

\$2 PER ANNUM.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

THE undersigned, by virtue of the decree of the Circuit Court for Carroll County...

36 ACRES OF LAND.

more or less, of which about 12 acres is in timber—the residue is cleared land in a good state of cultivation...

102 ACRES AND 24 PERCHES.

more or less, as shown also by a recent survey. The soil is of the same quality with the first and possesses similar advantages...

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY!! SITUATED near Central Church, on Lingoan Creek, between Libertytown and Market...

NEW STORE!

FOR SALE. A comfortable FRAME DWELLING, with a garden, stable, and other conveniences...

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SITUATED near Central Church, on Lingoan Creek, between Libertytown and Market, in one of the best neighborhoods...

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POSITIVELY TO BE SOLD.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

TWO VALUABLE FARMS.

2 Lots Near Westminster,

SIX TOWN LOTS

In the City of Westminster.

By virtue of a deed of trust duly executed by Jacob Beaver and Sarah Beaver his wife, dated the 14th day of April, 1876...

94 Acres, 1 Rod & 35 Perch.

more or less. The soil is good, and can be easily improved, and is now capable of bringing in a large amount of produce...

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Select Poetry.

SEPTEMBER.

BY GEORGE W. GREGORY.

Sweet is the voice that calls From babbling waterfalls...

Among the stubbled corn, The blithe quill pipes at morn.

The merry phoebus darts in hidden places, And glimmers insecta gleam.

Above the reed stream Where busy spiders spin their silken lace.

At eve cool shadows fall Across the garden wall.

And on the chrysanthemum purple turning, And peepo peepo peepo.

Along the Eastern sky, Where the broad harvest-moon is rosy burning.

Ah, soon on field and hill The winds shall whistle chill.

And patriarch swallows call their flocks together To fly from frost and snow.

And seek for lands where low The faintest blossoms of a balmy weather.

The pollen-dusted bees Search for the honey dew.

That linger in the last flowers of September, While plaintive mourning doves

Attend to their loved ones who will remember The cricket chirps all day.

"O, fairest summer stay!" The squirrel eyes askance the chestnut-browning.

The wild hawk by air And the hawk by day.

And hush toward earth the skies are frowning. Now comes a fragrant breeze

Through the dark cedar trees And round about my temples fondly lingers.

Like to the soft carcer Restored in happier days by loving fingers.

Yet though a sense of grief Comes with the falling leaf,

And memories of the summer dimly pleasant, In all my autumn dreams

A future summer gleams Past the misty glories of the present.

Miscellaneous.

From Ballou's Monthly Magazine.

EARTHQUAKES AND HOW CAUSED.

BY PROFESSOR JAMES MACKINTOSH.

Earthquake action is nearly related to volcanic, and frequently one of these natural forces may pass into the other.

Long-continued experiments in deep mines, in all kinds of rocks, have plainly proved that the heat increases as we descend.

This increase of heat cannot be ascribed to the heavier column of atmosphere which extends above the surface of the earth.

If we ascend some mountain-side from the sea-level, the cold increases about one degree for every 300 feet.

We might, therefore, conclude that the heat in deep mines, it were due to atmospheric pressure, would increase at the same rate.

It gains, however, much more rapidly—sometimes as much as one degree for every forty-five feet of descent, and seldom less than one degree for every seventy.

If the heat goes on increasing continuously at the same rate, it becomes an easy matter to calculate to what depth we should have to go to reach a point where all the known solid substances are in a state of fusion.

Chemists can tell us exactly what heat is required to melt iron, copper, etc., so that it would not be difficult to estimate the depth in the earth where, if the heat increases at the average rate of one degree for about sixty feet, these well-known conditions are constantly in a molten condition.

For various reasons of a mathematical character, it is believed that the thickness of the earth's crust is much greater than it would be if the heat continued to increase as above-mentioned. It is thought that as we go deeper through the strata, the increased pressure which ensues withstands the tendency to the molten condition; so that at great depths the enormous pressure of the overlying rocks resists the tendency of the great heat to melt them.

