; \$3.30 on 3,000; \$4.40 on 4,000; and \$5.50 on \$5,000.

All Males or Females from 20 to 85 years of age, are respectfully requested to secure Certificates. Regular stock Insurance Companies do not insure over 65 years. Therefore, as this is your only chance for Relief, we advise all to accept this great offer at once, as it is dangerous to delay. Remember, you have no risk to become a member of this Association, as its officers have each given bonds to the amount of \$10,000 for the faithful performance of their duties. Send for circulars which give full information. W. G. HORNER, Emmitsburg, Md. Agent.

RADISHES, fresh onions, brussels sprouts, and all the delicacies of the season are obtainable in town now.

NOTICE.—The members of the Junior Building Association of Emmitsburg are hereby notified, that there is money in the Treasury subject to loan to the members in sums of \$100 to \$1000. By order of J. T. Hays Pres., J. Thos. Bussey Sec.

MR. H. I. SMITH, has purchased the interest of his partner, Mr. H. J. Miller of the New Oxford Item, and will hereafter conduct the same himself, he promises the addition of four more columns, to the paper. The retiring editor gave his valedictory and the new proprietor, his introductory, in the last issue. The paper cannot fail to be a valuable assistant in up-building the community, which it so efficiently represents.

THE NEW INTERNATIONAL POSTAL CARD.—The new two-cent postal card adopted for this country by the Universal Postal Union has been issued by the Post-office Department and is very handsome in design and finish. The card is included in blue filigree work and in the same color at the top, centre and left are the words "Universal Postal Union." In the right hand corner is a liberty head in blue in an oblong frame work with the figure "2" at each side and the monogram "U. S." at the top. This card is intended solely for foreign correspondence and should not be confused with the new one-cent card soon to be issued by the department.

THE Sunday News, published in Baltimore, and one of whose editors is a native of Emmitsburg, in its last issue, makes "a suggestion," which it neatly carries out in the effort to show "that some limit ought to be placed to the acquisition of wealth in this country," and concludes finally, that \$50,000,000 would be a liberal limit. In these days of brazen effrontery, it is truly refreshing to meet such an exhibition of modesty in aim. We have a general idea, that a man might live comfortably on that sum in such a place, with its beautiful surroundings as is Emmitsburg, and at the same time excite the interest of those nearly allied to him, as well as the sympathies of his more distant poor relations.

PERSONALS.—We had a pleasant call on Monday from our old time friend, Mr. Geo. L. Smith of Westminster, who with Misses Moritz and Bankhart of the same place visited Mr. McNair. Mr. Smith retains his usual vivacity of manner. He reports the lead mining at Westminster as promising good results. Mr. Will Hammond of Hagerstown has been visiting friends. Mr. A. Landwehr of Frederick, made a business call a round.

MARRIED.

DAVIDSON-HOOVER.—On the 9th inst., by Rev. E. S. Johnston, Mr. Daniel Joshua Davidson of Graefham, to Miss Ann Francis Hoover of Liberty Township, Adams county, Pa.

MARPIN-OHLER.—On the 24th ult., at the United Brethren Parsonage, in Littlestown, Pa., by Rev. J. R. Hutchison, Tobias Martin, of Carroll county, to Miss Ida Oehler, of this county.

ANGELL-BIRELY.—On the 19th ult., at the Parsonage in Taneytown, by Rev. P. A. Long, John H. Angell, to Miss Mary E. Birely, all of Keaysville.

STEELE-ORNDORFF.—On the 20th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, near Westminster, by Rev. John G. Noss, Wesley A. Steele, to Miss Lizzie O. Orndoff, both of Westminster.

DIED.

SHORB.—On the 5th inst., in Littlestown, Pa., Samuel Shorb, in the 60th year of his age.

MARKETS.

