OLUME 5.

EBENSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1871.

NUMBER 28

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Nos. 113 and 115 Clinton Street, JOHNSTOWN, PA.

A FULL LINE OF

MACK AND COLORED ALPACAS.

MOURNING GOODS, NO OTHER DRESS GOODS

Embracing the Latest Novelties.

and Fancy Colored Dress Silks; Street and Fancy Japanese Silks; Find and Striped Japanese Cloth; and Fancy Grenadines; Poplins, all colors—extra bargains;

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As well as a fine assortment of ARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS,

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AT FERY LOW PRICES,

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Band 115 Clinton Street, Johnstown.

hre just opened this week an elegant and choice stock of

MILLINERY GOODS, FLOWERS AND RIBBONS,

Illusions and Laces,

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OF ALL COLORS. PIECES OF

CARPETS! CARPETS!

have opened and now offer for sale a most rusels Carpets.

Three Ply Carpets, Ingrain Carpets. Rag, Cottage & Hemp Carpets Mallings and Rugs.

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, widths, styles and qualities 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4. avite every lady to call and examine our

deest and finest stock of millinery

GEIS & FOSTER'S,

Nos. 113 and 115 Clinton Street. Johnstown, Pa.

Cash Sales-Low Prices-Small Profits! COME and SEE!

GOOD GOODS & GREAT BARGAINS HAVING become proprietors of the STORE ROOM and STOCK OF GOODS recently belonging to H. A. Shoemaker & Co., and having purchased an additional

STOCK OF NEW GOODS

IN GREAT VARIETY, we are now prepared to supply all the old cusamers of the late firm, and as many new ones s will patronize us, with Goods of all kinds at

PRICES FULLY AS LOW

and make no bad debts, we feel sure that our slock and our prices will not only secure but betain for us a liberal share of patronage.

LY VISITS FROM ONE AND ALL Proprietor. Saddles and Harness made and repaired and all other work in my line executed in the best manner, on the shortest notice, and at the most reasonable rates. [1-12,-tt.] EARLY VISITS FROM ONE AND ALL estainly be no fault of the new firm at stand of Shoemaker & Co., High street. but I forget to call and we'll not forget to give You full value for your money.
Ebensburg, Jan. 28, 1871.-tf.

IST OPENEDI REGISTER'S NOTICE.-Notice is REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the following Accounts have been passed and filed in the Register's Office at Ebensburg, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, for confirmation and allowance, on Wednesday, the 6th day of September next, to wit:

First and partial account of R. R. Edwards, Guardian of Gomer Thomas, minor child of John Thomas, late of Johnstown, in the county of Cambria, deceased.

First and partial account of John W. James, Guardian of Ann Mary Bickerstaff, minor child of James Blekerstaff, deceased.

The first and final account of John Doyle and Ann Doyle, Adm'rs of the estate of Jas. Doyle, late of Allegheny township, deceased.

First and partial account of Jacob Grumling, Adm'r of the estate of Charles Grumling, late of Cambria county, deceased.

Account of Jonathan Horper, Adm'r of the

of Cambria county, deceased.

Account of Jonathan Horner, Adm'r of the goods and chattels, etc., of Mary M. Cover, late of Johnstown, deceased.

The second and final account of John M'Cor-The second and final account of John M'Cormick and Francis P. M'Cormick, Executors of the last will and testament of Patrick M'Cormick, late of the township of Summerhill, dec'd. First and final account of W. C. Lewis, Adm'r of the estate of Mrs. Mary Hite, deceased. First account of W. C. Lewis, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Jas. H. Mitchell, dec'd. Guardianship account of Daniel Cummings, Guardian of minor children of Jacob Shaffer, the same theatre.

dian of Annetta Rodkey, a minor child of Jas. Rodkey, deceased.

The account of Michael McGuire and Charles McManamy, Adm'rs of George Bruce, late of Allegheny township, deceased, accounting for funds arising from sale of decedent's real estate.

The account of R. R. Davis and John Bennett, Administrators of the estate of D. J. Davis, late of Cambria township, deceased. of Cambria township, deceased.

