

The Stephens City Star.

HERE SHALL THE PRESS THE PEOPLE'S RIGHTS MAINTAIN, UNAWED BY INFLUENCE AND UNBRIBED BY GAIN.

STEPHENS CITY, FREDERICK CO., VA., SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1882.

VOL. I.—NO. 28.

S. M. STICKLEY, Editor.

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CONTRACTORS FOR FINE HOUSE PAINTING,
Main Street, Stephens City, Va.
The above firm are now prepared to do all kinds of house, sign, fresco, scroll and ornamental painting; also, kalsomining and glazing. Purchasing, as they do, pure paints and oils at lowest wholesale prices, they are enabled to do durable work at the lowest possible rates, by

J. W. YEAKLE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Has re-opened his Tailoring Establishment in Stephens City, Va., and will keep on hand a full assortment of
CLOTHS, TRIMMINGS, &c. of All Kinds.
He is prepared to wait on his customers promptly in Cutting, Fitting, Making, &c., in the latest styles.
All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for work. His establishment will be found in rear of Postoffice.

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Physician and Surgeon,
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Office at residence, near the Lutheran church, on Mulberry street.

R. D. THOS. J. MILLER,
Appreciates very highly, and returns thanks to the citizens of Stephens City and surrounding country, for their confidence and patronage during the six years he has practiced medicine in their midst, and solicits a continuance of the same. In the future, as in the past, he will devote his whole time to his profession, and can always be found at his residence on Main street, unless absent professionally.
Special attention given to the diseases of women and children.

ALLAN B. MACRUDER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
And United States Commissioner,
Practices in all the Courts in Winchester, Berryville and Woodstock, and in the Court of Appeals at Richmond and Staunton, and in the United States Courts at Harrisonburg.
Special attention paid to the security and collection of debts.
Office at his residence on Main street. 1m3

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WM. H. BROWN & BRO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE
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AND
Undertaking.
CAMPBELL & BEATTY
would respectfully inform the citizens of Frederick county that they are now prepared to furnish estimates and build
Houses, Barns, Etc.

UNDERTAKING.
They are also prepared to attend funerals at short notice.
Coffins or Caskets
Finished at reasonable rates.

Life Among the New York Tenements.
The interval between the close of working hours and nightfall affords the best opportunity for learning something of the crowded condition of the tenement district. Beginning shortly after six o'clock, an apparently endless procession of laboring men and women and children is moving along the sidewalk on either side of every street. Making due allowance for those who are hastening toward the East river ferries, it is almost impossible to believe that nearly all of these poor one find room in which to sleep and take their meals without going further than they can walk, going to their work and returning; but within an hour this flood of humanity has subsided, and the number of persons on the sidewalks is no greater than at other hours of the day. The vast number have found shelter in rooms opening from the dark halls that lead up through four and five stories of the great tenements. Then the windows, row upon row, begin to be lighted up, and tenement house life is shown in another aspect. A fair idea of the swarms of persons housed in this district may be gained by walking through the streets, then entering one of the rear houses and going to the rear, from which countless rear windows may be seen lighted, and remembering that for each light there is a household. From such a point of view the observer looks down upon an apparently boundless pile of bricks, hollow within, and filled from cellar to roof with humanity; and the wonder grows upon him that the vitiated air rising from the nostrils of so many breathers does not befoul the atmosphere to the very clouds, so that birds attempting to fly across shall fall suffocated, as they are said to fall into the sulphurous craters of slumbering volcanoes. That so many persons sleep, tier upon tier, through the night, and have strength to make their way out when morning comes, seems almost like a perpetual contradiction of the nice calculations as to the amount of air required to sustain life in a person for a given period.—*New York Sun.*

There are now fifteen men under sentence of death in Pennsylvania, having been convicted of wilful murder.

Arkansas has had five constitutional conventions since her admission into the Union as a state.

THE NEWS.

The smallpox is increasing in New York and Jersey City.

The walls of a burnt-out building, at Syracuse, N. Y., fell in, burying some twenty to thirty people. Several dead bodies have been removed, and many others, in a terribly mangled condition, were taken out. Both men and women were sufferers.

