CANDAMA BORE CONTRACTOR CONTRACTO

VOL, XXXIII---NO. 40.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOR SALE.

60 bushels Clean, Ripe HUNGARIAN GRASS SEED

FOR SALE AT NORTH EAST.

Two young Horses for want of use: No. 1, Sorrell MARE, five years old, medium size and good traveler. No. 2, BLACK STALLION, three years old, lest of stock, will make a fact traveler, and is well broken and perfectly gentle.

Apr. 18, 1874-4w. North East,

DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP

The Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of E. BROWN & BRO, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

EDMUND EROWN.
EIKton, April 23, 1874.

JOSEPH M. BR JWN.

EPMUND BROWN, of the above late firm, will continue the Mercantile business at the old stand in Elkton, and settle the business of the old firm.

April 29, 1541-38 EPMUND BROWN.

The Pictorial Home Bible.

Nov 29, 1873-tf Whig Building, Elkton, Mp.

NOTICE.

WM. GIBSON VALENTINE, next friend, &c.,

CHARLES B. VALENTINE, AND OTHERS.

CHARLES B. VALENTINE, AND OTHERS.

In the Circuit Court for Ceril county. In Chamery,
OBBIER, This 29th day of April, in the year 1874,
that the sale made and reported by James T. McCullengh, Truste for the sale of the real estate of Nancy
Ward, deceased, by ratified and confirmed, unless cause
to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 27th
day of June, next; provided, a cepy of this order be
inserted in some paper printed in Cerl county, once a
week for one menth betweethe 29th day of May, next.

The Report states the amount of eales to be \$250.00,
A. W. MITCHELL, Clerk.

April 23, 1814—1m.

Clerk.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, that the subscribers, of Cecil county, have obtained from the Orphans' Count of said county, letters Testamentary on the personal estate of RACHEL B. EROWN,

An experience of seventeen years in the culture of GARDEN VEGETABLES insures the public that the PLANTS offered by the subscriber are precisely what they are represented to be, and that purchasers will what they bargain for. Great pains having been taken in the selection of Seeds and Varieties, regardless of price, we are enabled to offer our customers a large stock of the very best Plants, such as

TOMATO, EGG, CABBAGE, (Early & Late,)

CELERY, PRIPER, OWELT POTATO, LETTUCE, &c.

Having enlarged our facilities for propagating Early lants, we will be able to fill all orders promptly.

tire us a call and see for yourselves.

JOSEPH BOOTH,

April 25, 1874-2m ICE CREAM MANUFACTURER, Elkton, Md.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court, for Cecil county, sitting as a Court of Equity, and passed in the case of James M. Evans tr. Barclay Reynolds and wife, the undersigned as Tratee, will offer at Publis Sale, at the Drug Store of Dr. Lewis R. Kirk, at the Rising Sun,

THURSDAY, MAY 14th, 1874,

AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M., ALL THAT

Lot, Piece or Parcel of LAND,

The interestments consist of a comfortable in The interestment of the Carlon of the Carlon of the Carlon of the Carlon with choice Fruits.

TERMS cash on day of Sale.

REUBEN HAINES.

PUBLIC LOCAL LAWS.

CHAPTER 198.

and to repeal all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act.

SECTION 1. Be it exacted by the deneral Assembly of Maryland. That the County Commissioners of Cericounty be and they are hereby authorized and semowered, in their discretion, to contract for the mending and keeping in repair of the public roads in the severa election districts of said county, by effering at publication, to the lowest biblier, the right and power to mend and keepin repair the public roads in said county.

Section. 2 And be it enacted, That the said Coun

Section. 2 And bett enacted, that the said Count Commissioners shall cause to be made and filed in toffice of the Commissioners for said county, a plat thist of all the public roads in the several election diriets of said county, showing the length of each of saroads, as near as may be necessary to enable the said Commissioners to execute and carry out the objects a purposes of this act, and for that purpose the said Country authorized and carry out the objects as purposes of this act, and for that purpose the said Country authorized said carry and horized said carry.

purposes of this act, and for that purpose the said Commissioners are hereby authorized and empowered to employ a competent person to make said plat or list, and to key for and pay the person seemblyed a reasonable compensation for his services.

Section 3. And be it enough, that the said County Commissioners shall have power to fix the times and places for the letting of said public roads at public auction, and the length and form of notice for said letting, and the number of years each road shall be let, not exceeding three years.

Section 4. And be it enacted, That the said County Commissioners shall exact and take from each and every

Section 4. And be it enacted, That the said Count formais-loners shall exact and take from each and ever togram who may be declared the lowest bidder for key gain repair any of the public roads in said county, and to the said County Commissioners, in a penalt table the amount of his bid, with security to be a rowed by aid County Commissioners, conditioned for he furthful discharge of his duties as supervisor or a after of said road or roads, which bond may be such or any breach thereof in any court of law in this Stat or, where the damages claimed does not exceed one hu tred dollars, before a Justice of the Peace.

county Commissioners shall not be able to contract for he mending and keeping in repair ofany or all the sai-uble reasts, by letting the same at public auction a currentering provided the sail County Commissioner re-hereby authorized to contract for such repairing by current contract, upon such terms as may be in the adaptment for the best interest of tax-payers of sa-county.

ounty.