Fifth and partial account of Geo. M. Reade,
Esq., Administrator of Robert Davis, late of

Ebensburg borough, deceased.
The first and final account of Wm. Richter, Adm'r of Joseph Richter, late of Carroll town-ship, dec'd. GEO. W. OATMAN, Register, Register's Office, Ebensburg, Aug. 10, 1871.

WIDOWS APPRAISEMENTS -Notice is hereby given that the follow-ing Appraisements of certain Personal Proper-ty and Reul Estate of decedents, set apart for the Widows of intestates, under the Act of Assembly of 14th of April, 1851, have been filed in the Cambria county, deceased, set apart for Mary Durbin, widow of said deceased \$300.00. Appraisement of the personal property and real estate, to the value of three hundred dollars, set apart to the use of the widow and family of David H. Evans, late of Cambria is so built a township decrease. ownship, deceased-\$300.00. Inventory and appraisement of personal pro-

f Blacklick township, dec'd, set apart for Sarah elders, widow of said decedent \$300.00. Appraisement of the real and personal pro-perty of Henry Lamer, late of Susquehanna township, dec'd, set apart for his widow-\$300.
Inventory of the personal property of Isadore
Benujohn, late of Johnstown borough, dec'd,
set apart for Margaret Benujohn, his widow\$30.75. Diventory of personal property of Dominic

McBride, late of Carroll township, deceased, set apart for Margaret Ann McBride, widow of said eccdent - \$80.25.

Appraisement of certain real estate set apart Appraisement of certain real estate set apart for the use of Eliza Wagner, widow of Daniel Wagner, late of Blacklick twp., dec'd—\$259.00. GEO. W. OATMAN, Clerk O. C. O. C. Clerk's Office, Ebensburg, Aug. 10, 1871.

SUMMER RESORT.

TOUNTAIN HOUSE, Loretto, Cam-DUNTAIN HOUSE, Loretto, Cambria Co., Pa.—F. Bengele,
Proprietor.—This fine Hotel has recently been refleted and refurnished in the most comfortable and attractive style, and is now open for the accommodation of the public. Persons visiting this romantic villings will find it to their advantage and comfort to stop at this House. As a SUMMER RESORT it cannot be excelled. The House is large and commodious, the rooms comfortable and well ventilated; and being located or, top of the Allegheny Mountains, where the air is at all times pure and invigorating, and being surrounded by the most picturesque and romantic scenery, where the streams are full of trout and the woods abound with game of all kind, it is a most made known by calling on or addressing the proprietor. [May 20, 1871.-3m.]

'AMBRIA COUNTY BONDS.—The Commissioners of Cambria County are now

Witness our hands this 10th day of April, A. MAURICE MENAMARA, JAMES E. NEASON, FRANCIS O'FRIEL,

Attest-J. A. KENNEDY, Clerk. (apr.15.-tf.) ↑ UDITOR'S NOTICE—Having been A appointed Auditor by the Court of Com-mon Pleas of Cambria county, to make distri-bution of the money arising from the Sheriff's sale of certain real estate of James H. Howard. sold on Vend. Expon., No. 25, June term, 1871, (Benswanger & Klemm vs. James H. Howard,) notice is hereby given that I will sit for that purpose at the Council chamber in Johnstown, on Friday, the 18th day of August, inst., at one o'clock, F. M., when and where all persons in-

terested are requested to attend. WM. H. SECHLER, Auditor, Ebensburg, Aug. 3, 1871-3t. A UDITOR'S NOTICE—Having been appointed Auditor by the Orphans' Court of Cambria county to make distribution of the funds in the hands of JOHN KENNEDY and JAS.

BROWN, Executors of the last will and testament of Ann Kennedy, late of Munster township, dec'd, notice is hereby given that I will sit for that purpose at my office in Ebensburg, on Tuesday, the 2d day of August, inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., when and where all persons interested may attend. T. W. DICK, Auditor. Ebensburg, Aug. 3, 1871.-3t. A UDITOR'S NOTICE—Having been appointed Auditor by the Orphans' Court

of Cambria county to make distribution of the from wounds, but as they filled minor parts, funds in the hands of James Brown, Executor their places were easily filled. of the last will and testament of Charles Kennedy, late of Munster township, dec'd, (upon his second and final account,) notice is hereby given that I will sit for that purpose at my office in Ebensburg, on Wednesday, the State of the control of the state of the st wen that I will sit for that purpose at my of-ce in Ebensburg, on Wednesday, the 23d day of lugust, inst., at 2 o'clock, p. M., when and where all persons interested may attend. Aug. 3, 1871.-3t. T. W. DICK, Auditor.