Governor Charles Foster was inaugurated for a second term in the rotunda of the State Capitol, Ohio, in the presence of a large concourse of people. He delivered a very brief inaugural address, and the oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Okey.

Haveny & Co.'s sugar refinery, at Williamsburg, N. Y., supposed to be the largest in the world, was burnt out, throwing 3,000 hands out, and causing a loss of \$2,000,000. Insurance, \$750,000.

Major General Hancock has been installed commander of the military order of the Loyal Legion. The ceremony took place at the Colonnade hotel, Philadelphia, in the presence of a large number of members from different parts of the country.

The Illinois state board of health is kept unusually busy at present wrestling with the smallpox epidemic prevailing in Illinois. Cases have been reported to the board within six weeks from sixty-one points in the state, about forty of which are still infected, although the disease is fairly under control at most of these places. The disease appears at present to be spreading through the counties along the Mississippi river, from Dubuque down.

The Ohio Senate adopted a resolution to place a statue of General Garfield in the old Hall of Representatives at Washington, D. C. Mr. Frelinghuysen, Secretary of State, received the following dispatch in reference to the statue: "Danehower and five of the crew, in a whaleboat, arrived at Yakoutsk, December 17, and are comfortably lodged and all their wants supplied. Melville and six men were expected soon. De Long and the crew of the first cutter have not been found. November 16, the last date, Boulougnie reported the Jeannette caught in pack October 1, 1879; drifted with winds and currents till June last, and was then abandoned.

A fire causing a damage of \$100,000 broke out in the five-story brick building No. 379 West Twelfth street, and extending through to Jane street. Loss partially covered by insurance.

David Selsor died at South Charleston, Ohio, aged seventy-six. He was a noted stock raiser, and the largest land holder in Central Ohio. He owned 25,000 acres in Madison and Clark counties, Ohio.

Governor B. R. Sherman and Lieutenant-Governor O. H. Manning, of Iowa, were inaugurated in the joint session of the legislature, in the presence of an immense audience. The legislature of Wisconsin convened at Madison. In the assembly F. L. Gibson was elected speaker. George B. Burrows was chosen president pro tem of the Senate.

The Ontario, Canada, legislature opened. The Lieutenant-Governor, before closing his address, said: "I cannot allow the present opportunity to pass without expressing in my own name, and in the name of the people of this province, the grief and indignation which in common with the whole civilized world we felt at the shocking and unprovoked murder of the late President Garfield. By a community was his death more sincerely mourned than by the people of Ontario."

Mrs. Emily Edson Briggs (Olivia) has set in motion a movement to have Senator Lapham, the chairman, appoint a lady clerk to his select committee on woman's suffrage matters. The argument used by Mrs. Briggs is, that inasmuch as the Senate has so far taken the rights and wrongs of women in hand by giving them a committee to consider their cause, they should complete it by acknowledging woman's ability and usefulness by appointing a clerk of her sex. Mrs. Briggs states that she will apply for the clerkship herself, and if she fails, will urge the appointment of Miss Phoebe Couzens, the St. Louis lawyer who, by her sex, is considered eminently suited for the position.

The Pension Committee will report a bill providing that the pensions of soldiers' widows who are living in unlawful cohabitation shall be forfeited.

Of the population of New York city, which is put down by the census of 1880 at 1,206,297, the native-born are shown to number 727,629, of whom 705,677 are white, and 18,952 colored. The foreign-born residents number 478,670, of 29,767 are English, 159,482 German, 9,910 French, 198,595 Irish, 8,983 Scotch, 12,223 Italian, and the rest scattered.

A terrible collision occurred in a cut near Spuyten Duyvil, on the Hudson river railroad, in which from eight to ten persons were killed, including State Senator Wagner. This collision is perhaps the most horrible which has ever occurred on this road, from the fact that the cars were crowded with ladies, legislators, politicians and persons of distinction, the details of which follow: The Tribune publishes the following statement of R. H. Stillwell, of Oswego, who was on the Tarrytown train: "When we were at Tarrytown the train from Albany passed us. It was running fast, and there seemed to be a wheel on fire. I spoke to one of the men in the depot, and he said, 'These brakes are down.' After leaving Tarrytown we ran along smoothly for some time. The first intimation I had of danger was feeling that the air-brakes had suddenly been put on. I felt that there was something coming, and I braced myself against the seat. Then came the crash. The men and women in the car were thrown out of the cars immediately, and went forward to the Albany train. As I went forward I saw that the rear palace car was badly damaged. The back part was on fire, and had apparently been completely telescoped by our engine. In some way ten or twelve persons seemed to be held in the back part of the car, which was all in flames."