According to the calculation that heat increases one degree Fahrenheit every sixty feet of descent, if there were no countervailing agency, all solid substances would be in a molten state at the depth of about thirty miles. This is known to be a crust, however, for a planet 8000 miles in diameter, and so it is plain that the crust is not less than 100 miles in thickness, owing to the pressure withstanding the liquefying influence of the earth's interior heat.

The oblate shape of the earth, and of all the planets of the solar system, is explained on the ground that they were originally in a molten condition. Since then they have lost heat and cooled down. The external stratified crust, however, does not enclose the greater part of the originally molten planet. A loss of heat is yet slowly going on, known as the "secular cooling of the earth." The heat from the interior is conducted upwards through the rocky crust, and thence radiated into space.

As we consider the slowness of this operation, but the fact that it is a matter of place. With loss of heat comes a shrinking or contraction of the earth's interior. The hardened crust everywhere enveloping it cannot shrink in the same degree, and it is necessary it should be constantly fitted to the contracting interior, otherwise there would be a broken space between it and the interior.

It is along the weakest part of the earth's crust that fractures usually happen. Hence it is that earthquakes and volcanoes generally run in lines extending over enormous areas of the earth's surface. The force generated by the fracturing or "earthquake shock" of Mr. Mallet has shown that the friction of disengaged solid rocks, and when the walls are rubbed against each other, will develop heat enough to melt rocks. In this way earthquakes pass into volcanic action. These two forces extend over the same areas, and are often transmitted from the same spots, or foci. Volcanic action is nearly always preceded by earthquake shocks, whose intensity increases until volcanic energy is developed, after which the former subsides. On Mr. Mallet's theory, this near relation is easily understood, and he has shown that the amount of heat which must be annually developed by the secular cooling of the earth's interior, is more than is required to produce all the volcanic energy. Mr. Mallet, however, does not think the interior of the earth is molten, but in a heated solid state, the molten lava which issues from the volcanic craters having been formed by the fusion of the solid matter whose heat has been developed during the fracturing. In either case, however, we acknowledge a molten interior, or a highly-heated solid one, we have equally to explain the origin of earthquakes and volcanoes on the theory of the secular cooling and contraction of the earth as a whole.

The shocks propagated through the earth's crust will vary in their degree of intensity in proportion to the amount of fracture or contraction. In every case the shock is propagated in waves, analogous to those which ripple the surface of a smooth pond when a stone has been thrown in, only vertical instead of horizontal in the former, and the rate of its movement is also calculable. Earthquake shocks are always of such a nature as would result from a blow or concussion.

In various parts of the world we have areas where slow upward and downward movements of the earth's crust are taking place without any violent shocks accompanying them. In 1855, along the coast of New Zealand, a trace of country was uplifted as much as nine feet. Singularly enough, this elevation was bounded on one side by a crack, on the other side of which there was comparative rest. Here, therefore, we have the first trustworthy account of one of those singular movements, so common in the older rocks called "fauls," where the rock masses on one side of a crack or fissure have been uplifted. The northern coasts of the Baltic are being elevated at the slow and gradual rate of about three feet in a century. The coasts of South America, on the western side of the Andes, are in a very unsettled condition.

In 1822, over a large area of country, there was an elevation of from four to five feet, and in 1837, the same area was uplifted eight feet. These successive elevations added a strip of dry land equal to half the entire area of France. How long the elevation of the Baltic coasts has been going on, ever since the close of the last geological epoch known as the "glacial," is best shown by the fact that Baltic shells are found one hundred feet above the present level of the sea. It is by such slow elevatory movements as these that all the dry land has been elevated from the floors of the seas and oceans where, as the fossils in the rocks plainly testify, it was originally laid down. Earthquake shocks and movements, therefore, have played an important part in the history of the globe, in this elevatory action, and so compensating for the wear-and-tear to which dry land is continually subjected by atmospheric agencies.