Aug. 3, 1871. 3t. T. W. DICK, Auditor. of ambria county to make distribution of the ministrator de bonis non cum testamento annexo of Robert Flipp, head of the ministrator de bonis non cum testamento annexo the lives of purity and strict observance to

FIRST NATIONAL SADDLE AND HARNESS SHOP OF CAMBRIA COUNTY, West Ward, Etensburg, Pa.-M. M. O'NEILL,

SHOEMAKER & BERRY, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, March 11, 1871. EBENSBURG, PA.

THE GREAT PASSION PLAY.

its History, Tableaux, Scenes, &c., &c. In a long letter to the Pittsburgh Chronicle, written from Munich, Bavaria, by E. M. JENKINS, Esq., one of the Knights Templar from Allegheny county now on an extended tour in Europe, we find the following full and interesting account of the great "Passion Play," as it is performed every tenth year, and as it was witnessed by hlm on July 16th, at Oberammergau, Bavaria. We feel sure that we could have devoted our space to nothing that would be perused with

It is now Sunday morning. Cannon comneuced fiiring at five o'clock, I don't know what for, and bells have been ringing since the same hour. Our house is very near the The first account of A.R. Longanecker, Guardian of Elmer A. Rodkey, a minor child of Jas.

The first account of A.R. Longanecker, Guardian of Mary Catharine Rodkey, a minor child of James Rodkey, deceased.

The first account of A.R. Longanecker, Guardian of Mary Catharine Rodkey, a minor child of James Rodkey, deceased.

The first account of A.R. Longanecker, Guardian of Annetta Rodkey, a minor child of Jas.

Bodkey, deceased.

The theatre deserves a description, and as theatre, and people from the neighboring

paid it a visit Saturday evening, I had, perhaps, better give it here. It is built of rough planks, is very large and so arranged as to seat about 6,060 people. They have regular prices of admission and have seven different grades of accommodations, according to the locality. Part of the theatre has a covering and a part is without any .-Some of the benches are covered, but most of them are without; some portions have cane seat chairs, while in others you must standsome places in the sun and some places in the shade. The following are the prices: 1st place-three florins; 2nd-two florins, thirty kreutzers; 3d-two floring. These Register's Office at Ebensburg, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court for approval on Wednesday, the 6th day of September next, to wit: Inventory and appraisement of personal property of Michael Durbin, late of Clearfield twp., comprise what might be styled the dress circle. In the Parterre-1st place-one zers. This part is without any cover, and

> THE STAGE. uilt as to represent two theatres, that is one inside of another. In the centre of the proscenium, farther back, is a small stage on which the scenery is painted, while at the sides are the streets of Jerusalem reaching back a great distance, and having representations of the palaces of Herod and Annas. When the curtain of the smaller theatre is raised, giving views of the Garden of Gethsemane, the Temple, the Hall of Justice, Mount Calvery, or any of the numerous scenes, a panorama is shown which is very suggestive, and one highly calculated to excite the mind.

HISTORY OF THE PASSION PLAY. I have been able to get a book of the Passion Play, but it is printed in German, and can pick but very little from it, but Ziplett has been reading it, and I have gotten some information that I will give you before attempt to give my impressions.

It seems that fifty or sixty years ago such plays as the "Passion Play" were very common all through the villages of Southern Bavaria. It may be also necessary for me to say here that there are no farms or farm houses in this country. People live in villages and farm the neighboring hills and valleys in regular and allotted portions, so that the country is one continuous chain of woods abound with game of all kind, it is a most desirable ablding place for those seeking either health or pleasure in the country during the summer season. Terms moderate, and will be fields or vineyards, and villages, not over a had its representation of the Passion Play. It became so common and so ridiculous, and so much that was calculated to shock people was performed that a royal edict was issued Commissioners of Cambria County are now prepared to sell to those desiring the same, the BONDS of said county, in sums of \$100, \$200 and \$500. These Bouds are issued by authority of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Cambria county, for the purpose of raising money to build the New County Jail, and pay interest at the fate of six per cent. per amount—said interest being payable semi-annually—and are redeemable at the pleasure of the Commissioners after the 13th day of December, 1874, and payable the 13th day of September, 1881.—Coupons are attached to each Bond for the semi-annual instalments of interest.

