The Bradford Reporter.

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VOLUME XLI. TOWANDA, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 25, 1880. NUMBER 26

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The BRADFORD REPORTER is published every Thursday morning by GOODRICH & HITCHCOCK, at Advertising in all cases exclusive of subscription to the paper.

SPECIAL NOTICES inserted at TEN CENTS per line for first insertion, and FIVE CENTS per line for each subsequent insertion, but no notice inserted for less than fifty cents.

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THE REPORTER having a larger circulation than any other paper in the county, makes it the best advertising medium in Northern Pennsylvania.

JOB PRINTING of every kind, in plain and fancy colors, done with neatness and dispatch. Handbills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, Billheads, Statements, &c., of every variety and style, printed at the shortest notice. The REPORTER office is well supplied with power presses, a good assortment of new type, and everything in the printing line can be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates. TERMS INVARIABLY CASH.

Business Cards.

MADILL & KINNEY,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Office—Rooms formerly occupied by Y. M. C. A. Reading Room.
H. J. MADILL. 2,18,80 O. D. KINNEY.

MRS. E. J PERRICO,
TEACHER OF PIANO AND ORGAN.
Lessons given in Thorough Bass and Harmony. Cultivation of the voice a specialty. Located at T. Murdock's, Pine St. References: Holmes & Passage. Towanda, Pa., March 4, 1880.

JOHN W. CODDING,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, TOWANDA, PA.
Office over Kirby's Drug Store.

THOMAS E. MYER
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
TOWANDA, PA.
Office with Patrick and Foyle. Sep 25, 79

BECK & OVERTON
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
TOWANDA, PA.
D. A. OVERTON, BENJ. M. BECK.

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ATTORNEY AT-LAW,
TOWANDA, PA.,
Solicitor of Patents. Particular attention paid to business in the Orphans Court and to the settlement of estates.
Office in Montanyes Block May 1, '79.

OVERTON & SANDERSON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
TOWANDA, PA.
E. OVERTON, JR. JOHN F. SANDERSON

W. H. JESSUP,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW,
MONTROSE, PA.
Judge Jessup having resumed the practice of the law in Northern Pennsylvania, will attend to any legal business intrusted to him in Bradford county. Persons wishing to consult him, can call on H. Streeter, Esq., Towanda, Pa., when an appointment can be made.

HENRY STREETER,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW,
TOWANDA, PA. Feb 27, '79.

E. L. HILLIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
TOWANDA, PA. [nov11-75.

E. F. GOFF,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
WYALUSING, PA.
Agency for the sale and purchase of all kinds of Securities and for making loans on Real Estate. All business will receive careful and prompt attention. [June 4, 1879.

W. H. THOMPSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, WYALUSING, PA. Will attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bradford, Sullivan and Wyoming Counties. Office with Esq. Porter. [nov19-74.

HIRAM E. BULL,
SURVEYOR.
ENGINEERING, SURVEYING AND DRAFTING.
Office with G. F. Mason, over Patch & Tracy. Main street, Towanda, Pa. 4,15,80.

GEO. W. KIMBERLEY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
TOWANDA, PA.
Office—Second door south of First National Bank. August 12, 1880.

ELSBREE & SON,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
TOWANDA, PA.
N. C. ELSBREE. L. ELSBREE.

I. McPHERSON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
TOWANDA, PA.
Dist Att'y Brad. Co. [feb 1 78.

FIRE INSURANCE.
Having accepted the agency of the LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Assets over $13,000,000 00) I am prepared to write policies at current rates.
M. D. SWARTS, Agent.
Office with Wm. Vincent, Towanda, Pa. 1yr.

JOHN W. MIX,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND U. S. COMMISSIONER,
TOWANDA, PA.
Office—North Side Public Square. Jan. 1, 1875.

SAM W. BUCK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
TOWANDA, PENN'A
Office—South side Poplar street, opposite Ward House. [Nov. 13, 1879.

DAVIES & CARNOCHAN,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
SOUTH SIDE OF WAID HOUSE.
D. S. Da-vies. TOWANDA, PA.

ANDREW WILT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office—Means' Block, Main-st., over J. L. Kent's store, Towanda. May be consulted in German. (April 12, '76.)

W. J. YOUNG,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
TOWANDA, PA.
Office—second door south of the First National Bank Main St., up stairs.

WM MAXWELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
TOWANDA, PA.
Office over Dayton's Store.
April 12, 1876.

DR. S. M. WOODBURN, Physician and Surgeon. Office at residence, on Pine Street, East of Main.
Towanda, May 1, 1877-1y*

W. B. KELLY, DENTIST.—Office, over M. E. Rosenfield's, Towanda, Pa. Teeth inserted on Gold, Silver, Rubber, and Aluminum base. Teeth extracted without pain. Oct. 24-72.