EMMITSBURG MARKETS. CORRECTED EVERY THURSDAY, BY D. ZECK. BACON—Hams—Shoulders—Sides—Lard—Butter—Eggs—Potatoes—Peaches—Apples—Cherries—Blackberries—Raspberries—Country soap—Beans—Peas—Milk—Skim-milk—Rice—Riceon—Ossum—Muskat—Horse cat.—Rabbit.—Fox—Wood fox.

EMMITSBURG GRAIN MARKETS. Corrected every Thursday by Motter, Mazell & Co. Flour—super—Wheat—Rye—Corn—Oats—Clover seed—Timothy—Mixed.

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.

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

BUSINESS LOCALS

NEW STORE.—The attention of the public in general, is called to my stock of Groceries, Notions, &c., which I am selling at very low figures. Call and examine. F. H. KERRIGAN, E. Main St. 17-41

Have your Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired by Geo. T. Eyster & Bro., who warrant the same, and have always on hand a large stock of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and silverware. feb7-1t

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 feb7-4t

For Cigars by the hundred or thousand, go to C. J. Rowe. He will also get you anything you may need for Sewing Machines at the very lowest prices. feb7-4t

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. feb7-4t

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 feb7-4t.

For first class wagon work, or fine turning, call on W. H. Honck, at Motter, Maxell & Co., Foundry building. feb7-4t

Don't forget it, if you want any magazine, paper, book, or anything published at publishers prices, apply to Bussey. feb7-4t

Selected Cream cheese at Bussey's. feb7-4t

Fresh lot of very fine sweet Portorico Oranges, at Bussey's. feb7-4t

Extra Soda, Water and Oyster Crackers, at Bussey's. feb7-4t

\$5 reward will be paid for the arrest and conviction of the party or parties, who amuse themselves breaking my fences and breaking the glass in my chicken houses, or \$2 reward for information leading to their arrest and conviction. J. T. Bussey.

FARM FOR SALE.—Between 36 & 40 acres, all cleared, except about 5 acres of chestnut timber, which is worth about \$100 per acre; improved with a Stone house, (rough cast), barn, &c., never failing well, large variety of fruit trees (choice, young) now bearing—apples, pears, plums, peaches, cherries, &c. The whole can be bought for \$1400 cash. Call on or address, A. E. Keopert, Jeweler, Littlestown, Pa. feb28-4t

I invite attention to my furniture sales, being determined to dispose of the entire stock, I am selling the same regardless of cost. Now is the time to secure bargains. Call early. J. T. Gelwick's feb28-4t

PUBLIC NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE County Commissioners FOR FREDERICK COUNTY. March 9th, 1880.

The County Commissioners for Frederick County will hold their first session, "April Term," at their Office, in the Court House, commencing

On Monday Morning, April 5, 1880, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

The following schedule for business has been adopted:

FIRST WEEK. Making transfers and hearing appeals as follows: Tuesday, April 6, Buckeystown District; Wednesday, " 7, Frederick " Thursday, " 8, Middletown " Friday, " 9, Creagerstown " Saturday, " 10, Emmitsburg "

SECOND WEEK. Monday, April 12, Catoctin District; Tuesday, " 13, Urtama " Wednesday, " 14, Liberty " Thursday, " 15, N. Market " Friday, " 16, Hanvers " Saturday, " 17, Woodsboro "

THIRD WEEK. Monday, April 19, Petersville District; Tuesday, " 20, Mt. Pleasant " Wednesday, " 21, Jefferson " Thursday, " 22, Mechanicstown " Friday, " 23, Jackson " Saturday, " 24, Johnsville "

FOURTH WEEK. Monday, April 26th, Woodville District. Tuesday, April 27th, Linganore District. Wednesday, April 28, Lewistown District.

The residue of the session will be devoted to general business, passing accounts, appropriations to roads and bridges, outdoor pensioners, and trial of road cases.—During this session the Board will appoint Collector of State and County Taxes for 1880, Physician to the Jail, Standard Keeper and Inspector of Weights and Measures and Judges of Election. If any change is desired in the Judges of Election in any district, notice must be presented to the Clerk of the Board on or before Monday, April 26th, 1880. Persons appealing from the assessment as now standing will be required to furnish satisfactory evidence that the same should be changed.