SETION 6. And be it enacted, That the said County
Journissioners are hereby authorized and empowered,
in their discretion, to appoint one or more Road inspecors, whose duty it shall be to revaning and inspect the
uplific roads in said county, and to secretain if said

Section S. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

CHAPTER 101.

diem for attendance, in person or by deputy, upon the

Court, and such further compensation for other ser-

vices as in their descretion may seem to them right

vices as in their describion may seem to their right and proper.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Sheriff of Cecil county shall be allowed two dollars and fifty cents for seach day's at tendance, in person or by deputy, upon the Court when it is actually in assessing, and also that the County Commissioners, in the exercise of a cateful, wise and sound discretion, and of a serutinizing judgment, allow him such further compensation for serving bench warrants and attachments during the session of said Courts, and performing extra daty, as may seem to them right and performing extra daty, as may seem to them right and to him any money for soing so, other than the feet new allowed in the Code of Public General Laws (section

perfaming extra dety, as may seem to them right and proper; provided, that before they shall order to be posit to him any money for design so, other than the few new antowed in the Code of Public General Laws (excition twenty seven, article thirty-eight), a petition shall be filed with them for each case, which shall be kept in their office, and shall set forth securately and in detail the nature and kind of service for which the extra compensation is asked, and what we have the control in performing it, the circumstances, and why such extra compensation is asked, and why such extra service were necessary, and shall be verified by the oath of the Sheriff and of the deputy, who performed such services; and it shall be the duty of the County Commissioners to examine care fully each petition, and see that the requirements of this act are strictly complied with; and they shall not order to be paid any claim, or extra compensation, unless each and every provision is fully compiled with of the truth of the matter in it, and that such extra services were absolutely and indispensibly necessary in each case; and they, after all the requirements of this act are complied with, shall then pay only such sum for extra compensation as shall appear to them to be fair, reasonable and proper compensation, and unless fully and entirely satisfied after the examination of the petition, and other investigation, if necessary in their judgement, that the extra services were absolutely necessary.

necessary.

Section 2. And be it emacted, That this act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

We hereby certify that the aforegoing is a correct copy of an Act of Assembly passed January assion, 1874.

Approved March 27th, 1874.

Secretary of the Senate, MILTON Y, KIDD,

Chief Clerk of the House of Delegates.

Secretary of the Senate.
MILTON Y. KIDD,
Chief Clerk of the House of Delegates.

AN ACT in relation to Public Roads in Cecil county

Apri. 18, 1974-ts.

3.74 3.291

M. J. HUNT, Risting Sun, Md.

Lister's Bones

THE CHEAPEST!
THE SUREST!
THE BEST!

We are EXCLUSIVE AGENTS for these Bones for Cecil county, Md, and offer them
Wholesale and Retail. RETAIL PRICE \$38 PER TON. SPECIAL BARGAINS FOR LARGE LOTS to Farme on accommodating teems.

DEVOTIONAL AND EXPLANATORY; containing the 0.01 and New Testaments, Apocrypha and Concordance, with nearly one Hundred Thousend Marginal References and Residings. Beautifully illustrated. Every Minister and Family should have one. Costs from \$7.50 to \$16,00. Call on Solicit the patronage of the Farmers and Merchants of the county. J. TOME & CO.,

Fertilizers.

DIAMOND STATE, NATIONAL, LISER, TIERS, and BONE MEAL PHOSPHATES, &C. LIME, SALT, Seed Oats & Early Rose Potatoes.

Highest Cash Price paid for GRAIN, HAY and STRAW. DAVIS, PUGH & CO., county, letters Testamentary on the personal estate of RACHE. B. BROWN.
late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vonchers thereof duly authenticated, On or before the 14th day of April, 1875; they may otherwise, by Law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers. Given under our hands, this 18th day of April, 1874.

SARAH B. SCOTT.

Executrix of Rachel B. Brown, deceased.

Test-Rivers D. Jamar, Register.

April 18, 1874—6w. NORTH EAST, MD

D. SCOTT & BRO., ELKTON, MD.,

DEALERS IN Grain, Coal, Lime, Salt, Feed, Fish, Plaster and Fertilizers OF THE FOLLOWING STANDARD BRANDS: Phosphates.

MORO PHILLIPS, WATSON & CLARK, COE'S & COPE'S. Bone.

BAUGHS, (guaranteel pure,) LISTER'S AND OTHER BRANDS. GUANOS.

PACIFIC GUANO,
A.A.MEXICAN "
ORCHILLA "
BAHAMA "
SUN "

9 PERUVIAN and all other Brands furnished when ordered, at lowest rates. April 18, 1874-tf.

ANALYSIS AND VALUE Waring & Bro.'s Ground Bone Lister Bones Compared.

Bone Phosphate of Lime Organic and Volatile. Carbonate of Lime .. Insoluble .. Common Salt and Sulphate Soda 21.72 4.75 Sand and Sulphate of Lime 100.00

Phosphoric Acid in Phosphate of Lime ... 11.48 Calculated Value per 2,000 Pos......\$35.94 LISTER BOXES should sell for \$33.73

The above analysis of Lister Bro.'s Bone Meal is the one published by themselves. That of Waring & Bro. was made by the State Assayer of Massachusetts, from a sample forwarded by John I. Carter, Superineadent of Eastern Pa. Experimental Farm. We knew nothing of the whole proceeding until weak it in triat. The value is arrived at by the rule laid down by the Chemist who analysed Lister Bro.'s Bone, viz.' illy multiplying the per centage of Nitrogen by 30; that of Phosphoric Acid by 64; abling the two products, and multiplying the whole by 20. WARING & BRO.,

BALTIMORE.

The Cecil County COMMISSION HOUSE.

FARMERS' PRODUCE.

