

# Emmitsburg Chronicle.

SAMUEL MOTTER, Editor and Publisher.

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

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VOL. I.

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NO. 42.

**What I Live For.**  
I live for those who love me,  
For those I know are true,  
For the heaven that smiles above me  
And awaits my spirit, too;  
For all human ties that bind me,  
For the task my God assigned me,  
For the bright hopes left behind me,  
And the good that I can do.  
I live to learn their story,  
Who've suffered for my sake,  
To emulate their glory,  
And follow in their wake;  
Bards, martyrs, patriots, sages,  
The noble of all ages,  
Whose deeds crown history's pages,  
And time's great volume make.  
I live to hail that season,  
By gilded minds foretold,  
When men shall live by reason,  
And not alone for gold;  
When man to man united,  
And every wrong thing righted,  
The whole world shall be lighted  
As Eden was of old.  
I live to hold communion  
With all that is divine,  
To feel that there is union  
'Twixt nature's heart and mine;  
To profit by affliction,  
Reap truth from fields of action,  
Grow wiser from conviction—  
Fulfilling God's design.  
I live for those that love me,  
For those that know me true,  
For the heaven that smiles above me  
And awaits my spirit, too;  
For the wrongs that need resistance,  
For the cause that needs assistance,  
For the future in the distance,  
And the good that I can do.

## ONLY A FARMER.

"I don't like the country, and I never would have come here but for the chance of becoming Mrs. Allen Waters—that's the truth!" and Miss Addie Atherton flounced into an easy chair and prepared for a fit of the sulks. Her mother looked up, amused at the frankness of her youngest daughter; as for her eldest, Dora, she sank back in her seat with a pained blush on her dark cheek. "I am sure, Ada, you need not complain. You have a far easier time living at the Hollyhocks than either mother or I," she said. "Why everything need be so hateful, I don't see!" grumbled Miss Ada, frowning under her flaxen curls. "If father hadn't died now, he might have run along for years, until Dora and I were suitably married, and kept up appearances so that we could have made good matches. Now everybody knows we are poor." "And everybody knows we are honest!" cried Dora, who still trembled at mention of her dead father. "We settled everything as honorable as possible, and came here to live, glad of Uncle Alfred's offer—at least I was." "And I'm sure I was, my dear," said Mrs. Atherton, with a sigh. "I am thankful to have a roof over my head in my old age." "Uncle Alfred was absorbed in floriculture, and made a pet of the place for years. It's lovely here, I think," said Dora, leaning to look out into the bright summer garden. "I don't care for flowers," returned Ada, moodily. "I can't make myself happy with hoes and watering-pots. I did think it would be better than this, with the Waters' place opposite. But Allen Waters is away, and the gates shut against us. In fact, there is nobody here!" "You calculated a great deal on the society of a man you don't know in the least, Ada," said Dora, returning to her sewing. "I'm not in the least like you, Dora, with your notions of congeniality and similar tastes," burst forth Ada. "I've a taste for comfort and luxury, and I could love any man who would give them to me. Besides," somewhat moderating her violence, as her mother looked annoyed at her extreme statement, "you know we have always heard what a fine fellow Allen Waters was!" Dora said no more. Her bright, dark face burned with indignation. She was ashamed of Ada, grieved, yet secretly tried to make some excuse for her sister. Perhaps the Hollyhocks was dull beyond endurance to Ada. They had never been alike. It was wrong, perhaps, to blame her too much. Yet she still shuddered at Ada's unwomanly ways. Day by day Ada continued her complaints of the Hollyhocks. She was miserable herself, and she certainly made everybody else so. While Dora was busy as a bee, Ada moped herself almost sick. The little old phaeton which Dora had driven in as a child was left the family, and, at her mother's suggestion, Dora hired a mild, fat dobbie of a neighboring farmer one day and invited Ada to a drive. "There's lovely scenery along the valley road. It will make a little change for you, Ada. Besides, I've a bit of news to brighten you up." Ada turned languidly.

"Allen Waters is coming home," said Dora, with a faintly mischievous smile. After a moment's thought Ada rose, arrayed herself in her prettiest driving costume, and entered the carriage. "Drive past the Waters' estate, Dora. What a fat, lazy horse! There is no fun in driving if you can't drive in style. There, now, see the Waters' place. It's all I expected it to be. There'd be some comfort in living if one could be mistress there. It's no better marriage than I ought to have made if papa had not failed;" and, with discontented lips and an arrogant toss of the head, Ada was driven past a hay-rigging driven by a man in his shirt-sleeves. He glanced at the young ladies with frank curiosity. "Did you bow, Dora? Impudent fellow! How he stared! Country folks!" sneered Ada. "I bowed because he bowed to us, Ada. You would not have me repel such a mere civility. He is probably some one who knows us, because we are strangers here." But the very next moment Ada was thankful for the existence of "such people," for the phaeton broke down, and, with a dismal scream, she was tipped from her seat and landed among the roadside buttercups and clover. "I detest such people." "I don't think I could detest any one who wore such white shirt-sleeves and looked so comfortable under a broad straw hat this hot day," laughed Dora, carelessly. The mild, fat old horse instantly stopped. Dora looked anxiously about for help. No house was near. She looked appealingly up and down the quiet road; then—oh, gladly!—she saw the hay-rigging, the straw hat and the white shirt-sleeves, drawing near. "You have broken down," said the owner, heartily, jumping down. "Thank you, yes. The carriage seems coming all to pieces," said Dora, still trembling from fright. "Could you do anything to help us? I should be, oh! so much obliged to you." "Yes," said Ada, shaking the dust off her silk skirts. "We are the Misses Athertons. We will pay you, of course." The man bent to examine the axle-tree. His side face was toward Dora, but she plainly saw him smile. "It's not so very bad, then?" she said, anxiously. "It might be fixed, I think, so you could get home safely; but I haven't much time. In fact, I'm in a great hurry." "What is your time worth to you?" asked Ada, with the air she had once seen a millionaire use when speaking to some workmen he was about to employ. "Sometimes more, sometimes less," answered the man, with the same quizzical smile. But he had produced a cord from his pocket, and with deft fingers began mending the broken trace. Then he produced some nails, and with a stone pounded away vigorously beneath the carriage. "There; by driving carefully you will be able to reach home safely," he said, at last, rising. There was something in his composed manner and distinct enunciation which made Ada stare for an instant; but she could see little beneath the broad straw hat but a curling black beard, a tanned cheek and two piercing eyes. "What is to pay?" she asked. "Nothing." He offered a hand to help Dora into the carriage. She seated herself and drew out a little embroidered portemonnaie. "I beg your pardon," she said, earnestly, "but you must let me pay you. You said you were in a hurry; we have taken your time, and you have done us a great service. I have nothing but that and a ten-dollar note. Pray take it. I am sorry it is so little," blushing as she tendered a shining half-dollar. Again the quizzical smile, and the eyes—they had a world of meaning in them, those piercing dark eyes under the hair. Dora felt her heart thrill strangely. It relieved her greatly that the man extended his hand and received the money. "Thank you," he said, quietly. "What may your name be?" asked Ada, who had seated herself unassisted, and your occupation. You are quite handy," patronizingly. The man laughed outright, a low, mellow laugh. "My name does not matter; I am a farmer. Good-day, ladies." He stepped back, lifting his hat, smiling again at the look of consternation upon the features of the girls at the grace and the face the movement revealed. A kindly brow shaded by close clipped yet beautiful hair, a white forehead, eyes dauntless bright, with scorn and a smile in them. The phaeton turned one way, the hay-rigging another. "Whoever thought that he looked like that, under that old hat, in a hay cart?" said Ada, breathlessly. "Who can it be? How provoking! He was a right down gentleman, though he said he was only a farmer."

Poor Ada! Her mortification had just begun. That evening, with silk hat doffed from the handsome head, faultlessly arrayed, Mr. Allen Waters presented himself in the little parlor of the Hollyhocks, and, introducing himself, begged leave to inquire if the young ladies had reached home quite safe. Ada apologized quite eagerly, and tried to be sweet, but Mr. Waters seemed to have eyes only for Dora's brunette face. He came again and again to the Hollyhocks, and at last one day boldly declared himself Dora's lover. "You have known me but such a little while, you don't know half my faults," murmured she. "I don't care if I don't," he laughed. "I love you, and have loved you ever since you offered me that half-dollar so alarmingly, blushing and ashamed of the small sum. Why, you little darling, do you know your appealing dark eyes kept me from meeting a man who would have paid me a thousand dollars that day?" "And you never got it?" cried Dora, aghast. "No; but that does not matter. I have your half-dollar, and had rather have it." Such an incorrigible fellow as that, of course, had his own way, and Dora became Mrs. Allen Waters. She loves her husband because, under all circumstances, she finds him a gentleman. And Ada is in the sulks.

