REAL ESTATE.

Commissioners' Sale

HOUSES, LOTS AND LANDS

The pursuance of a decree rendered by the Circuit Court of Rockingham county, Va. on the 24th day of November, 1879, in the cases of Catharine Sullivan vs. Patrick Sullivan, and James Sullivan, &c., vs. Maggie Sullivan, &c., we will proceed ON THE 8TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1880. at the front door of the Court House of said county in Harrisonburg, to sell at public sale, A FARM OF 66 ACRES OF SUPERIOR LAND. part of the Kyle farm near Gress Reys. adjoining W. Eiler, C. C. Gonger, Dr. Herridg and others, and TWENTY ACRES OF LAND

on Chestnut Ridge about two miles east of Harriso burg; also THE MANSION HOUSE AND LOT. on Elizabeth street in Harrisonburg, in which E. J. Sullivan's family now resides, and

A HOUSE AND LOT. in Effiger's Addition, on Mason St., in Harrisonburg, and now occupied by John Sheehy, the above named property to be sold, clear of dower.

Also the reversionary interest of E. J. Sullivan's

EIGHT ACRES OF LAND, owned by said Sullivan in the Corporation of Harrisonburg, on the East side of Red Hill; and the reversionary interest of said estate in

A HOUSE AND LOT.

RICH LANDS -FOR

EVERY FARMER Ho! for Missouri

The subscriber having the agency for the sale of the public lands, granted to the .St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad, would call the attention of parties DESIRING TO EMIGRATE to these lands, now offered at from \$2 to \$10 per acre, on seven years' time (except 10 per cent. of the purchase.) These lands lay on each side of the railroad, in the heart of Southwest Missouri, and are unsurpassed in fertility for Corn, Wheat, Tobacco, Hemp, Flax, the Grasses, or Stock Raising.

Two Hundred Improved Farms in the same section, of from 40 to 1,000 acres, at from 35 to \$30 per acre, on good terms of payment. The lands will yield 50 to 80 bushels of corn, 20 to 25 bushels of wheat, two is three tonated flay per acre, and are flue for Blue Grass and Stock Raising.

23 A party is now forming in different parts, of Virginia to visit these lands, with a view to purchase and settlement. Fare returned to parties buying.

For full particulars call upon, or communicate (enclosing stamp) with

HENRY M. PRICE. Agent. Antioch, Va.

VALUABLE LAND IN ROCKINGHAM CO.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

BY VIRTUE OF A DEED OF TRUST EXECUTED by John R. Keagy and Elizabeth M., his wife, to me, as trustee, on the 18th day of June, 1875, and recorded in the Charles (see corded in the Clerk's Office of the County Court of said county, to secure to Eather Hizer a certain san of money therein described, being required therete by parties in interest, I will, as eaid Trustee, seil ON FHIDAY, JANUARY 2D. 1830.

A Tract of Land, Ying on North River, near the town of Mt. Crawford, a joining the lands of Jackson Rhodes and others, and containing about 160 Acres. Also, that other, Tract lying in the same vicinity, but not adjoining the first tract, a joining, however, the hinds of Levi Wise and others, and containing 20 Acres, or so much of the said Tract of Land as may be accessary. TERMS.—The Deed of Trust requires cash, but, no doubt, better terms will be agreed upon by the parties in interest on the day of sale.

dec25-ts JOHN E. ROLLER, Trustee.

Commissioner's Sale

DURSUANT TO A DECREE OF THE CIRCUIT Court of Rockingham county, rendered at the January Term, 1879, in the Chancery cause of David Flook's admir vs. Christian Shimers' admir, &C., I shall proceed to sell at public auction, at the front door of the Court-house, in Harrigonburg,
ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 10rm, 1880,
A Tract of Land containing 43 Acres and 2 R., of which Christian Shimmers died selzed, lying in Rockingham county. The said land is now in the possession of Neah Simmers.

sah Simmers. TERMS OF SALE.—Cash in hand sufficient to pa onds personal security.

CHARLES E, HAAS,
del8-1% Special Comm'r.

Commissioner's Sale

DURSUANT TO A DEGREE RENDERED IN the Chancery cause of Henry Clay Pow II. &c., vs. John K. Long, &c., at the October Term, 1879, of the Circuit Court of Rockingham County, I will self, as Commissioner, at the front door of the Court chouse, in Harrisonburg.

A certain Tract of Land, containing about 25 Acres. lyting in the eastern part of said county, near the top of the Blue Ridge Mountain, adjoining James G. Massiden, — Roache, — McDaniels, and others.

TERMS.—Costs of suit and sale in hand, and the balance in six, twelve and eighteen months from day of sale, with interest from said day, the purchaser to give bouds therefor, with approved personal security, sive bouds therefor, with approved personal security. give bonds therefor, with approved personal secur and the title to be retained as ultimate security.

O. B. ROLLER,

COMMISSIONER'S SALE. DURSUANT TO A DEGREE OF THE CIRCUIT

Court of Rockingham county, rendered at the
October Term, 1879, in the Chancery cause of Samuel
Burraker and wife against Jonas Reed's adm'r, with
the will sunexed, and others, I shall proceed to sell,
at the front door of the Court house in Harrisonburg,
ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 1078, 1880,
All the Real Estate of which Jonas Reed died seized
and possessed, as follows:
A lot of Valuable Woodland lying near his Farm,
containing about Twenty Acres.
Also, the Home Farm, containing 83 Acres, more
or less. This land, lying west of Lacy Spring, ranks
with any in its neighborhood for its fertility, and has
the usual improvements on it.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash for the costs of suit and
expenses of sale, the residue in three equal annual expenses of sale, the residue in three equal annual payments, the purchaser giving bonds, bearing interest from the day of sale, for the deferred payments, with good personal security. Title retained as ultimate security.

GHARLES E. HAAS.

del8 45

Special Commissioner.

Commissioner's Sale

DURSUANT TO A DECREE RENDEBED IN THE Chancery suit of B. G. Patterson, Commissioner &c., vs. W. C. Coffman, &c., at the October Term 1879, of the Circuit Court of RecLingham county, will, as Commissioner, sell at the front door of the Court-house, in Harrisonburg,

ON SATURDAY, SANUARY 10TH, 1880, ON SATURDAY. JANUARY TOTH, 1880,
A certain Tract of 12½ Acres of Land, lying in East
Rockingham, adjoining the lands of John H. Draper
and others, being the same Tract of Land recently
sold by B. G. Patterson, Commissioner, in the late
chancery cause of Rt. C. Kirtley, &c., vs. St. C. D.
Kirtley, a lm'r, &c., to W. O. Cofman and R H. Smith
TELMS,—Costs of suit and sale in hand, and the
helance in three equal payments at six, twelve and
sighteen months from day of sale, with interest from
said day; the purchaser to give bonds therefor, with
approved security, and the title to be retained as ultimate security.

O. B. ROLLER,
de18-4t
Commissioner.

FOR SALE -- A WELL SITUATED HOUSE AND FOR SALE.—A WELL SITUATED HOUSE AND Lot in Harrisonburg is offered for sale privately, at low figures, and upon easy ferms. The flouse is a Frame, weather-boarded, in fair condition, and with the expenditure of a small sum in improvements, would nearly double its valuation. Situation very pleasant. Fruit trees in shundance. Water abundant. Lot large.

Any information desired furnished to intending purchasers by application at

105.16 REAL ESTATE.

Commissioner's Sale LITTLE FARM NEAR DAYTON, VA BY firtue of a decree of the Circuit Coart of Roc ingham county, rendered in the Chancery cause of John Haelcel against Phillip Barnhardt, &c., I she proceed to sell, on the premises, on

of John Haolcal against Phillip Barnhardt, &c., I shall proceed to sell, on the premises, on MONDAY. JANUARY 5TH, 1880, the tract of land in the bill and proceedings mentioned, consisting of 49 acres, more or less

This land a situated on the Warm Springs Turnpike; about 3% miles from Harrisonburg, and % miles from Barton and is of the best quality. The improvements consist of a good House of 6 or 8 rooms, necessary out-buildings, excellent Barn- all comparatively new—and Blacksmith Shop

It is seldon as valuable a little farm with the same advantages of churches, schools, post-office, good roads and railroad facilities, is offered in the market.

TENNS:—Enough in hand to pay costs of suit and sale; six hundred and fifty dollars in 12 months, six hundred and fifty dollars in 2 years, six hundred and fifty dollars in 3 years, and the balance in three equal annual installments, falling one in 4, 5 and 6 years from the day of sale—all bearing interest from the day of sale, the purchaser to execute bonds with approved personal security, with waiver of homestead, and a lien to be retained as ultimate security. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock a. m.

CHAS. T. O'FEBRALL,

Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE. N VIRTUE of a devee of the Circuit Court of Rockingham county, rendered at the May Term, 1879, in the Charcery cause therein pending, of Resore & Shearer vs. John P. Pence, I shall proceed to sell in front of the Court House of said county, on

SATURDAY, THE 10TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1880,

ed, as shown by the Master Commissioner, some a report, as follows;

1st, A tract known as the Saw Mill and Tan Yard property, containing 3½ arres, lying near Cootes' Store, in said county. This is valuable property.

2nd. A house and Lot of 2½ arres adjoining the Tan Yard property.

3rd. A tract of Mountain land, containing 100 acres, lying in Brock's Gap, in said county.

4th. Another tract of 84 acres, also lying in Brock's Gap.

Gap.
TERMS:—One-fourth of the purchase money in hand on the day of sale, the bulance in three equal annual payments with interest from day of sale, the purchaser to execute bonds with approved personnal security, and a lien to be retained in the deed as ultimate security.

CHAS. T. O'FERRALL,

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF LAND

N pursuance of a decree rendered by the Circuit Court of Rockingham county, Va., on the — day of November, 1879, in the case of Robert Chandler, or, &c., vs. D. N. Washington, &c., I shall proceed, ON THE 9TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1880, at the front door of the Court House in Harrison SEVEN ACRES OF LAND.

more or less, in the bill and proceedings in said cause mentioned, at public auction to the highest bidder, for one-third of the purchase money in cash, and the balance in six and twelve months; the purchaser to give bonds with approved personal security bearing interest from the day of sale, for the deferred payments, and the title to be retained as ultimate security.

6. W. BERLIN. G. W. BERLIN,

DURSUANT TO A DECREE RENDERED IN THE Chancery cause of Adam Wise's Ex'or vs. L. C Whitescaver, at the October Term, 1878 of the Circuit Court of Rockingham county, I will resell, as Commissioner, at the front deer of the Cont-house, in Harrisonburg.

ON S. TURDAY, JANUARY 10TH, 1880, that one-half of the Tract of 1834. Ht. and 189., tying on Pleasant Run, near Mt. Crawford Stati n, on the Valey R. R., which in the partition between L. C. Whitescarver and William D. and Catharine Huffman, was allotted to the said Whitescarver.

TERMS.—One fourth cash in hand, and the remainder in three equal annual payments at one, two and three years, with interest thereon from day of sale, the purchaser to give bonds, with approved security, and the title to be retained as ultimate security, and the title to be retained as ultimate security.

G. B. ROLLER.

Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Commissioner, at the roll door of the cours-nouse, in Harrisonburg.

ON SATURDAY. DECEMBER 27TH, 1879,
A Tractof Land known as the Pleasant Grove Academy Property, lying on the Valley Turnpike, two miles south of Mt. Cr. word and adjoining the lands of Henry Fleming and others.

TERMS.—Costs of suit and sale in hand, and the balance on a credit of one, two and three years from day of sale, with interest from said day, the purchaser te give bonds therefor, with approved personal security, and the title to be retained as ultimate security.

O. B. ROLLER,

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

DURSUANT TO A DECREE OF THE CIRCUIT Court of Rockingham county, rendered at the October Term. 1879, in the Chancery cause of Ambrose Dillard. &c. .against John H. Bell. I shall ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 1971, 1834.

Proceed to sell, at the front door of the Court-house, in Harrisonburg, the following Lot of Ground in Harrisonburg: risonburg:
The Lot situated on Main street, in the north part of Harrisonburg, formerly used and occupied by John H. Bell as a Flower Garden, containing an area of twenty feet by one hundred.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-half cash, and the residue in twelve munits, the purchaser giving bonds, bearing interest from the day of sale, with approved security.

CHARLES E. HAAS,

Commissioner's Sale BY virtue of a decree rendered in the chancery cause of G. W. Yancey vs. Calvin Pittington, &c., I will, ON Saturday, the 3rd day of January, 1880. offer for sale at public auction, in front of the Courthouse at Harrisonburg, Va., the

Two Tracts sold by G. W. Yancey to J. H. Taylor, trustee for Barbara C. Taylor; one tract containing 95a, Or, and 4½p; the other tract containing 91a, Or, and 16p, lying near Keezletown.

TERMS:—One third tash, the balance in one and two years, with interest from date, purchaser executing bond with scurity for deferred payments.

declI-it EDWARD 8. CONITAD, Com'r.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

ON SATURDAY. JANUARY 10TH. 1880, Proceed to sell, at the front door of the Court-house, in Harrisonburg, the following Tract or Parcel of Land lying on the Keezletown road, adjoining the lands of John Corl and others, in Rockingham courty, centaining Ten Acres. It has on it a Frame House and Outbuildings, a Well of Good Water, and a Young Orchard.

House and Outbuildings, a wen of a Young Orchard.

TERMS OF SALE:—One-half the purchase money cash in hand, the residue in twelve months, the purchaser giving bonds, bearing interest from the day of sale, with approved security.

CHARLES E HAAS, Spanial Commissioner.

Commissioner's Sale.

Commissioner, sall at the front door of the Courthouse, in Harrisoidurg,
ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 10-H, 1880,
A House and Lot in the town of Broadway, known as
the Cubbage Lot, situated between the Railroad and
County Road, adjoining the property of William Minnick and others, or so much of the same as may be
necessary to satisfy said decree.
TERMS.—Cash, upon the confirmation of sale.
O. B. ROLLER,
del8-4t
Special Commissioner.

FOR RENT!

One of the best Store-Stands in this county is of-fered for rent, for one or more years. It has

New Advertisements.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE -0 F-

VALUABLE PROPERTY A S COMMISSIONER appointed in the Chancery Cause of S, R. Sterling, &c. vs. H. J. Grey, I will, on MONDAY, THE 29TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1879, Offer for sale at public auction, in front of the Court-house, the following property to wit:

1st. The two-story frame dwelling house, and lot containing about one sere, on western side of the Rallroad, corner German and Gay Ste., Harrisonburg, Va.

2nd. The lot between the Rairond and w. N. Cay's property.

3rd. A lot with small house near the B. & O. Depot. Harrisonburg. Va. Lot about \$ 0 feet 'rong. A lot with small house near the B. & O. Depot. Harrisonburg. Va. Lot about \$ 0 feet 'rong. (ormerly owned by J. J. Miller, about 3 miles East of town. TERMS: —One-third cash, balance in one and two years with interest from date, purchaser to give rong with good security for deferred payments, and a lien retained on the property.

ED. S. CONRAD.

decd 4w Commissioner.

POSTPONEMENT.
THE ABOVE SALE HAS BEEN POSTPONED UNTIL
MONDAY, JANUARY 12TH. 1886.

J1-6ds ED. S. CONRAD, Comm'r.

AND SHE DID IT.

I will no longer wait,
I'll go right off to CONRAD'S NOW

The CHEAPEST and the BEST : The CASH, I know, can never fail, Guess! Guess! no use to Guess about it,

Long, long ago, with her Sewing Machine. And there is a few more left just as good at GEO. O. CONRAD'S.

LEGAL.

Commissioner's Notice.

port;
"First, What interest the defendant. Jas. H. Larkins, has in the property in the bill known as 'Water-Second, An account of the liens existing against the real estate of the defendant, Jas. H. Larkins, in the order of their priority;

Third, Any other matters deemed pertinent by said Commissioner, and which may be required by any party interested."—Extract from decree.

party interested."—Extract from decree.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

HARMICHNUG, Dec 6th, 1879.

To all the parties to the above named cause and to al other persons interested:

TAKE NOTICE. That I have fixed upon MONDAY.

THE 6TM DAY OF JANUARY, 1880. at my office in Harrisonburg. Va., as the time and place of taking the accounts required by the foregoing decree entered on the 26th day of November, 1879. in the causes of Heller & Son. Comp'ts, vs. J. H. Larkins, &c. Del'ts, by the Circuit Court of Rockingham county, at which said time and place you are required to attend.

Given under my hand, as Commissioner of said Court, this the day and year aforesaid.

A. M. NEWMAN, C. C. Yancey & Conrad, p. q.—decl1.4t

TRESPASS ON THE CASE IN ASSUMEST.

The object of this suit is to recover of J. F. Fitzsimous and Henry Wilbide, late partners, trading under the firm-name and style of Fitzsimous & Wilhide, the sum of \$38.00 with interest on \$30.00, part thereof from the ist day of October, 1877, and on \$8, the residue thereof from the 15th of December, 1879. And affidavit being made that the Defendant, Henry Wilhide, is a non-resident of the State of Virginia, it is ordered that he do appear here within one month after due publication of this Order, and answer the Plaintiff's domand, or do what is necessary to protect his interest, and that a copy of this Order be published once a week for four weeks in the Old Commonwealth, a newspaper published in Harrisonburg, Va., and another copy thereof posted at the front door of the Court House of this county, on the first day of the next term of the Courty Court of said county.

J. H. SHUE, C. C. C., R. C.

J. E. & O. B. Roller, p. n.—dec25-4*

Extract from decree of October 24th, 1279.—"This cause is referred to a Master Commissioner of this Court to report who are the parties entitled to the fund in this cause, and the amount coming to each

rand in this cause, and the amount coming to cause one."

NOTIGE is hereby given to all parties interested in the taking of the accounts required by this decree that I have fixed on MONDAY, THE 5TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1880, at my office in Harrisonburg as the time and place of taking said accounts, at which said time and place they will appear and do what is necessary to protect their respective interests.

Given under my hand this 5th day of December, 1879.

J. R. JONES, Com'r Ch'y.

Geo. G. Grattan, p. q. —decil-4t

Commissioner's Sale day 2 or

Sary appurtenances.

ALSO, THREE TOWN LOTS, OWNED BY DR.
MINOR. TERMS.—Costs of suit and sale in hand, and the balance in three equal annual perments from day of sale, with interest from said date, the purchaser giving bonds therefor, with approved personal security, and the tille to be retained as ultimate security.

O. B. ROLLER,

del8-4t

Commissioner,



IRON BITTERS, A Great Toni A Sure Appetize IRON BITTERS.

BALTIMORE, Md.

One of the best Store-Stands in this county is offered for rent, for one or more years. It has been occupied for more than fifty vears as a Merchandizing centre, and was long the 'Coarad's Store' post office, and as such has always enjoyed a high reputation as a place of business. It is a voting precinct, with 400 registered voters. There is a dwelling house, garden, stable, &c. attached. Apply by letter or in person to the undersigned.

B. P. H. Miller.

S. P. H. Miller.

S. P. H. Miller.

S. P. H. Miller.

New Advertisements.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE. raig a rol of

HOUSE and LOT Parola

HARRISONBURG.

Py VIRTUE of a decree of the Circuit Court of Rockingham county, Va., rendered at the October Term, 1879, in the chancery cause of D. H. Lee Martz, surviving partner, &c., vs. Chas. F. Campbell's admistrator, &c., therein pending, I shall sell to the highest bidder, in front of the Court-House of said county, on SATURDAY, THE 24TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1880, saturnay. The 24rr DAY OF JANUARY, 1880, the one-story bonse and lot, of which, Charles F. Campbell died selzed, situated on North Main street, Harrisonburg, Va.

TERMS:—Enough in hand to pay costs of suit and sale, and the balance in three equal annual installments, with interest from day of sale—the purchaser to execute bonds with approved personal security, and the title to be retained as ultimate security. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock P. M.

C. T. O'FERRALL, Commissioner.

O'Ferrall & Patterson, Att'ys-jan 1-4w

COMMISSIONER'S SALE. BYVIRTUE of a decree in the Chancery cause of Harvey Bontz's Adm'r,&c., w. Elizabeth Bontz. &c., rendered by the Circuit Court of Rockingham county, Virginia, at the October Term, 1879. I shall project to aell to the highest bidder in front of the Court House of said county.

ON FRIDAY, THE 23D DAY OF JANUARY. 1880 ON FRIDAY, THE 23D DAY OF JANUARY. 1889, the land of which Harvey Bontz died seized ubject to the widow's dower laid off therein), or so much thereof or many be necessary to pay the debts against the estate of said decedent with the costs of said suit and sale. This land ites on or near tub Run in said county, and consists of 56½ acres more or less.

