

The Centre Reporter.

VOLUME { OLD SERIES, XL.
NEW SERIES, XVII.

CENTRE HALL, PA., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1884.

NO. 37

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, Editor and Prop'r.

National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GROVER CLEVELAND,
OF NEW YORK.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,
OF INDIANA.

State Ticket.

CONGRESS-AT-LARGE,
GENERAL W. W. H. DAVIS,
OF BUCKS COUNTY.

Democratic County Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE,
ADAM HOY.
(Subject to the decision of Dem. Judicial Conference.)
FOR CONGRESS,
ANDREW G. CURTIN.
(Subject to the decision of Dem. Cong. Conference.)
For Associate Judge—Chester Munson.
For Assembly—John A. Woodward.
For Sheriff—Miles Walker.
For Prothonotary—Robert G. Brett.
For Treasurer—Charles Smith.
For Register—James A. McClain.
For Recorder—Frank E. Bible.
For Commissioners—J. J. Greist.
For Auditors—John Wolf.
For Judges—Solomon Peck.
For Justices—J. N. Higgins.

Can the Maine dodger dodge the last installment of Mulligan letters?

It is reported that Conkling will soon come out in a letter against Blaine.

Blaine must have thought his letters would create a big fire when he advised Fisher to "burn this letter."

Hamilton Fish has explained that he will vote for Blaine for the sake of the party, not for the sake of Blaine.

Mr. E. H. Thielecke has purchased the Clinton Democrat. Mr. T. is a good editor and printer, and we wish him great success.

"I hope every Republican paper in the United States will publish the letters in full."—James G. Blaine.
"Burn this letter."—James G. Blaine.

The only way left for the Maine statesman to dodge the last batch of Mulligan letters, is to declare he is "opposed to making them a national issue."

We commented upon the new batch of Blaine-Mulligan letters, in last week's REPORTER. This week we find room for the gist of them. Read them, Republicans, then say whether you can honestly vote for Blaine.

In the Northumberland district, S. H. Orwig, of Lewisburg, was nominated for senator by the Republicans. The Democrat nominated Mr. Wolverton, and his election is conceded, although the district is Republican.

The Democratic judicial conferees met at Huntingdon last Wednesday and after a number of ballots—3 for Hoy and 3 for Bailey—adjourned to meet again at Tyrone to-day, 24.

Mrs. Lockwood, the women's rights candidate for President, has no Vice to run with her on the ticket. We respectfully suggest Dan Hastings, of Bellefonte. He has no vice either, other than being a vicious reprob.

Miles Walker is well qualified for Sheriff; his unbending Democracy will gain him the full party vote. The story of dissatisfaction is all in the eye, and Miles will be found a good Walker and many miles ahead, of course.

Still another, Capt. W. L. Ellsworth, accepted the nomination for president of the United States tendered him by the American Political Alliance and will personally stump the states of Louisiana, Tennessee, Maryland and Virginia. The headquarters of the alliance are to be removed from Boston to Philadelphia.

Blaine advised the Republican organs to publish his Mulligan letters. They have not yet done so. We suppose the reason for it is, when they get through reading they find at the end of the batch his request, "Burn this letter," and at once the "copy" goes into the stove instead of to the compositor.

Blaine in a letter to Mr. Phelps now declares that he got married twice to his present wife. The first time was secret and not altogether legal, and a year after, in 1851, March, he had the ceremony again performed in a legal form, and that in June following, his first child was born. This way he tries to get over the Indianapolis interrogatories in the libel suit with the *Sentinel*.

The *Times* says after going up for several days the election figures from Maine began to come down again and they have now settled finally at what may be accepted as the official figures. Two years ago, when the various shades of opposition united on the Fusion ticket, the Republicans polled 72,724 votes and the combined opposition 65,819. This year

the Republican vote is 76,912, a gain of 6,188, and the opposition 63,501, a loss of 2,318, the aggregate vote being 3,870 more than in 1882. The Republican majority is 15,411. In the corresponding election of 1876 it was 14,936, so that Blaine is just 555 votes ahead of Hayes. This is not a very great result for so much magnanimity.

