

Boots! Boots! A Full Assortment of THE CELEBRATED YORK BOOTS, Hand or Machine Sewed, Whole Stock and Double Sole and Warranted to Give Entire Satisfaction, Manufactured and For Sale to the Trade by M. B. SPAHR, YORK, PA.

New Millinery Goods At Newport, Pa.

I BEG to inform the public that I have just returned from Philadelphia, with a full assortment of the latest styles of MILLINERY GOODS, HATS AND BONNETS, RIBBONS, FRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS, CHIGNONS, LACE CAPES, NOTIONS, And all articles usually found in a first-class Millinery Establishment.

CARSON'S STELLAR OIL. This is not the lowest priced, but being much the best is in the end far the cheapest.

THE alarming increase in the number of frightful accidents, resulting in terrible deaths and the destruction of valuable property, caused by the indiscriminate use of gas, known under the name of petroleum, prompts us to call your attention to an article which, wherever USED, remove the CAUSE of such accidents.—We allude to

Carson's Stellar Oil FOR ILLUMINATING PURPOSES.

The proprietor of this Oil has for several years felt the necessity of providing for, and presenting to the public, as a substitute for the dangerous compounds which are sent broadcast over the country, an oil that is SAFE and BRILLIANT, and entirely reliable.

To prevent the adulteration of this with the explosive compounds now known under the name of kerosene, &c., it is put up for family use in Five Gallon cans, each can being sealed, and stamped with the trade-mark of the proprietor; it cannot be tampered with between the manufacturer and consumer. None is genuine without the TRADE-MARK.

JARDEN & CO., WHOLESALE & RETAIL, 136 South Front Street, Philadelphia.

New Carriage Manufactory, ON HIGH STREET, EAST OF CARLISLE ST., New Bloomfield, Penn'a.

THE subscriber has built a large and commodious Shop on High St., East of Carlisle Street, New Bloomfield, Pa., where he is prepared to manufacture to order

Carriages Of every description, out of the best material. Sleighs of every Style,

built to order, and finished in the most artistic and durable manner. Having superior workmen, he is prepared to furnish work that will compare favorably with the best City Work, and much more durable, and at much more reasonable rates.

JAMES B. CLARK, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

Stoves, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware New Bloomfield, Perry Co., Pa.,

KEEPS constantly on hand every article usually kept in a first-class establishment. All the latest styles and most improved Parlor and Kitchen Stoves, TO BURN EITHER COAL OR WOOD!

A CURIOUS STORY.

THE FOLLOWING, supposed to be told by an old man in the year 1890, is a rich "take off" on Horace Greeley, and his peculiar theories, and what might result from his election as President. "You ask me to tell you, my children, of the events which immediately preceded the destruction of the once great American Union, and the capture of the country by its present European rulers, and to say something also of the causes which led to these deplorable results, I undertake the task with a heavy heart, for when I revert to that terrible time I cannot help contrasting our proud condition up to that fatal year with the humiliating position occupied now by the American people.

As soon as he reached the Executive Mansion, which we used to call the White House, President Greeley organized an army of 200,000 men, and proceeded to force the entire population of the seaboard States westward at the point of the bayonet. The utmost violence was used. Those who resisted were shot down, and their dead bodies were carted off to a national factory which the President had established for making some kind of fantastical fertilizer.

In the meantime the President was doing infinite harm to the country in another way. His handwriting was so fearfully and wonderfully bad that no living man could read it. And so when he sent his first annual message to Congress—the document was devoted wholly to the tariff and agriculture—a sentence appeared which subsequently was ascertained to be "Large cultivation of rutabagas and beans is the only hope of the American nation, I am sure!"

Unhappily this was not the full measure of our disasters: The President had sent to the Emperor of Austria a copy of his book "What I know," etc., with his autograph upon a fly-leaf. The Emperor mistook the signature for a caricature of the Austrian eagle, and he readily joined in the war against the United States; while France was provoked to the same act by the fact that, when the French Minister came to call upon Mr. Greeley to present his credentials, the President, who was writing an editorial at the time, not comprehending the French language, mistook the ambassador for a beggar, and, without looking up, handed him a quarter and an order for a clean shirt, and said to him, "Go West, young man go West!"

away from Kansas at first, for fear the outraged people upon the plains would come east in spite of him. But at last he did summon the army to his aid, and it moved to meet the enemy. It was too late. Before the troops reached Cincinnati, the foreigners had seized Washington and the country east of Ohio, and had hung the President, the Cabinet and every member of Congress.