### Artificial Pearls

Not only are the wonderful processes of nature followed and natural pearls produced by artificial means, but pearls are manufactured on a large scale without the aid of any shell-fish whatever. About 222 years ago Moise M. Jaquin, a citizen of Paris, a bead manufacturer, one of those inventive geniuses who are not above taking a hint or suggestion from the most casual circumstances, happened to be walking in the garden of his country-house near Paris when his attention was attracted by a remarkable silver luster on a basin of water. We can imagine M. Jaquin, at once all interest and attention at what almost any other man would pass, and which undoubtedly thousands on thousands had passed without giving the matter a thought. "Ah ciel!" murmurs the Frenchman. "If I could give my beads such a luster! Pray, what has produced this effect upon the basin of water?" The old servant who has regarded the sudden interest displayed in such a trifle, we can well imagine, with some contempt as well as surprise, answers his master, speaking for the whole world: "Master, it is but the fish; some albettes happened to be crushed in the water; it is nothing." Nothing!—yes, nothing to the stupid servant, nothing to the rest of the world; but to a practical inventive genius like that of M. Jaquin it is a discovery, it is a fortune, it is an opening up of a new branch of commerce that feeds, clothes and supports whole communities, and keeps them busy. M. Jaquin saw that the lustrous shade he so much admired was indeed produced by the countless scales of the little fish called the bleak—*Leuciscus alburnus*. He at once began experimenting. The scales he dried and reduced to powder, and this he used as an enamel, with which small beads of waxed alabaster were coated externally. These, though beautiful, were unsatisfactory, and he soon began to use hollow glass beads. He now took the scales of the fish, thoroughly washed and rubbed them successively several times. The different portions of water used in these washings he suffered to settle. The water being carefully drawn off by siphons, our pearl-maker found a lustrous matter of the consistency of oil remaining at the bottom. This substance is called by the French "essence d'Orient," or essence of pearl. Our pearl-maker, after sundry ineffectual attempts to preserve it from soon becoming putrid, at last succeeded by keeping it in volatile alkali. The further process of pearl-making consists in blowing this essence of pearl, combined with melted isinglass, into hollow beads made of a peculiar kind of fine glass of a bluish tint. These having received an even and perfect incrustation on their inner surfaces, are filled with mucilage of fine gum-arabic, and, having been perforated with a needle and threaded on a string, are ready for sale. For one ounce of the lustrous material used in coating the inside of the shells, no less than 1,000 fish are required. Fortunately this kind of fish is very abundant, or there might have been some probability that the bleak, becoming extinct as a fish, would only continue to exist in the form of artificial pearls.

A defaulting county treasurer in Iowa excused his conduct on the ground that he had dreamed he must take \$8,000 and buy certain lands, and that he was a believer in dreams. He didn't have to dream that he was sent to State prison.—*Detroit Free Press.*

### A Pen Picture of the California Chinaman.

The Chinaman seems never to have learned to walk. He waddles along at a gait somewhat between a swagger and a shuffle, and he has no more respect for the rules of the road in turning out for passers-by than of the sixth commandment. That beautiful self-conceit which makes him look on everyone who doesn't wear a pig-tail as a barbarian, renders him impervious to all the abuses which his heedlessness brings upon him. He generally wears a hat of American manufacture—a low black felt with narrow rim. This is about the only garment that he has condescended to borrow from the wardrobe of the passers-by. The remainder of his dress is of the latest Celestial style, which changes not with the changing seasons, but has probably been handed down along with the heavy moral platitudes of Confucius, from the time when the world was young. It consists of a blouse of blue cloth or nankeen or coarse overall goods, generally smeared with a line of grease down the back, the mark of the dangling queue. His trousers are made of all kinds of material, but they are always blue or black, and never reach below his ankles. This is to give a good display to the white socks and the shoes of the regulation junk pattern, curving toes and soles an inch thick. Occasionally one may see here the Chinese woman dressed in nearly the same garments as the man, the only difference being more voluminous trousers and an absence of all head covering. Instead of the latter the Chinese women display an elaborate coiffure, which may well excite the envy of the feminine observer, as it is a work of art. Her jewelry is of the Oriental style, large, massive and generally plain. Her earrings are heavy bands of gold, as large around as napkin rings, and are a constant temptation to the impecunious hoodlum.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

### Home Education.

1. From your children's earliest infancy inculcate the necessity of instant obedience.
2. Unite firmness with gentleness. Let your children always understand that you mean what you say.
3. Never promise them anything unless you are quite sure you can give what you say.
4. If you tell a child to do something, show him how to do it, and see that it is done.
5. Always punish your child for willfully disobeying you, but never punish in anger.
6. Never let them perceive that they vex you, or make you lose your self-command.
7. If they give way to petulance or ill-temper, wait till they are calm, and then gently reason with them on the impropriety of their conduct.
8. Remember that a little present punishment, when the occasion arises, is much more effectual than the threatening of a greater punishment should the fault be renewed.
9. Never give your children anything because they cry for it.
10. On no account allow them to do at one time what you have forbidden, under the same circumstances, at another.
11. Teach them that the only sure and easy way to appear good is to be good.
12. Accustom them to make their little recitals with perfect truth.
13. Never allow tale-bearing.
14. Teach them self-denial, not self-indulgence of an angry and resentful spirit.

### Von Molke at Home.

Count Molke now lives in the new general staff building, in the Konigsplatz. His manner of life is extremely regular and simple, a daily routine being strictly followed. During the winter months Count Molke enters his study, which is very plainly furnished, every morning at seven o'clock, and takes his morning coffee, smoking a cigar with it. He then works until nine o'clock, when all the service letters which have arrived are brought into him. These he goes through carefully, and then changes his morning cloth for uniform. At eleven o'clock he takes a plain second breakfast, receives his adjutants, and writes until two o'clock in the afternoon. As the clock strikes two, the reception of the chiefs of the different sections of the general staff begins. The time occupied in transacting business with them varies according to circumstances, and when they are all gone, Count Molke, as a rule, takes a walk or ride, returning home to dine with his family. From 5 P. M. to 7 P. M. the hours are again occupied in writing, and from 7 P. M. to 8 P. M. the newspapers that have arrived are looked through. At eight o'clock Count Molke takes tea with his family, and afterward plays a rubber at whist, a game in which the great strategist excels. The evening generally finishes with music, and at 11 P. M. Count Molke retires for the night, to rise again on the following morning at half-past six.

### Turning to the Right.

Why does the custom prevail of passing to the right in driving? This query is somewhat difficult of answer, as there are no substantial facts that can be adduced in explanation. The custom originated, perhaps, in the early days of New England when the roads were passable only to horsemen and ox teams. In driving oxen the custom has always been for the driver to walk on the left side of the cart in order to better see the road, make the requisite calculations for teams passing in the opposite direction, and also to enable him to larrup the team with his right hand. In this way the two drivers came together, and any accident by collision or interlocking of wheels was thereby avoided. When the roads became settled and were accessible to lighter vehicles, the ox-carts were, in a degree, superseded by the former, but the drivers were probably the same, and consequently retained their old-time habits. The custom in England and most foreign countries, with the exception of France, is to pass to the left in traveling either by carriage or rail. The English settlers of New England probably retained this habit on their first entrance to the new world, but were afterward obliged to abandon it in view of the exigencies of locomotion by oxen. If this theory, and it appears reasonable, is accepted, the custom of passing to the right by our forefathers was of course perpetuated to their descendants, and has thus been handed down intact to the present day. However the system of locomotion in America now in vogue may have originated, the custom is uncounted and sometimes fraught with danger. Why a man who is driving a spirited or unruly horse should sit on that side of the wagon furthest removed from passing vehicles, and thus, by his incapacity to obtain a full and clear view of the road and his proximity to other vehicles, engender risk of limb or even life, surpasses the common understanding. It may be argued that he can better use his whip hand in this position, but by passing to the left he can still retain the use of the right hand, and at the same time avoid the danger of collision. The same may be said of railway traveling. The engineer is located on that part of the engine the furthest removed from the parallel tracks, and is thus prevented from seeing any immediate obstruction or danger that may imperil the safety of the train. Until within a few years the Pennsylvania railroad followed the English system of passing to the left, but for some unaccountable reason it changed that method of traveling for the prevailing American way. Perhaps mechanics and scientific men may be able to assign some plausible reason for this custom, but to the average mind it is inexplicable.—*Hartford Post.*