A HORRIBLE SCENE.
"I could only see one woman at first, and she was lying down, with the stove on her leg

and arm. Her shrieks were horrible. The conductor on our train—who was the only one around that had his wife about him—immediately broke one of the windows of the car and two men were helped in to try to get her out. Some wooden bars were handed to the men, and they made one desperate effort to get the woman out. Then the flames swept around them, and the two men jumped out of the windows. The conductor again came to the rescue, and he shouted to the crowd to bring water and to roll snowballs and to throw them upon the flames, and every one went to work.

"On one side of the place where the accident happened was the river; on the other was a large hill. Up this the men ran, and gathering a little snow, would start down the hill. By the time they reached the bottom they had large snowballs in their hands."

The following is a list of the dead, so far as could be learned at one o'clock this morning: Sarah Webster Wagner, E. L. Ransom, of the Hoffman house, Park Valentine, of Bennington, Vt.; Mrs. Park Valentine, and a woman, supposed to be from Philadelphia.

"Injured—Oliver E. Kelly, of Spring Valley, Pa., fatally; Mary Daniels, of New York, badly."

"On the train, but saved, so far as known, were the following: Senators Jacobs, Fitzgerald, Daly, Mackin, Kierman, Covert, Browning, Jones, Russell, Assemblymen Albert Bogan, Brodsky, Erastus, Brooks, Catlin, Capin, J. J. Costello, Cane, Cullen, Engle, Gideon Lindsey, McClelland, McMannus, Mather, Monk, Morrison, Murphy, Newman, Nizlitch, Tatten, Roosevelt, Shandley, E. G. Sheehy, Tighe and Van Allen. Other names reported: Frederick Mack and wife, of Honesdale, Vt.; Mrs. C. M. Mack, of Burlington, Vt.; George Thompson, of St. Louis; E. H. Stillwell, of Oswego; Dr. Henry Lee, of New York; John S. W. Jarvis, of Tarrytown; E. R. Phelps, of White Plains."

Southern News.
Levy Warren, colored, driver of the mail wagon between the depot and postoffice at Augusta, Ga., has been arrested for stealing letters.

The building of the International Cotton Exposition at Atlanta, Ga., was sold at private sale by the executive committee to F. P. Rice and B. H. Richards, of Atlanta, for \$25,000 cash. The purchasers will organize a joint stock company at once to fill the building with machinery for the manufacture of cotton.

General Robert Lowry was installed as governor of Mississippi, at Jackson. The inauguration ceremonies were very imposing. The inaugural address breathes a patriotic, liberal and progressive spirit, subjects of education, manufactures, immigration and internal improvements being specially commended. The governor declared that the cardinal principle of his administration will be to protect the rights and foster the interest of all, and to promote the common welfare.

The Capitol Board of Texas has awarded the contract for building the new capitol at Austin to Schnell & Asserates, of Cook Island, Ill. The contractors agree to commence work February 1, and complete the building in five years.

A special despatch from Waxahachie, Tex., says that Colonel N. Thomas, formerly of Fayette county, is dead. He was a member of the Texas Congress during the days of the Texan republic.

A delegation from Louisiana asked the President to make ex-Governor Pinckback collector of New Orleans.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of representative citizens was held at Macon, Ga., to discuss plans for a grand national art exhibition. The exhibition will probably be held in October next, and the projectors expect to make it superior to anything of the kind ever before attempted in America.

A bill has been introduced in the Kentucky legislature giving persons accused of criminal offenses the right to testify in their own defense. It is meeting with strong opposition. This advance in criminal practice has already been made in Maryland and many other states.