The dower laid off consists of 9 seres 2 roods, and 32 poles, ont off the south west side of the tract, running with the Lawyer road and including the dwelling house, and out-buildings, stable, garden, orchard. TERMS:—Enough in hand to pay costs of suit and sale, and the balance in equal payments at 12, 18, and 24 months with interest from day of sale; the purchaser to execute bonds with approved personal security and the title to be retained as ultimate security. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock p. m.

CHAS. T. O'FERRALL,

O'Ferrall & Fatterson, Att'ys -jl-tw

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a decree of the Circuit Court of Rockingham county, Virginia, rendered at the October Term 1879, in the chancery cause of James F. Payne vs. Mary Blackwell, therein pending, I shall offer for sale, to the highest bidder, in front of the Court-House of said county.

ON FRIDAY THE 23D DAY OF JANUARY, 1880. ON FRIDAY THE 23D DAY OF JANUARY, 1880, the reversion of the defendant after the expiration of her homestead, in a tract of land lying near the town of Harrisonburg, upon which she now resides, containing 50 ACRES, or the reversion in so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the judgment of the complainant, principal and interest, cost, etc. FERMS:—Enough in hand to pay the c st of suit at law, in said chancery suit, and costs of safe, and the balance in equal installments at 8 and 12 months, with interest from day of sale the purchaser to execute bonds with approved personal security, containing waiver of homestead, and the title to be rrained as ultimate security. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock P. M.

C. T. O'FERRALL. O'Ferrall & Patterson, Att'ys-jan 1-4w

Commissioner's Renting or Sale OF GOTH

A LOT IN RUSHVILLE.

BY VIRTUE of a decree of the Circuit Court of Rockingham county, Va., rendered at the October Term. 1879, in the chancery cause of D. C. Breneman vs. F. S. Duff. &c., therein pending. I shall offer for sale, to the highest bidder, for rent or sale, in front of the Court-House of said county, on SATURDAY, THE 24TH DAY C.F. JANUARY, 1880. SATURDAY, THE 24rs DAY C.f. JANUARY, 1880.

a 5 ACRE lot, situated in Rushville, in said county, new, or recently in the occupancy of B. f. Hughes.

The property will first be offered FOR RENT by the year, not to exceed the years in all, payable semi-annually, with interest from day of renting - the renter to execute bonds with approved personal security, but in the event the said lot shall not rent for a middlent amount to pay off and discharge the amount specified in said decree, then I shall sell the same upon the following.

TERMS:—Knough in hand to pay costs of suit remaining unpaid, and costs of sale, and the balance in one, two, and three equal annual installments with interest from day of sale—the purchase to execute bond with approved personal security, a lien to be retained as ultimate security. Property to be offered at 12 o'clock M. THE BALTIMORE WEEKLY SUN
Unsurpassed in attractiveness and usefulness as a
First-Class Family Journal for the Farmer, Merchant,
Manufacturer and the Public generally in town or

C. T. O'FERBAL, O'Ferrall & Patterson, Att'ys - jan. 1-4w.

TRUSTEE'S SALE -C F-

REAL ESTATE BY VIRTUE of a Deed of Trust executed by Thos.
Washington and Julia A., his wife, H. H.
Washington, Trustee for Julia A. Washington, Lizzie
Washington, Mary F. Washington, H. H. Washington, Anna C. Washington, D. N. Washington, Addie
C. Washington, and Lon. A. Washington, on the 28th
day of August, 1877, to the undersigned Trustee, to
secure Chart, Witts & Co, in certain claims in said
Deed mentioned, I will proceed to sell at public auction in front of the Court House, of Rockingham
county.

ON SATURDAY, THE 24TH OF JANUARY, 1880, ON SATURDAY, THE 24. H OF JANUARY, 1880, the land in said Deed mentioned; containing 40 evers, it being a portion of the farm known as the Armentrout land, described in said Deed of Trust as follows:—"Beginning on the East part of the land, running West with the road and H. H. Washington's land, between said road and H. H. Washington's land, a sufficient distance to include 40 acres"—upon the following.

TERMS:—Cash in band to pay costs of sale, and \$250 with interest from 28th day of August, 1877, and the residue in payments falling du, 28th of August, 1886, 1881 and 1882, with interest from day of sale; the purchaser to execute bond with approved security and title to land retsined until all of purchase money shall be paid.

money shall be paid. WARREN S. LURTY.

Lurty & Turty, Att'ys .- jl-4w

COMMISSIONER'S SALE -OF A-

Valuable Piece of Real Estate. DY VIRTUE of a decree rendered by the Circuit Court of Rockingham county, in the Chancery cause of Amanda Branaman's Adm'r, vs. James Branaman's Adm'r et als, I will, as Commissioner appointed for that purpose, proceed to sell at public auction in front of the Court House of said county,

ON SATURDAY, THE 24TH OF JANUARY, 1880, the real estate in the bill and proceedings mentioned, consisting of about 12 ACRES of LAND and a GOOD DWELLING HOUSE, situated about 5 miles South of Harrisonburg. Vs., and adjoining the land of Geo. E. Deneale and others. E. Deneale and others.

TERMS OF SALE: Costs of suit and sale, and one hundred dollars cash on the day of sale, the balance in three equal annual payments from day of sale, with interest from day of sale; the purchaser executing bonds with approved security for the deferred payments, and the title to be retained until all the purchase money shall be fully paid.

W. B. LURTY, Special Com'r. Lurty & Lurty, Att'ys
W. R. Bowman, Auctioneer. [jl-4w

COMMISSIONERS' SALE in a still doreal lade egen vi

VALUABLE RIVER BOTTOM FARM. BY VIRTUE of a decree rendered in the Chancery Cause of J. A. Hammen & Co., &c. vs. James Huffman, we will offer for sale, at 1 o'clock, p. m.,

ON MONDAY, THE 29TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1879, in iront of the Court-house in Harrisonburg, Va., that VALUABI.E FARM now occupied by James Huffman, lying near Mt. Crawford. The tract contains about 105 agr.s. in fine condition, with first-class new improvements, and is really a very desirvable property. TERM 3:—One-fourth cash on day of sale, the balance in one, two and three years with interest from day of sale, purchaser to give bond with good leckrity for deferred payments.

ED. S. GONSAP,

GED. G. GRATTAN,

Commissioners.

A MONTH guaranteed. \$12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than anything clean. The work is light and pleasant, and such as anyon cap go ight at. pleasant, and such as anyone can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will tend us their address at once and see for themselves. Costly Outfit and terms free. Now is the time. These stready at work are laying up large sums of money. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Mainc.

Recently published statistics show that the value of the agricultural pro-ducts of the United States during the year 1879 amounted to nearly two thousand million dollars. The exact figures are \$1,904,480,659,as compared with \$1,488,570,866, the amount realiz ed from the same source during the preceding twelve months. This shows an increase for the persent year of over four hundred and sixteen million dol lars. It is difficulty to realize all that these figures mean, but in the light of them it is easy to understand why the country should feel itself again.

New Advertisements.

The Baltimore Gazette FOR 1880.

Tr would hardly be fair to repeat again the alignming information that a Crisis is approaching in Political affairs, but we honestly believe that the next Presidential coutest in this country will determine the question of Popular Government. It is to be, pure and simple, a struggle between Centralization on one side and Constitutional Government on the other.

The hepublican party has started out with the assumption that this is a Nation of Imperia, forces and that the war determined that States are merely geographical conveniences. On this platform they threaten to nominate a candidate for President whose tendencies are undemociatio and whose instincts are not on the side of simple, Republican rule.

The GAZETTE believes that the war sottled the question that a majority of the people are opposed to any dissolution of the Union; that the right to local self-government is as distinct and as clearly defined as it was before the war; that the Union created by the Fathers was not changed by the wer, and that our system should remain unchanged. The GAZETTE proposes to take an active part in the next Presidential Campaign. It will battle for Democratic principles and for the candidates who may be nominated on a sound Democratic platform.

The GAZETTE is a plain speaking newspaper, always marked by the courage of its convictions. Haviews on public questions and public fien are always understood by those who have a fair knowledge of the English lancuage.

The DALT GAZETTE is a cally epitome of passing events. All news of a local and general character is gathered from far and hear and given place according to its value and the interest which attaches. Condensation and multum in parvo is the motio in the make ap of The DALT GAZETTE. In the matter of telegraphic news and correspondence The Gazette is always fresh, alert and comprehensive. During the year improvements and changes will be made which will give us greater facilities for serving our patrons.

which will give us greater facilities for serving our patrons.

THE WEERLY GAZETTE is a folio paper, in size and make-up similar to the drily but containing a large amount of reading matter essecially written and prepared for it. As in the case of the daily the weekly will be largely devoted during 1880 to the discussion of the questions so vitally interesting to the people. It is the duty of every intelligent citizen to keep himself in the line of events through the medium of the press and it is the duty of every good Democratic support the newspapers which maintain sound Democratic principles—newspapers which have no uncertain voice and no lack of earnest, honest purpose.

pose.
Terms of subscription for The Daily Gazette: 50 cents per month; \$1 for two months; \$5 for six months; \$6 for twelve months, postage prepaid. For THE WERKLY GAZETTE: 50 cents for six months; \$1 for twelve months, postage prepaid. Address. THE GAZETTE.

"BALTIMCRE \$1. WEEKLY SUN'

REDUCTION IN PRICE. ONE DOLLAR A YEAR! LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS TO CLUBS.

THE BALTIMORE WEEKLY SUN CONTAINS ALL THE WEEKS' NEWS. ACCURATE MARKET AND STOCK REPORTS, ORIGINAL AND SELECTED AGRICULTURAL ARTICLES.

THE BALTIMORE WEEKLY SUN
Will be mailed one year free of postage, to any address in this Country or anada, on receipt of one
Dollar.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—INVARIABLY CASH IN ADVANCE.
One Dollar per Year for one copy or any number of corties. opies.
INGREASED PREMIUM COPIES TO GETTERS UP
OF CLUBS.
The following labers! Premium Copies are given to
those who get up Clubs for the Baltimore Weekly

\$6. "THE SUN." PUBLISHED AT BALTIMORE, ND.,

PUBLISHED AT BALTIMORE, ND.,

1880.

PUBLISHED AT BALTIMORE, ND.,

1880.

APAPER for all classes of the people and in every department of life. Independent and Conservative.

THE SUN is conservative in politics, independent in tone and non sectarian. Its proprietors point to the principles that have governed it in all the past as a guarantee of its course in the future. On all subjects of public interest it will continue to express its spinions, according to its best judgment, with a view only to the promotion of the best interests of the public. All the freshest news at home and abroad, excluding only that which is purient or sensations!, is given from day to day in its columns. In addition to what is furnished by the Associated Press and by the local reporters of The Sun, no expense is spared to keep its Special Correspondence, that from Europe is well as from the Pacific Coast and from its Washington Bureau, abreast of the times, and to supplement it, as occasion may require, at every other point to which the current of events give prominence.

The Financial and Commercial Reports of The Sun contain at all times full and krustworthy accounts of all movements and opperations in the leading markets as well as that of Baltimore, with special telegraph service from New York of the latest stock and other transactions; while its reports of the ruling prices of breadstaffs, provisions, and other leading articles of trades and most varied news, The Sun has acquired a reputation which is not surpassed by any of its contemporaries, while its large circulation, not only locally, but in many of the Sistes of the Union, makes it the most valuable medium for all classes of advertisers.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION BY MAIL-Cash 'in Advance—Postage Propaid. One year, 26.00. Six months, \$3.00. Three months, \$1.50. Two months, \$1.50. One month 50 cents. Two weeks, 25 cents.

Address A. S. ANELL & CO. Pulishers.
Sun Iron Building,
Baltmore, Md.

> TOWN LOT A T-

Public Auction.

A S COMMISSIONER appointed in the Chancery
Cause of A. B. Irink's adm'r vs. W. E. Lemley,
&c. I will, on MONDAY, THE 20TH DAY OF DEDEMBER, 1879, offer for sale at public auction, in
front of the Court-house in Harrisonburg, Va., the
lot situated in the western portion of Harrisonburg,
Va., fronting on Water St., known as "lot No, 45 of
Joewenbach addition."
TERMS:—One-third cash on day of sale, the balance
in one and two years with interest from day of sale,
purchaser to give bond with good security for deferred payments and a lien retained on the lot,
decd-4w ED. S. CONRAD, Com'r.

POSTPONEMENT. THE ABOVE SALE HAS BEEN POSTPONED UNTIL MONDAY, JANUARY 12TH, 1840.
ji-tds ED. S. CONRAD, Comm'r. Business and Industrial Items.

Paper as a substitute for wood in the manufacture of lead pencils is being attempted in Germany. The paper is steeped in an adhesive liquid and rolled around the coar of the lead to the required thickness, and is colored after drying, when it resembles an ordinary cedar pencil. Not only silk spinners from Maccles

field, Coventy and other English towns have emigrated to Paterson, N. J., lately, but there are large additions from the French and Swiss silk centers. Over 1,000 operatives have been added within the year just closing. The Carbon Iron Company at Per-

ryville, Carbon county, Pa., are so pushed with work that they have got to build another foundery so as to turn out the work that is required at short notice. About 500 hands will be employed when the foundary is complete. At the recent dairy fair in London an

American milking pail attracted much notice. It has a spout and strainer for the milk, and cannot be kicked over, because the milker sits on a seat to which is attached the cover. Over 600 persons are employed in

the Bloomingdale (N. J.) Rubber Works, and 15 houses have been erected and 30 more will soon be necessary to meet the demand from the extrordinary rush of business. A company of citizens of Allegheny

county, Pa, are arranging for the erection of a large hoe factory at Monongahela City, Pa. They will employ about 1,000 hands, and expect to turn out 1,200 hoes per day. The Franklin Woolen Mills at Wilmington, Del., are very busy. The

employes are working overtime to sup-ply the demands for their warps and hosiery. The extensive iron ore mines at Hummelstown, Dauphin county, Pa.,

after a long suspension. At Millville, N. J., the facrories are hampered for lack of glass blowers. At the window-glass factories the demand is loud for more help.

are soon to be put in running order

The lead mines near Phœnixville. Chester county, Pa., are again to be put in operation, after having been idle for twelve years. The mines at Salineville, Ohio, are

Another large cotton mill is in course of erection at Manchester, Pa., which will employ about 200 hauds. Sixty rails were rolled in forty-six mirutes in the Superior Rolling Mill,

is made of the lack of cars.

in Allegheny, Pa., recently

The tobacco crop of the Connecticut since 1864.

Cork soles have become an important industry in Williamston, Pa. In Binghamton, N. Y., 200 cigar-

makers are on a strike for more wages.

Allegheny county, Pa., is using about 12,000 tons of iron a week. A HISTORIC CHAPEL,

Cable dispatches have described the fire that recently destroyed the old Wesleyan Chapel, in City road, last Sunday. This chapel deserves more than a passing notice, connected as it is, so intimately with the history and development of the Methodist Church in London. "For five and thirty years," says the Rev. L. Tyermann, "Wesley and friends had worshiped in 'the old Foundery,' in Windmill street. Here hundreds, perhaps thousands, had been converted, but as the building was only held on lease, they were now in danger of losing it." On October 15, 1775, Wesley wrote to his brother: "On Friday I hope to be in London and to talk with the committee about building a new Foundery." Five months afterwards the great reformer started the first subscription, and at three meetings raised upwards Cable dispatches have described the fire the great reformer started the first anbscription, and at three meetings raised upwards of \$5,000. In the following November the building plans were agreed upon, and in April, 1777, Wesley laid the foundationstone, and on Sunday, November 1, 1778, he opened the new chapel by preaching in the morning on part of Solomon's prayer at the dedication of the Temple. He wrote as the time, "It is perfectly neat, but not fine, and contains far more people than the Foundery." Says the Rev. Mr. Tyerman further: The chapel in City road will always stand as a thanksgiving monument, raised not by the chapel in City road will always stand as a thanksgiving monument, raised not by the London Methodists merely, but by the Methodist throughout the three kingdoms. The days of the old Foundery have long been ended. The new chapel still stands, and we trust will ever stand, by far the most sacred and attractive edifice in the Methodist world. Not for a hundred pretentious gothic structures would the Methodists of gothic structures would the Methodists of olden type give up this. Though its ceiling may be somewhat low, yet, taken as a whole, may be somewhat low, yet, taken as a whole, its architecture, for neatness, commodiousness and solidity, has been but rarely equaled by the more pretentious Methodist buildings of the present day. For many a year the chapel in City road was the head of London Methodism; and, though there are now more than twenty heads, all owe a respectful obeisance to this."—London Paper.

A Lapy's Wish.—" Ob, how I do wish my skin was as clear and soft as yours," said a lady to her friend. You can easily make it so," answered the friend. "How?" inquired the first lady: 'By using Hop Bitters, that makes pure rich blood and blooming health. It did it for me, as you observe. Read of it.

SEERING HOMES IN VIRGINIA .- R O. A. Hurst, of England, is now on his way to the Virginias to purchase land for 2,000 of his countrymen who desire homes in the United States. He has bought 18,000 acres of land in West Virginia, and will probably settle all the colonists in the two States. During the past year several thousand English immigrants have settled in Virginia. As nearly all the settlers were industrious and energetic, and owned money enough to buy land and stock, they have done well for themselves and proved a valuable acquislition to the State.

THE "BOYS AND GIRLS OF THE SOUTH"-THE VERY PAPER FOR OUR CHILDREN.-Let parents send One Dollar without delay for this splendid paper, and all the children will be delighted. It is infinitely superior to the trashy, sensational and immoral publications which vitiate and corrupt the tastes and morals of the young. It is filled with entertaining, instructive and amusing matters just suited to the tastes of our children, and every one who has seen a copy is delighted with it. It contains beautiful stories, essays, boy's and girl's compositions, poems, puzzles, speeches, problems, lessous in elocution, questions on history, geography, etc., and scores of letters written by the young folks in every issue. It is also handsomely illustrated. Send for a copy right away, and you will never regret the investment.

Address J. H. & W. B. SEALS. Atlanta, Ga.

Consumption Curen.—An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the 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 fellows. Actuated by this 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. Sherar, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y. [oct16-eow-13t]

WANTED. FOUR OR FIVE GOOD MEN, TO BELL THE

BENUINE IMPROVED SINGER SEWING MA-CHINE. The new machine, as now made by the Singer Manufacturing Company, was first introduced into this market September 27th last, and are a valuable improvement over

those previously made by them. A liberal commission or a liberal salary will be paid to salesman, as preferred, to sell these Machines. Apply to or address

S. G. ROSZEL, Manager Of Harrisonburg Branch Office dec27-3t Singer Manufacturing Co.

Meeting of the Legislature Meeting of the Legislature

Is looked to with a great deal of interest by
the people generally, not only of Rocking—
ham but by all classes throughout the State.
But we would here say that the importance
of its assembling is nothing in comparison
with the importance to each individual of
good health. This can be secured by using
SMITH & SHAKMAN'S Stomach Bitters, which
are the best in the world for dyspepsia, loss
of appetite, nervous afflictions, liver complaints, general debility and the like. Use
it and no other. If not for sale in your town. all running on full time, but complaint it and no other. If not for sale in your town, have your merchant to order it, or order it yourself, of SMITH & SHARMAN Wholesale Druggists, Baltimore, Md.

CAUSE AND EFFECT. -The main cause of nervousness is indigestion, and that is caused by weakness of the stomach. good health without using Hop Bitters to strengthen the stomach, purify the blood, and keep the liver and kidneys active to carry off all the poisonous and waste matter of the system. See other column.

Wm. Hepworth Dixon, historian, is

It is said that the Afghans around Cabul have been defeated in a battle with the British troops, and dispersed.

Virginia 10 40's are down to 36 .-They started at 54. So much for the political situation in this State. Peelers being 27 cents. The McCulloch bill would have funded them at least The great political trouble in Maine

holds out signs of peaceful settlement through the Supreme Court of that

State. As it is a radical Republican

tribunal, it will probably resolve itself into an Electoral Commission-a sort of 8 to 7 sort of thing. What a harvest the mongrels are preparing for lawyers! As soon as and assessments are reduced by commissioners appointed for the purpose mortgages on homesteads equaling two-thirds of their value will be fore-

closed .- Warrenton Index. Free Press : Mr. Julis C. Holmes, within seven days, built the Berryville Depot from foundation to turret. completed it for occupancy, and before he left it on Wednesday afternoon saw the freight department being filled with wheat for shipment.

PERHAPS HE WILL BE THE MAN. -- John H. Holliday, editor of the Indianapolis News, an independent paper, with Republican leanings, says that if the Democrats have the sense to nominate Bayard in 1880 be can win. Perhaps that will be just the sense of the convention. - Boston Post.

Mr. Blaine seems to have simmered down considerably since he has found that Gov. Garcelon is not to be frightened by sanguinary talk. It must have astonished Mr. Blaine to hea. himself denounced as a "traitor" and "rebel" who it might be necessary to put down by force of arms. Mr. Blaine has been applying these epithets to other people with impunity for so many years that he is doubtful even yet whether they could have been intended for him .- Baltimore Gazette.

