JOHN BLYTHE'S NAMESAKE.

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OUR COUNTRY-FIRST AND ALWAYS.

Established in 1821.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1879.

New Series No. 560.

up," he said. "Take your spoons, the ful Bridget. I'm to go to the jug, I sup THAT DREADFUL GET-UP BELL.

pose Who cares?" "Are the spoons all right, my girl?" asked the amateur detective.
"An' why not, thanks to yer honor, and bad cess to the murderin' rogue, to be takin' yer honor's time. And I'll take me book oath agen him whenever yer honor says."
"All right," said Blythe. "Good-morn-

ing. Come with me, my Turpin bold."

The man went quietly for a few paces and then stopped. "What are you going to do with me?" he said.
"Well." said Blythe, "either put you

in nomination for civic honors, as alderman, for instance, where your talents wouldn't remain hid in a napkin, or give you in charge, I think."

"Couldn't you kick me, Sir, and let me Blythe laughed aloud. **Corporal

punishment, as opposed to moral sussion, ch? Well, perhaps, Where do you His captive studied his face. It was so

the third time last Tuesday. Pm a regu-her jail bird, I am, and I don't expect to be nothing else. I'm too old. And I don't suppose it matters how soon I go back." The man's voice was steady enough, but The man's voice was steady enough, but his tip twitched a little. "Then you didn't breakfast at Del

monico's this morning?" said Blythe. "I didn't breaklast nowheres these two

And the present of the prisoner.

"My young friend," said his queer keeper, "I have ever observed throughout my virtuous life that when there is a chronic emptiness of the stomach, there is a corresponding shakiness of the moral

chronic emptiness was temporarily filled, the wolf said, sheepishly, "I don't mind telling you, Sir, since you've acted so handsome, that I wouldn't have took them spoons if I hadn't ha been just starved. That ain't no excuse in the courts, I know, and I expect to go up for it; but I thought you d kind o' feel as if you hadn't wasted your money so bad if you knew how holler I was. I'm ready now, Sir, if

"Not quite up," said John.
"Suppose you tell me how it began.
could speak a word for you.
"I'm a law-

The other stared with surprise. "A lawyer," he said, "and give away a breakfast like that! That beats cracky! breakfast like that! That beats cracky!
But there's nothing to tell, sir. I'm a
wheelwright. I got sent up the first time
for being drunk and disorderly. Host my
place, and then come a strike, and no
work; and I took a nip sometimes, and got
sent up for perty larceny. And I sort o'
slipped into the thieves' ring; and bymeby I got a three years' term. But I was
sick of the business, and I worked hard
and kept the rule, and got a goed name. ay, "Johnny, how dreadful boys into ouse?" he looked up and kept the rules, and got a good name. so when I come out, I goes to my old shop o get work; and, thinks I, 'tain't fair to the boss not to own up, 'cause he might have hard words heaved at him by the rest of the hands if they found it out. And so he wouldn't take me; and none of the

> ter's work, and other things, but nobody wouldn't take a man without a character I don't blame 'em. I s'pose I shouldn't myself, if I was them. Well, I hadn't myself, if I was them. Well, I hadn't no money nor credit, but I used to want my victuals just as regular as though I had good wages; and so I took a watch, and got sent up again. I'm a pretty de cent chap in jail, you see. I don't get no liquor, and after a little I don't want it. And I'm a proper good workman. And the warden he used to let me have the picture papers on Sundays.-And I made nd again that I'd just be a new den give me. So then I tried right off for work. And when the boss says, "Where did you work last?" I says, "Come, now, I won't tell you no lies. I And then 'twas the same old story. So I old the knife and a handkerchief, and the last of them and my two dollars was eat up and slep' up night before last. So yesterday I didn't have no vituals; and I thought maybe I'd go to some minister and tell him. But ministers ain't much in my way; and, besides, I didn't want to be - I wanted to work So I walked all night last night, 'cause suldn't go into them holes to the station houses to sleep-I know 'em too well ee them spoons waiting in the winder this morning purposed to be took, I couldn't hold out no longer. didn't expect to get nabbed; but I guess I didn't care much. And that's a said the man, pulling up suddenly. And that's all, guess having to hold your tongue so much

your parton, Sir, for doing it. But, if t's the same to you; I'd ruther push along o the station; for talkin' with you sort of makes me hate to go back again." And he looked—this hardened convict—quite capable of human tears. "I've concluded," said Blythe, quietly,

The man jumped up. "Why, that ain't merican law, is it?" he cried. "Why should I care, though? Just as you say doubt you know the law."

hell, and live in hell, you again that I don't tender Father will give "It's Gospel, if it isn't law;" said Blythe, heartily. "What is your name, John Brand, Sir; but the name's a ets clean in baths of erself wouldn't trust a brand to me now, and if I'm to

ped, I'll take another, if it ain't against

mine, John Blythe. It's a good, honest mine, and I'll trust you to keep it so. You're going to Philadelphia to a friend I have there in the carriage business; big house;good wages; chance to rise. I'll write o him and tell him all about you in a letter you take. He is not to report to me.
It you do well, you'll be glad to let me know it yourself. If you don't, I'd rather, not know it at all. I'll have no spies upon you, and I'll trust you to keep faith with me. You'll want another suit and ten dollars in your pocket to make you feel respectable. So now we'll go and get fitted; and buy our ticket, and take our

tow, my girl" said rather damaged wares to a new market."
When John Blythe went home that night he laughed a little to himself to think how many of his investments in wild cat humanity had brought back dividends. But he always had faith in the last one. 'The truth is,' his mother had told the minister that morning, when she begged him to withhold her son a truth is that John regularly strips himself he licket appeared. "Friend," once a month or so for some plausible most bookle you to take off scamp. Three times this season has he

be happy with the perplexities which his constant experiments in socialogy entailed on his honsehold, and because he had never found a woman whom he could ask to share that poverty which might so easily have been wealth had he chosen to con-duct his moral book-keeping according to received usage. In this new rogue he had taken much stock, as he said. The man was not only certain to reform, but to save hundreds of men like himself, whom he would know how to reach. But after one brief, ill-spelled, and dirty note to say that he had found work, and a friend in his employer, he made no sign. And when a year or two of silence had con rinced even Blythe that the taint of ten years could not be cured by an hour's kindness, he only said, "Well, poorfellow, I ought to have kept him under my own eye. There was good in him. But I sup-pose life was too hard."

open and kindly, the laugh had been so hearty, that he said, suddenly, "I wouldn't like to lie to you, Sir. I don't live any where. I come out of jail for shabby vestments, and only seeing that So eight years went by, Blythe going never dreaming that he was a saint in shabby vestments, and only seeing that each day he let slip some chance of help fulness which he might have seized. His business had got thriven as he had hoped. Men were a little shy of such a Quixote, genius though he was; and he was so certain to refuse cases where the right was not clearly on his side that his fees grew fewer year by year. It was hard, because he saw such good that might be done with money. But he only pinched himself the

There came in time a cholera summer People fled the city in herds. Almost nobody was left, save the wretches who could not fly, and whose poverty, ignornature. Here is my card. Will you do me the honor and pleasure of breakfasting. By day and by night, in the stews and with me?"

The amazed convict replying not, was forthwith hauled to a cellar-restaurant, where, having ordered half the bill of faire, Blythe sat back in his chair complacently observing the famished eagerness of his human wolf. When even the chronic emptiness was temporarily filled, the wolf said, sheepishly, "I don't mind to be compared to place him beyond peril of infection, his skill in nursing, his tenderness, and the quiet courage which roused an answering courage in the affrighted victims, made him invaluable to the doctors. He often met one other volunteer tors. He often met one other volunteer nurse, not less invaluable than himself the physicians said. But beyond civil greetings they had neither time nor thought to bestow on each other. But one morning as Blythe left the hos-

pital, after a hard and weary night's work, he overtook his silent fellow worker. The latter lifted his hat, and as the clear early light fell on his face it tooked so familiar and so friendly that Blythe stopped, saying, "Surely I must know you, my good Sir?"
"Yes," said the stranger, heartily, "you

are perhaps the only person who ever did know me. Our acquaintance began in a breach of good manners on my part, for I asked an important personal favor before being introduced. You may remember being solicited to kick me and let me go

on a morning much like this?"

John Blythe, the first of the name, dragged his namesake into a friendly door-way, within whose shelter he first fell on his neck and kissed him, and then sat down on the very dirty stairs and cried. John Blythe, the second of the name, leaning on the balustrade, also cried.

The sponsor was the first to recover his speech. "History repeats itself," he said. speech. "Twice found in the street, and a second time to be invested in my clothes-for we can't take breakfast in these-and again other bosses wouldn't, 'cause I told 'em to break the bread that precedes a new to break the bread that precedes a new career together—for I never will let you you want to be honest with a lie on to your tongue. So then I tried to get por once more to set you up in another business—for now you are to be your own biographer, and tell me tales of yourself for a thousand and one nights. But be pleased to hold your tongue till we have bathed and eaten, or we shall both be down with the cholera, and the two best nurses too engaged to attend to us?

But when they had refreshed them selves with water and fresh linen, and had eaten their breakfast together in the cellar-restaurant where they had firs adopted each other, the elder entreated the younger to speak "My boy," he said, "we shall have observed the dramaman when I got out. So I did get out last Tuesday, with these clothes and two dollars, and a nice new knife that the warme your story. Come, now-Enter John Blythe, second, solus, loquitur."

"I'm almost deaf and dumb with joy Sir," answered his namesake, "and I'm afraid that I'm not a much better fist at talking about myself than I was when yo first invited me to do it, and made a man o me. I have often thought of late that I had done wrong not to write. But the truth was that after I had written you that I'd gotten a hold on life again, it seemed a little contemptible to be hang ing on to you, even with letters, when could stand alone. And I was afraid you or the help of your name, if I kept reminding you of me. At think now it was pride, but then I thought it was humility. And I set up a certain stint to myself to do before I would write again. I told you I was an extra good workman. 'Well,' said, 'I'll get extra good pay, and then-I' write and say that deeds are a better coin than words to pay one's debts in, and that I've got some of this good tender to show how grateful I am. Of course I had to begin low, and work up. And I felt my ignorance, and got books, and studied every night and Sundays. That was much toughest job of the two, the book-rning. But Mr. Bradbury watched me for your sake, and when Mr. John was a home in vacations he used to come down and talk to me, and when he found that was trying to improve myself, he offered to help me, and after that I got or famously. Presently I saw that it all de-pended on me how soon I should be made foreman, and I worked like all possessed, meaning to write to you as soon as I got the place. Having no expenses to speak of, I began to lay up money from the first, and a perfect greed of getting and saving took hold of me, for I wanted to astonish stonishing godfather with the amoun But Mr. Bradbury was buying lane here and there in the suburbs where he knew the horse railroads were going put it up, and he said to me, 'John, if y choose to risk your money in land, I'll buy for you as I buy for myself, and I

think we shall make a good thing. "Well, of course, I did choose. And what isn't of course, we did make mone hand over hand. And it seemed as if was foreman in no time. And then thought, 'No, I won't write just yet, for the signs are that I shall be manager Sure enough, that wasn't far off either. For the young gentlemen didn't like the business, and the old gentleman was wrapped up in it, and couldn't bear to think that it would go all to pieces when he should die. So he pushed me, and I pushed myself, and every wind that blew seemed to fill my sails. My money just rolled over like a great snow ball. And the harder I studied, the clearer my head grew and the easier it seemed, though I found out, like Mr. Boffin, that there were

lots of 'scarers' in print. "Well, I hadn't more than turned round, it seemed to me, after I was manager, before Mr. Bradbury sent for me again, and told me that I was so well up in the business, financial and mechanical ome home without a waistcoat. And I that he was prepared to offer me a junior partnership if I liked. I don't suppose

have to lie in bed to have his only shirt washed. I'm to go to the jug, I sup a Who cares?"

Are the spoons all right, my girl?"

Are the spoons all right, my girl?"

Blythe still lived with his mother, because he felt that no other woman would have not, thanks to yer honor, and he man that you made out of a yays.

and the man that you made out of a vagabond with your heavenly kindness.'
"So then I sat down and wrote you letter, and told you all of this long story But when it was done, a great light fell on me, as it did on Paul. And I saw that, after all, I was going to make you a miserable return. For I had just settled right down, and grubbed for money and grubbed for learning, just to make myself a little worthier to be your friend, and a little more important in your eyes, and to be able to spend it for you. And I had not made the world really any better off for my being in it. I thought how off for my being in it. I thought how different my narrow notion of virtue was from yours, that helps every body, for Mr. Bradbury had told me all about yof, Sir. And I felt that I wasn't worth shucks. So I tore up the letter, and began to live a different life. I knew well enough that my work lay among the prisoners, and for a year I've done what I could for them. But that's not the point now. Still I didn't feel fit to come back and beg you to live with me, and that was the dream of my life. I was possessed to do some tremendous thing, like saving a family from a burning house, or from a wreck, maybe, at the risk of my life. And I was in that mood when the news of this awful cholers came over, and I saw my chance. I knew that you would be in the worst of it, and in my thoughts I saw you meeting me, and being so pleased and astonished. Well, I came: and I saw you the first day, and you didn't know me. I had never thought of that chance. And it was a kind of blow to me, for it seemed as if you had never been out of my thoughts, sleeping or waking, and I felt clean forgotten. So I made up my mind not to speak till you knew me, unless you should get the sickness, or I should. But just to see you every day has been new life to me. And that's all," he said, laughing like a boy at his own

John Blythe never knew what he said in answer. He talked almost as long as his namesake had done. He planned a little holiday that they should have to-gether when their nursing was over. And when they rose from the table he said, with quaint reverence, "John, hence-forth there is a new sacrament for me. It is the Lord's breakfast, for I shall always believe that the risen Lord has twice sat with, us at meat."

"Most folks would think He'd lost His way," said the other, "to sit down in a cellar and eat with a convict, where there was no table cloths nor silver forks; but I guess, Mr. Blythe, He'd go most any wheres you go, because you're just one of His kind. I'm on duty at eleven o'clock, and I must put out. But a few hours of

stroke of luck this morning. That capital nurse—by the by, queerly enough, his name is Blythe too, I flad—is down with I saw it the instant he came in—eyes all aflame, face perfectly transfigured, hands trembling. He is not strong. Early dis-sipation, I reckon, and overwork in busi-ness. And lately this awful hospital luty, and the devil's own heat besides When a strong excitement was added to those strains he broke right down. I stopped you to tell you that you must take care of him, and that if you can get him to tell you what is burning him up, it may save his life, though I doubt. And talking's a bad remedy too, for he ought to

up, and he trusts me. Then what?'
"My dear fellow, then we may saw
him. We won't give him up."

But the poor soul that had never ke childhood, nor an unstained youth, no the love of woman, nor the kiss of little children, was to begin the new life where all these, or their recompense, might await him. He did not talk. He was content to lie still and look at John Blythe's face. But at the last the chap-lain stood beside him too. And when he asked, 'Do you trust in the mercy of God, dear brother?' the fading eyes looked with unutterable love in Blythe's, and the spent voice said clearly, "He gave his an-gel charge concerning me to keep me up, lest I should dash my foot against a stone." Then they left the bedside, for the living

He had given his papers to a friend, and among them was a copy of his will. In token of his love he had left all his property to "John Blythe, for whom I vas named, and to whom I owe all the I have and am." It was a legacy that grew in bulk day by day, and made many an abject creature happier. And it is still, in other hands, doing its good work, through the last earthly record of the two on a little slab in Greenwood, thus

SACRED TO THE MEMORY JOHN C. BLYTHE: and of JOHN BLYTHE, HIS BELOVED NAMESAKE,

Across the Atlantic distress discontent among the lower orders are growing more wide-spread every day. trikes, lock-outs, want and starving turbulence prevail in Great Britain among the laboring classes to an al-most unprecedented extent, while military oppression, wielded by the Man of Iron, cannot suppress the cries of distress and the execrations of discontent in broad Germany. Throughout monarchial Europe there is an ever-present dread of a vast socialistic conspiracy whose primary aim is the assassination of sovereigns, with the ultimate view of establishing some kind of Utopian republic, where everybody will be as good as everybody else, and a great deal better.