### A Story of the Cotton Gin.

Some man, says a Georgia paper, will yet make a reputation in writing the romance of the cotton gin. We all know how a poor Yankee tutor came to teach the children of General Nathaniel Greene in Georgia, riding from Connecticut in a sulky, and seeing the difficulty attending the handling of cotton, then produced in small quantity, but his wits to work and evolved the rude hint of the gin now in use. I heard a story the other day from Mr. John M. Guerrard, of Savannah, who I think got it from Mr. Nightingale, the son-in-law of General Greene. The story runs that one day at a dinner given by General Greene, some curiosity was expressed to see the invention of young Whitney, which was then being operated in a little house near by. After dinner the company went out to the house and Whitney was exhibiting his seed machine, when it was discovered that he had to stop it every few minutes in order to clear the cotton away from the cylinder. Mrs. Nightingale observing the annoyance that this caused and the embarrassment of the young inventor, with the quick wit of a woman, took her silver comb from her hair, and pressing its teeth gently against the cylinder, cleared the flint away as it turned. To this gentle act of courtesy the world is indebted for one of the most valuable ideas connected with the gin. Colonel Tom Howard contends that the invention of Whitney was really very unimportant, and consisted simply in the use of one cylinder instead of two, substituting bent teeth for the second cylinder. The really important progress made in the cotton gin was made by a Wilkes county man, who substituted the saw for the bent teeth. It took a long time in those days to get a patent, and while waiting for it the inventor was terribly worried by men who were trying to get the points of his invention that they might pirate it. Colonel Howard says that some men disguised themselves as women, and then gained an entrance to the old out-house, in which the gin was hidden and obtained a knowledge of its parts. Neither Whitney nor the Wilkes county man made any profit out of the invention.

### ITEMS OF GENERAL INTEREST.

The person who retires with the sun must have a warm bed fellow.

The salaries paid to Federal office-holders in the whole United States amounts to \$31,252,107.

Boiler explosions need no account given of them, as they universally make their own report.

A mere matter of form—Locking up type.—*New York News.* And then it becomes a mere form of matter.

Potato bugs, it is said, make good blisters; but, as for that matter, so do potatoes where you have to raise them.

The \$47,000 reward offered for the murderer of Mr. Nathan, at New York in 1870, is still in force.

Rather a cold snap, remarked the fox, as he put his foot into the steel trap. We shall have an open spring, was all that the trapper vouchsafed as he approached the animal.

The famous museum of Boulaq, in which so many interesting remains of ancient Egypt are preserved, is threatened with destruction. The Nile has already begun to undermine its walls, although a few years ago an attempt was made to divert the current by surrounding the building with a solid stone embankment.

Miss Elizabeth Thompson, the well-known lady philanthropist, has published a curious little tract, contrasting the relative expense of religion, living, education, rum and tobacco. Rum, she computes, costs the country \$607,638,602 annually; religion, \$47,638,450; education \$95,406,727. Rum costs each person annually \$17, whether they drink or not.

The Chicago correspondent of the *New York Commercial Bulletin*, reviewing the crop prospects for 1880, says that after seeding and what will be needed for consumption the crops for 1879 will about be exhausted. He also asserts that winter wheat in the West was more or less injured, necessitating re-sowing, and that the general estimate is that the wheat crop will be far under that of last year.

An extraordinary activity has been recently developed through the mineral regions of the South, which include the western portion of Virginia, the whole of West Virginia, and the western parts of Alabama, Georgia, North and South Carolina. The revival is most noticeable in the iron mines and furnace districts. Scarcely a day passes but some large sale of this class of property is made to Northern capitalists, particularly to those of Pennsylvania.

Once upon a time the mule, without having received an invitation, attended a convention of animals that was called for the purpose of discussing the best methods of family government. "What do you know about all this?" asked the president, tauntingly; "have you ever raised any children?" The mule wept. "Ah, no," she said, "I have never raised anything but full-grown men; but, land of the pilgrim! you should see how I raised them—you should see me raise a man that weighs as much as David Davis!" Upon a rising vote the mule was immediately elected financial secretary with power to send for persons and papers.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

The Prince of Wales is retrenching his expenditure which has been cut down one-half in each of his residences. The time, however, has come when the assistance of the prince has become necessary, not in the serious administration of the government, but in the entertainment of those who govern. The queen has opposed this assumption for the last three years, but at length consents to deposit in his hands, if not the globe and scepter, at all events the visiting list and lord chamberlain's book. The responsibility is not of mere evening receptions or garden parties, but involves the more serious business of banquets and royal feasts, and the prince, who has been compelled to reduce his expenditure through heavy debts contracted in this very task, requires a supplement to his income.

### Why We Butter Our Bread.

The layers of the wheat berry, as we proceed toward the center, become more and more completely starchy, and at the center but little else is found, and this portion makes our finest flour. The finer the flour the less fit it is for nutrition. In its natural state the wheat, with all its components present, is not fitted for perfect human development. There is a deficiency in the potential heat-producing materials, especially for cooler climates, there being only two per centum of fat in wheat. We instinctively supply this deficiency by the addition of fatty bodies. We spread butter upon bread, we mingle lard or butter with our biscuit or cake, and the fat meat and bread are taken alternately or coincidentally. The starch, being a carbon hydrate, can afford, comparatively but little heat in consumption, and the fats are demanded by the wants of the system.—*United States Miller.*

THE GENERAL DISORDER.

It really seems as if the spirit of demoralization had times and seasons in which to break out with unusual virulence, after the manner of epidemic diseases, and thus latterly has it passed over the land, we may say the world, with unwonted vigour.

Only a week or two ago, a band of furious men in Illinois, burst into a jail and in cold blood put to death by shooting, another who was accused of murder, thus shortening the usual course of such proceedings, which generally has required the nearest tree for hanging the victim.

In our own State, ruffianism signalized itself by attempted intimidation of the Legislature, in reference to the Bill for the Suppression of Gambling, before that body, and which conduct but made it more evident to the Legislature, how greatly the restraints of the law were needed in the direction of the investigations then claiming their attention.

The approaching canvass for the election of President casts shadows, as it were, of the excitement likely to occur during that time. Public excitement at such times, is a condition of things necessarily inherent in popular government, as manifesting the public interest in the choice of rulers.

The Sunday laws discussions, as well as those on Local Option, have had their influence too, in producing much warmth of popular feeling. As a principle, we are opposed to sumptuary laws, and have no faith in the idea that legal enactments can cure the ills of social life, and yet there are among existing evils, such as are so widespread in their effects, so far reaching in the misery, and want, and degradation they produce, that we feel as if it were right, as in desperate diseases to try at least, the proposed means of alleviation, if happily good may result.

What we need at this time is, that the people in laying hold of the issues about to come before them, shall use their best efforts to do so, in such a spirit of moderation as shall make their judgment to be respected, by showing it to be founded on the principles of truth, justice and morality.

EASTER.

The Festival of Easter occurs this year earlier than since 1875, but in 1883 it will be still three days earlier—March 25th. There is a wonderful adaptation in the occasion to the reviving of nature, proclaiming as it does on every hand, the resurrection from the power of death and the bondage of the grave.

The flowers decorating the churches, which recognize this festival, as occupying a conspicuous part in their religious observances, the eggs which are, in accordance with an ancient custom distributed as gifts, are representative of awakening life and resurrection from tomb like imprisonment.

Whatever doubts may have existed as to the celebration of Christmas in December, correctly representing the real time of the Saviour's birth, there seems to be no room to doubt, that Good Friday and Easter, correctly commemorate the respective times of His Crucifixion and Resurrection, for the astronomical calculations prove that the Paschal moon was at its full at the time of the former event, and is still the day of that anniversary.

THE COST OF STRIKES.

The pianomakers' strike and lock-out appears to be an expensive business. The number of hands now out of work by the strike and the stoppage of work is about 3,700, and and some 1,000 more will presently be locked out. The average wages earned by this skilled labor is about \$3 per day. The daily loss, therefore, is \$11,100, soon to be increased to \$14,100. This loss, as things now stand, amounts to \$66,600 per week, or at the rate of nearly \$3,500,000 per year.

It is stated that Mr. Edison sold his patent on the electro-motograph to the Western Union Telegraph Company, Saturday, for the sum of \$100,000. The office of the Boston Journal was completely consumed by fire on last Sunday night, editors and workmen all being able only to make a hasty exit.

Dr. James King, a leading physician of Pittsburgh died suddenly in that city on the 11th inst., aged 65. He was army surgeon of the Pennsylvania Reserves, and afterwards Surgeon General of Pennsylvania.

Archbishop Gibbons will leave for Europe by the steamer City of Chester, from New York April 22. He will be accompanied by his secretary, Rev. Alfred A. Curtis, and some other clergy, and will be absent about nine months.

A numerous family.—On the 8th inst. Mrs. Catherine Borner, widow of Jacob Borner, Codorus township, York county, Pa., died, aged 86 years. She was the mother of 13 children, all of whom attended her funeral; of 100 grandchildren, 101 great grandchildren and one great great grandchild.