E. D. PAYNE, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office over Montanyes' Store. Office hours from 10 to 12 A. M., and from 2 to 4 P. M.
Special attention given to DISEASES OF THE EYE and DISEASES OF THE EAR

G. W. RYAN,
COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.
Office day last Saturday of each month, over Turner & Gordon's Drug Store, Towanda, Pa.
Towanda, June 20, 1878.

C. S. RUSSELL'S
GENERAL
INSURANCE AGENCY
May 28-70tf. TOWANDA, PA.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
TOWANDA, PA.
CAPITAL PAID IN $125,000
SURPLUS FUND 66,000
This Bank offers unusual facilities for the transaction of a general banking business.
N. N. BETTS, Cashier
JOS. POWELL, President. April 1, 187.9

MRS. H. PEET,
TEACHER OF PIANO MUSIC,
TERMS.—$10 per term.
(Residence Third street, 1st ward.)
Towanda, Jan. 13, '79-1y.

GET YOUR
JOB PRINTING
DONE AT THE REPORTER OFFICE, opposite the Court House, Towanda, Bradford County, Pennsylvania.

Legal.

NOTICE IN PARTITION.—State of Pennsylvania, County of Bradford, ss: To Sarah Ann Lawrence, Joseph F. Wheaton, Cyrus G. Wheaton, Emily F. Sibley, Charlotte M. Rogers, Henry W. Wheaton, Melissa Ann M. Rogers—please take notice:

Whereas, at an Orphans' Court held at Towanda in and for said County of Bradford, on the 17th day of April, A. D. 1880, before the Hon. P. D. Morrow, President Judge of said Court, in the matter of the estate of John Wheaton, deceased, the petition of Melissa Ann M. Rogers, wife of James Rogers and daughter of John Wheaton, late of the township of Warren, in said County, deceased, was presented, setting forth that the said John Wheaton died March 2d, 1839, intestate, seized in his demesne as of fee of and in a certain messuage and tract of land situate in said township of Warren, bounded north by lands of George Pendleton and Benedict Arnold, east, by lands of Benjamin Buffington, and south and west by lands of Samuel Wheaton; containing about 106 acres,—and leaving to survive him a widow, Sally Wheaton, and eight children, Sarah Ann Lawrence, Joseph F. Wheaton, Cyrus G. Wheaton, Frederick T. Wheaton (since deceased), Emily F. Sibley, Charlotte M. Rogers, Henry W. Wheaton and Melissa Ann M. Rogers; that the widow, Sally Wheaton, died March 12th, 1850; that the said Frederick F. Wheaton died September 17th, 1853, leaving to survive him a widow, Susan Wheaton (since married to Major Darling), and one son, Seymour Wheaton; that no guardians were appointed for any of the minor children of said John Wheaton, deceased; that under and by virtue of the intestate laws of this Commonwealth, it belongs to the said Melissa Ann M. Rogers to have an equal one-eighth part of said real estate. No partition of said real estate having been had, the petitioner prays the Court to award an inquest to make partition of the said real estate to and among the aforesaid parties according to their respective rights, and she will ever pray, etc. Whereupon the said Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of said decedent to show cause why partition of the above described real estate shall not be made. And now to wit, May 6th, 1880, the Court continue this rule until September Term next.

And now to wit, September 22d, 1880, rule made absolute, and the said Court, on due proof and consideration of the premises, awarded an inquest to make partition as prayed for. We therefore command you that, taking with you seven good and lawful men of your bailiwick, you go to and upon the premises aforesaid, and there, in the presence of all parties aforesaid by you to be warned (if upon being warned they will be present), and having respect to the true valuation thereof, and upon the oaths and affirmations of the said seven good and lawful men, you make partition to and among the heirs and legal representatives of the said intestate in such manner and in such proportions as by the laws of this Commonwealth is directed if the same can be so parted and divided without prejudice to or spoiling the whole; and if such partition cannot be made thereof without prejudice to or spoiling the whole, that then you cause the said inquest to inquire and ascertain whether the same will conveniently admit more than one of the said heirs and legal representatives of the said intestate without pr judice to or spoiling the whole; and if so, how many it will admit of aforesaid accordingly, describing each part by metes and bounds, and returning a just valuation of the same. But if the said inquest by you to be summoned as aforesaid to make the said partition or valuation shall be of opinion that the premises aforesaid, with the appurtenances, can not be so parted and divided as to accommodate more than one of the said heirs and legal representatives of the said intestate, that then you cause the inquest to value the whole of the said real estate, with the appurtenances having respect to the true valuation thereof agreeably to law; and that the partition or valuation so made you distinctly and openly have before our said Judge at Towanda, at an Orphans' Court there to be held on the regular day of sessions thereof, after such notice as shall be made under your hand and seal, and under the hands and seals of those by whose oaths or affirmations you shall make such partition or valuation, and have you then and there this writ.