-Statistics compiled by the Paris police show that since May last only a little more than a quarter of a million of foreigners have entered that city .-Of these about 13,000 were Americans, despite the common notion that forty or fifty thousand went over to the Exhibition. Paris shopkeepers say the Americans are not what they used to be. They ask the price of things, and if too much is asked, much like other people. The receipts of the exposition were \$2,530,749, \$400,-000 more than when it was last held in that city, but almost \$1,300,000 short of our Centennial success at Phila

THE GREEN TURTLE AND HOW IT IS Master Charles S. H., of Neb., and

others, who have heard about the Green Turtle, would like to know how it differs from the turtles they have caught, and other matters concerning it. As it is rarely to be seen very far inland, and then only in large cities, no doubt some account of it will interest many. The tortoises and turtles all agree in having the soft parts of their bodies covered by shells; the upper shell is really the flattened ribs, while the lower corresponds to the breastbone in other ani-mals. They reproduce their young from eggs, which they lay in holes in the ground, leaving them to be hatched without their care. Naturalists divide these animals into groups or families, according to certain differences which fit them for various modes of life. One of these families, called Chelonians (from the Greek word for turtle), includes those that live in the sea; as these rarely leave the water except to lay their eggs, they are quite different in several respects from those that live on land, or in the rivers. Their feet, or flippers, and other parts, are well adapted to the "sea-farparts, are well adapted to the "sea-far-ing life" they lead, and though they move rapidly in the water, they are ex-ceedingly clumsy, indeed almost help-less, on land. There are a number of Sca Turtles besides the one called Green, one of them growing to an enormous size; some live on other animals, while others, like the Green Turtle, feed solely upon plants, and vary in size fron a few pounds in weight up to 300 to 500 lbs, or more. The under part of this turtle is white, while the upper part is usually a light brown; the name "Green" is said to be from the color of the fat, rather than from that of the animal itself. These turtles are generally to be found in the markets of sea board cities, where they are kept in tanks of salt water, and fed upon cabbage-leaves and other vegetables. The Green Turtle belongs to the waters of the warmer parts of this Continent; it is especially abundant in the West Inand on the coast of Florida; now and then one has been taken in the waters of New York bay, but such have only strayed or drifted from home. The flesh of this turtle is by many much esteemed as food, but it is chiefly used to make Green Turtle Soup. The turtles are generally caught when they go on shore to lay their eggs, though they are

sometimes taken at sea. The turtles leave the water on moonlight nights, and after carefully looking to see that there is no danger, slowly crawl about to find a proper place; they then, by working with their hind flippers, make a hole in the sand about two parting don't matter to a man who's had so many years of it. And we can have dinner together, can't we?"

"All dinners and all breakfasts, dear son of my love," cried Blythe. "We shall live together now, and help one another. I shall come down to you as soon of the company to But when he ran up the hospital stairs that afternoon, thrilled with his new joy and strong with its strength, he found the house surgeon waiting for him. "Mr. Blythe," said he, "we've had our worst the water, when they get fairly at work Though very shy when they first leave the water, when they get fairly at work at their nests they do not care for the presence of strangers. Then is the hunters' time; they can go directly up to the the turtle is unable to turn over: the poor creature is quite helpless, and must remain until it is carried off. It requires me skill to turn over a large turtle, as the animal makes a great struggle, and f one is a new hand at it, he is very likely to be bruised by blows from the powerful

dippers, or be blinded by the showers of sand that are thrown up in the struggle. The turtle-hunters have pens placed where the tide will flow into them, where they keep great numbers until they have a chance to send them to market. A great many are sent to Europe. The turtle that furnishes the beautiful shell of which combs and or-namental articles are made is found in Pacific and Indian Oceans. The great Loggerhead Turtle is sometimes ound as far north as Virginia; when full-grown it weighs 1,500 to 1,600 lbs. but is of little use except for the oil it

THE WEATHER

WHY IT GROWS COLDER, AND WHY

STORMS COME IN THE SHORT DAYS. The year glides around, the seasons come and go, the nights grow long and the short days bring their storms and gloon, yet why these changes occur few inquire. If the earth moved around the sun with its axis perpendicular to the plane of its orbit, or in the same position that a top, when in swift mo-tion, has to the floor or level surface on which it stands, there would be no change of seasons or variation in the length of the days. At the equator, but nowhere else, the sun would always rise directly in the east and set in the west, and be immediately overhead at noon. As the rays of heat which fall perpendicularly impart the greatest warmth, the temperature at the equator would be higher than it now is but the heat distributed over the earth would be much less. Instead, however, of the axis of the earth being perpen dicular to the plane of its orbit, it i inclined 23 degrees toward that plane. or like a top when it has partially fallen, and as the sun shines over one-half of the earth in the passage of the latter around that luminary, the sun-light one portion of the year extends 234 degrees beyond one pole or extrem of the axis, and at another period a like distance beyond the other pole leaving the former without the benefit of either heat or light,

The longer the day or the greater the length of time any part of the earth's surface is exposed to the sun, the more eated and the temperature higher. Hence it is that the weather is usually warmest when the days are of the greatest length and coldest when long nights intervene.
On some of the planets, as Jupiter

the variation in the length of the days s small. The axis being inclined but about three degrees, the breadth of his torrid zone is but a little more than six, and consequently the difference in the temperature which prevails at the polls and at the equator of that planet must be much greater than usually occurs on the earth.

But, while the change of seasons due to the passage of the earth around the sun with its axis inclined to the plane of its orbit, there are many things on the surface of this planet which tend to moderate the rigor of cold and the intensity of heat. The direction of ranges of mountains, the vicinity of bodies of water, vast areas covered with timber, high altitudes above

modify the temperature of the seasons. To these may be added, as far as northern portions of the earth are concerned, those rivers in the ocean the Gulf Stream, and the warm stream of the Pacific, called the river of Japan-the

the level of the ocean, all tend to

Gult Stream giving a higher temperature to the northern part of Europe, and the latter to those portions of North America which border on the

The climate in that strip of the North American continent which lies between the Allegheny range and the Atlantic Ocean is due in a great measure to that large body of water and that mountain chain. The direction of prevailing winds is the same as the direction of the Alleghenies, while clouds loaded with moisture and long-continued rain are brought by breezes from the At-iantic. In that bosom of North America, bounded on one side by the Alle-gheny and on the other by the Rocky Mountains, other causes than those which operate on the eastern slope arise to modify the climate. In winter cold winds from the ice-bound lakes sweep with uninterrupted force over the im mense prairies, often accompanied by vast quantities of snow, while in summer the clouds of vapor which arise from the waters of the Gulf are fre-quently deprived of moisture before they reach the central parts of the val leys of the Missouri and the Mississippi. Many portions, therefore, must always be exposed, as the records of the weather show, to severe storms and long periods of drought. Climate is a subject which much has been written and in respect to which much is unknown, but it can never be otherwise than interesting, as on it depends the permanent settlement of large portions of the globe, the length of life, the leading pursuits and the physical and intel-sectual vigor of the family of man.

THE YELLOWSTONE CANON.

WONDERS OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION.

A gentleman holding a prominent connection with Professor Hayden's geological survey is detained at the Grand Pacific Hotel by the illness of his wife. To a representative of the Times he gave an interesting account of the operations and adventures of the expedition in the Yellowstone country during the past summer.

This party of scientists took to the field in July. There were forty men in the different divisions, and eighty animals were required to transport provisions, instruments and personal effects. The field of operations covered the most interesting portion of the Rocky Mountains lying in Wyoming, Idaho and Montana Territories, out of which flow many streams of indispensable importance to the miner, the stock raiser, the agriculturalist and the tourist. The territory covered em-braces the Yellowstone Park, in which the investigations of the explorers may be at all times most usefully prose cuted. Especial attention was given to this area, and the survey of it is now complete. This spot abounds in the most phenomenal wonders, the fame of which has spread to the uttermost ends of the earth. The examinathe disease, and it will go hard with him. He has had some great excitement to-day. I saw it the instant he came in—eyes all them upon their back and they are caught. When thrown upon its back ing all the geysers, hot springs and all the geysers, hot springs and the great recorded and will mud volcanoes were recorded and will be used in the preparation of charts. and photographs Numerous sketches and photographs were also made, and the temperature of each of the springs and the measurements of their dimensions were accurately ascertained. It is calculated that the material and data collected will enable the survey to make a report and charts so accurately describing the by vandalism park that any changes by vandalism or natural causes in the curious features hereafter may be readily detected. While this work was being performed by one branch of the expe-dition, other divisions were engaged in an examination of the adjacent districts. The party having charge of the primary triangulations covered an area of about 80,000 square miles. The height of over 150 mountain peaks was determined. The highest of these are from 10,000 to 14,000 feet above sea level. Fremont's Peak and Mount Washburn are among the very tallest. The expedition endured many hard ships and met with many thrilling

adventures. The crossing of the swift mountain streams in that region was often attended with extreme peril to both human and animal life. The animals were frequently led along the most dangerous deliles. One mule, bearing a heavy pack, missed its footing and tumbled over a precipice 1,600 teet high. The men peeped over the brink, and saw a pile or bones and nule meat at the bottom, but no time was spent in efforts to recover the Wild game abounded, and men pack. Wild game abounded, and men could sit by their camp-fires and shoot noose, elk, deer and bears. The Grand of the Yellowstone was ex-Canon of the Yellowstone was e plored by Prof. Hayden, who had pen trated it once or twice before in former years. The gorge is 3,000 feet deep, walls being almost perpendicular. It is so dark at the bottom of this wful chasm that stars are plainly visible in the sky at any hour in the day. The loneliness of the place is dreadful. Waterfalls are numerous. The four highest and grandest ones are called the Tower, Shoshones and Upper and Lower Yellowstone Falls. The lower fall has a plunge of nearly four hun-dred feet; the others average about one hundred feet. The average width the river in the canon is less than six hundred feet. The celebrated geysers were re-examined by Prof. Hayden, to ascertain whether the phenome had developed any new features. "Old Faithful," the largest of the group, is still subject to hourly eruptions, the intervals of activity occurring as regularly as the ticks of a clock. work "Old Faithful" projects a stream of hot water two hundred feet in the air. The party camped for seven days within sixty yards of this geyser, the mild temperature of the spot greatly mitigating the rigors of the weather, which was severely cold and tempest uous, snow having fallen to the depth of two feet in some localities.

and face severely frosted. Wilson's party is still at work in the Wind river nountains, and it is feared that the heavy snows may render their escape from the mountains a most arduous and dangerous undertaking. -The corporation of Beifast, (Ireland) propose erecting new markets from the accumulated profits of the gas

works, which are run by the town,

A RIVAL FOR EDISON. During all the agitation of the woman

question, which has so shaken society for the past dozen years, there has been one sate refuge for the opponent of woman's emancipation. Driven to admit that woman had climbed as high as a man in literature, in art and in government, compelled to confess her equality, if not superiority, in a social aspect, it has always heretofore been open to the scoffer to shelter himself behind the triumphant declaration that woman has never shown herself an inventor. But unless the London cor-respondent of the New York Evening Post has been deceived, or is deceiving that journal, this last stronghold of the foe to feminine progress has been invaded and his last defense beaten down. According to the correspondent, woman, in the person of Miss Harriet Hosmer, has shown herself not only an inventor. but a great inventor in a time which is

peculiarly one of great inventions.

One of the inventions with which the account credits Miss Hosmer far exeeds in importance and value anything hat Edison has discovered or pretends be on the point of discovering. It s the use of a permanent magnet as a motive power. Miss Hosmer claims to motive power. Miss Hosmer claims to have discovered in the permanent mag-net a property hitherto unknown and onsuspected, which can be turned to practical use in the driving of machin ry; and she is now having constructed in London a machine of four-horse power to be ran by the new motor. There is no battery, no electricity, no hat, no muel. It is the magnet, and nat alone, which is to move the ma-The enormous possibilities underlying

such an invention it is utterly impos-sible to estimate. The falling off in the price of coal alone is sufficient to revolutionize the trade of the world. It would diminish the cost of every manufacture under the sun by doin; away with the necessity for transportation of raw material. It would in this way destroy half the manufacturing centres of the world, to rebuild them in the wildernesses and the mountain. It would relieve Niagara from the shameful possibility hinted at of late of being given over to the drudgery of turning wheels and driving spindles. and it would enhance immensely the value of the latest Edisonian invention the electric light, by furnishing a cheap means of generating the electricity. There is no end, in short, to the mar vels which the new invention will perform if it answers the expectations of

the inventor. The very immensity of the discovery and of its possible consequences will serve, however, to make people incredulous, or, at the very least, sceptical concerning it. There is something in the story so suggestive of the will-o'-the-wisp, perpetual motion, that the world, both scientific and unscientific will be cautious about committing itself to approval until Miss Hosmer's claim s established by the production of a working machine. The production of such a machine is promised in the near future, and will be awaited with a good deal of interest. - Detroit Free Press.

JOSH BILLINGS.

WISE AND WITTY SAVINGS CULLED FROM HIS FARMER'S ALLMINAY

I hav finally cum to the kouklushun that if I kant prove a thing without betting \$3 on it, the thing has got a dredphul weak spot sumwhere. Q.—What is the best religious kreed

A.—Charity, If a man will swop off all the religious kreed he has got on hand, and invest the proceeds in charity, he will always be proud ov the

Q.—Will yu pleze define an enthusi

A.—An enthusiast iz a party who believes about four times az mutch az he kan prove, and kan prove about our times az mutch as ennyboddy eb eleaves.

Allmost enny phool kan prove that the Bible ain't true: it takes a wize man to beleave it. It is a wis man who proffits bi his

own experience -but it is a good deal wizer one who lets the rattlesmark bite the other phellow.
Yung man, set down and keep still

will hav plenty ov chances yet to make a phool ov vureself before yu

and there wouldn't be easy plans nor profit living in it. I would az soon think ov pulling the feathers out ov a peakok's tale az te interfere with the inosent vanity ov a

Marrist life iz a little game, in which the woman, if she iz called, iz allmost sure to hav a strate flush.

The man who knows a thing, and car tell it in the fewest words, iz the hardest kind ov a man to beat in a kross

The things that i kant prove i beleave the most; i beleave that one apple is sour and another sweet, but i will give enny highly eddicated man a span ov matched mules who will tell me what

makes them so.

The smartest thing about enny man in his conschience; he may outargy hiz reason or stultify his faith, but he kant

beat hiz conschience.

The best thing i kno ov iz a fust rate wife, and the next best thing iz a second rate one.

There aint nothing that a man will

thrive so well on az abuse that aint merited. When yu cum acrost a man who dis-

trusts everyboddy, yu hav found one whom it iz safe for everyboddy to dis-

- The Brunswick (Me.) Telegrap says: We have said, and turnish statistics from time to time to prove, that the consumption of opium is ly increasing in the State of Maine. Some three weeks since, when traveling, we entered the store of a druggist. a friend. Just passing out was a lad in dress and bearing, though enfeebled, who had just been making a purchase of opium. Said our friend, here is a fact for you. That lady has just pur chased \$10 worth of opium, and she has made similar purchases for several suffering experienced by the men was intense. Mr. Wilson, in charge of the years, coming once every year, from I know not where, and, indeed, I have primary triangulations, had his knees never yet found out her name. She buys about the same amount each year. That lady did not dare to purchase at home for fear of detection, but when she wanted opium she obtained it of dealers residing at a distance from her

> - Boots are made on the Pacific coast with pockets for pistols in their tops.

BATES OR ADVERTISING.

Court orders, six weeks, \$7 ; Magistrates' notices four weeks, \$6 ; administrators'

Varieties.

-The floor of the Pantheon at Rome was recently flooded by a rise in the

-The San Francisco Bulletin says that about 280 tons of grapes were shipped from California to Philadelphia during the past season.

-The little Modenese town of Correggio is getting up a subscription for a monument to its illustrious son, Antonio Allegri de Correggio, the painter. -A mutiny broke out in La Fleche

Military College, Mans, France. While out walking one class attacked another. which had refused to undergo some ractical joking. He is most secure from danger who. ven when conscious of safety, is on its guard. The man who is product

and cautious is generally secure from many dangers to which others are continually exposed. - The statue of Humboldt, just un veiled in St. Louis, represents him as

a young explorer, dressed in travelling costume, fearing against the broker trunk of a tree, and holding a map of outh America. It is stated that the miniature wiss chalet—a present from Fechter theactor in which Dickens wrote most his later works, has been taken to

grounds of the Crystal Palace Com pany at Sydenham. A gentleman in Boston has just presented to the public library of that city the sum of \$1000, which is to be funded, and the income therefrom expended in the purchase of books relating to American history.