Parties desiring to invest in this Loan will please call on the Commissioners at their Office in Ebensburg.

Witness our hands this 10th day of April, A.

Witness our hands this 10th day of April, A. which means literally "high town on the Ammergau." had been terribly drained of then for soldiers, in the wars of Gustavus Adolphus, and that the regular attendants of such a train followed: First, famine, next pestileace. While the plague was at its hight the good and pious men and the monks vowed to God that if He would stay the pestilence they would perform a Holy Passion play during Passion Week. The effect of this vow was to arrest the plague, and no more died, and all who were afflicted got well, and from that time till 1779 yearly the play was performed. When the plays were abolished, and the special exception was made in this case, even these people were restricted to every tenth year, so that now it is performed but once in a decade, though the performance is repeated five or six Sundays during the season. Last year was the regular year, and it commenced, but after one or two representations war was declared between France and Germany, and this village furnished seventy men, many of them performers, and among them Joseph Mair. who took the part of Jesus Christ. All returned but seven, two of whom were killed at Sedan. The other five died in hospitals their places were easily filled.

THE CHARACTERS IN THE PLAY number about five hundred, and from the smallest child to the oldest man, all belong to this town. The parts are given by a committee who select those most competent, from their pious and exemplary lives, to fill A UDITOR'S NOTICE—Having been the various parts. In most of them it rethe lives of purity and strict observance to their vows which these players lead, is re- for refreshments, after which a gun is fired flected upon their countenances, and some for the performance to begin with the second

> almost divine. CHORUS AND TABLEAUX. The performance begins at eight o'clock in the morning, and the signal is a gun fired from a neighboring hight. As the sound dies away, from each side of the stage come filing slowly nineteen men and women, dressed in Oriental costume of all colors, richly embroidered in gold. These are the chorus, who explain in verse the tableaux and reference to the scene to follow, and who range themselves directly across the stage.

The spectacle or performance was of two kinds. First a series of tableaux from Old Testament subjects, each giving a scenic representation to the part to follow. After the prologue was sung, the curtain of the inner theatre was raised, and the chorus ranged themselves in a semi-circle around the smaller stage. The first tableaux was Adam and Eve expelled from Paradise. The scene was a beautiful one. The angel of the Lord stood there with a flaming sword in his hands, driving Adam and Eve out into the derided by the Philworld, while the beautiful surroundings of flowers, fruits and shrubbery, lent an enchantment to the scene wonderful to the beholder; the chorus took up the chant, and more avidity or with greater interest by our | the curtain fell and rose again upon another tableaux.

"HEAVENLY ANGEL BRINGING GLAD TIDINGS UPON EARTH," represented by a beautiful Cross of Calvary in the center, mounted on a rock, with a great number of children, dressed to represent angels, grouped around it. It was remarkable the extreme quietness and immovable fixedness of all the figures, even little children not over three years, looking like statues. The chorus, who had again arranged themselves, and who continued to do so in a similar manner, through all the tableaux, sang the explanation, the curtain fell and all left the stage, and the first scene

THE ENTRANCE INTO JERUSALEM was so remarkable and so wonderfully impressive that some description must be given by me, no matter how tame or lame. All the streets represented on the stage, gradually began to be filled with Jewish people, dressed in their traditionary costume; they seemed to be descending the slope of Mount Moriah, which was represented by the actual hills in the back ground. They then came in irregular procession, singing and waving branches of palm. They were of all ages, men and women, old and young, girls and boys, and infants in arms, and all seemed so natural, that it required but a weak imagination to carry you back to the ancient city and see yourself an actual beholder of the scene. As the head of the procession began winding through the streets, and making their way toward the front of the stage, a scene is presented away back that causes almost the blood to stop circulating, it seems so natural and vivid. The meek and lowly

JESUS ENTERS JERUSALEM. riding on an ass, followed by his twelve disciples, each clothed in the costume so well known and so often described. At the appearance of this spectacle, every sound ceased, and the attention of the crowded plain was fixed on that one figure, and each person seemed struck powerless with astonshment at the marvelousness of the scene. It seemed as if Christ himself were there. and that we all were participators in the drama. He had the mild eye and pensive look, and pale complexion, with the exquisitely moulded features that have been accepted as the prototype of Jesus Christ for ages, and when I remember the long flowing purple and crimson vesture, and the well known Oriental sandals, that are handed down by the pictures of the old masters, of which I have seen so many lately, I cannot help but feel deeply impressed, as are the five or six thousand people who fill this vast theatre.