The Trion Cotton Factory, at Rome, Ga., has been paying for several years seven per cent. semi-annually. There is no stock on the market, but its actual value is over \$200 per share of \$100. The factory under its new organization is only six years old.

The second meeting of the holders of the North Carolina special tax bonds was held in New York, and a resolution was adopted expressing the intention of the bondholders to invoke the power of the United States supreme court, and to request New York state to prosecute these claims under the law which allows it to maintain the suit of a citizen against another state. A committee, with power to employ counsel to push the claims, was also appointed.

The whaling schooner Golden City arrived at Port Royal with sixty barrels of sperm oil, got off the Atlantic coast.

It is reported that an incendiary fire destroyed the little town of Kemp, on the Texas trunk railroad. Every building was burned. The loss is estimated at \$20,000, and is partially insured.

Solicitor General Phillips is an applicant for the United States district judgeship of North Carolina, but is opposed by about a hundred North Carolinians now in this city, a delegation of whom had a long talk with President Arthur. They oppose Mr. Phillips' appointment on the ground that he is not a resident of North Carolina, not having resided there for eighteen years.

The Langley Cotton Factory, at Augusta, Ga., has declared a semi-annual dividend of \$12.50 per share, making over twenty per cent. for the year. The net earnings for the year are twenty-two per cent. The Sibley mills will soon be in operation. A site has been purchased for the John P. King mill, and the work of erection will be begun in a short time.

A fire broke out in the cotton rooms of W. L. Moody & Co., at the northwest corner of the Strand and Twenty-second street, Galveston, Texas. The building was occupied by the supreme court-rooms on the upper floor, Moody & Jenison, Grace & Co., J. E. Kindred and others on the second floor, and C. M. Pearce & Co., wholesale grocers, on the ground floor. The flames spread rapidly, and at 9 P. M. the large wholesale dry goods establishment of Messrs. Greenleaf, Bock & Co., was wrapped in flames. The fire crossed the street to the wholesale hardware estab-

lishment of E. S. Wood & Son. The Moody & Jenison building is valued at \$120,000. Greenleaf, Bock & Co. are reported to be insured for \$400,000, and C. M. Pearce & Co. for the same amount. The county library, valued at \$25,000, is a total loss. The supreme and appellate court-rooms is a total loss. About one-third of the records were luckily not in the rooms at the time of the breaking out of the fire, and they are safe.

Grandison Harris, Jr., convicted in Richmond county, Georgia, of robbing a grave, has been sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$1,000 and the costs of prosecution.

A telegram from Nashville, Tenn., says it has been raining for a week, and the Cumberland river is rising rapidly. Back-water has driven 200 from their houses. Mills and factories have been compelled to close.

Washington.

Signor Zamacona, the retiring Mexican minister, gave a brilliant farewell reception in Washington.

Judge Gray took his seat on the United States supreme court as an associate justice, administering the oath to himself.

In compliance with request, the Secretary of War forwarded to Congress his views in regard to the different harbor defences and their requirements. Considerable space is devoted to the harbor defences of Baltimore.

A number of prominent gentlemen interested in civilizing the Indians called on the President to enlist his aid in that direction.

Hon. James G. Blaine has notified the congressional committee having charge of the Garfield memorial services that it will probably suit his convenience to deliver the oration on Garfield in the hall of the House on Friday, the 27th instant.

The Secretary of the Treasury issued the 10th call for the redemption of bonds. The call is for twenty million dollars extended sizes, and the principal and accrued interest will be paid on the 13th day of March, 1882, and the interest will cease on that day. The bonds of the 10th call redeemed to date amount to \$18,327,200, and the bonds of the 10th call redeemed to date amount to \$9,545,000.

Governor Murray, of Utah, had a lengthy interview with President Arthur, at which the Campbell-Cannon contest was fully discussed. The President, while not actually committing himself, expressed his sympathy and support with Governor Murray's side of the case. He also took occasion during the interview to give his views strongly against polygamy.

Foreign News.

Efforts are being made to secure Parnell's release before the meeting of Parliament, and it is believed the British government is considering the matter. Quite a large number of arrests have been made by the authorities at Millstreet, Ireland. Lord Dunsen will appoint arbitrators to arrange the rental of land to his tenants.

