

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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Endurance.

How much the heart may bear and yet not break,
How much the flesh may suffer and not die!
Question much, if any pain or ache
Of soul or body brings our end more nigh.
Death chooses his own time, till that is come
All evils may be borne.

We shrink and shudder at the surgeon's knife,
Each nerve recoiling from the cruel steel
Whose edge seems searching for the quivering life;
Yet to our sense the bitter pangs reveal
That still, although the trembling flesh be torn,
This, also, can be borne.

We see a sorrow rising in our way,
And try to flee from the approaching ill;
We seek some small escape, we weep and pray,
But when the blow falls, then our hearts
Are still—
Not that the pain is of its sharpness shorn,
But think it can be borne.

We wind our life about another life;
We hold it closer, dearer than our own—
Anon it faints and falls in deadly strife,
Leaving us stunned, and stricken and alone;
But, oh! we do not die with those we mourn;
This, also, can be borne.

Behold, we live through all things, famine
thirst,
Bereavement, pain, all grief and misery,
All woe and sorrow; life inflicts its worst
On soul and body, but we cannot die,
Though we be sick and tired and faint and worn;
Lo all things can be borne!

—Elizabeth Akers Allen.

Rose Forrester's Escape.

"Everybody envies Rose Forrester."
The pale girl, in gold-colored silk,
Lifted the broad lids from her clear eyes
For a moment, as the speaker's words
Reached her ear; then she bent over the
photographs upon her lap again.

She handled the pictures with an en-
thusiastic appreciation of their worth,
so absorbed in their examination as to
be totally unconscious of the tall, fair
man who stood quite near, looking
down at her with an apparent suddenly-
awakened interest.

"Belonging to such a nice family, an
heiress, so beautiful!"

The continued words of the speaker
reached Howard Manley's ear, but evi-
dently Rose Forrester did not hear
them. She turned with a sparkling
smile to her hostess, and was still talk-
ing with her of the photographs when
Mr. Clinton brought Howard Manley
up for an introduction.

As she rose in the full light it revealed
that she was very young, scarcely
twenty, yet tall of stature, and with a
certain marked repose of manner.

Her beauty was not conspicuous—she
was too pale; yet Manley saw how per-
fectly out was every feature, how clear
the dark-gray eyes, how dark the curl-
ing lashes. The ripe lips shut over lit-
tle teeth as white as milk, and the con-
tour of the face was a perfect oval.

The girl's natural and spontaneous
manner told that she gave the young
man, at first, no unusual attention. Lit-
tle by little she observed him—the fair
hair shadowing the white forehead, the
dark blue, penetrating eyes, the unusual
grace of figure, the faultless dress.

Her manner was so cordial and
friendly, and unmistakably charming
that Manley racked his brains for the
chance of a next meeting, but was
obliged to abandon it when Miss For-
rester was joined by her brother.

She left the room, but instantly he
thanked his good fortune at the finding
of a ruby scarf-pin which he recognized
as hers. It was easy to decide the or-
nament too valuable to be entrusted to
a messenger. It was a presumption
which he would manage with ease to
call upon and restore it.

Rose was not a belle. She had too
much depth and passion of nature to
ever be a society woman; but she had
her admirers, and out of them she soon
chose Manley.

She could not tell why, but his looks,
words, every act, had a charm for her,
and the eloquent blood tingling her
cool cheek at his approach told him the
story of his power.

He was a proud man—he might well
have been a happy one—but he often
bore an air of noticeable weariness and
depression. This, in answer to Rose's
gentle inquiries, he attributed to ill-
health.

Spring was opening, with its vivid
sunshine, its balmy air, and Rose was
very happy. It seemed to her that it
was the pleasant influences of the sea-
son which made her daily ways so
light; the tender colors, sights and
sounds surrounding her daily walk with
Manley in the park, which made them
so enjoyable.

Perhaps they helped to make her
spirit strong so that she dared say to
herself, "I love him!" and say it with-
out reservation or fear; for she knew
that it was but a little while since she
had first met him, and of his past his-
tory and much of his present she knew
nothing.

No: she feared nothing for herself.

To love and be surrounded with tenderness
was happiness enough for her; she
asked for no more. Yet some instinct
or trace of worldly wisdom made her
withhold her confidence from her
brother, who was her guardian; he knew
nothing of the intimacy.

From the night she had first met
Manley at Mrs. Clinton's party, she
never knew any one who knew him in-
timately. He told her that he had no
living female relatives—no home.

He evidently had means at command,
and procured for her, with an ingenuity
which was almost genius, the rarest and
most beautiful gifts. Her delighted re-
ception of them seemed a mutual joy
which prevented any possible feeling of
obligation on her side. In truth, full of
the passionate impulses of youth, she
was deaf, dumb and blind for anything
but the fullness of the present.

Her brother came into the music-room,
where she sat at the piano, dreamily
playing, one day.

"Rose, will you give me your atten-
tion for a few minutes?"

He held an open letter in his hand.
He was twenty years older than herself,
a world-wise, prudent man.

"Doctor Wingrove proposes for your
hand. You are aware that it will be
a very admirable match, are you not?"

Rose had a strange, stunned feeling,
yet she bowed faintly. From childhood
she had been greatly under her brother's
control.

"I should like to write him favorably,
Rose. Have you any objection?"

"I—"

She found herself upon her feet, shiv-
ering in the May sunshine.

"I would have a little time, Edwin."

"Certainly, if you wish," though his
brow slightly clouded. "The doctor
will not probably look for an immediate
answer."

The next moment Rose had escaped
from the room, and was locked in her
chamber.

During the next two hours she hardly
knew what she was doing. She found
herself walking the floor, and wringing
her hands. At last she stopped short,
with a sense of pride.

"There is no reason—no reason in the
world I dare tell my brother why I will
not marry Doctor Wingrove."

Doctor Wingrove was the noblest and
gentlest of men, singularly handsome,
wealthy, and highly connected, and
barely thirty years of age. He had
known her since childhood, never made
love to her, but now that the offer of
marriage had come to her, she realized,
somehow, that he had always loved her.

Rose was conscious of a racking pain
in her temples, at last. The chamber
seemed stifling.

Catching up her cloak and hat, and
tying a veil of heavy black lace across
her face she went out into the street.

She soon walked herself weary, with-
out abating her painful sensation, and,
returning to the street in which her res-
idence was situated, entered the public
enclosure of trees and shrubbery which
ornamented the square. A fountain
bubbled in the center; the stone vases of
flowers sent a sweet perfume upon the
air.

So close to her home, she had no tim-
idity, and, sinking upon a circular seat
surrounding a large tree, she gave her-
self up to her absorbing thoughts.

It was soon dark, yet she had not
stirred. In her black dress, in shadow,
she was quite unnoticed by two men
who crossed the street from the opposite
side and sat down behind her.

She would then have risen and glided
away quietly, but that the movement
was arrested by Howard Manley's voice.

"How soon?" he asked.

"Now, my dear brother. I'll stand
the risk no longer. I've passed false
money enough for you to shut me up
for the rest of my life, and I value my
liberty, singularly enough," sneeringly.

"Well, well, I am willing enough to
go, Fred. Heaven knows that I am as
sick of the business as you can be. Coin-
ing isn't all prosperity. In a new coun-
try I should feel like another man.
But—"

"The heiress?"

"I am sure of her. But I don't like to
urge a hasty marriage. She has an old
fox of a brother, who may be inconve-
niently curious regarding my affairs. If
we could wait till the autumn, now, I
might enter some respectable business."

"I tell you it won't do!"

Both rose in their excitement, and in-
voluntarily walked away.

Plainly, under the gaslight, Rose saw
Howard Manley and his brother pass
under the street. They were coiners.

More dead than alive, she crept into
the house. But Rose was not a weak
girl. Before midnight she had placed
Howard's gifts in a close package and
sealed with them a note, briefly stating
that she had heard the conversation in
the park. The next morning it was dis-
patched.

As soon as her brother broached the
subject of Dr. Wingrove's proposal, she
asked to have the latter call upon her.

He came, with countenance so high of
purpose, with eyes so full of truth, that
she involuntarily contrasted Howard's
cold, reticent face with it; but she told
Dr. Wingrove all the truth.

"Perhaps it was wrong but I loved
him—loved him purely—and my heart
is torn and bleeding. I am wild with a
secret pain which I must hide from
everyone. If I had never known him!
But I cannot imagine that. This terri-
ble experience has changed me; I am
not the care-free, happy, trusting girl
you knew. I cannot love you; but pity
me—be my friend! I must talk to some
one, and, oh, there is no one in the
world so kind as you!"

Was Dr. Wingrove piqued by this re-
ception of his proposal? No, he was
too generous and tender for that.

"Poor child!" he said, in a tone so
soothing that, for the first time, Rose
gave way to a relieving burst of passion-
ate weeping.

"What shall I do? What do you
think of me?" she asked at last.

"We will wait, and I think that I
love you," he answered, quietly.

So two kept the secret of Rose's sor-
row more easily than one, and though
her heart still knew its pangs of grief
for a time, the summer brought change
of scene which was helpful to a spirit
really brave and innocent.

Dr. Wingrove joined Rose and her
brother at the seashore, to find bright-
ness in the young girl's eyes again, and
to the latter it was sweet to call so kind
and noble a man friend.

Together they climbed the rocks,
drank in the free air, watched the sun-
sets and the sea. Of old they had been
congenial, and now they seemed more
happily so.

There is usually a sacredness about
first love, and perhaps it is expected of
me to record the death of my heroine of
a broken heart, but I must tell the
truth.