In an official letter, the American consul at Glasgow says that it is a significant fact that of the 11,000,000 pounds of beef which came from the United States during the past year, scarcely a pound of American beef was retained under that name in this market.

A serious case of typhoid fever exists in the family of a prominent citizen of Dubuque, and the attending physician has been worried at his not being able to arrest the disease, when he perceives that his remedies take proper effect.

An old man called "Barefoot Walker," because he was never known to wear shoes, is employed on a farm near Columbus, Georgia. As he is about ninety five years old, his neighbors supposed him to be dead a few days since when he was found insensible in his bed.

During a school entertainment in the public hall at Lincoln, Pa., Saturday night 20th inst., 500 persons were present, the floor gave way, precipitating 150 persons to the floor below. Many jumped from the windows, which are twelve feet from the ground.

One man was killed and four were badly injured at Annapolis, Pa., Wednesday night 17th inst., on the Lebanon Valley railroad, by being struck by an express train.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Rev. Joseph Cook has suspended his Boston Lectures, and is going to Europe for a year.

The Mississippi Legislature has passed a bill putting a poll-tax of \$3 on bachelors more than twenty five years old.

Queen Victoria's income is \$6,300 a day. The Czar has more than any other European sovereign—\$25,000 a day.

Still growing.—The New York Herald's Irish relief fund is gradually growing, and on Monday evening aggregated \$311,347 84.

All the piano factories in New York have closed and four thousand men thrown out of work, the result of the strike for higher wages.

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Dr. James King, a leading physician of Pittsburgh died suddenly in that city on the 11th inst., aged 65. He was army surgeon of the Pennsylvania Reserves, and afterwards Surgeon General of Pennsylvania.

Archbishop Gibbons will leave for Europe by the steamer City of Chester, from New York April 22. He will be accompanied by his secretary, Rev. Alfred A. Curtis, and some other clergy, and will be absent about nine months.

A numerous family.—On the 8th inst. Mrs. Catherine Borner, widow of Jacob Borner, Codorus township, York county, Pa., died, aged 86 years. She was the mother of 13 children, all of whom attended her funeral; of 100 grandchildren, 101 great grandchildren and one great great grandchild.

In an official letter, the American consul at Glasgow says that it is a significant fact that of the 11,000,000 pounds of beef which came from the United States during the past year, scarcely a pound of American beef was retained under that name in this market.

A serious case of typhoid fever exists in the family of a prominent citizen of Dubuque, and the attending physician has been worried at his not being able to arrest the disease, when he perceives that his remedies take proper effect.

An old man called "Barefoot Walker," because he was never known to wear shoes, is employed on a farm near Columbus, Georgia. As he is about ninety five years old, his neighbors supposed him to be dead a few days since when he was found insensible in his bed.

During a school entertainment in the public hall at Lincoln, Pa., Saturday night 20th inst., 500 persons were present, the floor gave way, precipitating 150 persons to the floor below. Many jumped from the windows, which are twelve feet from the ground.

One man was killed and four were badly injured at Annapolis, Pa., Wednesday night 17th inst., on the Lebanon Valley railroad, by being struck by an express train. Many passengers had alighted from an east-bound train, and were standing on an adjoining track, when the west bound express came suddenly upon them.

Bernardino Peyron, an Italian priest and philologist, has discovered in the binding of an ancient Greek manuscript belonging to the famous library of St. Ambrose on Mount Athos, two fragments of the Epistles of St. Paul. They are in Greek. Other fragments of these Epistles, now in Paris, have long been valued at great prices.

BURGLARY!

Is punished by the law, but there is no law to prevent the people from knowing that there are bargains to be had

MYERS & RAMER'S.

We have a complete stock of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, SILVERWARE

The utmost despatch is used in the repair of Clocks and Watches, and all work guaranteed

at the NEW STORE, OLD POST OFFICE ROOM!

EMMITSBURG, MD. fe28y

Chas. S. Smith.

(Successor to Horner & Smith.)



EMMITSBURG, MD.

Will continue the Livery Business at the

Western Maryland Livery, Where he will be pleased to accommodate his friends and the public with fine

RIDING & DRIVING HORSES & PONIES, and everything connected with a FIRST-CLASS LIVERY.

Carrriages at the depot on arrival of all trains, to convey persons to St. Joseph's, Mt. St. Mary's College or any part of Town or Country, at moderate terms.

FINE BAND WAGON & OMNIBUS as part of my stock, and teams of all kinds always in readiness, all on the most reasonable terms.

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

UN-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.

SMITH AMERICAN ORGANS AND OTHER LEADING MAKES. Prices and terms to suit all purchasers.

WM. KNABE & CO., 204 & 206 W. Baltimore St., Baltimore. July 5-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. Emmitsburg, Md. July 4-ly

I. S. ANNAN & BRO. DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, Fresh Groceries

Queens, Woollen, 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 4-ly

THE "Emmitsburg Chronicle"

IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

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

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

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

JOB PRINTING

We possess superior facilities for the prompt execution of all kinds of Plain and Ornamental Job Printing such as Cards, Checks, Receipts, Circulars, Notes, Book Work of every description.

Druggists Labels, Note Headings, Bill Heads, in all colors, etc. Special efforts will be made to accommodate both in price and quality of work. Orders from a distance will receive prompt attention.

SALE BILLS

OF ALL SIZES NEATLY AND PROMPTLY PRINTED HERE.

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

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

D. ZECK, DEALER IN GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

Notions and general Merchandise. Fish, potatoes, feed and produce of all kinds, butter, eggs, chickens, calves, &c., bought and sold.

Flour a Specialty! The highest grades in the country always on hand and delivered to any part of town without extra charge. Emmitsburg, Md. July 4-ly

C. V. S. LEVY, ATTORNEY AT LAW. FREDERICK, MD.

Will attend promptly to all legal business, entrusted to him July 2-ly

Western Maryland Railroad

WINTER SCHEDULE.

On and after SUNDAY, Oct. 8th, 1879, passenger trains on this road will run as follows

PASSENGER TRAINS RUNNING WEST.

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

PASSENGER TRAINS RUNNING EAST.

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

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

CARLIN HOUSE,

Opposite the Court House. FREDERICK, MD.

FRANK B. CARLIN, Proprietor

TERMS—\$1.50 PER DAY. Free Bus to and from all Trains

Referring to the above card, I respectfully announce to my friends and the travelling public generally, that in consequence of my increasing business at the City Hotel, I have purchased the right, title and good will of the Dill House, which I also purpose conducting in the best manner, assuring the friends of the Dill and City Hotels that no pains will be spared on my part to cater to the wants of every visitor.

T. Fraley & Sons, FOUNDERS & MACHINISTS.

AND repairs of all kinds. Manufacturers of the Press 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

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-ly

CASH HOUSE.

R. H. GELWICKS. I HAVE always on hand a complete assortment of dry goods, notions, quincenware, wooden ware, etc. Particular attention paid to Hards-ware. Come and examine my goods, at learn prices, before purchasing elsewhere. ROBERT H. GELWICKS, Emmitsburg, Md. July 4-ly

**EMMITSBURG RAILROAD.**

**WINTER SCHEDULE.**  
On and after Oct. 4th, 1870. 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.**

**LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.**

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

FLATTING, has already begun.

AN opening in boots—that hole.

A SOLE stirring incident—reading on the point of a tack.

HOTSB-RADISH may be raised now—first dig then pull.

ARE the street crossings to be put down before the next flood?

EDWARD GITTINGER has been confirmed as census supervisor.

THE boy who is well spanked fully realizes the deep meaning of stern justice.

THE Baltimore ice men have raised the price of ice to 80 cts., per 100 pounds.

TO AVOID FIRES.—See to your chimneys, stove pipes, ashes, and be careful with lamps.

THE carpenters of the W. M. R. R. are engaged in putting up a new bridge over Owens Creek.

A TELEGRAPH line has been put up along the Baltimore and Hanover Railroad.

THE Holy Communion will be administered in the Church of the Incarnation on Sunday, (Easter).

NEXT Thursday, (April 1st.) will see things a moving. We changed our residence once, and Providence willing, intend to stay there.

ANY family can save enough old rags and scrap paper to pay for a year's subscription to a good, live newspaper. Try the EMMITSBURG CHRONICLE.

OS Tuesday night some dastard loosened Mr. Walter W. White's horse, and he had to walk home. Such conduct is neither manly nor smart, but most highly reprehensible.

THE governor has signed the law for an additional Justice of the Peace for Frederick county, and another authorizing the commissioners to close an alley in Emmitsburg.

THE Washington County Agricultural Society has resolved to purchase for exhibition grounds, 28 acres of land from Geo. W. Harris, in the suburbs of Hagerstown, at \$150 per acre.

