HARPER, McPHERSON & BUEHLER,
PROPRIETORS AND PUBLISHERS,
Baltimore-street, between the Court-house and Diamond,
Gettysburg, Pa.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION:

THE STAR AND SENTINEL is published every Friday morning, at $2.00 a year in advance; or $2.50 if not paid within the year. No subscriptions discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publishers.

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted at reasonable rates.—A liberal deduction will be made to persons advertising by the quarter, half year, or year. Special notices will be inserted at special rates, to be agreed upon.

☞ The circulation of the STAR AND SENTINEL is one-half larger than that ever attained by any newspaper in Adams county; and, as an advertising medium, it cannot be excelled.

JOB WORK of all kinds will be promptly executed, and at fair rates. Hand-bills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., in every variety and style will be printed at short notice. Terms CASH.

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Sequestrator—Robert McCurdy.
Secretary and Treasurer—David Wills.

	First.	Second.
Trains depart	9.00 A. M.	1.50 P. M
" arrive	12.30 P. M.	4.30 P. M

The first train makes close connection for Harrisburg and Eastern and Western points, the second train with Baltimore.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Gettys Lodge, No. 124, I. O. O. F.—Meets corner of Carlisle and Railroad streets, every Tuesday evening.
Union Encampment, No. 126, I. O. O. F.—In Odd Fellows' Hall, 1st and 3d Monday in each month.
Good Samaritan Lodge, No. 300, A. Y. M.—Corner of Carlisle and Railroad streets, 2d and 4th Thursday in each month.
Gen. Reynolds Lodge, No. 180, I. O. G. T.—On Baltimore street, every Monday evening.
Cayuga Tribe, No. 31, I. O. R. M.—In McConaughy's Hall, every Friday evening.
Post No. 9, G. A. R.—In Star and Sentinel Building, every Saturday evening.
Adams Lodge No. 214 S. T.—In Star and Sentinel Building, every Wednesday evening.

CHURCHES.

Lutheran, (Christ's)—Pastor, Rev. C. A. Hay, D. D.—Services by Professors of College and Seminary alternately. Sabbath morning and evening and Wednesday evening. During vacations, Sunday evening service omitted.
Lutheran, (St. James')—Rev. H. Breidenbaugh. Services Sabbath morning and evening, and Wednesday evening.
Methodist Episcopal—Revs. H. C. Cheston, J. B. Shaver. Services Sabbath morning and evening, and Thursday evening.
German Reformed—Rev. W. E. H. Dietrich. Services Sabbath morning and evening, & Wednesday evening.
Catholic—Rev. Joseph Bell. Services 1st, 3d and 5th Sabbaths, morning and afternoon.
United Presbyterian—Rev. J. Jamieson.—Services by special appointments.

Professional Cards, &c.

A. J. COVER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to collections and all other Business entrusted to his care. Office between Fahnestock and Danner and Ziegler's stores, Baltimore street, Gettysburg, Pa. May 24, 1867.

DAVID A. BUEHLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to collections and all other business entrusted to his care. Office in his residence in the street by building adjoining the Court House. [Gettysburg, May 29, 1867

DAVID WILLS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office at his residence in the South-east corner of Centre Square. May 29, 1867.

JOS. H. LEFEVER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, LITTLESTOWN, PA., Will promptly attend to Collections, Conveyances, Writing of Deeds, Leases, &c., and all other business entrusted to his care. ☞ Office on Frederick street, at the office formerly occupied by Drs. Shorb, Kinzer and Mulling. May 20, 1868.—1y*

D. M'CONAUGHY, JOHN M. KRAUTH, *Attorneys and Counsellors.*

D. M'CONAUGHY has associated JOHN M. KRAUTH, Esq., in the practice of the law, at his old office, one door west of BUEHLER'S Drug store, Chambersburg street. Special attention given to Suits, Collections and Settlement of Estates. All legal business, and claims for Pensions, Bounty, Back-pay, and Damages against U. States, at all times, promptly and efficiently attended to. Land warrants located, and choice Farms for sale in Iowa and other western States. [Nov. 27, 1867.—1

DR. J. A. ARMSTRONG, Having located at NEW SALEM, will attend to all branches of his profession, and will be found at his office when not professionally engaged. McKNIGHTSTOWN, P. O.} Adams county, Pa. } July 24, 1868.—1f

DR. J. W. C. O'NEAL Has his Office at his residence in Baltimore street, two doors above the Compiler Office. Gettysburg, May 29, 1867.

