The Denton Journal

IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY

GEO. T. MELVIN & Z. P. STEELE,

Editors and Proprietors.

TERMS.

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE, OR TWO DOLLARS, if not paid within ONE MONTH of the time of subscribing, or renewal of subscription. No subscription will be received for a shorter period than six months. A failure to notify a discontinuance is considered a new engagement. These terms will be strictly adhered to.

Denton Journal.

A Family Newspaper Devoted to General Intelligence, Agriculture, Advertising, &c.,—Independent on all Subjects.

VOL. 30 DENTON, MD., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1877. NO. 24.

Rates of Advertising.

Advertisements will be conspicuously inserted on the following terms:

TRANSIENT RATES.

ONE SQUARE, SIX LINES, 3 times, $1.00, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion. Longer ones in the same proportion.

STANDARD RATES.

	3 MONTHS	6 MONTHS	12 MONTHS.
ONE COLUMN,	$25.00	$45.00	$80.00
HALF "	15.00	25.00	45.00
QUARTER "	10.00	15.00	5.0
PER INCH,	1.50	2.50	

☞ *Four changes allowed to yearly advertisers without additional charge.*

☞ *All advertisements collectable on first insertion.*

Md. & Del. Rail Road

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Monday, Nov. 26, 1877, Trains will run as follows:

GOING NORTH.

LEAVE.	
Easton,	7.30 A. M.
Woodland,	7.45
Cordova,	7.55
Hillsboro',	8.10
Ridgely,	8.25
Greensborough,	8.45
Goldsboro',	9.00
Henderson,	9.15
Marydel,	9.25
Slaughters,	9.40
Kenton,	9.55
ARRIVE.	
Clayton,	10.10
Wilmington,	12.10 P. M.
Philadelphia,	1.45
Baltimore,	3 35
New York,	5 10

GOING SOUTH.

LEAVE.	
New York,	8.25 P. M.
Baltimore,	6 50 A. M.
Philadelphia,	8 00
Wilmington,	9 30
Clayton,	11 20
Kenton,	11 35
Slaughters,	11 50
Marydel,	12 05 P. M.
Henderson,	12 15
Goldsboro',	12 29
Greensboro',	12 50
Ridgely,	1 05
Hillsboro',	1 20
Cordova,	1 35
Woodland,	1 45
ARRIVE.	
Easton,	2 00

All freights must be at the various stations at least thirty minutes before of trains, otherwise they will have to lay over twenty-four hours.

J. L. CALDWELL, Superintendent.

Novl-f.

STEAMBOATS.

Maryland Steamboat Co

BAY BOAT FOR THE CHOPTANK RIVER.

ON and after Wednesday, Sept. 26, 1877,

THE STEAMER

KENT,

Capt. Crosby, will leave pier 3, Light St., foot of Camden, every Wednesday, Friday and Monday at 7 o'clock, A. M., for Oxford, Clora's, Wallack's, Cambridge and landings on the Choptank to Denton.

On the return trip will leave Denton every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 o'clock, A. M.; Cambridge at 11 and Oxford at 12, arriving in Baltimore at 5:40 same day.

FARE 50 CENTS.

☞ Freights taken at lowest rates.

The Steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT will leave same pier, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday nights at 9 o'clock for Easton, Oxford and Cambridge, to Medford's, making the usual landings.

FARE - - - - - - - - 50 cts

STATE ROOMS - - - - 50 cts

☞ Freights taken at lowest rates.

Chester River Steamboat COMPANY.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after Monday, Sept. 17th, 1877, the splendid new Iron Steamer

B. S. FORD

Will leave Chestertown for Baltimore every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8½, A. M., Rolph's at 8¾, Booker's 9, Quaker Neck 9¼0, Queenstown 10, Kent Island 10½.

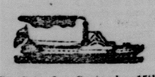
Returning, leaves Baltimore every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 10 A. M., making the above stops.