THOSE of our subscribers who have not as yet paid their subscriptions, will find bill enclosed in the paper this week. We pay cash for all our materials and work. By remitting, you will greatly oblige us.

FAREWELL SERMON.—Rev Robert H. Williams of the Presbyterian Church of Frederick, preached his farewell sermon to a large and deeply interested audience in the M. E. Church, last Sunday evening.

UNDER the action of the sun light and the winds, our streets have dried off nicely and already afford some dust. This is a good time to put in those crossings, whilst a solid foothold can be had to do the work.

THE Hon. Lewis H. Steiner, will accept thanks for a copy of the 14th Annual Report of the State Board of Education, and Dr. Bruce of the House of Delegates, for Report of the Fisheries, and the House Journal.

MY Friends and the Public generally will accept my thanks for the liberal patronage extended to the late firm of Horner & Smith, and I respectfully request a continuance of the same to me in my individual undertaking. CHAS. S. SMITH.

THE Republican Central Committee, has fixed Saturday, April 17th, as the time, and 7 o'clock p. m., as the hour for the District meeting here, to select delegates to the county convention, to be held in Frederick City, on Saturday, April 24th, 1880.

SOME of the repair hands on the railroad, one day last week, thought to amuse themselves at the expense of Mr. Highmiller (the engineer), they went to his yard with a game cock, threw it on his, but to their surprise he got worsted, and they were glad to take him home.

**BADLY BURNED.**—A young child of Mr. Gilbert, of New Oxford, Adams county, a few days ago fell into a tub of hot soap, badly burning it. It is doing well, and it is thought that no evil results or pad marks will be left.—*Hanover Citizen.*

**LOOK OUT.**—Confidence men are again working among the farmers, swindling them with a mowing machine. Let the farmers of this section keep a sharp look out for them have them arrested and sent to court for further disposal on.

For frosted feet and limbs, a writer in the Lancaster *Intelligencer* gives the following, which he says cured his brother, who was so badly frozen in the army that his limbs were black and stiff from the feet to the knees:—Saturate flannel cloths with goose grease and bind them on the limbs and it will draw out all the effects of the frost.

**PERSONAL.**—Mrs. O. A. H. rner and Miss Lilly Simonton made a visit to Baltimore.

Mr. Chas. M. Harbaugh left for Kansas City. He took leave of us in our office on Tuesday. Regretfully we bade him good-bye with best wishes for success in his new field of action.

Miss Bettie Hays returned home from a prolonged visit to friends in Georgetown.

Mr. D. B. Alteman of Littlestown called to see us.

Mr. Penrose Myers of Gettysburg called on Tuesday.

SCRIBNER for April has been received, "Success with small fruits," by E. P. Roe, is concluded, "Louisiana," by Mrs. Burnett is continued, as is also "The Grandissimes," by George W. Cable, a long and interesting article on "The Growth of Wood-cut Printing," with elaborate illustrations, "Eighty Miles in Indian Canoes," by H. C. Hovey, a wonderfully interesting description of the underground world, continuation of the "Life of Peter the Great," "Rocky Mountain Mules," by Ernest Ingersol, and the usual variety of other matter, both grave and humorous. Terms \$4 a year in advance, 35 cts. a number. Scribner & Co. 743 Broadway, N. Y.

**WHEAT-CLOVERSEED.**—Waldo, of the *Practical Farmer*, thinks that the best time to sow cloverseed, is "whenever the ground will crumble under the harrow," and "Waldo" is right. Start the harrow—and let it be a good heavy one with sharp teeth, not too long—as soon as the ground is in proper condition for working, and let a man follow the track of the harrow, close behind, sowing the seed. If the harrow is heavy and the teeth sharp, and the seed is sowed immediately behind it, the sowing of the ground will give it sufficient covering. If it should not, a light roller will do the work. Don't be afraid of hurting the wheat with the harrow. It will do it good.—*Centre Democrat.*

**LEGISLATION APPROVED BY THE GOVERNOR.**—Among the bills approved by the Governor thus far are the following:

Regulating fences in Emmitsburg district, F. ederick county.

To repeal and reenact article 16 of the code, relating to attachments.

Legalizing a bequest of Archibald Chisolm.

Defining who are tramps and providing for their punishment.

To repeal and reenact section 15, article 13 of the code, relating to bastardy and fornication.

Repealing the bounty laws.

Authorizing the Baltimore and Hanover railroad to consolidate.

Legalizing the revised code.

For the better protection of bridges in Frederick county.

Amending the charter of the Corn and Flour Exchange.

The garnishee bill requiring plaintiff to prove property in hands of garnishee before final judgment is rendered.

To prevent the sale of liquor at Cent. Mar.

One has been vetoed, amending the license laws of the State.

**NO FICE 1.—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 and 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, Agent. Emmitsburg, Md.

**A LITTLE FIRE THAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN A BIG ONE.**—On last Sunday, about 2 o'clock a. m., Mr. W. H. Hoke discovered by the noise, that there was a fire near by, when it soon appeared that some ashes in a store box in the rear of Mr. Joshua Rowe's kitchen had ignited the box, and communicating with another one, sent up sheets of flame; active efforts confined the damage to the burning boxes. The brick wall and other favourable circumstances prevented, but otherwise might have been a disastrous fire, for the surroundings are of a very inflammable kind. It seems strange that after so much experience and such repeated warnings, persons will put hot ashes, in wooden receptacles.

**SPRING** began last Sunday, (Palm Sunday), with clear and sunny skies, but the air was cool and chilling. Monday was about the same, but somewhat windy, at night the wind subsided and the moon shining in a clear sky, made our door walking very pleasant Tuesday came with spring like appearances, but the March winds were repugnant to comfort, about 6 o'clock p. m. there sprang up a little wind storm, with rain, which soon calmed down, and the moon took up its old story, making another agreeable evening. Wednesday morning came in rough, with strong gales of wind, requiring pedestrians to don their overcoats, and the fires within doors to be brightened up; some broken down gates and fragments of fences showed the way of the wind. The night was quite wintry, and Thursday was also cold with the ground frozen, ice everywhere, every body glad to be within doors.

**WOOD ENGRAVING.**—Scribner for April in an article on Wood-Engraving, expresses surprise, that so few turn their attention to it, as a means of support, when other things, less remunerative, and far less in demand, are so eagerly sought.

As everything is illustrated nowadays, there is a constantly increasing demand for engravers on wood. A good engraver, can always get a good living, which is more than can be said of those who devote themselves to higher art. In view of this, and in order to attract attention to so important a subject, Scribner & Co., offer to *print* in the art, three premiums, of \$100, \$75 and \$50 respectively, for the first, second, and third, best specimens of Wood engraving, executed and sent to their office, during the present year. The proofs sent, must be accompanied by the teachers certificate, that the competitor is really a pupil, and not engaged in the business for the public. A complete board of judges has been appointed, and the premiums will be awarded on the first of January, 1881.

As this is a branch of industry open alike to both sexes, its importance can hardly be overestimated, and we take pleasure in doing our part towards making known, the liberal offer of Scribner & Co., whose efforts for the intellectual and moral advancement of society, entitle them to a high place in the estimation of the public.

**ECLECTIC MAGAZINE.**—The embellishment in the April number of the *Eclectic* is a fine steel engraved portrait of Professor Simon Newcomb, the eminent astronomer and mathematician; and a brief, but sufficient, sketch of his life accompanies the portrait. The literary contents of the number are of the usual variety and excellence, and comprise the following articles: "The Reign of Queen Anne," a review of Dr. Burton's new history; "On the Pedigree of Man: a Dialogue between a Clergyman and a Physician;" "Paganism in Paris," by Pere Hyacinthe; "What is Jupiter Doing?" by Henry J. Slack; "An Arcadian Revolve," by James Payn; "A Dirge (After Herrick)," "White Wings: A Yachting Romance," by William Black, chapters XXIII to XXV; "Alpine Flowers and Birds," "Henry Thomas Buckle," by G. A. Simcox; "Jenny Blinker," a humorous poem; "Mademoiselle de Mercus," a novel, chapters XXXII and XXXIII; "A White Rejeh," an interesting biographical sketch of the late Sir James Brooke; "My Journal in the Holy Land," by Mrs. Brassy (concluding paper); "A Treasury of English Sonnets;" and "A Night Watch." Besides these separate papers there are well filled editorial departments of "Literary Notes," "Foreign Literary Notes," "Science and Art," and "Varieties." Published by E. R. Pulton, 25 Bond Street, New York. Terms, \$5 per year; single number, 45 cents; Trial subscription for three months, \$1.