CORNER OF PRATT & MILL STREETS, AND No. 25 W. Pratt Street, Baltimore. The subscribers having established themselves in the Commission Lusiness in the city of Baltimore, wish to call the attention of their friends in Cecil county, and Farmers and Grain dealers generally to the fact that they can secure the HIGHEST MARKET PRICES,

and receive prompt returns by sending to

BONSAL & CALDWELL T. Vinent Emal.) No. 25 W. Pratt Street, John W. Caldwoll. BALTIMORE, M

F. E. MARINE, General Commission Merchan 45 WEST PRATT STREET,

FOR THE SALE OF Flour, Grain. Clover and Flax Seed,

Potatoes, Lumber, Staves, Sheep, Calves, Eggs, Poultry. Wool, Rags, Furs,

Dry Fruits, &c. Persons having any of these articles, can have them well sold at the Highest Price in Bultimore, by forwarding them to the Commission House for Country Produce, of

F. E. MARINE, No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

BY CONSENT I REFER TO THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES: Having known Mr. Fletcher E. Marine for many years past, we take please in stating that we know him to be a gentleman in whom the utmost confidence may be placed, in the transaction of business. He is prompt, attentive, obliging and reliable:—

Thomas Kelno, Esq., Director in 1st National Eark.
John W. Randolph, Esq., Cashier 2d National Bank.
R. Cornelius, Cashier Farmers & Planters Nat. Bank.
R. Cornelius, Cashier Farmers & Planters Nat. Bank.
Robert Lumer, Director in Franklin Bank.
Mr. John Fartridge, Elkhon, Cevil county.
Mr. Win, D. Alexander, North East, Cecil county.
Mr. S. Rowland Carson, Port Deposit.
Ellis P. Fasmore, Bay View, Gevil county.
G. Watson Gifford, Rick Meeting House, Cevil co.
Job Haines, Rising Sun, Cevil county.
J. C. Crothers, Zhon, Cevil county.
Benjamin Gifford, Principio, Cevil county.
Samuel Foster, Woodlawn, Cevil county.
Mr. Annes Spencer, Harte de Grace, Md. Mr. Amos Spencer, Havre de Grace, Md.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I have removed to the COACH SHOPS, at the Brick Meeting House, MI, where I am prepared to do all kinds of Work in my line in a workmanlike manner, such a CARRIAORS, Light and Heavy WAGONS, &c.— All kinds of Country Smithing done. Particular atten-tion paid to Horse Showing, Repairing promptly at-tended to. Prices moderate. Respectfully, mar 28, 1854—2m. JAS, C. THOMAS.

THE CECIL WHIG.

SHOT MANUFACTURE IN BALTIMORE. passes off this pan into another receiver,

THE DISCOVERY OF DROPPING SHOT.

with its contents of melted lead, which ran

necessity of his making a long journey

down the tower after more lead and char-

coal. Down the steps he went grumbling

and scolding to himself, and, on landing at

the foot of the tower, to his infinite sur-

prise, he found globes of lead, or pellets,

or, in fact, drop shot, imperfect of course,

but many of them quite equal to the bul-

lets or shot he had been in the habit of

moulding for his own shooting. He clap-

it! I have found it! I can make my bul-

lets now without the trouble of moulding

them." This was the first discovery, im-

perfect of course, but the principle was

there. It was improved upon for years,

but very slow, until the latter part of the

last century, when Paul Beck, Jr., of Phil-

adelphia, Pa., improved on all the rude

improvements and obtained a patent for

drop shot from the United States Govern-

ment, and erected Beck's shot tower on

Arch street, Philadelphia, near the Schuyl-

kill river. The price for patent shot did

not vary much from twenty-eight and one-

half per one hundred and twelve pounds

during the continuance of his patent for

In 1814 there were three shot towers i

Baltimore, viz: the Phoenix Shot Tower

Company, the Gay street tower and Gist's

shot tower. The two latter not in opera-

tion, the business being overdene. The

Phoenix tower was rented and worked by

a New Yorker. During the exciting polit-

wind all around the Phonix tower, from

top to bottom, one and one-half yards wide

muslin with political enblems of "Polk,

Dallas and the Tariff of 1840" in large

letters. The whole grocery trade, as well

as the gunsmiths of both political parties,

who were all purchasers of the shot made

by the New Yorker at the Phoenix tower,

respectfully and earnestly remonstrated

with him, as they did not wish the tower

Shot Tower" and organize a new com-

pany, which was done, first getting every

purchaser or dealer to subscribe for two to

ten shares of the stock, and thereby get-

ting them interested in the success of the

new company, and securing them as custo-

mers; the balance of the stock was taken

by three or four of the originators. The

new company went into successful opera-

tion, and the New York tenant of the

Phoenix company was left without the

large city trade, and thus was he punished

for forcing his political opinions on busi-

ness men. The new Merchant's Shot

Tower Company was now a success. They

made overtures to the stockholders of the

Phonix tower which were accepted. The

"Gist tower" was torn down and the new

company took possession of the old Phonix

tower in 1847, and has been successfully

running ever since. The Gay street tower

was also torn down, and now there is but

Now for the present Merchant's shot

tower (the old Phonix) the corner stone

was laid by Charles Carroll, of Carrolton

(one of the signers of the Declaration of

Independence) on the 4th of July, 1828,

stone of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The tower is circular, built on a solid rock

one shot tower in Baltimore.

larger sizes.

fourteen years.

situate, lying and being in the village of the Rising Sun, now occupied by Isaac R. Taylor as tenant, and which was convered to the said Barday Reynolds by Jonathan McCardel and wife, by deed dated August II. 1811, and trecorded in Liber D. 8. No. 6, folio 10, ex, one of the Land Record Books of Cecil county aforesuld.

The said Lot is located on Cherry street, in the said village, fronting on O len street 30 feet and extending lack 100 feet.

The improvements consist of a confertable little.

ped his hands and shouted, "I have found

and from thence through another spout on

to the next floor below, where it is fed into

ELKTON, MARYLAND, SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1874.