-No later than the 1st of November a large crowd of Internationalists paraded through the streets of Carrara shouting: "Death to King Humbert!" and throwing stones at the windows of the larger residences, without interfer

The paper used in the administraive departments of the Freuch Government is composed almost entirely of wood. Prof. Reubeaux condemns the intrusting of important writings to this material, and says that in 10 or 12 years they will be lost,

-The name ytterbine, given to the ew earth found in gadolinite by Marignac, is very significant. It denotes its similarity to yttria in being devoid of color, to erbine by the elevation of its temperature, and to both by the reemblance of its properties. -A London cab-driver, who had

been thrown from his vehicle by a col-lision and his skull fractured, was taken up, tried, convicted, and fined for being drunk, and then he died, and a coroner's jury discovered that he had not been drunk at all, but only fatally injured by the accident. Infinite toil will not enable you to

weep away a mist; but by ascending a little you may look over it altogether So it is with our moral improvement we wrestle fiercely with a vicious mabit which would have no hold upon us if we ascend into a higher atmos phere.

-Chevreul supports the view of three simple colors—red, yellow and olue. By an apparatus having a maximinute, the complementary of every color may be produced.

The introduction of a uniform oath or the soldiers of the various Germa contingents is being mooted at head-quarters. At present the Prussian ldiers swear allegiance to the King of Prussia, the Alsace Lorrainers to the German Emperor, and all others to their respective sovereigns and the German Emperor.

Believing that the difficulty of eparating phosphorus in the ordinary lessemer converters and open-hearth steel furnaces is due to the highly sil-nelouslining usually employed, Osman Dusseldori, Germany, has patented a carbon lining, by means of which he hopes to eliminate the phosphorus pretty thoroughly.

-Mr. Guy Carlton, a robust farmer, seventy-five years old, living near the village of Wyoming, N. Y., has bought his coffin and has it ready for use. He also has ready for erection a solid marone block, chisciled in the shape of a dwelling, with doors and windows. The block will be put over his grave to ymbolize by its form and solidity the ast long dwelling of man.

Miss Julia E. Smith, the survivor of the well-known Glastonbury sisters is visiting in l'atsheid, Mass., for a few days, and, though 86 years of age, apears. She was introduced to a num per of cruzens last Thursday, and in he evening held a reception and mad er cows, and relating other persons experiences of her long struggle for what she regards as the rights of her

-A co-operative store on an extensive scale is to be opened in Boston under the supervision of Josiah Quinc) and other men of wealth and influence. There is to be a storekeeper in charge but he is to have no voice in the ger eral management. All purchases and sales are to be for cash. The shares are \$4 each, and an effort is to be made to have workingmen take them. kinds of dividends are contemplated— one to stockholders on their shares and one to customers on their purchases. Groceries, dry goods, clothing and boots and shoes comprise the stock.

-The ruling passion strong in wealth A waiter in a cheap London restaur ant recently became heir to one hun dred thousand dollars. When the law vers called upon him to request him to step up and get his fortun oming, sir." then paused to wipe off a plate, whisked his napkin over to easter, and lingered long behind the chair of a guest in the hope of receiv ing one more small fee.

-A lady, who saw a sailor beaten and pounded by a brutal captain, was made so ill that she remained below deck for several days. When she once more made her appearance on sympathy she went to him, full memory of the dreadful event, and said: "How is your head to-day?" He had himself forgotten the little circumstance, and, glancing at the compass, cheerfully replied: "West, no'west, cheerfully replied: and running free, madam,"

P. F. DUFFY, Editor.

Who Shall be U. S. Senator While some of the papers of the State have entered into a lively discussion of this question and advocated with a warm zeal the claims of their particular favorite. the PATRIOT has had but little to say upon it, our decided conviction is, however, that the next Senator from this State ought to be Zebulon B. Vance. We say this with full appreciation of all that is claimed for Hon. A. S. Merrimon, his competitor, and a perfect willingness to concede to him merit of no ordinary kind. To present the claims of Vance we do not consider it neces sary, even if we were so disposed. to disparage Merrimon. Vance stands upon his own merits; not upon the defects, real or imaginary, of his rival.

There are reasons, and good, ones why we think Vance should fill that position and we will here give some

In the dark, trying days that immediately followed the war, men were hastening to make their peace with the conqueror, and othto speak. Vance stood like a Roman unmoved, and spoke like a North lot with his people and heroically courage that he showed in their we see them not. defence when armed conflict raged,

There was no hour from the dvpresent time when Governor Vance could not have entered the Republican party and been hailed as a welcome leader in its councils. Had he even been willing to be silent, as so many had been, and stood with closed lips at the dictates of a selfish and cowardly policy the ban of proscription would not have hung over him to the very last as it did. When others were being pardoned and the way open ed to them for political position the stern mandate went out against Vance, the spirit of vengeance followed bim, the arm of the federal power was lifted over him and the

door closed and bolted against him. Vance knew all this, he saw it and felt it, and had he been less devoted to his people than he was, more selfish than he was, and more he would not do it. He would neither pass over into the camp of the conqueror for gain, nor would he exercise that politic silence even when the conqueror was trampling upon, and the despoiler was plundering his people.

With a courage that does him forget without dishonoring themselves, he stood by them and defended them.

We do not say for this reason, and for this alone, that he should tors, but we do say that while his eminent talents are conceded, and

Among all the intellects of the hearts there is none that beats for her more warmly or devotedly.

In the council he is trusting, in the forum he is peerless, and if sent to the senate he will stand upon that floor the equal of any and the superior of the majority. In sending him North Carolina will honor herself more than she will honor bim, for in him she will have a champion that never came second out of any contest, and one who, regardless of self will ever be in the front to guard and protect her fair fame.

With two such Senators as Vance and ilansom no State will be better represented and no people will have Senators to be prouder of. They will be heard and heard to her

Having elected him once and seeing him refused the seat to which he was entitled she owes it to herself to send him there to fill the place that was refused him by

people who elected them he will be we felt how much we loved thee and hosen without a contest.

be a just tribute to him, and a sister we had lost and what a tribute that would honor the State precious jewel God's providence had quite as much as him to whom it snatched from us. was peid, for it would show that she appreciated the devotion and patriotism of the first of her sons, one who never thought of himself

One By One the Loved Ones Go.

We are sitting in the shadow tonight, in the deep, dark shadow, and thought flies back over the years that now number more than half those allotted to man. And we see along the paths we have trod from the early scenes of childhood afar off, to this our sunny home the sacred spots where lie gathered all that is left of once cherished loved ones, passed from earth and now only to memory present. One by one we have seen them go from us and helped to lay them away in the silent valley. Often we have stood beside those graves and felt a melancholly pleasure in being there, felt that the few shovels full of earth that lay between us and the dear ones beneath did not prevent their souls looking down from the skies when so many of our prominent and communing with us there. We have sometimes felt as if we could see them with us as we knew ers stood with bated breath afraid them in life, and talk with them as we talked with them here.

Death is not a total separation ; Carolinian interrified, casting his for the dead simply pass from earth, but earth is not hidden from their waiting the fate that was in store vision as they are hidden from ours. for them. - With the same manly Taey see us and are with us though

And now another has gone, has he stood by them when the clouds passed through the valley of of disaster lowered and defeat set- shadows to join the other loved ones in the land of eternal sunshine, over there; another, save her who nursed ing echoes of the last gun to the our intancy, the dearest, sweetest, fairest, loveliest of them all.

> There is a loneliness in the house hold, there is a vacant chair at the table, there is silence where her sweet voice was heard and sadness where her presence brought joy.

Like the sunbeams of morning

she came to gladden and like the sunbeams departing she left darkness behind. As bright as an angel, as pare as a snowflake she made the world better for being in it and became not tarnished from her contact with it. As a pure spirit she walked upon the earth and passed from mortality, a fit companion for the angels. So sweet, so fair, so innocent, so trusting, so good, so true, so gentle, so thoughtful, so so much enthusiasm as that of the patient, so devoted, so considerate, so self-sacrificing, so guileless, so pure, so generous, so noble, so brave, so self-reliant, so amiable many in this section still remember like others who purchased forgive- and so beloved. Few lovelier have his soul-stirring eloquence in the ness by open adhesion or politic moved upon this earth, few worthier campaign of 1860; but when his silence, he as well as they could have been called from it to heaven. State was declared out of the Union, None knew her who did not love her, from the prattling babe to he raised a regiment and went to the field. A seat in the Confeder showing the means employed by money, preferring to see how the anybody may try, consists in sprinkling a few atoms of Uranine upon the surface of her that will not miss her and tol. but he chose the other course. From low her with a tender thought if

not with sorrow's tears weeping, there are cheeks that are Governor, he maintained the honor of Moutpelier, Vt., touching the wet with tears, there are throats of the State and at the same time everlasting honor, and a devotion that are choking with sobs, there are throats protected her citizens in their rights that are choking with sobs, there and liberties. Through his efforts grief, oh! there is pain and there ship in blockade runners, which 22d, 1877, and as showing what atis sorrow, and a dark shadow rests to be the best clothed in the South what means were resorted to by the nestled on the mother's bosom with to the United States senate in 1870, take the place of one of her sena- life was blended with hers. Heartstrings have been sundered and it gives him pre-eminent claims, of the plant with which it grew and alu Judge Merrimon in his tace for tions with the government. claims beyond any other citizen in with which its rootlets had entwin-beaten by a small majority, and sons of North Carolina there is not have they prayed that she might large majority received the nomina one brighter than his; among all not die, and almost refused to bethe tongues of her sons there is lieve that she was dead, even when all the Republicans elected Judge none more eloquent; among all the they stood beside her cold and life. Merrimou Senator. He has nearly

upon her marble brow. more we'll sit at the same hearth, lar and plausible Settle. no more we'll listen to that sweet The Old North State is our neigh-

Sweet sister, did you know? could quicker in repartee, and whose you know? does your beatified of life, has been stored with more enough workable coal to produce a partisan malice and proscription, spirit now know how fondly, how useful information, no one more yearly yield equal to that in Great and not until he does take that dotingly we loved you? We knew likely to reflect honor upon his Britain for \$1,000 years, the Japaseat will she have fully redeemed herself.

We honestly believe that the class of thy hand growing cold in We honestly believe that the clasp of thy hand growing cold in Vance, who, as statesman, soldier, great majority of the conservative death, looked upon the voiceless or politician, has ever been ready people of this State believe as we lips that quivered a sad, tremulous to act and speak carnestly in the do in this and that we truly repre farewell, and saw the eyelids droop sent their wishes when we say so, and saw thee fell to sieve the who work in the heat and Address before Wake Forest Coland we believe, further, if the Legis long, long, dreamless sleep that onors and the rewards.

us to join her over there.

how powerless the tongue was ever We trust it may be so. It would to tell that love; then we felt what

If we could, we would have had thee die in the spring time with the budding flowers that thou didst love o well, and would have thy gravedug when his duty to her was in ques- in the green sward where we could strew it with the sweet roses that thou didst nurse with such fond care, and not in the winter, when the blastin, to north-wind howled its savage dirges in the naked branches of the forest and all nature seemed cold, cheerless, dreary and dead. It seemed a rude as well as a sad parting from thee, to cut does not suppose that the matters through the hard earth, and in the down so lonely, in that cold narrow chamber, and cover thee with the frozen clods of the valley. It seemed so cold, cold, for thee, dead sister.

Cheerless as it was there under hose frozen clods, in the chilled bosom of the earth God's given rest was thine; the wind that snapped and bit passed over thee unfelt and inheard; though cold as marble thy pulseless body lay, thy spotless soul was then basking in the eterual sunshine of God's presence.

There may we meet thee, our daring Davie, when this dream of the responsibility of making an inearth is passed and we, too, are vestigation, and I am not, I beg called to follow thee through the valley of shadows. Pray, sweet eitheless, as the amendment was sister, in thy heavenly home, that offered in perfect good faith, and our lives like thine may be pure with the firm belief that the matters ed States in Congress assembled, and worthy and when God calls us it embraces require investigation it may not be in anger, but in love quite as much as the matters conto join thee, and the dear ones who will be proper for me, especially went before thee, in that bright since the committee has requested home of the blessed where there is it, to furnish such information touchno toil, no care, no struggling, no sickness, no pain, no aching hearts, I therefore send herewith installno death, no cold parting at the ment No. 1, consisting of grave forever.

Till then, fond sister, fare thee well, in God's bosom rest thee; we follow thee beyond the portals of sister, to thee.

Governor Zebulon B. Vance.

[Knoxville (Tenn.) Times.]

There is no other name among the many of those who battled for the cause of the South, and who have since firmly defended her rights, which carries with it, at least to the young men of the Southern States, present Governor of North Carolina Gov Vance had been a firm and decided Union man, and had opposed secession with all his ability : his place at the head of his regiment he was elected Governor of North Carolina, and in the most upon the few bereaved ones who ern army. Gov. Vance was elected her in childhood and whose daily but was refused admission into that body for the alleged reason of his C. Gorham, its secretary. This cit war record, and after ineffectual ef- cular, it is said, was sent to nearly fort he resigned, and Hon. M. W. every person in the civil service of ed themselves. How oft in an came before the Legislature for the guish have they called her name, Senatorship. Gov. Vance by a tion of the Democratic party, but thirteen Democrats bolted, and with (From C. T. Campbell's Lecture in Maysless body and pressed their lips served out his term there, with what

her until He who called her calls that her Legislature can send no ready to fill a drankard's grave. nobler Senator to the halls of Con-Oh dear, devoted, dead Davie! gress, no one more ready in debate,

lature reflects the sentiments of the knows no waking here. Ah! then The Noblest Roman of them all Silver Dollars and Distillation. Average Decrease of Children | Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco

The Letter which He Writes to the Teller Committee - What He Says and the Specifications He Eurnishes.

WASHINGTON, January 1 .- The following explains itself: WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 1, '79. To Hon. H. M. Teller, Chairman of the Select Committee of Investiga-

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 21st ult., enclosing a copy of the resolution adopted by your committee, requesting me to furnish in writing such facts and such evidence as may be in my possession touching the matinvolved in the amendment made on my motion to the resolution under which the committee is acting. Of course the committee embraced in that amendment are be found for the most part in the Maine distinctly stated that the reand a balf grains Troy weight. solution was based on accounts given in the press. Well, the press has teemed with statements which, if true, require the investigation proposed by my amendment, and as I have no doubt that the members of as diligently as I do, it is probable repealed. that they know where to look for sources of information as fully as I do; and as they are charged with leave respectfully to say that I take ing the subject as may from time to time come under my observation.

First. An editorial article cut from this morning's Washington

Second. A copy of a petition of cannot forget thee. Our thoughts sixty odd citizens of New York to the House of Representatives, comthe golden city, and will see thee plaining of the illegal and oppresthe golden city, and will see thee sive conduct of John I. Davenport there; and, oh! may we hope that and other Federal officials at the thy sweet spirit will follow us, late election in New York city, and guard us, protect us, and guide our am authorized by the Hon. Fernanfootsteps in the path that leads to do Wood, who presented the peti-God and to thee,dear Davie, angel tion, to say that its statements are proved by sundry affidavits in his hands, and that he will, if requested, furnish the affiants and other

witnesses to the same facts. Third. A copy of an opinion of Judge Freeman, touching the rights of certain naturalized citizens of New York, which rights were grossly violated by said Davenport, as set forth in said petition.

Fourth. I respectfully refer you to that portion of the speech of Senator Wallace, (one of your members), delivered in the Senate, December 17th, 1878, which relates to the last election in Pennsylvania. See Congressional Record of December 18th, page 28.

Fifth. I also beg leave to refer you to a published letter of Hop. the crowd got scared about this Kelly, of Pennsylvania. tottering age, and none who knew danger, might easily have been his, defeat his nomination and election ed to the fair grounds where rusti-You have no doubt seen the letter in the newspapers: if not, I will have a copy procured for you.

Sixth. An editorial article from election at Bennington in that

Seventh. A copy of the Presi-Republican congressional committee of 1878. I enclose a circular of that committee signed by George

I am, very respectfully, Your obedient servant. (Signed.) A. G. THURMAN.

Set Up Your Bar at Home.