Witness: P. D. Morrow, President Judge of our said Court at Towanda aforesaid, the 7th day of April, A. D. 1880. A. C. FRISBIE, Clerk of Orphans' Court.

In conformity with the above order, I hereby give notice to the above named heirs and all other persons interested, that an inquest will be held on the above estate, on the premises, on FRIDAY, the 26TH day of NOVEMBER, A. D. 1880, at 2 o'clock, P. M. PETER J. DEAN, Sheriff.
Towanda, October 14, 1880.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, upon the estate of Chas. B. Dexter, late of Tuscarora township, deceased, notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate must present them without delay in proper order for settlement to
ALMON C. DEXTER, Administrator.
Tuscarora, Pa., Oct. 2, 1880-w6.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, upon the estate of L. M. Rundell, late of Burlington, deceased, notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having legal claims against the same will present them without delay in proper order for settlement to
D. M. RUNDELL, Administrator.
Luther's Mills, Oct. 28, 1880-w6.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, under the last will and testament of James Quick, late of Franklin twp., deceased, all persons indebted to the estate of said decedent are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and all having claims against said estate must present the same duly authenticated to the undersigned for settlement.
SEMANTHA S. RIDGWAY,
Monroeton, Oct. 28, 1880.-w. Executor.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—In the matter of the assignment of M. F. Ransom for the benefit of his creditors. In the Court of Common Pleas of Bradford County, No. 74, May Term, 1877.

The final account of G. H. VanDyke, Assignee in the above case, filed September 22, 1880; and said account will be presented to said Court for final confirmation and allowance on Thursday, December 2, 1880, unless cause be shown why said account should not be finally confirmed and allowed by the Court. GEORGE W. BLACKMAN,
Towanda, Oct. 21, 1880-w4. Prothonotary.

APPLICATION IN DIVORCE.—To Julia E. Mugech. In the Court of Common Pleas of Bradford county. No. 56. May T., 1880. You are hereby notified that George, your husband, has applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Bradford County for a divorce from the bonds of matrimony, and the said Court has appointed Monday, December 6, 1880, in the Court House in Towanda, for hearing the said George, in the premises, at which time and place you may attend if you think proper. PETER J. DEAN, Sheriff.
4-iw.

APPLICATION IN DIVORCE.—To Hezekiah Chamberlain. In the Court of Common Pleas of Bradford county. No. 114, May Term, 1880. You are hereby notified that Sheila J., your wife, has applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Bradford County for a divorce from the bonds of matrimony, and the said Court has appointed Monday, the 6th day of December, in the Court House in Towanda, for hearing the said Sheila, in the premises, at which time and place you may attend if you think proper. PETER J. DEAN, Sheriff.

APPLICATION IN DIVORCE.—To Albert Curkendall. In the Court of Common Pleas of Bradford county. No. 93. December Term, 1880. You are hereby notified that Eliza, your wife, has applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Bradford County for a divorce from the bonds of matrimony, and the said Court has appointed Monday, December 6th, 1880, in the Court House in Towanda, for hearing the said Eliza, in the premises, at which time and place you may attend if you think proper. PETER J. DEAN, Sheriff.
4w.

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, Hon. PAUL D. MORROW, President Judge of the 15th Judicial District, consisting of the county of Bradford, has issued his precept bearing date the 12th day of September, 1880, to me directed, for holding a Court of Over and Terminer, General Jail Delivery, Quarter Session of the Peace, Common Pleas and Orphan's Court at Towanda, for the county of Bradford, commencing on MONDAY, DECEMBER 6TH, 1880, to continue three weeks.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroners and Justices of the Peace of the county of Bradford, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with records, inquisitions and other remembrances to do those things which to their office appertain to be done; and those who are bound by recognizances or otherwise, to prosecute against the prisoners who are or may be in the jail of said county, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just. Jurors are requested to be punctual in their attendance, agreeably to their notice.

Dated at Towanda, the 9th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty, and of the Independence of the United States one hundred and fourth.
PETER J. DEAN, Sheriff.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—J. P. Kirby to the use of J. A. Record vs. S. C. Means and Ellen F. Means, No. 904, September Term, 1879. In the Court of Common Pleas of Bradford County.