LATEST SPRING NOVELTIES. Many people think almost all great dis. the polisher. When each charge is polish- GENTLEMEN'S STYLES-NEW HATS, COATS, VESTS, SCARFS.

overies and inventions are by accident. I ed it is dumped into another receiver, and believe in no such thing as accidents. There from there it is fed into a little railroad If it be true that a man's position i ocheve in no such thing as accidents. There wagon with a slide in the bottom, and the defined by his hat, it may be well enough all things in his own good way, and in his wagon is passed back and forth on a little to take a look at the new hat of the presown best time, and employs whoever and railroad at the head of the separating table ent season. It is decidedly a segment of a own best time, and employs whoever and to separate the perfect from the imperfect stove-pipe, tall, straight, possessing neithwhatever he pieases as his instruments in accomplishing His purposes. Now for shot. At the foot of this separating table er grace nor beauty. This is the silk dress accomplishing His purposes. Note for there is a receiver into which all the perfect hat, with a crown seven inches deep, a ful taste. Europe (the sexton was fond of shooting and sporting) one rainy Sabbath discovered and sporting) one rainy Sabbath discovered and sporting) one rainy Sabbath discovered a leak in the metal roof of the church, on pounds of shot each. When opened by a than that of the last season. The price is the next day he determined to ascertain lever the shot falls into a chest of drawers \$9. The Stanley curled brim is seen also in which, upon foundations of burned certhe cause, and repair it. He carried up called a sifter, composed of twenty drawin a business hat of a stiffened felt; the with him into the tower of the church, his ers, and when the power is applied this crowns are not so straight and are rather with him into the tower of the church, his little rude furnace with charcoal and lead sifter has a rocking motion from front to more than five inches deep. This style of cal design. Upon a base of vivid green is upward direction. It is too Democratic in so as to stop the leak if he should find it. back quite violent, which sifts the shot. hat will preserve its respectability to the so as to stop the leak it he should find it. When thoroughly sifted the drawers are last and prevent suspicious suggestions in in rosy chalcedony, or a bacchante in chocthe roof and discovered the trouble. He withdrawn and emptied into the respective regard to the owner. Rembrandt Somthe roof and discovered the trouble. He bins to be filled into bags of the various brero, and all hats of a picturesque nature accidentally as people say) struck the little sizes. The drawers are replaced and the have had their day; the nearest approach furnace with his foot and tipped it over, operation repeated, etc. The bottom of each drawer—there being hat, soft as silk, flat-brimmed, with a through the cracks in the floor and fell on twenty-one sizes and five drawers for each square crown four or five inches high; the floor at the foot of the tower. The old size—is made of parchment of sheep, goat sometimes two pretty little black tassels man became very angry as it incurred the or hog skin, prepared expressly for shot hang from the back: price, \$5. The opera manufacturers, and each size is punched with a punching machine, every hole perfect and complete, agreeable to the stand- up all around. It is said that we are not ard of the company. To illustrate, sup- always to be condemned to heavy black, pose they were dropping for No. 6 shot.

The No. 6 dropping pan is set on the frame duced of delicate felt in several shades of on the middle floor, in the dropping there wine color, French gray, and bronze .will be a few No. 5, about ninety per cent American tastes incline greatly to the No. 6 and some few No. 7, and so on with adoption of English styles, English fabevery size dropped for. In the sifting pro- ries, and an English ensemble. Spring

blanks. When the sifter is charged about one hundred and twenty pounds immedi sack almost as long as the Ulster, with a ately drop into the first set of drawers No. fly front. Velvet collars are no longer 4. So soon as the power is applied in seen. rocking the shot, each size falls into its In the above process all the shot on the

of the tower and is hoisted up to the mid lead dropping the shot and filling, weighpresent capacity is one thousand hars of shot per day, and with a very small outlay they can increase their product to two

mand requires it. The scale of sixes and pellets to the ounce are the same standard with the exception of two or three sizes which this company adopted twelve years since, and which has given their manufacture such universal satisfaction. The number of pellets to the ounce from TTTT's up to No. 7 are more dense and heavier than any other drop shot made, which is of the greatest consequence in shooting, as the shot being heavier consequently go more direct, a greater distance, and with greater force and power. From No. 7 down to 13. the reader will observe the extraordinary difference in the number of pellets as compared with Messrs. Thomas Otis, Leroy & Co., of New York, whose shot they con sider the next best to their own made. Here again the company claim a great advantage, because where these smaller sizes are used, the birds being smaller and nearer the gunner, the use of their shot gives so many more pellets to the load that the same day Mr. Carroll laid the corner there is no possibility of the bird's escape, if the gun is pointed correctly.

The American Sportsman.

fifteen feet below the surface, of good hard CHINESE METHOD OF RAISING MONEY red brick, mortar and cement; it is two hundred and seventeen feet and eight FOR RELIGIOUS PURPOSES .- An English inches high; diameter inside in the clear at traveler lectured before a scientific society the pavement, thirty feet and seven inches, in London recently, and described the and seventeen feet on the roof; the walls Chinese method of raising money for the building or repairing of temples as follows: are five feet thick at the pavement taper-"In the streets of Pekin I one day found ing off to eighteen inches thick at the top a man in a sort of wooden sentry-box; of the tower. This tower is believed to be the fluest brick and mortar structure on large nails had been driven into it, so that this Continent, without a crack, flaw or their points projected through. This pro blemish from the foundation to the sum- vented the man from leaning against the sides, and the only rest he had was frem mit. There is no vibration in the tower sitting on a board within. He was a whatever (except on one occasion in a monk, and never seemed to sleep, for he most furious gale, when once there were had a string with which he night and day found to be a vibration of four inches on the floor next to the roof.) To this perfect sounded a large, sonorous bell every few minutes, as a sort of advertisement for his steadiness of the tower is attributed the take effect from the date of its passage.

We hereby certify that the aforegoing is a correct copy of an Act of Assembly passed January session, 1874.

Approved April 2nd, 1874.

APProved April 2nd, 1874.

APProved April 2nd, 1874.

APProved April 2nd, 1874.

APPROVED TO MANUFACTURE.

Secretary of the Senate.