JOHN LAWRENCE HILL, Dentist, Office in Chambersburg street, one door west of the Lutheran Church, nearly opposite Dr. M. Horner's Drug Store, where he may be found ready and willing to attend any case within the province of the Dentist. Persons in want of fine sets of teeth are invited to call. [May 29, 1867

DR. WM. STALLSMITH, Dentist, having located in Gettysburg, offers his services to the public. Office in York street, nearly opposite the Globe Inn, where he will be prepared to attend to any case within the province of the Dentist. Persons in want of full or partial sets of teeth are invited to call. Terms reasonable. April 8, 1868.—1f

DR. C. W. BENSON HAS RESUMED the Practice of Medicine in LITTLESTOWN, and offers his services to the public. Office at his house, corner of Lombard street and Foundry alley, near the Railroad. Special attention given to Skin Diseases. [Littlestown, Nov. 14, 1867

Coal, Lumber, Lime, &c.

GETTYSBURG LIME KILNS.

[illegible] has bought out his former partner, Wm. Guise, and now continues THE LIME-BURNING BUSINESS himself—at the Gettysburg Lime Kilns; on the corner of the Railroad and North Stratton street. Thank full for past patronage, he will endeavor to deserve its continuance, by prosecuting the business as vigorously and on as large a scale as possible—always selling a good article and giving good measure. Farmers and others may look for the prompt filling of orders.

He also continues the

COAL BUSINESS!!

offering the most popular kinds. Repeat customers and others should give him a call. Blacksmith Coal constantly on hand.

Lime and Coal delivered anywhere in Gettysburg. Gettysburg, Nov. 29, 1867.—tf JACOB RELLY

The Star and Sentinel.

VOL. LXIX. NO. 26. GETTYSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1869. WHOLE NO. 3562.

Forwarding Houses.

LOOK HERE!

THE undersigned has leased the Ware-house on the corner of Stratton street and the Railroad, Gettysburg, Pa., and will carry on the

Grain & Produce Business

in all its branches. The highest prices will always be paid for Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Clover and Timothy Seeds, Flaxseed, Sumac, Hay and Straw, Dried Fruit, Nuts, Soap, Hams, Shoulders and Sides, Potatoes, with everything else in the country produce line.

GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS

constantly for sale, Coffees, Sugars, Molasses, Syrups, Teas, Spices, Salt, Cheese, Vinegar, Soda, Mustard, Starch, Brooms, Buckets, Blacking, Soap, &c. Also, COAL, OIL, Fish Oil, Tar, &c. FISH of all kinds; Spikes and Nails; Smoking and Chewing Tobacco.

He is always able to supply a first rate article of Flour, with the different kinds of Feed.

Also, Ground Plaster, with Guano and other fertilizers. COAL, by the bushel, ton or car load.

He will also run a

LINE of FREIGHT CARS

to No. 165 North Howard street, BALTIMORE, and No. 811 Market street, PHILADELPHIA. All goods sent to either place will be received and forwarded promptly. All goods should be marked "CRESS' CAR."

JOHN CRESS.

April 2, 1869.—1f

NEW FORWARDING AND COMMISSION HOUSE.

HAVING purchased the extensive Warehouse, Cars, &c., of CULP & KARMANN, the undersigned intend to carry on the business, under the firm of BIGHAM & Co., at the old stand on the corner of Washington and Railroad streets, on a more extensive scale than heretofore.

☞ A regular line of Freight Cars will leave our Warehouse every TUESDAY NOON, and accommodation trains will be run as occasion may require by this arrangement we are prepared to convey Freight at all times to and from Baltimore. All business of this kind entrusted to us, will be promptly attended to. Our cars run to the Warehouse of Stevenson & Sons, 165 north Howard street, Baltimore. Being determined to pay good prices, sell cheap and deal fairly, we invite everybody to give us a call.

WM. M. BIGHAM.
ALEXANDER COBEAN
JAMES BIGHAM.

Jan. 8, 1868.

M'CURDY & HAMILTON,

DEALERS IN

FLOUR, GRAIN, GROCERIES, &c.