The army disbanded in alarm, and the invaders moved to the Far West, where they found the population dying of starvation, because they had followed the advice of Greeley's book, to "try for your first crop to raise limes; and don't plant more than a bushel of quick-lime in a hill!" of course these wretched people were at the mercy of the enemy, who—to his credit be it said—treated them kindly, fed them and brought them back to their old homes.

In a Bad Fix.

A VERY good widow, who was looked up to by the congregation to which she belonged as an example of piety, contrived to bring her conscience to terms for a little indulgence. She loved port; and one day, just as she had received half a dozen bottles from the man who usually brought her the comfortable beverage, she saw two of the grave elders of the church approaching her door.

A Long Journey after Water.

Some trees send roots out a great distance for moisture. A little less than twenty years ago, a Californian planted a weeping willow on his place near the well. Two years ago the water began to taste bitter and otherwise unpalatable. He hired a man to clean it out, but it has troubled him all along until recently, when he sent another man down into the well to see what could be done.

Vaccination and Baptism.

Little Johnny had recently been vaccinated, and the operation not taking, had to be repeated. About the same time his baby sister was baptized. The following Sunday Johnny was surprised to find that the baby was not again to be taken to church, and anxiously inquired if they were not going to have it baptized again.

A man broke a chair over his wife's head a week or two ago. When he got to jail, and the clergyman undertook to talk with him, he displayed a good deal of penitence. He said he was very sorry that he had permitted his anger to obtain the mastery of him, and to suffer him to do such an act, because it was a good chair, one of those good old-fashioned Windsor chairs, which was an heirloom in his family, and he never could replace it.

"You have considerable floating population in this village, haven't you?" asked a stranger of one of the citizens of a village on the Mississippi. "Well, yes, rather," was the reply; "about half the year the water is up to the second story windows."

Spurgeon, the famous English preacher, having been offered \$10,000 in gold to write a life of Christ, sent word that as good a life of Christ as could be written was to be found in the New Testament.

Preserve your conscience always soft and sensitive. If but one sin forces its way into the tender part of the soul, and dwell easy there, the road is paved for a thousand iniquities.

Lowry's Cat.

JIM STEWART, sometimes called the "Commodore," is the most noted darkey in Erie. Jim is a good-natured shrewd sort of fellow, somewhat addicted to doing business now and then on the Jeremy Diddler style, as the following incident will testify. Living near the residence of the Hon. Morrow B. Lowry, he was frequently employed by the latter to do odd jobs around the house and in the garden.

"Hello, Jim, what have you go there?" "One ob de celebrated Rocky mountain cats, sah," replied Jim. "A Rocky Mountain Cat? Why Jim where did you get him and what are you going to do with him?" "Oh, golly, sah," replied Jim, "didn't you hear ob de big bunch ob dem cats dat kum to town yesterday from Kalfornia, sah? Bes' mousers in de world, sah, and dis is de biggest and bes one ob de lot, sah. Dey are gwine to gib me foah dollars for him at de Reed House, sah."

"Well," said Morrow—recalling the general cussedness of the family cat—"Jim we want a good cat up home, and I guess I'll take this fellow, but don't you think four dollars is mighty steep for a cat?" "All de res sold for five dollars, sah," answered Jim.

This decided Morrow, so he paid Jim the price asked, and told him to carry the "Rocky Mountain cat" up to Mrs. Lowry. Jim, however, had very important business elsewhere, and begged Morrow to take the basket himself, which the latter good-naturedly consented to do.

What followed we know not, but a few minutes later the Hon. Morrow B. Lowry might have been noticed on the streets of Erie, armed with a very heavy walking-stick, and wondering "why a man can never find that d—d nigger, when he wants to see him badly."

How to Keep a Situation.