The particular attention of the public is called to this notice, as an abatement will be made, nor will any credit be allowed on any assessment after the 30th day of April, 1880, until the Levy for 1880 is completed. By order of the Board, passed February 20th, 1880. H. F. STINER, Clerk.

Dry Goods! MY stock comprises all kinds of Dry Goods, cloths, CASSIMERES, cottons, great variety of Ladies dress goods, notions, HATS AND CAPS, boots and shoes, queensware, groceries, of all kinds, HARDWARE, etc., all of which will be sold at the lowest prices. Purchasers will do well to call before purchasing elsewhere. GEO. W. ROWE, Emmitsburg, Md.

CENTRAL HOTEL!

West Patrick Street, corner of 2nd Street, Md. City.

HENRY BLAYS, PROPRIETOR.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS—FREE BUS TO HOTEL. July 14-1y

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. July 14-1y

EMMITSBURG STOVE HOUSE.

ALL kinds of heating and cooking stoves, ranges, furnaces of the most improved patterns. Repairs for all kinds of stoves at the lowest prices; iron and tinware of all kinds; copper, brass and preserving kettles, wash kettles, farm bells, pumps for all the jobs of wells. Boring and putting and every kind of work pertaining to the tin and stove trade, at bottom prices. Call and see before purchasing. I sell five different kinds of cook stoves. JAMES T. HAYS, Emmitsburg, Md. July 14-1y

S. A. PARKER, FASHIONABLE BARBER, HAIR DRESSER.

Also shampooing and dying done in fine style. Shop in Annan's building, 3 doors west of the square, where he can at all times be found ready for all business in his line. Give him a call. July 14-1y

SPECIAL NOTICE.

I HAVE just received by steamer from England the following goods: 100 TEASETS, 46 pieces each, at from \$3.00 to \$4.50; 100 dinner sets, from 54 to 175 pieces, at from \$4.00 to \$15.00; 250 chamber sets 11 pieces each, at from \$2.50 to \$3.00. These goods are all of the latest patterns, warranted not to craze, and are of the very best English.

WHITE GRANITE WARES, imported directly by myself, and will be sold at the rates given above. Housekeepers will find it to their advantage to call and see for themselves, as my assortment is the best, not only in this city, but in

Western Maryland, and prices uncharged. All goods packed free of charge, and safe delivery guaranteed. Respectfully, JOHN EISENHAUER, Near corner Church & Market Sts., ju 14-1y Frederick, Md.

Marble Works! U A Lough, Proprietor. ALWAYS on hand, and made to order, MONUMENTS, TOMB AND HEAD STONES, AT VERY LOW PRICES. ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. ALL WORK DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE. July 14-1y

REMOVAL!

I would most respectfully call your attention to the fact, that I have removed my Shoe & Hat Establishment at

NO. 16 N. MARKET STREET, 4 doors above my former stand, to the room formerly occupied by John D. Zieler & Son as a Merchant Tailoring establishment. My old friends and customers are earnestly requested to favor me with their patronage. With increased facilities and renewed efforts I shall do my best to please every one. I shall continue to manufacture all kinds of

Boots & Shoes, and by using the best materials and paying strict attention to the latest styles, can safely guarantee satisfaction. My stock of ready-made

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Trunks & Umbrellas will be the largest in the city. By paying Cash for my goods, I shall be able to sell at the lowest possible prices. Thankful to all for their kind, needs to me for the last twenty-eight years, and promising to do my best to please every one, would most earnestly request you to call on me at my new stand.

No. 16 N. Market St., Frederick City, Md. Yours Respectfully, Mar. 1, 1880 Geo. A. Gilbert.

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 1891, and incorporated by the Legislature of Maryland in 1816. The buildings are convenient and spacious.