TEXAS.

Its Plants, Birds, Insects, and Reptiles.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Observer, giving an account of his trip through Texas, writes as follows:

Early in the morning my party is off for the river bottom, delighted with the animal and vegetable life all around.

The boatman would notice the wild verbenas, the Texas plum, as well as a man which no frost can kill, bearing at its top a long loose raceme of scarlet flowers; the curious prickly pear, now gorgeous with its vivid yellow blossoms; the fragrant, towering yellow-cedar, and a multitude of other plants.

Even more delightful to a zoologist is the sight of the cardinal, whose flame-like plumage flashes like a star in the dense foliage; the many-headed Mexican canary, the purple marten, the lovely mocking bird, the red-headed woodpecker, but most charming of all the "paradise bird," with long forked tail opening like a pair of shears.

It is a pretty sight to see a bird skimming through the air, and then to see it alight with the cardinal, whose flame-like plumage flashes like a star in the dense foliage; the many-headed Mexican canary, the purple marten, the lovely mocking bird, the red-headed woodpecker, but most charming of all the "paradise bird," with long forked tail opening like a pair of shears.

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American Breadstuffs.

According to a recent statistical exhibit made by the French Government, the total annual cereal product of Europe averages at present 4,994,000,000 bushels.

Of this Russia furnishes 1,605,000,000 bushels, Germany 742,500,000 bushels, and Austria 450,000,000. Dr. Edward Young, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, Washington, estimates the product of cereals of these United States at about 1,600,000,000 bushels.

At this present writing the United States is the greatest grain-producing and grain-exporting country in the world. Since 1867 we have been rapidly driving our chief competitor, Russia, from British and European markets.

In 1867 we supplied England with but 14 per cent of her total imports of wheat, as against 44 per cent. In 1873, meantime, Russia supplied her with 44 per cent. In 1867, as against 21 per cent. in 1873.

With undiminished resources of land for the production of wheat and corn, there would seem to be no conceivable limit to our production and export of both. Our railway, railroad system, and elevators enable us to place grain on shipboard at ten per cent. less than can be done in the ports of Russia.

For over twenty-five years past the millions of Europe have looked confidently to this country for cheap food when short of breadstuffs.

From present appearances it would seem that the United States can henceforth continue to a large extent the grain market of Europe. Russia and Turkey have heretofore furnished 22.6 per cent of the supplies required by England. The gigantic war in which those nations are engaged must naturally cause an increased demand for American breadstuffs.

In India famine prevails this year. Egypt, subject to the uncertainty of the Nile, will be affected by the Russo-Turkish war, and her sowings and plantings at a distance. She then floundered herself upon the ground and crept toward the Nile, with tail horizontal and quivering. It was clearly evident that she thought the bees were some new kind of game. Finally she took up a position at the entrance to the hive, and when a bee came in or started out, made a dab at it with her paws.

This went on for a time without attracting the special attention of the inhabitants of the hive, but when the cat tumbled about the hive with a garden rake, at the cost of several severe stings to her rescuer. Ever after she had been taken to a distant part of the grounds, the bees stuck in Tabby's fur, and about once in two minutes she would utter an unearthly "yowl" and bounce a full yard in the air.

On coming to rest, she would try to scratch at her, when a sting on her back would cause her to turn a running fire of back squalls and give vent to a running fire of squalls. Like the parrot that was left alone with the monkey, old Tabby had a dreadful time.

Two or three days after this adventure, Tabby was caught by her owner, who took her by the neck and threw her down near the kitchen door, where she was rolled and tumbled about. She was at length taken away from the hive with a garden rake, at the cost of several severe stings to her rescuer. Ever after she had been taken to a distant part of the grounds, the bees stuck in Tabby's fur, and about once in two minutes she would utter an unearthly "yowl" and bounce a full yard in the air.

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