At the great Democratic meeting in Washington last week, Congressman Post read a statement in refutation of Secretary McPherson's assertion that defalcations under the Republicans had been practically nothing. He allowed that the official defalcations under Lincoln, after deducting collections, were \$24,857,972, the stealing under Grant, \$13,139,129; under Hayes \$1,724,525; under Arthur he charged up \$4,000,000 stolen by Star ronters, but not collected through lack of energetic prosecution, and adding Burnside's steal of \$85,000, Morgan's defalcation of \$16,000; Navy Department frauds of \$200,000, the defalcation of the Marshall of the Western Dist. of Pa. at Pittsburgh \$153,000, and the defalcations of minor officers, after deducting collections from bondsmen, \$1,550,800, making the total under Arthur \$6,004,800, and the grand total of steals under the Republicans in twenty years \$45,527,625, against \$24,441,829 from Washington to Buchanan inclusive.

400 MILLION SURPLUS.
The other day, in a speech at Toledo, Mr. Hendricks referred to the surplus in the treasury wrung from the people unnecessarily in the following remarks:

My fellow citizens, the candidate for Governor of the State of Indiana, in a speech not long since, boasted of the fact that when the Republican party came into power it found an empty treasury, but that now it had an excess in the Treasury \$400,000,000. If this statement be true that when this speech was made there was \$400,000,000 lying idle and unemployed in the Treasury, at the end of the year there will be added to that in the new vaults another hundred millions, and it will stand \$500,000,000 wrung from the people beyond the demands of Government. Have you stopped to think how much that is? It is more than half the paper currency of the United States, and when it comes to be \$500,000,000, as it will at the close of the year, and before Congress can act—if the population of the country is properly estimated at 500,000,000, then there is locked up in the Treasury and vaults dug down deep beneath it, eight to ten dollars for every man, woman and child in the country. What for? I am urging the question: Ought there to be a change? The Democrats said in their platform at Chicago that revenue must be reduced to the requirements of the Government economically administered. What do you say to that, my fellow citizens? Are you a Democrat? Are you a Republican? Are you a Granger or an Independent? Whatever may be your party relations, what do you say to that proposition of the Chicago Convention that the revenue shall be reduced to the needs of Government economically administered? [Applause.] If you don't like that, don't vote the Democracy; for when the Democracy comes into power I undertake to say that the machinery will be turned for a while. Backward, did I say? No, forward in favor of revenue, reducing taxation to the wants of the Government economically administered.

What are you going to collect any more for? (A voice "stealing.") Have you stopped to think that that money which is now locked up, is a part of our currency, and that it has had an office to perform, and that if the Government don't need it the people do? [Applause.] What the Government don't need belongs to the people. You owe it to the Government, pay it. If you don't owe it to the Government for the purpose of carrying on its affairs economically administered, don't pay it. Just stop to think how much that four or five hundred millions would do for you and yours. I don't know how much it would do I do know that in Indiana, with a soil of wonderful richness, with many of the institutions that make wealth for the people—manufacturing establishments. I know there is many a man that can't find employment. There is many a family that are hard pressed because enterprise has stopped, because there is no employment for labor. Ought that to be with \$400,000,000 locked up in the Treasury? The Democracy say: "Reduce taxation until the amount shall be just what the Government needs."

A good story is told of Mr. Conkling. There have been reports he would either quietly or openly oppose Mr. Blaine, when he got ready to show his hand, friends of Blaine called upon him with most flattering offers of reconciliation and peace. Conkling, however, was not in the olive-branch business. Turning to one bolder than his fellows, and who had intimated that Mr. Blaine was confidentially expecting that before the

campaign went much further he would stump the staff for the Republican "kick" et, Conkling drew himself up proudly and with most withering sarcasm said: "Pray give my compliments to Mr. Blaine and tell him I have no criminal practice."

Mr. Mulligan may not be able to improve Candidate Logan's grammar, but he is doing his best to teach Candidate Blaine his letters.—Newark News.

It is easy enough to make a trade in politics. The difficulty comes in delivering the goods.—New Orleans Picayune.