TERMS: The Academic Year is divided into two sessions of five months each. Board and Tuition per Academic Year, including Bed and Bedding, Washing, Mending and Doctor's Fee, \$200 e. for each Session, payable in advance. 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. July 14-1y

M. G. Urner, E. S. Eichelberger, Urner & Eichelberger ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY. Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care. OFFICE—Record St., adjoining offices of Wm. J. & C. W. Ross, Esqs., Frederick city, Md. July 14-1y

Don't fail to examine the great bargains in Winter Boots & Shoes. at I. Hyder & Son

### The Engine.

Into the gloom of the dark night,  
With panting breath and a startled scream;  
Swift as a bird in sudden flight,  
Darts this creature of steel and steam.

Awful dangers are lurking nigh,  
Rocks and chasms are near the track,  
But straight by the light of its great white eye,  
It speeds thro' the shadows, dense and black.

Terrific thoughts and fierce desires  
Trouble its mad heart many an hour,  
Where burn and smoulder the hidden fires,  
Coupled ever with might and power.

It hates, as the wild horse hates the rein,  
The narrow track by vale and hill;  
And shrieks with a cry of startled pain,  
And longs to follow its own wild will.

Oh, what an I but an engine shed  
With muscle and flesh by the hand of God,  
Speeding on thro' the dense, dark night,  
Guided alone by the soul's white light?

Often and often my mad heart tries,  
And hates its way with a bitter hate,  
And longs to follow its own desires,  
And leave the end in the hands of fate.

O, ponderous engine of steel and steam;  
O, human engine of flesh and bone—  
Follow the white light's certain beam—  
There lies safety, and there alone.

The narrow track of fearless truth,  
Lit by the soul's great eye of light,  
O, passionate heart of restless youth,  
Alone will carry you thro' the night.

### FOR THE FARMER'S HOUSEHOLD.

#### Household Hints.

**BEEF AND POTATO PIE**—Take a deep dish, butter it and put in it a layer of mashed potatoes, season with butter, salt and minced onions. Take slices of beef, season them with pepper and salt, and lay them with pieces of salt pork over the potatoes, then fill the dish with alternate layers of potatoes and meat, having the upper ones potatoes. Bake about an hour and fifteen minutes.

**TABLE SALT IN MILK FOR CHILDREN**—Dr. Q. O. Smith, in the *Pacific Medical Journal*, gives the following useful hint, which, by the way, is confirmed by other excellent authority: "When cow's milk is found to disagree with hand fed babies or small children, it may in many cases be rendered entirely wholesome to them, by adding to it a small portion of table salt, just enough to be perceptible to the taste. I have for years directed the practice of this expedient among our people, and know it to be of real value."

**PRESERVING CABBAGE**—Our mode in saving cabbage during the winter is to stand them in rows upright, as they grew, buried up to the lower leaves.—After an oblong bed of them is prepared, cover with leaves or straw, and place over it an improvised roof formed of bean-poles laid across a rough frame, covered with cornstalks, and to lean enough to carry off the water. We have often kept our cabbage to the first of May in this way. Some people put the heads down and bury up to the stalk; but we don't think they keep as well, and it entails more labor.—*German-town Telegraph.*

**PUMPKIN PIE**—The less water you use to boil your pumpkin in the better.—Slice the pumpkin, and don't scrape it too much inside—the inside is the best, stew with water, in which you put a pinch of salt, until the meat is tender; mash it and pass it through a fine sieve while it is hot; after straining, add an eighth of a pound of butter, if you have about two quarts of stewed pumpkin; now, to every quart add a quart of milk and three eggs, beating up your whites and yolks separately; use white sugar, and sweeten to taste, with cinnamon and nutmeg; I don't use any ginger; when you bake your pies you want a hot oven; pour it on thick; a thin pumpkin pie is not right.—*Old Housekeeper.*

**Willows and Osters.**  
Many suppose that *Oster* is the general term for all basket willows. This is a mistake, and one which has probably given the impression that willows could not be grown in this country.—The *Oster* (*Salix viminalis*) is the very poorest of the basket willows, fitted only for the coarsest work. Hence it is necessary for those who would grow willows to look into the matter of quality, and plant the better kinds. It is a common notion that willows grow best on wet land. It may be that the plants will grow faster, but the best basket willows are grown on any good grain land, and are injured by undue moisture in the soil.