WHEELER'S

Transportation Line,

FOR THE

CHOPTANK RIVER.



ON and after Saturday, September 15th, 1877, the Steamer

RALEIGH

Will leave pier 14 Light Street Wharf every Friday, at 8 o'clock, P. M., for Hillsboro', stopping at landings on Choptank River.

Return—leave Hillsboro' Tuesdays at 8 A. M.; Potter's Landing at 12 o'clock; arrives at Potter's Landing on return trip Saturdays at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Freights received every Friday until 7 o'colck, P. M., at Pier 14 Light Street Wharf.

All freights must be prepaid.

For further information apply to

EMORY & NEAVITT,
83 South Street, Baltimore, Md.

nov10-tf

EASTON CARRIAGE DEPOT,

AT

Machinery Hall,

Opposite Justice P. W. Stewart's Office.

THE public are informed that I have opened a large stock of CARRIAGES suitable for this section, of the strongest and most approved patterns and patents, and am offering them at prices that defy competition. Any style of carriage not kept in stock can be furnished in a short time. Those in want of carriages are invited to call and examine my stock. I guarantee to sell as cheap as any house in the State.

julv7-6m A. H. LARRIMORE.

Fall and Winter Goods!

S. KANN,

d 156 Broadway St.

BALTIMORE, MD.,

Dealer in Foreign & Domestic

DRY GOODS,

HAS now in store a complete stock of

BLACK SILKS, DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, CASSIMERES,

And DOMESTIC GOODS of every description.

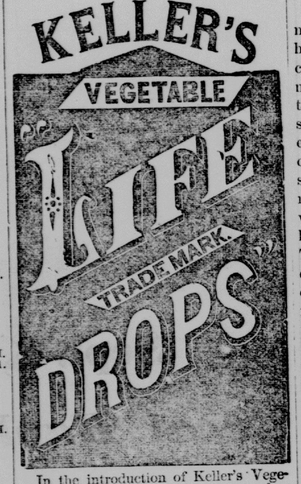
Prices warranted lower

Than anywhere in the city.

This is the Largest Dry Goods Store in Baltimore.

Oct. 6 1y.

KELLER'S



In the introduction of Keller's Vegetable Life Drops, a new departure has been instituted. Instead of appealing to the credulity and desperation of the sick, the judgment of all is addressed in "A Brief Manual of Purgative and Depurative Medicine,"—(to be had of druggists *free of charge*, and given with every bottle of the Drops.)—written for those who, having a perception of their diseases, can intelligently apply the principles therein contained, with the assurance of relief and cure of

Diseases of the Blood

LIVER AND STOMACH;—

INDIGESTION,

Dyspepsia, Constipation, &c.

Keller's Vegetable Life Drops

by their peculiar alterative and purgative influence, act especially upon the BLOOD, purifying it, and removing such diseases as

Liver Complaint, Biliousness, Ulcers, Rheumatism, Pimples, Skin Diseases, Blotches, Neuralgia, Boils, Eruptions, Headache, Nervousness, Jaundice, Fever & Ague, Colds, Loss of Appetite,

and KINDRED DISEASES, resulting from impoverished or vitiated BLOOD.

DYSPEPSIA.

The possession of pure blood depends upon good digestion; for where derangement of the digestive function exists disease inevitably results, and Dyspepsia, with all of its terrors and tortures, becomes established.

Keller's Vegetable Life Drops

are a specific for DYSPEPSIA, or INDIGESTION, FLATULENCY, HEARTBURN CRAMPS, NAUSEA and VOMITING, Pains in the Head, Side and Back, Palpitation of the Heart, Hypochondria, and all that class of diseases arising from Indigestion.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

When from any of the numerous inciting causes the Liver begins to act abnormally, the bile remains in the system, vitiating and perverting every vital process, and causing Boils, Carbuncles, Blotches, Pimples, Coughs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, Dysentery, Kidney and Bladder diseases, and many other disorders, all originating directly or indirectly from the Liver. Keller's Vegetable Life Drops induce the healthy action of the Liver by providing for the removal of the biliary constituents by the Bowels, Kidneys and Skin.