Gen. Butler is the best hand at poker of all the Presidential candidates. Mrs. Lockwood is the best hand at rolling-pin or potato-masher. On a domestic ticket they might make a good run.—Philad. Record.

A Chicago paper says: "Carl Schurz is engaged thrashing old straw." He is also engaged in thrashing Jim Blaine.—Chicago Times.

It is really very funny to see rare Ben Butler traveling about with an ear of corn poking out of his coat-tail pocket and a towel suspended to the straps of his overalls.—Utica Observer.

MR. BLAINE'S ANSWER.

A Sworn Statement Concerning His Marriage Filed in Court.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 20.—In the Blaine libel suit in the district court this afternoon Mr. Blaine's attorney filed the following answer to the interrogatories propounded by the *Sentinel's* attorney on 5th of September.

1. James G. Blaine, of Augusta, Maine, on oath, deposed and say, in answer to the foregoing interrogatories: * * *
2. The lady I married lived in Kentucky from the spring of 1848 to the spring of 1851, engaged as a teacher in the Col. T. F. Johnson's female seminary, the first two years at Georgetown, the last year in at Millersburg.

3. I finally left Kentucky in the latter part of Dec. 1851, went to New Orleans on business, and thence directly to Augusta, Me., which place I reached on 29th of Feb., 1852, and was next employed as principal teacher in the Penn's Institution for the instruction of the blind in Philadelphia.

4. My wife left Kentucky in March, 1851, accompanied by myself as far as Pittsburg, Pa.; thence she traveled alone to New York, where she was met by her brother, Jacob Stanwood, under his protection proceeded to her mother's residence in Augusta, Me., where I next met her, Feb. 9, 1852.

5. I was married at Millersburg, Ky., June 30, 1850, in the presence of Sarah C. Stanwood and S. L. Blaine. The marriage was secret. Having a doubt of its validity under the laws of Kentucky, which then stringently required a license from the clerk of the county court, I had the marriage solemnized a second time in Pittsburg, Pa., the 29th of March, 1851, in the presence of John V. Lemoyne and David Bell.

6. I and 11. Jacob Stanwood was the eldest brother of my wife. I had no acquaintance with him at the time of my marriage, had never seen him nor heard from him in any way, directly or indirectly, before he came to New York for the first time in February, 1851. I had two letters from him after my marriage and before I met him—one warmly welcoming me as a member of the family; the other inquiring if he could promote my business interests by the loan of money. I had no other correspondence with him until after I had personally met him in February, 1852. My wife had two other brothers, neither of whom I had ever met when I came to New England, in Feb. '52; nor did I ever meet any male relative of my wife before my arrival in New England, in Feb. '51.

7. 12, 13 and 14. My first child, a son, was born in the house of his grandmother, on June 19, '51. His name was Stanwood Blaine. He lived with his parents in 1852, 1853 and a part of 1854 in Philadelphia. He died on July 31, '54, and was buried in the Stanwood family lot in Forest Grove cemetery, Augusta, Me., 15, 16 and 17. A monument was placed by my direction over his grave a year after his death thus inscribed: "Stanwood Blaine, son of James G. and Henrietta S. Blaine, born June 18, 1851, died July 31, 1854."

15. I have not myself seen the stone since the first week in July, but have reason to believe and do believe that since the date many letters and figures thereon have been defaced, and that the figure one in the year 1851 has been entirely removed. I have no means of ascertaining by whom this was done, but have reason to believe and do believe that a photograph was taken of the defaced stone by the procurement of one of the publishers of the "New Age," a democratic pa. published in this city, and that copies of said photograph were sent to divers and sundry persons, including the publisher of the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, defendant in this suit.

16, 17, 18 and 19. I know of the book referred to as "Life of James G. Blaine." I did not revise the volume nor become in any degree responsible for any statement made in it, though I saw parts of it before its publication; but did not and have not to this day seen page 68, to which the question refers, though the statement there made was doubtless derived by the author, Eoffel H. Connell, from conversation with me, but not from a special authorization by me to make it.

