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a ware of the "well to do" sort, who have turned their attention the have burner there grown rich, tarying from sandy to chayey, the undulating intersected with and obtasional wet meadows, in bent or muck are stored, suffia e upland surface after fits natural fertility.

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PARTICULARS, ADDRESS

EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1877.

CALLED BY THE ANGELS. The farmer's wife is sitting alone In the dusk of a winter's day, While over the hills the shadows fall,

And over the meadows gray, And the cares of many a busy hour Steal fast from her heart away. Her eyes have wandered through mists o

tears. To the courch yard under the hill, Where the snow, like the wings of a brood-

ing dove, Lies soft and pure and still, And where her treasures, so long ago, She laid at the Master's will,

And ah ! how oft, as the days go by, She starts, as her listening ear Has almost caught on the passing breeze Voices so sweet and clear.

"Tis the angels calling !" she thinks. "Ab

It is weary waiting here."

The farmer comes from his work, at last, In the dusk of a winter's day, And he sits him down by his faithful wife, And she parts his locks so gray, And looks in his face with a loving smile

That years sieal never away. And back again, as her dim eyes turn To the hills where the shadows fall, She thinks, "My treasures are lying there. But He has not taken all, Since one is waiting beside me still

Till the angel's voices call.' But the weeks are slow, and the aged two, In the dusk of many a day, Will watch the shadows come and go

O'er the meadows cold and gray, Ere they, at the Master's will, may lie Where their treasures are laid away, Wait till the Overflowing Scourge

is Upon You. Speech of Jeremiah S. Black before

the Electoral Tribunal, on Tuesday, Feb. 27.

From the Congressional Record.

o argue this case. I never heard the obections, nor knew what they wer , until

fraudulent and dishonest ; for the Legislathre as well as the Executive Department of that Government has been in the hands of the most redemptionless rogues on the face of t e earth. But whatever may have been the motive, nobody can doubt that the legal effect of this omission is to make the election illegal.

That is hardly the worst of it. The election itself, emancipated from all law and all anthority, was no better than a riot, a mob, a general saturnalia, in which the soldiers of the United States army cut the principal as well as the decentest figure. We offer to prove-the offer will go upon record, and there it will stand forever-that every pell in Charleston county, where they inshed into the bailot box 7,000 majority, was in possession of the soldiers.

A Government whose elections are con trolled by military force cannot be republi-can in form or substance. For this I cite the authority of Luther vs. Borden, if perchince the old-time law has yet any influ-ence. Do you not see the hideous depth of pational degradation into which you will counted the votes.

But then we cannot get behind the returns, forsooth ! Not we! You will not let us. We cannot get behind them. No. That is the law, of course. We may struggle for justice ; we may cry for mercy ; we may go down on our knees, and beg and woo for some little recognition of our rights as American citizens ; but we might as well put up our prayers to Jupiter, or Mars, as bring suit in the court where Rhadaman thus presides. There is not a god on Olympus that would not listen to us with more fervor than we shall be heard by our adversaries. We are at their mercy ; it is only to them that we can appeal, because you, ad not, and have not now, any intention | gentlemen, unfortunately cannot help us, You are bound by the new law which you

have made. You are of course addicted they were read in your presence this morn | like other people to the vice of consistency, ing. It would be presumption in me to and what is done once mus

spected and individual liberty be protected. We are promised the same reformation which the Turkish Government is now proposing to its people. The Sultar, nomises that if he is sustained in his present contest, he will establish and act

upon certain principles. First, the work of decentralization shall commence immediately and the autonomy of the provinces shall be carefully looked after. Secondly, the people shall be gov-erned by their natural judges; they will not send Mohammedans nor Christian renegades from Constantinople down on them, but they shall be governed by people of their own faith. Thirdly, no subordinate officer, when

he commits an illegal act, shall be permitted to plead in justification the orders of Lis superior. How much we need exactly that kind of reform in this country, and how glad we ought to be that our Government is going to be used as good hereafter as the Turk's!