COSTUMES OF THE APOSTLES have been carried out with such fidelity that no difficulty is experienced in singling out each at first glance. Among the most prominent are Peter, John and Judas, Judas, with his balf satisfied look, indicates at once that he is jealous of the position that Christ holds, and recognizes it in a way that very plainly shows his feelings.

The second scene is JESUS TURNING THE MONEY CRANGERS OUT OF THE TEMPLE, while the third shows his departure from

LIST OF THE TABLEAUN. The following is a list of the Tableaux and the scenes following them: TABLEAUX.

e of s	1 Adam and Eve expelled from Paradise. 2 Heavenly Angels bring Glad Tidings upon Earth. 2 Turning the Money-Changers out of the Temple. 3 Departure from Jerusalem.
t	II.
8	1 Jacob's sons'conspire 1 High Priests and El- against Joseph, ders take counsel to bring Jesus into their power.
-	III.
totee	1 Tobias takes leave of 1 The journey to Beth- his parents. 2 The Bride bewails the loss of the Bride- groom. 2 The Supper at Beth- any. 3 Jesus takes leave of His mother at Beth- any.
s	IV.
e t h e	1 King Ahasueriis ex- ilestheproud Queen Vasti, and elevates Esther to the throne Esther to the throne 2 Judas tempted to be- tray his master.

1 The Manna descend- 1 The Last Supper: ing to the Children of Israel in the desert. The Grapes brought from Canaan. 1 Joseph sold by his 1 Judas comes before brethren. the High Priestsund agrees to sell Jesus.

Adam and his family I Judas arranging for toiling in the fields. betrayal of Christ. 2 Joab, David's Gener- 2 The agony in the garal, kills Amasa on the pretense of kissing him.

3 Judas betrays Jesus with a kiss.

4 Jesus, deserted by his disciples is led a way by his betrayers.

5 Peter's anguish at his district of Chair.

-particularly that of Joseph Mair-seems part. The Tableaux and Scenes are as follows:

PART SECOND. SCENES. TABLEAUX. Micah, the prophet, 1 Jesus brought before prophecies before Annas. 1 The innocent Naboth 1 Jesus brought before

1 The innocent Naboth stoned.
2 Job insulted and derided by his wife, and friends.
2 Peter's denial of Christ.
2 Peter's repentance.
4 Jesus insulted by the soldiery.

1 The murder of Abel. 1 Repentance and anguish of Judas.

2 Judas returns the 30
pieces of silver.

3 The Council of High
Priests confirm the death warrant of Jesus. 4 Judas hangs himself. 1 Daniel before Darius. II Jesus before Pilate.

1 Joseph's brethren show Jacob the coat of many colors stained with blood.
2 Abraham about to offer Isaac as a sucre. fer Isaac as a sacri-fice when the angel ged and crowned with thorns. appears.

1 Joseph presented to 1 Pllate attempts to set the Egyptians as Jesus at liberty, but their deliverer and honored by them. the people demand the release of Barrabas and the cruci 2 The sin offering for 2 Pilate washes his hands and orders Jesus to death with

Isaac carries wood to The Mount Moriah for Calvary, Jesus bearing the cross, and assisted by Simon of Cyrene, met by his mother and the Apostle John. the Brazen Serpent.
Moses shows the people the brazen serpent.

the two thieves.

The Descent from the Cross. The Burial in the Sepulchre. 1 Jonah in the whale's 1 The Resurrection, belly.

2 His appearance
Mary Magdaleni

The Crucifixion.

rael crossing the Red Sea. The Ascension.