Who has not heard or been the recipient of benefits derived from using N. H. Down's Elixir, a never failing remedy for diseases of throat, chest and lungs. None are too poor to get cured of all bilious diseases by the use of Dr. Baxter's Mandrake Bitters, as they only cost 25 cents per bottle. As a liniment for horses, Henry & Johnson's Arnica and Oil Liniment, cures sprains, bruises and lameness at once. Sold by J. D. Murray, Centre Hall, sept

ANOTHER EARTHQUAKE.

Ohio, Michigan and Indiana Somewhat Shaken Up.

Muncie, Ind., Sept. 19.—A distinct earthquake shock passed through this state from the south west to the northeast at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. Places heard from generally report the same results as were noticed here, viz: Buildings shaking, glass breaking, furniture moving, dishes and tinware falling from the tables and shelves and the people running into the streets from fright.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 19.—A few minutes before three o'clock this afternoon the telegraph operator at the Bee Line depot, Cincinnati, received dispatches from all along the road, from Cincinnati to Lafayette, Ind., inquiring if an earthquake shock had been felt in Cincinnati, and stating that it had been perceptible with offices from which inquiries had been sent. At about three o'clock operators perceived a slight tremor in the building. The same thing was noticed in various offices in the city, but it was not attributed to the earthquake until telegraphic dispatches from the west came in.

It was quite different in some of the suburbs in Cincinnati. In Clifton the agitation was so violent as to ring the bells on the belfries and in some instances on the doors.

FIGURES WON'T LIE.

The figures showing the enormous yearly sales of Kidney-Wort, demonstrate its value as a medicine beyond dispute. It is a purely vegetable compound of certain roots, leaves and berries known to have special value in Kidney troubles. Combined with these are remedies acting directly on the liver and bowels. It is because of this combined action that Kidney-Wort has proven such an unequalled remedy in all diseases of these organs.

25,000 MEN EXPECTED AT HUNTINGDON ON FIRST OF OCTOBER.

Huntingdon, Sept. 20.—A call has been issued by John Ewing, secretary of the Pennsylvania and Maryland Miners' Association, for a reunion of miners in this city on the 1st, 2d and 3d of October. The invitation is extended to those of Westmoreland, Fayette, Somerset, Bedford, Cambria, Clearfield, Centre and Huntingdon counties and the anthracite regions of this state and of Maryland and West Virginia. Arrangements have been made with the railroad companies for excursions. According to the call the secretary estimates that there will be present 25,000 of those engaged in the coal industries of the three states. Business meetings will be held for the consideration of matters pertaining to their interests and there will also be amusements for their special benefit on the grounds of the Huntingdon Driving and Athletic Association. The latter will at the same time hold its first series of meetings.

The attractions will consist of horse, bicycle and foot racing, base ball, lawn tennis, etc., for which a large amount will be distributed as premiums. A number of the best horses of Philadelphia, Pittsburg and other cities will participate in the contests of speed. The grounds of the association contain fifteen acres and the track is one of the best in the state. A grand stand, to accommodate a thousand persons, will be erected.

WHAT A MISSISSIPPI PILOT SAYS.

Capt. D. M. Riggs, who is well known at New Orleans and along the Mississippi river says, "I have been suffering from dyspepsia for the last five years, and from broken rest, by severe pains in the bowels and kidneys. I tried every medicine recommended for these diseases, without success. At last I used a bottle of Brown's Iron Bitters, which proved a perfect success in my case." It cures all liver, kidney and malarial diseases.

THE MARTIN MURDER.

Clearfield, Sept. 20.—The cause of the murder of Thomas Martin, a coal prospector, by his wife during Thursday night seems to have been jealousy, but whether she had any real cause is not known. Martin and his wife had been absent from home and returned to their residence on the 10:30 train. They retired to bed as usual. Shortly after midnight while her husband was asleep Mrs. Martin went to another apartment and, procuring a revolver, returned to the bedside of her husband and shot him in the head, inflicting a wound from which he died in a short time.

The tenacity with which people abide by their early faith in Ayer's Sarsaparilla can only be explained by the fact that it is the best blood medicine every used, and is not approached in excellence by any new candidate for public favor.

KILLED BY HIS WIFE AT CLEARFIELD.