They offer us everything now. They denonnce negro supremacy and carpet-bag plunge us if you sanctify this mode of mak- thieves. Their net policy for the South is ing a President? Brush up your histori to be abandoned. They offer everything cal memory and think of it for a moment. but one; but on that subject their lips are The man whom you elect in this way is as closely sealed. They refuse to say that purely the creature of the military power they will not cheat us hereafter in the as Caligula or Domitian, for whom the pre- elections. If they would only agree to torian guards controlled the hustings and that, if they would only repent of their election frauds, and make restitution of the votes they have stolen, the circle of our felicities would be full.

If this thing stands accepted and the law yon have made for this occasion shall be the law for all occasions, we can never expeet such a thing as an honest election again. If you want to know who will be President by a future election, do not inquire how the people of the States are going to vote. You need only to know what, kind of scoundrels constitute the Returning Boards, and how much it will take to buy them.

But I think that even that will end some day. At present you have us down and under your feet. Never had you a better with tears, and his heart burning with right to rejoice. Well may you say, "We rage. have made a covenant with death, and

stinct of dogs? There have been frequent with hell we are at agreement ; when the overflowing sconige shall pass through, it examples of their curving scent; but the shall not come up to us ; for we have made | acuteness of their hearing has seldom been lies our refuge, and under falsehood have put to the test. Sulpice was already a good distance from the taveru, when, on turning a street, he saw his dog wag his tail and raise his ears, like a pointer on the track of a partridge; next he placed hunself before his master, bounding up joyfully and impatient to go forward. Sui, pice, who, at this moment, was in no caress ng humor, hastily repulsed, and even beat him. The dog, nowise quieted by beating, continued to manœuvre with different a tempts. His master in his astonisi ! ment, knew not to what cause to attathat this strange obstinacy. He stood still, lost in deep thought, when he heard behind him the sound of a flute. His heart beat violently, and a restless curiosity took possession of his mind; he receded a few paces, and his dog began to point again, redoubling his efforts, since he had, at last been understood. He ran before, showing the way, and stopped backing in front of a house, from whence proceeded the melodious sounds. The beggar listened attentively, his surmises gaining strength every in stant; soon his doubts were changed to conviction. "Shall I enter?" he asked of himself. He went in; bis dog, animated with zeal, and bounding with joy, ran before his master, and scratching at the door of the unknown musician. He, hearing the noise, came to open the door humself, holding the

THE FLUTIST'S DOG.

About the period of the war of Mazarin, there hyed a poor beggar, of the name of Sulpice. Lean and sc.aggy, as ugly as a Quasimedo, and shaped like a Z, he pos-sessed but a dog for his companion, and a finte as only means of subsistance. But his talent upon that instrument was such that he could attract by its melodious sounds those whom his unfortunate physignomy repulsed.

They say that beggars at this period had no dislike to a glass of wine in the course of their wandering. Beside everybody frequented the tavern. Times are very much changed. To day every one goes to the coffee-house. On a certain day Sulpice entered a tavern ; he ate enough for four, and drank sufficient for ten, and then rolled under the table, and slept by the side of his dog. An amateur, who was seated at one of the adjoining tables, took advantage of his sleep, robbed him of his flute, and went out without any one discovering the

theft. When Sulpice awoke, his first movement was to search for his flute, which, on more than one occasion, had assisted to pay his reckoning. In van he fumbled in his pockets, the instrument had disappeared. flow to express the shock-the consternation of the poor beggar! This flute was his all-his treasure; it was excellent in tone, and of perfect workmanship; besides, be had possessed it for more than twenty years! What a dreadful blow for poor Sulpice. Desolation was depicted in every feature ; a cold perspiration trickled down his face. To no purpose did he question the barkceper, watters and customers ; they all shrugged their shoulders. The poor lattle fellow then made an infernal noise : he cried, swore, raved, and over-turned the tables and chans, but no one could give him back his flute ; and they even threatened to call in the police to put an end to the uproar. Sulpice preferred paying his reckoning and departed, his eyes swollen

Who has not heard of the admirable in-

NUMBER 7.

THE APOSTOLIC CLOCK.

