

THE BEAVER ARGUS  
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY  
In the old Anson building, on Third Street  
BEAVER, Pa., at  
TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.  
Single copies of the paper will be furnished, in  
advance, at five cents each.  
Communications on subjects of local or general  
interest are respectfully solicited. To insure attention,  
favorable of the kind must invariably be accompanied by  
the name of the author, not for publication, but as a  
guarantee against imposition.  
Letters and communications should be addressed to  
J. WEYAND, Editor & Proprietor.

# THE BEAVER ARGUS.

Vol. 50--No. 20. Beaver, Pa., Wednesday, May 20 1868. Established 1818

**ADVERTISEMENTS.**  
A space equal to ten lines of this type measured  
square for first insertion, and for each subsequent in-  
sertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made on yearly  
advertisements.  
A space equal to ten lines of this type measured  
square.  
Business Notices not under a head by themselves im-  
mediately after the local news, will be charged 75  
cents a line for each insertion.  
Marriages and death notices free of charge.  
The publisher reserves the right to change ad-  
vertisements from one place in the paper to another  
whenever it is deemed expedient to do so.  
Advertisements should be handed in before Mon-  
day to insure insertion in that week's paper.

**C. A. Decarme,**  
MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN ALL  
Kinds of COATS, FROCK COATS, &c.  
Motto: Quick sales and small profits.  
Shop on the corner, nearly opposite the Post Office  
Beaver, Pa. July 17, 1867

**D. W. C. BOARDMAN,**  
HOMOEOPATHIST.  
Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Beaver,  
Pittsburgh, Rochester and vicinity, that he has  
located in Beaver, for the practice of the Homoeopath-  
ic system of medicine. Office in National Hotel.

**FRANK WILSON,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
BEAVER, PENN'A.  
OFFICE ON 3RD STREET, IN ROOM LATELY  
occupied by Judge Adams as a store room.

**P. JEUNET,**  
Watch Maker and Jeweller,  
Third Street, Beaver, Penn'a.,  
(In room adjoining Union Hotel.)  
Gold watches and chronometers repaired and war-  
ranted. The patronage of the public is solicited, and  
satisfaction guaranteed. Give us a trial.

**Henry Lapp,**  
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF  
**FURNITURE**  
Bishop's street, above the Pine Factory,  
ROCHESTER, PA.  
THE LARGEST STOCK IN BEAVER COUNTY  
comprising all kinds of furniture, and all the very latest  
styles.

**Law Partnership.**  
J. H. CUNNINGHAM, E. P. KERN,  
CUNNINGHAM & KERN,  
Attys. at Law,  
OFFICE, THIRD ST.,  
BEAVER, PA.

**Drs. MARQUIS & CUNNINGHAM,**  
PRACTISING PHYSICIANS,  
ROCHESTER, PA.  
Office two doors east of Anson's Hotel.  
Prompt attention given to all calls.

**WHEEL SEWING MACHINES**  
ARE NOW ACKNOWLEDGED BY ALL THAT  
are the best in use; will perform  
any kind of work that any other machine can do,  
and do so with less noise, and with  
less wear on the cloth, and with  
less cost. Please call at the  
store, and see them at work.

**Allison & Johnson,**  
DRAWING & PAINTING.  
MECHANICAL DRAWINGS, MAPS, DRAWING  
OF PATENTS, SKETCHES OF BLOODED STOCK,  
AND ALL KINDS OF DRAWINGS, executed in  
color, or in black and white, to any size.  
The drawing is guaranteed to be correct, and  
the work is done in the most skillful  
manner. Office and studio in Wyand  
Hotel, Beaver, Pa., west of national hotel second  
floor.

**DR. PARKER & WALLACE,**  
Homeopathic Physicians and Surgeons.  
THEIR PROFESSIONAL SERVICES  
will be rendered in all cases, either in  
Beaver, or in any of the places mentioned  
above. Special attention given to surgery and chronic  
diseases. Office in National Hotel.