THE undersigned are paying at their Ware-house, in Carlisle street, adjoining Buehler's Hall, the highest prices for

FLOUR, WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS, BUCKWHEAT, CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEEDS, POTATOES, &c., &c.,

and invite producers to give them a call before selling They have constantly on hand for sale,

A LARGE SUPPLY OF GROCERIES,

Molasses, Syrups, Coffees, Sugars, &c., with Salt Fish Oils, Tar, Soaps, Bacon and Lard, Tobaccos, &c. Also the best brands of FLOUR, with FEED of all kinds They likewise have

SEVERAL VALUABLE FERTILIZERS,

Soluble Pacific Guano, Rhodes' Phosphate and A A Mexican Guano.

Whilst they pay the highest market prices for all they buy, they sell at the lowest living profits.—They ask a share of public patronage, resolved to give satisfaction in every case.

ROBERT MCCURDY,
WM. S. HAMILTON

July 3, 1867.—tf

NEW FIRM.

ECKENRODE & GRAFT,

HAVE taken the Warehouse, lately occupied by Philip Hann, at Granite Station, on the line of the Gettysburg Railroad, 4 miles from Hunterstown, and will deal in all kinds of

Grain and Produce,

giving the highest market price. We will also keep constantly on hand for sale all kinds of

GROCERIES,

Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Syrups, Teas, &c., with Salt Fish, Oils, Tar, Soaps, Bacon and Lard, Tobacco, &c Also, the best brands of FLOUR, with FEED of all kinds; also, Coal.

We respectfully solicit the patronage of our friends, and invite the public to call and examine our stock.

A. E. ECKENRODE,
J. N. GRAFT.

Jan. 22.—tf

DANIEL GULDEN,
DEALER IN
Dry Goods, Flour, Grain,
Groceries, Lumber, Coal, &c.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has opened his store in the building known as "Gulden's Station," in Straban township, on the line of the Gettysburg Railroad, all kinds of

GROCERIES,

including Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Spices, &c., with Salt Fish, Oils, Tobacco, Bacon, Lard, &c. Also,

LUMBER AND COAL,

including Building Stuff, Shingles, Laths, Stove and Blacksmith Coal. Also, Guano, and a large assortment of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps of all Kinds, which he is prepared to sell at the lowest prices.

He always pays the highest market price for Flour, Grain, Corn, Oats, Buckwheat, Clover and Timothy Seeds, Potatoes, &c., or will receive and forward the same to market on commission. He respectfully asks his friends and the public to give him a call.

Aug. 31, 1867.—tf DANIEL GULDEN.

JOSEPH WIBLE. J. E. WIBLE. WM. J. WIBLE.

Joseph Wible & Sons,

Produce Dealers, Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

South-east corner of Railroad and Washington streets,

GETTYSBURG PA.

HIGHEST cash price paid for all kinds of Grain and Country Produce generally. The highest cash price paid for good Hay and Rye Straw. We will keep constantly on hand for sale all kinds of

GROCERIES,

such as Sugars, Coffees, Teas, Molasses and Syrup, Tobaccos, Soaps, Spices, and everything usually kept in a Grocery store.

LINE OF CARS TO BALTIMORE.

We will run a line of Cars to Baltimore quickly, to the Warehouse of EMERSON & CO., 128 North st. corner of Franklin, for the transportation of goods each way, leaving Gettysburg every Monday and returning on Wednesday.

The best brands of FERTILIZERS constantly on hand, or secured at short notice for those ordering. April 9, 1869.—tf

REMOVAL.—The undersigned has removed his PRINTING OFFICE from the Diamond to the corner of Railroad and Washington streets, where he will be pleased to meet his old friends and patrons.

April 9.—3t J. E. WIBLE.

Photograph Galleries.

EXCELSIOR GALLERY.

TIPTON & MYERS

SUCCESSORS to C. J. Tyson.

PHOTOGRAPHS,

PHOTO MINIATURES

AMBROTYPES, &c., &c.,

Stereoscopic Views of the BATTLE-FIELD,

STEREOSCOPES, PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, AND

ALBUMS

GREAT VARIETY,

AND AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

☞ We furnish nothing but the best of its kind. Call and examine our stock.

Opposite the Post Office.