A fac-simile of the original apostolic, musical and astronomical clock in the Strasburg cathedral, a curious and wonderful piece of mechanism, celebrated the world over, was opened for exhibition at Horticultural (lower) Hall yesterday. It is the work of a young clockmaker's apprentice, Fritz Von Engle, of Strasburg, who having conceived the idea of making a fac simile of the clock invented by Isaac Habricht, obtained permission from the sexton of the cathedral to copy it. After seven years' close application to his self imposed task his work was completed, and so overjoyed was the young man that he became insane and died six months after. A disagreement arose among the heirs respecting the disposition of the clock, which was purchased about a year ago by the present proprietors for the sum of \$5,000 in gold.

The clock stands on the base 4 fect front, 31 feet deep, and 10 feet 4 inches high. The lower section has a dial representing the ancient zodiac, with the stars of the first, second and thin magnitude,

with the signs of each month of the year exhibited at the proper time and seasons, the dial making but one revolution in the year, and but one-half of it is exposed at a time. Above this, in each corner, are hous' heads, with rings in their mouths. Above this is another section, with a dial twenty-two inches in diameter, on which is represented on the outer circle the minutes and hours in the usual manner, Within are four dials, representing the month, day of month, day of the week, and pirases of the moon. In alcoves on either side of the frames are carved figures of Time and Justice. Above this are two Roman columns, with capital, representing two rams' heads. On the top of the capital there stands a wolf watching the sheep. Above the dial is a keystour, with a small door in the centre, with cherubim on either side guarding it. The top section is in the form of a Gothic chapel. with a small door on either side, and a large one over a star in front in the centre, with a balcony over centre, and spires ex-

tending up either side. At every half hour is heard the ringing of the bell, and the door of the keystone opens, showing the figure of Death, followed by the music of an organ. Three minutes after a chime of twenty bells is heard, when from the right door of the chapel the disciples come out in procession, while the centre door opens and the Saviour comes in sight. As the disciples reach him they pause, one by one turn their faces towards him and bow, except Peter, which is the central figure. The bow is returned by the Saviour, and immediately a cock p-rebed on the right corner flaps his wings and crows, when Satan appears and disappears in the balcony above. Meanwhile a Roman sentinel on the left of the procession has faced towards it and remains until the procession has passed, when Satan appears again, turning his head in the direction of Judas. After Satan appears he is followed by the music of the organ, when the left door closes the scene. The Apostles come ont once every half hour during the day and evening .-- Boston Advertiser.

it we know of this side of We found some of the old. entry just as profitably productive of forest fifty or a hundred years

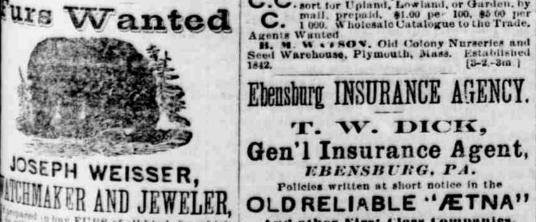
of sould approximate the cause of The whole country is a dail through the soil we found income substances, generally in esteareous mari, showing aucient shells, of the ter and this morely substance is reat in a very comminue the event condition most easily assim. [8-25.-1y.]

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be called upon to speak here and now .-Everybody has suffered more or less by 25 Extra Fine Cards, no two alike, with names, events and proceedings of the recent past, some by wear and tear of conscience and some by a deep sense of oppre-sion and **TO ADVERTISERS** wrong. But perhaps 1, more than most SEND 25 CTS, for the 106th edition of News-paper Advertising, containing a List of Towns over 5.000 Population and various combination of newspapers. Address GEORGE P. ROWELL & CO. 41 'ark Row, New York.

got her great big foot in a trap. It is vain to struggle for her extrication. I am so fallen from the proud estate of a free citizen, you have so abjected me that I am fit for nothing on earth but to represent the poor, defrauded, broken hearted Democracy. And because I suffer more, they think me more gool for nothing than the rest, and conclude to send me out on this forlorn hope, judging, no doubt truly, that it matters nothing what becomes of me. Lought to go glad y if anything which I can do or say might have the effect of mitigating the horrible calamity with which the country is threatened, a President de-

tiving his title from a shameless swindle, not merely a fraud, but a fraud detected and exposed. I know not how I would feel if called upon to suffer death for my country. I am not the stuff that martyrs are made . f, but if my life could redeem this nation from the infamy with which she is clothed. I ought to go to the grave as freely as I ever seeing whether the thing that is brought went to my bed. I see, however, no prac- here is forgery and a fraud on the one hand, tical good that I can do, and it is mere weakness to complain.