**Chas. B. Hurst,**  
Notary Public, Conveyancer  
and Insurance Agent.  
DEEDS AND AGREEMENTS WRITTEN AND  
RECORDED. Also, a general Agency for  
the sale of real estate, and the collection  
of rents and taxes. Office in National Hotel,  
Beaver, Pa.

**SPRING AND SUMMER  
GOODS!**  
THE LARGEST AND MOST SUCCESSFUL  
WHOLESALE HAT HOUSES  
in the West and South, and the only  
one in the United States, is now  
open in New York City, and  
will be open in New York City,  
and in all the principal cities,  
from May 1st to September 1st.

**DANIEL MILLER,**  
BRIDGE ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.  
Fairbanks' Standard Scales  
of all kinds, also  
BAGGAGE BARROWS,  
WAREHOUSE TRUCKS,  
COPYING PRESSES, &c.  
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,  
Corner Wood & Second Sts.,  
PITTSBURGH, PA.

**HARDWARE**  
**B. WOLFF, JR. & CO.,**  
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN  
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,  
Corner of Liberty and St. Cloud,  
PITTSBURGH, PA.  
WE HAVE NOW ON HAND A VERY LARGE  
and complete assortment of Hardware and Agri-  
cultural Implements, which we are selling at  
very low prices. Call on us.

**Wm. Flemming,**  
No. 139 Wood Street,  
PITTSBURGH, PA.  
One of the Largest & Most Successful  
WHOLESALE HAT HOUSES  
in the West and South, and the only  
one in the United States, is now  
open in New York City, and  
will be open in New York City,  
and in all the principal cities,  
from May 1st to September 1st.

**ROOFING SLATE!**  
**TWINCITY SLATE MINING**  
MANUFACTURING COMPANY.  
F. A. WEAVER, S. M. ANDERSON, J. M. GRAY.  
President, Secretary, Superintendent.  
OFFICE,  
No. 43 Seventh Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

It is believed that the time has come in the progress  
of American architecture, when the question will no  
longer be asked, "What shall we use for roofing?"  
but, "Where can we obtain the best SLATE?"  
Other countries have long since established the fact,  
that no material is so well adapted, and so durable, as  
Slate for covering buildings. Two obstacles to its  
general use in this country have existed heretofore:  
first, the transition character of society, which is  
necessarily opposed to permanence in architecture;  
second, the great abundance and low price of lumber.  
The first impediment is rapidly yielding to time  
and ripe ideas on the subject of building, and the other  
must soon give way to the scarcity and advancing  
price of lumber suitable for roofing purposes.

We submit a few leading advantages of a slate roof.  
It is superior to every other in appearance.  
It is easily put on.  
It saves insurance.  
It is fire proof.  
It is imperishable.

The Twin City Slate Company's Mine is in North-  
ampton County, Penn'a. The Slate is a beautiful  
dark blue, unchangeable in color, splits in perfectly  
smooth plates of any size required, and hardens steadily  
by exposure to the atmosphere. No Slate in the  
United States is superior to it in all the qualities essen-  
tial to a good roof, and we think little equal to it.  
It is quarried at the yard in Pittsburgh, at the rate of  
\$12.00 a square (one hundred square feet), which with  
expense of laying, will add about 25 per cent. to the  
cost of a shingle roof at present prices.

Samples of Slate may be seen, and orders left at the  
office of A. T. Shellenbarger & Co., Rochester, Pa.  
Parties at a distance, can address J. B. Notzinger,  
No. 43 Seventh Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
mar2868.

**ALL AROUND  
THE WORLD!**  
THE FIRST PREMIUM  
OF A SILVER MEDAL  
WAS AWARDED TO  
BARRETT'S HAIR RESTORATIVE  
AT THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION,  
Held in Philadelphia, Sept. 3rd, 1876.  
BARRETT'S  
Vegetable Hair Restorative  
Restores Gray Hair to its Natural Color, pro-  
motes the growth of the hair, and cures all  
diseases of the scalp. It is the only  
restorative that is purely vegetable, and  
contains no mercury or other poisonous  
ingredients. It is the most perfect and  
reliable of all hair restoratives.  
Sole and General Agents,  
J. R. BARRETT & CO., Proprietors,  
109 N. 7th St., Philadelphia, Pa., and all Druggists  
and Dealers in Medicines.