The undersigned, an Auditor appointed by the Court to distribute certain funds arising from Sheriff's sale of the defendants' real estate, will attend to the duties of his said appointment at the office of DeWitt & Hall, in the Borough of Towanda, on FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1880, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons having claims upon said fund must present them or be forever debarred from coming in upon said fund.
L. M. HALL, Auditor.
Towanda, Pa., Nov. 11, 1880-w4.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—In the District Court of the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania. In the matter of James W. Taylor and Mahlon M. Spalding, bankrupts. In bankruptcy. Western District of Pennsylvania.

The creditors will take notice that a fourth general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts will be held at Towanda, on the 4th day of DECEMBER, A. D. 1880, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the office of R. A. Mercur, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said District, for the purpose named in the 27th Section of the Bankrupt Act of March 2d, 1867, to wit: a final distribution of said bankrupts' estate; and at that meeting I shall apply for a discharge from all liability as Assignee of said estate, in accordance with the provisions of the 29th Section of said Bankrupt Act.
E. T. FOX, Assignee.
Towanda, Pa., Nov. 4, 1880-w4.

THE LUCKY HORSE SHOE.

BY JAMES T. FIELDS.

A farmer traveling with his load
Picked up a horse shoe in the road,
And nailed it fast to his barn door,
That luck might down upon him pour,
That every blessing known in life
Might crown his homestead and his wife,
And never any kind of harm
Descend upon his growing farm.

But dire misfortune soon began
To visit the astounded man.
His hens declined to lay their eggs;
His bacon tumbled from the pegs,
And rats devoured the fallen legs;
His corn, that never failed before,
Mildewed and rotted on the floor;
His grass refused to end in hay;
His cattle died, or went astray;
In short, all moved the crooked way.

Next spring a great drouth baked the sod,
And roasted every pea in pod;
The beans declared they could not grow
So long as nature acted so;
Redundant insects reared their brood
To starve for lack of juicy food;
The staves from barrel sides went off
As if they had the hooping-cough,
And nothing of the useful kind
To hold together felt inclined:
In short, it was no use to try,
While all the land was in a fry.

One morn, demoralized with grief,
The farmer clamored for relief;
And prayed right hard to understand
What witchcraft now possessed his land;
Why house and farm in misery grew
Since he nailed up that "lucky" shoe.

While thus dismayed o'er matters wrong
An old man chanced to trudge along.
To whom he told with wormwood tears,
How his affairs were in arrears,
And what a desperate state of things
A picked-up horse shoe sometimes brings.

The stranger asked to see the shoe,
The farmer brought it into view;
But when the old man raised his head,
He laughed outright and quickly said.

"No wonder sales upon you frown—
You've nailed the horse shoe upside down;
Just turn it round, and soon you'll see
How you and fortune will agree."

The farmer turned the horse shoe round,
And showers began to swell the ground;
The sunshine laughed among the grain
And heaps on heaps piled up the wain;
The loft his hay could barely hold,
His cattle did as they were told;
His fruit trees needed sturdy props
To hold the gathering apple crops;
His turnip and potato fields
Astonished all men by their yields;
Folks never saw such ears of corn
As in his stalling hills were born;
His barn was full of bursting bins—
His wife presented him with twins;
His neighbors marveled more and more
To see the increase in his store.
And now the merry farmer sings
"There are two ways of doing things;
And when for good luck you would pray,
Nail up your horse shoe the right way."

—Harper's Magazine for December.

AWFUL.

Perihelion Plague—A Warning Voice of Blood and Death—Astrological Wonders and Woes from 1880 to 1887—Startling Sensations, say the Seers of the Stars—The Dire Effects of the Approaching Perihelia—The Season in Which to Prepare for the Wrath to Come.

BY PROF. C. A. GRIMMER.