Barkeepers in this city pay, an average, \$2 per gallon for whisacceptability to his constituents we key. One gallen contains an averare not aware; but it would be na- age of sixty-five drinks, and at ten Her name hath but an echo now, tural justice that in the present race cents a drink the poor man pays for she comes not at the calling. for Senator in North Carolina, that, \$6.50 per gailon for his whiskey. No more will she move amongst us having enjoyed these honors for six In other words, he pays \$2 for the radiant with life and joy and beauty, who worked so faithfully for him in handing it over the bar. Make no more will she cheer us when 1872, and who has ever been ready your wife your barkeeper. Lend dark hours come, ac more will she to rally to the help of his party. In her two dollars to buy a gillon carry the burdens that she so freely every canvass from 1868 to the bore that ours might be the lighter, present, Gov. Vance has ever been every time you want a drink go to no more will she smile upon us with no more will she smile upon us with act and speech to aid the conservative party, and to him the time you have drank a gallon the bright, sweet, winning smile mainly is due the fact that North she will have \$6.50, or enough which always greeted us and always | Carolina has a Democratic Govern- money to refund the \$2 borrowed made us glad, no more we'll mingle or and was carried by Tilden and of you, to pay for another gallon of our earthly prayers with hers, no Hendricks. It is doubtful if any liquor, and have a balance of \$2 50. one else could have beaten the popu- She will be able to conduct future operations on her own capital, and when you become an inebriate. cheery voice nor look into those bor and from her we have received unable to support yourself, shunbright eyes; no! no! never more is some of the noblest men Tennessee ned and despised by all respectable has honored, and without presum- persons, your wife will have enough this for us. Never more we'll meet ing to dictate, we would suggest money to keep you until you get

> Japan Coal.-Geologists having mind, by careful study in the prime ing reported that there is in Japan

> > Hon. M. W. Ranson has accepted boro Messenger.

In the Ho: se of Representatives, December 5, 1878, Mr. Scales, by quanimous consent, introduced the following bill:

A BILL PIXING THE VALUE OF THE TRADE DOLLARS, AND PROVID-ING THAT THE LEGAL-TENDER SILVER DOLLAR SHALL BE THE UNIT OF VALUE.

United States of America in Congress assembled, That the trade dollar of the United States and the Mexican dollar, which is of the same or greater weight or fineness than the half grains Troy of standard silver as provided in the act of January eighteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, shall be receivable at the Treasury of the United States and its several offices, and at the several post offices and land offices shivering, biting blast, to lay thee within my personal knowledge or at the value of one hundred cents: republic, and the allegations are to mints of the United States under the direction of the Secretary of cember 11th, the Senator from States of four hundred and twelve SEC. 2. That the legal tender sil-

ver dollar of four hundred and twelve and a half grains Trov shall be the unit of value, SEC. 3. That all laws and clauses

of laws coming in conflict with this three to a family. In other citie the committee read the papers quite act be, and the same are hereby, on the Atlantic seaboard we doubt And on the same day Mr. Scales, Physical condition has much to do

by unanimous consent, introduced with this decrease, and the wear the following bill: and tear of active lives in pursuits A BILL TO ABOLISH ALL TAXES ON that allow of no cessation.

BRANDY MADE OF APPLES, PEACH-ES OR GRAPES.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Kepresentatives of the Unit-That all taxes now imposed upon Currency to-day heard Representabrandy made of apples, peaches, or tained in the original resolution, it grapes, from and after the first day of May, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, be, and the same are hereby, abolished.

> The Raw-boned Nag. He is Laughed at by the Horse Traders, but Makes Them Open

> > Their Eyes.

Horse traders were surprised in this city a couple of . days ago because a horse which they refused to buy at twenty-five dollars trotted under 2.50 and made a couple hundred dollars for his impecunious looking owner. Graves and a few others were standing out at the corner of Third street when a rustic appearing chap drove up in a rickety rig, patched-up harness and banged wagon. Two horses were hitched in, and one of them seemed about ready to lay down under a load of years and short grass. This He horse the follow tried to sell. was very hard up and wanted dispose of him the worst way. In his recommending he did not forget that the old horse had "go" in him. But the lookers on didn't think that plug could go, and some of them were rash enough to bet he could not go a mile in four minutes. They put up money on it and kept betting on time clear down to 2.50. The owner then wanted to bet five hundred dollars his horse could make a mile on our track in 2.25. The exceedingly wily horseman in cus, hitched to an old sulky, drove around a few times to limber up, and then got the word "go!" Awa; There are eyes that are red with difficult position of any Southern of Montpolier. Vt. touching the first country that the half mile in mitted light, the color changes to a he went, like the wind, in a cloud first quarter; past the half mile in 1.22, and never skipped as he came down the home stretch and passed under the wire in 2.50 The boys that the people of this State cannot are hearts that are bursting with was inaugurated the State owner. dent's civil service order of June havn't got so much money as they had, but they found out something. -Des Moines Leader.

A Forced Tribute.

I have worn American cotton for my shirts more than a year. I told my shirtmaker where to get it. be named He absolutely knew nothing about snapped as the plucking of the Ransom was elected. In 1872 Gov. the government, and to the public it. It wears better than English his especial fitness unquestioned, plant sunders and snaps the rootlets ernor Vance stumped the State to contractors and others, having rela- and is more honestly made-oetter cotton, I believe. Up to last spring were the best in existence. But having to buy a new one I chanced to hear an American instrument. I was so pleased with them that I bought two-a grand and a cottage. They are far finer and more brilliant than the English maker's of The mechanism is perfect, and they show that English manufacturers have made comparatively no progress during the last twenty-five years. American cutlery is, I hear, being sold in Sheffield. In fact, PA full assortment of Holt's Dress we are being out out everywhere .-Lordon Trath.

> North Carolina's Finances. The annual report of the State Auditor of North Carolina for the year ending September 30, 1878, shows that the receipts of the educational fund in that State for the last fiscal year were \$546,914. To this is added the amount before on Flour, &c. hand of \$111,980.94, making the total amount available \$657,800.37. The disbursements for school purposes for the year were \$539,102. leaving in the treasury for that fund \$118,793. The value of the land in the State is put down at \$74.744,905; of town property, \$17, 413,340; of horses, mules, cattle, Kerseys and Cassimeres of all kinds at etc., \$16,833,509; of farming utensils, money on hand or on deposit, solvent credits, etc., \$37,378,739. The total valuation of real and personal property was therefore

number of convicts at the Peniten watches, and offer a bankrupt stock of tiary on the 1st of December was watches, warranted one year for ac-319; at work on the Western North Carolina Railroad, 592; on the are a reliable firm, and all that desire Western Railroad, 99; on the Ches a good watch, for a small amount of sent their wishes when we say so, and saw thee fall to sleep, that burden of the day should belong the lege next Commencement — Golds- gia and North Carolina, 28, making secure a good time-piece. ter and Lenoir, 48, and on the Geor- money, should send to this firm and a total of 1,116,-Raleigh News. 560,2m.

in American Families.

[Baltimore Sun.]

stock of Massachusetts is dying out, Figs, Prunes, at Post Office. and that in a few years the Old Bay State will be given over to citizens of Irish, English, German and Celebrated Red "C" Oil, for sale by French-Canadian extraction? would seem so. The London Medi-Be it enacted by the Senate and cal Times and Gazette has been com-House of Representatives of the menting on some statistical papers by Dr. Allen, of Lowell, Massachu- mind that we are buying all kinds of fur; colors of setts. The London reviewer comes and will pay highest cash prices. Always Worsted Fringes, Waterproofs, to the conclusion that the birth | see us before selling. rate of New Englanders corresponds very nearly to that of France, which American legal-tender silver dollar shows a smaller annual percentage of four hundred and twelve and a of births than any other country of Europe. Dr. Allen shows, from comparative tables, that the average number of children to each family in Massachusetts has been dimin ishing through several successive generations. He ascribes this change in part to the undue development of the intellectual faculthat of any one man. They relate and all such sums, when so received ties. He shows, moreover, that the to the elections in every part of the sha'l be deposited in the different number of children in each family among the foreign-born population is double that of the native born. public press. In opening his speech the Treasury, to be re-coined into Other States of New England show in support of his resolution of De- the legal-tender dollar of the United a similar decline in the number of children to each family. But surprising to some as such statements may be, the difference between Massachusetts or New Eugland and other of the older settled States is only one of degree. In New York city the average of children is only

> National Banks and the Dollar of our Daddies.

if the average is much higher .-

WASHINGTON D. C. Dec. 18 .- The House committee on Banking and tive Bnrchard, of Illinois, in advocacy of his bill to prohibit any discrimination by National banks against the Standard silver dollar. Representative Chittenden, of New York, a member of the committee, made an argument in reply to Mr. Burchard, and the subject was then taken under advisement for action by the committee.

Gen. Ewing, of Ohio, submitted as a substitute for Burchard's and other pending bills relative to the silver dollar, a new measure, embracing three propositions, viz: First, that any National bank which discrminates against the standard silver dollar shall be placed in liquidation and have its circulating notes withdrawn by the Government. Second, to make United States notes and standard silver dollar interchangeable at the Treas-Third, to provide for the ury. exchange at mints of standard silver dollars for trade dollars and the recoinage of the latter into standard dollars, with a prohibition against the further coinage of trade dollars of the present weight and fineness. The committe adjourned until after holiday recess, without Robins, per dez. taking any action.

URANINE.-This is the most recently discovered, and perhaps the most remarkable of all the coal, tar or appling group of coloring substances, now so extensively used for the adornment of the linest fabrics. Uranine is said, by chemists, to be the most highly fluorescent body known Apple Bufter, per lb to science. Its coloring power is aston-ishing; a single grain will impart a marked color to nearly five hundred gallous of water.

water in a glass tumbler. Each atom immediately sends down through the water what appears to be a bright green rootlet; and the tumbler soon le the troublets now begin to enlarge, spread and combine, until we have a mass of soft tright golden or amber hae; while combination of green and gold will realized, according to the position in which the glass is held. For day or evening experiment nothing can be pret-tier than these trials of Uranine, which are especially entertaining for the young folks. We are indebted to; examples of the color to the editors of the Scientific facricon, who are sending out specimens free of charge, to all their readers. The subscription to the paper is \$3.20 for a year, or \$1.60 halt year; and a better investment for the money could hardly

Hosts of People are Martyrs To sick headsche, that infallible symptom of a disordered stomach, liver and bowels. Many suffer from it as many as three or I believed that English piano fortes four times a week. They do so needlessly, for Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, by toning the digestive organs and regulating the bowels and liver, removes the cause, and dispels the painful symptom. The intimate sympathy between the brain and the abdominal region causes the slightest dis-order affecting the latter to be reflected, as it were, in the organ of thought. The re-form instituted by the Bitters when the diwhom I bought my former grand. gestive, secretive and evacuative functions are in a state of chaos, has other and more beneficial results, viz. the complete nutrition of the whole physical economy, the restoration of appetite and repose, and an increase in the power of the system to re-

> Plaids of all the latest styles at 8. S. Brown's; also "AA" Sheeting, &c., at bot tom vrices. Ho! for 1879.-Just received Coffee,

Tea, Sugar, Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Mustard, Cloves, Cinnamon bark, Soda, Old Dominion Sauce, Canned Tomatous, and Peaches, Rice, Dried Beef, Bacon, Lard, Floor, Meal, Canned Beef, Soap, Starch Flour, Meal, Canned Beet, Soap,
Kerosene Oil, Tobacco, Cigars, Buckwheat
Kerosene Oil, Tobacco, Cigars, Buckwheat
Greensboro, N. C., Feb. 9, 1875-19. French and Plain Candies, Raisins, Figs.

Prunes, Cocoanuts, Lemons, Ginger snaps, Tea cakes, also Balls, Marbles, Tin toys, Bolls, Harps, Tea sets, and Notions. For A full line of well asserted Jeans

Go to S. S. Brown's for Boots, and Shoes of all kinds and for sale cheap.

LOCAL NOTICE. The advertisement of Walters Importing Company, of Cincinnati, O., appears in this paper. They are The N. C. Penitentiary.-The large dealers and importers of foreign

Candy at 15 cents a pound; fine candy 36 cents at Post Office. I it true that the old Puritan | | Sweet Oranges, Lemons, Raising

To svoid Lamp explosions use the

J. W. SCOTT & CO. Fur....Our friends and customers

HOUSTON & BRO.

Don't fail to go and see the Baby Cornsheller at Curtis' Produce Store.

If you want Christmas notions cheap go to W. H. Curtis' Grocery Store. FUR MARKET.

CORRECTED BY W. S. MOORE. December 18th, 1878. Rabbit, per doz, 30435 Red Fox each 10a50 | Coon, each, 5a25 | Possum, each 2a5 | Muskrat, each 2a6 Mink, each 5a50 | Wildcat, each 10a55 | Otter, each 25a2.50 | Gray Fox, each 10a50 | Skunks, each 10a40 |

These quotations are subject to fluctuations

Miscellaneous.

RICHMOND MARKETS, CORRECTED BY R. HOCKADAY,

Wholesale Produce COMMISSION MERCHANT, 528 MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, VA

Consignments of Tobacco, Grain, Flour, Fruits, Vegetables and Country Produc Generally, Solicited, Fresh Fish Butter, Eggs, Poultry Apples and Potatoes, (A Specially.)

Liberal Advances on Goods in hand or Bill of Lading. Charges only 5 per cent. Com.; Tobacco and Grain 3 per cent. F. J. VAIDEN. W. B. RATCLIFFE.

RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 1st, 1879.

Butter, choice, per lb \$ 15 16# Medium, Beans, white, per bus lack Eye, Mixed, Black. Common, dull N. C. Eggs, per dozen in crates

Egg Crates (Patent) each Flour, Family, per bbl Superfine " 3 50 4 00 Buckwheat, per lb Flax Seed, per bus Feathers, as to quality per lb Apples, Green, per bbl choice nev Apples, Dried, per lb

Peaches, per Venison, per lb., Rabbits, each, Ducks, wild, per pair, ertriges, per doz., l'urkeys, Dressed, per lb Ducks, Chickens,

Tallow, "Wool, Washed, "

Rags, Cotton,

Professional Cards. FOR RENT After January 1st, 1879, the large and commonious

STORE ROOM AND BASEMENT in Gdd Fellow's building, now occupied by Mrs. Gorrell, Milliner, Rent low, terms W. R. MURRAY. easy. Apply to Nov. 6th, 552 tf.

HARDWARE,

G. W. WAESCHE & CO., .

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

HARDWARE GREENSBORO, N. C.

Desire to call the attention of the Citt. zons of Greensboro and surrounding country to their stock of Hardware, which they are offering lower than ever before sold in this market. We are determined to make prices to suit the times and all we ask is an examination of our stock. Remember, our Store is in the Mcf don TRADE ise, next Door to the Express Off . e Dec. 4th, 1877-505-1y.

NEW JEWELERY AND WATCH ESTABLISHMENT

To the People of Greensboro and surrounding Country.

Having opened in your midst a first-class Watch-Making and Jewelry Store, I re-Specifully ask a share of your patronage.

Having served a long apprenticeship with one of the most celebrated Watch and chronometer makers in the country, and having had Thirty Years Experience in this business, I confidently believe I can give Entire Satisfaction to all who may entrust their work to my care. I shall keep constantly on hand a Good Assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Jewelty of all kinds, Spectacles, Silver and Plated Ware, and Everything in my Line. Fine Gold Rings and Hair Dewelry Made to Order.

My Store is the Book Store of C. D. Yates under the Benkaw House.
Old Gold and Silver Bought or Taken it Exchange.

JOHN CHAMBERLAIN.

The Critical State of the Country of the Critical State of the Cri

BOOKS MILLION

Insured at lowest rates by R. S DASHIELL, Gen'l Life and Fire Ins. Agency, 30-ly. Greensboro, N. C.

New Advertisements.

Money Saved is Money Made. If you are in need of any of the followg goods, go to

W. R. MURRAY'S on East Market Street, before you buy, and examine carefully the quality, styles and prices of his goods. Dress goods of different styles, including

Black and Col'd Cashimeres, Black Alpacas, Black and Col'd Silks, throughout the State will please bear in all colors o' Silk Satins for trimming, all

CLOAKINGS, FLANNELS, Flannel Shirts and Drawers, for men women and children

MEN' & BOYS' CLOTHING, Men' Boots, Boys' Boots, LADIES' AND MISSES' SHOES,

Ladies' Cloaks and Carpets, in beautiful styles, and exceedingly at-

Ludies' Shawls, Felt Skirts. Men' and Boys' Hats & Caps. 549-3m. W. R. MURRAY.