In the autumn, Rose married Dr.
Wingrove. She is one of the happiest
wives in the world. The first love fell
from her like a false blossom, while the
second ripened richest fruit.

A Coming Comet.

The astronomer royal of England in-
forms the Washington astronomers
that a comet has been seen from the ob-
servatory at Cape Town, South Africa.

The question naturally arises whether
this is the great comet whose appear-
ance was announced by Dr. Gould of the
Cordoba observatory in South America.
The fact that Cordoba and Cape Town
are both in the southern hemisphere,
and in nearly the same latitude, is an
argument in favor of that supposition;

but, on the other hand, there seems to
be an irreconcilable variance in the ac-
count of the comet's motions. Dr. Gould
described his comet as moving north-
ward, while Gill, the South African ob-
server, reports that the comet he sees is
moving southward. Neither of these
comets, if there be two, has yet been
seen from any American observatory.

We are yet ignorant whether the com-
ing comet is merely telescopic, like that
of last year, or one of those stupendous
naked-eye tellows that in the ages of
superstition were dreaded as portending
great wars. The belief in the bellicose
significance of comets is not yet ex-
tinguished. Probably the majority of
uneducated persons regarded the comet
of 1811 as a forerunner of the war of
1812 in this country, and of the three
tremendous closing struggles by which
Europe finally shook off the grip of
Napoleon. The great comet of 1843 was
near enough to the Mexican war to be
regarded by the superstitious as a cele-
stial prognostication; and who does not
remember how direful appeared the un-
paralleled comet of 1858, in the days
when the possibility of civil war was on
every tongue? The comet of 1861, nearly
as huge as its predecessor, seemed to the
superstitious a second sign of the great
fratricidal struggle. So the comet of
1875 did not fail to find believers who
connected it with the rumblings of com-
ing war in the East, and when, two or
three years later, Russia's army marched
upon Constantinople, such believers
were assured that the prophecy of the
comet had come true. This superstition
will probably always linger in the hu-
man mind, and, should the comet that
is now visible in the southern heavens
sweep into its perihelion passage around
the sun with a train of light stretching
half way across the sky, there will not
be wanting persons to point at the now
augmenting armament of the great
powers of Europe, and to predict a great
clash of arms. In this they will have
the support of the astrologers. In an
astrological almanac published in Lon-
don, and of great authority among its
patrons, there is a pictorial prophecy for
the year 1880, in which a helmeted
woman, armed with a sword, domi-
nates over a field filled with tramping
armies. The publisher prudently post-
pones the letter-press explanation of
this formidable picture to next year's
almanac.

In the meantime, those of us who are
not superstitious may expect the comet
with equanimity, and fearlessly hope
that it belongs to the largest and most
brilliant species.

The international conference on Ar-
ctic exploration, in session at Hamburg,
advocated the gradual establishment of
a chain of stations toward the polar
regions.

Death in Raw Pork.

Notwithstanding the frequent well-
attested cases of death from trichina,
both here and abroad, many persons,
says a New York paper, seem to think
trichina as a source of fatal disease, an
invention of physicians. Every few
weeks we observe the records of a fatal
case in the West, usually in the country.
Recently two deaths, those of a Mrs.
Harris and her daughter, have been re-
ported at the village of West Sonora,
Ohio. They informed their physician
that a week or so before their illness,
they had eaten freely of raw pork; that
they experienced almost immediately
exceeding nausea, and were compelled
to go to bed, from which they never
arose. All their symptoms were those
generally attendant upon the disorder,
and there is no reasonable doubt that
they owe their death to the raw pork.

Trichina, or *trichina spiralis*, is the
name of a peculiar nematoid worm,
which in its sexual immaturity inhabits
the muscles generally of the pig. It was
discovered in 1835, Wormald, then
demonstrator of anatomy at St. Bar-
tholomew's hospital, London, giving to
Richard Owen, the celebrated natural-
ist, four microscopic specimens of
specked muscle from a subject then in
the dissecting rooms. Owen, who has
usually received credit for the discovery,
communicated soon after to the Zoologi-
cal society a description of microscopic
encysted infesting the muscles of the
human body. A medical student named
Paget had also arrived, independently,
at similar results at the same time, and
read a paper to the Abernethian society
a week before Owen had presented his.

Ever since then the trichina has been
actively discussed on both sides of the
sea in all medical and scientific associa-
tions. Various theories were advanced,
but it was not till 1860 that Virchow
and Leuckhart arrived separately, by
feeding animals on flesh containing
trichina, at the conclusion that the
parents of the encysted trichina are
small thread-like worms, never before
revealed to science, Leuckhart's experi-
ments being made with human flesh oc-
cupied by these parasites. Young
trichina, as seen in the muscles, look
like spirally-coiled worms in the in-
terior of small globular oval cysts, and
are barely perceptible to the naked eye.

These cysts are externally covered with
calcareous matter, more or less, accord-
ing to the time they have remained
fixed, and the degree of generation of
their walls. The worm measures one-
eighth of an inch long and one-
thirtieth of an inch broad. The cysts
are sometimes wholly absent, and hence
must be regarded as abnormal—the re-
sult of local inflammation caused by
presence of the worm, which in this
larval state is very much smaller. An
enormous number of these larva may
exist simultaneously in the muscles of
a single person. Leuckhart estimated
that one ounce of flesh of a cat contained
325,000 trichina. If all the voluntary
muscles of a man of ordinary size were
similarly affected, the worms would ex-
ceed 1,950,000,000. Some physicians as-
sert that a single sufferer may be in-
fected by 20,000,000. How the pig ac-
quires its trichina is unknown; but the
larval worms, no doubt, get into its
body from putrid flesh. The adult
trichina may inhabit the intestinal
canal of all animals in which the larva
have been found in the muscles, and the
animals include man, dog, cat, mouse,
rabbit, mole, rat, hedgehog and badger.

Signers of the Declaration.

One of the most remarkable circum-
stances attending the fortunes of the
signers of the Declaration of Independ-
ence was the tranquility in which
their lives were passed, and the late
period to which they were protracted.
Most of them lived to a good old age,
crowned with civil honors bestowed by
the gratitude of the republic, and some
of them perished by the mere decay of
the powers of nature. Of the fifty-six
who affixed their signatures to that
document, twenty-seven lived to an age
exceeding seventy years, and forty to
an age of sixty. Only two of the whole
number, Gwinnett, of Georgia, who fell
in a duel in his forty-fifth year, and
Lynch, of South Carolina, who was
shipwrecked in his sixtieth, died a violent
death. Twenty-one lived to the begin-
ning of the present century, and three
were permitted to see the great ex-
periment of a representative confederacy
confirmed by the events of fifty years.
Of all the delegates from New York and
New England, only one, Whipple, of
New Hampshire, died at an earlier age
than sixty. Never in the world had the
leaders in any bold and grand political
movement more reason to congratulate
themselves and their country on the is-
sue. The exertions and perils of their
manhood were succeeded by a peaceful,
honored and ripe old age, in which they
witnessed the happy result of the institu-
tions they had aided in devising, and
they were gathered in their graves amid
the regrets of the generation which was
in its cradle when they laid the founda-
tion of the republic.

The total number of fires in Paris last
year (chimneys excepted) was 1,049
The loss was a little over \$1,000,000.

A NEW YORK DEPOT.

How 170 Trains and 50,000 Passengers
Are Governed by the Man with the
Knobs.

At the Grand Central depot the Hud-
son River and Harlem roads load and
unload their human freights—170 train-
loads a day of them. Think of that a
minute; think of the immense influx
and outgo of humanity. No other than
human freight, except baggage and ex-
press matter, is received or deposited
here. Under the immense roof of glass
and iron is a vast wilderness of tracks,
on which trains come and go as if con-
trolled by magic. I had the pleasure of
an introduction to the presiding genius
of the place, and interviewed him in his
eyrie-like abode, and this presiding
genius is not Mr. Vanderbilt either. It
is a long climb up many stairs, through
dark hallways, up to near the great
glass roof. Then out through a door-
way in a window along a long and nar-
row pathway of two planks, protected
by an iron rail, and into a little glass
box, hung over the middle of the great
depot, at the end through which all trains
arrive and depart. Here we find a pleas-
ant-faced, affable young gentleman,
Van Dorn by name. He is the presid-
ing genius of the place, and he is sur-
rounded by implements of magic. But
it is the magic of the eighteenth cen-
tury, the magic of the telegraph, the
swiftness and mystery of the lightning
broken to harness, and made the intelli-
gent and serviceable slave of man. In
the center of one wall ticks a regulator
clock, beside it a time card, on the left
of the table a mysterious finger-board
with twenty-one keys, on the right of
the table a telegraph instrument. On
the wall beside the clock are sundry lit-
tle bells, greatly given to activity. Van
Dorn, the magician, touches a knob on
the key board, and courteously ex-
plains: "I have signaled the baggage-
men to stop checking baggage for out-
going Harlem train." Another knob
touched: "That rings a bell in the
depot ordering the closing of the doors
against more passengers." Another
knob touched: "That orders the
opening of the door in the waiting
room." Another dive at the key board:
"I have ordered the engineer to back
up his engine." Another touch: "This
orders the fireman to get ready to couple
on the train." "Time is up, and this
orders the train to move." And obedi-
ent to this mysterious young man way
up here in this glass box, the whole
manifold machinery of the great depot
moves on smoothly and rapidly. But
here, the telegraph instrument breaks
out. "A train coming in has passed
Mott Haven." A sig is touched. It
turns a disk a mile and a half distant,
not orders it turned, but turns it. It
shows whether the track is clear or not.
For about a mile and a half from the
depot the tracks of the Hudson River
and Harlem roads cross each other,
forming a sort of gigantic figure eight
without the curves at the end. Here
almost any hour of the twenty-four a
terrible collision could be arranged by
magician Van Dorn with very little trou-
ble. But he is alert and wide awake.
A signal bell rings, showing that the
signal is set at the crossing. Another
bell rings. "Ah, the outgoing train has
gone on the side track, and the main
track is clear." A touch of the key-
board: "The incoming train is signaled
that the track is clear." Another bell
rings: "She has passed the crossing."