It is pretty well understood that the perihelia of the four great planets—Jupiter, Uranus, Neptune and Saturn—will be co-incident in 1880. Astrology to-day is ridiculed by many so called scientists. After 1880 astrology will be taught by many who reject it now. Bacon says "the world opposes what it does not understand." In the case of astrology this is pre-eminently so. I have no desire to discuss the verity or falsity of astrology; I simply state the effects which the approaching perihelia will produce according to astrological deduction. The effects which this conjunction will produce are momentous. From 1880 to 1887 will be one universal carnival of death. No place on earth will be entirely free from the plague. The Pacific coast will not suffer anything in comparison to any other portion of the globe. The coincidence of these planets in perihelion will always produce epidemic and destructive diseases. Three of these planets are malific, and Jupiter, although a benefic produces evil through association; or technically, by conjunction with the others. Diseases will appear, the nature of which will baffle the skill of the most eminent physicians. Every drop of water in the earth, on the earth or above the earth will be more or less poisonous. The atmosphere will be foul with noisome odors, and there will be few constitutions able to resist the coming scourge, therefore, prepare, ye that are constitutionally weak, and intemperate, and gluttonous, for man's last home—the grave. From the far east the pestilential storm will sweep, and its last struggle will end in the far west. In 542 and 1665 three of the planets, two of which were malifics (Mars and Saturn), were in perihelion and Jupiter, though a benefic, brought evil through association. Now 542 and 1665 were the worst plague eras of which the world has any record. From 542 to 546, it has been estimated that from 75,000,000 to 120,000,000 victims suffered death by the plague. ("Gibbon's History," vol. iii, chap xiv.; also "Cousin's History of Rome," vol. ii, p. 178.)

In 1730, Mars and Saturn were in perihelion and in the sign Tirgo, and 52,000 out of 74,000 inhabitants died in the city of Marseilles in less than five weeks. In 554, 10,000 died each day in Constantinople. Alexandria (Egyp.) lost, in 527, 50,000, and in 532, 80,000 of her inhabitants by the plague. But as bad as were these times, they will only approximate the horrors of seven years which many of us are doomed never to witness. All the weak and intemperate are sure to die. There is no escape from the inexorable plague fiend. Fortunate indeed are those whose blood is pure and free from any taint or weakness, for they alone will survive the wreck of the human family. The intemperate and weak will join hands and go down to their graves in tens of thousands. Ancient races will be blotted out from the face of the earth. Asia will be nearly depopulated, and the islands that border Asia will suffer frightfully from the scourge. The countries that join the northeastern portions of Asia will suffer the ravages of the plague. Russia will be the first European nation that will suffer. Unless correct sanitary measures are taken before 1881 the plague will be found devastating large cities on the Atlantic coast of America. America will lose more than 15,000,000 of inhabitants if the sewers of her cities are as imperfect in 1881 as they are to-day. The perihelia will bring other inflictions upon the inhabitants of the earth, over which mankind can exert no restraining influence. There will come storms and tidal waves that will swamp whole cities; earthquakes that will swallow mountains and towns; and tornadoes that will sweep hundreds of villages from the face of the earth; mountains will tremble, totter and fall into sulphurous chasisms; the geography of the earth will be changed by volcanic action; mountains will toss their rocky heads up through the choicest valleys; valleys will appear where mountains stood; skillful mariners will be lost in the ocean, owing to the extraordinary variations of the compass; navigators will grow pale with alarm at the capricious deflexure of the needle; volcanoes that have been dormant for centuries will awaken to belch forth their lava with more violence than when in their pristine vigor, rainfalls will divulge valleys, and mountain streams will enlarge their beds and become mighty torrents; fires will start spontaneously and devastate whole forests; great fires will occur in many cities, and some will be totally destroyed; there will be remarkable displays of electricity, frightful to witness; wild beasts will leave their natural haunts and crowd into populous cities, timid and harmless; suffocating fumes of sulphur will escape from the earth, to the great dread of many; an unprecedented number of ships will be shattered in fragments by running on mighty rocks and small islands that are not down on the navigator's chart; islands will appear and disappear without any apparent cause; the navigator's charts will prove almost a detriment, instead of an aid, owing to the sudden change of ocean currents, temperature, and surroundings; the birds of the air, the beasts of the fields, and even the fish in the sea will be diseased; billions of fish will die and be cast upon the seashore, to fester in the sun and impregnate the atmosphere with their foul emanations. No fish nor animal food should be eaten from 1882 till 1885, for the flesh of nearly all the animal kingdom and the finny tribes that inhabit the rivers, streams, lakes and oceans will be deceased, and therefore those who partake of the flesh shall poison their blood and be taken away shortly after. The poison that enters the system by eating diseased meats is just as deadly as to be innoculated with the plague. Farmers will be so stricken with fear that they will cease to till the farms, and gaunt famine will step in, to make human misery more wretched; fanaticism will spring up in many places, and bloodshed will result therefrom; murderers and robbers will play their hellish work with impunity, for people will be absorbed with the trying task of keeping alive; people will be buried in deep trenches uncoffined; the judge will be stricken from the bench, the pleader at the bar, an the merchant and the customer will be seized with the fatal malady while trading; death will come slow and lingering in some cases, but in most it will be swift and terrible. In seaboard towns thousands will be buried in the bays and harbors, the laws to the contrary notwithstanding.