**SPEER'S  
Port Grape Wine,**  
Used by Hundreds of Congressmen for  
the Church of Christ on Earth.  
EXCELLENT FOR LADIES AND WEAKLY PERSONS FOR  
USE.

This earth, when created, was created  
unfitted for the abode of man; all has been wis-  
ely planned to conduce to his happiness. Every  
current in the mighty ocean, every  
mountain by which the surface of the land  
is diversified, every river coursing its way to  
the sea, lends its aid to fitting this world for  
the habitation of man. By the currents of  
the ocean there is kept up a constant inter-  
change of the waters of the Polar and Equatorial  
regions. Were the warm waters of the  
Equatorial regions not turned to the North,  
the Polar waters, now open, would be con-  
tinually filled with ice. Likewise the cold  
currents of the North bear their waters to  
hot countries, and greatly modify the intense  
heat of those regions, and thereby remove the  
cause of pestilence and disease. And it is a  
fact worthy of note that most of the high  
mountains of the world are to be found in the  
hot regions of the earth, where they stand as  
great refrigerators, leading their cooling and  
benign influence, by sending cool breezes  
from their snow clad summits and causing  
the rain to fall more profusely to water that  
which otherwise would be dried and parched  
from the absence of rain. And it is known  
to all who are observing, that rivers add to  
the prosperity and civilization of countries.  
The greater the facilities for communication  
and inter-communication the more rapid the  
growth of a country in wealth and civiliza-  
tion; hence rivers, canals and railroads pro-  
mote the welfare of any nation.

Now the more knowledge of the existence  
of ocean currents, or mountains, or rivers  
is not greatly interesting pupils; and this alone  
is not the way to teach. By such a course  
you will starve your pupils intellectually,  
while just beyond their vision lie fountains of  
undiscovered truths. The faithful and com-  
petent teacher will direct attention to the  
wonderful changes effected by these agents  
upon the civil and social conditions of the in-  
habitants in different countries. By this  
course the powers of observation and reason-  
ing will be increased; the pupil will be in-  
duced to look abroad; become strong and  
original in thought; will dare to search for  
truth outside and independently of text-book  
and instructors; in short much of the object  
of study by this course will be attained.

**IRON CITY BELT WORK.**  
Geo. O. Clarke & Co.  
409 Liberty St.,  
PITTSBURGH, PA.  
(Opposite Union Depot.)  
Manufacturers of Patent Stratched, Contorted and  
Riveted  
Oak-Tanned Leather Belting,  
ALSO, AGENTS FOR PATENT LACING LEATHERS.

**REFERENCES.**  
T. Perkins, Act. Supt. Leds. and Car Works,  
A. French, Supt. Pitts. Coal and Fuel Co.,  
Wm. R. Porter, Supt. Pitts. Forge and Iron Co.,  
Messrs. Lindsay & Co., Pittsburgh,  
Messrs. Lindsay & Co., Philadelphia,  
J. L. McAllister, Esq., a. Hallam, Pa.  
Messrs. W. M. Fisher & Co., Pitts. Pa.  
A. B. Lindsay, Esq., Pitts. Pa.  
Geo. J. Rodgers, Esq., Pitts. Pa.  
Others Respectfully Solicited  
april 27/67.

**EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.**  
G. L. EBERHART, Editor.  
**BEAVER, May 20, 1868.**  
[ALL COMMUNICATIONS FOR THIS DEPARTMENT  
OF THE PAPER, MUST BE ADDRESSED TO  
G. L. EBERHART, NEW BRIMINGTON, PA.]

**THE DEATH'S HEAD CLUB.**  
I. THE ARRIVAL.  
An August evening at Savannah, that  
strange sombre town of Georgia; eight men,  
the sons of rich Carolina planters, four of  
them lately returned from the West Indies,  
were sitting drinking Burgundy in the  
balcony of the Muscogee House, in Bay street;  
the fashionable hotel of the city, at the per-  
iod of our story—the year preceding the war  
of Independence.