CONSTIPATION.

The suppression and retention of the contents of the alimentary canal produce Foul Breath, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Piles, Chronic Headache, Skin affections, and very many other diseases referable to the insidious influence of Constipation. Keller's Vegetable Life Drops promptly cure this disease, and all the bad effects attending upon or resulting from it.

Keller's Vegetable Life Drops

are the safest remedy for those peculiar diseases arising from the structural differences between the sexes, and known as Female Complaints.

The use of Keller's Vegetable Life Drops has been thus only partially indicated; their range of application is very great, and their work is always more than satisfactory. Their remarkable efficacy, as already shown, is particularly exhibited in diseases of Blood, Liver, Stomach and Bowels.

Keller's Vegetable Life Drops are recommended as being the best and cheapest FAMILY MEDICINE ever offered, and are sold by druggists and dealers at 50 cents a bottle, or five bottles for $2.

W. L. KELLER, Chemist,

BALTIMORE, MD.

$5 To $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine

Embankment of the Thames.

The embankment of the Thames, a most gigantic work, was, although we have no particular account of it, executed, or at least directed by the Romans. Few of the thousands who enter the Thames think that the great stream, on which vessels of the greatest size are afloat is, in fact, an artificial canal, raised in many places considerably above the level of the surrounding country. It is a wonderful work, and it is singular that we should have no record of its first execution. The artificial bank of the river extends, either on one side of the river or the other, almost from the Nore to Richmond in Surrey, and some judgment may be formed of its magnitude by the difficulty of repairing a breach made by a high and violent tide at Dagenham, in Essex. On this occasion, (1707,) a breach was made in the bank of the river of 100 yards wide, and nearly 20 feet deep, by which alarming accident 1,000 acres of rich land in Dagenham level were overfloweed, and nearly 820 acres of land washed into the Thames, forming a sand-bank nearly a mile in length that extended over one-half of the channel. After several unsuccessful attempts, Captain Perry, who had been employed in similar works by the Czar Peter, in Russia, at an enormous expense, and with much difficulty, completed a wall. It is difficult to estimate the advantages of the Thames embankment. After that was completed many districts would be gradually drained from the waters and Thorney Island (the site of Westminster Abbey), a small place, partly covered with scrubby bushes, and on which, at an early period, a hermit established his cell, extended in various directions. Southwark also increased; but then Lambeth, Vauxhall and Battersea, now occupied by so many thousands, were under water, as was also the greater portion of the land from Walsworth to Woolwich, to Dartford, to Gravesend and to Sheerness; and from the north range, from Poplar to the Isle of Dogs.

A Cheerful Face.

Carry the radiance of your soul in your face. Let the world have the benefit of of it. Let your cheerfulness be felt for good wherever you are, and let your smiles be scattered like sunbeams "on the just as well as on the unjust." Such a disposition will yield you a rich reward, for its happy effects will come home to you and brighten your moments of thought.

Cheerfulness makes the mind clear, gives tone to thought, adds grace and beauty to the countenance. Joubert says: "When you give, give with joy and smilling."

Smiles are little things, cheap articles, to be fraught with so many blessings both to the giver and receiver—pleasant little ripples to watch, as we stand on the shore of every-day life.—They are our nigher, better nature's responses to the emotions of the soul.

Let the children have the benefit of them; these little ones who need the sunshine of the heart to educate them and would find a level for their buoyant naturers in the cheerful, loving faces of those who lead them.

Let them not be kept from the middle-aged, who need the encouragement they bring.

Give your smiles also to the aged.—They come to them like to quiet rain of summer, making fresh and verdent the long, weary path of life.

They look for them from you who are rejoicing in the fullness of life.

"Be gentle and indulgent to all. Love the true, the beautiful, the just, the holy.