"The outgoing train is on the main
track again." "She has passed the
crossing." Another bell rings, and an-
other signal shows the train is passing
another signal station nearer the depot,
a few minutes more and she heaves in
sight. And all the time we have been
writing Mr. Van Dorn has been signal-
ing engineers, firemen, baggagemen,
conductors, doormen, setting danger
signals at one point and remov-
ing them at another, making min-
utes of time on a blank report, and
manipulating his telegraph instrument
with a wonderful rapidity, and at the
same time finding time to chat pleas-
antly with his visitors. Of the daily
average of 50,000 people who pass in
and out of this great depot every working
day of the year, on the 170 daily trains,
how many of them think that their lives
have been in the hands of Mr. Van
Dorn or his "partner" up in the roof
there? Suppose he succumbs to the
heat or the cold, or falls asleep for a few
seconds? But then he doesn't look like
that kind of a man, and we dismiss the
ugly thought and fall to admiring the
ingenuity of arrangement and perfection
of detail that makes such perfect and
intelligent management possible.—*New
York Letter.*

Boston and Portland merchants ship
large quantities of lumber to Brazil, be-
cause she has very few mills. The
streams wash away many trees, which
mill owners at their mouths would
simply have to capture and land. A
Portuguese who built a mill a few years
ago at the mouth of the Madeira river,
has recently retired with a large for-
tune, although he had employed only
the rudest machinery and unskilled
workmen. The cedar logs floating down
supplied him in five months in every
year with sufficient timber for the en-
tire year's work.

ITEMS OF GENERAL INTEREST.

The wisest of men is he who has the
most complaisance for others.

"Quail on toast" was what he or-
dered. "Quail on trust" was what the
innkeeper called it some months after.

Either the boys have got to quit fly-
ing lantern kites at night or the gov-
ernment must provide asylum accom-
modations for distracted astronomers.
—*Boston Post.*

A spider's net suspended across the
path of Sir Samuel Brown, as he walked
one dewy morning in his garden, was
the prompter that gave to him the idea
of his suspension bridge across the
Tweed.

A Missouri newspaper having nomi-
nated "the Honorable Adolph Pantz"
for the Presidency, the Washington
Capital suggests Schurz for Vice-Presi-
dent. "Pantz and Schurz would work
well together," says the *Capital*.

There are 60,000 locomotives in the
United States, and each contains 2,800
different pieces, requiring renewal
every ten or twelve years. This conveys
a notion of the industries which rail-
roads foster.

The digest of cases of the California
reports has one head that reads:
"People vs. Ah Chung, People vs. Ah
Cow, People vs. Ah Fong, People vs.
Ah Fung, People vs. Ah How, People
vs. Ah Ling, People vs. Ah Woo, Peo-
ple vs. Ah Yek."

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* prints some
figures, purporting to come from a well-
informed source, which show that the
first cost of nine coffins, of various
kinds, from plain to imitation rosewood
and extra fine cloth caskets, was \$160,
and the retail price was \$717.50.

An Indianapolis, Ind., letter says:
A pair of side-lace kid shoes have been
made in this city for a Mrs. Gates, of
Brown county, who is twenty-three
years old, weighs 547 pounds, and is
seven feet and two inches in height. The
shoes are number fifteen, just one foot
in length and between four and five
inches in width.

The latest Parisian coiffure for young
girls under fifteen is to erimp the whole
of the hair, brush it out smoothly
and then braid it in one long plait or
braid fastened at the nape of the neck
with a soft ribbon bow. Another bow
is placed some distance below, around
the braid, and the hair below the final
bow is arranged in light curls.

In drilling a well near Chatfield,
Minn., the men dug down fifteen feet
through the soil, then came to solid rock,
through which they drilled to the depth
of twenty-five feet, when their drill came
in contact with an elm log fully one foot
through, which was in a good state of
preservation. Passing through the log,
the men struck solid rock again and
drilled many feet before finding water.

An old lady named Signora Lanfranch-
e, better known as the "Mamma de
Can" (the mother of dogs), has just died
at Milan, a European city, and she had
acquired a great notoriety in Italy
through her affection for the canine
race. She was so fond of dogs that she
had as many as two or three hundred in
and about her house; and she was sev-
eral times compelled to change her resi-
dence owing to the complaints raised
by her neighbors. She has left the
whole of her fortune to be spent upon
building hospitals for dogs in various
parts of Italy.

The Gate City guard, a military com-
pany of Atlanta, Ga., has decided to
erect a memorial armory, which shall
commemorate the reunion of the States
and the return of peace. The decision
grew out of the warmth and cordiality
of the reception given the organization
on its late tour through the North. The
stars and stripes will float from the tur-
rets. Many subscriptions have been
made, and it is proposed to open sub-
scription lists in every principal city,
that all the States may be represented.

The newspaper advertisement, an ex-
change truthfully says, is a never-tiring
worker in the interests of its employer.
When the bill distributor has disap-
peared from the streets and his bills
trampled into pulp, the advertisement
is performing its silent mission in the
family circle. It appeals to a consti-
tency three or four times larger than
the actual sale of the paper, for there are
few newspapers which do not pass from
hand to hand through three or four per-
sons with every issue.

Russian Churches of Gold.

The magnificent church now being
completed in Moscow has a thick plating
of gold on its dome and cross. This
fashion of gilding church towers is
universal in Russia, and it has been cal-
culated that enough gold is thus lying
idle to pay off the national debt. The
Isaac cathedral, in St. Petersburg, has
a plating of gold three-quarters of an inch
thick over the whole of a dome as large
as that of St. Paul's in London. The
Church of Our Lady of Kazan has a
massive altar furniture of solid silver.
During the great fire of Moscow, in
1812, the molten gold and silver were
seen flowing like water from the burn-
ing churches, and the new addition to
them represents an outlay of fully
\$15,000,000.

SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1880.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.

It is the universal law that supply shall follow demand. The law exists not only for commerce, but for general art and science, and government. Cyrus, Alexander the Great, Hannibal, Caesar, Napoleon, with our own great and forever glorious Washington, were raised up to meet the needs of the respective times in which they lived and made history. Alchemy produced the subtle revelations of Chemistry; Astrology brought forth the grand science of Astronomy. From the Leyden jar, itself a marked stage in science, the kites of Dr. Franklin, and other such like early stages of electrical knowledge. What a mighty course of evolution is exhibited in the galvanic batteries of to day, conveying information and promoting commerce and civilization through the telegraph. From Isaac Watt to Robert Fulton, and thence to the gigantic steamers which now plough the broad seas with such wonderful precision in time; it were the work of a volume to depict the course of research, trial and final triumph.

The same principle still holds sway in the questions which agitate our times; among these stands forth conspicuously, the efforts for the production of the electric light. Again and again has the indomitable Edison been proclaimed successful in his discoveries and inventions to this end; and again and again, like his predecessors of all times, in the field of research for the benefit of mankind, have the jeers of the multitude and of opposing interests endeavored to belittle and discourage his work.

The latest accounts of the progress of the work are to the effect, that an examination under the auspices of the American Journal of Science, has been made into the efficiency and practicability of the Edison electric light. Mr. Edison put his entire establishment at the disposal of the experts who undertook the examination. The conclusions arrived at are, in the language of the committee, that, "provided the lamp can be made either cheap enough or durable enough, there is no reasonable doubt of the success of the light, but this point will evidently require much further experiment before the light can be pronounced practicable." The committee is, nevertheless, of opinion that Mr. Edison will ultimately overcome the difficulty. As this is the most authoritative statement yet made in regard to what Mr. Edison has accomplished in the production of a divisible electric light, it shows that while there has been good progress in overcoming difficulties, the question of relative cheapness and permanency is yet to be solved.

Whilst then we remember how slow and gradual the course of general improvement has always been, it would seem there is little room to doubt the ultimate success of this most important one.

The Legislature of Maryland having completed its constitutional session of 90 days, adjourned at midnight on last Monday. In summing up the results of its work, the Baltimore Gazette says: "The worst, therefore, that can be charged against the Legislature of 1880 is that it has committed some sins of omission which, moreover, are fairly chargeable in great part to the obstructionist tactics of certain gentlemen whose motto seemed to be 'all or none.' On the other hand, it has transacted the public business promptly and intelligently and has enacted valuable reforms. Comparing its record with that of previous Assemblies, it will have every reason to be satisfied with its winter's work."

SEVERAL days preceding the adjournment of the Legislature, Governor Hamilton vetoed the Bill to provide for the election of Judges. He thought it unconstitutional and proposed to correct the difficulty by a constitutional amendment, and besides the Legislature to meet in 1882 will have ample time in the case, as the election will not occur before the autumn of that year.

ABOUT BUSINESS.

There are about two dozen stores and shops, all counted in Emmitsburg, some of them are fine stores. In most of them the articles for sale make up a heterogeneous compound. Noting the course of trade, even whilst the transactions are on a seemingly prosperous basis, we are irresistibly drawn to the conclusion that the method pursued is not conducive to the best result for the general and ultimate prosperity of the community. Should our tradesmen unite in efforts to correct the difficulty, the effect might be very happy. Let this establishment confine its operations to Dry Goods, that to Groceries, another to Hardware, the next to Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Notions, Confectionery, &c.