THE PEOPLE'S NEW

DRUG AND PRESCRIPTION

The undersigned would respectfully as a new and well arrange scription Store, and w

n portion of their patron of their patron of their patron of R. G. CALLUM & CO Jan. 1st, 1878-1v.

TO TOBACCO.

MANUFACTURERS JOS. B. STAFFORD

57 Exchange Place, Boltimore, Offers unsurpassed facilities for the said

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO

taxes on all shipments to him with Bir Lading of shipment attacked to draft-and will make farther

LIBERA L CAH ADVANCES. 110 120 on receipt and examination of the

60 Quick sales, at best market rates, and prompt Fine Imported Licorice always on hand 75 1 00 at lowest importation prices.

AGENT FOR RALPH'S

19 CAROLINA & SCOTCH SNUFF May.15-1v

4 50 4 75 REMOVAL. I have removed to the old Albright Hotel building lately occupied by Starr & Co, where I will contin ue to furnish the public with palatable and w olesome Bread, Cakes and Confection at honest prices. J. E. THOM. 40 at honest prices.

JOHN A. GILMER, ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW Office over National Bank of Greenshore

Practices in State and Federal Courts Aug. 29, 1877-

SINGER FAMILY SEWING MACHINE Surely Ahead in Sales of all

Competitors. THOSE WHO USE THEM

Speakn Figh Terms their Merits Machines Made Especially for Tailors, Shoe Makers

And Harness Makers WHICH ARE UNSURPASSED.

We are prepared to sell on

MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS. For Country Produce, good Notes or Ca-at low prices, as will best suit perchase. Do not hay a Sewing Machine until) have tried the SINGER.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING OF Greensboro, N. F. G. CARTLAND, Managet, September 21st, 1565

Clothing! Clothing!! We would announce that we have just opened a large stock, and are received

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, which we are determined to well

As LOW as the Quality of the Goods will Permit. We are manufacturing for THE CUSTOM RADE from the Best Goods the New York Market affords, which we

CUT AND MADE TO FIT

at short notice. Ter We have AS GOOD WORKMEN as can be found in the country, Warrant all Work to Give Satisfaction, We have on hand for manufacture, or sale

CASSIMERES, SATINETTS. and a variety of cloths for men and hoys? wear from 25 cents up, also

by the yard, cheap

SHIRTS, COLLARS, TIES, UMBRELLAS, &c., Ac. Samples of goods and directions for -elf ement sent by mail upon approach

FOR CLOTHING 60.70 F. G. Cartland & Bro.,

Under Benbow Hall, Greensbore, N. C. Pomona Hill Nurseries.
200,000 FRUIT TREES, VINES
&c., for Fall, Winter and Spring sales of
1877-78. My stock of Apple and Prans is unusually fine, well grown, young and thritty. Early Peaches for market or-chards, my great specialty including Amsden June and Alexander. I am pre-pared to fill large orders. Special induce-ment to large planters and dealers. Cor respondence soluted. Catalogue furnish ed to analyzants. Local city agent, Jusrespondence solicited. Catalogue furnish ed to applicants. Local city agent, Jose

Sloan's Sons, near McAdon House, Address, May ly. J. VAN. LINDLEY, May ly. Greensborn, N. Valuable Property for Sale. V All the property conveyed by Deeds in Trust by Wilson & Shoher, N. H. D.

Wilson and C. E. Shober is offered for sale Persons wishing to buy are referred to

the several deeds of the parties for infor-mation in detail as to the property.

We call special attention to the large amount of real estate it is the large and the property.

Orange and Alamoree continued to the property of the propert Bids for any piece of property will be

received, considered and responded to,
R. M. SLOAN,
W. F. BOW MAN,
F. E. SHOBER.
Trustees July 16th, 78-tf.

s sand \$2.10 and you will receive extends twelve months free of postage Singling Friday after christmas

(Fig. Scales returned to Washington

just in this county, Saturday Dec. 28th To Mis. Mary S. Wimbley, aged 74 years

W Hon D. F. Caldwell and Col J, I. Salva left for Raleigh Monday, to be present at the opening of the Legislature which convenes to-day

We had the pleasure of M. all mourn her death and feel a personal within the past week Mr. Clarence M. all mourn her death and feel a personal loss in her departure,—added to all and Ward who is on a brief business trip to

are pussing. It might, perhaps, prevent

to her beloved physician who had done all that love and skill could do,—and at about 11 o'clock, Saturday night, she

angles of C. P. Mendenhall, was married at the residence of her father, on the lat. at to Mr. John M. Nichelson, formerly Fadkin co., now of Richmond, Va. We at that all happiness is in store for them

be and his good wife, both of whom are adopted.

Resolved, That with profound sorrow w realize the sad fact that Prof. F. J. Hahr ay live to celebrate that anniversary for any and many years to come.

deceased, was sold at public sale by the administrator 6th inst. The lot in the cry on which the residence stands was purchased by Mr. L. W. Andrews for \$1.00, and 50 acres one mile east of town by D. W.C. Benhow for \$810. deceased, was sold at public sale by the

arough, sold under mortgage on the 1st

The Poter Yates fell from the roof of the professor of Music in a remained content of the professor of Music in a remained content of the professor of Music in a remained content of the professor of Music in a remained content of the professor of Music in a remained content of the professor of Music in a remained content of the professor of Music in a remained content of the professor of Music in a remained content of the professor of Music in a remained content of the professor of Music in a remained content of the professor of Music in a remained content of the professor of Music in a remained content of the professor of Music in a remained content of the professor of Music in a remained content of the professor of three, or four cf the above periodicals, may have one of the "Four Reviews" for the professor of three, or four cf the above periodicals, may have one of the "Four Reviews" for the professor of Music in a remained content of the professor of Music in a remained content of the professor of Music in a remained content of the professor of Music in a remained content of the professor of Music in a remained content of the professor of Music in a remained content of the professor of Music in a remained content of the professor of the professor of Music in a remained content of the professor of the professor of Music in a remained content of the professor of the professor

Land the same Jan eth. 1e79;

dling for any of the above and the city papers for publication.

J. D. WHITE, P. M.

ing the amount of collections ments and amount on hand to proceed in the management of the and upon the samu general principle

The meeting adjanraed subject to the of the Trustees. 1 H STANLEY. Secretary.

TE The weather since Christmas has mintensly cold, the coldest experienced country for many years; some of adest citizens say that it is the coldest

two to three inches thick, but since

The Changing Years.

but scars of years, a renewal of the Ale to some of your readers.] Fight is gone!

In to resistless fate. ter he mattal power. a time, a maje Nice sprung up.

of the latest of our race. te changing was us, as they pass,

the year based the food " --- with a sudden change

one of the control along,

auburn curls

I has inserious touch.

sads to manhood's auxious scenes he church visaged boy; ights the eye of grief with smiles; is clouds the brow of joy. to blessings on th' unrighteous head;

The height from the dust.

Baltimore, Md. - I have used Dr. Bull's glass at Post Office.

MARRIED.

Married at the residence of the bride's mother, Dec. 24th, 1878, by J. J. Busick, J. P., Mr. Samuel Summers to Miss Mary J. Chrisman, all of Guilford.

Married at H. Hodgin's, Esqr., on Dec. 26th, Mr. Eli Mendenhall to Miss Fannie Davidson, all of Randelph county.

Married Dec. 18th, by the Rev. Jas. C' Alexander, in Forsyth county at the residence of the bride, Mr. Wm. A .Donnell of this county and Mrs. Amanda C. Gambel

In Memoriam

DIED in Greensboro, on Saturday night Jan. 4th, 1879, after a short and very severe

attack of diphtheria, MISS MARTHA DAVIE It is bard to give adequate expression to our feelings in any obituary notice, with-out seeming to be extravagant in our esti-mate of her lovely character. The large crowd from every part of the town that at-tended her burial attested the deep feeling of love and sorrow felt by those who knew her. Few if any, in all our community was more admired and loved than DAVIE CONTING the way we have the GRETTER,—she was so fair, so beautiful so graceful, so cultivated in her tastes, so We had the pleasure of meeting sphere and circles where she moved—that ward who is on a brief business of the severe illness partial account of the severe illness and Judge Serre.

To We would suggest to Capt. Smith, the propriety of better than all she was a discip'e and fol

by dispatcher of trains, the propriety of of the Lord Jesus in paradise. The character of her disease was such as to prevent particle and other processions on versation,—though her mental faculties were continued unimpaired to the last. She was conscious, and evidently desired to talk to the loved ones around her, but was unable; she was engaged much in prayer and the name of J-sus was again and sgain heard from her feeble lips. She her has been confined to his bed since bid farewell to her brothers and sisters and

quietly fell asleep in Jesus, without a struggle. Manniels-Miss Mary S. Mendenhall.

"Lone are the paths, and sad the bowers,
Whence thy bright smile is gone;
But O, a sweeter home than ours

In heaven is now thine own!"

J. HENRY SMITH.

Resolutions of Respect.

At a meeting of the Faculty of G. F. College, held not the 2nd inst. the following resolutions of respect and sympathy in regard to the late Prof. Habr were unanimously

our fellow laborer and our companion is no more; and that deeply feeling our own loss we most heartly sympathize with his be-reaved family and relations, and commend them to the Great Father for comfort and

o time enjoyed the advantages of his instruc-

sandigh, sold under mortgage on the 1st per was hid in by the heirs of L. Summure, who held the mortgage, at \$2.555.

**Resolved, That the nightoned gentermany bearing of Prof. Hahr in connection with his superior talent in instruction and eminent skill in musical performance fitted him in marked and peculiar manner for the position. of Professor of Music in a Female College

> removes from our companionship and from the embrace of a road said define family so noble and shining an object in the prime of machood, and that we pray that this unspeak able attiction under the the sovereighty of the Marsh, Miss Susau Methe all wise Rater and grace a Fether may
> be made to further the great a regul interests
> of those who almost in despair took the
> through clouds and darkness for the light
> and comfort needed in this sad hour.
>
> Resolved. That a copy of these resolutions
> be forwarded to the lamity of the deceased,
> and also to the Rateigh Christian Advocate

of list, T. M. JONES.

W. F. ALDERMAN, Sec. Preside

Obituary.

Died near Pleasant Garden Church, Guil-ford county, Jan. 4th, 1879, of diphtheria, Alice Lewellen, daughter of James C. and 3. Rev. J. A. Cunninggim Mary Hanner, aged 6 years, 8 months and

the chair and I. H. Stanly 13 days.

Within a little over a month these afflict ed parents have lost, by this fearful malady, three interesting and intelligent children-one on the 2nd of Dec. and another on the 7th, as announced in the Parator soon after They have but one left-a son, the emest of

Trastocs and passed resolutions
of the report offered and instructed
affairs there is indeed much that is inscrutable to the finite mind. We cannot see why, one after another, in rapid succession, our beloved children are borne away by the remorseless hand of death; and in nite he plessness and patient submission can on say, Thy will be done. D. G. N.

A large lot of Children's Springheal Spees in button and lace, and a large lot of Children's and Misses' Fancy Hose

just opened at S. S. BROWN'S.

175* A full assortment of Gents', Ladies'. Misses' and Children's Rubber and Arctic he day after Christm's ice was cut Overshoes just received at S. S. Brown's

the or six inches, which rarely occurs informed that I will continue the business the lande. North of us the weather of buggy making and repairing at the controlly cold, and much distress stand formerly occupied by Daniel Coble, a basey deaths are reported from expos- and solicit work with a guarantee of promptness and entire satisfaction. Prices pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy

Those who are indebted by note or account to Daniel Cobie will please call and settle the same at ence, and those having sation of having left under some against him will please present claims against him will please present claims against him will please present thing which ought to have been done.

Here of the same at ence, and those having sation of having left under some claims against him will please present thing which ought to have been done.

Here of the same at ence, and those having sation of having left under some claims against him will please the same at ence, and those having sation of having left under some claims against him will please the same at ence, and those having sation of having left under some claims against him will please the same at ence, and those having sation of having left under some claims against him will please the same at ence, and those having sation of having left under some claims against him will please present.

> yellow Peas and 250 bushels Bolted Corn startled, his feet are cold or burning. Meal. J. W. SCOTT & CO.

terested parties, who are capable of judging of the merits of the different Sowing he can scarcely some in the forestude Machinec on the market, without hesitation pronounce the "Domestie" one of the best, lightest-running and most durable. Symptoms and where few of them ex-Having given up the agency for that ma- isied, yet examination of the body, chine and wishing now togo out of that after death, has shown the LIVER to business, and devote my time exclusively have been extensively deranged. to my own particular calling, viz , that of selling and repairing Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., &c., I hereby propose to sell the few Domestic Machines that I have CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when left very low for the Cash. A word to taken with Quinine, are productive of the wise is sufficient. If you want a BAR- the most happy results. No better GAIN in one of the very best Machines in cathartic can be used, preparatory to, GAIN in one of the very best machines in or after taking Quamine the world don't hesitate nor delay to call or after taking Quamine. on me, at my old stand, where you can disease to give them a FME TRIAL. see five or six different priced machines,

and judge for yourself. Very Respectfully. W. A. HORNEY. Greensboro, N. C. Dec., 18, 78. 1f.

Ir Ice cold soda water at 5 cents a

Cough Syrup personally and in my family Fon't buy until you see our goods but but on three years, and am prepared to any that there is nothing to compare to it at the dependency of the coughs, colds, etc. James Corne, Denvist.

Let Don't buy until you see our goods and hear our prices. We can't be beat on cither. A nice assortment of Confections, Nuts. Raisins &c. for Christmas, now on hand.

HOUSTON & BRO.

New Advertisements

FOR RENT. Two Brick Cottages. Apply to J. A. GRAY,

NATIONAL HOTEL Cortlandt Street, Near Broadway, N. Y.

HOTCHKISS & POND, Proprietors. ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN. The restaurant, cafe and lunch room attached, are unsurpassed for cheapness and excellence of service. Rooms 50 cts. to \$2 per day, \$3 to \$10 per week. Conven-ient to all ferries and city railroads. 560-19 New Furniture. New Management.

1879.

BLACKWOOD.

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No publications can compare with the leading British Periodicals above named, reprinted by the LEONARD SCOTT PCB-LISHING COMPANY. In respect to fidelity of research, accuracy of statement, and purity of style, they are without any equal They keep pace with modern thought, discovery, experiment, and achievement, whether in religion, science, literature, or art. The ablest writers fill their pages with most interesting reviews of history, and with an intelligent narration of the great events of the day.

TERMS FOR 1879 (Including Postage) PAYAALE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE. For any one Review \$4 00 per aunum. For any two Reviews 7 00 " " For any three Reviews 10 00 " " For all four Reviews 12 00 " " For all four Reviews
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POSTAGE. This item of expense, now borne by the publishers, is equivalent to a reduction of 20 per cent on the cost to subscribers in

CLUBS. A discount of twenty per cent will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus: four copies of Blackwood or of one Review will be sent, to ane address, for \$12.50, four capies of the four Reviews and

Blackwood for \$17, and so on.

PREMIUMS. New subscribers (applying early) for the year 1879 may have, without charge, the numbers for the last quarter of 1878 of such periodicals as they may subscribe for.

Or, instead, new subscribers to any two, three, or four of the above periodicals.

Neither premiums to subscribers nor dis-count to clubs can be allowed, unless the n count to clubs can be allowed, unless the money is remitted direct to the publishers.

No premiums given to Clubs.

To secure premiums it will be necessary to make carly application, as the stock available for that purpose is innited.

REPAINTED BY THE LEONARD SCOTT PUB. CO. 41 Barplay St., New York,

All persons who are indebted in any way to the estate of M. D. Smith, deceased, are perified to pay up at one and if they fail to do so by the lat day of February 1879, their claims will be put in a train of collection.