Prince Bismarck was severely criticized in the Reichstag.

The story about corpses in a boat being seen on Herald Island, and also silver spoons marked "Jeannette," is believed to be untrue. The Emperor William will proclaim the Crown Prince Frederick William regent on the occasion of his eighty-fifth birthday, March 22d next.

A new steel sailing vessel called "Garfield" was launched at Belfast.

There is another crisis in Egypt. The three liberal parties in the Reichstag have finally agreed to present a bill on accident insurance which will meet the views of the government half way.

A force of military and police have gone to Edenderry, County Kings, Ireland, to disperse a mob. The police have evicted six families near Ballaghadrin.

The opposition to the revision of the French constitution in the French legislature is very strong.

A recent census of the Vatican shows that it contains 500 persons, about one-third being females.

Mr. Gladstone has again remitted ten per cent. of his rentals.

Disorders continue in Ireland. An explosion occurred on board the English man-of-war Triumph, off Coquimbo, Chili, by which three were killed and seven wounded.

At the instance of the Prussian ministry Prince Bismarck has resolved not to submit the emperor's rescript to the Reichstag.

M. Rouvier, French minister of commerce, will introduce in the Chamber of Deputies a bill in regard to the importation of American pork.

M. Gambetta's resolution to make scrutin de liste a question of confidence is disapproved by nearly all the Paris papers which are not his avowed organs.

Three French missionaries have been murdered near the Oasis of Ghadames in the Desert of Sahara.

The ultramontane Deputies in the Spanish Cortes are organizing a great pilgrimage to Rome.

The Porte has addressed a note to the powers declaring that foreign governments have no right of intervention in Egypt, and demanding an explanation of the Anglo-French note.

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.
January 9.—The feature of the session was the discussion of Mr. Sherman's bill for funding the public debt in 3 per centum bonds, which was participated in by Messrs. Sherman, Bayard, McPherson, Beck and others. Mr. Hoar succeeded in calling up his bill for the appointment of a special committee to which shall be referred all matters relating to the rights of women. After a sharp colloquy, the resolution was adopted.

January 10.—In the Senate Mr. Edmunds reported adversely on the Venezuela awards. The Morrill Tariff Commission bill was subsequently reported by Mr. Bayard who, at the same time, submitted some remarks in favor of the bill, and he was succeeded by Mr. Beck, who made a speech in opposition to the measure, which occupied the balance of the day's session. It having been announced that Mr. Beck would speak, the galleries were filled.

JAN. 11.—In the Senate yesterday the House resolution recognizing the services of the late Carlisle P. Patterson, of the coast survey, was concurred in. A large number of petitions praying for an investigation of the alcoholic liquor traffic were submitted. The Chair appointed a special committee, with Mr. Lapham, of New York, chairman, to consider all matters referred to it relative to the rights of women. Mr. Vest, of Missouri, made a speech in opposition to the Sherman Funding bill, and attacked the national banking system, and Mr. Sherman replied in support of the measure and defending the banks.

In the Senate of the United States, January 14, the President pro tem. presented a communication requesting the Senate to unite with the people in celebrating, at New Orleans, April 9th, the 200th anniversary of the discovery of the mouth of the Mississippi river by Rovert Cavalier de La Salle. A bill was passed authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river at the mouth of St. Charles, Mo., and the Sherman Funding bill was further debated by a number of senators.

HOUSE.
Jan'y 9—675 bills were offered at the call of the states, among the more important of which was a bill changing the mode of electing senators and giving an additional senator for every million of inhabitants, and also a bill changing the mode of electing the president and vice-president of the United States, and providing that the vote of the minority shall secure representation. A message was received from the President calling attention to the immense number of postal bids made, and suggesting that as the contracts cannot possibly be awarded for several weeks, there is ample time for the amendment of the present laws in reference to mail contracts, should the House deem such a course advisable.

In the House a memorial in reference to the services of the late Carlisle B. Patterson, of the coast survey, was referred to a committee, with instructions to report. The 25th instant was set apart for memorial services in honor of the late Senator Matthew H. Carpenter. The Utah election case of Campbell vs. Cannon was taken up, and after a long and desultory debate, in which Representatives Howell, Kece, Robinson and Hiseock were participants, the matter was referred to the Elections Committee by a decisive vote.