As now, each concern buys a comparatively small stock of each particular item, entering into each one's business. Buying in small quantities is buying at high prices with little room for the selection according to quality. But where a specialty is made in trade, buying can be done in quantity, first class houses will be resorted to, and number one goods will comprise the stock on hand for the accommodation of customers, and these last knowing these facts, or soon learning them, will find it to their interest to uphold the trade. Not only so, but the tradesmen themselves will find interest, instead of antagonism in commending one another.

No one would go to a shoe store for confectionery, nor to a Hardware one for groceries, nor to a Dry Goods House for hats and shoes.

We put forth these ideas simply in a suggestive way, as worthy of consideration, but would be happy to see them take a practical form, as they surely must in the time to come, for this town of ours is bound to take its stand along side of the important places of the state.

We publish below two laws enacted by the Legislature just adjourned, known as the laws on "Drunkenness and Cursing." They are now in force, and may prove beneficial to those who are unguarded in drinking, or careless in their use of words:

To amend Section forty two, article of the Code of Public General Laws of this State, title "Crimes and Punishments," and to read the same as amended, under the sub title of "Drunkenness."

Every person who shall be found drunk or acting in a disorderly manner to the disturbance of the public peace, upon any public street or highway, in any city or county of this State, or at any place of public worship, or public resort, or amusement, in any city or county of this State, shall be deemed to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be subject to a fine of one dollar and costs; and shall be committed until such fine and costs are paid, or until such offender is discharged by due course of law; the Justices of the Peace for the respective counties of this State, shall have concurrent jurisdiction over such offense with the Circuit Courts for their respective counties; and the Justices of the Peace selected to sit at the respective Station Houses in the City of Baltimore, shall have concurrent jurisdiction over such offense with the Criminal Court of Baltimore.

To amend Article thirty, of the Code of Public General Laws of this State, title "Crimes and Punishments," by adding thereto certain additional Sections under the sub title of "Disturbance of the Public Peace."

Any person or persons who shall willfully hinder or obstruct the free passage of persons passing by, or along any public street or highway, in any city or town of this State, or who shall willfully disturb any neighborhood in such city or town, by loud and unseemly noises, or shall profanely curse and swear, or use obscene language up or near to any such street or highway, within the hearing of persons passing by, or along such highway, shall, upon conviction thereof, be sentenced to a fine of not less than one dollar, and to the cost of his or their prosecution, or to such fine and costs, and to imprisonment in jail in the discretion of the Court.

The committee of the Maryland Legislature, before before whom charges against Judge Pierre of Allegheny Co., of using his judicial powers to promote personal interests, and immorality of conduct have been under investigation, for some time, closed their work on the 21 inst., with the opinion that there was no ground for impeachment, and recommended a resolution exonerating Hon. Geo. A. Pearce from any imputation that may have been cast upon him by the charges.

The Providence, R. I., Postoffice, a portion of the Columbus, O., penitentiary, and extensive white-lead works at Joplin, Mo., were destroyed by fire last Sunday, the loss by the last named conflagration being \$250,000. Attempts were made by incendiaries at Ottawa to burn the Bank Street Presbyterian Church and St. Joseph's Catholic Church.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

GENERAL MELIKOFF's health is impaired.

THE Chinese have invaded Russian territory.

HEAVY snow storms have prevailed at the North.

EARTHQUAKES have damaged Tokio and Yokohama.

THE Ex Empress Eugenia has left England for South Africa.

BRET HARTE, the author, has been appointed Consul at Glasgow.

St. PETERSBURG, MARCH 31.—The Empress of Russia is sinking rapidly.

LANCASTER county farmers are preparing to plant a large increased amount of tobacco this year.

THE Khedive of Egypt has appointed a Jew to a high office—the first case of the kind since Joseph's time.

CHARLES STEWART PARNELL was assaulted with stones and eggs last week and hurried from the platform where he was speaking.

THE King of Siam has postponed his tour. He will send an envoy to invest Queen Victoria with the order of the White Elephant.

JAMES ZELL, husband of Mrs. Zell, under sentence of death for murder, at Carlisle has been sent to the same jail for petty larceny.

THE Imperial Stamp Duties bill having been defeated in the Bundesth, Prince Bismarck has resigned. It is expected, however, that a compromise will be effected.

PRINCETON College is to have a new telescope, costing \$25,000. The money to purchase the instrument has been subscribed by the friends of the college, Robert Bonner heading the list with a subscription for \$10,000.

IN the Jay Cooke sale at Philadelphia, last week, the appraised value of all the property sold, which was principally, lots in Duluth, aggregated \$6,630, and the sum realized amounted to \$6,789 50. The entire amount realized from the sale is \$413,126 from property appraised at \$401,628 50.

LONDON, MARCH 29.—The Standard announces that the King of Siam will leave Bangkok early in April, to visit the chief capitals of Europe. After a short stay in England he will start for the United States, and the American government will send a man-of-war to Southampton to convey him thither.

SALE OF A NOTED SUMMER RESORT.—The celebrated Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs, in Greenbrier county, West Va., were sold at public auction Wednesday, Mr. Wm. A. Stuart, of Slaterville, Va., and brother of the late Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, becoming the purchaser at \$340,000. Mr. Stuart has a mortgage for a large amount on the property. Though sold low, it is believed Judge Jackson will confirm the sale.

THE Board of Visitors to attend the annual examination at West Point Military Academy, to make a report on that institution, has been appointed by Secretary Ramsey. The board is as follows: Gen. Robert Patterson, of Pennsylvania; J. C. Eaton, of Minnesota; Gen. James Grant Wilson, of New York; Dr. L. M. F. Curry, of Virginia; Cornelius Altman, of Ohio; Col. Emmons Clark, of New York; and Gen. Stewart Van Vleet, U. S. A.

A MODEL COUNTY.—Potter county, Pennsylvania, is a rare example of what temperance will do for any community. For many years the sale of liquor has been prohibited in the county, and the good fruits borne by such a prohibition are worth being sought after by every county in the State. At a recent term of the Quarter Sessions Court the District Attorney informed the court that he had no indictments or bills to present to the Grand Jury; the Sheriff also stated that he had no criminals in the prison; the Directors of the Poor reported that they had one to keep at the county's charge of expense.

STARS IN APRIL.—Speaking of the stars in April the Providence Journal says: "The interest of the month concentrates on the morning stars, for, after the 7th, Venus, Jupiter, Mercury and Saturn are all numbered on this list. Venus especially will be the herald of the sun throughout the month; for though in her distant phase, she still seems as the brightest star in the heavens. She will form a lovely picture as a companion for the slender waning moon on the morning of 7th, will divide her queenly favour between Mercury and Jupiter on the 15th, and will appear above the horizon line nearly at the same time with Saturn and Mercury on the 30th. Jupiter and Saturn will become studies of peculiar interest from the present time till their opposition with the sun next October, when Jupiter, just after perihelion, will don his brightest colors, and Saturn will shine with clearer lustre than he has done for many years."

Chas. S. Smith,

(Successor to Horner & Smith.)



EMMITSBURG, MD.,

Will continue the Livery Business at the

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

RIDING & DRIVING

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

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

FINE BAND WAGON & OMNIBUS as part of my stock, and teams of all kinds always in readiness, all on the most reasonable terms. All orders either by day or night, promptly attended to.

SPECIAL RATES TO TRAVELING SALESMEN.

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 14-ly

I. S. ANNAN & BRO.

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS.

Fresh Groceries

Queens, Woodens, Glass and

Hardware,

BOOTS, SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS.

READY-MADE

CLOTHING!

In full line.

PEARL SHIRT,

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

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

PAINTS and GLASS.

We are constantly receiving new goods and cannot be undersold.

Butter, eggs, Lard Posts and Rails, taken in exchange for goods. S. W. Corner of the Diamond, the place to go—for anything you want.

July 14-ly

Guthrie & Beam.

Livery, Sales and Exchange

STABLES

EMMITSBURG, MD.

ARE always prepared to accommodate the public with conveyances of all kinds on

Reasonable Terms!

We will have carriages and omnibuses at the depot on arrival of each train, to convey passengers to St. Joseph's Academy, Mt. St. Mary's College, or any part of town or country. Fine horses for riding or driving.

July 14-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 14-ly

CASH HOUSE.

R. H. GELWICKS.

I HAVE always on hand a complete assortment of dry goods, notions, queensware, wooden ware, etc. Particular attention paid to Hard

ware. Come and examine my goods, on learn prices, before purchasing elsewhere.

ROBERT H. GELWICKS, Emmitsburg Md

July 14-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 14-ly

July 14-ly

July 14-ly

B.R. Hillman & Co.

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B.R. Hillman & Co.

BURGLARY!

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

MYERS & RAMER'S.

We have a complete stock of

Watches,

Clocks, 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

Western Maryland Railroad

WINTER SCHEDULE.

ON and after SUNDAY, Oct. 5th, 1879, passenger trains on this road will run as follows

PASSENGER TRAINS RUNNING WEST.

Daily except Sundays.

STATIONS. Mail Acc. Exp. Acc.