STRAWBERRIES, PEACHES, ETC We have certain objections to the counting of this Hayes vote from South Carolina which look to me insuperable, but I cannot DLANTS of the newest and improved sorts hope that they will wear that appearance Collection of Strawberries took the first premium for the best Co lection, at the great show of th Mass Horticultural Society in Boston. I grow over 100 varieties, the most complete collection in the country, including all the new large Amerientertain on this subject, prevents us from seeing this thing in its true light. But you are wise ; you are calm. You can look all cangand imported k nils. Priced descriptive Cata-logues gratis, by mail. Also, Bulbs, Fruit Trees, Roses, Evergreens Choice Flower, Garden, Tree, Evergreen Herb or Fruit Seeds 25 packs s of elfraud can cloud your mental vision or shake done.

the. for \$1.00, by mail. C. C. sort for Upland, Lowland, or Garden, by mail, prepaid, \$1.00 pe 100, \$500 per C. 1000. Whotesale Catalogue to the Trade. The true Cape Cod Cranberry, best the even balance of your judgment. You do not think it any wrong that a nation should be cheated by false election returns. On the contrary, it is rather a blessing M. Wanted . Old Colony Nurseries and which Heaven has sent us in this strange disguise. When the omnipotent lie shall be throned and sceptered and crowned, you think we ought all of us to fall down and worship it as the hope of our political sal-

vation. You will teach us and perhaps we rule we are better off than if truth had prevailed and justice been triamphant. Give, then, your cool consideration to

these objections, and try them by the stanbefore the organization of this commission. has taken place in the law. It is not now what it used to be. All our notions of a complete bouleversement.

The question submitted to you is whether the persons who gave these votes were sent down to pesterity covered with infa-"duly appointed." Duly, of course, means my because he in his own case allowed a process together and you have 128,888,888,-according to law. What law? The Con- vote to be consted which was slightly institution of the United States, the acts of formal on the outside of the envelope, I

In the Louisiana case the people ap pointed electors in favor of Tilden, recorded their act, figished it, and left their work in stand it. But other perious, who had no power to appoint, falsified the record of the "The refuge of lies shall be swept away actual appointment, partly by plain forgery and partly by fraud which was as corrupt in morals and as void in law as any forgery could be. You thought it right and legal and just to say that you would not look at the record which the propie had made ; of now. Wait, retribution will come in the forgery, the fraud, and the corruption were too sacred to be interfered with ; the truth must not be allowed to come in conflict with the imposture, lest the concussion might be damaging.

This precedent must be followed. It is new law, to be sure, but we must give it due welcome; and the new lords that it brings into power must be regarded as our "very noble and approved good masters." Having decided that electors were duly appointed in Louisiana who were known not to be appointed we cannot expect you to take notice of any fact similar or kindred to it in South Carolina.

Then, again, the question of "duly appointed" was decided in the case of Levisee. an elector who was an officer of the United States Government at the time he was appointed, and continued to be afterward. The Federal Constitution says that no man shall be appointed who is in that relation to the Federal Government. But you held. according to law, mind you, that he was a lawful elector and his vote a good vote. In other words, a thing is perfectly consti tational although it is known to be in the very teeth of a constitutional interdict.

Now you see why we are hopeless. The present state of the law is sadly against us. The friends of hopest elections and honest government are in deep despair. We once thought that the verifying power of the two liouses of Congress ought to be brought always buto requisition for the purpose of or whether it is a genuine and true certificate on the other.