JAN. 11.—In the House, Mr. Orth, of Indiana, offered a resolution instructing the committee on civil service reform to investigate and report some different method of creating House committees from the present one. The Speaker decided that the resolution must be referred to the committee on rules, and the House sustained him by a vote of 85 to 139. Mr. Haskell, of Kansas, anti-polygamy resolution, but the Democrats opposed it, and finally, the House decided that it did not present a question of privilege. Mr. Hiseock, of New York, chairman, reported a deficiency bill of \$50,000 for the territories. Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, offered a bill declaring that no delegate from the territories sustaining polygamous relations shall be entitled to a seat in the House, but it was objected to. Mr. Robinson, of New Jersey, introduced a bill declaring that the United States certain lands granted to Pacific railways.

In the House of Representatives a report was submitted increasing the number of members on all the leading committees and appointing a special committee of thirteen, to whom shall be referred all matters pertaining to inter-oceanic canals and foreign land transportation. The Census Appropriation bill was passed, the amount appropriated being \$540,000, and a bill was introduced making 319 the aggregate of representatives under the new apportionment. Both the Senate and House adjourned over until Monday.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

RECIPES.

CELERY SAUCE.—Celery sauce is easily made, and is appetizing. Cut the celery in small pieces, and boil until it is tender; then add a half pint of cream, salt and pepper, and a small lump of butter rolled in flour; let these all just boil; spice, or a small pinch of curry-powder may be added if you choose.

VIRGINIA MUFFINS.—One quart flour, one teaspoon salt, one tablespoon sugar, one tablespoon butter and lard mixed, one tablespoon well mashed Irish potato, three well beaten eggs, one-half teacup homemade yeast. Rub the butter and lard into the flour, then the mashed potato, salt and sugar should be sifted with the flour. Pour into this the eggs and yeast, and make into a soft dough with warm water in winter and cold in summer, and knead thirty minutes by the clock. If wanted for an eight o'clock winter breakfast, make up at eight the night before. At six o'clock the next morning make the dough into twelve round balls without kneading, and drop into well greased tin baking cups. These cups should be smaller at bottom than at top, and must be three and one-half inches deep. Grease the hands and pass them over the top of each muffin; set them in a warm place for full two hours and then bake. The depth of the cup is important, because, if properly made, they rise to the top or nearly so, and would be heavy if baked in the shallow cups commonly used.—*A Virginia Woman.*

Packing Eggs

Any material used for packing must be perfectly sweet and dry. If at all musty or damp it will impart a bad flavor to the eggs. Chaff should never be used; clean oats or fine cut hay are probably the best materials. Place two or three inches of the material at the bottom of the package, then a layer of eggs with the end toward the side of the package, but not touching the side by an inch or more; then put on several inches of packing, pressing down gently with a follower—remove all but an inch in depth of the packing and put in another layer of eggs in the same way as the first, taking care that packing is pressed between the ends of the eggs and the side of the package, and so continue until the last layer is in, which should be covered with at least two inches of packing and an inch of hay, and the cover of the package pressed down closely. Eggs packed in this way can be transported long distances without injury.

A school-teacher, discharged for using the rod too freely, applied for employment in a dressmaker's establishment. "Have you had any experience in sewing?" asked the dressmaker. "No," was the reply, "but I have a thorough knowledge of basting."

People Who Whine.

There is a class of persons in this world by no means small, whose prominent peculiarity is whining. They whine because they are poor, or rich because they have not health to enjoy their riches; they whine because they have no luck, and others' prosperity exceeds theirs; they whine because some friends have died and they are still living; they whine because they have aches and pains, and they have aches and pains because they whine; they whine, no one knows why.

Now a word to these whining persons: First, stop whining—it is of no use complaining, fretting, fault finding and whining. Why, you are the most deluded set of creatures who ever lived! Do you know that it is a well settled principle of physiology and common sense that these habits are more exhausting to nervous vitality than almost any other violation of physiological law? And do you know that life is pretty much as you make it? You can make it bright and sunshiny, or you can make it dark and shadowy. This life is meant only to discipline us—to fit us for a higher and purer state of being. Then stop whining and fretting, and go on your way rejoicing.