Hillien Station..... 8 00 9 50 4 11 6 16

Union depot..... 8 05 9 55 4 16 6 20

Penn'a ave..... 8 10 10 00 4 21 6 25

Fulton sta..... 8 12 10 02 4 23 6 28

Arlington..... 8 20 10 10 4 31 6 36

Mt. Hope..... 8 27 10 17 4 38 6 43

Pikesville..... 8 34 10 24 4 45 6 50

Owings' Mills..... 8 41 10 31 4 52 6 57

Reisterstown..... 8 48 10 38 5 00 7 04

Manover..... 8 55 10 45 5 07 7 11

Gettysburg..... 9 02 10 52 5 14 7 18

Westminster..... 9 09 11 00 5 21 7 25

New Windsor..... 9 16 11 07 5 28 7 32

Union Bridge..... 9 23 11 14 5 35 7 39

Frederick Junction..... 9 30 11 21 5 42 7 46

Rocky Ridge..... 9 37 11 28 5 49 7 53

Mechanicstown..... 9 44 11 35 5 56 7 60

Smithsburg..... 9 51 11 42 6 03 7 67

Frederick..... 9 58 11 49 6 10 7 74

Williamsport..... 10 05 11 56 6 17 7 81

Williamsport..... 10 12 12 03 6 24 7 88

Williamsport..... 10 19 12 10 6 31 7 95

Williamsport..... 10 26 12 17 6 38 8 02

EMMITSBURG RAILROAD.



WINTER SCHEDULE.

On and after Oct. 1st, 1879, Trains will leave Emmitsburg 6:25 and 9:55 A. M. and 2:45 P. M., and arrive at Emmitsburg, 7:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 7:40 P. M. J. TAYLOR, MOTTER, Pres't. & 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 uncollected for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

The picnic season approacheth.

The whitewash business is brushing up considerably.

The heart of the merchant rejoiceth over the sale of much goods.

An exchange says a green grocer is the grocer that doesn't advertise.

Mice and matches are dangerous things to have about a house: keep them separate.

Col. P. B. Small, of Hagerstown, who recently had a stroke of paralysis, is recovering rapidly.

Mrs. John Stuss, quite an elderly lady, was kicked by a cow recently and had her thigh broken.

The man who says advertising doesn't pay, is the man who comes round to get his name in the paper when he gives four bits to an orphan.

S. S. Cunningham, who has been many years President of the Washington county Bank of Williamsport, Md., has retired from the position, and has been succeeded by James Findlay.

COUNTERFEIT trade dollars of 1880 are in circulation in some parts of the country. As no trade dollars of 1880 have been issued, every one of this date is therefore spurious.

GARDENING is progressing finely. The delightful days have come, when one can enjoy the luxury of up-raised windows, and the freedom of action which pertains to laying aside one's coat. But no one should regard this as a settled condition to be relied on.

CHARLES WEST an employee on the Western Maryland Railroad, had his foot mashed at Union Bridge lately by the wheel of an engine passing over it. The foot was lacerated to such an extent as to necessitate amputation. He resides in Baltimore.

WHISKEY AND DEATH.—On Thursday a week (April 1st) a Hotel at Taneytown changed Proprietors, whiskey was free, a man named Shoemaker imbibed too freely, on his way home he was thrown from his buggy and died in a few minutes, and was buried on Saturday following.

A DASTARDLY ACT.—Some person actuated no doubt, by the basest motives, poisoned a young and beautiful settler, owned by Dr. J. Thos. Bussey, in his private yard, one day last week. Whether the act was prompted by personal ill-feeling or not, it was mean and unmanly in the extreme.

REPRESSIBLE.—The practice of allowing loose papers and such things in the public streets, call for the attention of the Burgess, householders, shopkeepers, &c. Horses are continually scaring at these things. Don't throw them out on the streets or alleys, destroy or sell them. Safety, decency and good order demand attention to this matter.

PROGRESS! REJOICE ALL YE PEOPLE!!—Ten new solid Street Crossings have been decreed by the authorities, and under the energetic management of the committee, their construction now under contract, will progress rapidly. They are to be made of granite stone, and are intended to remain there. Whilst our home people will rejoice in this improvement, we are sure that all residents, now afar off, will congratulate them in the matter.

Mrs. B. M. Smith had the unsightly Mulberry tree in front of her house, cut down, greatly improving thereby the appearance of things around. There are several other trees in town, decayed, irregular in position and threatening damage which ought to be removed. Let us have maples, horse chestnut, nice poplars and other choice trees for shade. Besides there are numerous holes in the foot walks here and there which should be filled up. The *harro-tooth* pavement between the residences of Mr. [Name] and Capt. McBride should be taken down; it is penetrating to soil.

It is predicted that the coming season will be one of the liveliest in the history of base ball.

To make a cement for repairing glass, dissolve fine glue in strong acetic acid to form a thin paste.

We take it as a mark of prosperity in our village, that there have been comparatively few Public Sales this season, and fewer changes of residence than is usually the case, and for the country around, that in several cases where farms and other property have changed owners, the sales were all effected on cash payments.

The indomitable enterprise of Mr. P. Hoke, showed itself again this week in the making of a crossing in front of his store; under the skillful workmanship of Mr. Alonzo J. Mentzer, that crossing may prove as durable as the ancient Apian Way of Rome. Hard ramming and solidity of results seemed to be the watchwords of the work.

Last Sunday, as Mr. Wm. Dewees and his son, were leaving Tom's Creek church in a buggy, Mr. D. hoisted his umbrella which frightened his horse so that he ran off, and threw Mr. D. out of the vehicle; he became entangled in the reins, and fell under the buggy, with his lower extremities across the front axle, his son fell upon him, and in that situation they were dragged some distance, when Mr. William Morrison happening on the road, caught the horse and extricated the father and his son from their perilous position.

THE *Sun's* Frederick correspondent, under date of last Tuesday says: In making a running shift of cars from one track to another at the Frederick Junction of the Western Maryland railroad this morning, Ephraim Hooker, about 35 years of age, a train employee, was struck by a car and sustained injuries from which he died a short time after. He had his back broken, leg crushed and was otherwise mangled. He leaves a wife and five or six children living at Union Bridge.

Mr. Samuel Hinkle, Jr., of Urbana, in this county, has been appointed grange agent in charge of the house in Baltimore, vice H. O. Devries, resigned.

The local option mass meeting to be held in this city on Saturday next promises to be quite a demonstration. The call for the meeting is signed by over two hundred of the most prominent citizens of the county. Among the speakers will be Col. Hoy, of Baltimore.

PERSONALS.—Morris J. Jones, Esq., of Baltimore, and his wife visited Lewis M. Motter, Esq., His Son William and family a few days, and have taken possession of their farm recently purchased, near Myer's mill.

Peter Grail, Esq., and wife of Carroll county, were among the visitors.

Miss Sue Winter is visiting in Baltimore City.

Miss Grace Motter returned home on last Thursday.

Rev. A. S. Hartman of Chambersburg, preached in the Lutheran church last Sunday, in the absence of the Pastor. Rev. E. S. Johnston, who, with his wife and daughter, was visiting in Chambersburg.

Mr. P. Hamaker of Mechanicstown, accompanied by Miss Kate Stokes, were in town on Sunday.

Mr. Chas. S. Smith, with his wife, returned home from York last Friday.

Mrs. Mary Myers, Miss Fannie Rowe, Mr. William H. Hoke and Mr. Walter W. White, spent last Sunday in Jefferson, in this county.

Mr. Milton Maine of Lewistown, made a short visit at Henry Stokes, Esq.

The Rev. William S. Bell, of Dakota, is visiting his uncle, the Rev. W. Simonson.

Mr. Delk of the Gettysburg Theological Seminary, spent last Saturday at Mr. G. W. Rowe's.

RAPID TRANSIT.—Just after noon on last Monday, Mr. James Haugh who resides between Taneytown and Littlestown, was about starting from the Coach Shop of Messrs. Hess and Weaver in this place; whilst holding the reins in his hands preparatory to getting into his buggy, the horse started off, and by the suddenness of the movement Mr. H. was thrown to the ground, and was dragged some distance, when he relinquished his hold of the reins; The horse then went forward, full tilt down town, barely failing to bring the buggy into collision with Mr. John T. Gelwick's wagon, loaded with furniture, and on he went over Flat Run bridge where Mr. John A. Horner acting under the excitement of the occasion, mounted his horse, and started in hot pursuit, but soon his horse stumbled and threw him violently to the ground, where he lay stunned some minutes, and had his shoulder dislocated and his wrist sprained, gathering himself up, by a sudden shrug the shoulder righted itself and he proved not seriously injured, indeed a couple hours afterward, we saw him driving his team, but one of his arms was in a sling. The horse ran on was stopped between Mr. D. Gillilan's and Locust Grove mills, where the owner soon arrived and went on homeward. The proceedings were exciting in the extreme, and we are happy to note them free of tragical circumstances.

THE BISHOP-ELECT.

SUCCESSOR TO BISHOP ROSECRANS.

REV. JOHN A. WATTERSON, D. D., PRESIDENT OF ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, EMMITSBURG, MD.

We have received a copy of the *Catholic Columbian*, published at Columbus, Ohio, March 18th ult., and as a subject of deep interest to a large and highly respectable number of our patrons, we reproduce from its columns the following extracts from the graphic history given of the distinguished ecclesiastic above named:

Rev. John A. Watterson is a native of Pennsylvania, having been born in Blairsville, Indiana Co., May 27, 1844. His parents were John S. Watterson and Sarah A. McAfee. Watterson. In the thriving burg of Blairsville, Mr. Watterson, soon, carried on a successful business, and gave his son all the advantages afforded by the parochial school of his native town. At an early age the youthful Watterson, having exhibited decided evidences of a vocation to the priestly state, his good parents, with the approbation and recommendation of the then Bishop of Pittsburg, sent him to St. Vincent's College, Westmoreland county, which is under the direction of the Benedictine Fathers. Here the future priest pursued his studies for two years, and at the age of seventeen went to Mt. St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Md., where he completed his studies, and was raised to the dignity of the priesthood, August 8, 1868, at St. Vincent's Abbey, Pennsylvania, by the Rt. Rev. M. Donnelly, Bishop of Pittsburg, to whose See Father Watterson belonged. With a desire to prosecute his studies still further, and with the permission of his Ordinary, he returned, shortly after his ordination to Mt. St. Mary's his alma mater. Whilst at the college as a priest, he filled the professorial chair in Moral Theology and Sacred Scripture.