THE PROCESS OF MANUFACTURE. paid that sum his name was stuck up on a bit of paper, and the nail was pulled out, making it more comfortable for the hermit In the tower there are several floors, but two of them are used only for dropping within. All the nails represented the necshot. One next to the roof, two hundred essary amount for the repair of a temple which was close behind. This is a common AN ACT to authorize the County Commissioners of feet high, from which TTTT's to B shot Cecil county to pay the Sheriff of said county a per are dropped. The other, one hundred and proceeding for raising the wind for such purposes. I was told that this monk had thirty-five feet high, from which No. 1 to been two years shut up and that he would 13 are dropped. On each of these floors likely be another year before he got out of his cocoon of nails." there is a brick furnace with an iron kettle large enough to hold five tons of lead; here the lead is melted. The dropping pans are

TROUT IN AN ARTESIAN WELL.-The circular with holes punched through the American Journal of Science and Arts probottom like an ordinary collender, except sents the following curious statement: Mr. that the holes are perfectly smooth, and a Bard, the agent of the California Petropan made for each size of shot. The pan leum Company, at San Buenaventura, was is suspended on a frame directly over a lately engaged in constructing a wharf at and chocolate grounds. well or tank of water at the bottom of the a point southeast of that place. Wanting tower into which the shot falls, which both water to supply this wharf, he commenced cools and prevents the shot from being sinking an artesian well on the sea beach, dented. The melted lead is dipped out of not 5 feet from high water mark. At the the kettle, by two men, into the dropping depth of 144 feet a strong flow of water pan. The lead is replenished by putting was obtained, which spouted forth to a in pigs of lead and pigs of temper. (for hight of 30 feet. It was controlled with a without the temper the lead would not "goose neck," and utilized. One day, form into globes, but would run through while the agent was absent, the men round the pan in a stream) until the dropping of the well noticed fish in the waste water. the day is finished. Before the dropping On his return they called his attention to the day is limined. Before the dropping begins the pan is prepared with what is called setting stuff, or seum, which is placed in the bottom. As fast as the shot falls into the well, the elevator with shot buckets dips it up and carries it up the tower some sixty feet and discharges it. Now there is no stream nearer than the South Clara river, several miles distant. into a spout, and thence into a large receiver where the shot is drained of water. From this receiver the shot passes through another spout on to a steam drying pan on the floor below, and as fast as it dries it specified by the steam. The temperature of the well water is 64° Fah.

THE FASHIONS.

to the artistic, is a very fine, thin, pocket cess the sifter has twenty drawers, the first overcoats are of light gray, drab, or cafe set of drawers, four for No. 4, four for No. au lait cloth, single-breasted, and with 5, four for No. 6, four for No. 7 and four collar to match, lined with silk of the same color or farmer's satin. Another style is a

The Prince Albert frock coat is made of respective drawer, then the top and bot- diagonal and dahlia cloth, double breasted; tom set of drawers containing shot are put also of exceedingly soft and fine twilled aside until those numbers are being made. satin-faced serge, and another fabric called powder cloth, in which the plaids are woven Nos. 5, 6 and 7 are finished and perfect. all of the color. The coats are longer, It will be seen by a careful obsever, that in particularly those for demi-toilette. Very the shifting there must necessarily be in little heavy wadding is used, and in a good every size made some half numbers of figure is altogether dispensed with. The shot, the pellets which pass through the new materials are very handsome, of in-No. 5, and too large for regular No. 6, and tense black, deepest blue, and almost an so in every size made. So that in counting invisible wine color. The collar is invariatwenty separate ounces of any given size, bly of the same; the sleeves are much fulperhaps not six ounces would count out ler with a cuff, and the edges of all are exactly the same number of pellets, and bound. There is no perceptible change in this difference in count, will of course, be full toilette suits of black. Business suits much greater in the smaller than in the are made up in the high cut, Newmarket shaps, long skirt, pantaloons full at the The pig lead is placed on a platform or knee, and vests, as a matter of taste, eithload, hoist and unload about a ton at a Winter for ladies' wraps, made up, are the pig lead, wood and coal is hoisted each the coats, double or single-breasted, acafternoon to be ready for the next day's cording to the coat. White vests are made

work. Steam, machinery and inclined of duck, with three buttons, notch collar planes do all the work, except melting the buttoned back with single button; these the territory of the Union. are both with and without collars. White ing and sewing up the bags. This come duck vests are varied by a hair stripe of before the discovery of America and the being translated, means Plain as the noss on pany have all the latest improvements and black or dark blue, and notch collar. Pannew machinery and they make the most taloons are rather wider, of full English lards. When an expedition arrived in that sing who know nothing about rhymthmics, perfect shot made in the world. They fashion-that is, wider at the knee and part of the country, about 1553, to reduce melodics, dynamics? The old tunes ought of the Henry Clay Whigs, and a few gentlemen determined to purchase the "Gist four sizes smaller than any other. Their simere, with the faintest semblance of these Indians were found to possess a large ed with our modern beauties. Let Dundee, color in almost invisible plaids and basketwoven patterns. Every imaginable caprice of masculine fancy can be indulged in scarfs and neckthousand bags per day whenever the de-

ties. The old established Windsor is still very popular, because it can be worn in a sailor knot with a ring, or else give the wearer an opportunity to display his artistic skill in the graceful tie of a bow .-These are simply twilled bias scarfs, worn also by women. The newest are the "Al bion," in two folded narrow scarfs; the "West End," crossed across the chest, also very narrow; the "Belgravian," wide at the ends and gradually narrowing at the middle: the "Livingston" and Chester. field." parrow scarfs similar to the broad "Monarch" of the Winter. These ar made up of reps, twilled, and gros grain silk; the fashionable color is plum, with figures in blue, deep blue with light blue polka dots, Japanese designs, rings, zigzags, or blocks. Naturally, other colors brown, and herb, lichen, and tea green. silk, with a lighter shade folded in on the edges. For full dress, there are delicate, very fine, and narrow ties of white lawn, flower. There are beautiful scarfs of crede ladies can contribute also bias pieces of for Summer ties, and also remnants of lace touched.