Clearfield, Sept. 19.—Thomas Martin was shot in the temple in West Clearfield borough last night by his wife and died this evening. Jealousy was the cause of the shooting. Mrs. Martin is in jail, and admits the killing.

IN TIME OF PEACE PREPARE FOR PEACE.

Changes of climate diet and water, oftentimes atmospheric changes alone, will subject some member of the family to cholera morbus, dysentery, etc., when that wall of misery in the "wee sma' hours of the night" announce the fact, and you are sent from your comfortable bed across lots or down back alleys for a doctor, 'twould be a good time to reflect that had you secured a bottle of Curtis' Carmelite Cordial in time, you could with a few drops have headed off the attack, saved a doctor's bill, and secured a peaceful night's rest. Dissatisfied purchasers can have their money refunded.

For sale by J. D. Murray,
JONESTON, HOLLOWAY & CO.,
1742 Philadelphia Agents.

THE LARGEST BET ON RECORD.

Oil City, Sept. 21.—V. C. Place, of Sanday Lake, at present manager of the Pinas Atlas Gold and Silver Mining Co., at Las Vegas, N. M., and Chas. M. Shannon, of the Hughes & Shannon copper works, at Clifton, have made the largest bet on the result of the presidential election thus far on record. Place bet a new mill, recently erected at a cost \$40,000, and all the company's mines and property, including the mercantile establishment, all valued at \$500,000, against Hughes & Shannon's copper property, valued at \$600,000. The necessary papers have been made out and placed in the hands of a stakeholder pending the result of the election. Place bet on Blaine, and Shannon on Cleveland.

SHOT AND KILLED BY HIS FRIEND.

Williamsport, Sept. 21.—Geo. Lewis, aged 25 years, and Frank Gordon, aged 32, were in a saloon to-night. Gordon missed his watch and charged Lewis with stealing it. He denied the charge. Lewis ran out of the saloon and Gordon pursued him, and when passing the Court house pulled a revolver and fired at Lewis, who dropped dead on the pavement, the ball having penetrated the heart.

Mr. Westfall and other railroad officials went over our road to Oak Hall in a special train on Saturday. As soon as contractor Van Dyke gets the cattle guards all put in the company will run the road.

SUBSTITUTE FOR IRON.

That glass could be made to take the place of iron and other materials for certain mechanical purposes has lately been exemplified in the manufacture of glass pulleys for cable railways. The advantages of glass pulleys are obvious. In cable railways, such as are in use over the Brooklyn suspension bridge, and in the streets of some of the cities, the operations of the cables over metal pulleys has resulted in serious damage to them from the friction is a maximum one, but no other substance hitherto could be found sufficiently strong and tenacious to take its place. Glass pulleys will reduce the friction to a minimum, and they will last for an indefinite time. Mr. J. J. Hardin, of Chicago, has a number of different sized pulleys made for experiment. They are about 13 inches in diameter, and about 2 1/2 or 3 in width, with a groove in the centre of the rim to receive the cable. However, only the rim or tire is of glass, the interior part being composed of iron made in the form of a spider, which fully supports the glass exterior. In this spider is a hole for the reception of the axle upon which they run. The thickness of the glass from the surface of the rim to the iron part of the spider is only about 1/4 of an inch, but the glass is made extra tough and strong, and the pulleys have been proved capable of successfully resisting any pressure brought to bear upon them.

Much of reputation depends on the period in which it rises. The Italians proverbially observe that one-half of fame depends on that cause. In dark periods, when talents appear they shine like the sun through a small hole in the window-shutter. The strong beam dazzles amid the surrounding gloom. Open the shutter, and the general diffusion of light attracts no notice.

LINDEN HALL ITEMS.