The mildness of the climate of the British  
Isles is owing to the fact that the continent of North  
America we find the ground always covered  
with snow?  
The mildness of the climate of the British  
Isles is owing to the fact that the continent of North  
America we find the ground always covered  
with snow?  
The mildness of the climate of the British  
Isles is owing to the fact that the continent of North  
America we find the ground always covered  
with snow?

Why is it that the climate of the British  
Isles is so mild as that of Pennsylvania, while  
in the same latitude on the continent of North  
America we find the ground always covered  
with snow?  
The mildness of the climate of the British  
Isles is owing to the fact that the continent of North  
America we find the ground always covered  
with snow?  
The mildness of the climate of the British  
Isles is owing to the fact that the continent of North  
America we find the ground always covered  
with snow?

It may be a query in the minds of some  
how the disconnection of North and South  
America could affect the climate of the British  
Isles. It is well known to those who are ac-  
quainted with Oceanic movements that there  
are great currents which flow as constantly  
in one direction as do the waters of the great  
Mississippi. There is one known as the great  
Equatorial Current of the Atlantic, which  
moves westerly across the Atlantic until it  
reaches Cape St. Roque, in Brazil; here, by  
the peculiar shape of the land, it is divided  
into two branches. The principle branch  
takes a north-westerly direction and passes  
through the Caribbean Sea, and by the shape  
of the land it is made to sweep around the  
Gulf of Mexico; and passing between Florida  
and Cuba it flows on in a north-easterly al-  
rection, having assumed the name of the Gulf  
Stream. Plainly the same agent that caused  
it to flow in a westerly direction, while near  
the equator, would have continued it in the  
same direction had its course not been inter-  
cepted by the Isthmus of Panama. Is it not  
evident from what has been stated, that, if  
North and South America were separated  
(and they are only joined by a narrow neck  
of land) the cause by which the Gulf Stream  
is made to send out its warm waters over the  
Atlantic would be removed?

What would follow?  
The prosperity of much of Europe would  
be blighted as the inevitable result. Another  
reason for a difference of climate in places of  
the same latitude as that of the British Isles,  
is that there is a cold current, which  
flows from the North Pole, and which is  
intercepted by the Isthmus of Panama, and  
is made to sweep around the Gulf of Mexico,  
and passing between Florida and Cuba it  
flows on in a north-easterly direction, hav-  
ing assumed the name of the Gulf Stream.  
Plainly the same agent that caused it to  
flow in a westerly direction, while near the  
equator, would have continued it in the same  
direction had its course not been intercepted  
by the Isthmus of Panama. Is it not evi-  
dent from what has been stated, that, if  
North and South America were separated  
(and they are only joined by a narrow neck  
of land) the cause by which the Gulf Stream  
is made to send out its warm waters over the  
Atlantic would be removed?

This earth, when created, was created  
unfitted for the abode of man; all has been wis-  
ely planned to conduce to his happiness. Every  
current in the mighty ocean, every  
mountain by which the surface of the land  
is diversified, every river coursing its way to  
the sea, lends its aid to fitting this world for  
the habitation of man. By the currents of  
the ocean there is kept up a constant inter-  
change of the waters of the Polar and Equatorial  
regions. Were the warm waters of the  
Equatorial regions not turned to the North,  
the Polar waters, now open, would be con-  
tinually filled with ice. Likewise the cold  
currents of the North bear their waters to  
hot countries, and greatly modify the intense  
heat of those regions, and thereby remove the  
cause of pestilence and disease. And it is a  
fact worthy of note that most of the high  
mountains of the world are to be found in the  
hot regions of the earth, where they stand as  
great refrigerators, leading their cooling and  
benign influence, by sending cool breezes  
from their snow clad summits and causing  
the rain to fall more profusely to water that  
which otherwise would be dried and parched  
from the absence of rain. And it is known  
to all who are observing, that rivers add to  
the prosperity and civilization of countries.  
The greater the facilities for communication  
and inter-communication the more rapid the  
growth of a country in wealth and civiliza-  
tion; hence rivers, canals and railroads pro-  
mote the welfare of any nation.