**Farm Hints.**  
A correspondent of the *Connecticut Farmer* thus describes a home-made churn with which he is much pleased:  
"An oblong box suited to the size of dairy, made of white wood, a hole 8x10 inches cut in the top, and fitted with a tight cover, and a hole to draw off buttermilk in the bottom. Suspend from the ceiling by two iron rods, fastened on the churn at either end with a link, and to the ceiling by rings. The rod should be long enough to give a good swing, as that is the motion used to separate the butter. It can be swung by hand, or have it by a sheep power connected by levers to the churn. This gives the oscillating motion so desirable in churning, without much loss of power from friction."

Cattle like a change of diet occasionally, as men do. Keeping cattle on hay and straw alone is a little like living on bread or potatoes, or meat alone, with nothing except that one dish. Therefore feed some roots, as well as hay and meal or shorts. If you haven't the roots on hand, be sure and have a supply next winter.

Poultry was shipped from Canada and the United States for the recent Christmas trade, even more extensive than last year. One vessel carried no less than 5,000 turkeys and an almost equal number of geese, ducks and chickens.—Prairie hens and fresh eggs were also forwarded in considerable quantity, and some of these consignments were placed in Parisian markets.

An Indiana grape-grower, who covered fifty bunches of Concord with paper bags 4x6 inches, when the berries were about the size of peas, tells the *New York Post* that they ripened perfectly without spot, skin much thinner than usual, and pulp "sweet as honey," while those not thus protected were gone three weeks before, "many being destroyed by birds and bees."

An 'American hog cholera cure company' was founded by an investigating committee of Iowa farmers, occupying for office and manufactory 'a sort of shed' in Corning, with father for president, wife for treasurer, and son for secretary—a nice family party, the report says, but 'fraudulent,' the neighbors affirm.

Mention is made in the *Michigan Farmer* of a calf owned by Mr. Thomas Foster, of Flint, which began giving milk at the age of three months, and her present mess, at seven months, is two quarts a day.

#### Blood Poisoning from Milk.

The recent farmers' institute of the Worcester South Agricultural Society at Warren, developed a sensation. Dr. Noah Cressey, of Amherst, gave a lecture on the disease of domestic animals, and when he came to tuberculosis, Mr. Paige, of Hardwick, who is paralyzed in his legs, asked to make a statement, and went on to say that he had bought three Ayshire heifers at the Amherst agricultural college. They gave milk last year, but as it was not of satisfactory quality, he decided to fatten one of them for beef. He found it hard to put flesh on the animal, and when finally, the last of November, she was killed, she was found to be so full of tuberculosis that the whole carcass was almost a mass of corruption. Mr. Paige produced a specimen cut from the side of the animal, and Dr. Cressey pronounced the disease tuberculosis of long standing. Mr. Paige further said that his two children, who had fed on the milk of the heifers, had exhibited serious symptoms of blood poisoning, and he also claimed that his own paralytic stroke was due to the same cause. Dr. Cressey was questioned by Dr. Wakefield and others present, and said that he knew of other herds of cattle that had been infected but declined to say where they were. It said that Dr. Cressey's separation from the college was due to disagreement with the faculty as to the existence of tuberculosis among the cattle on the college farm, he claiming that it did not exist. In view of the recent large auction sale of stock at the college and the fact that very many cattle bred there have gone out among the farmers, it becomes a serious question whether diseased cattle have been sent out by the college. The farmers at the institute were much excited over the matter.