SALT FOR THE THROAT.—An exchange says:—In these days when diseases of the throat prevail, and particularly a dry hacking cough, which is not only distressing to ourselves but to those with whom we are brought into business contact, those thus afflicted may be benefitted by trying the following remedy:—"Last fall we were induced to try what virtue there was in common salt in about half a tumbler of cold water, and with this we gargled the throat most effectually just before meal time. The result has been that during the winter we were not only free from the usual coughs and colds, to which, as far as our memory extends, we have always been subject, but the dry, hacking cough has entirely disappeared. We attribute it entirely to the salt gargle, and do most cordially recommend it to those of our readers, who are subject to diseases of the throat."

"I ALWAYS think," said a reverend guest, "that a certain quantity of wine does a man no harm after a good dinder." "Oh, no, sir," replied his host; "It's the uncertain quantity that does the mischief."

Practical Notes.

Be content.

Eat slowly.

Love lightens labor.

Never start your fires with oil.

It is fashionable to economize.

Fruits are delicious for breakfast.

Use a cloth for washing potatoes.

Quick workers accomplish the most.

Air pillows in the wind, not in the sun.

Variety is the very best culinary spice.

Use blue tissue-paper for wrapping up silverware.

The work-basket is often a spectacle for gods and men.

Make your homes as bright and cheerful as possible on rainy days.

Rub your kitchen table with a ripe tomato to remove the grease.

Chloride of lime is an antidote to mildew, especially on clothing.

Do not use silver spoons to scrape kettles, or silver forks to toast bread.

The morning's milking is said to be the best for butter, the evening's for cheese.

Never starch napkins. They were intended to wipe the mouth, not to scratch it.

To sweeten a sour sponge, rub thoroughly in lemon juice, then rinse several times in warm water.

When horses eat earth and cattle chew rotten wood, it is an indication of acidity of the stomache.

In giving salt to cows the morning is said to be the best time, as shown by the increased flow of milk.

Wash matting with warm salt water—one pint of salt to two-thirds of a pail of water and dry with a soft cloth.

First boil ashes in a new iron kettle, then scrub with soap and sand; fill with clean water and boil two or three hours.

Drinking Water.

Drinking wine is a habit; so is drinking spirits, ale, cider, coffee and water. The last is thought a necessity: but to drink much is a habit. Some people drink little, not because their constitution requires less than others; it is their habit. These people never perspire so much as those who drink more. The more that is drunk the more water passes away or the system would suffer. It is the strain effects it. The skin, the kidneys, bowels, lungs, all are drawn upon. This is as may be naturally expected, exhaustion. For this reason the man who drink much water, particularly during the summer and in the hottest weather, is less able to endure fatigue. The water is no benefit to him—that is, the excess. It must pass away, and that requires an effort of the system, which is the sweating process. Had he not used the excess of water he would not have perspired so; it would not have been there for the system to expel. It is a habit to drink water so much; a false thirst is created. We should drink only what is needed. The habit of drinking more will soon be overcome, and the person will feel much stronger and more papable of bearing fatigue. In Winter little fluid is wanted beyond what our food furnishes; in Summer some more, but not much.—*Country Gentleman.*

TACT.—Love swings on little hinges. It keeps an active little servent to do a good deal of its fine work. The name of this little servent is Tact. Tact is a nimble-footed and nimble-fingered servant. Tact sees without looking, and has always a good deal of small change on hand; tact carries no heavy weapons, but can do wonders with a sling and stone; tact never runs its head against a stone wall, but always spies a sycamore-tree up which to climb when things are becoming crowded and unmanagable on the level ground; tact has a wonderful way of availing itself of a word, or a smile, or a gracious wave of the hand; tact carries a bunch of curiously fashioned keys that open all kinds of doors; tact plants its monosyllables wisely, for, being a monosyllable itself, it arranges its own order with all the familiarity of friendship: tact, sly, versatile, diving, running, flying tact, governs the world, yet touches the big baby under the impression that it has not been touched at all.