Now the more knowledge of the existence  
of ocean currents, or mountains, or rivers  
is not greatly interesting pupils; and this alone  
is not the way to teach. By such a course  
you will starve your pupils intellectually,  
while just beyond their vision lie fountains of  
undiscovered truths. The faithful and com-  
petent teacher will direct attention to the  
wonderful changes effected by these agents  
upon the civil and social conditions of the in-  
habitants in different countries. By this  
course the powers of observation and reason-  
ing will be increased; the pupil will be in-  
duced to look abroad; become strong and  
original in thought; will dare to search for  
truth outside and independently of text-book  
and instructors; in short much of the object  
of study by this course will be attained.

**Problems.**  
No. 1. What equal annual payments will  
in 8 years pay principal and interest of \$500,  
at 6 per cent?  
No. 2. A man sold 3 watches for \$220;  
on the first he lost 20 per cent, and on the sec-  
ond he gained 25 per cent; did he gain or  
lose? and how much, if four-fifths of what he  
paid for the first equalled two-thirds of the  
cost of the second watch?  
No. 3. Sold a pencil, to A for one-fourth  
more than its cost, and he sold it for \$3, which  
was two-fifths less than its cost; what did  
it cost?  
**Query.**  
Are verbs in the passive voice, transitive or  
intransitive in such sentences as "The glass was  
broken by John?"

We are indebted to our friend for all our con-  
tributions, and we have our thanks  
for his contributions. We will, however, par-  
don him for saying that we can see no point in  
his query; also we would hardly believe that  
any one at all familiar with grammar can be  
ignorant of the fact that a verb is transitive or  
intransitive, which depends on the object of the  
verb.

**THE DEATH'S HEAD CLUB.**  
I. THE ARRIVAL.  
An August evening at Savannah, that  
strange sombre town of Georgia; eight men,  
the sons of rich Carolina planters, four of  
them lately returned from the West Indies,  
were sitting drinking Burgundy in the  
balcony of the Muscogee House, in Bay street;  
the fashionable hotel of the city, at the per-  
iod of our story—the year preceding the war  
of Independence.

The mildness of the climate of the British  
Isles is owing to the fact that the continent of North  
America we find the ground always covered  
with snow?  
The mildness of the climate of the British  
Isles is owing to the fact that the continent of North  
America we find the ground always covered  
with snow?  
The mildness of the climate of the British  
Isles is owing to the fact that the continent of North  
America we find the ground always covered  
with snow?

Why is it that the climate of the British  
Isles is so mild as that of Pennsylvania, while  
in the same latitude on the continent of North  
America we find the ground always covered  
with snow?  
The mildness of the climate of the British  
Isles is owing to the fact that the continent of North  
America we find the ground always covered  
with snow?  
The mildness of the climate of the British  
Isles is owing to the fact that the continent of North  
America we find the ground always covered  
with snow?

It may be a query in the minds of some  
how the disconnection of North and South  
America could affect the climate of the British  
Isles. It is well known to those who are ac-  
quainted with Oceanic movements that there  
are great currents which flow as constantly  
in one direction as do the waters of the great  
Mississippi. There is one known as the great  
Equatorial Current of the Atlantic, which  
moves westerly across the Atlantic until it  
reaches Cape St. Roque, in Brazil; here, by  
the peculiar shape of the land, it is divided  
into two branches. The principle branch  
takes a north-westerly direction and passes  
through the Caribbean Sea, and by the shape  
of the land it is made to sweep around the  
Gulf of Mexico; and passing between Florida  
and Cuba it flows on in a north-easterly al-  
rection, having assumed the name of the Gulf  
Stream. Plainly the same agent that caused  
it to flow in a westerly direction, while near  
the equator, would have continued it in the  
same direction had its course not been inter-  
cepted by the Isthmus of Panama. Is it not  
evident from what has been stated, that, if  
North and South America were separated  
(and they are only joined by a narrow neck  
of land) the cause by which the Gulf Stream  
is made to send out its warm waters over the  
Atlantic would be removed?