TYSON'S OLD STAND.

Oct. 9.—tf

Dry Goods, Notions, &c.

DRY GOODS. HARDWARE.

QUEENSWARE. CARPETS

April 20, 1869.—tf

GO TO

DUPHORN'S

CHEAP

HIS CLOTHS.

CHEAP

HIS CASSIMERS.

CHEAP

ALL HIS GOODS.

BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE

WHERE IF YOU WOULD

SAVE MONEY.

North-west corner of Square.

1869. DESIRABLE 1869.

NEW GOODS!

Most Excellent Assortment!

I SELL for very small profits, and aim at doing a very large Business.

FASHIONABLE SHADES OF FINE SILK POPLINS.
FASHIONABLE SHADES OF FRENCH WOOL POPLINS.
FASHIONABLE SHADES OF ALPACCA POPLINS.
FRENCH CHINTZES, PIQUES, PERCALES AND LAWNS.
BLACK SILKS, PLAIN SILKS, PLAID SILKS.
SWISS MUSLINS, JACONET MUSLINS, CAMBRIC.
BLACK ALPACCAS, COLORED ALPACCAS, BLACK ALL WOOL DELAINS.
HISTORY SHAWLS, CASHMERE SHAWLS, THIBET SHAWLS.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CLOAKINGS, LINEN DRILLING, COTTONADE.
TABLE COVERS, TABLE LINEN, NAPKINS, TOWELS.
BALMORAL SKIRTS, HOOP SKIRTS.
PLAIN LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, HEM STITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS.
MEN'S, LADIES', MISSES', & CHILDREN'S GLOVES, AND STOCKINGS.

☞ I am constantly receiving the latest styles of Prints and Fancy Goods. My stock comprises everything usually found in a first-class DRY GOODS STORE, to which I invite the attention of the public, feeling assured I can satisfy challenge competition with all other Stores in quality of goods and lowness of prices.

Gettysburg, Pa., Jan. 15, 1869.—tf J. L. SCHICK.

$10,000 REWARD!

STORE ENTERED!

Robert & Elliott's Store,

IN GETTYSBURG,

WAS entered last Week and a large quantity of Dry Goods, Notions, Queensware and Carpeting taken.

The parties will know, but have thus far escaped arrest, as they left Greenbacks in exchange for the Goods.

The persons who took the Goods are very well satisfied that they received more or better Goods for their money than they could have got at any other store.

Come one! Come one!

and examine our large assortment of

SILKS, GINGHAMS, LAWNS, BAREGES, ALPACCAS, &c., CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, TWEEDS, JEANS, VESTINGS, &c.

Also, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Queensware, and Notions, which we will sell as low as the lowest. Remember the place is Robert & Elliott's Cheaping Store, Baltimore street, and that our motto is Small Profits and Small Profits. [April 16, 1869.—

Dry Goods, Notions, &c.

H. B. WOODS,

GETTYSBURG,

Is Selling at Bottom Prices.

DRY GOODS AND DRESS GOODS,

That are down to "tight times" prices.

NOTIONS, STOCKINGS, GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS, &C.,

That are cheaper than ever.

SILK, GLASS AND OTHER DRESS BUTTONS,

In great variety.

HOOP SKIRTS, CORSETS, PROTECTORS AND THE NEW "CAN'T BREAK 'EM" CORSET CLASPS,

All necessary to get dresses to fit nicely.

PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS,

Don't buy before you get my prices.

CASSIMERS, COTTONADES, JANES, &c.,

To which I invite examination in

Price and Quality.

HATS,

All the latest Spring and Summer Styles.

SHOES

Of all kinds. In Shoes I can say that I keep the best class of goods that are kept in Adams county. Those who have tried to get cheap Shoes elsewhere soon learn that they have wasted their money.

April 16.—tf

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS

AT PETERSBURG.

GRIEST & BOWERS

(Successors to E. Hitershew.)

WOULD respectfully inform the public that they have just returned from Philadelphia with a large assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

consisting in part of Ladies' Dress Goods, Cloths, Cassimers, Domestic Goods of all kinds, a full line of White Goods and Notions, Hats, Shoes, Hardware, Queensware and Groceries, Clocks, Paints, Oil, Crpe, &c., which have been purchased at panic rates and will be sold at prices to defy competition.

Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere to compare styles quality, and prices, as we are determined not be undersold by any house in the county.

GRIEST & BOWERS.

April 20, 1869.—tf

Fertilizers, &c.

FARMERS

TRY THE

Star Bone Phosphate.

TO all agriculturists, therefore, who are in search of an active and permanent manure, and who may have the claims of this article presented to their notice for the first time, the manufacturers would suggest, that the

STAR BONE PHOSPHATE

is worthy of their experimental trial, at last; past experience warranting the fullest confidence, that after a trial they will add their testimony to that of hundreds of farmers who now regard it as the cheapest and best manure in the market.

THE AMMONIA

is supplied abundantly from the organic portion of the bone.

PRICE $55 PER TON IN BAGS.

Farmers wishing Ground Bone, Oil of Vitriol, can be supplied. Give us a call.

☞ A. Spangler has our Phosphate for sale.

PETER BORLITZ, Manufacturer.
BURKHOLDER & WILSON,
Baxter Hay-Press Buildings,
N. W. corner Washington and Railroad sts.
Gettysburg, Penna.

☞ The Phosphate is for sale by

A. SPANGLER, Gettysburg, Pa.
WIBLE & SONS, Gettysburg, Pa.
GRAFT & ECKENRODE,
Granite Station, Pa.
MELHORN & BENDER,
New Oxford, Pa.
CHARLES KUHN, Hanover, Pa.

March 12.—tf

A Word to the Wise!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO FARMERS!

Renner's Chemical Fertilizer!

THE importance of a quick, active and durable Fertilizer, adapted to the soil of our county, is acknowledged by all Farmers. Having satisfied myself, after long study and careful experiment, that F. C. RENNER'S

Chemical Fertilizer

surpasses all others in adaptedness to all kinds of soil, I have purchased the right for Adams county, and am prepared to fill orders for it promptly and on reasonable terms. It is no humbug, but

HAS BEEN SUCCESSFULLY TRIED

by a number of our Farmers, and is admitted by all who have it to be the best in the market, and the cheapest. I am prepared to furnish this Fertilizer in any quantity, and will deliver

In any town or village in the County,

when ordered in not less quantity than a TON. I manufacture it for sale at $50 per ton without bags, or $55 in bags. This fertilizer is composed of the best fertilizing chemicals that can be had. I use no oil vitriol; it does not contain any ammonia, therefore I do not use it. Neither do I use lime nor ashes.

THE OBJECT OF THE CHEMICAL FERTILIZER is to introduce a fertilizer that will last for a series of crops—not only for one. It contains sufficient animal matter to mature the grain and make it ripen early, while the ammonia forces the growth. I expect to manufacture large supply this winter for the spring crop, and therefore invite farmers and the public generally to try a trial on all kinds of Grains and Vegetables.

CAUTION.—I hereby give notice that Farm Rights hereafter sold unless signed by me, are infringements on my Right, and will be prosecuted and dealt with according to law, from which there is no appeal.

☞ All orders will be promptly attended to by addressing

GEORGE BENDER,
Bendersville, Penna.

☞ R. N. McKIMM General Agent for sale of County and State Rights, Bendersville, Adams county, Pa. Dec. 25.—1y

FARMERS!!!

TRY THE

ALTA VELA PHOSPHATE!

IT is composed principally of the celebrated Guano from

ALTA VELA.

Contains three per cent. of AMMONIA, an ample quantity to give activity (without injury) to the vegetation, and a large quantity of soluble

BONE PHOSPHATE OF LIME,

together with Potash and Soda, the essential elements of a

COMPLETE MANURE.

The high reputation it has obtained among the many thousand farmers who are using it in preference to all other kinds, is sure guarantee of its value.

PRICE $55.00 PER TON.

Send for a pamphlet. Address

THE ALTA VELA GUANO CO.,
57 Broadway, New York.

S. S. BISHOP & CO., 200 N. Del. Ave., Philadelphia, Agents for Penna. and Southern New Jersey. July 31, 1868.—1y

BOWER'S

COMPLETE MANURE,

MANUFACTURED BY

HENRY BOWER, *Chemist,*

PHILADELPHIA.

MADE FROM

Super-Phosphate of Lime, Ammonia and Potash.