DURATION OF THE PERFORMANCE. The time taken to play this remarkable play was eight hours, the hour for opening was eight o'clock, and first part closed at twelve, and ended with the betrayal of Jesus by the traitor, Judas. The second part commenced at one o'colck precisely, and continued with unflagging interest till five der at any age, his career was so very

drove at once away for Weilheim. This letter has already been drawn out far beyond the limits of an ordinary one, and may appear in some places disjointed, because most of it was written in the theatre, during the time the chanters were explaining the tableaux and scene to come, which being in German, I could not understand, and consequently did my writing while it was going on.

We traveled five hundred miles out of our route, and spent and will spend a week from our party, and have been put to some trouble and expense in order to have an opportunity to see this wonderful performance. And though I don't want to see it missed it for anything. I cannot give you any intelligible account of it. OUR CORRESPONDENT'S IMPRESSIONS.

I cannot find words to fully express my feelings of wonder at the correctness of the representations. The fidelity in which the costumes, down to the smallest degree, are followed out, and the exact manner in which all play their parts, each one, from Joseph Mair down to the little child who takes the part of an angel, seems to know that the success of the play depends alone on his exertions, and all are so identified with their characters as to be hardly able to seperate themselves from it. THE PART OF JUDAS.

taken by Gregory Lechner, was performed in a masterly manner. The man who took the part displayed a wonderful genius, and would make his mark on the stage; in fact, so would they all if the play could be performed in New York. With all the characters taken by the individuals whom we have to-day seen, it would be pronounced the most perfect by all critics.

I have given you the tableaux and scenes in the order in which I saw them. Some are the most perfect copies of pictures left by the old masters. For instance: "The Last Supper" was a correct representation of Leonardi di Vinci's celebrated picture. The annointing by the Magdalen was truly carried out. "The Agony in the Garden," another scene very touching, "Christ's Trial before Annas, and the Jewish Priests," and before Filate, who actually does wash his hands of "the blood of this just person," in this scene, which is on a balcony, with the rabble on the streets below. Christ and Barrabas are brought on to the balcony of the Roman Governor, and the people de-mand that "Barrabas be set free," and "Crucify Jesus, crucify him, crucify him." From this part, till the tragedy ends it goes on deepening in solemnity, and yet all of us are prepared for the denottement. We all hoped for some divine interposition to save poor, meek Jesus, who bore his troubles with a patience, a fortitude, and a resignation that only Jesus could. We saw the soldiers buffet him, and smack him on the cheeks till the blows resounded through the theatre, and no sound, no murmer came from him. We saw him scourged, and the blows fall on his back with such a horrid round that we involuntarily drew our shoulders together. We saw the rude soldiers in a guard house sit him on a stool, and in derision, crown him with a crown of thorns. and the soldier who put it on his head had to put on his gauntlet to lift the crown from its position to place it on Jesus' head. We saw him push down that crown, that he dared not lift with Lis naked hand, upon Jesus' devoted head. We saw the involuntary spasm of pain cross his face, and the blood, which the thorns brought, slowly trickling down on to his garments. They then clothed him in a purple robe, and put This part closes the first part of the per- a reed in his hands, and hailed him "King formance, and one hour's intermission is given of the Jews." I can understand now the cause of those terrible outbreaks that for- the old manner—he ran away. merly occurred against the Jews. If you would look at the countenances of the poor, ignorant peasantry, who witnessed the scenes, you would see that there would be no place for a Jew. And then we saw the procession to Calvary Hill, and "Christ bearing his Cross," after Paul Veronese, where Christ is seen struggling, worn out and exhausted, up that steep hill, bearing the great heavy cross, with the two thieves on

deed well done, and hobly too; and then to see the grief of Mary, the mother of Jesus, who stands by with the Apostle John and sees her son led to execution-how terrible hill is reached at last, and the terrible end is is too much sailor lingo for me ! being enacted. The two thieves are tied to the cross, while Jesus is nailed, and then the crosses are raised and the scene of horror is at its hight. The look of agony that Jesus gives, while suffering as he does, touches every one, and I doubt if there was a dry eye among the six thousand people who saw it; and the executioners at the foot of the among them; and the final scene, the Ro- rest of his Crusoe. man soldiers piercing his breast till the blood spouts out; Mary and Martha, with John the Apostle and Joseph of Arimathea, at the foot of the cross; and then we heard the words so well known. "It is finished," and saw the head fall upon his breast, and saw the tragedy end, and the "Descent from the Cross," after Rubens, "The Entombment," by Raphael, and the scene where Jesus bursts the bonds of death, and while the four Roman soldiers fall speechless to the earth, Jesus walks out from the tomb, the door of which had been riven from its place, and we saw the literal action of those beautiful lines in the well known hymn-

"Mary to the Saviour's tomb, Hasted at the early dawn, Spice she brought, and rich perfume. But the Lord she loved had gone.