L. A. SMITH, Admr's.

R. C. DICK. 3 Dec. 14, 1878, 558-3 w. 45 Years Before the Public.

THE CENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S CELEDRATED

LIVER PILLS,

TOR THE CURE OF Hepatitis, of Liver Complaint,

DISPERSIA ROLLARS MEANACHE -Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

DAIN in the right side, under the

I edge of the rils, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the len side; the nation; is rarely able to lie felt under the shoulder blade, and it

frequently extends to the top of the The public are respectfully shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rhematism in the arm. The stomach is affected with less of appetite and siekness; the bowels in genwith lax; the head is troubled with sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sen-sation of having left undone somethem for settlement. G. H. COBLE. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an 557-4w. We wish to purchase 200 has ess attendant. The period complains of weariness and debility; he is easily and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low;

SEWING MACHINES CHEAR -All disin-created parties, who are carable of inde-created parties, who are carable of indeenough to try it. In fact, he discusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. McLane's Liver Philis, in For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequated.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. The gennine are never sugar coated. Every box has a red wax scal on the lid,

with the impression Dr. McLane's Liver | H The genuine McLane's Liver Pills bear the signatures of C. McLane and Fleming Bros. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine Dr. C. W.

New Advertisements.

The Board of Directors of the National Bank of Greensboro have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of four per cent. payable on and after January 2nd. JULIUS A. GRAY, 560-1w.

Having qualified as Administrator of the estate of Elizabeth A. Scott, deceased, I hereby notify all persons having claims against estate of said deceased, to present the same to me for settlement on or before the 8th day o January, 1880. WM. P. McCLEAN, Administrator of E. A. Scott, dec'd 560-6w.

N. H. CALLUM,

Dealer in THE FOUR REVIEWS Feed, Produce, Groceries and CONFECTIONARIES,

And Commission Merchan East Market St., Greensboro, N. C.

Sale of valuable City Property.
By virtue of the power granted in a certain mortgage by R. G. Lindsay and wife to the undersigned, I will, on the 10th day of February, 1879, offer for sale, for cash, at the Court House door, at 2 o'clock, p. m., the valuable House and Lot, in the city of Greensboro, now occupied by said R. G. Lindsoy, corner of Greene and Sycamore streets.

This is a very valuable lot, highly improved, and near the centre of the city.

WYATT J. ARMFIELD,

Charles and the Charles and the Beautiful Flowers.

CHOICE SEEDS, &C. By Mail,

or \$1.00 we mail postpaid, either of blowing Collections, all choice varie-20 Verbenas or 8 Heliotropes, 8 Geraniums, or 9 Fuchsi 8 Coleus, or 6 Roses, or 8 Chrysanthemums

10 assorted Green House Plants Gladiolas, or 5 Double Tuberoses, 1-5c, or 12-10c, pkts Garden Seeds, o I packets choice Flower Seeds. Circular, with Aboutional Collec ions mailed to applicant EDW'D J. EVANS & CO., (Local Agents Wanted) York, Pa

Greensboro Female College GREENSBORO N. C.

The Spring Session of 1879 will begin on Wednesday, January 8th, 1879. CHARGE PER SESSION OF 20 WEEKS: Board, exclusive of lights and washing \$50 Tuition in full English course, Extra studies moderate.

For particulars apply to T. M. JONES Pres.

TO THE PUBLIC

NEW FIRM IN GREENSBORO! New Store! New Goods!!

We make the precifully inform our friends and the public generally, throughout this and the adjoining counties, that we have surchoed and are now receiving and of

LOW FIGURES, FOR CASH, both by Wholesate and Retail, at our large and commodions Brok Store.

ON SOUTH ELM STREET, site Odeli, Ragen & Cu's , one of the Best Careintty Selected ASSORTMENTS OF GOODS

of every descript on found to a FIRST-CLASS GROCERY STORE. and we respectfully invite all who may have necession to purchase anything it our line, to call on us and examine for them-selves, us we feel confident we can make

FIELDS & CAUSEY.



FOR LAUNDRY USE.

Price 25 Cents and \$1.00

The fatality of Communition or Threat and Lung Diseases, which sweep to the grace at least one third of a County which sample to the grace at least one third of a County which sample the provided in the third of the stock, will be could feel the most of their stock, will be could feel the most of their stock, will be could feel the sample of their stock, will be could feel the sample of the stock of the sing County and be diserted and the stock of the sing County and be diserted and the stock of the sing County and be diserted and the stock of t

A. F. MERRELL & CO., Proprietors, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

We call the attention of those who want to buy

Dry Goods. Notions, Boots, Shoes, HAIS, AND CLOTHING, to the fact that we are beeping the best line of above goods in the city

At Prices LOWER than they have ever been before.

also Agents for the celebrated PEARL SHIRT, Finished Ready for the Laundry. Price only \$1.00.

Call and see us before purchasing elsewhere. C. &. M. PRETZFELDER,

Lindsay Corner, Greensboro, N. C. P. S.-Col. W.S. RANKIN is with us, and will be visc sed to see his many riends and old customers. 509-ly



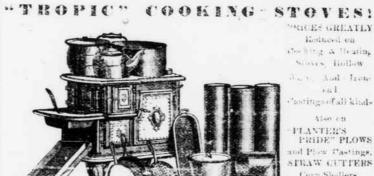
Under Benbow House, Next Door to the Telegraph Office, have just opered a large, new and well-selected stock of Dry Goods, Ready-made Clothing, Boots & Shoes

Hats and Caps, Notions, Trunks, Valises, de., which we will sell at REMARKABLY LOW FIGURES.

We bought for cash and sell exceedingly low for the same. Call and examine for yourself and be convinced.

What your eye seest, your heart must believe. We strive to please. We mank our friends and the public generally, for past favors and it to to see them all scalin. SEYMOUR J. SCHULHOFER & CO. Dec. 11 and by

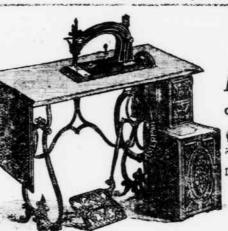
SERGEANT MANUFACTURING CO., GREENSBORG, N. C. Manufacturers of the Celebrated



PRICES GREATLY licitived on Cooking a Heatin Spaces, Hollow Va. v. And Irote otings of all kinds

PLANTERS PRIDE" PLOWS and Plaw Castings STRAW CUTTERS Sam Mills &c.

SASH, DOORS. BLINES, BRACKETS, MOULDING, AND Dressed Lumber at lonest possible rates.



Buy only the NEW AMERICAN Only Sewing Machine

Self-I hreading Shuttle It has Self Setting Neoale. Never Breaks the Thread. Never Skips Stitches.

Is the Lightest Running. The Simplest, the Most Dur-

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inshare Book Slone

GCHAS. B. YATES.

ODELL, RAGAN & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Greensboro, N. C.

The Best Family Sewing Machine!

The The MERICAN is easily learned does not get out of order, and will do made which less labor than any other machine. Illustrated Circular furnished on projection.

AGENTS WANTED. J. S. DOVEY Manager, 61 N. Charles Street, Baltimore, Md. Agent for Greensleto and vicinity.

JOHN CHAMBERIAIN, Benbew House, Green Jean, Gailland Ca.N. C.

PRESCRIPTION FREE! Lie West Sixth Street, Cheinnath C. SASH AND BLIND FACTORY

Wharton& Wharton.

EST THE PROPERTY. 903 MAIN ST., BICHMOND, VA.

DEALERS IN LIQUORS, gdulis, White Swelling, in a thousand, of Mercury in some form, and the diseases it re-Man_facturers of Cigars,

(President at the Virginia and North Car-olina Fair of 1577, for the "Fine Cigars,")

and representing one of the

Largest Tobacco Manufactories Largest Tobacco Manufactories
were come symbol and Mesonta's in Richmond, enables them to offer
in the large to the by all frugtradition bonds.

GREAT ADVANTAGES. GREAT ADVANTAGES. Samples sent if desired, and liberal dis-546-6m. Jan. 20, 1875-1y. counts to eash buyers.

New Advertisements.

R. GULLETT,

Cabinet Maker and Undertaker. And dealer in FURNITURE, Mendenhall build'g, Greensboro, N. C. All Manner of Work at Short Notice and or Reasonable Terms.

COFFINS A SPECIALTY. Metalic Burial Cases and Caskets, 520 to \$60; Rosewood Coffins and Caskets, \$6 : \$22.50; BlackWalnut, \$3te\$18

The finest HEARSE in the city Always on hand, a well selected stock of GOOD, CHEAP FURNITURE. Do not be persuaded SEWING MACHINE before ascer taining the DURABILITY and SIMPLIC TY of the LIGHT-RUNNING, NOISLESS

DOMESTIC MACHINE with its elegant works and low price sold by I W CABLE. Agent's offine at W. R. Forbis & Bro Furniture Store, under Benbow Bal Greensboto, N. C.

ODELL, RAGAN & CO., Are Agents for CEDAR FALLS AND DEEP RIVE!

Seamless Bags. Stocking Yarn and

E. M. HOLT'S SONS, and RANDLEMAN

Manufacturing Companies' Plaids. F. & H. FRIES, "Salem" Jeans. CHARLOTTESVILLE Woollen Mill Cassimere. ERKERBRECHER'S STARCH Which we sall at the very lowest

FACTORY PRICES. We also pay Freight on Sheeting at Yarns to all points in N. C., when orders. Jan 20, 1875-ig. C Watches Class Revolvers

J. A. PRITCHETT, CABINET - MAKER. Furniture Dealer and Underiaker. ANNOUNCES to the citizens of freehsboro and Guilbad County that he is better prepared row than ever to provide them will FURTIFURE



notice, COFFINS of any style and finish and have a fine bearse for the use of the public All orders for Furniture, Coding or Metali nees promptly attended to, at moderat Any marketable product akon hogolan-

MANSION HOUSE PROPRIET 100 mg - 1 60 36 TE IN THE STATE OF Cier on and second

N. W. Cor. St. Paul and Flagette Sts.,

Baltimore, Md.

SINCE 1854. come First-Class, with Substantial Board of \$1.50 PER DAY.

GMOK! PRINTAN E TOBACCO HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

North Elm street. Apply to WILL T. SERGEANT. 525-16 Bandorett & Co., 2 C., 100, 24th n, New York.

Twill sell at reasonable terms the board and lot, formerly the property of David Scott, deceased, apposite Court House on

SALE OF LAND AND CITY PROPERTY.

By virtue of an order of sale made by the Sanerier court of Guilford county. I will offer for sale at the Court House door in Greensboro, at 12 M on the 6th day of January, 1879, it being the 1st Monday of the month.

others.

Terms of Sale: One-third cash: one third in the first Sale: Maintended to third in the first Sale: Sale: Maintended to third in the first Sale: Sale: Maintended to the first Sale: Sale: Maintended to the first Sale: Sale: Sale: Maintended to the first Sale: Mai

Miscellaneous.

LEVI M. SCOTT, WALTER P. CALDWELL, SCOTT & CALDWELL.

GREENSBORO, N. C. WILL practice in the Superior Court of Guilford, Alamance, Randolph, David-m, Forsyth, Rowan, Iredell and Mecklen. burg. Also in the Supreme Court of the State; in the Federal Court at Greensbore and Statesville, in Bankruptcy, and in courts Special attention given to loans of money on Mortgage and other securities.

BALL & GREGORY, ATTORNEYS ATLAW Office over Wilson & Shober's Bank, GREENSBORO, N. C.

WIL's practice in the State and Federal Courts. One of the firm can be al-ways found in the office. jan. 26, '76-1y. (HINA, GLASS AND STONEWARE,

E. B. TAYLOR. Importer and Jobber 1011 Main Street, Richmond, Va.

With greater facilities than over before i am able to furnish the merchants of North Carolina with goods by the original packages, or open, at the same price if not lower than Northern houses, and all I ask is a trial.

My stock is complete in every particular and consists in part of

FRENCH CHINA.
W. G. & C. C. WARD, GLASS WARE, AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, Manufacturer of Stone Ware.

C. S. TAYLOR, Salesman, E. B TAYLOR,

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that great American Remedy, th

MEXICAN

Mustang Liniment,

FOR MAN AND BEAST. This linkment very naturally originated in Anissica, where Nature provides in her laboratory such surprising antidotes for the maindies of her children. Its fame has been spreading for M years, until now it embrices the habitable globs.

The Mexican Mustang Linkment is a matchiest remedy for all external attinents of such and beast. Its stock owners and farmers it is the valuable. A single bettle often saves a human life or restients the usefulness of an excellent horse, or, even, or the re-

it cares foot set, hoof all, hellow horn, grab serew worm, rhealder ret, mange, the biles and stings of paison our reptiles and insects, and every such draw back to stock becoding and bush life. It cures every external trouble of borses, small

The Mexican Mustanc Lintment is the quickest cure in the world for accidents occurring in the abunce of a physician, such as barris, scales, sprains, cuts, etc., and for rheumatism, and etiffness engendered by exposure. Funited and etiffness engendered by exposure. Funited and exposure of the second of the world, for it vectorate the music to the bene, and a single application is grantally sufficient to cure. Mexican Mustang Influence is put up in three sizes of bottles, the larger ones being proportionately much the cheapest, fold everywhere.

Marness, Saddles, Ac.

Santiflery med Planness Counts. the presence of engine makets from provide south the core from Provide wonth the core in provide the core in the c W. Ellington, of N. C.

THAXTON & NICHOLAS, 3-1834121 × O.F. Wnite Goods, Fancy Goods, NOTHER STATE

No think of the distance by Va-MILE CEARING AS ACCURATE AS CUT GEARING AND MORE DURABLE IN USE

- Saves Time and Expensive Patterns,

STAPTING PULLETS AND HANGERS. A SPECIALTY, LEFFEL TURBINE-WATER WHEELS, STEAM ENGINES AND ROILERS. MIXERS FOR FERTILIZERS AND CHEMICALS

Or. R. K. Gregory RESPECTIVILLY OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES to the Citizens of Greensboro. THE SAME AS THOSE Charged by other Practicing

Physicians of the City. May Soch, Ishaely. W. и. п. посыва.

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Shoes, Hats, Notions, and Gents Furnishing Goods,
Odd Fellows Hall Building,
After a retirement of a few months it is

with the most happy feelings that I again seems business. I cordially invite my many friends and former englowers to call the month.

The desidence Lot of the late R. N. Caldiwell, on West Market Street, estimations about one acre.

Also 54 areas of Lo 4. Southeast of Greenshorn on Methorized front silvenia, the fire Farm of D. W. C. Benson, and April 15 to 15 M. R. Southeast, S. Southea

Terms of Safe: One-third cash; one third in these months and no e-third in a months with interest from day of solet bond and approved security Title retained. W. R. WIREAL, 555-16. Admir. of P. N. Culliced. sewing.

POOLE & HUNT, Baltimore.

man at Terre Haute, Ind., grev such cuttings without difficulty, and would no doubt communicate his method. We accordingly wrote Mr. Patrick, and with the liberality that paracterizes a true horticulturist, he once complied with our request, and gave his plan. Mr. Patrick did not run at the country selling his secret, nor did he put it in a little pamphlet of half a dozen pages and charge a dollar for it. He not only sent it, but added: "If you can make any use of it for the benefit of horticulture, please do so, as anything of this kind should be open to all." Mr. P.'s article was published in the "Horticultural Annual" for 1867, and some time after it was given in sub

stance in these columns. Mr. P. says:
"Before the ground freezes, I make the cuttings, from four to six inches ong, with one or two eyes on each. L prefer to have two eyes, as such cut-tings seem to be better able to withstand the drouth we are apt to have the ast of May or the first of June. The cuttings are tied in bundles of about-nfty each, and their lower ends are pudlled by dipping them in mud, made of oamy soil, mixed with water to about consistency of cream. A cold frame has been previously prepared with good sandy loam, but not rich. In this I place the cuttings, top end down, and sprinkle in fine earth, so as to fill all the spaces in and between the bundles. The crevices all being filled, sufficient earth is put over the cuttings to cover them out four inches deep, and they are left in this condition until they have been rained upon, and it begins to freeze. hen cover the bed with a mulch of caves or straw, and over this a shelter If I wish to plant early in the spring, I remove the boards and much, and place a sash over the bed, taking care to leave an opening for centilation; water is to be given as needed. In about five weeks the cut-tings will almost all be found to have formed roots from one to three inches in length, while the buds have swollen and are just ready to burst. The cutlings are now in a condition in which they require careful handling, and they should not be allowed to dry. I usually set the cuttings, as they are taken from the frame, in a bucket containing som water, and in this way carry them to In planting, I set the cuttings so that the upper eye is just below the surface, and press the soil firmly around them. Treated in this manner, the cuttings will nearly all grow, and make very If there is no cold fram at hand, another plan may be followed. The cuttings being prepared as above directed, are buried, lower end up, and four inches deep, in some place sloping towards the south, with the ends inining towards the south; they are to be covered with a mulch, in the same nner as described for those in cold frames. The mulch is removed in the spring and the earth exposed to the ann. Cuttings treated in this way will ot be quite so early as those in frames. There is some danger that those in frames may get too much advanced before the ground is ready to receive

and simple method of applying the heat of the sun as "bottom heat." The lower ends of the cuttings being puddled or "grouted," are in a condition to slowly callus during the winter, and when they are exposed to the sun's rays in spring, the roots are induced o push, while the upper ends of the cuttings are further down and beyond the reach of the heat, and the buds e in the cutting bench-the lower ically than in a propagating house,-

The Best Breed of Fowls.