WARRANTED FREE FROM ADULTERATION.

This Mixture contains all the elements to produce large crops of all kinds, and is highly recommended by all who used it, also by distinguished chemists who have, by analysis, tested its qualities.

Packed in Bags of 200 lbs. each.

Agents,

30 South Water and 40 South Delaware Avenue,

PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE BY

WILLIAM REYNOLDS,

10 SOUTH STREET,

BALTIMORE, MD.

And by dealers generally throughout the country. For information address Wm. Reynolds, Baltimore, Md. [Feb. 12.—3y

The Star and Sentinel.

DON'T CROWD.

Don't crowd! this world is broad enough
For you as well as me;
The doors of art are open wide—
The realm of thought is free.
Of all earth's places you are right
To choose the best you can,
Provided that you do not try
To crowd some other man.

What matter though you scarce can count
Your piles of golden ore,
While he can hardly strive to keep
Gaunt Famine from his door—
Of willing hands and honest hearts
Alone should man be proud;
Then give him all the room he needs,
And never try to crowd.

Don't crowd, proud miss! your dainty silk
Will glisten none the less
Because it comes in contact with
A beggar's tattered dress;
This lovely world was never made
For you and me alone;
A pauper has a right to tread
The pathway to a throne.

Don't crowd the good from out your heart
By fostering all that's bad;
But give to every virtue room—
The best that may be had;
Be each day's record such a one
That you may well be proud;
Give each his right, give each his room,
And never try to crowd.

[For the Star and Sentinel.

HEMLOCK BARK.

MR. EDITOR.—The new process for extracting the tanning properties of hemlock bark is beginning to attract public attention, and well it may, for there are few subjects for newspaper discussion which directly affect a larger portion of the community.—Having while in Maine examined and witnessed the operation of the only machine completed and in working order under the Irving patent, I will give a brief description of it, only promising that in its successful working, the most extravagant anticipations of its friends have been realized.

Last spring my attention was called to the subject of obtaining the astringent properties of hemlock bark (which many are aware are used so extensively by tanners in the manufacture of leather,) by a process hitherto unknown to the trade. In June I visited Boston, and formed the acquaintance of Messrs. Johnson, Sherman and Ellsworth, who were then superintending the construction of a machine to express the juice or tannic acid from bark. The machine, after months of "patience and perseverance," is at last completed, and the grand result accomplished.

On being conducted to the Alger Foundry, Boston, I was shown to the department where the machine was ready for operation. There is first, a large tank partly filled with water heated by steam 180 degrees temperature, into which the bark, just as it comes from the trees, is thrown, where it remains from twenty to thirty minutes, when it is taken out and fed, one piece at a time, to a cluster of three massive iron rollers set about one quarter of an inch apart, and driven by a twenty horse-power engine. As the sheet of bark touches the rollers it is carried through by friction with great rapidity. In order to facilitate the "feeding," the under rollers are made to revolve faster than the upper one, which tends to crush every fibre. On passing through these rollers, the bark falls in small fragments into another tank below, which also contains hot water. Here it is re-saturated and taken up on an elevator, (to which it is driven by a revolving submerged fan-wheel,) and dumped into a second cluster of rollers, placed snug together. These rollers, made of gun metal, are solid, two feet in diameter, three feet in length, and weigh upwards of one ton each.

Between this second set of rollers the bark, which by this time has become quite soft and spongy, is squeezed to the thickness of paper, and runs out in one continuous sheet, where it may be used for fuel, or baled up for the paper-maker, who, I was told, is already using it with success for brown and room papers. The liquid thus obtained, if found to weigh ten pounds to the gallon, is drawn off into holders and allowed to settle, after which it is put into barrels and is ready for market. The strength of the extract is indicated by an instrument called a "bark-ometer," constructed upon the principle that causes an egg to float upon the surface of a pail of rye, which served our grandmothers for *lycometers* when making soap.

The demand for the article is rapidly increasing, and it will find a ready market throughout every civilized country. This new invention is destined to revolutionize the tanning business, which has been confined almost entirely to the New England States, New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania, because very little hemlock bark is found west or south of these States, and it has been found cheaper to carry hides to bark than bark to hides. The above order of things will now be reversed, and instead of bringing hides from every quarter of the globe to New England to be tanned, the substance of a cord of bark, which is now worth in Boston from eighteen to twenty dollars, will be sent in a barrel to any part of the world. It is used extensively as a dye in the large cotton and woolen manufactories of England.