Vale.

We flirted right hard at the mountains;
The "agony" lasted a week.
We wandered where valleys and fountains
O' love did continually speak.

She, a sweet blond of just twenty—
I, nearly thirty, perhaps,
With ethics and notions a plenty,
Unlike those "society chaps."

Indeed, she confessed I had charmed her
With learning from books and my manner,
Altho' my bold flirting alarmed her,
And flouted itself like a banner.

We parted beneath the moon beaming
The little stars winking above;
Unconscious of all this sweet scheming
They seemed, as they looked on my love.

I called when I came to the city,
And found her within her brown stone
With another—ah, me, what a pity!
I thought I should find her alone.

I called once again saw her mother—
My daisy had gone to the play;
Talked "horse" with her bald-headed brother—
Went sadder and wiser away.

I saw her once more gently smiling,
A phalanx of gallants beguiling,
A moment her fingers did touch,
She spoke of her forthcoming marriage—
Was I of my senses bereft—
I handed her down to her carriage,
And I said to myself, "Well, I'm left."

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A number of farmers in Arkansas are engaged in the cultivation of figs.

A cucumber from Talbot county, Georgia, that weighed fifty-five pounds, was on exhibition at the late state fair at Macon.

A New York jeweler says that three out of every four men who come into his store come to buy, but only one woman out of seven comes to a decision. One lady paid 23 visits to his store before buying a \$30 watch.

An internal revenue collector of New York says there are 25,000 cigar-makers employed in that city. There are 830,000 cigars annually made here, and 230,000,000 cigarettes; whereas before the war only 50,000,000 cigars were made per annum. At that time they were untaxed.

The latest marvel of science is instantaneous photography. By the aid of this process it is possible to obtain a picture of yourself and girl in the act of being thrown over a stone wall by a runaway horse. This picture can be placed on the mantelpiece in a maroon velvet frame as a warning to young men to never let go the reins with both hands.—*New Haven Register.*

HUMOROUS.

One touch of winter makes the whole female world seakish.—*Puck.*

Bologna is the link that unites man with the brute.—*Marathon Independent.*

"Take your time," as the jeweler said to the customer who had forgotten his chronometer.—*Free Press.*

The new moon was pointed out one evening to Johnny, who was just learning to talk; being asked if he saw it he said, "Yes, I see the rind of it."

The new capitol building at Austin, Texas, is to be 366 feet high, 566 long, and 285 in depth, the seventh highest building in the world, and the second in the United States.

It's a very pretty figure to speak about going from pole to pole, but nothing except the atmosphere ever has succeeded in doing that—unless we except also repeaters at an election.

How's business been with you, Brown?" asked his friend Pngrey. "Not very lively," said Brown. "But you have made something I suppose?" "Oh, yes; I made an assignment."

The most truthful and unobtrusive man in the community will, in one week after he becomes the owner of a setter dog, develop into a talented, gaudy and ostentatious liar.—*Siftings.*

A modern young lady's forehead. The editor of this column not having seen one for several years, is willing to pay a fair price for a glimpse at the genuine old article. No bangles or otherwise mutilated specimens wanted.—*Cleveland Sun.*

People Who Whine.

There is a class of persons in this world by no means small, whose prominent peculiarity is whining. They whine because they are poor, or rich because they have not health to enjoy their riches; they whine because they have no luck, and others' prosperity exceeds theirs; they whine because some friends have died and they are still living; they whine because they have aches and pains, and they have aches and pains because they whine; they whine, no one knows why.

Now a word to these whining persons: First, stop whining—it is of no use complaining, fretting, fault finding and whining. Why, you are the most deluded set of creatures who ever lived! Do you know that it is a well settled principle of physiology and common sense that these habits are more exhausting to nervous vitality than almost any other violation of physiological law? And do you know that life is pretty much as you make it? You can make it bright and sunshiny, or you can make it dark and shadowy. This life is meant only to discipline us—to fit us for a higher and purer state of being. Then stop whining and fretting, and go on your way rejoicing.