A correspondent from Batavia, N. Y., referring to an article about the nerits of Leghorn lowls that appeared Rural of recent issue, claims hat the Leghorns are the best egg pro ducers. He has had ample experience in breeding choice poultry and main-tains that the Leghorns are prolific their bright yellow legs and snowy white plumage forming a very beautiful contrast. The chicks, too, are very hardy and can be easily reared. He owls of this breed, however, are so large that they require a warm place in inter to prevent these appendages rom freezing. In his opinion, the Black Spanish rank next to the Leg-Of all breeds they lay the largest eggs. They are non-sitters, They have a large red comb, a large face and glossy black plumage, so that he considers them very showy

The Guernsey Cattle

The Guernsey breed of cattle is now receiving considerable notice from our breeders. In this country the Jerseys have heretofore monopolized most of the attention bestowed upon Channel Island cattle, though the number of Guernseys exported is large. The average yearly number of cattle sent from the island of Jersey is about 2,000, and from Guernsey half that number. Of the many thousands thus exported. comparatively few have come to this

The Guernseys are similar in build to the Jerseys, though larger and inclined to tlesh, and not so stylish. Their color usually a rich fawn, with white; the muzzles and eyelids are buff; in fact, all the "points" are light, offering a strong contrast to the black points of a fashionable marked Jersey. The Guernsey is a deep milker, producing the vellowest of butter of superior quality. Some good judges, fa-miliar with both breeds, place the Guernseys ahead of the Jerseys as butter-makers; their size and capability of taking on fat when they cease to be useful for the dairy, render them a desirable breed. One farmer of our acboth of these breeds, says the admixture of the cream from the Guernthe butter a deeper, richer color, and makes it bring a higher price than that from the Jerseys alone. The Guernseys being as a rule larger milkers, consequently yield more butter, but the quality of that made exclusively from milk is not quite equal, as it lacks something of its delicate flavor, o the best Jersey butter. This experience indicates that one or two od Guernsey cows in any herd kept or butter, would probably improve its products as a marketable article. Some of the Guernsey cows that we have een, are nearer the ideal cow than any others we have met; their rich color,

tions, fully developed udders, and other "milk signs," together with their do-cility, and their rich and generous milk and butter yield, make them a distinct and characteristic breed of dairy cattle. The Jerseys hold a justly deserved pr. maence as butter producers, and it is a de to predict that their numbers will greatly increase. The recent numerous sales indicate an increase in the importations, notwithstanding the fact that some of our breeders are now fact that some of our breeders are now breeding just as good Jerseys as can be found anywhere in the world. The rapid depletion of the herds of the "mother country" under the annual culling out of 2,000 animals for exportation, renders this state of affairs in-evitable. It is a fact that the best Jersey cows, both on the Island and in this country, closely resemble the Guernseys in size and general appearance-a fact which speaks strongly for the Guernsey type as one to be regarded by breeders of dairy stock of any kind .- American Agriculturist.

Domestic.

TOMATOES AS FOOD.—Prof. Arnold, of Rochester, declares them healthful.— Tomatoes contain neither cancers nor cancer-producing matter. Cancers are composed of animal matter, and vege-table, and therefore cannot be directly derived from the vegetable kingdom. Tomatoes are not without some defects as an article of food. They are not, like milk, a perfect diet of themselves, and besides, like most other articles of food, they contain some obnoxious qualities. But they need not be thrown aside on that account. Nature has provided us with such efficient excretory organs that obnoxious matter in our food, if in moderate amount, is readily cast out, and the body is protected against any material injury. Were it not so, we should be obliged to throw out of our dietary many kinds of food now eaten, not only with impunity but with advan-tage. Thus, red cabbage, cherries and peaches contain Prussic acid, which is a deadly poison when taken in sufficient The very small amount of quantity. the poisoning acid these vegetables contain is cast out of the system withont any material injury to the persen using them. A positive good may actually be derived from the use of food containing some such foreign matter by way of giving increased activity and strength to the excretory organs from their exercise in casting such foreign matter from our bodies, provided the quantity is not so great as to overburden them. Since we are all time liable to take in our food substances, the tendency of which is harmful, a good development of efficiency in our excretory organs is necessary to protect us against the per-nicious effects which might otherwise occur. Almost every kind of grain and fruit in use contains more or less of things which if in larger amount prove hurtful. would closely study our food, we are taking them in when we little suspect it. A Frenchman, not many years ago, discovered a substance in wheat bran, which, under the high heat used in baking, dissolved out and spread over the crumb of bread, of which bran orms a part, and discolored it, and hence the brown stain peculiar to Graham bread. But from this discovery such bread has not been rejected, but continues to be accounted imong the most wholesome kinds of Rye is seldom used without ontaining more or less ergot, but rye read is also reckoned among the mos healthful. Tea contains tannic acid. apples contain malic acid, lemons and oranges citric acid, neither of which is used either in nutrition or respira-

Tomatoes, in common with most other fruits, contain some poisonous matter. They and the egg-plant, Jerusalem cherry, bitter-sweet, deadly night shade, and the common potato act, in just the condition they would plant, all belong to the same genus-Solanum-the fruit of every species of ends warmer than the upper portion. | which is more or less poisonous, but them very much so. The applied to other cuttings than those fruit of the deadly night shade and of of the vine. With many cuttings, time is essential to success, and this can be allowed by this method more economicate not very hurtful. The smaller amount contained in tomatoes allows of their being classed with the esculent fruits, but there is, nevertheless, enough to give them a peculiar flavor, not apt to be relished by unaccustomed palates, but which use soon renders agreeable. Used very largely, toma-toes would doubtless develop specific results peculiar to the fruit of the genus to which they belong, especially with feeble persons and those who, from their peculiar constitutions, are susceptible to such influences. But hayers of good-sized, very rich eggs, Moreover, the birds are very handsome, fair health there is no more reason for rejecting lettuce for the opium it con-

tion, but they only become objections

ble when used excessively.

Pie-plant stands in similar relations. has a hen six years old that lays as wel now as she ever did (!) and she has never wanted to sit. The combs of the a powerful poison. For persons not having sufficient vigor to dispose of such a strong acid, and for those in whose systems there is already an excess of acid, such highly acid food would be objectionable. But its moderate use by people in common health is no more objectionable than many other acid foods in daily use, and regarded as healthful.—New York

Household Receipts.

TO PRESERVE THE HAIR .- Wash it

LINIMENT.-A good liniment for cuts, bruises, etc., can be made by soaking common Maywood leaves in alcohol

QUINCE SEED .- Quince seed is good for sore or inflamed eyes. Take about one-half dozen quince seeds, put about a tablespoonful of scalding water on them; let it stand till cool, and bathe he eyes just before going to bed and morning.

About one pound of copperas (sulphate of iron,) at a cost of a few cents put into a water-closet, will entirely deodorize it; five pounds in a bucket of water, thrown down a cesspool, will have the same effect. There is no unpleasant odor from it as there is from chloride of lime or carbolic acid. This

For washing silver put a half teaspoonful of hartshorn down into the suds in which the silver is washed; have the water hot; wash quickly, using a small brush; rinse in hot water and dry with a clean linen towel; then rub very dry with a cha-mois skin. Washed in this manner, mixture of the cream from the Guern-sey milk with that from Jerseys gives quires no polishing with any of the powders or whiting usually employed, and the silver does not wear out.

FOR THE CURE OF NEURALGIA. Take two ounces of chloroform, two ounces of chloral hydrate, one and one-half ounces of alcohol, one ounce of camphor, one ounce of sulphuric ether, six grains of sulphate morphine, and two drachms of oil of peppermint. Put the mixture into a bottle sufficiently large to hold it, cork-it tightly, shake it thoroughly, and bathe the part af-flicted frequently. The above is in-tended for outward application only.

WINDOW BOXES.-Procure a box large, 'fine bodies, bandsome propor- about fourteen inches wide, six inches

deep, and of a length to fit your window; if possible have another box two inches smaller every way and place inside the larger one, filling the space between them with sand or tan or straw; have holes bored in the bottom of both boxes, and place pieces of broken charcoal to insure drainage; fill with the best earth procurable, remembering that good, rich soil will membering that good, rich soil will insure you the finest flowers; place in the end of your boxes German ivy, morning glories, madeira vine, and any other climbers that you like, and along the sides maurandia, thunbergia othonna, nasturtion, and kenilworth ivy, and just inside of these oxalis of different colors and varieties; in the centre you must place your tallest plants and the lower growing ones around it; have some cowslips, Chinese primroses, sweet alysium, mignonette, and vinca myra; a mountain of nette, and vinca myra; a mountain of snow geranium gives variety to the appearance, as will also the canary bird flower, which will give masses of yellow flowers if it has the sun, and the blue of the lobelia will also heighten the

USES OF AMMONIA. There is nothing that can be put to so many household uses as ammionia, or hartsnorn, as it is sometimes called. In cookery, there is no alkali that is equal to it. A small teaspoonful of sal vola-tile (carbonite of ammonia) in powder, and the same of alum, to one quart of a mixture—bread or cake—will rarely fail to make it light. Both must be dissolved, but separately, in as little warm water as possible and added just before baking. Many recipes in cookery books written thirty years ago and even later, call for sal volatile instead

of salaratus, or bi-carbonate of soda. A large spoonful of liquid ammouia to each gallon of suds, in which woolen fabrics are to be washed, will make them clean and soft, with half the abor necessary for washing in the or-dinary way. Hartshorn, sufficiently dinary way. reduced with soft water, is unequalled for cleaning silver and gold, mirrors, vindow-glass and all painted surfaces. A little ammonia, so little as to be hardly perceptible in the water used for plants in winter, will make them wonderfully thrifty. If the color is taken out of cloth, either cotton or woolen, by acids, it can generally be restored with hartshorn, slightly veakened. Applied in full strength to the bites and stings of insects it gives instant relief. Both liquid and pow-dered ammonia should be kept in bottles, with glass stoppers. The odor of hartshorn is agreeable to most persons, and it is strange that any housekeeper who understands its properties, will ever be without it.

Scientific.

Silk Culture in the United States .-One of the most interesting papers presented at the last annual gathering of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, was upon the subject of our caption, by Prof. C. V. Riley, the well-known entomologist of the Department of Agriculture.

The paper in question dealt fully with the statistics of the silk industry, relating both to the raw and manufac tured products, and brought out very clearly the fact of the encouraging growth of the silk-manufacturing industries of the United States, and especially during the past ten years, under the stimulus of a protective tariff upon manufactures of foreign make.

The author alludes to the fact that

silk culture between the years 1740-1790 had obtained considerable footbold in this country, and that in the Southern, Middle and New England States, there were, during that period, hundreds of successful silk-growers. He believes that the causes of the failures in the past to obtain for this important source of wealth a permanent footbold upon American soil were of a transient character, and argues that "just as the American Philosophical Society, little more than a century since, gave great impetus to, and fairly established the silk industry in Pennsylvania—established it so firmly that had it not been for the Revolution, it would undoubtedly have continued to grow day on-so there is no reason why the American Association for the Advancement, of Science should not be partly instrumental in re-establishing that in dustry upon a broader and more per-

manent basis,' Prof. Riley then refers in detail to the attempts that have been made of late years to establish this industry in various localities. He regards the failure of M. Prevost, at San Bernardino, California—the climate of which State appears to be in every respect well fitted to the growth of the mulberry and to the rearing of the silk to establish the industry upon a permanently successful basis, mainly to the extravagant statements and excessive enthusiasm, verging upon fanaticism, which characterized all of Mr. Prevost's writings and utterances. 'Had he been as prone to report failure as he was to magnify success, there would not have been a reactive depression, which was as unnatural as was the over-enthusiasm."

Referring in terms of high appreciation to M. Bolssiere's present effort to establish a silk colony at Silkville, in Franklin county, Kansas, the author affirmed that the only reason why the industry has lagged was because of the greater profits to be derived from stock-raising and other farming occupations. For Mr. Lowry's attempts at silk culture at Huntsville, Alabama, and for his reported intention of establishing a silk school, the Professor does not appear to entertain much respect-refer ring thereto in the following terms:
"Investigation shows that the few cocoons (raised by one of Mr. Lowry's daughters) are of an inferior Syrian race, having no commercial value; that the worms were fed on lettuce, and that the silk which was carded and spun is simply interesting as a curiosity, but not as an article of commerce.

Prof. Riley argues that the time is ripe for an earnest, intelligent and systematic effort to introduce silk culture in this country. The army of the un-employed that abounds in almost every section, takes away the force of one of the chief obstacles of older days-namely, the high price of labor; and, in addition, he urges that there are thousands of families that would gladly add to the earnings of the farm the income which such light and profitable work as silk cu'ture would be sure to bring them. That the climate of the larger portion of the United States is admira-bly adapted to this culture, the Professor holds to be demonstrated by the experience of the past, by the experiments which he himself has been making in this direction during the past ten years, and finally by the facts that we have a larger number of native silk producing insects than any other country of equal extent, and that the silk which has been raised here is of supe-

Professor Riley's proposal for the establishment of silk culture in the United States is, that the government shall encourage the growth of silk by the imposition of a small duty on the imposition of the more states. the imposition of a small article. Our importation of the raw article. Our silk manufacturers, he contends, have so well established themselves, by the introduction of improved machinery, that they are in a position to stand this import duty; and this once effected, there would be no dearth of parties to

prudent business man will venture, he would have no assurance of obtaining a supply of cocoons. The Professor proposes also, as an in-Professor proposes also, as an incidental means of encouragement, that Congress, after the imposition of the inty aforesaid, should "give to the Department of Agriculture the means to rect proper reeling machinery, and to introduce properly trained reelers, so as to form a nucleus for the reeling branch us for the reeling branch

of the industry." The States also should second the efforts of the general government by en-couraging the culture of silk, and by offering a bounty in money upon every

pound of cocoons raised. One of the most interesting branches of Prof. Riley's paper was that which narrated his own experiments during the past eight years. He has succeeded, it appears, in raising an improved breed of worms by crossing the best Japanese and the best French races, which, he finds, flourish remarkably well upon the common Osage orange, so well, in fact, the Professor reports, that the silk produced from the worm so fed was equal both in quality and quantity to that obtained from mulberry-fed worms. This fact the Profes sor esteems to be of great importance in view of the liability of the supply of the mulberry to be affected by milde and other diseases, from which the Osage orange — which flourishes throughout that portion of the country best adapted to silk raising -is quit

exempt.

Prof. Riley's exhaustive and intelliligent paper, to which we refer those of our readers who desire to read his views in full, appears to contain the most reasonable and practical suggestions that have yet been made toward introducing this important branch of industry into the United States.

Wood Parements in London,-The sphaltum pavements, which were being extensively laid in London six years ago, have been mostly taken up in the business sections, and wood payements substituted. The greater portion of the Strand is now laid in wood, and it is being laid at various points of Cheapside, Fleet street, up towards the Bank of England. Some of the suburban streets are also paved with wood. A bed of asphaltum is at first laid, and allowed to harden, and on this the blocks are laid. They are of hard seasoned wood, and are first kyanized. After being laid, coal-tar is poured in all the crevices, and when opened for travel it presents a very olid and enduring appearance. It has been in use for a couple of years in the neighborhood of Charing Cross, and it is solid and perfect as when first laid. The asphaltum cau-ed great injury to horses, as it became very slippery in wet weather, and for this reason was removed and abandoned.—Eng. News.