True History of Robison Crusoc.

BY THE FAT CONTRIBUTOR. Robison Crusoe was born with an ar-

dent longing for the sea. Some might call it a notion of his, but was an ocean which he was a long time in getting over, if he ever did get over it entirely. This longing for the sea manifested itself at a very tender age, though it is hard to think of Robison as very teno'clock; when we, having our carriages ready, tough. When they attempted to teach his infant lips to pronounce the letters of the alphabet they never could get beyond the C. A and B went well enough, but when he got on the C there he stuck. a strangely prophetic indication of what his future life was to be. When he cried it was on the C sharp, and when he got a cold his bark was on the C.

As he grew older he yearned constantly to be on the water, to the great disgust of his father, who was on the whiskey. He used to sit for hours at a time on a canal bridge near his father's door, and, as the boats passed under, imagine he was plowagain, having seen it. I would not have ing the mighty deep. It was so much easier than plowing out corn. He hadn't any mast to climb, but in the absence of a mast he would "climb" a younger brother, or any neighbor's boy who wasn't quite

But be sighed for other climbs. He was irresistibly inclined to ramble, so much so that he rambled in Itis talk, his ideas being all abroad.

When at last he announced his determination to go for a sailor, his father endeavored to dissuade him from it --"Why," said the old man, with tears in his eyes and a choking voice,-"why go for a sailor when there are so many other people to go for who have more money?"

the Equinoxial Line.

more than steadying himself by a lamp- boots, running of errands, and voting at post. He pointed out the perils of the every election as Crusoe directed. sea-told of the "old salts" who had been drowned in it, producing its salty flavor, a ship touched there for water, there being and of the difficulty a green hand encoun- nothing else to touch there for, and took ters in wading ashore when a storm arises. Robinson Crusoe to England.

He cited as a warning the case of anenlisted as a soldier in the Mexican War, speaking of the first glimpse he caught of mast-head while charging a battery.

Young Crusoe was so deeply affected by his father's words that he made up a little bundle that very night and ran away

to sea-how it was himself. He met with numerous adventures and disasters before he succeeded in getting himself shipwrecked sufficiently to make out a narrative for general circulation. The first vessel he embarked on was wrecked in Yarmouth Roads, it being so dark and stormy they couldn't tell one Road from another. After that vessel was captured by pirates, and all sold into slavery to the Moors, the Moors being ignorant of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments. Refusing to accept these Amendments as now figuring in "children's balls" at the constitutional, and scorning any "New watering places, if the "correspondents" Departure," Crusoe took his departure in truly report. The first note ran thus :

We next find him on board a vessel sailing for Guinea. They have a miscellaneous cargo of trinkets, toys and trifles, freshments at eleven." The response was : which they propose to exchange with the "Miss Maggie Jones' compliments to Miss inhabitants of Guinea for gold dust, elephants' teeth, guinea pigs, &c., also any able-bodied Africans who in their eager- ance. She is to be whipped at seven, and ness for the ballot are ready to leave home | to be sent to bed without her supper at and work a few generations for nothing.

each side; and Simon of Cyrene, who stands They voyaged prosperously for many by a spectator wondering at the scene, until days, but at length a great storm arose. he sees poor Jesus suffering under his load, If I recollect right it taught them when good botel keeper. when, touched with pity, he rushes forward

into that excited, maddened crowd, and re- they were in seven degrees of Masonry, lieves Jesus of his terrible load. It was a twenty-two minutes and fourteen seconds to a prize fight, P. M., north latitude, with the wind blowing north east by east by south-sou-west by north-nor-west by east and how natural her sorrow! And then the e-east by we-west by-by fimminy, this