#### Going to Siberia.

The czar of all the Russias has an immense cold country where he sends his criminals, and he punishes for very slight offenses, so he has many people to send. These convicts leave St. Petersburg at night, the men having their hands chained behind them, and wearing leg chains of four pounds weight all the way. The women go in gangs by themselves, wearing black cloaks with hoods. The men who conduct them to this desolate land are mounted on horses, and have long whips which they use for the least provocation. Once there, they work year after year in the mines, never seeing the light of day. They sleep in recesses hewn out of the rocks, into which they creep on their hands and knees. They work Sunday the same as any other day. No man who has worked in the mines is ever allowed to return home. When he has lost the use of his limbs, which happens in a few years, he is hauled up to die in the poorhouse.

#### Hours and Minutes.

Why is one hour divided into sixty minutes? and each minute again into sixty seconds? Why not divide our time as we do our money, by tens, counting ten, or fifty, or 100 minutes to the hour? This question was asked by an intelligent boy a few days since; and the answer given him may both interest and instruct other young people. The answer is this—

We have sixty divisions on the dials of our clocks and watches, because the old Greek astronomer, Hipparchus, who lived in the second century before Christ, accepted the Babylonian system of reckoning time, that system being sexagesimal. The Babylonians were acquainted with the decimal system; but for common and practical purposes they counted by *assisi* and *sari*, the *assisi*, representing sixty, and the *sari*, sixty times sixty, is 3,600. From Hipparchus, that mode of reckoning found its way into the works of Ptolemy, about 150 A. D., and thence was carried down the stream of science and civilization, and found its way to the dial plates of our clocks and watches.—*Presbyterianian.*

The next February with five Sundays in it will be in 1920.

### SOME BIG FIGURES.

#### A Thing or Two Showing What a Billion is.

It would be curious to know how many of your readers have brought fully home to their inner consciousness the real significance of that little word "billion" which we have seen of late so glibly used in your columns. There are, doubtless, many thousands who cannot appreciate its true worth even when reduced to fragments for more easy assimilation. Its arithmetical symbol is simple and without much pretension; there are no large figures—just a modest 1 followed by a dozen ciphers, and that is all.

Let us briefly take a glance at it as a measure of time, distance and weight. As a measure of time I would take one second as the unit, and carry myself in thought through the lapse of ages back to the first day of the year 1 of our era, remembering that in all those years we have 365 days, and in every day just 86,400 seconds of time. Hence, in returning in thought back again to this year of grace 1880, one might have supposed that 1,000,000,000,000 of seconds had long since elapsed; but this is not so. We have not passed the one-sixteenth of that number in all these long eventful years; for it takes just 31,637 years, 17 days, 22 hours, 45 minutes and 5 seconds to constitute 1,000,000,000,000 of seconds of time.

It is no easy matter to bring under the cognizance of the human eye 1,000,000,000,000 objects of any kind. Let us try in imagination to arrange this number for inspection, and for this purpose I would select a sovereign as a familiar object. Let us put one on the ground and pile upon it as many as will reach twenty feet in height; then let us place numbers of similar columns in close contact, forming a straight line, and making a sort of wall twenty feet high, showing only the thin edges of the coin. Imagine two such walls running parallel to each other and forming, as it were, a long street. We must then keep on extending these walls for miles—say, hundreds of miles, and still we shall be far short of the required number. And it is not until we have extended our imaginary street to a distance of 2,386½ miles that we shall have presented for inspection our 1,000,000,000,000 of coins.

Or in lieu of this arrangement we may place them flat upon the ground, forming one continuous line like a golden chain, with every link in close contact. But to do this we must pass over land and sea, mountain and valley, desert and plain, crossing the equator and returning around the southern hemisphere through the trackless ocean, retrace our way again across the equator, then still on and on, until we again arrive at our starting point; and when we have thus passed a golden chain around the hugh bulk of the earth we shall be but at the beginning of our task. We must drag this imaginary chain no less than 763 times round the globe. If we can further imagine these rows of links laid closely side by side and every one in contact with its neighbor, we shall have formed a golden band around the globe just 52 feet 6 inches wide, and this will represent our 1,000,000,000,000 of coins. Such a chain, if laid in a straight line, would reach a fraction over 18,328,445 miles, the weight of which, if estimated at ½ oz. each sovereign, would be 6,975,447 tons, and would require for their transport no less than 2,325 ships, each with a full cargo of 3,000 tons. Even then there would be a residue of 447 tons, representing 64,081,920 sov. ereigns.