In September, 1876, Father Watterson was selected by the unanimous choice of the Board of Trustees, for the position of Vice President and one year afterward, upon the resignation of Father McChesney, became President, which office he has acceptably filled up to the present time.

In June 1878, the Faculty of Georgetown College, appreciating his eminent ability, conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

That he will fill the position with credit to himself and to the advancement of the interests of religion in the diocese over which he has been appointed to preside his past life is the best guarantee. Upon receipt of the news of Dr. Watterson's appointment, the Very Rev. Administrator, Father Gallagher, forwarded to him the following dispatch of congratulation: "The clergy and laity of the Diocese of Columbus join in extending to you, their newly appointed Bishop, most hearty congratulations."

Among the changes of residence in the town and its vicinity since the first instant, we note:—That Mr. E. R. Zimmerman has taken possession of his house (the Bader property), and has been busy fixing up.

Patrick McNulty occupies the house of Lewis M. Motter vacated by Francis Sheek.

Mr. Wm. H. Houck, has removed to the Motter property on Carline street, now owned by Mr. D. Zeck.

Mr. D. Lawrence moved into his new house.

Lewis Cook has taken possession of Frederick Hardman's house.

Radford Kerrigan has moved into Eyster's house.

John Tyson is living in the house belonging to John Hess and lately occupied by Jesse Seabrooks.

Wm. H. Warner has settled down on his farm bought of Clinton Grimes, formerly Capt. Felix Tancy's home.

Granville Myers from Pennsylvania, bought the farm of Wm. R. Bell, and now occupies it.

John Hoover from Westminster bought the farm of the late Capt. Michael Stuss and took possession on the 1st inst.

Jacob H. Hahn of Carroll Co., moved to the farm he bought of John Manherz, in Friend's Creek Valley, on the first.

Samuel C. Paxton sold his farm to B. Keilholtz, and moved to Adams Co., Pa.

Geo. Nagle occupies the Paxton farm as Tenant.

Mr. Stambaugh and his son-in-law, Wm. Eichenhart, bought and moved into the Myers' mill property.

Mr. Willis E. Fisher moved to "the old Flegle property," which he bought some time ago, of Dr. A. Annan.

John S. Agnew took possession of the "Ohler property" on the Monocacy which he bought last Fall.

Mr. Lewis Mentzer moved into town and occupies the house just north of Dr. Eichelberger's.

THE Debate at Maxell's mill about two weeks ago was a spirited affair. "Which has caused the greater distress to the human family, war or intemperance," was the subject. Messrs. J. Hobbs, J. Fuss, C. Moser and Wm. Fuss, discussed the affirmative, and Messrs. H. Maxell, R. E. Hockensmith, H. Krise, M. Fuss and Wm. Linn, the negative. The judges, Messrs. E. B. McBride, E. Fuss and J. Derr, accorded the victory to the affirmative. The locality is a very temperate one.

DIED.

McCARTY.—On the 3^d inst., near this place, Louisa C. wife of John McCarty, aged 36 years, 5 months and 24 days.

T. Fraley & Sons,
FOUNDERS & MACHINISTS.

AND repairs of all kinds. Manufacturers of the best and purest quality. We have the finest iron railing of all kinds at the lowest price. Emmitsburg, Md. ju14-ly.

MARKETS.

EMMITSBURG MARKETS.

CORRECTED EVERY THURSDAY, BY D. ZECK.

Bacon—	10
Hams—	08
Shoulders—	06
Lard—	08@07
Butter—	18@17
Eggs—	10
Potatoes—	10@12
Peas—	05@06
" green—	05@05
Apples—	05@05
Corn—	14
Beans, bushel—	00@02
Flour—	40
Wheat—	50
Skunk—black—	15@15
" part white—	20@20
Oats—	10
Corn—fall—	10
House cat—	03
Rabbit—	50@75
Fox—red or gray—	75@125
Wood fox—	10@11
Mixed—	80@100

EMMITSBURG GRAIN MARKETS.

Corrected every Thursday by Motter, Maxell & Co

Flour—super—	65
Wheat—	120@122
Oats—	50
" shell—	50
Clover seed—	36@38
Timothy—	3@6 per lb
" Hay—	10@11 00
Mixed—	80@100

LICENSE.

Notice is hereby given to all persons and bodies corporate or politic, who may be entitled to

LICEN'S ES.

that they must obtain a License, or renew the same on or before the

FIRST DAY OF MAY, 1880.

According to the provisions of the Code of Public General Laws of Maryland, every person or persons doing business for gain or profit, except the maker, grower or manufacturer, are hereby notified that they must take out a License.

JOSEPH S. B. HARTSOCK,
Sheriff of Frederick county.

mar 10 4t.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS OF FREDERICK COUNTY.

FREDERICK, March 27, 1880.

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

On Wednesday and Thursday April 21 and 22, 1880.

The first day will be devoted to routine business, the second to miscellaneous. Public Schools will close for the present scholastic year on Thursday, April 15th.

Teachers' salaries will be paid on and after Thursday, the 29th day of April.

Other claims against the Board will be paid on and after July 25th.

Teachers' reports must be made up correctly, or they will be returned. Care must be exercised in making up the total number of the different pupils enrolled during the year.

Teachers desiring the use of Public School property for Subscription Schools, must obtain the consent of the local Trustees and also sign a contract provided for the purpose, at this office.

By order of the Board,

DANIEL T. LAKIN,
Secretary.

April 8t.

FOR SALE!

The Stone House at Blue Ridge Summit, Western Maryland Railroad. This House has been constructed with country store room, and boarding house. A good country business can be done at this point. The House accommodates 30 boarders, and has been filled with summer boarders every season since it was finished. Transient boarders can be had all the year round. The property will be sold one third less than its cost, and a liberal credit will be given on half the purchase money. The key is at the postoffice opposite.

Apply to

JOHN LEE CHAPMAN,
Baltimore, Md.

G. T. Eyster & Bro.

Watchmakers and Jewelers

DEALERS IN

Gold Watches,
Silver Watches,
Chains,
Lockets,
Sleeve Buttons,
Stud's,
Rings,
Scarf Pins.

Lockets and
Neck Chains,
Sets of Jewelry,
Guard Chains,
Ear-Rings,
Lace Pins,
Bracelets,
Kings of all kinds

Jewelry of every Description

MADE TO ORDER.

Splendid Stock,

OF

SILVERWARE,

Spectacles

AND EYE-GLASSES.

All Sales and Repairs,

warranted as represented.

G. T. Eyster & Bro.

ju14-ly Emmitsburg, Md.

Geo. E. Shipley,

Cor. Market and Third Streets,

FREDERICK CITY, Md

FAMILY groceries and housekeeping goods, the best and purest quality. We have the finest iron railing of all kinds at the lowest price. Emmitsburg, Md. ju14-ly.

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. ju14-ly

Have your Watches, Clocks and Jewellery repaired by Geo. T. Eyster & Bro., who warrant the same, and have always on hand a large stock of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and silverware. ju14-ly

A full stock of fine and coarse city made Boots and Shoes; also Gum shoes and hoots. New home made work and mending of all kinds, done with neatness and dispatch, by Jas. A. Rowe. ju14-ly

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. ju14-ly

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. ju14-ly

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. ju14-ly

For first class wagon work, or fine turning, call on W. H. Houck, at Motter, Maxell & Co., Foundry building. ju14-ly

For Canned Corn, Tomatoes, Peas, Beans, Pine Apples, Strawberries, Salmon, Lobster, Choice Oranges, Bananas, Malaga Grapes, Apples, Choice fresh Confectionery; Balls and Bats, Rolling Hoops, Jumping Ropes, Croquet sets, Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, (with "Stephania, glass mouth piece), Pure Wines, Liquors, &c., go to BUSSEY'S.

Dry Goods!

MY stock comprises all kinds of Dry Goods, cloths,

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

HATS AND CAPS,

boots and shoes, queensware, groceries, of all kinds,

HARDWARE,

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

ju14-ly

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 so 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. ju14-ly

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. aug16-ly

CITY HOTEL!

Private Parlor, Reading

Rooms, Billiard Rooms, shaving

Parlors, etc., etc. All the

Modern Conveniences of the

Day. Terms Moderate. Bus-

ses to and from all Trains.

F. B. Carlin, Prop'r

FREDERICK, MD.

ju21-ly

CHAS. J. ROWE,

DEALER IN

SEWING MACHINES

and Manufacturer of cigars. His superior cigars can be bought by the hundred or thousand at low prices.

Sewing Machines, of all the leading kinds furnished promptly.

S. N. McNAIR,

DEALER IN

Blank Books, Stationary

AND BRITISH AND AMERICAN INKS, Revolvers, Razors, and Knives. Also, a large line of

CIGARS & TOBACCO

AT THE POST OFFICE,

Emmitsburg, Md.

The Impossible.

Man cannot draw water from an empty well;
Or trace the stories that gossips tell;
Or gather the sounds of a pealing bell.

Man never can stop the billows' roar,
Nor chain the winds till they blow no more,
Nor drive true love from a maiden's door.

Man cannot o'er take a fleeting lie,
Change his wheat to a field of rye;
Or call back years that have long gone by.