A SCHOOLMASTER who had an inveterate habit of talking to himself, was asked what motive he could have in doing so. He replied that he had two good substantial reasons. In the first place he liked to talk to a sensible man; in the next place he liked to hear a sensible man talk.

THE folowing is a true copy of a sign upon an academy for teaching in one of the Western States—"Freeman & Huggs, School Teachers. Freeman teaches the boys and Huggs the girls."

The Sacredness of a Promise.

An eminent British statesman is said to have traced his own sense of the sacredness of a promise to a curious lesson he got from his father when he was a boy. When home for the holidays and walking with his father in the garden, his father pointed to a wall which he intended to have pulled down.

"Oh," said the boy, "I should like to see a wall pulled down."

"Well, my boy, you shall," said the father.

The thing, however, escaped his memory, and during the boy's absence a number of improvements were being made, and among them this wall was torn down and a new one built up in its place. When the boy came home and saw it, he said:

"O father, you promised to let me see that wall torn down."

Instantly the fathered remembered his promise, and was deeply pained to think he had seemed careless about his plighted word.

"My boy," he said, "you are right. I did promise, and I ought not to have forgotten. It is too late now to do just what I said I would, but you wanted to see a wall pulled down, and so you shall."

And he actually ordered the masons up and made them pull down and rebuild the new wall, that as nearly as possible his promise might be made good.

"It cost me twenty pounds," he said to a friend who was bantering him about it, but he said, "if it had a hundred, I should have thought it a cheap way of impressing on my boy's mind as long as he lives the importance that a man of honor should attach to his plighted word."

WHY THEY OFTEN FAIL.—Young men often fail to get on in this world because they neglect small opportunities. Not being faithful in little things, they are not promoted to the charge of greater things.

A young man who gets a subordinate situation sometimes thinks it is not necessary for him to give it much attention. He will wait till he gets a place of responsibility, and then he will show people what he can do. This is a very great mistake. Whatever his situation may be, he should master it in all its details, and perform all its duties faithfully.

The habit of doing his work thoroughly and conscientiously is what is most likely to enable a young man to make his way. With this habit a person of only ordinary abilities would outstrip one of greater talents who is in the habit of slighting subordinate matters.

But after all, the mere adoption by a young man of this great essential rule of success, shows him to be possessed of superior abilities.

INDIAN NAMES FOR OUR WAR SHIPS.—Commander George P. Ryan is the second of the class of 1861 of the United States Naval Academy who has lost his life by shipwreck, Lieutenant-Commander William F. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, who was the Executive Officer of the sloop-of-war *Oneida*, being the other, who perished in the collision of that vessel with the British steamer *Bombay*, in the Bay of Yeddo, Japan, in 1870, when only two officers and fifty-seven men, out of twenty-four officers and one hundred and fifty-two men, were saved from a watery grave. It is a peculiar fact that all of the unfortunate national ships lost within the last decade were named after tribes of Indians, viz:—*Saranac, Saginaw, Idaho, Oneida* and *Huron*, in all of which there was a fearful loss of life.

THE ENDLESS REST.—There are no weary heads or weary hearts on the other side of Jordan. The rest of heaen will be sweeter for the toils of earth. The value of eternal rest will be enhanced by the troubles of time. Jesus now allows us to rest on his bosom. He will soon bring us to rest in his Father's house. His rest will be glorious. A rest from sin; a rest from suffering; a rest from sorrow; the very rest that Jesus enjoys himself. We shall not only rest with him, we shall rest like him. How many of earth's weary ones are resting in his glorious presence now! It will be undisturbed rest. Here, the rest of the body is disturbed by dreams and sometimes by alarms, but there are no troublesome dreams or alarming occurrences there. A little while, and thou shalt enter into rest.

HE that does a base thing in zeal for his friend burns the golden thread that ties their hearts together.

THE brightest jewel is, of a woman, modesty; of a man, courage.