**THE MUNSIEGER MURDER CASE—MOTION FOR A NEW TRIAL.**—The following is taken from the Frederick correspondent of the *Baltimore Sun*, March 22d, The motion for a new trial for Felix Munschouer, the convicted murderer of his cousin, James L. Wetzel, was argued before Judges Lynch and Bouie to-day by Capt. James McSherry. The State was represented by John C. Motter and Wm. P. Maulsby, Jr. The first point made in support of the motion was that the instruction of the court to the jury that one of two verdicts only could be found, namely, "Murder in the first degree or not guilty," was wrong, inasmuch as the jury, are the judges of the law and facts in criminal cases, had the right to bring in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree, murder in the second degree, manslaughter or not guilty, all of which are comprehended within the crime of murder. The right of the court to in-

struct was not questioned, but it was claimed that the instruction should have been in accordance with the law, and not being so, it was erroneous and void, because it tended to mislead the jury. The second point was that one of the jurors who was summoned as a talsman under the name of Joseph H. Brown was returned on the venire as Joseph H. Brown, but sworn as Joseph B. Brown, and that although an objection was raised, he was impaneled as a juror. The objection, it was argued, was tenable, and that the party so sworn was not a competent juror, and therefore the verdict was rendered by eleven jurors instead of twelve, as required by the constitution of the State. A large number of authorities were produced to sustain these points. If the motion for a new trial is denied, the case will be taken to the Court of Appeals.

**DIED.**

**PATTERSON.**—On the 18th inst. after a lingering illness, Mrs. George Patterson, aged 81 years, 9 months and 2 days.

**WINSCHOFF.**—On the 19th inst. William, youngest son of Edward and Rebecca Winschoff, aged 1 yr., 10 mo., and 23 days.

**MARKETS.**

**EMMITSBURG MARKETS.**  
CORRECT EVERY THURSDAY, BY D. ZECK.

BACON.....	10
Shoulders.....	06
Sides.....	06
Lard.....	15 1/2
Butter.....	15
Eggs.....	16 1/2
Potatoes.....	40
Peaches—pared.....	05
" Unpared.....	03
Apples—pared.....	10
Blackberries.....	02
Raspberries.....	05
Country soap—green.....	03
" dry.....	02
Beans, bushel.....	00 1/2
CORN.....	40
Meal.....	50
Skin—black.....	15 1/2
" part white.....	20 1/2
Raceoon.....	10
Opossum.....	10
Muskrat—fall.....	05
House cat.....	05
Rabbit.....	50 1/2
Fox—red or gray.....	75 1/2
Wood fox.....	75 1/2

**EMMITSBURG GRAIN MARKETS.**  
Corrected every Thursday by Motter, Maxell & Co.

Flour—super.....	6 20
Wheat.....	1 32 1/2
Rye.....	71
Corn.....	50
Oats.....	25 1/2
Clover seed.....	5 @ 7 per lb.
Timothy Hay.....	11 00
Mixed.....	8 00 @ 10 00

**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, Emmitsburg " "

Saturday, " 10, Hagerstown " "

**SECOND WEEK.**

Monday, April 12, Catoctin District;

Tuesday, " 13, Urbana " "

Wednesday, " 14, Liberty " "

Thursday, " 15, N. Market " "

Friday, " 16, Havers " "

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, Jolinville " "

**FOURTH WEEK.**

Monday, April 20th, 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 positions 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 on 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. STINEK, Clerk.

**PIMPLES.**

I will mail (Free) the receipt for a simple YEO-FRANK BALM that will remove TAN, FRECKLES, PIMPLES a bad blotches, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, including 3c. stamp, Ben. Vandell & Co., 20 Ann St., N. Y.

**TO CONSUMPTIVES.**

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. Parties wishing the Prescription, will please address, Rev. E. A. WILSON, 124 Penn St., Williamsburg, N. Y.

**ERRORS OF YOUTH.**

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from NERVOUS DEBILITY, EPILEPTIC AFFECTION, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and direction for making the same remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence

JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St. New York.

**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. feb 7 4t

Have your Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired by Geo. T. Eyster & Bro., who warrant the same, and have always on hand a large stock of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and silverware. feb 8 1f

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

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

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

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

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

**Dry Goods!**

MY stock comprises all kinds of Dry Goods, cloths,

**CASSIMERES,** cottonades, great variety of Ladies dress goods, notions,

**HATS AND CAPS,** boots and shoes, queensware, groceries, of all kinds,

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

GEO. W. ROWE, Emmitsburg, Md.

**5000 CABBAGE & CAULIFLOWER PLANTS FOR SALE.**

EARLY Jersey, Wakefield, (the earliest real good Cabbage, heads good size and solid, and sure to head). Henderson's Early Summer, a splendid cabbage, ten days later, but one third larger than the Wakefield. Early Winnings, a well known favorite variety, but not quite as early as either of the above. Tomato, Egg, Pepper and Sweet Potato plants in season. mar 20-6w SAMUEL GAMBLE.

**Dr. J. T. Bussey, DENTIST** EMMITSBURG, MD.

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

**Dentistry!**

Dr. Geo. S. Fouke, Dentist, Westminster, Md., NEXT door to Carroll Hall, will visit Emmitsburg professionally, on the 4th Wednesday of each month, and will remain over a few days when the practice requires it. He will be happy to make special appointments for Rocky Ridge when needed. aug 16-1y

**CITY HOTEL!**

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

**F. B. Carlin, Prop'r** FREDERICK, MD.

**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.

**S. N. McNAIR,** DEALER IN Blank Books, Stationery, AND BRITISH AND AMERICAN INKS, Revolvers, Razors, and Knives. Also, a large line of

**CIGARS & TOBACCO** AT THE POST OFFICE, Emmitsburg, Md.

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

**FAMILY** groceries and housekeeping goods, such as tea, pure spices, Wines, brandies and whiskies, a specialty. My Motto: "The best goods at the lowest possible prices."

**CENTRAL HOTEL!**

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

**HENRY BIAYS, PROPRIETOR.**

**SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS—FREE BUS TO HOTEL.** ju 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 colognes; Tobacco, cigars, confectionery and toys. Your attention and call are solicited. ju 14-1y

**EMMITSBURG STOVE HOUSE.**

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

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

ALSO shampooing and dyeing done in fine style. Shop in Annan's building, 3 doors west of the square, where he can be at all times found ready for all business in his line. Give him a call. ju 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 \$9.00. These goods are all of the latest patterns, warranted not to craze, and are of the very best English

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

**Western Maryland,** and prices unprecedented. All goods

April.

Oh, strangely fall the April days!  
The brown buds redden in their light,  
And spiders spin by day and night;  
The willow lifts a yellow haze  
Of springing leaves to meet the sun,  
White down their white-stone courses run  
The swift, glad brooks, and sunshine weaves  
A cloth of green for cowslip leaves  
Through all the fields of April days.

Oh, sweetly fall the April days!  
My love was made of frost and light,  
Of light to warm and frost to blight  
The sweet, strange April of her ways,  
Eyes like a dream of changing skies,  
And every from and binah I prize.  
With cloud and flash the spring comes in  
With brown and bluish maids' loves begin,  
For love is like rare April days.

—Scribner for May.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Farm Notes.

Warmth saves feed, helps fattening, and prevents sickness among live stock.

Charcoal pulverized and mixed with water is highly recommended for relieving cattle suffering from any derangement of the stomach, such as bloat, hoven, etc.

Hogs are sometimes troubled by disordered stomach. The best antidote is charcoal. Aside from charcoal, charred iron cobs, or charred corn have a good effect.

Young cows should not be taught to eat at milking time, as it will not be found convenient to supply food, and they will be restless without it when accustomed to it.

Soot from a chimney where wood is used for fuel, is an excellent fertilizer for pot-plants. Put into a pail and pour hot water upon it; then water the plants with this every few days.

Where animals are allowed to feed in grass lots until the whole is gnawed closely, no hay can be depended on the succeeding season, unless a liberal top dressing of some sort of fertilizer is applied.

A Connecticut dairyman, who has been experimenting with turnips as food for cows, thinks they are worth twenty-five cents a bushel. There is no saving in the amount of hay consumed, but they increased the flow of milk, and were an aid to the digestion of hay and other dry fodder. European experimenters have come to the same conclusion.

Plowing land when it is very dry is nearly as hurtful as when it is very wet. But my experience is with heavy clay or land in which clay is an important constituent. Such land when plowed dry breaks up lumpy, and subsequent rains do not dissolve the lumps. It is my opinion that there is never a more suitable condition for plowing any soil than when it has enough moisture to cause the furrows to fall loosely from the plow, with no appearance of packing and no lumps.—William Armstrong, Elmira, N. Y.