Indications point to the election of Garfield as United States Senator from Ohio over Stanley Matthews. This will be a blow to the Grant boom, since Matthews is a pronounced Grant man,

The wheat has improve I very much since the begining of he winter rams and the prospect is as flattering as could be desired at this season of the year.

O'Ferrall & Patterson, Att'ys. Dec. 11-4t.h

O'Ferrall & Patterson, Att'ys. Dec. 11—4th

Commissioner's Sale.

DURSUANT TO A DECREE RENDERED IN THE Chancery cause of John E. Roller, &c., vs. John Lee, trust-e, &c., at the October Term, 1879, of the Circuit Court of Rockingham county, I will sell, as Commissioner, at the front door of the Court-house, in Harrisonburg.

DURSUANT TO A DECREE OF THE CIRCUIT Court of Rockingham county, rendered at the Oc-tober Term, 1879, in the Chancery case of David Flock's adm'rs against W. W. Carpenter and others, I

DURSUANT TO A DECREE RENDERED IN THE Chancery cause of Joseph S. Shretkhist vs. Samuel H. Bowman, &c., at the October Term, 1879, of the Circuit Court of Rockingham county, I will. as Commissioner, sell at the front door of the Court house, in Harrisonburg,

Store-Stand.

2nd. The lot between the Railroad and W. H. Gay

"A Sewing Machine I'll have, I VOW, For fear I'll be too late. I hear he has ALL KINDS for sale,

"You bet" that woman went and bought it; And is happy to-day, as she ought to have been

On East Market Street.
HARRISONBURG, VA.

"This cause is referred to one of the Commissioners of this Court with instructions to ascertain and re-

J. E. & O. B. Roller, p. q.—dec25-4-w Commissioner's Notice. VILLIAM CRICKENBERGER'S Adm'r. Sc. In Chancery in the Circuit Court of Rockingham Co

Valuable Town Property in Bridgewater. DURSUANT TO A DECREE RENDERED IN THE Changery cause of Benjamin Law vs. J. Glimer Minor, pending in the Circuit Court of Rockingham county, I will sell, as Commissioner, on the premises, ON FRIDAY, JANUARY Pril, 1880, A House and Lot in the Town of Bridgewater, on main street, adjoining the lots of P. H. Snyder, and now occupied by Dr. J. G. Minor. The house is a Valuable Brick Bullding, nearly new, with all necessary appurtenances.

the public for all discase spublic for all discase and union a certain
and conting a IRON BITTERS. IRON BITTERS, TRY IT. Sold by all Druggists, THE BROWN CHEMICAL CO.

THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 1, 1880.

To-day we enter upon 1880, which will probably be a momentous year in the political history of our country. It may be that the patriotism and wisdom of the best men of America will be called upon to save the ship of State from wreek. We cast no horocore, but feel an undefined fear that we are near- wealth. This has been always the traing breakers which are full of danger.

Grant and the Empire.

"Grant and the Empire," is what the Republicans ought to inscribe on all their battle-flags next year. Then the people, would be undeceived and would vote in the great Presidential contest with their eves open. If Grant may be elected for a third term, why not for a fourth, a fifth, and so on? Protected by bayonets he could set the power of the ballet at defiance; or, as Louis Napoleon did, permit no other ballots than those of his supporters, to be deposited. If to elect him to a third term be a "necessity," as some of his supporters are begining to assume, the same kind of "necessity" would demand his continuance in office. Thus an Empire would displace the Republic, and Emperors would take the places of Presidents, ruling by "devine right" instead of by the election of the peo-

President and members of Congress, if not impertinent, we should like to enquire as to whether Paul or Riddleberger will be the Congressional candidate in this district of their party in the Fall races. Some say that Senator Paul would rather have Holilday's place, whilst the Shenandeah giant is impatient to air this eloquence in the Capitol at Washington.

Augusta, Ga., made linste to write Gen. Grant to stop in that city on his way South, to go to Cuba. He replied that he could only stop as long as the train should ordinarily stop there. We are truly glad of it. Philadelphia has just ended a disgusting exhibition over Grant, and we hope no Southern city will give another such. There are a million better men in America than

Major A. M. Garber, formerly of

John Paul; Hon. John Paul; Governor John Paul. All of these read well, and we are only trying to get used to them and see how the various designations look in print. In the meantime the other John serenely smiles.

The Grant "boom," of which we heard so much a short time ago, is weakening. The old crowd of "ringsters" and whisskey thieves, buzzing around the "great light" of Republicanism, served to bring the thing into contempt, and gave lookers on a spell of disgust.

Congress adjourned from Friday, the 19th of December, until Tuesday, the 6th of January. It is hoped that a part of the recess will be occupied in perfect ing a new electoral bill which shall provide against the perpetration of another Presidential fraud.

Secretary Sherman did not call upon Grant during his stay in Washington, and although the third-termer-grant visited nearly all the Department, and even called on Mrs. Hayes, yet he did not go near the Treasury Building, where John Sherman carries on business. Why is this thus?

European socialists are making it hot for the crowned heads over there. Grant might learn something by reflecting upon the subject. He will hardly get time to do so, surrounded as he constantly is by sycophants and shoddy frands.

The Christmas number of the Baltimore Weekly Sun, issued Saturday last was the best ever issued by that journal It contained 64 columns of reading mutter-original poetry, stories, and a choice selection of miscellaneous articles.

The Czar of Russia states his willingness to hand over the government of his empire to his wife, be to continue business at the old stand as agent. She wont consent.

Judge Harris, who has been at home during the holiday recess of Congress, will return to his post on Tuesday next.

The Republicans of Maine are having a "rebellion" of their own, and yet are not happy.

Jim Biaine is out in a new roletrying to become a "rebel brigadier."

The Legislature will meet again on Tuesday next, January 6th.

GEORGE WM. CURTIS ON THE SITUATION -In closing his speech at the New England dinner in New York, Mr. George William Curtis said:
"The glory of the futere depends,

gentlemen, upon our loyalty to the principles that have made the past gloand the fundamental principles of the pilgrim polity the vital impor-tance of liberty, which every son of the pilgrims should wear as a frontlet between his eyes-what was that? It was that the prosperity of the State depends upon that of all its members, but that no member of the State is essential to the welfare of the commondition of republican America, the strength of our chief magistrate is not his own. He is not a law to himself; his strength is that of the people, of the popular will lawfully expressed. And, brethren, he amoung us who most closely holds to every form of law which defends liberty, who most sacredly cherishes every unwritten trawhich the wisdom of pariotic experience has accomulated to strengthen our constitutional system, he is the man who holds the pilgrim fathers fast by the hand, and the Mayflower blooms immortal upon his hearth."

DEAD MILLIONAIRES - One of our exchanges says: "Five of New York's millionaires, estimated to have been worth \$280,000,000, dropped off close together. John Jacob Astor went first, and then in quick succession Commo dore Vanderbilt, A. T. Stewart, Wm. C. Rhinelander and Robert Goelet Astor's wealth was estimated at \$50, 000,000, Vanderbilt's at \$100,000,000, and Stewart's about the same. Rhine-lander's property represented, it is supposed, \$10,000,000, and Golet's is le. ______ stipposed, \$10,000,000, and Golst's is estimated at \$20,000,000." This is mere conjecture. The only certainty of any interest to the general public this is the year for the election of regarding these great fortunes is that these defunct persons were good enough to leave every cent behind

An Emperor's Musings .- When the Emperor William received the news of the attempt on the life of the Czar he became, it is said, very serious, and, after remaining silent for some minutes, he said in a tone at once melancholy and energetic: "If we do not change the direction of our policy; if we do not think seriously of giving sound instruction to youth; if we do not give the first place to religion; if we only pretend to govern by expedients from day to day, our thrones will become a prey to the most terrible events. We have no more time to lose, and it will be a great misfortune if all the governments do not come to an accord in this salutary work of repression.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Supplement. - We to day present to our readers a half sheet issue of the army, and after the war established we shall be able to enlarge before the lessened disposition to play with firethe Valley Virginian, at Staunton, of close of the year. We do this in order arms. which he was editor and publisher for that we may give our patrons more reading matter than the present size Let's see: There's John Paul; Lt. will allow, on account of our large adpany, of members of the Masonic frathe first. The music was improved, ed proceedure, all she has to do is to John Paul; Capt. John Paul; Senator tofore stated, we shall endeavor to make the Commonwealth for this year more worthy than ever heretofore of our friends will stand by us and help us, we shall give them a paper which will be creditable to the section from which it emarates and a valued household journal. Let every shoulder be put to the wheel right now.

> J.W. Warren, and W.W. S. Butler, ir. returned last week to spend the holidays at home. They are attending the Baltimore Medical College. They will leave again for Baltimore on Monday

Willie and Ben. Partlow also returned last week from St. John's school at Alexandria. They will return to resume their studies on Monday.

VERY ILL.-We are pained to learn of the serious illness of Mrs. Phoebe Logan, mother of our County Clerk, Jos. T. Logan, Esq. Mrs. Logan has been in failing health for some months past, and her many friends will be sorry to learn that her affliction has assumed such a character as to leave but slight hope of entire recovery.

The gross receipts of the Supper and Fair, held last week by the ladies of the Sawing Society of the Methodist E. Church, South, in this place, amount ed to \$200.47. The ladies return their sincere thanks for the aid and patronage bestowed.

Rev. Dr. J. Rice Bowman, pastor of the Presbyterian Church in this place, we are very much pleased to learn, will not accept the call recently tendered him to a church in Missouri, somewhere near the city of St. Louis.

Rev. Dr. Chas. Manly, an able minister of the Baptist Church of Staunton, has accepted a call to the Baptist Church at Greenville, S. C.

Don't forget the supper to be given by the ladies of the Presbyterian Church, on the nights of January 1st

We return thanks to President Dreher, of Roanoke College, for a copy of his very fine inaugural address.

Emmanuel P. E. Church, Rev. J. E. Edwards, Rector, in this place, has an elegant new organ.

On December 18th in Washington, D. C., by Rev. Mr. Kelly, W. B. Ceuncill and Miss Florence B. Hare, of Baltimore, formerly of flartinsburg, W. Vs. On December 18th, by Rev. J. W. Rose, at the residence of Elicus Michael, Esq., Charles H. Rhine and Miss Lucy E. Michael,

BREVITIES

Swear off to-day. Happy New Year to all. Ain't you glad it's over ? Date your reform form this day. Not a tablespoonful of snow so far, Be sure that you write 1880 from this

Ladies, "leap year" begins to-day. Now is your time.

The way "holidays" are kept makes the whole thing a fraud. A 1880 has begun. Now let's have attention to business all along the line.

Propositions are before the Mayor and Council in reference to gas works. Leap year parties will be in order at any time after to day. Who will lead off?

Not a pound of ice has been secured for next year, as far as we have learned. The weather is too much like Spring to be desirable. We haven't had Winter yet. Depending upon the "back crountry" will never make this a big town. Water is the

power to move us onward. "Turning over a new leaf," is what it is called now, which perhaps means that is the proper term for new resolutions.

If we had water works we could have rolling mills, and other manufacturing industries. Without the first we shall never

You didn't have such a good time as you anticipated, now that Christmas is over? Well, the Fourth of July is on the way, and then you can eat ice cream with her.

Not a single present, not even a peanut, has been sent to or given us so far. Thanks for high public appreciation. The remembrance will stimulate us to renewed efforts

County Superintendent Hawse since he has been in office has not been an "idle spectator of events." He has done as much official work as any other school Superintendent in this State.

The Legislature not having elected a county Judge for this county, and as the counties are to be taken in alphabetical order, it is probable Judge O'Ferrall will be obliged to preside at the January term. Seems to as we have been invited to a

supper at some place, at some time this week, by somebody. Will our good friend send us the facts? It is to be a very SELECT company, and we don't want to miss it. Pinafore was played on Monday and Tuesday evenings at Masonic Hall, Sir Joseph Porter knows the importance of water works. Harrisonburg will never be any

thing until we have an abundant supply.

Shot Himself -On Christmas day, a little son of Mr. Joseph Bowman, aged about twelve years, residing on the Harrisonburg and Warm Springs passing through his left forearm, caus-Staunton, died of congestive apoplexy Commonwealth with a 24-column suping a very painful, though not danlast week, in Dalles, Texas, where he plement. These supplements it is our gerous wound. Dr. Tatum rendered had resided several years. Maj. Gar- intention to send out with the first is the necessary surgical attention, and bor was an officer in the Confederate sue of each month during 1880, unless the little boy is doing well, but with a day evenings to crowded houses at

> MASONIC SUPPER AT McCENEY'S .- On given in honor of the election of Sam'l its rapidly increasing patronage. If M. Bowman, Esq, to the office of Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Virginia, at its recent session at Richmond. The supper was very fine, consisting of every delicacy of the season, gotten up in McCeney's superb style. About thirty members of Rockingham Chapter, No. 6, were present, and we have seldom, if ever, met a more congenial company, or where better feeling prevailed. After the supper cigars were in order, and remarks were made by several companions illustrative of the ideas of Masonry, its advantages as a human institution and its influences

PROP. PAXTON'S SCHOOL -We return thanks to Prof. Paxton for an invitation to attend the exercises of his excellent school, narrated below. We could not find time to be present, and adopt the following notice, furnished to the Rockingham Register, by a

corresponden': Classical School in Harrisonburg. EDITORS REGISTER :- Permit me through the medium of your valuable j urnal to con-gratulate our town and its vicinity upon the fact that we have a first class school estab-lished in our midst. In the person \$ of Mr. A S. Paxton as a classical scholar and teach er, we have the right man in the right

on last Friday, in company with a number of ladies and gentlemen, I attended an exhibition at Mr. Paxton's school rooms.

At the appointed time Mr. Paxton opened the exhibition with an address, explaining his methods of instruction and discipline his methods of instruction and discipline
The speaking by the boys was as follows:
Aylie Hamilton, subject, "The Modern
Belle;" Tiffin Gordon, subject, "War;" Harry Grove and Drew Dold, Dialogue; Frank
Myers, subject, "America's Experiment;"
Carter Spriakel, subject, "Leonidas;" Aaron
Johnston, subject, "Washington," Henry
Newmen, and Royd Effinger, Dialogue; Algar Johnston, subject, "Washington," Henry Newman and Boyd Effinger, Dialogue; Algy Daingerfield, subject, "Make Way for Lib-Daingerfield, subject, "Make Way for Lib-erty;" John Logan, subject, "Reinzi's Ad-dress to the Romans;" Malcolm Johnston, subject, "Speech of Webster in a Trial for Murder;" Talfourd Haas and Willie Ott, Dialogue;" George Berlin, subject, "The Mississippi Contested Election;" Willie Compton, subject, "Cicero Against Cataline;" Preston Gray, subject, "Cataline's Defiance;"
J. F. Kenney, subject, "The Indian's Defiance;" Robert McKay, "The Close of the Year:" Houston Ott, "Holiday address to

Dr. Bowman then, in a short address, con-Dr. Bowman then, in a short address, congratulated the teacher and scholars on their mutual success, the one in teaching, and in profiting so well from their instruction. The conclusion was an address by the teacher to his scholars.

The only thing to be regretted in this exhibition was that so few of the parents of

the scholars were present, and we loop that at the next exhibition all will be present to encourage and help on both the boys and

Don't forget the "Carrier Boy" this morning. He has an address which is worth paying for and worth preserving. This will be done by persons of literary taste. Rattle down the helf-dollars, and get even with the "devil" to day, for you may have a worse one to deal with next time.

EVIDENCES OF APPRECIATION .- We clip

the following from the Westminster

(Md.) Advocate. It would make us mad to compare our forlorn condition with such plenteons prodigality, but for the reflection that our friends over there needed all they got. A barrel of oysters, indeed l We should be afraid to ask for a pint of pea- nuts in this liberal community. If we did we should be criticised as being a nabob, a bloated bondholder, an extravagant wretch, without any modesty at all. A barrel of oysters! Whew! During the holidays the "Advocate" of-fice has received two turkeys, one goose, a bottle of wine, three dozen eggs, sausage, etc., with the carnest request that the do-nors' names be kept private. If some of our lower county friends had sent as a barrel of choice oysters we could have kept Christmas right royally. One and all will please accept our thanks,

THE WEEK OF PRAYER.

The following is the programme recommended by the Evangelical Alliance to the churches of the United States for the observance of the coming Week of Prayer :

SUNDAY, JANUARY 4.-Sermons "Fullness of Christ's Salvation."

MONDAY, JANUARY 5.—Thanksgiving for the blessings of the past year, and prayer for their continuance.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 6.—Confession of sin

and humiliation before God.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7.—Prayer for the Church of Christ, its ministers, its growth in grace, and its enlargement; and for religion throughout our country.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 8.—Prayer for Christian education; for the family, and institutions of learning; for Sunday Schools and Christian Accountries.

and Christian Associations.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 9.—Prayer for nations, rulers, and people; for peace and religious SATURDAY, JANUARY 10.—Prayer for Home and Foreign Missions; for the outpouring of the Spirit upon all flesh, and the conversion of the world.

The "Evangelical Alliance is an organization of all the Protestant Chris-

tian Churches of the world, for the purpose of giving expression to the real Christain unity which underlies all their denominational differences .-"The Week of Prayer" will be observed here as usual, according to the above programme. After the Sabbath, the services will be held in the Meth-Turnpike, two miles southwest of this odist Church, and will be conducted town, was playing with a pistol when by the Pastors of the various churches it was accidentally discharged the ball of the town. The community in general is invited to attend.

PINAFORE -This popular operetta was given again on Monday and Tues-Masonic Hall, in this place. The piece was well rendered, and we noticed a decided improvement upon its former rendition. The same cast of characternity of this place, sat down to an and the ladies and gentlemen in the say: The State is sovereign and this play not only seemed more familiar with their parts but more at ease on the stage. Capt. John McQuaide, as Sir Joseph Porter, and Mr. C. L. Cooke, as Rulph Rickstraw, of Staunton, more than sustained their wellearned reputations in their respective roles. All did well, however, and we cheerfully compliment one and all who took part in the play in its fine rendering. Come again.

A Small-pox Scare in Washington. WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 .- Eighteen cases of small pox are reported in the city to day, and the Board of Health, while not yet seriously apprehensive, are using vigorous measures to prevent the disease from spreading and to confine it to the section of the city where it appears to have broken out. A colored woman residing in Georgetown and afflicted with small pox in its noxious to day, having walked through the streets a mile or more. She was placed in an am-bulance and taken to the Small pox Hos-pital. Thus far there have been but two deaths in this city; one fatal case in Balti-more, however, has been directly traced here. A treasury warrant for \$5,000 was drawn to-day to assist the commissioners in preventing the spread of the disease.

There is nothing unusual about small pox being in Washington, nor in fact of its existence in almost every large city of the country at all seasons of the year. But in view of the daily communication between Washington and the Valley of Virginia it has been suggested to us that it would be prop er, as a precautionery measure, that all persons who have not been vaccinated attend to that important matter at once. It has also been stated to us by a practicing physician of this place that there is some fresh virus in town ready for use, just received from Rich. mond. An "ounce of prevention being worth a pound of cure" we would respectfully arge that the children at least be vaccinated, something that should always be attended to even when there is no danger from the dread disease of small-rox.

THE BALL AT MORRISON'S HALL, by our colored people, held on Tuesday night, was a very handsome affair. Prof. Wm. Snowden was the general manager, and from the way in which the arrangements were made and carried out shows that he knows how to run a ball. The notice was short, only being given on Monday evening, but the Ball was a success financially as well as in the number present. Good music from a select string band made the dance go merrily. Perfect order was maintained, owing perhaps in some regard to the awe inspired by the presence of George Washington dressed in the style of 1776. All passed off pleasantly, and at the wee sma hours the dance broke up and every-

REPUDIATION-A DEVELOPMENT.

VIRGINIA RICH-PLENTY OF MONEY AND NO POOR KIN-SENATOR PAUL PROPOSES TO DIVIDE OUT THE SURPLUS MONEY IN THE TREASURY.

Before the recent election, we were told by the repudiationists that Virginia could not pay to the school fund \$497,782 85; for expense of running have left \$983,183.36 to pay three per cent. interest on \$32,771,112.24, the he estimated revenue for the year 1880 was put at \$2.554 880.09.

Now the election is over, and Mr. Paul wishes to gain a little favor with Confederate soldiers and their families as a sort of equivalent for his voting out the soldier Sullivan and voting in a negro, he proposes a resolution looking to the taking out of the Treasury of the State \$75,000 for Confederate soldiers and their families; and to pro-pitiate the negroes of the State who have served his party so gallantly in the election of United States Senator he proposes to appropriate money to build an asylum and support it.