The railroad is now completed to Oak Hall; the pike was crossed on Saturday last. The question now is, are we to have a depot at this place? It seems as though the R. R. Co. is not much concerned in this matter. From reports there will be a siding in the neighborhood of Mr. Rhoads; what the object is we are unable to say. A number of our farmers have stopped seeding on account of drought. We are informed that all the grain sown and phosphated must be replanted. The late frosts were damaging to the corn-fodder, the corn and grain were too near maturity to be hurt. Almost everybody attended the picnic on the mountain last week; even Alexander was there. Our shoemaker while walking on the R. R. on Sunday slipped and fell, spraining his ankle. Major, "Remember the Sabbath day, etc." Phil Meyer is busily engaged in teaching instrumental music, having a class of 25 on piano and organ. Mrs. Henry Ginterich went west on a visit on Tuesday last and expects to be absent several weeks.

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PROLONGING LIFE.

It was during the darkness of the Middle Ages, ripe with fanaticism and superstition, that the most absurd ideas of witchcraft, horoscopes, chiromancy, and empirical panaceas for the prolongation of life first became disseminated. The philosopher's stone and elixir of life were then vanted by the alchemists. Foremost among the prolongers of life we find Paracelsus, an alchemist of great renown, and a man of considerable attainments. He claimed to have discovered the elixir of life. So great was his influence that even the learned Erasmus did not disdain to consult him. Patients and pupils flocked around him from every quarter of Europe. Notwithstanding his famous "stone of immortality," he died at the age of 60. His vaulted elixir was a kind of sulphur similar to compound sulphuric ether. Nevertheless, to the researches of Paracelsus we are indebted for our primary knowledge of mercury, which he was the first to use as a medicine. About this epoch one Leonard Thurneysser attained worldwide celebrity as an astrologer and and nativity caster. He was a physician, printer, bookseller, and horoscoper all in one. He professed that, by the aid of astrology, he could not only predict future events but likewise prolong life. He published yearly an astrological calendar, describing the nature of the forthcoming year and its chief events. His calendar and other quackeries enabled him to amass the sum of 1,000 florins. He declared that every man lay under the influence of a certain star, by which his destiny was ruled. On ascertaining from what planet a person's misfortunes or sickness proceeded, he advised his patient to remove his residence within the control of a more propitious luminary. In short, to escape from the influence of a malignant to a more friendly satellite was the basis of his theory.

ENVELOPE-MAKING.

The process of manufacturing envelopes is apparently simple, although in reality complicated. True there are only three distinct operations to be gone through with—the cutting, gumming and folding, but the blending of the last two operations into one makes necessary the use of a complex machine. There is nothing remarkable in the first part of the operation. The paper, as it comes from the factories, is cut in squares or diagonals measuring thirty or forty inches, special diagonal shapes being chosen for particular cutting-dies, in order to save waste which would follow from the sheet not being especially adapted to the die. Each sheet will average thirteen envelopes, which are cut out by dies of innumerable sizes and shapes, but all verging on the diamond, five hundred sheets being placed on the presses at a time. In spite of all precautions there is a waste of two pounds in every forty. The folding and running machines are now brought into use, and no more fascinating occupation can be found for a while than to watch their lightning-like motions as they turn out finished envelopes at the rate of seventy-five a minute. Each of these machines requires no other attendant than a girl who receives the envelopes as they are forced out, binds them and packs them into boxes. Six of the machines are used entirely for paperies, five for gumming, folding and printing at the same time, and the rest for plain commercial envelopes to the packers in lots counted out to suit.

FAMILY TIES OF COMETS.

There is a family of comets attending in a sense on Jupiter, and another family attending similarly on Saturn, precisely as we should expect them to do if originally expelled from these planets. After such expulsion, though free to pass away forever from their parent planets, they would not be free to pass away from the solar system. They would be thenceforth attendant on the sun, but with this peculiarity, that no matter what perturbations they underwent, their paths would always pass near to the path of their parent planet. Even if in some future circuit a comet of this sort came quite close—as it very well might—to the planet it originally started from, it would still, though very much disturbed, follow a path possessing this characteristic, however different from the path which it had before traversed. After many millions of years, indeed, it might happen, perchance, that resistance encountered in its movement around the sun, however ineffective to affect its orbit appreciably in a few thousands of years, would reduce the span of its circuit. But even then it would still be possible to classify a comet whose orbit had been so changed with the family of comets to which it had originally belonged.

Plaids, velvets and ribbons—Garnams.

Merino hosiery and underwear—Gara.