Professor L. B. Arnold advises skimming the milk as soon as sourness is perceptible and to churn at sixty degrees instead of seventy, before the cream gets sour. When the butter comes in granules, enough cold water or brine should be put in to reduce the mass to about fifty-five degrees, when, after a little slow churning, the granules will become hard and distinct, and the butter be in a condition for washing out all the buttermilk. The salt should then be worked in with as little labor as possible, and after standing a while it will be ready to pack.

Hogs when nearly fat are liable to have a disordered stomach through over-feeding, refusing their food. The best antidote for this is charcoal. If the charcoal is taken from the stove when cold there will be ashes poured taken up at the same time; these will not hurt the hog should he eat a portion of them. Charcoal is best taken from an open fireplace. It would be well to have on hand at all times a barrel or two of charcoal. Charcoal corn cobs or charcoal corn have a good effect. There is nothing better than these substances when hogs have the sour.

Recipes.

GINGER CRACKERS.—Two quarts of flour, one pint of molasses, one pound of brown sugar, half a pound of lard, two ounces of ground ginger, and a teaspoonful of cloves. Knead them a long time and roll very thin. Bake over a steady strong fire.

DOMESTIC SAUSAGE.—Two pounds of lean pork, two pounds of veal, two pounds of beef suet, the peel of half a lemon, one grated nutmeg, one teaspoonful of black pepper, one of cayenne pepper, five teaspoonfuls of salt, three teaspoonfuls of sweet marjoram and thyme mixed, two teaspoonfuls of sage and the juice of a lemon. Stuff in cases or skins if you prefer.

STEWED KIDNEYS.—Lay them in salt and water for a few minutes. Cut off the outside, or meat, and chop up in small pieces. Put them in a stew pan with a little water, and cook until tender; then add pepper, salt, butter, and a little thickening flour; last of all a glass of port wine, and you have a dish for an epicure.

LEMON PIE.—Grate the rind off a fine lemon, and express the juice. Beat the yolks of four eggs, add to them one cupful of cream or rich milk, one table-spoonful of flour, and the lemon. Beat the mixture well, and bake in a crust. While it is baking beat the whites stiff with four table-spoonfuls of sifted white sugar. When the pie is baked, spread the whites on smoothly, and set in the oven to brown slightly. This quantity will make two small pies.

INDIAN CAKE.—One pint of sweet milk, one egg, two large spoonfuls of molasses, two of melted butter, one and one half cups of corn meal, one cup of flour, one teaspoonful cream tartar, one-half teaspoonful of soda, a little salt; mix together, then chop some sweet apples about the size of raisins, and stir in and bake.

Twenty-five Years as Emperor.

The czar of all the Russias has been an emperor for twenty-five years. He ascended the throne on the death of his father Nicholas on the 2d of March (old style February 19), 1855. The emperor is now in the sixty-second year of his age. He was born April 29 (old style 17), 1818, and was nearly thirty-seven years of age when he ascended the throne. His reign has not only been long but eventful. His country was engaged in the Crimea war, when the death of his father devolved the cares of empire upon him. In 1861, on the sixth anniversary of his accession to the throne, he declared the freedom of the serfs. In 1863 there was an uprising in Poland, and in 1864 the czar in order to weaken the influence of the great nobles, liberated the Polish serfs.

Toward the close of 1866 a war was concocted between Russia and Turkestan. This conflict dragged along for a couple of years. In 1867 the emperor sold Russian America to the United States. During the Franco-German war the czar declared that he did not consider himself bound by the limitations in regard to his use of the Black sea placed upon him by the treaty of Paris in 1856. In 1871 a conference was held in London which modified the treaty in accordance with his desires.

In 1873 Khiva was conquered by the Russians. The recent war between Russia and Turkey is fresh in every one's recollection. Russia was victorious in the field, but her diplomatists lost all that her soldiers had won. Europe practically combined against Russia after the treaty of San Stefano, and in the treaty of Berlin compelled the conqueror to part with her conquests for the aggrandizement of greedy neighbors.

Russia is, of course, dissatisfied with her position. Germany anticipates war in the near future. Official declarations are made in favor of peace, but acts are against its being maintained.

As the whole, the future must look gloomy to the emperor. Insurrection at home and foreign war are threatened. After twenty-five years of experience in exercising supreme power he finds himself in the presence of difficulties quite as great as any he has hitherto surmounted. He probably desires rest, but there is none for him this side of abdication or the grave.—New York Graphic.

Courage in Disease.

Many a life has been saved by the moral courage of the sufferer. It is not alone in bearing the pain of operations or the misery of confinement in a sick-room this self-help becomes of vital moment, but in the monotonous tracking of a weary path, and the vigorous discharge of ordinary duty. How many a victim of incurable disease has lived on through years of suffering, patiently and resolutely hoping against hope, or what is better, living down despair, until the virulence of a threatening malady has died out, and it has ceased to be destructive, although its physical characteristics remained? This power of "good spirits" is a matter of high moment to the sick and weakly. To the former it may mean the ability to survive, or living in spite of disease. It is, therefore, of the greatest importance to cultivate the highest and most buoyant frame of mind which the conditions will admit. The same energy which takes the form of mental activity is vital to the work of the organism. Mental influences affect the system, and a joyous spirit not only relieves pain, but increases the momentum of life in the body. The victims of disease do not commonly sufficiently appreciate the value and use of "good spirits." They too often settle down in despair when a professional judgment determines the existence of some latent or chronic malady. The fact that it is probable they will die of a particular disease casts so deep a gloom over their prospect that through fear of death they are all their life-time subject to bondage. The multitude of healthy persons who wear out their strength by exhausting journeys and perpetual anxieties for health is very great, and the policy in which they indulge is exceedingly shortsighted. Most of the sorrowful and worried cripples who drag out miserable lives in this way would be less wretched and live longer if they were more hopeful. It is useless to expect that any one can be reasoned into a lighter frame of mind, but it is desirable that all should be taught to understand the sustaining, and often even curative, power of "good spirits."—London Lancet.

The portions of Asia Minor—comprising Batoum, Kars, Olti and Artwin—which have been acquired by Russia under the treaty of Berlin, is a district very rich in natural productions and capable of great development under an efficient administration. There is not much agricultural produce, but there is an abundance of wood and metals, and the climate and soil are well suited for the cultivation of silk and tobacco. The natives appear reconciled to the new state of things. They have ceased to emigrate into Turkish territory, and hoards of money which had hitherto been concealed have made their appearance in the towns. Batoum, thanks to its great advantages as a harbor, is increasing in size, while Poti, notwithstanding its dock-yard and railroad, declines.

Life in St. Petersburg.

St. Petersburg is a city of gourmets. The long nights in winter, and the excessive cold and discomfort out of doors, drive the inhabitants to indoor pleasures. They consequently pay great attention to the cuisine, and the cooks become *cordons-bleus*. The best cuisine, is, of course, the French, and there are French chefs in many of the houses, but the Russians have a number of national dishes they are fond of, especially soup—cabbage soup eaten with sour cream, cucumber soup, and a cold sour soup, which is not very agreeable to a foreign palate. The root vegetables, turnips, beets, etc., are remarkably good; so are watermelons and cucumbers, while game, snipe, woodcock, partridges, hazel grouse, black cock, cogs du bois and hare are all abundant in their season and good. In the way of fish, the salmon is excellent, and they have trout, potfish, perch, grayling sequis, somewhat like a striped bass, and the famous sturgeon, which we do not think deserves its reputation. Its roe makes the best caviare.

The regular Russian restaurant is not to be seen in perfection in St. Petersburg. There is one in Moscow they call the Hermitage, which is thoroughly Russian. A feature of these restaurants is an immense mechanical organ, which grinds out lively airs during dinner. One can hardly talk. The correct thing to do is to take before dinner a "zakouska," which, being interpreted means a preliminary lunch, a small glass of liquor generally "vodka," with salt fish or caviare, or a little cheese. This is supposed to whet dulled appetites.

Besides the pleasure of the table, the Russians rely greatly upon cards to pass the long winter evenings. They play a great deal, and play high. Whist, with some modifications in the counting; baccarat, and a game they call "quinza," something like "Boston," are their principal games. The great national game of poker is unknown among them, but its attractions are just beginning to be appreciated. Cards are a monopoly in Russia, and their importation is strictly prohibited. The profits on their sales go to the support of the founding hospital, and it is magnificently supported. Any infant can be brought there, and no questions are asked either as regards the mother or child, and no payment is necessary. It is said to be the only place in Russia where no passport is required.

The Smallest Book in the World.