For a measure of height let us take a much smaller unit as our measuring rod. The thin sheets of paper on which these lines are printed, if laid out flat and firmly pressed together as in a well-bound book, would represent a measure of about 1-333 of an inch in thickness. Let us see how high a dense pile formed by a billion of these very thin paper leaves would reach. We must, in imagination, pile them vertically upward, by degrees reaching to the height of our tallest spires; and passing these, the pile must still go higher, topping the Alps and the Andes and the highest peaks of the Himalayas, and shooting up from thence through the fleecy clouds, pass beyond the confines of our attenuated atmosphere and leap up into the blue ether with which the universe is filled, standing proudly up far beyond the reach of all terrestrial things; still pile on your thousands and millions of thin leaves, for we are only beginning to rear the mighty mass. Add millions on millions of sheets and thousands of miles on these, and still the number will lack its due amount. Let us pause to look at the neat plowed edges of the book before us. See how closely lie those thin flakes of paper, how many there are in the mere width of a span, and then turn our eyes in imagination upward to our mighty column of accumulated sheets. It now contains its appointed number, and our 1,000,000,000,000 sheets of the *Zines*, superimposed upon each other and pressed into a compact mass has reached an altitude of 47,348 miles.

Those who have taken the trouble to follow me thus far will, I think, agree with me that 1,000,000,000,000 is a fearful thing, and that few can appreciate its real value. As for quadrillions and trillions, they are simply words, mere words, wholly in capable of adequately impressing themselves on the human intellect.—*Henry Bessemer, in London Times.*

A telegraph operator, named Jackson, of Ottumwa, Iowa, has put forty-one hundred words on one side of a postal card.

Physicians say that there is no remedy for Consumption, and possibly, in some cases the remedy may be given. We know however of many cures made by Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup and will guarantee positive relief to the sufferer in every instance.

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

### Fashions.

Costumes of black plush are a novelty. Very large sleeves will soon be revived.

Rhine pebbles are very popular ornaments.

A colored bodice and white skirt looks economical.

Every street suit should have a reticule to correspond.

The most expensive silks and satins are now used for dominoes at masquerades.

Many ladies now wear chamois leather shirts, covered with silk or flannel.

The princess model, laid in the back, is only suited to young ladies.

An American foulard silk, new this Spring, is called satin impaire, or impressed satin. It is made in chintz and small palm designs and all the new and fashionable colors.

### Bathing.

It needs a great deal of careful study to know how to apply it rightly.

I have watched the effect of cold bathing upon people of different organizations, and feel assured for a person nervously organized to jump out of bed and take a cold bath is positively injurious. It stimulates the nerves to greater activity, and for a time the person feels invigorated, but there is always a reaction. Nervous organization "do not need stimulating—they need soothing and quieting, something to make them work slower instead of faster, but there are the very kind of people who when they get an idea of the healthful influence water has on the human system, bathe, bathe, bathe, until they wash all the magnetic and electrical fluids out of them, and then they grow so sensitive that they cannot come in contact with dirty people, i. e., people who do not take a full bath more than twice a week in winter!—*Dr. Foote's Health Monthly*

### Words of Wisdom.

Prosperity is a great teacher; adversity is a greater. Possession pampers the mind; privation trains and strengthens it.

Temperance and labor are the two best physicians of man; labor sharpens the appetite, and temperance prevents him from indulging to excess.

It is only in that freshness of our youth that the choice is possible which gives unity to life, and makes the memory a temple where all relics and all votive offerings, worship and joy, are an unbroken history, sanctified by one religion.