Works for the manufacture of extract have been erected at various places in Massachusetts, Maine and New Brunswick, where the country is heavily wooded with hemlock which has never been culled for timber. A mine of wealth is locked up in the hemlock lands of Maine and New Brunswick. I have been all through these places, and know that it will pay to put up the works and send the extract west, to our country, for our bark is becoming scarce and it will be cheaper to use the extract.—One of these machines is capable of producing ten thousand barrels of extract per year from as many cords of bark, which at $2.50 per cord, would distribute $25,000 per year among the people within a radius of 15 miles. Thus it will be seen that the value of this new invention can scarcely be over estimated, nor its importance in developing one of the resources of Maine and New Brunswick, be but partially realised.

J. S. G.

WHEN Dr. Johnson had completed his dictionary, which had quite exhausted the patience of Mr. A. Miller, his bookseller, the latter acknowledged the receipt of the last sheet in the following note: "Andrew Miller sends his compliments to Dr. Samuel Johnson, with the money for the last sheet of the dictionary, and thanks God he has done with him." Johnson replied that he was happy to find Mr. Miller thanked God for anything. (Miller was a free-thinker.)

A CELEBRATED lawyer once said that the three most troublesome clients he ever had were a young lady who wanted to be married, a married woman who wanted a divorce, and an old maid who didn't know what she wanted.

OUT WEST.

BY AUGUSTA LARNED.

"RUINED!" exclaimed Mr. Buel, and he clasped his gray head in his hands and dropped it on the dining-table, with a motion of despairing helplessness.

Mrs. Buel arose and left the room. She was not strong enough to offer consolation to her bowed and stricken husband.

Ellen got up, too, in sore distress, and went over to the table, and touched her father's arm with her slight, girlish fingers on one of which sparkled a diamond ring.

"Don't grieve so, dear father. It cannot be quite as bad as you think."

"It is a thousand times worse, child, than you imagine. Every cent of my property has been sunk in oil speculations. A month ago I thought myself a rich man; but today I am a beggar." Do you know what that means?"

"I only know how you suffer, dear father," said Ellen, tearfully, putting down on her knees beside him; "and I pity you from the bottom of my heart."

"Pity yourself and your poor mother."

"I must think of you now, because you feel this blow more keenly than we can. Is there nothing to hope for in the future?"

"What can I hope for?" repeated Mr. Buel, almost querulously. "As an honorable man, I must abandon every cent I am worth to my creditors. Nothing remains but your Uncle Lathrop's offer of a Western agency. He has a farm out in Egypt, which he would allow us to occupy rent free as long as we cared to stay there. It is a desolate, out-of-the-way place, ten miles or more from any town or railway station. I haven't the heart to propose such a change to your poor mother. Her nerves are terribly shattered already."

"It would be a thousand times better to go out there and live independently," said Ellen catching at the plan, "than to starve genteelly here in New York, or to live on any of our relations. The boys are growing up, and a few years of genuine country life will not injure them. Fortunately, I have just finished school, and am blessed with excellent health. Mother is the only one to be considered; and I think I can win her over to the plan."

"You little know, child, what you are consenting to," said Mr. Buel, in a softened tone, as he touched Ellen's forehead pityingly. "You will be cut off from every social advantage, and doomed to hard work and all manner of privations."

"I would gladly work for you, father," cried Ellen, impulsively. "You have screened and sheltered me ever since I was born, and studied in every way to make me happy. It is high time that I begin to pay you back; so let us think about going West, as soon as we can sell the house and wind up matters here."

"You are a good girl, Ellen, and I lean on you, in this hour of trouble, more than on anybody else. Perhaps I never should have found out what a brave, strong heart you carry in your bosom, if we had lived on, prosperous and happy."