The smallest book ever printed since type was first invented is a microscopic edition of Dante's "Divina Commedia," which was on view last year at the Paris exhibition. The whole volume of 500 pages is only five centimeters long by three and a half centimeters wide. (A centimeter is less than half an inch.) Two sheets of paper sufficed to contain all the 13,323 verses of the poem, thirty verses occupying a space of somewhat less than eight square centimeters. The printed was cast as long ago as 1834, but no complete book had hitherto been turned out in it, the difficulties for compositor and reviser being so enormous that the attempts were given up time after time, no one being able to continue the work. In 1873 a fresh attempt was made to "set up" the "Commedia," and some notion of the difficulty experienced may be gathered from the fact that the work occupied no less than five years in its completion. The text is that of Fraticelli, the reader was a certain Signor Luigi Busato, and the compositor, Giuseppe Geche. The eyesight of the latter is irretrievably ruined. The writer in the *Algemeine Zeitung*, from whose article this notice is extracted, states that he is unable to form a judgment as to how the corrections were carried out, for even with the best magnifying glass he was unable to follow the text continuously. The edition has been christened "Lo Dantino," the "Little Dante." A thousand copies of it are to be struck off, and will shortly be put upon the market, after which the type will be at once broken up.

Words of Wisdom.

Hasty people drink the nectar of existence scalding hot. Pleasure comes through toil and not by self-indulgence and indolence. Often a reserve that hides a bitter humiliation seems to be haughtiness. If you would not have affliction visit you twice, listen at once to what it teaches. If some folks had their way about this world, how few people could live comfortably in it. Every man, however wise, requires the advice of some sagacious friend in the affairs of life. Of all the possessions of this life fame is the noblest; when the body has sunk into the dust the great name still lives. In France it is estimated that about 18,000,000 of the population live by agriculture and 9,000,000 by manufactures. Many sacrifice to dress till household joys and comforts cease. Dress drains our cellar dry and keeps our larder lean. Pride is like the beautiful acacia that lifts its head proudly above its neighbor plants, forgetting that it, too, like them, has its root in the dirt. It is not much thought of, but it is certainly a very important lesson, to learn how to enjoy ordinary life, and be able to relish your being without the transport of some passion or the gratification of some appetite.

Never defer until to-morrow what should be attended to to-day. A slight cough ought never to be neglected when a 25 cent bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will prevent it from becoming chronic.

FOR THE FAIR SEX.

Fashion Notes. White silk and wool fabrics are seen in new designs and unique patterns for ball and evening dress purposes.

The butterfly bow is shown, made of black China crape, edged with the black, hand-painted lace, which is new this season.

Deep, round collars, formed of wide embroidery or bands of inserting and finished lace, are the latest style for children.

Yeddo crape is one of the new cotton stuffs for spring wear. It is crinkled like crape, as thick as calico and soft and pliable as silk.

French crape cloth, abounding in charming landscapes and groups of figures in brilliant French colorings, is a very attractive material for screens.

The Spanish veil is much in favor, and is shown by modistes in both black and white Spanish lace. Red and yellow ostrich plumes also trim black satin or lace bonnets.

The hair is dressed very simply and quite low, but not drooping in the neck. Tortoise-shell-headed pins, black jet, and also gold or silver filigree ornaments, are very fashionable with modern coiffures.

Dark shades still continue to be more fashionable than light ones, even for spring dresses, in the daytime. Dark marine blues, brownish reds, dark dull greens, and reddish purples are the more fashionable tints. Sometimes a soupcon of the gold or reddish-orange color lighten them up.

Helpless Luxury at the National Capital. The Washington correspondent of the Albany Journal writes: The daintiness of the sheltered lives of beautiful women reveals itself in every sumptuous detail. The nonchalant air with which my lady stands to be disrobed by the maid who has come with her in the carriage reveals a life of helpless luxury. Others, a trifle less dependent, submit themselves to the deft fingers of any of the three or four colored tiring women provided by the household where the party is given. At the delightful soiree and dance given last week by Representative and Mrs. Newberry, of Detroit, who live in the stately old mansion on Lafayette square, known as the Marcy place, Mrs. Newberry's French maid was a joy and comfort to the lady guests. Such modest, skilled fingers never before took hold of refractory faces so me and gave to every fold a touch of bright perfection. At a recent party I attended a lady was assisted up to one of the dressing rooms during the evening in a nearly fainting condition, and as her form, no longer young nor fair, was laid upon the bed of state, I saw such dainty marvels of white slippers and delicately tinted silken stockings and valenciennes bordered skirts of finest cambric, that she might have been a bride decked for the altar, or an infant for its christening. How refined and extravagant we have grown since the day of our New England mothers, who were staid and matronly in garments of irreproachable whiteness, but of Quaker-like plainness of hem. I looked around upon a little group of fair ones standing near, with equal elegance of finish, to catch the drift of their conversation, if perchance it might match their toilettes in daintiness, and they were telling each other engagedly how many bad colds they had respectively had within the past six months! That's the weak point with too many of the society ladies one meets—their talk is hopelessly commonplace. The expensively mounted casket contains an inferior gem, or only a bit of tawdry colored glass. When an exception looms up over the dead and arid level of "good society," how one hails it with delight.

Edward Elliott, a stevedore at St. John, New Brunswick, has been instrumental in saving twenty-one persons from drowning.

England has four universities; France, fifteen; Germany, twenty-two, and Ohio, with a population of three millions, has thirty-seven "universities." Brown university has 625 scholarships of \$1,000 each, the income of which is given to aid meritorious students. The Bowers savings bank in New York, out of \$36,000,000 of deposits has \$20,000,000 of government bonds.

Satin and gros grain striped ribbons are made double faced.

NATURE'S REMEDY. VEGETINE THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Vegetine. IN POWDER FORM 50 CENTS A PACKAGE. Dr. W. ROSS WRITES: Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Weakness.

H. R. STEVENS, Boston: I have been practicing medicine for twenty-five years and as a remedy for Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Weakness, and all diseases of the blood, I have never found its equal. I have sold Vegetine for seven years and have never had one bottle returned. I would heartily recommend it to those in need of a blood purifier.

Vegetine. One Package in Powder Form Cured Scrofula. HOW TO REDUCE YOUR DOCTORS' BILLS, 86 BUREN ST., East Boston, Mass., Sept. 10, 1879.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS—Dear Sir: My little daughter Stella has been afflicted a long time with Scrofula, suffering everything. I employed different physicians in East Boston, but they helped her none. I bought some of your Powder Form VEGETINE, and my wife steeped it and gave it to the child according to the directions, and we were surprised in a fortnight's time to see how the child had gained in flesh and strength. She is now gaining every day, and I can cheerfully recommend your remedy to be the best we have ever tried.

Respectfully yours, J. T. WEBB.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists. ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM THE GREAT THROAT AND LUNG REMEDY CURES CONSUMPTION ASTHMA COUGHS GROUP BRONCHITIS SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

About Norway.

Not a land flowing with milk and honey; not a land of olive-yards and vineyards, of southern skies and effeminate luxuriance, of Spanish dances and Italian serenades, of soft intrigues and quick revenges that wait upon life itself. Not a land of fragrant breezes, where the nightingale sings to his mate, while the moon with her train of satellites in stately dignity rises in the dark blue dome, bating the earth in a silvery flood, the white lovers pace romantic ruins washed by a broad flowing Rhine, or a sterner Danube, or linger in the bowers on the banks of the soft blue waters of a Moselle; lovers whose lips are silent for a bliss that is filling their hearts with an emotion for which an eternity would be too short, and life, alas, often proves but too long. Not this. But a land of eternal snows, whose mountain-tops are fraught with a mystery of a silence that is never broken, where the foot of man never falls; of gigantic icebergs, of rushing streams, of grand waterfalls, and mighty cataracts that seem to increase and multiply as you progress through the country. A land which owes everything to nature and nothing to man; where ruins are not, and the nightingale's song is unheard, and the bowers of roses may be seen about, but scarcely seen. A land scanty peopled, but peopled by men and women honest and fearless, simple and genuine, frank and hospitable—until a day will come when mixture with the world which seeks them more and more year by year, may give the faults of that world, and take from them their best heritage—a single eye, a simple faith, an uprightness of purpose rare as beautiful after six thousand years of leveling. A land where railroads are scarce, and traveling is long and laborious, but very pleasant. A land not hampered by the refined luxury of the age, the squandering of wealth in pomp and vanity, purple and fine linen; but a land of stern realities, where wealth is rare, and each man's inheritance is labor and toil. A land with bright bracing air; a coast iron-bound and full of wonders. A land that reminds us in a measure of that city that hath no foundations, where there is "no night;" for here during some portion of the year, the sun never sets, and darkness falls not.—Argo.

Conghs, Hoarseness, Asthma or any Irritation of the Throat or Bronchial T. be relieved by taking Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. It has cured thousands. Recommend it to your friend and neighbor. Your druggist keeps it. Price 25 cents.

It is easy to breakfast in bed if you will be satisfied with a few rolls and a turnover.

The best reform in domestic life is without doubt the introduction of Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. Where it is known no more lads and girls are given to the Babies.

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