The following bit of good advice is from the Working Man, and is worthy the attention of our readers: Lay it down as a foundation rule, that you will be "faithful in that which is least." Pick up the loose nails, bits of twine, clean wrapping paper, and put them to their places. Be ready to throw in an odd half hour's time, when it will be an accommodation, and don't seem to make a merit of it.

Those young men who watch the time to see the very second their working hour is up—who leave, no matter what state the work may be in, at precisely the instant—who calculate the extra amount they can slight their work and yet not get reproval—who are lavish of their employer's goods will always be the first to receive notice that times are dull, and their assistance is no longer required.

A correspondent of the Boston Traveler records the following: "A bright little boy about four years of age, son of a clergyman, was at your correspondent's house one evening with his parent, and I gave him a couple of five cent pieces. He laid them on the table, and putting his finger on one said: 'This one I am going to give to the heathen, and the other one I am going to keep myself.'" He played with them awhile, till one of them finally rolled away and he could not find it.

SCIENTIFIC READING.

Machinery for Embroidering.

The town of St. Gall, in Switzerland, is a great center of the embroidery trade, about five thousand machines being employed in that branch of manufacture for that market alone, each machine working at least three hundred needles. The history of the invention of these machines is an eventful one, two or three fortunes and about the same number of bankruptcies having resulted from its introduction. In the first place, in 1826, M. Heymann, of Mulhouse, invented the machine for longstitch embroidery, and a merchant of St. Gall furnished the capital for building it.

There being no patent system in Switzerland, there was nothing to hinder them from making as many machines as they chose, and they also amassed a fortune. The business is now a widely extended one, and all that is wanted is a machine for chain-stitch embroidery—the former being still made almost exclusively by hand.

Excellent Interest Rules.

For finding the interest of any principal for any number of days. The answer in each case being in cents, separate the two right-hand figures of the answer to express it in dollars and cents:

- Four Per Cent.—Multiply the principal for a number of days to run; separate right-hand figure from product, and divide by 9. Five Per Cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 12. Six Per Cent.—Multiply by number of days; separate right-hand figure and divide by 6. Eight Per Cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 45. Nine Per Cent.—Multiply by number of days; separate right-hand figure, and divide by 4. Ten Per Cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 36. Twelve Per Cent.—Multiply by number of days; separate right-hand figure, and divide by 3.

Vegetable leather is now extensively manufactured, the principal materials being caoutchouc and naphtha. The product is only one-third as costly as ordinary leather, which it resembles so nearly that they can be distinguished only by close inspection; and the vegetable leather has the additional advantage of being made in entire pieces fifty yards in length, if desired, one and a half yards wide, of any thickness demanded, of uniform quality and ample strength. It has but little odor, that of the naphtha being subdued in the process of manufacture. It is proof against the effects of moisture, and a nail will not scratch the surface. For book-binding, covering for writing desks, tables, etc., it is especially adapted and largely used.

How to Bore Holes in Glass.

Any hard steel tool will cut glass with great facility when kept freely wet with camphor dissolved in turpentine. A drill bow may be used, or even the hand alone. A hole bored may be readily enlarged by a round file. The ragged edges of glass vessels may also be thus smoothed with a flat file. Flat window glass can readily be sawed by a watch spring saw by the aid of this solution. In short, the most brittle glass can be wrought almost as easily as metal by the use of cutting tools kept constantly moist with camphorized oil of turpentine.

A process has lately been devised for utilizing leather shavings and clippings, which otherwise go to waste.—They are washed clean, cut up fine and soaked in water, to which one per cent. of sulphuric acid has been added. When the leather has become plastic it is pressed into molds and rolled into thin sheets. To prevent cracking, a little glycerine is rubbed in; and the product thus treated, although not proof against moisture, can be applied to a variety of useful purposes.

Any metallic substance may be firmly attached to glass or porcelain with a cement made by mixing two ounces of a thick solution of glue with one ounce of linseed oil, varnish, or three-fourths of an ounce of Venice turpentine, boiling them together and stirring them until they are thoroughly mixed. The pieces cemented, in order to make them adhere permanently, should be kept tied together for two or three days.