Man never can bribe old father time,
Gain the height of a peak that he cannot
climb,

Or trust the hand that hath done a crime.
Man cannot a cruel word recall,
Fetter a thought, be it great or small,
Or honey extract from a drop of gall.

Man never can backward turn the tide,
Or count the stars that are scattered wide,
Or find in a fool a trusty guide.

Man cannot reap fruit from worthless seed,
Rely for strength on a broken reed,
Or gain a heart he hath caused to bleed.

Man never can hope true peace to win,
Pleasure without and joy within,
Living a thoughtless life of sin.

FAIR, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Household Hints.

TO PREVENT THE FORMATION OF A CRUST ON TEA KETTLES.—Keep an oyster shell in your tea kettle, and it will prevent the formation of a crust on the inside of it, by attracting the stony particles to itself.

Following is a recipe for polishing wood: Take a piece of pumice-stone and water and pass repeatedly over the work until the rising of the grain is cut down. Then take powdered tripoli and boiled linseed oil and polish the work to a bright surface.

TO EXTRACT PAINT FROM COTTON SILK AND WOOLLEN GOODS.—Saturate the spot with spirits of turpentine, and let it remain several hours, then rub it between the hands. It will crumble away without injuring either the color or texture of the article.

If you intend papering a painted wall you must first get off the paint, otherwise the paper will not stick. To do this mix in a bucket with warm water a sufficient quantity of pearlash or potash, so as to make a strong solution. Dip a brush into this, and with it scour off all the paint, finishing with cold water and a flannel.

Stains occasioned by fruit, iron rust, and other similar causes, may be removed by applying to the parts injured a weak solution of chloride of lime—the cloth having been well washed—or of soda, oxalic acid, or salts of lemon, in warm water. The parts subjected to this operation should be subsequently well rinsed in soft, clear, warm water, without soap, and be immediately dried in the sun.

TO REMOVE STAINS FROM BROAD CLOTH.—Take an ounce of pipe clay that has been ground fine, and mix it with twelve drops of alcohol, and the same quantity of spirits of turpentine. Whenever you wish to remove any stains from cloth, moisten a little of this mixture with alcohol, and rub it on the spots. Let it remain till dry, then rub it off with a woollen cloth, and the spots will disappear.

TO EXTRACT RANCIDITY FROM BUTTER.—Take a small quantity that is wanted for immediate use. For a pound of the butter, dissolve a couple of teaspoonfuls of saleratus in a quart of boiling water; put in the butter, mix it well with saleratus water, and let it remain till cold; then take it off carefully, and work a teaspoonful of salt into it. Butter treated in this manner answers very well to use in cooking.

Salt as a Fertilizer.
“I want to know how to use salt as a fertilizer, in what quantities, and how applied. Is salt that has been used in preserving meat of any use as a fertilizer? And what kind of land is salt best adapted to?”

Your question suggests another, &c., “To what extent is common salt as a fertilizer, or food of plants?” That the soil is often improved by free applications of salt is scarcely to be denied, but this is far from proving that the salt is in itself a fertilizer. More than a century ago (1748) Brownrigg, an English writer on the art of making salt, declared that the soil of the whole kingdom might be made rich by applications of salt, but in practice it was found that in many instances the applications of this substance had no apparent effect. Lime may be placed in the same use with salt, an indifferent fertilizer of itself, but, acting upon matter in the soil, it increases fertility. Salt destroys vermin in the soil, and their bodies are dissolved and become food for plants. It also furnishes a small quantity of soda; it converts many noxious and refractory bodies in the soil into principles of nutrition, and thereby stimulates and accelerates the secretions of growing plants. Lands near the sea coast are less likely to be benefited by salt than those inland; and position and the condition of the soil should always be taken into consideration in using salt as a fertilizer. The usual method of application is to sow broadcast, if over grain in the fall or early spring, at the rate of six to eight bushels per acre; but if before the crop is put in, then double this quantity may be applied with safety and often with benefit. Old salt from pork and beef barrels, or that used in salting fresh hides, is as good and sometimes much better than the new and clean. We would advise all to try salt on a small scale at first, as no one can tell in advance of its use just what the effect will be on the land or the growing crops. Some farmers find salt a very cheap and valuable fertilizer, others just the reverse; all probably owing to difference in soil and locality.—*New York Sun.*

Subsoil Plowing.

A. L. F., Somerset county, Me., asks our opinion concerning the practice of subsoil plowing. It is to be recommended where the underlying soil is equal to that on the surface. In the case of a strong, deep, loamy soil, that for years has been plowed but three or four inches in depth, a large number of roots will be found two feet or more deep. These with a portion of the salts contained in the lower soil can advantageously be brought to the surface. Where the upper layer of soil has become filled with vegetable matter, then a mixture of a few inches of the under-soil, whether clay or loam of a sandy or clayey nature, will have a beneficial effect. On the other hand, if you propose to subsoil in a location where there is only sand or gravel to bring to the surface, then you will simply make the poor exchange of a few inches of good soil and fairly productive, for a worthless and entirely barren soil. We have in mind an amateur farmer who, having read of the wonderful effects of subsoiling, determined to test its merits and plowed under a thin sod, bringing to the surface only gravel. After the job was completed his field appeared like a new graveled road, though as an agricultural experiment it was a failure. The soil, though thin, which he had turned under had taken ages to accumulate, and had produced fair crops of corn and barley. By judicious management his land in its original condition would have produced a fair crop of grass. The material now on the surface, worthless for present crops, would require hundreds of cords of manure to fertilize. At the outset it would neither produce buckwheat nor clover. By first applying manure in liberal quantities, then green manuring would aid in supplying the needed elements of a fertile soil. Judgment is necessary in every farm operation. No set of unvarying rules will give remunerative results. Before attempting subsoiling or even very deep plowing, make sure that the soil below the surface is worth bringing up. In many cases, it would be better, if it were possible, to sink the subsoil still deeper, instead of bringing it any nearer the surface.—*Boston Cultivator.*

About Blood Stains.

In the Hayden and other trials, experts have testified on both sides of the question whether human blood can be distinguished from the blood of the lower animals by a microscopic examination of dried stains. The question was lately raised in Missouri. William Young was indicted in Clark county for the murder of a family of five persons named Spencer. A vital question was whether his clothes were stained with the blood of the Spencers, as the State claimed, or with animal blood, as the accused said. Governor Phelps asked Dr. Laws, president of the State university, whether any professor of that institution would be willing to take the stand and give an expert opinion, under oath, on this point. President Laws, Dr. Duncan, professor of physiology, and Dr. Sweitzer, professor of chemistry, have answered in letters which are now published. Substantially the same conclusion is reached by each, and each expresses his inability to solve the problem propounded by the governor. They admit that blood stains are different from other stains, and that the blood of mammals can be distinguished by a microscopic examination of stains, from that of other animals. But it is claimed to be impossible to decide with any degree of certainty, from dried stains, between the red blood corpuscles of man and those of many other mammals. Dr. Laws explains that in all mammals, excepting some ruminants, the blood corpuscles are the same in form and differ only in size. The diameter of the red corpuscles of human blood, he says, varies from above 1-3000 to below 1-4000 of an inch. But within this range fall the measurements of the red blood corpuscles of a multitude of mammals, including among others the dog, monkey, whale, seal, ass, bear, wolf, raccoon, rabbit, beaver, badger, otter, opossum, porcupine, mouse, rat and squirrel. It has been maintained, however, that the question can be answered when it is so narrowed that it lies between the blood of a man and that of certain specified animals. Thus, it has been shown that the difference in size between the corpuscles of human blood and those of the blood of an ox, horse, sheep, goat or cat is such that the former may be distinguished from the latter under a powerful microscope. Dr. Lionel S. Beale, in the fourth edition of his “Microscope and Medicine,” published in 1878, lays down this rule: “I can hardly think that in any given case the scientific evidence in favor of a particular blood stain being caused by human blood will be of a kind that ought to be considered sufficiently conclusive to be adduced, for example, against a prisoner on trial.”

The bells of St. Mark's church, Philadelphia, were silenced by an injunction obtained by annoyed neighbors, and the court of appeals sustained the order. The result of that case has led to movements against church bells elsewhere. In St. Louis a chime in the Congregational Church of the Pilgrims has been attacked by two physicians living close by. These bells are struck every quarter of an hour, the number of strokes numbering 1,116 a day, besides the tune playing on Sundays and prayer-meeting nights. The two physicians say, in applying for an injunction, that the noise is destructive of comfort and dangerous to health. The church officers reply that the chime is a fine one, and that the complainants would not object if they were not infidels, to whom any Christian sound would be unpleasant.

An Irish Fishing Village.

I did not greatly care how much I muddled my skirts among these poor villagers, because I learned to laugh and weep with them. Uncared for and forgotten by the world, they seem to have but one earthly hope, America, and one dread, hunger. The village possesses no postoffice; there is no magistrate within many miles; and the priest, two leagues distant, serves numerous villages as forlorn as this, and people are born and die without any official note. Many suppose that the parish priest is the most powerful man in the kingdom; and it was a subject of supreme surprise and commiseration when I informed them that the queen was a widow. On Sundays the inhabitants of the village appear, washed and shaven into a ghastly pallor, in the single street that leads up from the sea, and remain all day long gossiping and fighting, through sunshine and rain, as if these achievements formed a part of their religious duties. Now and then the spoils of a wreck are washed to their shores, and when the coast-guards dispute with them what they consider the bounty of the sea, fierce encounters take place, in one of which, not long before my arrival, a poor villager had been killed.