Ellen Buel had heretofore scarcely shown herself different from other New York girls of her class. Born and brought up in the city, with luxurious surroundings, and no care for the morrow, her girlish tastes had bloomed in a kindly air. There were a thousand pleasures, a thousand agreeable excitements at hand. Each season brought the dressmaker and an inundation of new goods, and Ellen was measured and fitted for becoming and pretty dresses, of which she felt no scorn. For each summer vacation a trip was planned to Cape May, Saratoga, or the White Mountains. Life was like a fairy book. She was fond of school, and came forth with a bran-new parchment diploma, a smattering of the sciences and of one or two modern languages, but no available knowledge of any branch of learning. Ellen had never bothered her head about great aims and aspirations. She expected to appear in society like other girls, and by and by to marry, and settle down in a home of her own.

Such was Ellen Buel when ruin overwhelmed her father. Being the eldest of the family, she had always lived like a boarder at home—not even dusting her own pretty room, with its pictures and nick-nacks. There were four sons below her. Three of them were away at boarding-school; and the youngest, a curly-pated darling, was scarcely out of frocks.

For the first time now Ellen took her natural place in the family, and decided, with a promptness and energy no one had dreamed of her possessing, that the removal out West should be accomplished as speedily as possible. Mrs. Buel's nerves would not allow her to think or act. She retired to bed, had the room darkened, and every breath of fresh air rigorously excluded. Mr. Buel was stunned by the blow, and Ellen was obliged to be head and hands for everybody. Before the day of the auction sale came round she had disposed of her watch and diamond ring, both of them birthday presents; and a friend bid in for her a few of the articles her mother most highly prized.

It was a cold, drizzly evening late in the Fall when the Buel family assembled at the cars in Jersey City, prepared to take their flight into Egypt. Mrs. Buel sat in the sleeping-car, with her handkerchief pressed to her eyes, surrounded by a few condoling friends. The healthy animal spirits of the boys made a little breeze through the place, while they stowed away their bags and bundles. Life in the Western wilds, as they pictured it, did not seem so dreadful after all. Fred, the eldest, strapped up his gun-case, containing a capital rifle, which his Uncle Lathrop had given him, with visions of wild-turkey shooting and buffalo-hunts.

Ellen had hung her hat up on a hook, and made herself at home. She was talking to Charley Morton; and during the last minute or two had grown quite confidential, and had acknowledged that the future looked very dismal to her young eyes. She hardly knew why Charley Morton had appeared at the cars that wet evening to say good-bye; although they had skated and danced together a score of times during the past winter, nothing like intimacy had sprung up between them. Charley Morton certainly had no idea of two in his head; and Ellen thought him the most sensible, manly young fellow she knew, although he was rather savage on modern girls, and without mercy and ridicule his sarcasms at the frivolous, half-dressed creatures who float through New York society.

"I think you are acting very bravely," Charley remarked, with a little flush.

"Oh, you would not say so," replied Ellen, looking up at him with her frank eyes, "if you knew how much this exile costs me, and what hard work it is to keep cheerful."

"The more a thing costs the more precious it is," returned Charley, putting up his hand to cough. When he coked abruptly, changing the subject: "I am going to take a run out West myself one of these days, and I shall surely look you up."

"Beware of Egyptian darkness." And Ellen laughed with something of the old pleasant ring in her voice.

"I shall have a bright particular star to guide me on my way," responded Charley; and he bent his tall person down toward Ellen, and whispered some earnest words, which brought a bright flush into her cheeks, while a little bouquet of Le Mark rosebuds and heliotrope fell upon her lap. Afterward Charley puled out his note-book, and wrote down a post-office address with special care; and then there was warm hand-shaking all round, until the last screech of the steam-whistle gave him notice to depart.

Some weeks later we see Ellen established in her new abode—a staring, boardy, unpainted pine tenement, dropped by accident, as it seemed, on the brown waste of the prairie. Nothing more desolate can well be imagined. The frost was late in closing in this year. The roads were still deep with mire. Everything was contaminated with black mud. Taken from the heart of the heart city, teeming with life, the Buels were stranded on the treeless, flat prairie, with its monotonous horizon, and here and there a corn-stack or an Irish cabin visible from the windows.

As soon as the moving from the distant railway-station was partially over, Mr. Buel departed on a collecting tour for the New York mercantile firm which had employed him. He left Ellen what little money he could spare; then he clasped her close in his arms.

"Be a good girl, Ellen, and comfort your mother. I might better have died long ago than have lived to lay this burden on your young shoulders."

"How can you say such dreadful words, father, when it is only money that we have lost? There are better