Submarine lightning has been effected oy compressing pure oxygen into a ylindrical reservoir of plate iron under a pressure of about 420 pounds. This oxygen is supplied to a kind of alcohol amp, provided with means for the escape of the gaseous products of combustion. This light is very good and it lasts for four hours. Another plan consists in attaching to a diver's helmet a glass cylinder containing an electric lamp of polished copper, the carbons of which last for four hours without enewal. The light is intense and bril-

The construction of steel-clad turret ships is the next step to be taken by the British admiralty. A vessel pro-tected with a thickness of from fifteen to twenty inches of steel will be a very costly concern, but if the effort is to be continued of making ships of war resist heavy shot, recourse must be had to steel. At the target tests at Spezzia, the one hundred-ton Armstrong gun belonging to the Italian Government, sent projectiles through the heaviest iron plate used; but, though the shot cracked the steel plates, there was no penetration.

Inmorous.

- Young swell: "I should like to have my moustache dyed." Polite barber: "Certainly: did you bring it with the spirit she showed when she was a given by those days. Certainly; did you bring it with vou?"

-Miss Gushington: "Why should the pine trees pine?" Fred Punsmythe:
"Pine! pine! Ah, yes! Repine. True
enough: what fir?"

—A young lady being asked by a rich bachelor: "If not yourself, who would you rather be?" replied sweetly and modestly, "Yours truly!"—Turn-tare or's Git-up Times.

both the Ameer of Kashgar and the Chinese, was involved in quarrels with some of the lesser Mussuiman potentates who had established themselves as independent Princes within the

-Being the first bachelor and the first Benedict, how stands Adam's claim to being first in peace and first m war? -When an artist climbs over a fence

to get a nearer view of a handsome building, he must take the chances of his sketching the dog or of the dog's ketching him. - Puck. - Talk about a joke which requires xplanation-how is this for explaining things? A Vermont legislator said in

a speech: "My wife, who is a married woman!"—N. Y. Mail. -When we read that "General Szaparitz is fighting at Doboj." we feel like calling on a merciful heaven to stop this cruel war while there is any them in seizing this natural strong-

side and the Tungan districts on the other. In 1871 the Russians, fearing of the alphabet left .- Burlington Hunkeye.

They get no more for inarrying a cou-ple weighing 200 pounds apiece than they do for splicing a sharp-nosed woman to a man with a voice like a darning-needle. - Free Press. -Detroit is the only city not rulea by tax-eaters.—Courier-Journal.

Thank you. You might also state that we haven't a noisy cat in town, no fish-horns, no hand-organs-no

mother-in-law ever comes here, and lightning strikes on the Canada side .-Detroit Free Press. -People have different notions of time. A landlord, who is his own rent-collector, recently called on an Witha patience, a determination and old tenant, who, with pale, trembling lips, faltered: "I'm verry sorry; but times are so bad, and—and—I'm not

quite ready. If you could only give me a little time."
"Well, well. You have always been a good payer," said the landlord. "A little time—eh? Certainly! I am going up-stairs, and I will look in as I come

down.—Real Estate Reporter. LET HER BE .- A Detroit mercantile gentleman, while traveling east-ward, went to the clerk of one of the Ontario boats, to be shown his state-room. The clerk handed the applicant key, at the same time pointing to a door at some distance, marked B. traveler went in the direction indicated, but opened the door next to his own, marked A, and discovered a lady passenger making her toilet, who, upon the stranger's appearance, uttered a scream, "Go away! Go away!"cried the lady, "Letter B!" yelled the clerk, "I am not touching her at all!" shouted the indignant merchant.

-To some pungent remarks of a professional brother, a Western lawyer began his reply as follows: "May it please this court: Resting upon the couch of republican equality as 1 do, covered with the blanket of constitutional panoply as I am, and protected by the ægis of American liberty as I feel myself to be, I despise the buzzing of the professional insect who has just sat down, and defy his futile attempts engage in the business of sik-reeling, to penetrate with his puny sting the upon which, at the present time, no interstices of my impervious covering."

A GREAT POWER IN ASIA.

It is strange to hear once more

rise to a height to be compared with

that of the greatest of Asiatic con-

querors and despots. It was even imagined that he might check the ad-

vance of Russia, and he became, in fact, by treaty, an ally of England.

It was possible, indeed, that he would succumb to the strength and perse-

verance of Russia, but few foresaw the

fate that actually befell him. The

Atalik Ghazi, as he was styled, lived to

witness the triumphant advance of a

Chinese army, and to leave his dis-tracted kingdom at his decease to be

presently trampled under foot by a

conquering Chinese General. The surprising character of this reverse of

fortune would hardly be realized, per-

haps, by us if it were not that China,

Central Asia, and has called upon

Russia to restore the province of Kuldja, which was annexed seven

as independent Princes within the Chinese frontier. A Tungan ruler had

Chinese frontier. A Tingai riner had made himself master of -Kuldja, a province made very valuable by its position both for commercial and strategical reasons, but most precious to Russia as a lever wherewith to open the gates of China to trade or conquest. The country is enclosed between two toxering mountain ranges, the south-

towering mountain ranges, the south-ern being the Tian-Shan. It is wa-tered by the great river 1li, which is

also the main line of internal traffic. Driven like a wedge into the Chinese

territory, as it has been described. Kuldja threatens Kashgar on the one

hold, marched upon it, and occupied it

after a campaign of a few days. It

was annexed "in perpetuity," according to the General's proclamation.

But at that time Russia was anxious

to keep on good terms with China, and

a promise was given at Peking that the conquest would be restored as soon

as the Chinese again appeared with

as the Chinese again appeared with sufficient force to maintain order in Central Asia. The Celestial armies had not then begun to recover their former fame. It is true the Taeping rebellion had been extinguished, but it was not until 1873 that the Panthay exited of Tallifon was stormed and

capital of Ta-li-foo was stormed and the Mussulman power in Yunnan ut-terly uprooted. This was the first evi-

With a patience, a determination and

a courage worthy of high praise, the Chinese next undertook to grapple

with Kashgar. They formed a large

European fashion, armed with improved weapons, and supported even

by heavy artillery of the most scien-tific type. Their advance was slow, but unresting, and when at length they measured their power against

that of the Atalik Ghazi they proved

that in every warlike quality they were

his superiors. After Yakoob's death Kashgar was easily and completely

conquered, and it as now as little likely to rise successfully against the

Chinese power as Yunnan itself. The victory in this instance has fairly fallen to those who deserved it, and we

may rest assured that the Chinese fully appreciate its meaning. They

now re-established their authority in

Eastern Turkestan in such a manner

as to entitle them to demand from Russia the performance of her promise.

The demand has been made and has

been rejected, but only those who are

ignorant of the Chinese character will

former dominions in Central Asia, her from the premises,

army, disciplined in something

Russia, while watching cautiously

ictorious and an organizing

years ago by the Czar Generals.

bition. There is an earnestness and a persistence in the Chinese character China as a Great Power in Asia. are prone to forget that the Chinese divide with the English and the Ruswhich is of the highest worth in war. The Chinese are brave, if not with the sians the supremacy of the Eastern Continent. Every other sovereignty is as subordinate to these three as Belardor of Europeans, yet with a steadiness and a contempt for death to which few parallels exist. Their imitative capacity enables them to learn with gium, Denmark, and Portugal are to the Great Powers of Europe. ease the lessons of European discipline however, appeared, until within the past few years, to be fixed in her policy and the use of modern arms. Their skilled soldiers, it is said, have studied of peace and seclusion, and to decline any relations, hostile or friendly, with German strategy and tactics. army which conquered Kashgar "closely resembled," Mr. Boulger tells us, "that of a European Power." Why should China hesitate to encounter Russia, if the latter refuses to do what foreign countries, either upon her sea-board or on her inland borders. The treaties which Europe forced upon the Government at Pekin were regarded she has promised with respect to Kuldja? Modesty is not a characterwith unconcealed detestation and were borne only as a part of the harsh order of nature, to which Oriental pa-tience always resigns itself. This deliistic of the Chinese Government or people, and it may be that Tso Tsung cate reserve was supposed by many to be the result of political weakness and Tang, the victor of Kashgar, is eager to match bimself against the Russian Generals. He has already shown a social decay, and the frequent rebelwarlike and venturesome spirit by prohibiting Russian trade on the lions of which the outer world heard vaguely were accepted as evidence that the hour of dissolution was at hand.

Never did the Celestial Empire seem Russian citizens to quit the reconquered province. These are violations Russia's treaty rights with China, some sixteen years ago, before the Taepings were quelled by the "Ever Victorious Army" of Gordon, and when the Panthay kingdom in Yunnan was apparently established as a strong but the Chinese will probably reply to any remonstrances that when Ru-sia restores Kuldja they will perform their pledges as to trade. The Russian Government now covers its refusal to and an aggressive State. The triumph of the Mussulman rebels in Yunnan restore the province annexed in 1871 was followed by the news of other conflicts between Islam and the Chiby presenting a demand for a pecu-niary indemnity of two millions sterling to meet the expenses of the Russian nese on the northwestern frontiers of the Empire, and there also the faith of Mohammed was visibly gaining ground. avowed by the Russian Press. As a Russian writer has observed, "the re-The Moslem revival, of which signs had become visible in every country of Africa and Asia, from Morocco to the trocession of Kuldja would be an act of Malayan Archipelago, had begun to work, it was believed, upon the paspolitical suicide, for not only woo raise the prestige of China to a higher point than ever before, but it would undermine our position in Eastern sionate and ignorant populations of Eastern Turkestan and the half-inde-Asia by giving the Chinese a strong pendent provinces of China still furmilitary position within our natural frontier." However Russia may act, ther to the north and east. The ferment in these unknown regions was therefore, the re-awakened energy of not proved to be connected with the China may, if it continues, create activity of the Panthays, and it is even/ probable that the interposition of Thibet prevented any unity of purrious embarassments for her. Chinese may not rush precipitately into war; but their attitude will keep pose. But the two movements were parts of the same great wave of Musmany thousands of Russian soldier ulman advance. The famous Chinese continually vigilant on the Hi, and will Emperors of the 17th and 18th censo far weaken the advance of Russia turies had labored to establish in the on the western portion of Turkestan. northwest a chain of vassal governments, not organized strictly on the social model of the "Flowery Land," multitudes is past, and there is little fear that China will pour out her milbut loyal and submissive to the rule of Pekin. The last of them, Kien Lung, lions to swamp Western civilization; but a disciplined China, armed and ambitious, standing on the Russian border, is an element in the Asiatic ad attempted to stamp out Mohamn danism in the "Six Cities," including Kashgar, but he failed. The Tungan Mussulmans continued to flourish problem that cannot be omitted from any future speculations without the under Chiaese rule, and in 1862 there risk of serious error. was a general rising in the northwest, which ended in the destruction or expulsion of the Chinese garrisons every-where. In Kashgar the native Mus-A CHAPTER OF FIRST THINGS. The first schooner launched in this sulmans fell under the power of invaders of their own faith from Khoountry was built at Cape Ann in 1714. The first lime made in New England kand, reinforced by the fanatics whom Russia was driving eastward out of the Khanates. The abjest leaders of these, Yakoob Beg, whose singular story has

was burned in Newbury, Muss, by The first cotton factory in the United ates was established at Beverly, Mass., lately been told i. a very interesting and instructive volume by Mr. Boul-ger, made for himself a kingdom in 1787. It continued in operation until 1802, and then stopped, ninety per Kashgar, and assumed to treat almost cent, of the capital having been sunk in the enterprise. cures. It is sent free. If you are suf-The first cast-iron edifice erected in fering from any form of chronic dison equal terms with England and Russia. His power, many predicted, would overthrow and devour the tottering Chinese dominion and might

America was upon the corner of Centre and Duane streets, New York. Samuel F. B. Morse, of telegraphic fame, studied painting in England, and was the first person to deliver a course of public lectures upon Art in America. The first successful experiment of

burning anthracite coal in an open grate was by Judge Jesse Fell, of Pennsylvania, February 11, 18 8. The tulip was first introduced into Europe by the celebrated botanist. Conrad Gesner, about the year 1559. Its beauty soon made it so much of a favorite, and there was so great a desire to possess it that what is still known as the "tulip mania" sprang up in Holland. One plant was regarded as making its possessor rich, and was often given as a munificent marriage portion to the bride. More than two thousand dollars were given for a sin-

Inflammable gas was first evolved from coal in 1736 to 1730. A use of the gas was first attempted at Cornwall in 1792. The first display of gaslights was made at Boulton & Watt's oundry, at Birmingham, on the occasion of rejoleings for peace in England in 1802. Gas was permanently used at the cotton mills in Manchester, where one thousand burners were lighted in 1805. Gas-light was first introduced in London, August 16, 1807. Pall Mall was lighted in 1809; London generally in 1814. Gas was first introduced at Baltimore in 1821; at New York in

The first M-thodist meeting-house built in New England was erected in S ratfield parish, town of Stratford, now Trumbull, New Haven county, now Trumbull, New Haven county, Conn., in September, 1789, and was called "Lee's Chapel," from Rev. Jesse Lee, the apostle of New England Methodism. The next was in Lynn, Mass., 1791, a few months after Mr. Wesley's death. It was begun June 14th, raised on the 21st, and dedicated on the 26th, the frescoing, carpeting, cushioning, and the putting in of gas and other "dainty fixings" being of course omitted. The first annual conference of the Methodists in New England was held in this house by Bishop Asbury, August 1, 1792, the precursor of a great number on the same spot, The first Methodist Conference in America was held in Philadelphia in 1773. It consisted of ten preachers. The first locomotives in the United States, says the Journal of the Franklin Carbondale, Pa., but, being found too heavy for the track, its use was aban

Institute, were brought over from England by Horatio Allen, of New York, in the fall of 1823 or the spring of 1830, and one of them was set up on the Delaware and Hudson Railroad, at doned. The first locomotive constructed in this country was built by the West Point Foundry, at New York in 1830. for the South Carolina Railroad, and named the Phoenix. A second engine was built the same year by the same establishment for the same road, and named the West Point. In the spring of 1831 a third engine was built ame establishment for the Mohawk and Hudson Railroad, from Albany t Schenectady, and called the De Witt Clinton. This was the first locomotive run in the State of New York. This run in the State of New York, This engine was put on the road by David Mathews. The first Stephenson loco-motive ever imported into this coun-try was the Robert Fulton. This engine was brought out in the summer of 1831 for the Mohawk and Hudson Railroad; it was subsequently rebuilt and named the John Bull.

which promises to render it useful in the detection of crime. Having for some time missed oil from his godown. suppose that the rejection has been or he fixed up a microphone near the oil will be accepted as final. A Mission from Pekin has been sent to St. Petersburg to insist on the retrocession of closed for the night, sat up to await closed for the night, sat up to await the result. He was not long waiting Kuldja, and if Russia continues to re-fuse she will have to reckon with the But if it proves that China, always formidable for the vast numbers of her people, has once more become an active Power, resolute to reorganize her toward distinctions in Control Land and the chinking of bottles, followed by the gurgling sound of liquid being poured from one receptacle to another. Hastening down he caught his bearer thogrant delete, filling small bottles with oil for easy conveyance from the premiers. before he heard the clinking of bottles

antagonism may possibly be a serious obstruction in the path of Russian am--The old Duke of Norfolk-the Prince Regent's Duke of Norfolk—was wont to dress very shabbily, and, it is said, thought twice before washing himself. He strolled late one evening into the coffee-room of the Old Hummums, in Covent Garden, and ordered dinner and a cucumber. middle of winter. The waiter-a new one-mistrusting the looks of the guest, went to confer with the landlord

'There's that shabby old fellow," he said, "has ordered a cucumber, and you know, sir, that they're half a guinea apiece in the market." andlord peeped round the corner of his little private hatch, recognized his customer, rubbed his hands, and said to his servitor, "A cucumber, John? A cucumber? Yes, John, give him SIX ! A police sergeant has been murdered at St. Heleu's, England, under peculiar circumstances, He met a tramp in the streets and began to question him. The man said he had come from

arrest. The man immediately raised a pistol and shot the sergeant through the head, killing him almost instantly. The murderer then ran away before my of the bystanders recovered sufficiently from their astonishment and borror to prevent his escape. -During the last war 594,000 mus--During the last war 594,000 Rus-sian soldiers poured down through Roumania into Turkey. Of these, 58,-800 were sent back by rail wounded and 62,150 ill, 31,000 sick went home to

Liverpool, whereupon the sergeant put

out his hand as if about to make an

Odessa by sea, 29,000 are still in hospital, 31,000 haid their bones in Roumania, and 99,000 perished in Bulgaria. Compound Oxygen Treatment.

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