In many countries vast districts will be deserted, and even in Europe some portions will appear so near that condition as to appall the traveler. One may walk whole days over hundreds of farms without seeing a living thing. On all the large tracts of land that once were so animated with animal life, not a vestage will be seen. The houses on the deserted farms will show signs of disarrangement and negligence that plainly tell of the hurried departure of the owners to the populous cities. Let the traveler pursue his way till he comes to the small villages, many of which will not contain a single living thing. Let him look into the houses, let him pass through the doors that stand ajar and witness the sickening spectacle of whole families dead. Let him still wander, if he yet have courage, through the country stricken with black death, and in the fields on the hill-side, and in the dark canons of the mountains, and he will see every phase of this terrible malady, till the culminating point of death is reached—the end of all attacked with the incurable disease.

The country people will flee to the crowded cities for aid, but unless they are rich, the physicians will give them little if any attention. The poor will die by tens of thousands without a ministering hand to soothe their dying agonies. The doctors will be in universal demand and extortionate in charges for their services. Bear in mind, no medicine or doctor can give you any more aid than you can yourself. The disease cannot be cured, but unless your system is too weak or impure, copious draughts of warm water and a vegetarian diet will prevent the disease poisoning the blood in the process of digestion. Animal food will poison those who continue the use of it. Fine cotton or sponge dipped into spirits of camphor, and kept in the nostrils, and frequently changed, will prevent the blood from poisoning thro' the organs of respiration. After the black death there will be two years of fire, which will rage with fury in all parts of the world from 1885 to 1887. These fires will be the means of annihilating every germ of disease. In fact, every city or portion of a city in which the plague appears, should be burned to the ground. This will destroy the scourge. Nothing but fire can do it.

Those who pass through those terrible years of woe will have greater capacity for the enjoyment of the pleasures of the earth. The earth will yield twice as much as formerly. All the animal kingdom will be prolific and life prolonged. The average duration of life is said to be 33 years now: after the year 1877, it will be that twice as long, or 66 years. The reason of this most remarkable prolongation of life is owing to the healthy electricity or magnetism that will surround this globe. From 1880 to 1887 the electricity of this earth will be deadly, owing to the malific influence of Saturn and Uranus upon our atmosphere. During the black death the most wonderful celestial phenomena will be seen. For weeks the sun will appear red as blood, and terrible convulsions will appear in that great body. The sun will discharge oceans of flaming hydrogen gases that will roll in tumultuous billows hundreds of thousands of miles from its centre. The moon's action on the tides will be spasmodic and irregular. Tremendous showers of meteors will fall to the earth and remain in an incandescent state for hours. Dense black clouds will veil the sun for days, and the moon will not shed as bright or as steady a light as before those dreadful days. The whole heavens and earth will tremble at the awful, continuous reports of thunder, lasting frequently for hours; blinding flashes of lightning will illume the black sky; people will scream with horror at the fantastic shapes the lightning will assume; thousands will go insane with fear of the celestial phenomena; all modes of egress from the city will be stopped; trains will be stopped on the prairies, in the mountains and valleys, and their occupants will die in them of disease and starvation; steamships and sailing craft will rot on the oceans with their dead human freight, drifting where the winds and waves may drive them.

Stout will be the heart that will not despair in these dreadful times. Fanatics will arise and cry out that the hand of God is against mankind, and religious frenzy be rampant in all the large cities; so-called prophets will incite their followers to deeds of blood and rapine, but they will not hold sway long; insanity from religious causes will predominate in those times; the mortality in the cities where sewerage is defective will be appaling. Everything that is ate or drank should be boiled well before being used; no cooked food or water should be partaken of if allowed to be exposed to the air for even a quarter of an hour; food must be eaten as soon after being cooked as possible; every kind of animal food should be eliminated from the table; even fish and game should not be used; milk, butter, eggs, fats oils (excepting vegetable oils,) should be prohibited; vegetables, grains and fruits that are produced in each country should be used. The electric condition of everything on earth will be changed, therefore the products of the soil in our immediate vicinity are the best to keep the human system in a positive state. When the human organism is in a positive condition, it is practically impossible to contract disease. All persons in a negative state to their surrounding will be the first to fall victims to the scourge. The flesh eater and the alcoholic imbiber will go down hand in hand together to the grave, for their blood will become impure and inflamed, and therefore be in a negative state and necessarily unable to combat with disease. Bear in mind, no part of the world will be exempt from the plague. The frigid homes of the Esquimaux will be invaded by the demon of death, and desolation will be apparent there in that frozen land as in the sun scorched sands of Africa. The Mongolian race will suffer most, for it is without doubt the most ancient. Races are like empires—they have their rise, decline and fall.