We all love pleasure and abhor sorrow. No one will choose a cloudy sky and a rough path; but these evils have their good parts, and those who really long for peace and happiness will try to find out and extract them, instead of hurrying along resentfully or with forced gaiety.

Our habitual life is like a wall hung with pictures, which has been shown on by the suns of many years; take one of the pictures away and it leaves a definite blank space, to which our eyes can never turn without a sensation of discomfort. Nay, the involuntary loss of any familiar object almost always brings a chill as if from an evil omen; it seems to be the first finger shadow of approaching death.

Noticing the many idle men in Augusta, Ga., who complain that they cannot get work, the *Constitutionalist* advises them to go into the country, saying: "There is a demand for labor. No man need starve in this section of our country, unless his pride prevents him from working in the field. Pride and laziness keep hundreds of able-bodied men out of the fields in Georgia and other States.

Andaman island widows wear the skulls of their deceased husbands on their shoulders. At a recent lecture on ethnology at the royal college of surgeons in London, Prof. Fower showed the skull of an Andamanese, to which was attached an elegant webbed sling by which it had been suspended to the widow's neck.

**The Fittest Subjects**  
For fever and ague, and remittants, are the debilitated, bilious and nervous. To such persons Hostetter's Stomach Bitters affords a ready protection from the malarial pest, by increasing vital stamina and the resistant power of the constitution, and by checking irregularities of the liver, stomach and bowels, which increase the danger to be apprehended from malaria. Moreover, it eradicates malarial complaints of an obstinate type. The field in which this leading family medicine has achieved some of its most astonishing and simply proven effects, is a very wide one. In the malarious regions of our own country, in South America, Mexico, and across the seas it has given unmetaphorical evidences of its curative value. At home and abroad it has always sustained its high reputation, nor has it ever been affected by competition of so-called tonics represented to possess kindred or equal efficacy. It stands alone, unequalled among our national remedies.

**Nervous Sufferer.**—A dose of Vegentine, taken just before going to bed will ensure a comfortable night's rest to the nervous sufferer.

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

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

Thomas Sloven, who has during his life time saved eighteen lives, most of them in the harbor of St. John, N. B., and who was badly hurt in one rescue, was, on Saturday, presented with a purse of \$207. He was given the freedom of the city of St. John some years ago.

A great many remedies are advertised to bring before the public, who decides whether the article is good or bad. The good reputation which Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup enjoys is a standing guarantee of its merits. Price 25 cents.

A California paper says that it is now considered a well-settled point that the production of raisins in that state will be made profitable.

A blessing to humanity is what Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup can well be termed, for it has done more good already than any other medicine.

William Brown, an eccentric veteran, is now living in the bed of a covered wagon, four miles east of Fulton, Mo. He was on the force of the Irish constabulary, and joined the British army, in company with two thousand others of the constabulary. They were sent to the Crimean war, where he served at Sebastopol, under Lord Raglan. At Sebastopol he had his skull broken by a piece of spent shell. Altogether he served in the army some ten years. He came to the United States ten years ago, and lived in New York five years, spending the rest of the time in Illinois and Kansas. He gets a living by hauling wood to town at fifty cents a load.

To the lover of British and Irish history it is quite entertaining to hear him talk

**AGENTS WANTED FOR THE PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WORLD**  
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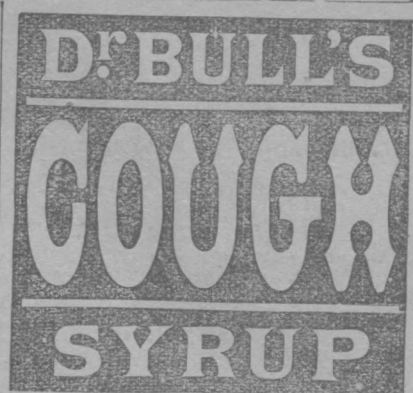
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