The Tudor collar has depressed corners; the Lord "Nelson" is higher than the Tudor, also depressed; the "Farragut" is turn over. Then there are the plain turn down American collars. One style of this turn over is of thin linen—the "Golden Gate." The "Wallack" cuff has cut off corners; the new "Humboldt" is widely flaring; the "Eglinton," with round corners and the well known reversible cuff, is still popular. For full dress, shirts fronts are simply plain, without tucks. There may be an ornamentation in a very delicate, graceful, embroidered vine, or a fine wreath, surrounding each button or stud-hole. The bosoms are still cut shield shape, made with perfect simplicity, and mostly with The Tudor collar has depressed corners three layers of linen. One plait is made, or, if preferred, there are three wide plaits, including the center one. Traveling and

There are new and very handsome silk handkerchiefs, used alike by ladies and gentlemen, of olive, pink, ecru, buff, blue, lilac and brown, with narrow borders of ought to be sent out to lecture to the peowhite. These are carried in the hand or ple on temperance: "I sall tell you how it suffered to peep forth from a breast pock- was. I drank mine lager; den I put mine et. Colored linen handkerchiefs have wide hand on mine head, and dere vosh von white hemstitched borders; others are pain. Den I put my hand in my pocket, white, dotted over with zigzag designs, and dere vas nothing. So I jine mit the crescents and blocks in colors and a broad demperance. Now dere is no pain more in border to correspond in color, hemstitched; mine head, and de pain in mine body vas these are mostly used for traveling or busi- all gone away. I put mine hand in mine

border, and an exquisitely fine half or full wreath, embroidered in one corner with the initials or monogram. White gloves are restored to favor for full dress, or faintest tint of flesh color. These invariably last twenty years to kill congregational accompany white or black ties; no other color of glove or tie is admissible for full successful; but it seems to me that some toilet. Gentlemen rather passe wear lavender instead of white. All shades of buff,

design can be gratifled by the elegance let it keep on wagging its tail till sundown. and marvelous cuttings of antique stones, amic, are carvings in chrysophose, onyx, jasper, and sardonyx of every mythologi. It disposes their noses to flexibility in the the exquisite tiny face of Psyche, Phryne its tendency. Down with congregational tings of these rings are of dark red gold, or golden with a greenish tint, or in dull Roman gold with filagree setting for the choirs at each service to sing one tune which stone. The ball sleeve-buttons connected the people know. It is very generous of by links are very fashionable, but general. the choir to do that. The people ought to ly reserved for full dress or men of leisure; business men find them awkward, and prefer the flat sleave stud. There are rumors of lace ruffs at the wrists, and falling collars of finest lawn and linen, with lace-edged cravats; but just now, instead oppose this singing of even the one tune of being "plumed like estridges," men are attired as soberly as the guinea hen. An air of quiet refinement and taste marks the wardrobe of a gentleman.

Lusterless, dead black cloth is made up in plain full suits for mourning, with wide bindings; for business and serviceable wear a cloth comes of jet black, with a mere speck of white. A fine and pretty bluish or blue granite gray check, and is in the fabric, and there are dainty little young gentlemen, as well as low silk hats, turned up brim. Fashion admits great even against the milder musical beverages latitude in canes and walking sticks. The for they who tamper with champagne cider black thorn is very substantial and polished highly. There are the beautiful English hawthorns of as rich brown as the darkest walnut, the delicate holly, and a great many styles in a variety of polished woods, nearly all finished just as Nature made them, gnarled and knotty.

THE EMERALD MINES OF MUZO. Within four days' journey from Bogota, a French company has been enjoying a monopoly for the last ten years of all the ical campaign of 1844 the tenant being a dish of the hoisting elevator in the center er single or double-breasted. A rather and indeed of all the emeralds found in emeralds found in the neighboring mines, new fabric is twilled rough and hairy, as Columbia. The lease expires shortly, and dle floor. It requires seven minutes to frieze or the camels' hair used during the the government think they can get better the music as fine as an opera, to have a terms in the open market for a fresh condraught, and nine minutes to the top floor.

After the dropping of the day is finished.

Vests are mostly made to correspond with present leaseholders. The annual payment now is 14,700 dollars, for which the government bound themselves to prohibit the working of any other mines, existing in

> conquest of New Granada by the Spanquantity of emeralds. It is, however, not easy to see how they worked the mines, as hide their heads beside what we heard not they had no tools of iron. It is supposed long ago in a church-just where I shall that they found the stones in the beds of not tell. The minister read the hymn the mountain torrents; for it sometimes occurs that the Winter rains produce great land slides which lay bare large veins of emeralds, in which they are washed out by the waters. But report speaks unfavor ably of the quality of these gems; they resemble those which are still found in the Indian burial places, or in the lakes into which the Indians used to throw their relies during their struggle with the Spanlards. Let, however, this be as it may, the mines of Muzo were worked soon after the arrival of the Spaniards on a large scale, both in the open air and by means of subterranean galleries; but about the middle abandoned no one knows why. And it was expulsion of the Spaniards that working are also popular in all shades of gray, operations were again resumed. The mines were naturally taken possession of by the A dainty style is made up in a deep blue Republic, and let out to individuals and companies. The principal mine now in work is pierc-

ed in every direction by galleries made by the two ends embroidered in a leaf of white the Spaniards. Since 1825 it has been silk, with a tiny bunch of grapes or single worked in the open air. An immense number of gems have been found, many of de chine in faintest tints of buil and creamy them of great value. After this mine shall white, cafe au lait, and in black. Young have been exhausted, which will not be for many years, not a thousandth part of the their new Summer silks, plaided or striped ground containing emeralds will have been

striped, plain or striped grenadines. For street wear, there are plain, fine white lawn ties. Elderly men can wear lavender ties at parties, and bows deftly made of heavy black silk and Ottoman reps, called the "Avan."