We have nothing to say about the merits of this bill. The negroes ought to be paid for doing the dirty work they have recently done for the repudiationists, and they ought to be paid well, for they have degraded their race by their alliance with the repudiation-

The survivors of the war and their widows ought to have more than \$15,-600 a year as a set-off against turning a gallant companion out of office to make place for negroes.

Besides, the bills in themselves may be good enough, but the query is:-Where is the money to come from? The McCullech bill has not been repealed, and cannot be for the next two years, no matter how the repudiationists may surge about the bloated bondholders. By the expiration of the two years, the larger part of the debt will be funded in three per cent. bonds.— The interest on these will have to be paid. The courts will sustain the validity of the contracts made with the creditors in the McCalloch bill.

These repudiationists clamor mightily that the school fund must be paid. Of course the government of the State will be run and paid for, for Mr. Paul and his associates form a part of it at this time, and nothing is more certain than that they will pay themselves. Pray, where is the money to come from then, to meet these new expenditures which Mr. Paul proposes?

Plainly, the animus of these bills is this: First, to make favor with Confederate soldiers, insulted in the porson of Sullivan. Secondly, to retain the favor and co-operation of the negroes with the party of the repudia-tionists; but last and mainly, to appropriate none for the creditors, just as in the Barbour bill, and thus indirectly effect that repudiation which his party mean to effect ultimately, but which they are ashamed to avow now.

It is the assertion, too, of that abom inable and wicked doctrine, that a State is a sovereign in such a sense, that she can pay or not pay, her obligations

In other words, a State may go on making new obligations to the neglect of her past due obligations, and if her debts of the State made during the

past generation. The same sort of sovereignty we believe, is asserted by several individua! Senators. Debts made by themselves before, during and since the war, they do not consider themselves bound for now. Every seven years all the matter of their bodies change. They are new men, not the same identical men, and consequently not responsible for debts made above seven years ago. To attempt to coerce them to the payment of their individual debts, would be an insult to their sovereignty, their personal dignity. O tempora! O mores! Now is the time! Awake Cicero from his grave to castigate the infernal corraption of the age!

Lynchburg Virginian: We conversed yesterday with Mr. Lucas, the man. ager of the James River Steel Company, who have purchased the Rolling Mills above the city. He has a force of hands engaged there cleaning up and repairing, and expects to be ready to begin operations in six weeks. It will be an important thing for Lynchburg when that ponderous machinery is set to [whirling. Both rails and spikes will be manufactured, and a large force will be employed. The company will get their metal for the present from the Quinnemont works on the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad. which they also own. But they also expect to be able to utilize their mineral purchases down the river at no distant day, and will erect furnaces as speedily as practicable.

DEATH. - Mrs. Eliza J. Converse, wife of Rev. T. Edward Converse, died in Louisville, Ky., on Sunday, Nov. 30. She was the daughter of Rev. G. W. Leyburn, formerly a missionary to Greece, who in his old days returned to that beloved field of his early labors, and laid down his life in his Master's work. She was born in that county, and survived her beloved mother, who had just returned from Greece, but one month. And now they all "rest from their labors."

The equipment of the S. V. R. R. has been increased by two more new passenger and baggage cars, and a number of additional freight cars. Mr. Holmes has completed the Charlestown and Berryville Depots, is pushing forward those at Shepherdstiwn and Millwood, and will shortly begin the one at Shenandoah Junction .- Spirit of Jefferson Dec. 23.

The Utica (N. Y.) Herald, rep., has a very strong article against Gen. Grant as a presidential candidate, saying that "the signs are unmistakable that Gen. Grant can never receive another presidential nomination at the hands of a republican convention with out first encountering an organized and determined opposition which would be fatal to his cordial and uniA. A. Wisi.

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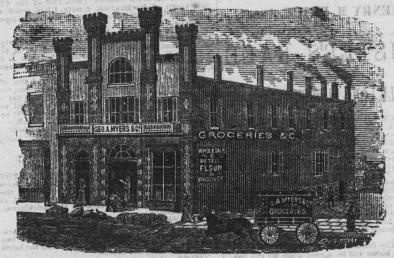
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SUPPLEMENT.

VOL. XV. NO. 12.

HARRISONBURG, VA., JANUARY 1, 1880.

\$2.00 a Year in Advance.

A Grandsire's Dream.

It is within my ingle-nook, So old and gray, I know; I close my eyes and backward look: 'Tis fifty years ago-Ere youth has fled, or hope is dead, And life's sands running low.

The Christmas bells are chiming sweet ('Tis fifty years ago), There comes the fall of fairy feet Across the trackless snow; And hearts beat high, to pleasures nigh, Just fifty years ago.

From out the weird manor-house I see a golden glow; And many voices welcome us ('Tis fifty years ago)—
A laughing band stand hand in hand, A crowd pass to and fro.

In hall and homestead, great and small Sing blithely as they go; The smile of one is smile of all ('Tis fifty years ago), And hearts are light and eyes are bright, That Christmas long ago.

A face looks out from wealth of hair, That waves o'er brow of snow; And brown eyes droop with shyest air ['Tis fifty years ago], And cheeks are flushed and voices To whispers sweet and low.

A kerchief crossed a swelling breast, The heart that throbbed below Grew restless with its own unrest; For, ah, how could you know That I loved you, so well, so true, Just fifty years ago?

We trod a measure through the hall With stately steps and slow-Once more I hear your footsteps fall; Your bright cheeks brighter glow, And you are mine, by right divine, Of love, long years ago!

Your dainty cap, your golden hair, Your muslin kerchief's snow, Your tiny feet that cross the stair Less swift than mine, I know; All these I hear, and see, my dear, As fifty years ago.

How fair you looked! How fond I loved! Tis well it should be so; I gaze upon your picture now Till tears begin to flow; And all the past is held as fast

As fifty years ago. It is not fifty years—and time Has stayed for us, I know; We hear the merry Christmas chime, We see the falling snow, And hand in hand so close we stand,

My love of long ago. The voices sweet of friends who greet Are close to me, I trow, Tue fire-gleams dance in radiant heat, The holly-berries glow:

I have but dreamt of days I've spent Since fifty years ago. Alas, who stands demurely here, With eyes of tender glow,

So like the eyes of you my dear, She smiles, I ween, at grandsire's dream Of fifty years ago.

-LONDON SOCIETY.

FOREVER!

'Promisel' 'I do solemnly.'

'Forever?' continued the solemn, brok en voice.

'Forever,' echoed the weeping maiden by the bedside.

The wasted hands were raised over the heads of the kneeling figures; the pale lips of the dying woman partedthe tongue tried to utter a blessing; but all brightness faded from the eyes. The woman was dead.

Two young girls knelt at the bedside. Constance Owen was the name of one, with sallow skin and large brown eyes, and Edith Ormond, she was called, with ringlets of gold floating around her fair neck, and whose head was leaning upon the shoulders of Constance, who had promised the dying woman to be a sister. protector-mother even-to the fair maiden at her side.

The strong, faithful, homely girl called Constance was an adopted daughter of the dead lady—one of those waifs of the street, whose only hope of life is in the charity of some tender-hearted stranger. She, however, repaid her protector by a love and regard as filial as that of her own daughter, and when apon her deathbed Mrs. Ormond bade Constance Owen make her the solemn promise recorded, the brave girl not only did not falter, but whispered once more to the stricken girl at her side:

'Yes, Edith, for the sake of the love your dear mother gave to the orphan will I love you better than myself-for-

And darkness was in that chamber, desolation in the hearts of the mourn-

Two years passed—two years since Edith the beautiful and Constance the than the promise of the dawn of her mein, a more intelligent light in the dreamily:

quiet, tender brown eyes, and force of character better defined in every movement. There came many suitors to Bonnybrook-so the little country-seat belonging to Edith was called-but, so far, the little coquette did not pay much heed to any of them. She was chasing the butterflies of Fancy around that Garden of Eden-first youth, But at length her beauty, grace and perhaps high social position, brought one day to the gates of Bonnybrook one Doctor Paulding, a superior and rising young physician, who lived in the city close by, and when he had found his way to that pleasant country nook, somehow he discovered patients in that vicinity very frequently. Was it Edith's fair face that made him take that blooming high-

way so often? He was indeed fascinated by her bright, girlish beauty, and one evening after he had been wandering in the gardens, under the moon, soft pleasant words must have been spoken, for after he had gone, Edith, with a flushed face dashed into the room where Constance was awaiting her, and throwing her arms around her, said in a happy, trembling

'Oh! darling, I am so happy. He has told me he loved me.'

Constance spoke not a word; Edith was held a moment to a beating heart, a soft kiss touched her forehead, and the next moment she was alone.

'He loves me! He loves me!' And Edith looked out over the gardens from which the dews of night were distilling all their odors; she gazed at the round, beautiful moon, and peopled the shadows with the image of the man who had first stirred her young life with the divine music of love.

A month after the pleasant confession had been made, Edith was called to the mountains of Vermont to attend a dying aunt, the only sister of her dear mother, and she had to proceed alone, as Bonnybrook would have lacked a guardian if Constance had accompanied her-Dr. Paulding's duties utterly denying him

Constance was engrossed in her home duties and saw but little society, save a few rustic neighbors, who only recommended themselves by their goodless of heart, and certainly not by the brilliancy of their wit or understanding. Once and awhile Dr. Paulding would ride out to Bonnybrook, as Constance told him, 'from the force of old habit,' but soon it seemed that the man of medicine and science did not carry on the conversation with the old ease, grace and spirit .-What had come between Constance Owen and himself? Something inexplicable. The noble woman found a strange, rare pleasure in the society of the gifted man; the scholarly man a sympathy with the large hearted, intellectual woman which he had never known or experienced in any of her sex. 'True,' he said to himself, 'she is not beautiful; indeed, measured by the rules of beauty, she is positively ugly. But who can gauge the charms of a melodious voice, or define the tenderness of an honest, kindly

And she, too, mused in this wise: 'This Dr. Charles Paulding is a marvelously the disloyalty of her lover? gifted man. What powers of language, what treasures of imagination he possesses! What a noble career he has before him; and Edith'-here she would the valleys near Bonnybrook, when Dr. pause and think of that clinging tendril, | Paulding rode up to the house and asked not as helping the growth of the oak, but as drawing from its strength. Yet from all such thoughts as these her staunch and loyal heart would resolutely ly tact not to be alone with him-alturn away-yet for all this her speech would not come as 'trippingly on the tongue' as in the old days, and he would oftentimes finish a sentence in the middle of it, and then lose himself in vague After the first greetings were over, he glances at the ceiling or out into the said: gardens,

Oh, it was a dangerous time for both of these awakening hearts. But they glided on this treacherous stream, and seemed only conscious that the hours were sweet and that the sun shone on she added tremblingly-'to which the waves. There was no thought of should listen.' disloyalty in either heart. He was above all a man of honor, and she of all else a loyal woman. Yet how hearts delude themselves. In the very pride of his strength Samson was shorn of his locks,

One quiet evening in July Dr. Pauld. ing had taken tea at Bonnybrook, and Constance—his 'hostess' only, she called herself-strolled down to the gate with him. His impatient horse was biting the rough old hitching-post and throwing up clouds of dust with his fore feet, He had been kept there four hours, and he seemed more eager than his master to leave Bonnybrook behind him. The brave had lost their best earthly friend, dector idly plucked some heliotropes The former had grown more lovely even as they strolled down the rose-bordered paths, and mingled with the flowers radiant maidenhood; the latter more some dainty mignonette and a pale bud homely, larger-featured, in face, but or two of the tea rose. At last he placed with the two years an added dignity of the bouquet in her hands and said

'Read the emblems, Constance-you, who are a priestess in Flora's beautiful temple.'

She quickly looked over them. 'Ah,' she said, 'you choose well, Sir Botanist. Here you have beauty in retirement,' 'constancy'—that is good and 'I am not a summer friend'—that is better than all. But you flatter with your flowers nevertheless.'

'Not you,' he replied eagerly, almost tenderly, and in a voice that somehow frightened her.

She replied almost coldly-although her heart was strangely beating and a warm, unusual color was in her face: 'My best friends will tell you, doctor, that I am ugly and commonplace. Believe them, I beg of you, and do not let your imagination invest me with any charms.

He seemed all at once to be carried away by his passion. He leaned over her and replied, warmly: 'I say you are beautiful, Constance Owen. I feel your beauty in my very soul.' But he said

The face of Constance was a study; the flush that before had crimsoned her cheeks died out, and she became ghostly pale. Her fingers, which had clasped the flowers, slowly opened and they dropped to the round at her feet, All at once the vision of the dead woman seemed to present itself to her mind, and the trust she was violating struck cold to her heart. Was this the 'Forever' she had spoken? She staggered and would have fallen; the arms of Dr. Paulding were about her, but she waved him away in a moment with such a piteous, despairing gesture that he obeyed her without a word. She only had strength to falter:

'Go-and remember Edith'-and she staggered back toward the house, leaving him standing there, bent and trem-

She did not know how she reached her own room; the strong woman had learned at the same moment she loved that she must sacrifice and renounce.

She stood for hours white and motionless, looking out at the sunset and the gathering gloom of evening, with wild thoughts chasing themselves through her brain and a dumb, aching pain in her heart; every hope trailing in the dust, like those sweet flowers he had given her. She laid her head after awhile upon her hands, on the window casement of her room, and wept softly through the long, long hours, until she heard the village bell strike the hour of midnight. She had prayed and wrestled with her grief and agony, and rose up aniet and calm. She had yielded to duty and her promise to the

dead. Somehow Constance Owen seemed to grow prettier as the months passed ings, and having no particular conveniby-there was some refining change which was softening her rugged features and rounding every line in her stately form. The summer into autumn had flown, and still Edith Ormond had not returned to Bonnybrook. Her aunt had two were shown in the North, we imagdied, and letters came from time to time ine it would be largely followed. saying that ere long she would be home. yet she came not. Could she suspect

It was late in the fall, when the woods had put on their pomp of glory, and the chill winds sent the fallen leaves through for Constance. She had only received him twice before since the summer evening, and had then contrived by womanthough she no longer doubted her strength. Constance on this occasion received her guest alone; there seemed a strange embarrassment in his manner.

'Constance I have much to say to you to-day. Do you think you can listen to me calmly?' 'Yes,' she replied, 'if it is upon a sub-

ject on which you should speak'-and

'Both,' he said. 'When first I saw Edith Ormond I was captivated by her beauty and girlish graces; I thought I loved her'-Constance would have stopped him by

gesture, but he gently begged her to

listen -'for you can do so now,' he said,

'in all honor and reason,'

He continued: 'I had never had my heart stirred by the full knowledge of love, however, until I knew you and discovered the breadth of your sympathies and the womanliness of your character. I never respected you more than when you rejected me, knowing I was the engaged husband of Edith. But fate has been kind to us both,' His voice was trembling with emotion. Read the last part

of this letter.' He handed a folded paper to Constance, who took it as one in a dream.

'From Edith?' she said. 'Yes.'

The portion she read ran thus: 'So you see, dear Dr. Paulding, it is

better I should tell you now that I have met one here-my cousin Ray-whom I feel that I love better than anybody in the world. I have promised to be his wife and I am sure you will forgive me, for you are so noble and grand and all that, and I should feel, I know, that I never could fill worthily the exalted sphere of Dr. Paulding's wife'-

Constance could read no more; a mist gathered over her eyes, but this time a strong arm was about her and a voice, deep and melodious, whispered to her: 'Dearest Constance, will you be mine at last?' Their lips met for the first time in one long kiss of love, and his answer was: 'Yes, thine-Forever!'

Southern Houses for New England.

We have always had an idea that the American style of architecture, if it ever came, would be evolved out of the log cabin, or, if that is too embryonic a germ, from the Southern plantation house, and we are glad to see that the Rev. Dr. Bacon is trying the experiment in his new house at Norwich, Conn. The great difference in the temperature of the seasons in this country makes it almost impossible to build a house suited for comfort and convenience all the year round, and of course a city has limitations in regard to space and surroundings which can not be disregarded. But the Southern plantation house has picturesque and appropriate elements, which are entirely wanting to the angular frame building of the New England states, and which seem capable of development into the best arrangements for convenience and comfort as well, providing there is space enough and surroundings that can be made appropriate. Some of the old mansions of Virginia and the Carolinas, where they were not built in the bastard Greek style with pillars and porticos, are perfeet models of picturesque appropriateness not surpassed by the rural cottages of England. Their very irregularity

gives them a charm, and they have at once an amplitude, a coziness and a suggestion of comfort. The chimneys on the outside, the roofs continuing out over the porticos, and other features suggest the simplicity of convenience, but are none the less perfect parts of the general design, and show that the adaptation of means to ends is the real secret of perfect architecture. Some day we may expect to see something more in this style rather than in imitation of Swiss chalets or any other form of European architecture out of place and incongruous in American surroundence or beauty to recommend them .-Particularly for a summer cottage there could be no finer model than the wide, open entries and broad piazzas of the Sonthern houses, and if an example or

A Domestic Scene.

Harkins went home to-day with a brand new suit on, and Mrs. Harkins asked, 'Where's your old clothes, my 'Give 'em to a boy.' said Hardear? kins. 'Give them to a boy? What on earth did you do that for? Are you entirely crazy, Harkins? You know you can't afford to give away such clothes, when you have your family to support on a small salary. Who was the pitiful beggar you gave them to?' 'To the tailor's boy,' said Harkins, with a chuckle, to carry home for me,' 'You hateful wretch l'screamed Mrs, Harkins; 'why couldn't you tell me that before? Here I am drudging from morning till night for you and your brats, Harkins, and you always impose upon me and deceive me. I won't stand it, I tell you. I'll get a divorce !' And then the injured woman left the room, while the brute of a husband laid back in his chair and roared with laughter till the whole neighborhood was aroused.

A Suggestion for Card Players.

In his new book on 'Whist,' Cavendish gives an admirable method of shutting up a nuisance who is to be met with at three tables out of four. This is the 'If you had' partner, who, after every hand, informs you that 'If you had done so and so, we should have made so and so.' This is the remedy:-'My favorite retort to him is to ask if he has ever heard the story of 'your uncle and your aunt?' If he has, he does not want to hear it again, and is silent. If he has not, and innocently falls into the trap by expressing a desire to hear it, I say, in a solemn voice: 'If your aunt had been a man she would have been your uncle.'

vessel and a sober crew.

Household Perils.

Under this head the Boston Journal of Chemistry names several dangerous substances which find their way into households. There are two or three volatile liquids used in families which are particularly dangerous, and must be employed, if at all, with special care.-Benzine, ether and strong ammonia constitute this class of agents. The first two named liquids are employed in cleansing gloves and other wearing apparel, and in removing oil stains from carpets, curtains, etc. The liquids are highly volatile, and flash into vapor so soon as the cork of the vial containing them is removed. Their vapors are very combustible, and will inflame at long distances from ignited candles or gas flames, and consequently they should never be used in the evening when the house is lighted. Explosions of a very dangerous nature will occur if the vapor of these liquids is permitted to escape into a room in considerable quantity. In view of the great hazard of handling these liquids, cautious housekeepers will not allow them to be brought into their dwellings, and this

course is commendable. As regards ammonia, or water of ammonia, it is a very powerful agent, especially the stronger kinds sold by druggists. An accident in its use has recently come under our notice, in which a young lady lost her life from taking a few drops through mistake.-Breathing the gas under certain circumstances causes serious harm to the lungs and membranes of the mouth and nose. It is an agent much used at the present time for cleansing purposes, and it is unobjectionable if proper care is used in its employment. The vials holding it should be kept apart from others containing medicines, etc., and rubber stoppers to the vials should be used.

Oxalic acid is considerably employed in families for cleaning brass and copper utensils. This substance is highly poisonous, and must be kept and used with great caution. In crystalline structure it closely resembles sulphate of magnesia or Epsom salts, and therefore frequent mistakes are made and lives lost. Every agent which goes into families among inexperienced persons should be kept in a safe place, and labeled properly and used with care.

Couldn't See the Joke.

Messrs. Albert Anderson, Clarence McDowell and Henry McGinness, all gentlemen well known in mercantile circles of Baltimore, were in a saloon in company with a number of friends, when Mr. McGinness went out for a moment, reception was done by the official order leaving his overcoat lying on a chair .-His friends determined to perpetrate a joke on him, and, taking his overcoat, pawned it and proceeded to 'treat' on the money realized. Mr. McGinness, on returning, became highly indignant on hearing the above facts, and cut short the enjoyment of the joke by proceeding to swear out a warrant for the arrest of Messrs. Anderson and McDowell on the charge of larceny. They were arrested and taken to the Middle station, where they were required to give bail for the action of the grand jury.

The Force of Imagination.

Mrs. Cora Nourse, of New York, when making her toilet, missed her false teeth, and came to the conclusion that during her sleep she had swallowed them. She inquired the result in case her fears proved true, and was informed the result would certainly prove fatal. She hastened to the hospital, and the dollars. The total corn crop is about physician there told her that she could She became satisfied and started home, this year, while larger in bushels than exhaustion of her mental faculties, principally because of higher prices. brought about by force of imagination.