China will be depopulated, or nearly so, and when the plague breaks out in 1881, in their country, hordes of Asiatics will crowd their ships and flee the country, to spread the loathsome horror over every land they turn to. Every island in the Pacific will be swarming with Mongolians, and they will at last reach Pacific states, and then America must suffer a destruction of life without a parallel in her history. I say that the inhabitants of the plague-stricken districts will reach there unless more vigilance is used with preventive measures to keep them back. I am not actuated by any feeling of prejudice against any particular race, but the voice of the host of the heavens should be harkened unto, and, if by a mathematical scheme we can deduct certain facts portentious to the Caucasian race, they should be given and followed. In mortality the East India country will be next in order of magnitude to China, Africa next, Europe next, and America next. The Atlantic states will suffer more than the Pacific. South America more than North America, and California will be the last and least sufferer of this most malignant plague era the world has ever known. The plague is not only what the perihelia brings us, but it will be accompanied by war, discord, civil strife, floods, inundations, and, seven-tenth of the world, drouth; and, unless extraordinary provision is made to quell great uprisings, anarchy, with all its horrors, will reign from 1880 to 1887.

In 1887 the "Star of Bethlehem" will be once more seen in "Cassiopia's Chair," and it will be accompanied by a total eclipse of the sun and moon. This star only makes its appearance every 315 years. It will appear and illumine the heavens, and exceed in brilliancy even Jupiter, when in opposition to the sun, and therefore, nearer to the earth and brightest. The marvellous brilliancy of the "Star of Bethlehem" in 1887 will surpass any of its previous visitations. It will be seen even at noonday, shining with a quick, flashing light the entire year, after which it will gradually decrease in brightness and finally disappear, not to return to our heavens till the year 2202, or 315 years from 1887. This star first attracted the attention of modern astronomers in the year 1372. It was then called a new star. It was no new star, however, for this was the star that illumined the heavens at the nativity of Christ. It has reappeared every 315 years since, and every educated astrologer is certain that it will appear in August, 1887. The appearance of this star, accompanied as it will be by a solar and lunar eclipses together with the baleful influence that follows the positions that Mars and Saturn will occupy, will cause a universal war and portentous floods and fearful shipwrecks. North America will be involved in civil strife, and a reign of terror will prevail in the Atlantic States, unless a Napoleon arises to quell it. There will be a war of classes—the rich will array themselves against the poor, and vice versa, everywhere.

"REPUGIATION."

Practical Application of the Southern Financial Doctrine.

Some time ago Nick Woods, the colored man who took the premium at a colored fair for being the blackest man in Arkansas, borrowed $10 from a prominent Little Rock politician. Yesterday Nick came to town and was approached by the gentleman.

"Look here, Nick, I want that $10; you've had it long enough."

"Boss," replied Nick, "hit peers ter me dat I heard yer make a speech t'other day in faber of repugiatin' de State debt. 'Cording ter de gogafy yer hil out dat day, I oughtener pay yer de $10."

"There is no similarity in the two propositions."

"No what? Similarity, ur-he-he. Ef I stays roun' dis man long I'll be teachin' ob a school. 'Cordin' ter yer own gogafy I ain't gwine ter pay de debt."

"Look here, man, you are dropping into an error. You are not a State. The State of Arkansas cannot be sued."

"Yes, I'se a State. Hain't I dun reached man's 'state? Any man what's twenty-one years ole is a State. Course yer can sue me, but yer can't git nothin'. Is yer in faber of payin' de State debt?"

"No; because the State never derived much benefit from the money borrowed."

"Den I'se got yer agin. I nebber gained no benefit from de money what I borrowed frum yer. I got drunk an' got on de rock pile. No, Colonel, I can't pay yer. I'd like mighty well ter do it, but she's agin my principum."

"If you don't pay me, you black scroundrel, I'll thrash you right here."

"Is dat what yer call Democratic doctrine? Tell-a man not ter pay one debt an' whale him case he won't pay anudder? Dat's a cnis way ob doin' business 'cordin' to my notion. No boss, I can't pay yer. I'se in fabus ob repugiation from de word wolf, an' wolf is de fust word. Jes giv a nigga a chance to be dishones' un, he can mighty nigh tote his cend wid de white folks. Dishonesty wid a nigger means dishonesty. He ain't a gwine ter steal a chicken from one man an' gib hit to anudder man. He's gwine ter steal chickens from bof de men. Does yer heah my horn? Does yer tumble to de situation? Sorry, boss, but I'se got de heels on yer. I'se got de advantages, an' I'se gwine war 'em like a par ob socks. I repugiates de debt. Good day, boss."

—Arkansas Gazette.