It was too much for Crusoe as well. The tornado increased in violence, and the waves rose higher than he had ever known them to be, even when gold was 250. The vessel was wrecked on an island, and every soul lost except our hero, who, in his bewildered state, thought it cross casting lots and dividing his vesture rather rough to save Robison and use the

He was washed ashore, after being pretty thoroughy washed on the sea, and as soon as the waves subsided he built a raft and brought away from the wreck a few such necessaries as a keg of beer, a hoop-skirt, a billiard table, a box of paper collars, a deck of cards, a pair of corsets. a compass, a case of Walton's Bitters, a bottle of bair-dye, an umbrella, a volume of the Congressional Globe, a boot jack, a piano-stool, a cigar-holder, and a bottle of Dr. Kerr's Renovator. With these articles he hoped to get along very comforta-

I am thus particular to mention this, because he didn't act as many do-go and sue the insurance companies before trying to save anything.

The island proved to be Juan Fernandez. It is a lonely, uninhabited island in the South Pacific, off the usual track of ships, or of any railroad track. It might be Juan Fernandez, but it wouldn't be any Juan for me.

But Crusoe, solitary and alone, managed to get along very well there for several years. He had no neighbors to quarrel with, didn't have a gas bill coming in every two months, wasn't threatened with having the water stopped, hadn't any one to scold him when he came in late, wasn't kept awake by the firing Fourth of July nights, nor harassed by any life insurance

He tamed a number of wild animals and he taught them various tricks, sometimes giving entertainments at various points on the island for the amusement of animals that were not yet tamed. But this is not peculiar to Crusoe. All menageries do that right along, only they make the wild animals pay as they go in.

We are enabled to gather some of his habits from the familiar poem which he left behind for purposes of school declama-

"I am monarch of all I survey." (He knew something of surveying, evidently, and amused himself by laying out town lots-all his own.)

"My right there is none to dispute." (He was a pugilistic skilful with his ight, and there was none to dispute it) "From the center all round to the sea."

[Fenian, of course, and head-Centre all round to the sea 7 "I am the lord of the fowl and the brute." Mind on the ring yet-won't allow a

foul, and can handle the brute. Crusoe was greatly alarmed one day by seeing the print of a human foot on Then he pointed out the disadvantages the sand. It measured something over of a life upon the ocean-how he couldn't | fourteen inches to the foot. No savage, be in early nights, or take long walks over he thought, short of Long John Wentthe hills before breakfast, or go buggy- worth, of Chicago, could sport such a riding with the girls (unless he could bor- foot; but he immediately reflected that row the captain'sgig), or go to the beer | Long John was not yet on earth, so it gardens on Sonday nights, or come in couldn't be he. . He concealed himself, when it rains, or go squirrel hunting, or and quickly saw a boat load of cannibals attend ward meetings, or vote, unless he land with a prisoner in their midst, a genhappened to be at one or the other of the tleman by the name of Friday, whom "Poles," or receive a line from any of they prepared to roast for dinner. Crusoe his friends, with the solitary exception of being conscientiously opposed to eating meat on Friday, interfered and rescued He tried to show how much better off him from the cannibals. So from that he would be to pursue some steady em- day he became Robison Crusce's man. ployment on land, if it wasn't anything Friday, doing his chores, blacking his

After years spent on this lonely island,

Robison, from his boyhood up, had a other son, who, against his father's warn- habit of crowing when surprised or deings and expostulations, ran away and lighted. Years after his delivery, when where he was killed by falling from the that ship, he used to say, never was there a period in his life when Robinson Cru-

> When Robinson died he imagined he was surrounded by enemies, for his last words were-

"De Foe ! De Foe !" - Cincinnati Times and Chronicle.

THERE IS NOTHING LIKE STYLE -A little travestie of fashionable correspondence was published some years ago, which puts in an amusing light the absurdity both of writing pet names and of fushionable precocity. The writers are supposed to be young ladies of eight years or thereabouts-such young ladies as are "Miss Minnie Smith's compliments to Miss Maggie Jones, and desires the pleasure of her company this evening. Re-Minnie Smith, with regrets that prior engagements preclude the pleasure of accept-

eight." A MAN whom we can put up with-A