Our Chief Cities Eighty-five Years Ago. The South Carolina and Georgia Almanae for 1794, a copy of which has fallen in the hands of the Charleston, (S. C.) News, contains a table in which the population of the chief cities of the United States are set down as follows: Philadelphia, 42,520; New York, 30,000; Charleston, 20,000; Boston, 13,000; Baltimore, 13,508; Newport, 6,000. At that time the entire population of the country was less than 4,000,000.

Lebanon, Me., is proud of possessing the stupidest man in the United States. He is a farm hand, and was engaged to plow a ten acre lot. Wishing him to draw a straight furrow his employer directed his attention o a cow grazing right opposite, telling or the moonlight sleeping on a bank, him to drive directly toward that cow. for moonlight never sleeps, or Father He started his horses, and his employer's Rhine, for the Rhine is a river, and noattention was drawn to something else; body's father at all. In point of fact, it but in a short time looking around, he is wrong to use words at any time, for found that the cow had left her place, words always mean something else .while the sagacious plowman was The correct thing is to open your mouth Safety at sea is insured by a light following her, drawing a zigzag furrow all over the field.

ITEMS OF GENERAL INTEREST.

Milledgeville, Ga., has 5,000 people and no banks.

A nine-foot panther has been shot dead in Orange, Fla.

A government bureau, like any common bureau, is noted for its drawers.— Drawers of salaries, you understand, in

Yes, the homoopathists are right.-Like does oure like. Look at the fish. After being in salt water all his life, salt is given to cure him.

It is estimated that the real estate now owned by the colored people of North Carolina aggregates between \$2,-000,000 and \$3,000,000 in value.

Miss Payne, of St. Paul, Minnesota, put her eigarette into her pocket to prevent some sudden callers from seeing it, and was set on fire and nearly burned to death.

Of 6,000 camels which started with the Russian expedition against the Turcomans only 300 survived, at last accounts, and these were so reduced that they were regarded as sure to perish.

One-third of the gold that is mined goes to wear and tear, one-third goes into circulation and one-third into the arts and manufactures. All the gold in the world would make a pile only twenty-five feet wide, forty-five long and twenty five feet high.

The Samoan islands have been entirely christianized. Out of a population of about 40,000 some 35,000, or seveneighths, are connected with Christian churches. The London Missionary Society reports 26,493, the Wesleyans 4,-794, the Catholies 2,852, and the Mormons 126.

Kossuth has issued an appeal for subscriptions to his forthcoming memoirs. The veteran orator, now in his seventy-eighth year, has been forced to undertake this task in order to earn money, since he lives entirely by his pen. Otherwise, as he states, he should have left to his sons the task of publishing his recollections.

One reason that Dr. J. G. Holland gives why a country boy should not seek the city is 'That a city man's dream of the future, particularly if he ever lived in the country, is always of the country and the soil. He longs to leave the noise and fight all behind him and go back to his country home to enjoy the money he has won.

The closing of the Philadelphia postoffice at the time of General Grant's of Postmaster-General Key. The bank and brokers did not receive their regular mails, and it is expected that litigation will grow out of the neglect to protect sight drafts, etc., as the day was not a legal holiday under any interpretation of the existing laws.

Adelina Patti is now free to sing in Paris or anywhere she likes. She paid the Marquis de Caux 1,000,000 francs, (£40,000,) and is now advertised to appear at the Gaiety, in Paris, on the 14th of February next. The performances begin with 'La Traviata.' The subscription amounts already to £16,000. The Emperor of Germany conferred the gold medal for art and science on Mme. Adelina Patti.

General Le Duc, commissioner of agriculture, has finished his report, and t is understood that he estimates the increase in the value of the crops this year over last at five hundred million 1.700,000,000 bushels, against 1,450,not possibly have swallowed her teeth. 000,000 for last year. The wheat yield but she died soon after from complete last year, receives its increased valuation

The smartest Newfoundland dog yet discovered lives in Haverhill, Mass. He meets the newsboy at the gateeevry morning and carries his master's paper into the house; that is, he did so till the other day, when his master stopped taking the paper. The next morning the dog noticed the boy passing on the other side without leaving the newspaper, went over and took the whole bundle from him and carried them into the house.

A German paper, which must be edited by a nimble man, declares that it is wrong to write in novels that the 'sea ran mountains high,' because, in fact, the sea runs very little more than twenty feet high. The German is right; and it is equally wrong to speak of a gorgeous sunset, for the sun does not set: only when you are hungry, and hold your tongue under all circumstances.

Bulwer's Last Poem. There is no death! The stars go down To rise upon some fairy shore, And bright in Heaven's jeweled crown They shine forevermore

There is no death! The dust we tread Shall change beneath the summer shower, To golden grain, or mellow fruit, Or rainbow.tinted flower.

The granite rocks disorganize To feed the hanging moss they bear; The forest trees drink daily life From out the viewless air.

There is no death! The leaves may fall, The flowers may fade and pass away-They only wait through wintry hours For coming of the May.

There is no death! An angel form Walks o'er the earth with silent tread; He bears our best loved things away, And then-we call them dead.

He leaves our hearts all desolate, He plucks our fairest, sweetest flowers; Transplanted into bliss, they now Adorn immortal bowers.

The bird-like voice whose toyous notes Made glad these scenes of sin and strife, Sings now an everlasting song Amidst the trees of life.

And when he finds a smile too bright, Or heart too pure for taint or vice, He bears it to that world of light To dwell in Paradise.

Born into that undying life, They leave us but to come again; With joy we welcome them the same, Except in sin and pain.

And ever near us, though unseen The dear immortal spirits tread, For all the boundless universe Is life—there are no dead!

A Strange Romance. That 'truth is stranger than fiction' is once more aptly exemplified by the fol-lowing curious narrative from Lucca, Italy. 'Some years ago a native of Casamaggiore emigrated to America leaving behind him his wife and two children. Shortly after his arrival in the states, where he promptly found lucrative employment, he sent 100 lire to the priest of his native place, to be by him conveyed to his family. A few months later this remittance was fol-lowed by a second of 1,000 lire; and at subsequent periods other sums were forwarded in the same manner, to the total amount of 25,000 lire, or \$5,000. The priest, however, to whom all this money was transmitted, put it in his own pocket. One day, having come to the con-clusion that he had derived sufficient profit from his agency, he sent for the woman and informed her, with many consolatory reflections, that her husband was dead. About the same time he wrote to the emigrant, stating that the latter's wife and children had succumbed to an epidemic which had all but depopulated Casamaggiore, and inclosed in his letter an official certificate of their death and burial. It appears that, after a while, the emigrant, believing himself to be a widower, married again. He prospered in business, became a wealthy man, and, a few months ago, determined to revisit the place of his birth. In due time he arrived with his second wife and family at Casamaggiore, where he took up his quarters at the principal inn. Strolling out to look up some of his old acquaintances, a little beggar boy followed him, importuning him for alms. Something in the child's appearance arrested his attention. He asked the boy his name, and found him to be his own son. Further inquiry soon elicited the fact that his wife and two children were living, but in the utmost poverty and distress. The reverend embezzler, when confronted with his victims, offered to refund the 25 000 lire; but the affair had come to the knowledge of the police authorities, who refused to permit any compromise, and arrested the holy man, against whom proceedings have been taken by the state. Meanwhile, his unfortunate ex-parishioner finds himself saddled with two living wives and families, between whose claims upon his affection and support there is, equitably speaking, nothing to choose either way.

Street Cars in San Francisco.

A correspondent of the Chicago Journal says: One of the novel features of this city, which attracts immediate attention, is that horse cars without horses, which, loaded with passengers, rapidly ascend the steepest grades of the streets, and descend as quickly, with no perceptible propelling power. The secret of propulsion is revealed by a little investigation. At a central point is a stationary engine, which causes a wire rope to move with rapidity up one side of the street and down the other, the entire length of the road, a distance over these hills of one or two miles. This wire is sunk through a narrow opening about a foot beneath the surface of the ground.

Through the management of a man at

the brake the car is made to attach itself to the wire in a second, and then moves as fast as the wire runs up hill or down. When a halt is desired the car is unfastened from the rope and the brake stops the car immediately, while the wires run on independently, carrying other cars on the line at other points up and down the hills,

These cable car roads have made the high elevations very desirable places of residence, and some of the most charming homes in the city are located along these lines. The authorities have recently granted franchises for the putting in of wire cable on several lines of railway where cars have hitherto been drawn by horses, demonstrating the superiority of this means of street-car propulsion on steep grades. The Sutter Oreek line, which had been running in debt while using horses, through the introduction of this means of propelling the cars is paying handsome dividends to the stockholders.

It is believed that if an advertisement was to appear in a New York paper asking for one hundred well dressed young men to stand in front of the leading hotels and pick their teeth at certain hours of the day, at a salary of four dollars a week, the advertiser wouldn't receive a single reply. And yet scores of well-dressed young men follow this business without receiving a cent of pay.

The first snow storm, Charleston, S. C., has experienced in ten years, occurred the week previous to Thanksbusiness without receiving a cent of pay.

A Strange Story.

'Not long ago,' says the London Telegraph, 'a well known collector of curiosities in Paris, who had devoted considerable sums of money to the gathering together of bank notes of all countries. tries and all values, became the possessor of a bank of England five pound note to which an unusually strange story was attached. This note was paid into a Liverpool merchant's office in the ordinary way of business sixty-one years ago, and its recipient, the cashier of the firm, while holding it up to the light to test its genuineness, noticed some faint red marks upon it which, on closer exsmination, proved to be semi-effaced words, scrawled in blood between the printed lines and upon the blunk mar-gin of the note. Extraordinary pains were taken to decipher these partly obliterated characters, and eventually the

following sentence was made out:
'If this note should fall into the hands of John Dean, of Low Hill, near Carlisle, he will learn hereby that his brother is languishing a prisoner in Al-

Mr. Dean was promptly communicated with by the holder of the note, and he appealed to the government of the day for assistance in his endeavor to obtain his brother's release from captivity. The prisoner, who, as it subsequently appeared, had traced the above sentence upon the note with a splinter of wood dipped in his own blood, had been a slave to the dey of Algiers for eleven years, when his strange missive first attracted attention in a Liverpool countinghouse. His family and friends had long believed him dead. Eventually his brother, with the aid of the British authorities in the Mediterranean, succeeded in ransoming him from the dey, and brought him home to England, where, however, he did not long survive his release, his constitution having been irreparably injured by exposure, privations and forced labor in the dey's galleys.

Coal in Dakota.

In the vicinity of the Little Missouri river, about one hundred and thirty miles west from Bismarck, as we learn from the St. Paul News, the graders of the Northern Pacific are working through a bed of soft coal, which is fourteen feet thick, extending continuously for miles along the line, and is undoubtedly several miles wide.

Everywhere it is uncovered or pene trated, this coal deposit presents uniform appearances. It is covered by from one to six feet of earth and surface stone. The quality at the top fair, being free from shale or dirt, but lower down the layer is more compact. It is used on the railroad company's construction engines and is proved to be an excellent fuel.

General Manager Sargent, who has just returned from a trip to the Little Missouri, during which he inspected the coal fields, says that the fuel question for Dakota and northern Minnesota has peen simplified if not settled by the extension of the railroad into these coal deposits. The supply appears to be practically inexhaustible; it is right along the main line of the road; and it can be got out at light expense.

It is soft coal, but it is a superior article for fuel, and may be applied for all household, manufacturing and mo-tive power needs. The railroads can be operated with it. The steamboats of the Missouri can be run with it. And the dwellers in the prairie wheat belt of the north may have from it the cheapest and best of fuel, and abundant supply for ages to come.

A Jumping Town.

Idaho furnishes a phenomenon which would be possible in no other civilization but that of the Great West. A town Beaver, situated at the mouth of Beaver canyon, is a sort of kangaroo city which has jumped along as the rail-road advanced, thirty or forty miles at a time. A year ago it was called Oneida and was 120 miles from Ogden, since which time it has changed its base and names several times and is now 140 miles from its former base. When the town takes a spring, the hotels, saloons, dwelling houses and shops are packed up and moved along and set down again just as they started. In each new locality the streets and signs appear the same, so that a visitor at one place is at home without asking, in the new. The inhabitants seem to take kindly to that municipal nomadic lite, and Barney O'Niel, the hotel keeper, says 'Ivery time she jumps, she jumps aisier.' No-body knows where the town will finally bring up, for the genius for moving has been so fully developed, that it may be doomed to be forever jumping about among the Rocky mountains,

A Strange Cure.

'Can you cure my eyes?' said a man

'Yes, 'said the doctor, 'if you will follow my prescription.'
'Oh, certainly doctor,' said the patient 'I will do anything to have my eyes cured. What is your remedy, doctor?' 'You must steal a horse,' said the

my eyes. You will be sent to state prison for five years, where you could not get whisky, and during your incarceration you eyes would get well,' said the doc-

The patient looked somewhat incredulous, but he did not adopt the doctor's remedy.

The Chinese Retiring. The Chinese in California seem to understand that they must go, notwith-standing the veto of the anti Chinese bill. A steamer recently took 901 from San Francisco to Hong Kong, and while the Chinese who immigrated during the year ending November 1, 1879, numbered 6,128, the emigrants numbered 8,746, 000 Chinamen, while at the beginning of the Chinese agitation there were over 100,000, and the total number of Chinese arrivals in this country during the last twenty years is 237,000.

The Wonderful Audiphone.

An illustration of the great use of this late invention was given before a large party of prominent philanthropists at deaf and dumb asylum in New York city, with most satisfactory results.— Richard G. Rhodes, of Chicago, the inventor, said that he had been deaf for a number of years, and that he discovered the principle of the audiphone by accident. One night, after making many fruitless experiments, with the view of finding some way of hearing his watch tick, he listlessly touched the case of the timepiece to his teeth, and he was sur-prised to find that its ticking was dis-tinctly audible to him. This discovery led to the invention of the audiphone.

The instrument has the shape and size of an ordinary stiff fan, and it may be used as such. It is made of a composition said to possess the property of gathering sound and conveying the sen-sation to the auditory nerve through the medium of the teeth, the external ear having nothing to do with hearing in this motter. The meterial resembles in this matter. The material resembles gutta percha. Small cords running from the thin edges and converging at the handle serve to bend the blade of the instrument to the proper curve for hearing to the best advantage under different conditions. When in use, the edge of the thin curved blade is touched

to one of the upper teeth.

The mutes tested the audiphone. young man who had been deaf from in-fancy heard words spoken in the tone of ordinary conversation. A little girl who was born deaf indicated by signs and looks of surprise that she heard the sound of voices, but, having never before heard any sound, she did not know the meaning of the words. Instruments were placed in the hands of the entire less and a large state of the surprise that she heard the crowded, where the supply already exceeds the demand. Poor Miss Wallfower must reflect with bitterness upon this phase of life, when she sees the reigning belle dividing her dances into class, and a lady sang, accompanied by an organ. At the sound of the first notes the face of the mutes expressed great surprise, and when the voice of the singer rose and fell, and the harmony of the accompaniment blended with the voice, the pleasure of the mute lis-teners was manifested. Their faces lighted up and their hands were moved up and down as the pitch of the air rose and fell. Some of the mutes waved their hands with a peculiarly graceful movement to show that they could distinguish between the volume of the crescendo passages and that of the less oud portions.

The inventor claims that totally deaf persons may be made to hear ordinary conversation by the use of the audiphone, and that they may then be taught

Dickens in a New Light. Jenny June in a letter to the Baltimore American, remarking of the great author says: The recent publication of the intimate correspondence of Mr. Charles Dickens, and the death of his wife, has revived the floating talk and gossip in regard to their unfortunate separation and its causes. Of course, the real truth is no secret among the personal friends of the great novelist and his family; but it has been kept from the public with remarkable loyalty to the reputation and memory of a popular author, and even at the expense of a suffering woman, who lived and endured, but made no sign. The nearest to a vindication of the wife of twenty-five years and the mother of ten children, which her sister and daughter have permitted themselves, is the publication of her husband's letters before any person had ever come between themthe shadow of his infatuation for the woman who blasted her life had crossed

her path. It is only fair to admit that the reticence was partly due to consideration for the partner in his wrong-doing, who was known to have struggled for a long time against a mutual sentiment, and had maintained, except in this one instance, was young, and a governess. She was well provided for by Mr. Dickens' will, and went abroad—to Rome—soon after his death, wearing deep mourning, and carrying letters to some of his American friends there, who were not informed until a considerable time afterward of her true relations to the author of 'Pickwick' and 'David Copperfield.' It must have been pretty hard for the wife, in view of the facts, to submit to see it stated in the public prints that her 'temper' was the cause of the separation, when in reality, if it was anything, it was too easy, too amiable, and made less capable of resistance by delicate health. Charles Dickens was spoiled by the adulation of friends and women, and grew to believe that genius such as his was omnipotent, and amenable to no law, divine or human. Much, of course, is forgiven to those who have done much for their kind; but how much higher and nobler his place would have been had he been a true and strong man right straight through, instead of a weak one, yielding like a boy to the sudden impulse of momentary passion, and leaving the cruel results to blight the lives dearest to him.

Burial of an Old Pet-

Mr. and Mrs. Wilmarth, of New York city, had for years been protected by a large Newfoundland dog, which they called Gypsie. Twenty-three years of doctor, very soberly.

'Steal a horse, doctor!' said the patient in amazement. 'How will that cure created an affection which was enhanced by the circumstance of the dog having saved Mrs. Wilmarth from drowning several years ago, and the old couple being childless, their feelings were lavishly expressed in attention to the dog. Last Saturday the dog died from old age, and a messenger was dispatched to Mr Hawks, an undertaker, to remove the body. He went to the house with a wagon, and took the remains to his rooms. Under directions, he made a coffin and ordered a silver plate, bearing the words, 'Gypsie, aged 23 years.' On Sunday afternoon he sent the remains in a hearse to Mr. Wilmarth's residence, where it was met by two carriages and escorted to Greenwood, Brooklyn's beau-tiful cemetery, by the aged couple and several of their relatives. Arriving at the excess of departures over arrivals being 2,618. It is estimated that there are now on the Pacific coast about 60,-ly made grave, the casket was buried.

Old Chinamen, while at the beginning After the grave had been filled, the parameters over arrivals the casket was buried. ty returned home. In compliance with instructions, the body was lald out in orthodox style, and had its front limbs placed in position, as if begging, An order was left for the erection of a headstone over the grave.

Scarlet fever has dispersed the schools of Oalthe, Kan.

Carrying Coals to Newcastle.

There seems to be a-strong tendency in human nature to carry coals to New castle—in other words, to add its mite where it is least needed, to deny it where it is most required—a sort of universal toadyism, which wishes to have a finger in the richest pie, subtle selfishness which bestows its best where it believes itself surest of return. Friends flock around him who is already provided with them, while he to whom they would be a boon goes hungering and thirsting for them all his days: the first may not be more worthy of friendship than the last; but it is easier and pleasanter to be the friend of the wealthy and fortunate than of the indigent and un-indorsed—easier to follow the crowd, to worship at the popular shrine, to repeat the creed of our betters. The woman who absorbs the devotion of one lover presently attracts the attention of others, the fascinations that one has proved others grow eager to test. She who possesses an admirer is more likely to increase the number than she who has none is likely to gain one, partly be-cause humanity often lacks confidence in its own judgment in matters of taste and selection, and likes to have its goods selected and warranted by competent judges—is a little afraid of adoring what others may disdain, hates to stand alone on any unenvied eminence. The one maiden may be charming as the other, but so long as she is not the fashion, her charms fail to work. We are bad econo-mists, liking to carry our coals not so fractions in order to oblige her partners. It is the fulfillment of the prophecy that to those who have shall be given. It is the wealthy as a rule, who receive legacies, to whom costly gifts are meted out; good dinners are planned for those who fare sumptuously every day, and nobody thinks of spreading an elaborate table for him whose staff of life is rarely sweetbread, or of bringing out the choicest wines for folks who are not used to any. People who drive their own horses are more often invited to take a seat in a neighbor's coupe than those who go afoot. Many who are sated with society have it thrust upon them, while the unsatisfied are overlooked; and opera tickets are rained upon one who has no enthusiasm for art, while another who pines for it as the hart panteth after the water-brooks, can only read the advertisement and the libretto.--Harper's Bazar.