There was scarcely a well-thatched cabin in the village; the floors of most of them were as muddy as the roads, and dotted with little pools of water, which seemed a refreshing feature to the ducks that came in in quest of food. The most sheltered corner of the cabin is devoted to the pig, and the chickens seize upon every coin of value for a roost. Nets hang from the rafters, and the equipments of the boats are disposed in whatever dry nooks the habitation boasts of. The warmest spot on the hearth is usurped by the cat, cherished with great care as the protector against their terrible enemies the rats; and beside it an old woman, who did not seem to have changed her clothes since her youth, coddled the latest born of the household. The village was pervaded with so strong an odor of fish and tar that less agreeable emanations were unnoticed. The dung-heap was zealously guarded by the door—I have seen it, indeed, in the very living-room of the occupants—as the riches that were to prosper their next year's potato crop; and every morning the pig was sent out to walk, with a solicitude for his health not bestowed upon the other members of the family. These people spent three-fourths of their time in idling and gossiping. I saw poor haggard old women at the doors of their cabins, or by the village well, who had to crouch like apes to make their rags cover them, so mad for gossip that they forgot their hunger and the rain that soaked them; and day after day old men gathered on the sheltered side of a wall, and talked with as much interest and gravity as if they had never seen each other before, and every recital was an unheard-of marvel. Troops of half-clothed and half-starved children sprawled in the mud, fought among themselves, or with loud yells crowded about some poor ass, inflicting all the torments that their untutored imaginations could suggest, while their mothers, can in hand, whispered, with amazement written on their faces, of all they had heard or seen or dreamed of since yesterday in a village dependent entirely upon itself for its topics of interest.

Hither, I learned, the priest came once a year to hear the confessions of the inhabitants. They repair to one of the cabins, where, while the pig, chickens, ducks and geese are kept in abeyance by the zealous host and hostess, the rite is celebrated. Among these people, whose only extravagance seems to be on the score of their religion, he is entertained and requited in a manner quite out of proportion to the means of his entertainers; and when departing, after the manner of the fond mother in the story book, who whipped her children and put them to bed, he gives them all a sound rating upon their idleness and remissness in their religious observances, and receives in return, “Long life to your reverence,” and “God-speed,” from his humble flock.—*J. L. Cloud, in Harper's Magazine.*

Words of Wisdom.

A good conscience is a continual feast.
Politeness costs little, but avails much.
Better is a portion in a wife than with a wife.
He that lives in leisure is dead while he lives.
Envy no man's talent, but improve thine own.
Keep your own counsel; you will be the gainer.
The reward of work well done is having done it.
Haste trips up its own heels, fetters and stops itself.
Ease with propriety is the foundation of true elegance.
Many take less care of conscience than their reputation.
Diligence is a fair fortune, and industry a good estate.
If you act with a view to praise only you deserve none.
None have less praise than those who hunt most after it.
Fast men, like fast rivers, are generally very shallow.
The gay soul of dissipation never had a thought unselfish.
Happiness is a bird that owns no cage but the pure bosom.
Trifles make perfection, but perfection itself is no trifle.
A French veterinary surgeon has discovered that vaccination may be usefully applied to dogs. It apparently prevents the development of those diseases that in many cases prove fatal to pups.

FOR THE FAIR SEX.

Fashion Notes.

The fashion of wearing powder in the hair for evening toilet is to be revived.

The fez shape for ladies' indoor caps, either for morning or evening wear, is much used.

Two bouquets are now always sold together—one for the hair, the other for the corsage.

Sleeveless habit corsages of velvet or satin are worn over ball dresses of tulle or gauze.

Spanish lace mantles are very large wide scarfs and in the shawl shapes formerly worn.

Heliotrope and cream will be the fashionable contrast of color for early spring millinery.

Tinted pearl and enamel buttons have eyes in the middle so deeply indented that they are invisible.

Gray and purple are much used together in brocades and in the different materials of a costume.

Lilac flowers of two kinds and shades are fastened together with a silver ribbon for corsage bouquets.

The favorite fabric for summer coats for small children is white cordurette, i. e., fancifully figured corduroy.

Black tulle and black satin, brightened with jet, forms a number of the toilets prepared for evening wear.

Puffed or plaited plastrons take the place of waistcoats, but they are unbecoming to any but slender figures.

A great panache of two or three ostrich feathers, placed far back on the left side of the bonnet, is very stylish.

Light woolen and silk and wool materials will be more fashionable for full dress even in the summer than silk itself.

American Wives of Foreign Diplomats.

The number of American ladies who are wives of gentlemen of the foreign legations stationed here is frequently the subject of comment, but it is not generally known that there are several other countrywomen occupying similar positions in St. Petersburg, in addition to the wives of the gentlemen of our own legation there who may be married. The wife of the German minister and his first secretary of legation at the Russian capital are New Yorkers; one was Miss Jay, and the other Miss von Hoffmann. The wives of the Belgian minister there and his secretary are also Americans.

Mrs. Plunkett, formerly of Philadelphia, whose husband was secretary of the British legation here several years ago, went with him from Washington to St. Petersburg, where he occupies the same position. Mrs. Grosvenor, whose husband is also attached to the British legation in the latter city, is the daughter of Professor Wells Williams, of Yale college. Her husband is a near relative of Earl Grosvenor, who is visiting this country, and a son of Lord Ebury, of England. It is known that at every court of Europe American ladies are well represented among the wives of Europeans of high position.—*Washington Star.*

The Battle of the Cooks.

Two domestics, a cook and chambermaid, got into a quarrel in Pittsburgh. From words they came to blows. In a fit of supreme anger, the cook seized a ladle of hot mush and threw it full in the face of her antagonist. Five minutes later the owner of the mansion, aroused from his slumbers by the noise, rushed into the kitchen, and was literally astounded by the scene that met his view. Soft masses of mush were flying in all directions. The ceiling, walls, carpet and various articles in the apartment were copiously ornamented with big chunks of the smoky compound, and the irate domestics, with their hands madly mixed up in each other's hair, were plentifully bespattered with it. The battle had been a hot one in more senses than one, and after a while, when the combatants had been separated, it was found that each of them had been burned more or less by the hot mixture. Smoking lumps of the stuff clung to their hair and garments, and on the whole they were in a pitiable plight. The proprietor did not stop to inquire into the cause of the trouble, but then and there discharged the females from his employ.

Lots of men will waste a dollar's worth of time beating a salesman down five cents on his price.—*Scrubenville Herald.*

Within less than two years nineteen persons have been put to death in Russia for political offenses.

The cost of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is only 25 cents. A bottle will convince even the most incredulous of its excellence.

VEGETINE.—By its use you will prevent many of the diseases prevailing in the Spring and Summer season.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich. Will send their celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belt to the afflicted upon 30 days trial. Speedy cures guaranteed. They mean what they say. Write to them without delay.

Consumption Cured. An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-men. Actuated by pure motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. SKEWER, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

A CARD.—To all who are suffering from the effects and indispositions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a Recipe which will cure them. FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D., N. Y. City.

Paris Cats and their Friend.

Lucy Hooper, in a recent letter from Paris, says: Talking of the commune, a relic of its furies still remains in the shape of the ruins of the ancient prefecture of police on the Quai des Orfèvres. These lonely precincts have become the haunt and abode of innumerable stray cats, a feline army only surpassed in numbers by the cohorts that prowl around the environs of the grain market. But at that latter point pussy has a mission, and the grain stores swarm with rats, and if Mistress Puss is obliged to hunt for a living, at least she finds plenty of game. Nor is she molested or ill-treated. The dogs of the neighborhood are forbidden to chase her, and naughty boys who attempt to hurt or worry her are instantly punished. Puss has a recognized home, too, in the dilapidated, overcrowded postoffice (now soon to be reconstructed), where, but for her presence, the rats and mice would hold high carnival over the mail bags and the dead letters. But the luckless marauder of the Quai des Orfèvres has no social standing and no official supplies of game. The sparrows are shy and very hard to catch. The dogs of the neighborhood are decidedly fierce and undisciplined. But these poor cats have found a friend. Once a day there comes to the ruins an aged woman, dressed all in black, and bearing a huge basket on her arm. At her cry, “Puss! puss! puss!” from every nook and corner hastens a cat. They pop out of holes, they swarm over the walls, they creep from under piles of rubbish—gray, white, black, tabby, tawny, tortoise-shell—all the varieties of the fells domestica are revealed in a moment. The old lady sits down and opens her basket. It is full of scraps of raw meat and liver. Every cat receives his portion in due turn till all are fed and the supply is exhausted. When first this benevolent creature began to feed these poor animals she had a hard time of it. The starving cats would leap into her basket, snatch the pieces from her hands, and scratch her severely if she attempted to resist their depredations. But now they are peaceable and well trained as so many canary birds. They rub against her skirts, climb into her lap, and rub their faces against her cheeks, purring loudly the while. Every cat waits his or her turn with patience, and eats his or her dinner with a strict attention to good manners. There are about forty pensioners which thus subsist daily on the old lady's bounty.

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Probably in no city on the globe are there furnished such opportunities for Christian worship as in the great metropolis of the world, London. Many of the continental cities have but few churches, and it is said that in 1871 that of 23,400 funerals in the city of Berlin, 20,000 of them had no religious services whatever, either at homes, churches or at the grave. From “Mackson's Guide to the Churches of London and its Suburbs” for 1880, we learn that there are 872 churches of the “Establishment” in the city of London within a radius of twelve miles. Of these 245 were open for daily service; 270 were entirely free churches; at 409 there was a weekly celebration of the holy communion, daily celebration in forty-three churches; supplied choir in 375 churches; a paid choir in less than one-fourth; voluntary choir in 388, and 123 churches were always open for private prayer. It will be noted that this guide only alludes to church of England parish churches. The aggregate of other houses of worship must be very large.

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