About two days' journey from Muzo there is another mine called Lasquez which was just touched by the Spaniards, and is evidently very rich. All this ground, in cluding Lasquez, bears traces of the presence of the Spaniards: and as the geological trace.

The trace, nangry, sarring poor:

But let us come as near to it as we can. The tune "Pisgah" has been standing long enough on "Jordan's stormy banks." Let it pass over and get out of the wet weather. Good by "Antioch," "Hawell," and "Boylston." Good by till we meet in cal formation is the same in the whole

with perfect simplicity, and mostly with crossed by others of a different kind, which run in a different direction to those containing the emeralds. These latter veins are called "ceniceros" from their ashy color; they are generally horizontal, while the emereld veins are perpendicular. They all run from N. E. to S. W. The veins of the lower layer are more regular, and are followed for fifty or sixty yards, and even if the lower layer are more regular, and are followed for fifty or sixty yards, and even in the latter is gone out during sermon to refresh himself with a mint-line hastering back in time to sing the hunting shirts are shown in fine white per- color; they are generally horizontal, while cale, with tiny hair stripes of color or a the emercld veins are perpendicular. They little dot, and other styles in dark gray all run from N. E. to S. W. The veins of Handkerchiefs in white silk have colored followed for fifty or sixty yards, and even orders of lavender, buff, blue, and wine more. "Nests" of emeralds are seldom color; a new style is ornamented with large found in them, but they are more easy of rings in colors to match the borders; in extraction. When veins of fluor spar, well these rings bachelors write the names of the fair friends whom they hold in the not far off; the presence of rock crystal is and Bellini's "Somnambula," from such bighest regard on the fair friends. highest regard, or the fair friends write also good sign, as likewise that of a pretty therein their own pretty autographs .- pyramidally shapped stone, of the color of honey .- Iron.

This laconic but sonsible German fluest linen or linen cambric, hemstitched I stay mid de demperance."

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WHOLE NO. 1,648.

BY REQUEST.

THE MASSACRE OF CHURCH MUSIC.

There has been an effort made for the singing. The attempt has been tolerably rules might be given by which the work could be done more quickly and completely. What is the use of having it lingering on fashionable. Other colors display a doubt. In this uncertain way? Why not put it out of its misery? If you are going to In scarf rings, taste in artistic beauty of kill a snake, kill it thoroughly, and do not Congregational singing is a nuisance, any singing and let us have no more of it.

The first rule for killing it is to have only such tunes as people cannot sing. In some churches it is the custom for be very thankful for the donation. They do not deserve it. They are all "miserable offenders" (I heard them say so), and, if permitted once in a service to sing, ought to think themselves highly favored. But I that the people understand. It spoils them. It gets them hankering after more. Total abstinence is the only safety; for, if you allow them to imbibe at all, they will after a while get in the habit of drinking too much of it, and the first thing you know they will be going around drunk on sacred psalmody. Besides that, if you let them sing one tune at a service, they will be put fabric is made up for young gentlemen of ting their oar into the other tunes and bothering the choir. There is nothing another style of a broken plaid; the plaid more annoying to the choir than, at some moment when they have drawn out a note ties of bright-colored and simple check to exquisite fineness, thin as a split hair, to silks. The opera turban is worn by the have some blundering elder to come in with a "Praise ye the Lord !" Total abstinence, and another style in soft crowned felt with I say! Let all the churches take the pledge

soon get to Hock and old Burgundy. Now, if all the tunes are new, there will be no temptation to the people. They will not keep humming along, hoping that they will find some bars down where they can break into clover pasture. They will take the tune as an inextricable conundrum, and give it up. Besides that, Pisgah, Orton ville, and Brattle Street are old fashioned. They did very well in their day. Our fathers were simple-minded people, and the tunes fitted them. But our fathers are gone, and they ought to have taken their baggage with them. It is a nuisance to have those old tunes floating around the church, and some time, just as we have got revival of religion come, and some newborn soul break out in "Rock of Ages Cleft for Me !" till the organist stamps the The mines were known and worked long

pedal with indignation, and the leader of the tune gets red in the face and swears. Certainly anything that makes a man swear is wrong-ergo, congregational singing is wrong. Quod erat demonstrandum; which, a man's face. What right have people to and Portugeso Hymn, and Silver Street beautifully. The organ began, and the as follows: Oo-aw-gee-bah Alı-me-la-he
O-palı-sah-dalı
Wo-haw-gee-e-e-e.

My wife, seated beside me did not like the music. But I said: "What beautiful sentiment! My dear, it is a pastoral. You might have known that from . Wo-haw gee!" You have had your taste ruined by attending the Brooklyn Tabernacle." The choir repeated the last line of the hymn four imes. Then the prima donna leaped on second, and that broke and let her through to pick her up, and got into a grand wrangle, and the bass and the soprano had it for about ten seconds; but the soprano beat (women always do), and the bass rolled lar order, but call upon the same pupils down into the cellar, and the soprano went up into the garret, but the latter kept on squalling as though the bass in leaving her, had wickedly torn out all her back hair. felt auxious about the soprane, and looked back to see if she had fainted; but found her reclining in the arms of a young man who looked strong enough to take care of

her.
Now I admit that we cannot all have such things in our churches. It costs like sixty. In the Church of the Holy Bankak it costs one hundred dollars to have sung that communion piece:

" Ye wretched, hungry, starting poor!" But, if the prescription of new tunes

box. They will write dear little notes to Gonzaldo, asking him how his cold is and julep, hastening back in time to sing the last hymn. How much like heaven it will be when, at the close of a solemn service, we are favored with snatches from Verdi's Prima Dona Soprano,

MADEMOISELLE SQUINTELLE, from Grand Opera House, Paris. SIGNOR BOMBASTANI. Basso Buffo, from Royal Italian Opera. CARL SCHNEIDERINE, First Baritone, of His Majesty's Theatre, Berlin.