Sensible Elephants. There are few animals more intelligent than the elephant, and a scene which occurred at Dartford, England, on Sunday evening, illustrates the common sense with which these interesting creatures are generally credited. A traveling circus was staying in the town, and the elephants belonging to it were lodged in the stables of an inn. Dissatisfied, apparently, with their accomodation, they set to work to improve venti-lation by knocking a large hole in a nineinch brick wall opening into an adjoin-ing house. The water supply not meet-ing with their approval, the largest of the elephants proceeded to remedy the inconvenience without delay by tearing up the pump, which was fastened by a number of three-inch bolts. Then, feeling no doubt, that he was entitled to some refreshment after his labors, he went in to a back yard and burst open the back kitchen door. In the meantime, other elephants were not idle. Having been removed, after knocking the hole in the wall, to another stable, they showed their resentment at the change by breaking out of their new quarters and entering the next stable, where they removed the staple of a padlock and regaled themselves on a sack of oats. It great engineering achievements of the is estimated that the elephants altogether day. It runs in a perfectly straight line er did £10 worth of damage; but in or nearly its whole length, and is removing an old pump and letting more | twelve feet in diameter. Five miles of air and light into their stable they were the tunnel were cut through solid rock, probably only doing work which the through the crevices of which springs local authorities ought to have done of ice-cold water gush forth in many without any lengthened formalities.

The New Method of Spelling. A Chicago lady was heard to remark the other day that whenever she reads a certain morning daily, which has adopted the phonetic system of spelling, and runs across one of its doctored words, it brings her up short with a sensation the interior of the tunnel is even exactly like running against a closed throughout. Although the tunnel is now door which she had supposed to be open And there is something stunning in the effect an old reader has in running against granit, as we have now, out of pure heartlessness (the reader may say) spelled it, instead of granite. But, however it may shock one, it does not twist and contort a man's soul nearly as much as to see the words fonetic and fantom appear suddenly before the gaze where the more familiar and less untamed phonetic and phantom forms are wont to greet the vision. Added to these uncalled for horrors, are such words as alfabet—which would scare a child that had learned its alphabet into fits—and difthong, which would double a gentleman and a scholar up with all the efficacy that the old word diphthong implies when applied to letters.

A Relic of Former Days. The supreme court of Tennessee has decided that it is not illegal for white men to play cards with colored men. In several counties white men were indicted for playing cards with negroes. This was under an old statute, which, strangely enough, has survived the vicissitudes of reconstruction and never been repealed. The statute provides that any white man guilty of playing cards with a negro slave or free man of color shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and subjected to fine and imprisonment. The circuit judge charged the grand juries that this statute, so far as it referred to a free man of color, was law to-day, and under his instruction many indictments were found against white men for playing cards with colored men. Gambling was not necessary to constitute the offense. The supreme court discharged all the defendants, taxing the state with the costs, upon the ground that the 're-sults of the war' and constitutional amendments had in effect repealed the law making card playing with 'free men of color' a crime.

Is a tack on a chair seat a 'harbinger

A Rush of Business.

As one of the most prominent young burglars of San Francisco was walking out of court the other day, just after having secured an acquittal regarding his latest job by a prompt and business like 'divy' with the powers that be, at the usus I rates, a well-to-do, but anxiouslooking, stranger touched his arm, and

beckoned him into a doorway.
'You are 'Teddy, the Ferret,' aren't you,' asked the gentleman, 'the man who was tried to-day for safe-oracking?'
'Well, wot of it?' replied the hous

breaker.

'Why, just this-you'll excuse my speaking so low—but the fact is I've some all the way from the San Joaquin to look up a party in your line of busi-

'Have, eh?' 'Yes-I-well, I've a little proposition

o make to you.'
'Exactly,' said the Ferret, calmly;
'you're a bank cashier down in the foot-

'How did you know that?' stammered the gentleman, much amazed. 'And your cash and accounts are to be gone over by the directors on the first, and as you can't realize on your stock you want me to gag you some time next week, shoot your hat full of holes, find the combination in your breast pocketbook and go through the safe in the reg-

'Great heavens, man! how did you

find all that out?' 'Why, I guessed it. It's the regular thing, you know. Got three orders to attend to ahead of yours now. Lemme see. Can't do anything for you next week, but might give you Wednesday and Thursday of the week after. How'll that suit you?

The cashier said he thought he could make that do, and in less than five min-utes they had struck a bargain and arranged the whole affair.

Even New York isn't much ahead of San Francisco in regard to modern conveniences.

Southern Cotton Mills.

Extraordinary activity is reported in the cotton mills at the South, all of which are working on full time, while some are endeavoring to find relays of operatives to enable the mills to be kept going night and day. The trouble is to get the hands. The cotton factory at Atlanta advertised lately for tw hundred additional women and girls to keep the factory running both day and night, and did not receive a single application. The Atlanta Constitution attributes the fact that the superintendent of the factory got no response to his call to the prejudice existing among Southerners against having their women go out to work, and speaks of it 'as a false sentiment growing out of the old system of slave labor.' It is probable that this explanation is the true one. But this prejudice is certainly not now general throughout the South, and is gradually dying out. The cotton mills at Graniteville, in South Carolina, as well as those along the line of the Chattahoochee river in Georgia, and elsewhere in those states and in North Carolina, have found thus far little or this thousand-headed monster, the no difficulty in obtaining all the operano difficulty in obtaining all the operatives they needed. Whether they would find enough to run their mills night and day is another matter. It may be doubted if this could be done at once even in New England.

Baltimore's New Water Works.

The seven-mile tunnel of Baltimore's water works has successfully progressed until it is now opened the entire lengththe alignments proving correct. This tunnel has been under construction since April, 1876, and its successful completion is regarded as one of the places, until their combined volume forms quite a large stream. Two miles of the tunnel will be bricked up. Fifteen shafts in all were sunk, some of them as deep as 800 feet, and an evidence of the skillful engineering done on the work is the fact that all the headings met on a straight line, so that cut clear through, it will not be fully completed for about nine months, as much masonry work still remains to be done. Mr. R. K. Martin, chief engineer of the new water works, says he does not yet know the cost of the tunnel, but it will probably not fall below \$1,500,000. When completed they will be the most complete and largest water works in this country, and the visitor along the line can not but be impressed with their magnitude.

The Romance of the Indian Outbreak.

Max Lyman, a prairie scout, who lived at the White River agency a year and a half, and knew the Meekers intimately, tells this story to a reporter of the Dubuque Times: 'Ouray was in love with the oldest daughter of Agent Meeker, and I think that had this not been the case every one of the Meeker family would have been butchered. He often told me that he loved the white girl, and it made him feel badly to think that he could never marry her. I have seen Ouray follow her around and watch over her as if she were a child. He would do anything to please her. Ouray's sister knew her brother loved the Meeker family and so took good care that no harm should come to them. I was there when the women were brought back, when the women were brought back, and Ouray was so happy that he rushed up to the Meeker girl and shook her hand for an hour. He tried hard to stop her from weeping, but she said, 'Ouray, you knew this trouble was coming all the time, and I can never forgive you.' I learn now that he is deing all in his power to bring the bad Indians in.' Indians in.

James McManus, an inhuman brute, was sentenced at Syracuse, N. Y., to ten years hard labor for poisoning the well from which his divorced wife and their three children procured their supply of water. The intended victims were made very sick, but promptlyapplied antidotes saved their lives.

Singular Restoration After Many Years.

An aged couple in Medway, Mass., had a merry Thanksgiving. At the outbreak of the war their only son ran away to sea, and served under Farragut New Orleans and with Cushing in the Albemarle exploit. Here all trace of the sailor was lost, and it was supposed that he was drowned in the river when the torpedo exploded. His sister died a few years ago, and his parents have been living in retirement and poverty. Late on Wednesday night a man with a scar on his face knocked at the door and requested a lodging. He was admitted by the old lady, who asked her aged husband to cutertain the stranger while she was making a cup of tea for him. The stranger kept his hat on, and the old lady noticed that his eyes followed her every movement. To the old man he represented that he had formerly lived in the neighborhood. When asked his name he gave an evasive answer, but asked if James Merrisk lived there yet.
'I am James Merrisk,' auswered the old
man. The old lady had been watching
the stranger closely. Before he could
utter another word she stepped quickly
to his side, lifted the hat from his head, gazed a moment into his face, and sank into the arms outstretched to receive her, loudly screaming, 'Jim! Our Jim!' Yes, your Jim; come home for thanksgiving,' exclaimed the stranger, as he kissed the aged face with joy, and turned to his father, whose frame was trembling with gratitude. After a while he related the eventful history of his wanderings. He had been severely wounded by the explosion of the torpedo, as the sear on his face testified. He was pulled from the river by one of the boats which came to the relief of the crew of the Albemarle. He lost his senses by the concussion and wound, but after the latter healed he was permitted to go at large as harmless, knowing nothing of him-self, not even his home. Finally he fell into the employ of a former surgeon of the Confederate army, and with him went to a plantation outside of Raleigh, N. C. One day, however, the surgeon examined his wound, and determined to try an experiment. He opened the wound in the head, and found the skull fractured and pressing in the brain. With the aid of another surgeon the skull was lifted or trepanned, and the wound again closed gradually. Merrisk's condition improved, but it was fully a year before his memory returned.

Benefits of the Press.

Wendell Phillips, in the course of a lec'ure on the press, remarked, truth-fully: Whoever reads the papers is in telegraphic communication with the world; whoever doesn't might as well be Robinson Crusoe upon his island. To the millions the newspaper is religion, school, college, counselor and amuse-ment. To the influence of the press, primarily, are due the successful develpment of our country, and the elevation of men above drudgery. It is the training of the mind, following party discussion, which results in discernment, sagacity, and persistent and unconquerable effort to subjugate nature. It is the oneness of intellectual life born of America owes one half, if not more, of her material prosperity to her press.

A Sadly Afflicted Town.

A carefully prepared report from Gloucester, Mass., gives a fearful record of the men lost in the fisheries from that port and vessels wrecked during the past year. The statement, so far as the loss of life is concerned, is entirely unprec dented in the history of the business. Scarcely a week during the year but has witnessed some destrue men were drowned, 56 women were widowed and 150 children made fatherless by the single February gale. So overwhelming a calamity could not fail to awaken a generous sympathy, and \$28,216.72 were contributed to feed, clothe and shelter the survivors of the lost mariners. The February gale, however, furnishes but part of the direful history of the Gloucester fisheries for 1879. In all thirty vessels, aggregating 1,980 tons, comprising over a tenth part of the fishing tonnage of the port, valued at \$118,789, all of which were insured in mutual system for \$95,-185, sailed to return no more, and 240 lives have been lost, leaving 88 widows and 219 fatherless children. There are two vessels now absent for which grave tears are entertained, the Andrew Lighton and the Harry C. Mackey. If these do not soon return it will add twenty-two more to the number.

Kossuth has just lost his rights as a Hungarian citizen. The chamber of deputies has adopted a bill declaring that any native of the country who voluntarily resides abroad for an uninter-rupted period of 10 years shall lose his civil status. The extreme left violently oppossed this measure, accusing the government of leveling it directly at Kossuth, but it was finally carried by 141 votes to 52.

The United States consul at Zurich, Switzerland, says as wine in Switzerland is not a luxury but a necessity, the present failure of the grape crop is lamenta-ble. It is a loss of so much food, and will necessitate the importation from Hungary, Spain and France of some 20,000,000 francs' worth of wine.

Since Stephen Girard died, forty-eight years ago, 2,882 orphans have been educated in the college he founded. His estate is still increasing in value, and is wholly devoted to the education of Pennsylvania orphans.

An eight-year-old boy has just died in Boston, who, although but three feet eight-and-a-half inches in height, measured forty-four inches around the waist and forty-seven inches around the chest. and weighed 137 pounds.

As the entrance fee to Masonic lodges in Turkey is so high that only the richest can join the order, the Tarkey officers in Connecticut have united with a lodge in the land of steady habita.

Two children of Columbus Deal were killed and another dangerously eickened, near Goldsboro, Va., by eating nightshade berries.

NEW YEAR'S DAY.

Two Observed for a Long Period-Old Style and New--Various Lengths of the Year. There are three natural phenomen which afford divisions of time: First, the rotation of the earth on its axis, which gives rise to the solar day—that is, the interval between the periods when the sun comes to the same meridian or line drawn directly north and south; second, the time from new moon to new moon, or from full moon until it again appears with its whole surface illuminated; third, the revolution of the earth around the sun causing the seasons and marking the period called a year. As the time which elapses between one full moon and the next following it could be more easily observed than any other change, and this was found to be nearly equal to thirty solar days, and twelve of these periodical appearances of that body brought the different seasons at nearly the same time; the year was made to consist of twelve lunations, or of threehundred and sixty days. Hence the reason why the circle was divided, as it still continues to be, into three hundred and sixty equal parts, called degrees.

The first approximation, however, to the true length of the year was made by means of the stylus or gnomon, probably the first astronomical instrument. This was merely a rod or pole set per-pendicularly, which cast a shadow on a level plain. It was then found that there was one period when the shadow was longest: another when it was shortest and two periods, the equinoxes, when it was of the same length. It was also observed that the interval between one of those and its return was about the one-sixth of a lunation, or five days more than twelve lunar months. This difference between the civil year obtained from the phases of the moon, and the astronomical year, deduced by the aid of the gnomon and other means, led to various methods of adjusting them to each other. The Egyptians, Chaldeans and Assyrians, as the Mohammedans still do, reckoned by lunar months, twelve of which composed their year, while the Mexicans, for some unknown reason, divided their year into eighteen parts. The Greeks, as early as the time of Solon, who flourished in the sixth century before the Christian era, endeavored to make the calendar or lunar year and the astronomical agree by adding a month every four years, which was too much, and was probably rectified by observing the ripening of the fruits. Numa, the great Roman law-giver, who died B. C. 672, added January and Fabruary to the year which ary and February to the year, which before had consisted of only ten months. He also made some reformation in the calendar, which by the time of Julius Casar, had fallen into so much of con-fusion and had so far varied as to make the days set apart for floral offerings to the gods and the seasons in which flowers were produced entirely disagree. He therefore, as Pontifex Maximus, Chief Priest, introduced, B. C. 46, what is called Julian Calendar. The year was made to consist of 365 days and increase every fourth year one day by counting the sixth day before the first of March twice. Hence the name bissextilis (twice the sixth). But the tropical year, or period from one equinox to the same equinox again, is not exactly 365 days and six hours, as Julius Casar suppos-ed, but between ten and eleven minutes less. This small fraction in the course of a century amounted to three-fourths of a day. It thus caused vernal equi-nox to fall earlier every year, and Pope Gregory XIII., being desirous that it should fall on or near the 21st of March. the day on which it happened when the Council of Nice was held, in 325, directed that the day succeeding the 4th of October, 1582, instead of being called the 5th should be denominated the 15th, thus correcting the error of ten days which had arisen between 325 and 1582. He also ordered that February should be made to consist of twenty-nine days in all years the number of which was exactly divisible by four but not by one hundred, and in every century which could be evenly divided by 400. By this arrangement the difference between civil and astronomical time amounts to only a day in nearly 3,600 years. The New Style, as it is called, was immedi-ately adopted in all Catholic countries, but in England and her colonies the Old Style was retained until 1752. As the error then amounted to eleven days, Parliament enacted that the 3d of September, 1752, should be reckoned the 14th. The new style was adopted in Denmark and Sweden in 1758, and is now used in all Christian countries except Russia, where, it is said, measures are being taken to introduce it. But if the length of the year has varied at different periods, and among different nations. the time of its commencement has also been far from uniform. In many countries there have been two beginnings of that period, the one civil and the other ecclesiastical.

The Romans began their year with March, the period at which military operations were usually commenced by that warlike people. In most Christian countries two beginnings of the year prevailed for several centuries. One of these, the astronomical, began when the earth was at its perihelion or point nearest to the sun, corresponding to the present 1st of January, and the other at the Annunciation, 25th of March. The ancient French historians reckoned their era from the death of St. Martin, A. D. 401 or 402, and began their year the next day after Easter. They did not begin to reckon from January until 1564, by virtue of an ordinance of Charles IX. In England there were also two periods at which the year was commenced—one the astronomical, on the 1st of January and the other at the 25th of March, though the 25th of December and the 1st of March were sometimes used. Hence in old records the interval between these two periods is generally written with a double date as January, 1735 36. By an act of Parliament in 1752 the first of January was made the beginning of the year for all purposes, though it is said, such is the force of custom, that the year reckoned from the Annunciation was used in many transactions until quite a recent period. The same methods of reckoning the year were followed in all the English colonies that were adopted in the mother country.

Although the time of commencing the year has varied, yet most nations have agreed in welcoming its first day with the ladies of the oriental harems, and is votive offering and rejoicings. The Jews said to be worth hundreds of dollars per regarded it as the anniversary of Adam's yard.

birth and celebrated it with entertain- The Ups and Downs of a Speculator. ments. The Romans made it a holiday dedicated to Janus. From the Romans the custom of making presents was borrowed by Christian nations. At present New Year's Day is appropriated to receptions by officials and to receiving and returning calls and in extending the bounds of kind feelings and hospitality. While Christmas brings together scatter ed households and contributes so much to the enjoyment of the young, New Year's Day is devoted by those of ma-tured years to a review of the past, the arrangements of business and social relaxation. It is a day of good resolutions of the commercement of diaries which are soon thrown aside and forgotten, and of hopes too seldom realized.

A Thrilling Episode.

During the sitting of the peace com-mission in the investigation of the massacre of Agent Meeker and others by the Utes, General Adams finally addressed the Indians, making a speech of over an hour's duration, saying, among other things, that the commissioners did not want to punish Colorow, Jack, and others who took part in the Thornburgh fight, but the cowardly dogs who participated in the massacre of the unarmed men at the agency, closing by saying, 'We want those Utes and we will have them.'

The Indians held a consultation in a low tone of voice among themselves, but did not seem to be inclined to reply at all. Gen. Hatch again asked if the guilty Indians were to be surren-dered, saying he had made the last appeal. No one moved or spoke for a few moments, when Colorow lighted a big pipe, the 'pipe of peace.' Each In-dian drew his knife and laid it on his knees, the question of peace or war being the one pending. Colorow then passed the pipe to the next man with out smoking, and it went round the cir out smoking, and it went round the circle. When the circle was finished, he jumped to his feet, straightened up to his full height, pulled his belt around until the knife-sheath was in front, and snatching his knife out, threw it quivering and ringing upon the floor. Instantly every Indian present laid his hand upon his knife or pistol, the whites following their example. The two parties stood fronting and defying each other for some moments, each waiting other for some moments, each waiting for the other to make a forward move. There were only six white men in the room, while the Indians numbered 25, though there were 15 soldiers in an adjoining room. Finally Ouray spoke:
'We can not deliver up those Indians unless they are tried in Washington; they must not be tried in Colorado.'

A New Varnish.

Some few years ago it was discovered in Natal, South Africa, that knives used in cutting down plants belonging to the natural order Euphorbiaces were protected from rusting by the gum which adhered to them. This led to further experiments being made with a view of utilizing the gum as a preservative material. Iron plates were coated with it and subjected to immersion in the waters of South Africa, which are stated to be proverbial for their foulness and for the rapidity of the growth of vegetation. The euphorbia in Natal grows in close contiguity to the seashore, so that there was ample opportunity for severely testing its value as a protecting covering for iron against corrosion and marine The experiments proving successful, it was then sought to put the discovery into a practical form. To this end the gum was dissolved in a prepara-tion of spirits, and this was found to be a ready means of applying it as a coat-ing for ships' bottoms, and for ironwork generally requiring such protection, the spirits evaporating and the gum being left on the surface of the metal. A sheet iron coated with this preparation placed in the waters in the naval dockyard at Chatham, where anything immersed becomes rapidly fouled. At the end of two years the plate was taken out and was found to be quite clean and free from fouling and corrosion. The composition has also been successfully tested in Africa against the ravages of the white ant. These successes have led to its adoption in practice for various purposes, and it is now being introduced in England.

Killed by a Meteor.

The Bucyrus (O). Journal says that as David Meisenthaler, the well-known stock man of Whitestone township, was driving his cows to the barn about daylight this morning, he was struck by an sorolite and instantly killed. It appears as if the meteor had come from a direction a little west or south and fell ob-liquely at an angle of about sixty degrees, for it first passad through a tall maple, cutting the limbs as clean as if it had been a cannon ball, and then struck him apparently on or under the shoulder, passing clean through him obliquely from below the right shoulder to above the left hip, and buried itself about two feet in the soft black ground. The poor man's head and legs are injured, but the greater part of his body eems to have been crushed into the earth beneath the terrific erolite, which is about the size of a common patent bucket, and apparently of a roughly round shape. It appears to be formed of what is called iron pyrites.