Early Education Shaping Success in Life.

So much of the success or non-success in life in after years depends upon early education that this subject assumes a degree of importance which no parent, teacher or guardian should be unmindful of. The smallest part of our education is that which we derive from the text book.

Observation in the world's great contact and in the earnest battle of life is both man's and woman's education.

The difference in men's characters is very strongly marked. Some men are weak and timid, really accomplishing nothing worth mentioning in the whole course of their lives. Others yield to no threat or difficulty, and go straight ahead, prostrating whatever opposition lies in their path. A good deal of this is owing to early education. The child brought up in luxury almost always realizes an imbecile manhood. Plant an acorn in a flower-pot, and rear it in a green-house, and though it grow up in the form of an oak, it will be quite unlike that reared amid the snows and the storms of the mountain top.

In nine cases out of ten the education which a man gives himself is, after all, the most important. One of the worst foes to the success of most men is the indulgence of a habit of indecision. Nothing is more enfeebling or destructive of mental force. The man who never commits himself, who is always delaying, and who never makes up his mind, gives others the impression that he has little or no mind to make up. The only remedy for this apparent want of capacity is promptness.

Limit Your Wants.

From the nature of things, the income of most of the inhabitants of the earth must be limited, and, indeed, within very narrow bounds.

The product of labor throughout the world, if equally divided, would not make the share of each individual large.

It is impossible that everyone should be what is called rich. But it is by no means impossible to be independent.—And what is the way to accomplish this—as Burns appropriately designates it—"glorious privilege?"

The mothod is very simple. It consists in one rule, Limit your wants.—Make them few and inexpensive.

To do this would interfere but little with your real enjoyment. It is mostly a matter of habit. You require more, or you are satisfied with less, just as you have accustomed yourself to the one or to the other.

Limit your wants, estimate their cost, and never exceed it, taking pains always to keep it inside of your income. Thus you will secure your lasting independence.

Young men, think of this. A great deal of the happiness of your lives depends upon it. After having made your money, spend it as you choose, honestly; but be sure you make it first.

MEASURING CORN IN BULK.—A United States standard bushel contains 2,150 cubic inches; a cubic foot consists of 1,728. Thus a bushel is to a cubic foot as 5 is to 4. In the East, where two bushels are rated as equal to one of shelled corn, the cubic contents of the crib or box may be multiplied by 4 and divided by 10, or the last figure may be cut off which is the same thing. In the West three half-bushels of ear are equal to one bushel of shelled corn, where the Dent varieties are cultivated. Thus the relation of cubic feet to the bushel of corn will be as 4 is to 7.50. In this case find the cubic contents by multiplying by 8 and dividing by 15. Thus a crib 20x5x12 equal 1,200, 8 equal 9,600, divided by 15 equal 640 bushels of shelled corn.

TRAINER'S CATS give midnight concerts, and Pottler, who lives opposite, was annoyed thereby. He resolved to remonstrate with Trainer for keeping so many cats, and opened the subject by saying:

"By the way, Mr. Trainer, what is the cause of your cats making so much noise every night?"

"Easily explained," said Trainer, over his shoulder, as he started down the street; "large development of the mew cuss membrane of the throat."

AN IRISHMAN in Iowa was bitten by a rattle-snake, but the liberal use of a neighbor's whiskey cured him. The next day he was seen walking slowly on the prairie, and looking earnestly for something. He was asked what he was looking for, "For the boite of a snake," was the reply.

ENTHUSIASTIC youth on horse-car: "That star over there is Mars." Unsympathetic driver: "Is it? Then the other one, I suppose, is pa's."

100,000 Copies of St. Nicholas

FOR THE

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

Only 25 Cents a Copy.