Old Bazembee Makes a Reputation.

Old Bazembee had returned from the club the other evening, when, as he hung up his overcoat on the hall hat-rack and prepared to go up stairs, he heard such strangely-excited voices in the front parlor that he paused to listen.

A voice, that he recognized at once as belonging to that fast-looking young Snyder he had warned Maria to be careful about, said contemptuously:

"Peace, woman, and weary me no longer by your reproaches. I tell you the day of wedding with Alice Montressor is fixed, and by heavens nothing shall prevent our union!"

Could these words be addressed to his own daughter? Yes, it was indeed Maria's sob-choked tones that replied:

"This, then, is the reward for my sacrifice, my devotion. Ruined and forsaken, you taunt me with your latest conquest. Monster—coward!"

It only required a second for Bazembee to rush up stairs and get his shot-gun out of the closet. The next moment he burst into the parlor with blazing eyes, and, hurling the black-hearted betrayer to the floor, he placed the muzzle of his breech-loader at his temple, hissing:

"Villian, swear to me that you will make an honest woman of this duped angel or I will strew the floor with your devilish brains!" "Hooray!" shouted young Snyder, sitting up and clapping his hands. "That's way up. Magnif. Sperlendid!"

"Beautiful, papa. Encore! Encore! Bravo!" added Maria, delightedly. "I never saw anything better at Baldwin's!"

"Eh? What? I—er—er?" stammered the bewildered parent, grounding arms.

"We were so afraid that you would object to my taking part in the private theatricals. Ma said you'd never listen to it. But you act better than any of us—doesn't he Bobby?"

"You bet," replied Bobby, fervently. "Guess you must have been an amateur Macready once, sir."

Then Mr. Bazembee coughed and wiped his forehead, and mumbled about his having seen a good deal of that sort of thing when he was young, and that Maria must be sure to take in the ma' when her young freind had gone, and then went up to bed and dreamed he was playing an outraged community to crowded houses all night.

"This is a nice time of night for you to be coming in," said a mother to her daughter, who returned from a walk at ten o'clock. "When I was like you," continued she, "my mother would not allow me out later than seven o'clock." "Oh, you had a nice sort of mother," murmured the girl. "I had, you young jade," said the mother, "a nicer mother than ever you had."

KANSAS school-teacher: "Where does our grain go to?" "Into the hopper." "What hopper?" "Grasshopper," promptly shouted a scholar.

YES OR NO.

Do I love her?
Dimpling red lips at me pouting
Dimpling shoulders at me flouting—
No, I don't!

Do I love her?
Poisoned in those crystal eyes
Purity forever lies—
Yes, I do!

Do I love her?
Little wild and willful fiction,
Teasing, torturing contradiction—
No, I don't!

Do I love her?
With kind acts and sweet words, she
Aids and comforts poverty—
Yes, I do!

Do I love her?
Quick she puts her cuirass on,
Stabs with laughter, stings with scorn—
No, I don't!

Do I love her?
No! When to my arms she flies,
Filling me with glad surprise—
Ah! Yes, I do!

Mark Twain's Wonderful Watch.

My beautiful new watch had run eighteen or nineteen months without breaking any part of its machinery or stopping. I had come to believe it infallible in its judgments about the time of day, and to consider its constitution and its anatomy imperishable. But at last one night, I let it run down. I grieved about it as if it were a recognized messenger and forerunner of calamity. But by and by I cheered up, set the watch by guess, and commanded my bodings and superstitions to depart. Next day I stepped into the chief jeweler's to set it by the exact time, and the head of the establishment took it out of my hand and proceeded to set it for me. Then he said: "She is four minutes slow, and the regulator must be pushed up a little," and so, while I danced around him in anguish, and beseeching him to let the whole alone, he calmly and cruelly did the shameful deed. My watch began to gain. It gained faster day by day. Within a week it sickened to a raging fever, and its pulse went up to a hundred and fifteen in the shade. At the end of two months it had left all the time pieces of the town far in the rear, and was a fraction over thirteen days ahead of the almanac. It was way into November enjoying the snow, while the October leaves were still turning. It hurried up house rents, bills payable, and such things, in such a ruinous way that I could not abide it. I took it to the watchmaker to be regulated. He asked me if I had ever had it repaired. I said no, it had never needed any repairing. He looked a look of vicious happiness and eagerly pried the watch open, then put a small dice box into his eye, and peered into its machinery. He said it wanted cleaning and oiling, besides regulating once in a week. After being cleaned and oiled, and regulated, my watch slowed down to that degree that it ticked like a tolling bell. I began to be left by trains, I failed all appointments, I got to missing my dinner; my watch strung