The Decca muslins of India are among the most wonderful evidences of the hand-skill of the strange people of the mysterious East. These fabrics, which are spun and woven entirely by hand, and are the product of obscure and curious processes, unknown to and unat-tainable by the Western nations, like the fabrication of Damascus steel and the making of camel's-hair shawls, are marvels of ingenuity and skill, and they illustrate the poetry of cotton. The most delicate of these fabrics is known by the name of 'woven air.' It can only be made in the early morning and in the evenings, when the air is full of moisture and the dew on the grass. The processes by which it is woven are kept secret, and people who do the work are compelled to pass through a long course of training and initiation. Their deli-cate wares are of such ethereal texture as to be almost invisible, and yet so enduring that they will bear washing and wear in a wonderful manner. This pre-cious stuff is monopolized for the use of

A New York paper, in a sketch of Wall street, gives this illustration of the vicissitudes and infatuations attendant upon the career of a stock speculator:-There is now in the street a man who came from Connecticut a few years ago and made \$900,000 in six months. He had \$7,000 to start with, partly money that he had saved, and the rest borrow-

d. In whatever direction he reached, money seemed to answer the touch. The news of his luck went back and fairly bewildered the town whence he came. Of those who took the fever seven gave up their employment and came to the city, making here a little bunch of speculators like many another that may be found in Wall street, drawn that may be found in Wall street, drawn together by like causes, from many parts of the country. It is just as when somebody draws a prize in a lottery; straightway half the people in the neighborhood go to buying lottery tickets. And for the same reasons you may find in small cities or towns remote them. Now York companyities, who same from New York communities who seem Ask why, and usually you will discover that somebody from that town has gone to New York and taken up the stock business, or at some time has made a big hit there.

Among those who followed the man from Connecticut was a young fellow who had about \$80,000, his share of; a fortune left by a relative. This made him rich in his country town, but he was dazzled by the then rapidly increasing fortune of his successful fellow townsman. He began putting small bites of his \$80,000 into the Wall street shark's mouth and lost steadily, but not enough to alarm him, for he had no doubt his luck would turn and give him as much money as the man who had struck it rich had made. He met that fortunate individual in the street one day and said: 'You've got \$900,000; enough for anybody to live on. Why don't you take it and get out and keep it?'
'Because I want to make a round mil-

ion; then I'll clear out.' In less than twelve months he had lost every dollar of the \$900,000. Luck went as persistently against him as it had been for him, and in a desperate endeavor to regain his losses he stacked up his margins until the whole great fortune had melted away. It took the man with \$80,000, a year to lose his money; he made smaller and more cautious operations, but he lost it all the same. He couldn't withstand the fascination of the street, and now he is the cashier of a small banking concern at a salary of \$1,800 a year.

The \$900,000 man stuck to it, too.—Sometimes he was well clad and again not so well. Occasionally he made a little strike of a few hundred and speedily lost it all. When he got particular-ly hard aground he would slip up home and stay awhile, but he would soon return with a small capital and try again.
On the fourth of August last he appeared with \$100, which he put up as margin with a broker who had handled by the stay of the stay hundreds of thousands for him in his flush days, and began to buy stocks.— He struck the first of this great floodtide that has inundated the country and came in with it. As his profits increas ed he kept on buying steadily, putting in all he had with the nerve of a soldier; and with wisdom gained of previous ex and wish wisdom gamed of previous ex-perience he stopped short three days ago, when the market became choppy and uncertain, and rested on his oars with \$300,000 in bank. This safely in-vested in four per cents would give him an income of \$12,000 a year, enough for a man of simple tastes to live on com-fortably; but he sticks to the street and is still going in to make it a million, and in all human probability he will keep at it until he is down again, and will winding by joining the small army of the curbstone brokers, who lead a wretched existence and finally fade away nobody knows whither.

A Horse Dealer's Trick.

It is one of the queer things in this queer world—and there is high author-ity for calling it a queer world—that the men who have had the most experience in dealing with criminals are sometimes the easiest dupes. Witness the transaction exposed in a New York police court. An ex-sheriff, and a Yankee at sees an advertisement offering a fast horse for sale, regardless of price or consequences. He visits the place, and this little comedy ensues: Enter one of the confederates in the scheme, and asks the supposed proprietor what he can buy the horse for. The proprietor quarrels with the supposed bidder, and declares that he shall not have the horse for a thousand dollars; exit in assumed rage. The confederate turns to the exsheriff, Yankee and future victim, and offers him \$50 if he will buy the horse for \$350 and make it over to his new acquaintance at that price. The exsheriff, having a Yankee's fondness for \$50, agrees. Exit the confederate; the horse is bought at \$350. Real value of the horse \$50.

Got Something Frisky?

'Got something frisky?' he asked, as he walked into a livery stable and called for a saddle horse; 'something that will prance about lively and wake a fellow out of his lethargy? I used to ride the trick mule in a circus, an' I reckon I can back anything that wears hair.'— They brought him out a calico-colored beast, with a vicious eye, and he mount-ed it and dashed off. Before he had gone two blocks the animal bucked, crashed through a high board fence and plunged into a cellar, tossing his rider over the top of an adjacent woodshed and landing him on the ragged edge of a lawnmower. They bore him home, straightened him out, and three sur-geons came in and reduced his dislocations and plastered him up with raw beef. A few weeks later he called at the stable and said if they had a gentle sawhorse with an affectionate disposition, a bridle with a curb bit and martingales, and a saddle with two horns and a crupper to it, he believed he would go up in the haymow and gallop around a little where it was soft and it wouldn't hurt him if he went to sleep and fell off, as he did the other day.

A mixture of iron and aluminium has been used for telegraph wires, having the advantage over ordinary wire of greater conductibility, facility of being drawn considerably thinner, besides tablishments which at present disfigure being lighter than either iron or copper

An Electric Spring.

The Nashville Banner tells of a wonderful natural curiosity in Tennessee, as follows: The beautiful Buffalo Valley -the mountaineer's paradise, and one of the most romantic spots in Tennesseelies along the eastern bank of that lovely mountain stream, the Caney Fork.— Three or four miles from the mouth of this valley stands an old water-mill, whose huge iron-bound wheel, it is said performed its last revolution somewhere about the year 1818. Under this old mill is the most wonderful spring of which the world has ever heard. Among the inhabitants it is known as the 'Devil's Spring.' Few people, other than those living in the immediate neighborhood, know of its existence, and they rarely visit it, from the fact that it is believed to exert a powerful and evil influence over all who are rash enough to venture sufficiently near its confines to allow a single drop of the bubbling, boiling fluid

to fall on them or their garments.

The spring is described as boiling up from the center of a solid rock, its shape being very like that of a bushel measure and about as large. The sides of this basin or hole are perfectly smooth, have ing the appearance of having been polished by the hand of man. Its depth is not known. The people who reside in the immediate vicinity say it is without bottom. How this may be we are not prepared to state, but true it is that an iron wedge and 300 feet of cord failed to reach it. The water is of a dark blue color and boils up with great force-so great that it spouts up several inches above its proper confines. And not only does it boil up with immense force, but it whirls around with tremendous velocity, something after the fashion of a whirlwind.

The gentleman who describes it says that he dipped an ordinary tin dipper into the spring for the purpose of pro-curing some of the water for a closer examination of its qualities, and that the moment the dipper touched the water it was wrenched from his grasp as though it had been struck from his hand by a stroke of lightning, and indeed, he states, that his arm felt very much as if it had been suddenly paralyzed. In endeavoring to regain the dipper, which did not sink more than six inches below the surface, but which kept whirling round and round so fast that it was almost impossible to see it, he placed his hand into the water. He says that the sensations he experienced at the instant his fingers touched the water were singularly strange, causing him to think that thousands of needles had pierced his body at one time. But he didn't succeed in getting the dipper out.— He tried time and again to wrench it from its fastenings, but the greedy waters seemed loth to give up their strange captive, to which they clung with more than vise-like grasp. Giving up all hope of rescuing the dipper with his hands, the gentleman bethought himself of an empty flesh which he care himself of an empty flask which he carried in his companion. With this he again attempted to lift some water from the spring and was rewarded with suc cess, not, however, without considerable effort, for it required his entire strength to prevent the angry waters from snatching the flask from his hands. Pouring a single drop of the strange fluid in the palm of his hand he examined it minutely with a magnifying glass with the most satisfactory results. He states that the drop of water closely resembled a flake of snow viewed with the same

He examined several other drops, and strange to say, each presented a marked difference in appearance. The first assumed the shape of a star, the second that of a crescent, the third that of a dagger, the fourth a comet, and so on. After concluding his examination, gentleman resolved to further test the water by tasting it. Letting a single drop fall on his tongue, he was surprised and delighted to find that it sparkled like the best brand of imported cham-pagne. He then concluded to swallow a portion, which he did with the most elightful effect. He says the moment the water began descending his throat he enjoyed the most pleasant sensation of his life. It seemed, indeed, as if he were truly sipping the nectar of the gods. The draught seemed to divide itself into a million parts the moment it passed his throat, a portion passing with

the speed of lightning along every vein of his body.
Owing to the peculiar effects which the water has on the human system, the gentleman before leaving the place, christened the spot 'The Electric Spring.' He claims that this name is peculiarly appropriate, for there is no doubt but that the water is heavily charged with electricity. He will endeavor next summer to form a company for the purpose of merging the place into a summer resort, as it is believed that the waters of the spring will cure any and all ills that flesh is heir to.

Old Catholics this Side the Water. The old Catholics are about to begin branch of their church in New-Orleans. Thus far nothing has been done by them in America, and in Europe their existence has been confined to the continent. The Rev. T. A. Vaudry will have charge of the work in New-Orleans, and he is encouraged to believe that a large number of Catholics in that city are ready to join the movement. The chief point of distinction, it may here be said, between the Old Catholics and the Roman Catholics are these: The Old Catholics reject the dogmas of papal infallibility and the immaculate conception, and also reject auricular confession, paid masses, worship of the virgin, compulsory celibacy of the priesthood, transubstantiation and the persecution of heretics. Their services are conductted in the language of the worshipers. Certain changes in recent years have brought them very near the ground now occupied by the high church branch of the Church of England.

There is at last a probability that the long-talked of international park at Ni-agara Falls will soon be an accomplished The New York commission have practically decided to secure for the puroose a strip of land varying in width from one hundred to six hundred feet, and about two miles in length along the American bank of the river, and to plant

the scenery. It is also proposed to purchase Goat and Bath islands.

The Park at Niagara.

Signaling by Illuminated Steam.

When a strong ray of light is thrown apon a jet of steam issuing forth into darkness, the steam becomes brilliantly illuminated, and the light thus transmitted is visible from long distances. A familiar example of this is occasionally to be seen in the steam issuing from a locomotive engine at night, and on which the rays of light from the furnace are sometimes thrown when the driver opens his fire door. Taking advantage of this principle, M. Carl Otto Ramstedt, late of the Russian navy, has devised an ingenious system of night signaling on board ship, with which some averaginants have recently been made by experiments have recently been made by the Trinity board of London. The ap-paratus consists of a dished chamber, in which the inventor burns strontium or other substances so as to produce a va-riety of colors if desired. At the back of the chamber is a reflector, by means of which the light is thrown on the steam, either steadily or in flashes, at will. The steam thus becomes a luminous mass, varying in color with the substances used in combustion. In practice the light is thrown upon the steam ssuing from the funnel of a steamer, and optical signals are made according to any known code of signaling, such as by combinations of flashes of longer or shorter duration. This is effected by the light apparatus being closed in at the front with a hinged cover, which is manipulated by the signaler according to arrangement. M. Ramstedt, in the first place, submitted his invention to Prof. Tyndall, who, being much struck with it, introduced it to the Trinity brethren. They immediately arranged to have the invention tested on board their yacht, the Galatea. To this end they appointed a committee of gentlemen to be present and report to the corporation upon the merits of the invention. The result of the experiments recently made showed it to be very effective and applicable to its intended purpose, and there appears to be little doubt that it will prove of value as a means of signaling at sea. The advantages of the invention are not limited to steamers, as it is equally applicable to sailing vessels, in which the light might be thrown upon the sails. Its adoption and careful working, therefore, would doubtless tend to reduce the number of accidents which are constantly occurring from collisions.

Lotteries and Where they Originated. Lotteries are said to have been first employed by the Genoese government as a means of aiding its revenue. The pernicious example was speedily followed by other states, nearly all of which have adopted lotteries, at some time or other, to increase their income. While they have achieved this end, they have not only robbed the working community of their hard earnings, they have lessened their habit of labor and thrift, by creating false hopes of sudden and handsome gains. Between 1816 and 1828, France derived from lotteries an annual income of 14,000,000 francs; but forty-three years ago they were suppressed, and the year following a large increase of depos-its was found in the savings banks of the country. In 1841, Prussia got from them 900,000 thalers, and Austria 3,600,000 florins. The first lottery in England was in 1569, and its profits went to the improvement of public works; but its con-sequences were so obviously mischievous sequences were so obviously mischievous that it was abolished by act of Parliament in 1826. In Italy, lotteries are still tolerated, and their effect is most injurious, keeping the very poor population in still deeper poverty. In some of our states they are also tolerated, and wherever they are, they work incessant

Hardened Glass. Considerable progress seems to have hardened or tough glass, and most of the difficulties connected with the new industry have been overcome. What is more important, the processes of manufacturing have been simplified and combined with the ordinary operations of glass-blowing, so as to diminish the expense and give more regular forms and more perfect execution. Objects made with the liquid material, when they are still red, are thrown directly into the tempering bath, and are not again heated to the melting point, as at first, which often causes a change in their form. -Bottles, drinking glasses, lamp glasses, and other concave objects containing air are received on a curved tube, a sort of siphon, which at the moment of immersion allows the air to escape, while the iquid enters the cavity without difficuly. All these improvements have been adopted at the glass works of Choisy-le-Roi, under M. Bastie's direction, and it is confidently expected that in a very short time objects in hardened glass will be quite as cheap as those made in the ordinary way.

Insanity Cured by a Fall.

A singular case of recovery from insanity through an injury occurred re-cently in the New York homeopathic state asylum for the insane. A male patient, twenty-four years old, when in a state of violent irritation, sprang up to the gas fixtures, caught hold of a slender tubing and swung himself with considerable force. The fixture gave away and the patient fell, striking his head upon the stone pavement. In-stantly he arose, walked out of the ward, and gave a clear account of the accident he had met with. He had, in fact, recovered his mind, though he suf-fered greatly from the external injuries to his scalp.

Capabilities of the Telephone.

Mr. Robert A. Packer, of the Pennsylvania railroad, is at present hunting with a party of gentlemen in Nebraska. A few days ago he for two hours conversed pleasantly with his wife and friends at Sayre, Pa.; his brother at Mauch Chunk, Pa., and friends along the line. The medium was the railroad and Western Union telegraph wires and Edison's telephone. At the office in Bethlehem, Pa., connection was made with the Easton and Amboy Union wire and thence to Chicago and North Bend, Nebraska, where the party are. The distance was about 2,000 miles and every whisper was

Ontario is Mr. Seth Green's latest piscatorial achievement. The shad is naturally a salt-water fish, but it is thought saying how long they might have gone they will remain in their new home.

Gentlemen's Fashions.

The favorite jeweiry for studs and sleeve-buttons remains the white enameled gold that looks like linen thread: dead-gold jewelry is also much used. Scarf-pins are shown in unique French designs, both in gold and silver. Cameos are also liked for gentlemen's sleevebuttons.

Shirt fronts remain very plain. They are made of three thicknesses of linen. smoothly pressed, without plaits; some-times a single cord or else a cluster of tiny tucks is stitched down the lapped edge outside of the eyelet-holes made for the studs. For weddings and other full-dress occasions a slight vine of emthin-dress occasions a slight vine of em-broidery, like a stripe, trims the front. The newest standing collars come very near together in front, and are just tip-ped over in points at the corners.

The only change in full-dress suits is that the swallow-tail coat is slightly shorter than those made last winter.— The dress-coat and vest are made from the same piece of black cloth, which should be the West of England cloth with dead finish. This English broadcloth is preferred to the glossy French broadcloth formerly used for dress suits. The dress-coat rolls open very low, and the black vest also opens low to disclose the shirt bosom. The trous-ers are of black doe-skin, and are small in the legs.

Cashmere colorings in thegay Oriental designs so popular for trimming ladies' dresses are chosen for gentlemen's scarfs and mufflers. Gentlemen of very quiet tastes, who do not follow all of the English styles adopted by men of fashion, do not object to this gay neck wear, because their vests are now cut so nigh that very little of the scarf is seen at all; the whiteshirt front is never visible except with the low-cut vests of full-dress suits.

The business suits worn by gentlemen, says Harper's Bazar, show little change in design or fabrics. The coats are somewhat shorter, the vests are very high, and are usually without a collar, especially when rough materials are used; trousers are worn smaller in the leg. The choice for coats of business suits lies between the double-breasted sack known as the reefing jacket and the close-fitting English morning coats; these coats may be fastened by one or three buttons, according to taste, and the pockets have flaps. The entire suit—ccat, vest, and pantaloons—is made of one kind of cloth in a neat pattern of checks, or some handsome mixture of quaint colors, and occasionally stripes are used.

The Gathering of Lamp Black.

About a year ago, in boring for oil at Murraysville, near Pittaburg, Pa., the boring tools tapped an extraordinary vein of natural gas. The flow was estimated at about 50,000 cubic feet per hour. Recent measurements show that instead of decreasing, the present flow is fully 10,000 feet per hour greater than the first estimate, while the pressure at the mouth of the well is ninety pounds per square inch. The appliances for collecting the soot from the Murrays-ville gas are the following: Near the well is erected a frame building, 300 by well is erected a frame building, 300 by 175 feet, and into it the gas is led in four parallel lengths of 250 feet each, of two-inch gas pipe. Along the sides of these are fitted short branches of one-eighth gas pipe, terminating in a slight upward curve and tipped with ordinary gas burners of six foot per hour capacity. Above these burners, at a distance of the second state of the s ty. Above these burners, at a distance of ten inches, are placed a series of cast

iron plates, contiguous and forming a smooth surface whereon the carbon black is deposited. A small car travel-ing on rails laid between burners and plates, and furnished with a scraping Considerable progress seems to have device, plies forward and back every seen made of late in the manufacture of ten minutes during the twenty four hours. This carriage is propelled by steam power, operating through wire rope and suitable gearing, drums, etc. The smoke or carbon black is scraped into pans hung upon the car, and these are dumped at each end of the route into receptacles, which are in turn emptied and deposited in the purifying and packing house. After simply removing cinders, etc., by passing through sieves, the soot is ready for the market. The daily product of this plant will be half pound carbon black per burner, i. e., 2,000 pounds, there being 4,000 burners The owners of the Murraysville gas well refused \$20,000 for it from the Edgar Thomson steel works, of Pittsburg, who wanted to connect the well with their works by a gas main, about fifteen miles in length.

The phenomenon of an invisible gase-ous substance issuing from the earth made visible, condensed into solid form, and packed up for market, is strikingly illustrated in this establishment. The gas as it issues from the ground is unseen, but a given volume of it is found by chemical analysis to consist approximately of twenty-four parts by weight of carbon and four parts of hydrogen; in other words, a quantity of the gas that weighs twenty-eight pounds is made up of twenty-four pounds of carbon and four pounds of hydrogen.-This hydrogen seems to have the power of imprisoning and concealing the carbon from human view. But carbon is carbon, whether in this gas or existing in the carbonic acid that gives pungency and effervescence to the soda water we drink, or in the lamp flame imparting its brilliancy, or in the sparkling diamond, the hardest of substances and the purest form of carbon.

The carbon that comes up in the gas well is rendered visible by separating the hydrogen from it, which is done by the heat of the flame. The hydrogen contained in the gas is burned up by uniting with the oxygen of the air, but only a portion of the carbon is burned; the unconsumed portion of the carbon, liberated by the burning of its hydro-gen, rises up against the plates, where it sticks fast until scraped off as de-

A minister who had been reproving one of his elders for over-indulgence, observed a cow go down to a stream, take a drink and then turn away. 'There,' said he to his offending elder, 'is an example for you. The cow has quenched its thirst, and has retired.'
Yes,' replied the other, 'that is very The domestication of shad in Lake true. But suppose another cow had ntario is Mr. Seth Green's latest pis-come to the other side of the stream and

scribed.

Is Life Worth Living?

THE BABE. BEGUN!-and round me glowed Huge masks, with staring eyes-And smiles alarmed me more-I after saw in pantomimal story. I had no sense of time: nor overmuch

A sense of anything. I weke!-my eyes confronted with a glory That made them open more and more, It seemed they'd crack to take it in. Anon a wall of black would supervene, I'd try to fight it off, and cry aloud!-The light was out!-

Brief, brief candle! THE LOVER. Another spell-'twas not the one at school, Yet taught me more than aught besides; A being like myself, But unlike more-a finer-fairer-

To every sense and thought a newer zest And newer meaning. How great had been the void That now was brimming o'er! What measure's depth could hold it all! Riches untold; a world unknown before; The Idol!—and I worshiped. Twas burning then, was life and love-

Brief, brief candle! THE OLD MAN. 'Tis further on; I've staying power-For friends are gone, snuffed out As though they ne'er had been-Whilst I, who miss them here, live alonel

A retrospect of graves And just ahead-my own. There's over all a ghostly hue-And rosy golden day no more As seen with infant's, lover's eyes-The flame of life is burning blue! And dwindling—near the final flicker!