Some idea of of the attractions offered in the

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY NUMBER

of ST. NICHOLAS, of which 100,000 copies will be issued, may be gained from the following: There are poems by HENRY W. LONGFELLOW and WM. CULLEN BRYANT; a fine hitherto unpublished sketch of Boy Life, by the late THEODORE WINTHROP; and a short story by the author of "ALICE IN WONDERLAND;" a new fairy story, "Sweet Marjoram Day," by FRANK R. STOCKTON, "THE PETERKINS CHARADES," by LUCRETIA P. HALE; a poetic riddle by DR. J. G. HOLLAND, and a comparison between the manners of young folks in olden times and nowadays, by GAIL HAMILTON.

Of the story element, the brightest feature is the beginning of a new serial by Miss Alcott, entitled "UNDER THE LILACS," with illustrations by Mary Hallock Foote.

The Christmas Number contains also the opening of a new Serial Story for Boys, a tale of tropical life, by Gustavus Frankenstein, entitled "TOWER-MOUNTAIN," admirably illustrated by the artists Moran and Kelly;

A PORTRAIT OF MISS ALCOTT,

with a sketch of her life; several poems by TWO LITTLE AMERICAN GIRLS; a PLAY, and a CHRISTMAS CAROL (set to music); and half a dozen complete short stories, bright, funny, exciting and pathetic, &c., &c.

The NEW COVER is by the English Artist WALTER CRANE,—the famous designer of "The Baby Opera."

ST. NICHOLAS FOR 1878.

Besides Miss Alcott's serial for Girls, and the three serials for boys, to follow each other in rapid succession, will contain a short serial story by the author of "The Schonberg-Cotta Family;" and an article, "Around the World in a Yacht, Boys!" has been promised by a briliant writer, now on the actual tour of the world in his own yacht. There will be contributions by a daughter of the famous Peter Parley, and a Letter to Young Americans by

GEORGE MACDONALD.

The "How" Series of instructive papers, by various authors, will tell HOW to bind your own books; HOW they mine coal; HOW to enjoy yourself at home; HOW to be an agreeable guest; HOW to entertain company; HOW to be a carpenter; HOW to make an ice-boat; HOW to build a house; HOW India rubber is gathered; HOW matches are made; HOW money is made; HOW mackerel are caught; HOW they laid the Atlantic cable; HOW they mine in California; HOW they work in the tea-country; HOW to be a parlor magician; etc. There will be also a series of stories and sketches of Foreign Life,

TRAVEL AND ADVENTURE,

such as "Old Nicolai" (a Russian story), "A Day among the Welch Castles," "Easter in Germany," "The Indians of the Amazon," "How Kitty was Lost in a Turkish Bazaar," "Master Montezuma" (a Mexican Story), "Hansa, the Lapp Maiden," and many others.

"Jack-in-the-Pulpit," "Young Contributors' Department," 'Letter-Box,' "Riddle-Box," and "For Very Little Folks," will be continued.

The four bound volumes of ST. NICHOLAS already published are the most wonderful, beautiful and attractive Christmas Present for Young People. Each volume is complete in itself. Vols. 1 and 2, $3.00 each; vols. 3 and 4, $4.00 each.

Subscription Price, $3.00 a Year, postage paid. Single copies, 25 cents each.

SOLD BY ALL BOOK-SELLERS & NEWS-DEALERS.

SCRIBNER & CO.,
743 Broadway, N. Y.

I LOVE a serious preacher who speaks for my sake, and not his own—who seeks my salvation, and not his vainglory. He best deserves to be heard who uses speech only to clothe his thoughts, and his thoughts, only to promote truth and virtue. Nothing is more detestable than a professed declaimer who retails his discourses as a quack does his medicines.—*Masillon.*

THE peach was originally a poisonous a mond. In olden times its fleshy darts were used to poison arrows, and it was for this purpose introduced into Persia. The transportation and cultivation not only removed its poisonous properties, but produced the delicious fruit we now enjoy in its season.

ABOUT the most uncomfortable seat a man can have, in the long run, is self-conceit.

MORE helpful than all wisdom is one draught of human pity that will not forsake us.

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