But winie we cannot ask you to go back behind this certificate, will you just please to go to it-only to it-not step benind. If you do, you will find that it is no certificate in other men's eves. Perhaps the feeling at all such as is required by law. The which I in common with millions of others certificate does not show that either of those requirements was met; and where a party is exercising a special authority like this they must keep strictly within it, and through this awful business with a learned you are not to presume anything except spirit; no passionate batted of this great what appears on the face of them act to be

If anybody will cast back his mind a little into the history of Presidential elections or look at the debates of less than, a year ago, be will remember that Mr. Jefferson was charged when he was Vice President of the United States with having elected himself by means of, not a fraudulent, but a mereinformal vote sent up from Georgia. The informality was not in the certificate inside of the envelope, but in the outside will learn (perhaps not) that under such a ventica ion. Mr. Matthew C. Davis, in 1837, got up that story. It was not type, but it was believed for a while, and it east great odum on Mr. Jefferson's memory. It was not an informality that was nearly dard of the law. I mean the law as it was as important as this, nothing like it. But one of the Senators now on this bench re-I admit that since then a great revolution ferred to it in a debate only a short time ago, and denounced Mr. Jefferson as hav- of 9) 44, and you have 40,000,0004 ; this ing elected humself by hand, because he public right and public wrong have suffered did not call the attention of the Senate and House of Representatives to that fact. If Mr. Jederson's memory ought to be

we hid ourselves." But nevertheless want a little while. The waters of truth will rise gradually, and slowly but surely, and then look out for the overflowing scourge. and the hiding place of falsehood shall be uncovered." This mighty and puissant mation will yet raise herself up like a strong man after sleep, and shake her invincible locks in a fashion you little think due time. Justice travels with a leaden Leel but strikes with an iron hand, God's mill grinds slow but dreadfully ane. Wait till the floodgate is lifted and a full head of water comes rushing on. Wait, and you will see fine grinding then.

AN OLD MAID'S PARADISE --- It appears. writes a tourist, that in Shetland the greatest number of marriages are between youths of nineteen and maids of thirty-two. Whenever a young man can act his part in the manning of a boat he has arrived at the height of his ambition, and therefore there is no wonder at his marrying early; but why he pitches on an old maid instead of a young girl is not so easily accounted for, mless it be that the young men have a seculiar affection for old maids, as old men ave a peculiar affection for young girls. However, in no country is a lover so faithful to his mistress as in Shetland I never heard of a Shetland sailor who was guilty of a breach of promise although he should be absent for ten years. Not only does he not break his engagement, but never fails to write to his beloved one in effusions of the most endearing nature, always beginning or ending his epistle with "My Pet." "My Jewel," "My Watch," or "My Diamond." Years before the celebration of the marriage the woman is by no means slack in telling all her neighbors of the particulars of the engagement, and of the car, and of the month, and of the day, and of the hour when it is to be celebrated. It is no uncommon thing for neighbors who have not been invited to the matriage to dress in disguise and participate in the festivities of the evening. The usual way they dis-guise themselves is by rolling the body up in a straw rope and blackening the face.

These maskers have usually all the privi eges of invited guests, and are treated with great civility. At the end of every dance every man must kiss his female partner. Sometimes the men dance by themselves, as the women cannot hold out to such long and futious exercise; and when they finish their dance they do not kiss, but they hug each other to such a degree as to cause disgust to those who have been unaccustomed to such a habit.

ANOTHER FIGURE CURFOSITY.-In your veekly, says a writer to the editor of the Hartford Courant. I saw an article headed "Curious." As I sometimes try these mathematical curiosities, I send you the following : "Moltiply 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, by 9, and your result will be 1,111.111,-101; divided by 2, the result is 552,555,-5504 Now multiply 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 by 131 (9 and 1 of 9), and you have 1,666.-696.6514. Multiply this product by 2, and you have 3.633.333,303. Now multiply 9, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 by 9, and you have 8, 888,888,889 Multiply this product by (} multiplied by 2 gives 80,000,000,001; the first and last figures added make the multiplets. Now add the four products of the first process together and you have 6,665, 666,6054 ; then add the product of the last

flute in his hand. "Holy Virgin ! 'tis my flute," exclaimed Subjece, transported with fury. "My name is engraved on it."