If after three months of taking these two or after three months of taking these two prescriptions the congregational singing is not thoroughly dead, send me a letter directed to my name, with the title of O. F. M. (Old Fogy in Music), and I will, on the receipt thereof, write another prescription, which I am sure will kill it dead as a decreased, and that is the deadest thing in ness. A full dress handkerchief is of the pocket, and dere vas twenty dollars. So door-nail, and that is the deadest thing in all history .- Talmage.

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The Educational column is conducted in the interest of teachers of public schools. Such facts concerning individual schools as are likely to interest the public, encourage pupils, or aid teachers in securing good discipline and progress, together with articles upon the subject of common school education, furnished by teachers, parents or others interested therein, will be published.

TWO SCULPTORS.

BY ANNIE E. TRIMINGHAM. Tired of labor sat a sculptor,

Brooding over many a thought,
Murmuring doubts of past successes—
Matchless forms by study wrought.
All I've done, he sighed, must perish;
Matter hastens to decay,
Hope's delusions still suggesting
Now attempts from day to day. Years roll on. The marble statue,

Called immortal by the crowd,
Crumbling, changes with the seasons;
Then my Graces, goddess browed,
Sculptured by an inspiration
Of the Deity on high,
Shipwrecked, sank beneath the ocean;
Lescaped regretfully. I escaped regretfully. Yesterday, a little damsel
Passed me, dressed in robes of gray,
By the hand she held an urchin

Frisking like a lamb at play,
Following close, I saw her lead him
To a school-room bright and neat,
Where I entered, gladly turning
From the crowded city street.

Soon I sat beside the maiden,
Modest, self-possessed; and saw
Sixty urchins just as merry,
To whose minds she gave the law,
Every little hand was folded,
Every eye to her was raised,
Every lip to smile was moulded
When the little maiden praised. Every head was bent in worship When the little maiden prayed; Every ear, in childish wonder, Opened to the words she said. When they sung, she led the measure;

Loving words melodious poured, All about a Heavenly Father Whom the little maid adored. Thus she labored all the morning; Moulded mind and chiseled soul:

Sculptured shapes to be eternal,
Formed from that Prometheus stole.
"Fool!" I cried, "art thou, oh, carver, Shaping out the sordid clay When the heavenly fire is offered To thy powers from day to day." But, abashed, I shrunk and shuddered.

Am I like that maided pure, Cheerful, grave, and tender-hearted— All that Gods and men adore? Clay and marble I may handle, Mould and chisel to my will; But the human soul im Yields a cast beyond my skill.

Maiden, mould thy statues deftly! Thou dost handle plastic clay
Which the power of time shall harden
Hour by hour and day by day,
In the home, or in the city,
When some niche in life they fill,

May they show in power or beauty Traces of the sculptor's skill; And in higher forms of beauty And in higher forms of beauty
Greet thee on that farther shore
Not one crippled or distorted
By thee in the days of yore.
As for me, I seize the chisel
Joyfully, and strike the blow,
Thankful that my work is ended
With the years that end below.

With the years that end below. Chicago Teacher. HOW TO SECURE ATTENTION.

BY R. T. CROSS.

The teacher should aim to secure the at attention of every member of the class. The whole class should be constantly at work, thinking or giving expression to thought. The one who secures this result, other things being equal, is the successful teacher. How can it be done?choir sang, as near as I could understand, Not by rules, nor by force, nor by devices even, though these will help. The teacher must strive to secure a real interest on the part of the pupils by having and manifesting a real interest in the subject himself. If he has not this interest, he will fail. If he has it, the following sugges-

tions will help him: 1. Let it be distinctly understood that you will repeat no question, unless it be a long and intricate one, after you have asked it once clearly and distinctly. If a pupil says, "I don't know what the question is," give him a failure, and pass on. of the eighteenth century, the mines were to the first line, and slipped, and fell on to Ask the question but once, even though it go around the whole class. Persevere in not until the war of independence at d the into the third. The other voices came in this, and it will teach each pupil to notice

> irregularly, skipping about from one to the other, sometimes calling upon the same person two or three times before you get around the class. Let each one feel that he may be called upon at any time. This will keep them attentive. If you see a pupil whispering, or inattentive, or looking around the room, fire a question at him. Ask him if the answer just given by some one else was correct, or ask him to give it. He will avoid inattention, if he knows that it will surely bring a question to him.

3. Ask the question before you indicate who is to answer it. This cannot always be done, but it can in most cases. If you call on a pupil first, and then ask the question, the others are at ease until that question is answered. But if you ask the question, and then wait a moment before calling on any one, each pupil will be thinking of the answer, not knowing but that he may be called on to answer it. If you pursue this course, the one called on must be expected to answer without any hesitation.

4. After a pupil has recited, call on the class, in a proper way, to criticise him. This will make him recite carefully, and will keep the class on the lookout for mistakes. Those who have a correction to make, should indicate their desire to do so by raising a hand. National Teacher.

NUMBER OF SHINGLES IN A ROOF .- J. D. Tate gives to the New York Farmers' Club a rule for estimating the number of shingles required for a roof of any size, one which he thinks every mechanic and farmer should remember. First find the number of square inches in one side of the roof: cut off the right hand or unit figure. and the result will be the number of shingles required to cover both sides of the roof, laying five inches to the weather. The ridge board provides for the double courses at the bottom. Illustration: length of 100f, 100 feet, width of one side, 30 feet-100x30x144-432,000. Cutting off the right hand figure we have 43,200 as the number of shingles required.

An Iowa Girl, who probably knows whereof she speaks, says: "Some men are always talking about patronizing their own town-always harping on that dutyand yet they go abroad to get married, while here we all stand waiting! I do hope that some of the men who marry eastern women will get cheated."

13 MICHENER, at Colora, sells the best