But at its best it gives me handle To ask if it were worth the candle? Brief, brief candle!

FOR THE FARMER'S HOUSEHOLD.

Hints for the Housewife. CRAM ONIONS .- Boil in two waters, drain, and if they are large, cut into quarters and pour over them a cup of

scalding milk in which a pinch of soda has been stirred; set over the fire; add a tablespoonful of butter, half teaspoon ful corn starch wet with milk, a little minced parsley, with pepper and salt. Simmer and pour out.

COCOANUT CAKE, -Two cupfuls of sugar, half a cupful of butter, three eggs, one cupful of milk, three cupfuls of flour, two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar, one teaspoonful of soda. Filling: To half the grated nut add the whites of three eggs beaten to a stiff froth, and one cupful of sugar; place this between the layers of cake. Mix with the other half of the nut four tablespoonfuls of fine pulverized sugar, and strew thickly over the top of the cake.

NEST Eggs. -- When you use eggs for cooking, break a small hole in one end only; save the shells and dry them then coat the inside with shellac. Then get a few cents' worth of calcined plaster, wet it up with water until it is about as thick as griddle cake batter, and pour it into the prepared egg shells; it will harden in a few minutes; then smooth off the ends where you put in the plaster, and you have nest eggs that wil, not freeze, and will last forever almost, I read that somewhere half a dozen years ago, and made some nest eggs that are still in use and as good as new.

CHICKEN SALAD.—Out the meat from two chickens, or one if you want a small dish. Add an equal quantity of shred lettuce after you have cut the chickens into narrow shreds two inches long .-Mix in a bowl. Prepare a dressing thus: Beat the yelks of two eggs, salt means. lightly and beat in a few drops at a time, four tablespoonfuls of oil; then, as gradually, three teaspoonfuls of hot vinegar and half a teaspoonful of best celery essence. The mixture should be thick as cream; pour over the chicken, mix well

When to Feed Corn for Fattening. This question has been asked and an-

swered many times, with varying results, according to the breed, the care and attention, the shelter, time of year, etc .to them, and will do it on the average, with reasonable care. When they do not do it we think there is a defect some-

If the above statement, which in our experience we have verified, be true, one bushel of corn—a part meal and fed as slop, and a part, all the animal will eat, in the ear or shelled, changing frequently-should make ten pounds addition to the weight. Ten bushels of corn will then represent 100 pounds of pork. The following conclusion is then reached:-It pays, when corn is worth thirty cents per bushel, to convert it into pork when it sells for \$3 per 100 pounds, as the manure will abundantly pay for the care, when properly saved. So when corn is orty cents, pork should sell at \$4 per 100 pounds; corn at fifty cents, pork \$5; sixty cents, pork \$6; corn seventy-five cents, pork should sell at \$7.50. When corresponding price of corn, it is fed at sures thrift to the cattle. a loss; if more, the advance is profitin each case regarding the manure as pay for the trouble.

Fattening is accomplished most profitably as the cool weather of autumn ad- a block of ice weighing 400 pounds were vances, the animals having plenty of two large fishes, a variety of fruit, and county will try him under an indictment

choose, with good shelter and warm quarters in which to lie. The feeding place should be kept clean, and corn in the ear or shelled, fed night and morning, as much as they will eat up clean, and slop or meal at noon, with pure, clean water night and morning. The fatter they become, the closer their quarters may be. In the early stages of fattening they need room for exercise, with wheat bran, charcoal and sulphur occasionally to keep them in condition and increase the size of bone and muscle, for when quite heavy they need only rest .- Ohio Farmer.

Cultivation of Wheat.

At the meeting of the Elmira (N. Y. club, the following proceedings were had: Being called upon by President Hoffman, Mr. Davie proceeded to explain the method by which the yield of wheat cy); England, bad harvest—England had been increased in a remarkable degree on many farms, and he exhibited the device intended to bring such advantage. The whole is comprised in a drill hoe, having within the space near the bottom an iron rib, adjusted in such manner as to intercept the falling seed and distribute it over a breadth of four inches, instead of in a line, as by the usual method. The purpose of such distribution is to give more room to the plants, and also to permit spring cultivation. With this object two drill tubes, eight inches apart, as they are usually set, are passed into one hoe, so that, as the drill advances, a strip four inches wide is seeded, and the remaining eleven inches left unoccupied. Through these unoccupied strips the cultivation is effected by means of a scarifying instrument having three prongs, the middle one presenting a narrow, flat face to the earth when drawn forward, the outer prongs merely cutting edges, the whole scarifying the ground without covering the plants with earth. Reliable reports of practical trials made on many farms showed increased yield of wheat in the ratio of three bushels by the improved method to two by the old, and even greater increase. The trials embraced comparative tests through fields of uniform character of soil and condition, alternate strips being treated by the distributing process and cultivated two or three times, and the remain ing strips seeded as thickly, and in all other respects subjected to the same treatment-excepting only distribution, the advantage being in all cases largely with the new method. Mr. Davie gave references by which his reports could be verified, for he made the remarkable statement that within his own observation the yield of wheat in certain fields had exceeded sixty bushels to the acre, a very great portion of the heavy crop being the direct product of the treatment embracing distribution of the seed and after cultivation, the fact being certified by comparative tests without such care. He referred also to Professor Heiges, who had reported a wheat crop exceeding seventy bushels to the acre obtained by the new method. While the club did not doubt the excellence of the plan, nor its results, it could express no opinion without first having made practical trial. To aid this was the principal obhe could not have presented his device

put the club in possession of the proper The question is one of no inconsider-

ate importance as to the best means of furnishing food for our stock during the party came an enormous eagle, throwing winter, in localities where the drought of the past summer and fall was so seand lightly; put into a salad dish and vere as to despoil the meadows at an Then was exhibited the prowess of the lay sections of two hard boiled eggs on earlier day than usual of this usual protop, with a chain of sliced whites around duct. A writer upon the subject says: and out he came again with a butcher to say that his sudden rise was the re-Suggestions may be of use, although knife; and that savage bird's legs he sult of accident, for had he not been a every farmer must exercise his best judgment in selecting the method best Naturally the indignant eagle left the suited to his case. When there is a girl and engaged with the boy, knocksupply of straw, well sheltered, it can be made available by cutting and mix-Store hogs in a healthy condition and of ing ground grain or bran. A good way good breed should lay on a pound of to prepare it is to cut it to half an inch additional weight for every five and six- in length, and on ten pounds of the cut tenth pounds of merchantable corn fed straw spread four or five pounds of meal and wheat bran, mixed in equal parts But neighbor Joe Betzler came, and and, at a somewhat rash venture, he by weight; moisten well and stir the with his gun shot that eagle, and when mass until the meal is evenly distribut- they measured him they found that it ed; let the mixture stand a few hours, if it can be done without freezing, then feed. Cattle may be kept all winter by this plan, as well as on the best hay. A little observation will enable the farmer to regulate the amount of the mess to the exact need. There is one trouble in keeping horses on cut straw-it is apt to make their mouths sore, for the sharp ends of the straw will pierce their lips. They do better supplied with loose straw, uncut, and sufficient grain to meet the requirement. Cutting straw and mixing ground is good economy, leaving out the labor of preparing it, which every farmer must estimate for himself, It is not a great task. After an extended trial of this plan, the writer has no doubt that it is a good way to lengthen corn is worth \$1.50, pork must sell at out a short supply of fodder and as \$15 per 100 pounds. If the pork sells cheap as any other. It requires work, for less than is thus represented by the it is true; but economizes cost and in-

A merehant of Little Rock, Ark., the other day indulged in a novel bit of water or mud in which to roll when they a big advertisement of fresh oysters.

The Harvest of the World.

The Moniteur Belge publishes the following estimate of the harvest in various countries: Belgium, yield below the average: Austria-Hungary, moderate harvest, no export of grain this year; Russia, pretty good harvest, exports of grain will between 3,500,000 and 5,000,-000 quarters; Germany, satisfactory harvest, in Prussia and Wurtemburg up to the average, and in Saxony and Bayaria considerably beyond it; Italy, bad harvest; Spain, tolerably good; Switzerland, average harvest; Turkey, harvest generally good; Holland, harvest only middling; France the harvest will be 15 per cent, below the average, and it will be necessary to import 5,000,000 quarters (this being considerably less than the official estimate of the deficienwill require about 24,000,000 quarters of wheat more than she has grown; United States, good harvest, estimated at 409,062,500 quarters, which after deducting the 240,625,000 quarters required for home consumption and seed, leaves 168,437,500 quarters for expertation to Europe.

Can a Sheep Reason? The Groton (N. Y.) Journal says: We think that A. H. Clark has the sheep that stands No. 1, as far as sagacity is concerned. It is a male, and during the summer was pastured with some calves in an apple orchard adjoining the residence. There were several trees in the orchard well loaded with early fruit. The trees were about six inches in diameter. One evening Mr. Clark heard considerable noise in the orchard, and upon investigation, found the sheep and calves quietly eating apples under one of the trees; in a few minutes all the apples were eaten, when, to his surprise, he saw the sheep back off several yards from the tree and then butt it with all its force, bringing down a quantity of fruit: this they proceeded to eat as before, and when the supply gave out the sheep replenished it as before. This was continued at intervals until appetite was appeased. So persistent was the sheep in his novel mode of tree-shaking that Mr. Clark was obliged to protect the trees, lest the continual bruising of the bark should cause permanent injury.

Alaska as a Place of Residence. Alaska is a pleasant country to live in notwithstanding all polar bear and iceberg stories. The climate of the islands and of all that part of the mainland that is bathed by the warm ocean currents from Japan is remarkably bland and temperate, and free from extremes of heat or cold throughout the year. There is a great deal of rainy weather, but it is of good quality, mild in temperature, gentle in its fall, filling the fountains of the deep, cool rivers, feeding the mosses ard trees, and keeping the whole land fresh and fruitful. Out of 147 days, beginning May 17 rain fell on sixty-five days, and forty-three were cloudy; but on some of these days the rain lasted only a few minutes, and hardly any could be called stormy or dismal. The wettest of this weather seems to be perfeetly healthy, and there is no mildew ject of the exhibitor, who regretted that in the houses. Thunder is rarely heard -a flash and a clap, faint and far away once in two or three years. The cause before the wheat-seeding was done; but, of so much rain is found in the vaporinasmuch as the benefits would be seen laden winds from Japan. even in spring sowing, he proposed to

A Plucky Boy.

In Lake county, Minn., while little Augustus Burr, aged seven years, was playing with his equally little sister, near his home, down upon the juvenile the two children to the ground, and attempting to carry off the smaller one. small Augustus. Into the house he went leader. It would perhaps be too much ing him over, tearing his little pantachildish screams soon brought the mother to the scene, and the impudent was seven feet from one of his wing tips to the other.

Killed for Disobeying Orders.

A convict in the Wisconsin state prison refused to go to his cell when ordered by the warden to do so. The warden held a watch in one hand and a pistol in the other, and said: 'I will give you three minutes to obey, and if you don't I shall shoot you. The convict doggedly folded his arms and stood still. Minute after minute passed, the warden counting them aloud. This was in the workshop, and all the prisoners were spectators of the scene. When the three minutes had expired the warden took deliberate aim at the convict's heart and said: 'I'll give you two minutes more, and I swear I'll kill you then if you don't go to your cell.' A defiant curre was the only reply. At the end of the extra two minutes the pistol was fired and the convict fell dead. The officer is sustained by the higher prison authorities, who say that his course was advertising. Frozen in the center of perfectly proper under the circumstances; but the district attorney of the FACTS AND FANCIES.

An African proverb says the idle are dead, but can not be buried.

Let our Indian policy be, 'Nething for Tribe-Utes, but millions for de-'That's what beats me,' as the boy

said when he saw his father take the skate strap down from its accustomed Parson-'Rather drowsy weather this,

Farmer Jones.' Farmer J.-'Aye, parson, so it be; 'minds one o' sermon time, don't it?' There is a parrot in Montgemery,

Ala., which sings the airs from Pinafore correctly, though it is not stated that it says, 'Hardly ever.' The appetite is generally the best guide to food that is needed to build up

the wastes of the body. A morbid or unnatural appetite can usually be distinguished from a normal one.-Dr. Foote's Health Monthly. Emerson says a man ought to carry

the moment. Yes, and one short pencil, devoted exclusively to that use, would last some men we know about two thousand years and then have the than formerly, and diamonds look esoriginal point ou.

An emaciated humorist, who had been sick for a long time, was required by his doctor to have a large mustard plaster put on his chest. 'Look here, doctor, isn't that a great deal of mustard, when the quantity of meat is taken into consideration?' asked the sufferer.

Two gifts are offered to men in this world; they very seldom can have both. One is success, with weariness; the other failure, with hope. The man who succeeds finds that his success does not amount to a great deal; the man who fails, but keeps his hope, is the happy man.

The Boston Pilot calls attention to the rapid increase of Catholic dioceses in this country. During the reign of Pius IX. thirty new dioceses were erected in the United States. There are now sixty-one dioceses. At the opening of the century there was only one.

Do animals have fun?' asks some unobserving individual. Of course they do. When a cow switches her tail across the face of the man who is milking her, steps along just two yards, and turns to see him pick up his stool and follow, she has the most amused expression on her face possible, and if she can kick over the milkpail she grows positively hi-

Oh, that Monday could be postponed to the middle of the week! Everything goes wrong side up Monday morning. People get out of bed in a huff, eat breakfast because they are obliged to, and come down town in a fit of the sulks. The fact is, Sunday just gives us rest enough to make a man feel the need of more, and Monday finds him mad because he can't get it.

A gentleman recently entered a bookstore in Nevada county and inquired of the proprietor: 'Have you Soule's Synonyms?' 'Soule's what?' queried the other. 'Soule's Synonyms,' replied the education, studied law, and soon acpurchaser. 'No,' said the shop-keeper, we don't keep them. What are they for?' Upon being informed that synonyms were simply synonymous words, and that in the book referred to they signification, he remarked: 'Oh yes, I understand what synonyms are. They are not used in this country.'

The Rise of Gambetta. Sometimes men leap from obscurity

to fame in a day. One of this rare sort is Leon Gambetta, the great French proceeded to cut and whack and slash. man of genius the opportunity would have been offered him in vain. But the opportunity to show men what there was in him was accidental. On a certain day loons, and scratching him severely. The in 1868, Jules Favre, the renowned advocate, statesman and academician, had a great cause to plead; a cause, however, eagle flew to the top of the barn and sat more political than legal. But that day there, still hungry for the little girl. - he was ill; some one must take his place; chose as his substitute an almost absolutely unknown, out-at-elbows, loudtalking Bohemian cafe orator. M. Favre knew Gambetta but little, and mainly knew him as an ardent and outspoken Republican. The mere issue of the trial, which was that of certain editors for opening their columns to the Baudin subscription, was nothing. At a time when, under the empire, free speech was forbidden the Republicans on the platform, such trials were seized upon by Republican orators as the occasions of fierce attacks upon the Napoleonic regime. What was needed, then, was a bold, eloquent, devil-me-care, red-hot Republican, who would stand up and lash the empire without mercy before a bench of imperial judges. Gambetta electrified all France by his speech. It was a tremendous indictment against Napaleonism. Never did an orator produce a more immediate or more overwhelming effect. When Gambetta lay down that night his name was ringing in every club and on every boulevard in Paris.

The ballots that the Massachusetts ladies voted were scalloped and cut bias, and one lady frequently said of another: 'Her ballot is old-fashioned and doesn't look fit to be seen.'

The Freaks of Fashion.

Gendarme blue for blonds and garnet for brunettes are the favorite colors this

A favorite chatelaine ornament is an oblong silver locket containing a looking-glass which may be put to practical

Large cards are used by ladies. The name is engraved in script. A card should be left for each person called

Sets of gold jewelry are seldom sold nowadays, as it is the custom to buy different and fanciful pieces; hence the prices are much less.

The newest ribbons are of Persian deinch in depth interspersed with tiny ribbon.

The one fanciful piece of jewelry now worn is the bracelet, and some ladies go so far as to wear it instead of the linen cuff or other lingerie at the wrist, which it can never replace. For this purpose pencil and note down the thoughts of the serpent bracelet is used, as it is flexible, and may be made to clasp any part of the arm and remain stationary.

Stones are mounted in more solid work pecially well when set in silver. What is called the gypsy setting, where the diamond is imbedded in the gold, is more fashionable than the knife-edge. setting that merely caught the stones.

The favorite brocch is the useful shape, long and slender, with a strong pin, and is known as the lace pin, because of the prevailing fashion of wearing lace on the throat and bust. This style is used for diamonds and pearls, as well as for the simple gold or silver brooches worn in the morning. For diamonds there is an Etruscan gold band, or, better still, a frame in which the pendent diamonds swing.

The Fanchon, or handkerchief-shaped bonnet, according to Harper's Bazar, is again revived, and is liked because it is so universally becoming, and is so simple that a lady can make it without the aid of a milliner. The small frame is pointed in front, lies flat on the top of the head, and has no crown. It is very pretty when covered with red or black satin, across which rows of black beaded Breton lace are slightly gathered. Some large loops of black satin or of garnet ribbon form a bow on top quite far back, which is partly covered by the beaded lace. The strings are then of black satin ribbon, edged on the lower side with lace or with the new curled fringe, or else they are made of doubled net similarly trimmed; these strings fasten under the chin, not on the side.

Ingersoll the Infidel. Col. Robert G., or, as he is generally called, 'Bob,' Ingersoll, is a native of the

western part of New York; but, when very young, removed with his parents to Ohio, and afterward to Illinois. His youth was passed on native prairies and in primeval forests, and he grew up independent in character and rugged in constitution. While in his teens, he left home; drifted around; picked up an quired a local reputation in Southern Illinois as as eloquent pleader. His father was a Presbyterian clergyman, who was very strict, but allowed 'Bob, always a skeptic, to express his radical were culled and arranged according to opinions, because he wanted him to tell the truth. Ingersoll is said to be one of the most, if not the most, popular of lecturers. His infidel opinions prevent his engagement in regular courses, and his dissertations on theologic topics are attended mostly by men, either young or old; but women flock to hear him, and are greatly pleased when he speaks on subjects of a domestic nature. He received \$1,200 for one lecture in San Francisco, reported to be the largest amount ever made at one time by any lecturer. His wife and children share his heterodox views, and have always done so. They are said to love him devotedly, and his home life is described as happiness itself. Neither of his two daughters, now young women, has ever been inside of a church, even when they were traveling in Europe. From his profession and lectures he carns from \$40,000 to \$70,000 a year, and spends most of it. He gives away a great deal in charity, believing that when a man saves he becomes selfish and begins to petrify. He now calls Washington home, and his practice there is mainly parliamentary law. He has a host of friends who are warmly attached to him, and he is reputed in private life to be as lovable s he is entertaining,

> The postmaster-general is making vigorous efforts to prevent the use of mail by sharpers in different parts of country who advertise to send articles of value for a comparatively small sum.

A Revelation Burst
Upon the public press and medical profession, when, over twenty-five years ago, that grand result of medical research and synthetic skill, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, was given to the world. Soon after it had been started on its curative mission it was discovered that its botanic properties far surpassed those of the approved mineral remedies of the day. Not the least among the good consequences of its general use has been to disabuse men's minds of many absurd medical fallacies, and to demonstrate the superiority of vegetable remedies. It conquers and prevents malarial fevers, dyspepsis, chronic constipation, a tendency to kidney and bladder aliments and rheumatism, and is of the greatest value in cases of bodily trouble arising from weaknesses Old people are greatly aided by it, and it is highly serviceable to convalescents and ladie, in delicate health. It is, moreover, a useful medicine to take with one on long journeys, and counteracts the effects of mental exhaustion.

Table Salt an Aperient.

Physicians have for a long time known that common table salt is an efficient aperient in ordinary cases of constipation. In a lecture on a case of nervous affection, Dr. Weir Mitchell of Philadelphia, said that he had recommended the patient to take each morning on rising a tumblerful of water-cold to prevent nauseating-in which was dissolved a teaspoonful of talle salt. 'This simple aperient,' the doctor adds, 'I frequently employ in cases of constination, and generally find it efficient. There is great advantage in starting the bowels and in keeping them in a soluble condition; partisign with fringe on one edge nearly an cularly in the case of nervous disorder in women, as it sometimes clears up tassels containing all the colors in the obscure points in the case and at all events eli minates one sourceof error.'

> A Chicago man claims to have devised an apparatus by which he can convert water into light. Such an invention may become popular in Chicago, where they have no other use for water.

It is a sad sight to see an intoxicated person on the street. How much more so is it to see a dull and sickly Baby rendered so by the use of dangerous opiates? Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup contains nothing injurious and may be given to the most delicate Baby.

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