Nor was he deceived. The unknown could not deny the fact, or offer a single word in justification. He was a devoted amateur, jealous of the reputation of Sul pice. In robbing him of his instrument, e thought to deprive him likewise of his skill. Humbled and contused he stam mered out some inaudible words of apology and restored the flute without any difficulty. Poor Sulpice, scarcely crediting such unhoped for good luck, asked nothing further, but rapidly descended the steps, and departed, like Saint Rock, with his dog.

TRUE BLUE.

In the language of commerce, blue, as a color, is looking up. Strange as it may appear, it has taken mankind over 4,000 years head-and three-fourths of the earth's surface, "the sea, the blue, lone sea," is of that color ; and as an example of the eternal fitness of things, the prospect of a whole nation looks particularly blue at present. Blue eyes denote a peaceful temperament ; a blue light ahead signifies that the famous blue laws were solid, sober and not signed to it when he drinks. sombre, and a nose of blue shows a frigidity of temperment that pertains to a dweller in the North, as the poet says to the Laplander :

"With blue cold nese and writkled brow-Traveler whence comest thou ?

And lastly a man with a habitual blue cotton umbrella overhead is certain to be a man of calm and unruffled demeanor, a man whose deportment is as far above cen sure as his blue unibrella is above his head. No man with a blue umbrella is ever seen in a hurry-he never figures in a divorce case-he rarely has a law suit, and feverish speculation enters not his thoughts; his walk and conversation are alike slow and circumspect, and no visionary tailroad schemes or joint stock companies emanate from the head on which descends the sub-

AN EASY PLEDGE -- Of course almost every one has heard of the New England farmer who signed the pledge, with the reservation that he might drink all he wanted to while he washed his sheep ; and how he kept it two or three months, and then got drunk in the middle of January. A brother taxed him with breaking the pledge, whereupon the farmer led him to the barr, and pointing to a shivering, dripping, old ram, remarked :

"I've (hic) washed the old (hic) feller eight times (hic) already this mornin', and

I ain't done a washin of him yet !" A jour printer in Pittsburgh is equally as ingenious in keeping the letter of his pledge. The great Murphy excitement there has been gathering in signers by the thousand and he was "scooped" along with others, The "pledges" are printed on neat cards, so that the signers can put them in their wallets after attaching their signatures.

The night on which Hughes signed was a crowded one, and pen and ink not being handy, Hughes subscribed his name in pencil. For a week or two he observed the pledge religiously, but one night a brewer sent a half barrel of beer to the foreman to treat the "comps." It was duly tapped as soon as the last telegram was up, and the boys began to enjoy the exhilarating beverage, with the exception of Hughes, who looked on. At length he asked if it was to discover the merits-the time blue, as it | good beer, and was informed that it was a were-of the azure ray. This is the more prime article. He pulled out his pledge trange as nature has set him an example and looked at it fixedly. An idea struck of her love for blue-a blue sky is over- him, and he whistled a bar of opera just above his breath. Hunting ap a piece of rabber, he easily erased his name, and then joined and drank his share of the beer. Having finished it, he quictly subscribed his name again in pencil. Since then, whenever he wan's a glass of heer, he rubs his name out and takes it. He claims that all is safety and serenity (on a railroad;) he never breaks his pledge, as his name is

AN INGENIOUS INVENTION .-- An ingetrious person named Frank P. Janarone, of Washington, D. C., inspired probably by sympathy for the numerous short sighted persons who are compelled to wear, or who affect eye-glasses, has invented a self-ad-justing "nose-clamp," which not only relieves the skin of the nose of the unpleasant. contact with bone clemps common in ordinary glasses, besides avoiding dangerous pressure upon the optic nerves, but also avoi is e tirely : e use of the profamit , provoking guard cham generally in use." invention is so simple that the wonder is that no optician has ever thought of it before. In place of the usual permanent nose clamp of hard rubber, bone or tortoise shell one of soft rubber is substituted, and this