What would follow?  
The prosperity of much of Europe would  
be blighted as the inevitable result. Another  
reason for a difference of climate in places of  
the same latitude as that of the British Isles,  
is that there is a cold current, which  
flows from the North Pole, and which is  
intercepted by the Isthmus of Panama, and  
is made to sweep around the Gulf of Mexico,  
and passing between Florida and Cuba it  
flows on in a north-easterly direction, hav-  
ing assumed the name of the Gulf Stream.  
Plainly the same agent that caused it to  
flow in a westerly direction, while near the  
equator, would have continued it in the same  
direction had its course not been intercepted  
by the Isthmus of Panama. Is it not evi-  
dent from what has been stated, that, if  
North and South America were separated  
(and they are only joined by a narrow neck  
of land) the cause by which the Gulf Stream  
is made to send out its warm waters over the  
Atlantic would be removed?

This earth, when created, was created  
unfitted for the abode of man; all has been wis-  
ely planned to conduce to his happiness. Every  
current in the mighty ocean, every  
mountain by which the surface of the land  
is diversified, every river coursing its way to  
the sea, lends its aid to fitting this world for  
the habitation of man. By the currents of  
the ocean there is kept up a constant inter-  
change of the waters of the Polar and Equatorial  
regions. Were the warm waters of the  
Equatorial regions not turned to the North,  
the Polar waters, now open, would be con-  
tinually filled with ice. Likewise the cold  
currents of the North bear their waters to  
hot countries, and greatly modify the intense  
heat of those regions, and thereby remove the  
cause of pestilence and disease. And it is a  
fact worthy of note that most of the high  
mountains of the world are to be found in the  
hot regions of the earth, where they stand as  
great refrigerators, leading their cooling and  
benign influence, by sending cool breezes  
from their snow clad summits and causing  
the rain to fall more profusely to water that  
which otherwise would be dried and parched  
from the absence of rain. And it is known  
to all who are observing, that rivers add to  
the prosperity and civilization of countries.  
The greater the facilities for communication  
and inter-communication the more rapid the  
growth of a country in wealth and civiliza-  
tion; hence rivers, canals and railroads pro-  
mote the welfare of any nation.

Now the more knowledge of the existence  
of ocean currents, or mountains, or rivers  
is not greatly interesting pupils; and this alone  
is not the way to teach. By such a course  
you will starve your pupils intellectually,  
while just beyond their vision lie fountains of  
undiscovered truths. The faithful and com-  
petent teacher will direct attention to the  
wonderful changes effected by these agents  
upon the civil and social conditions of the in-  
habitants in different countries. By this  
course the powers of observation and reason-  
ing will be increased; the pupil will be in-  
duced to look abroad; become strong and  
original in thought; will dare to search for  
truth outside and independently of text-book  
and instructors; in short much of the object  
of study by this course will be attained.

He would be refused; he must then force his  
claims and fight the Colonel. I shall proceed  
to interfere, to carry out a certain plan, and my  
eyes against the fact that is nothing to  
any of you. If the Colonel wounds the man  
of the night, the next member in rotation  
fights him. He will not pass two of us—  
Johnson's lungs at the arm-pits is pretty sure.  
I killed a man last week. I am the last on  
the list now. You know I do not fear fighting,  
but we must take our turns. You have  
all sworn to carry out the schemes of any of  
your brother members.

The men put on their swords, and descended  
in a noisy body to the private apartments  
to which the waiter had just ushered the  
Colonel and his daughter.  
"Hot fools," said Clisson to himself, "they  
like me, but I am not to be trifled with."  
He said, to be very ready; but I think I  
could run a horse by through the head at the  
second pass. Come, let us feel the fellow's  
pulse.

The men put on their swords, and descended  
in a noisy body to the private apartments  
to which the waiter had just ushered the  
Colonel and his daughter.  
"Hot fools," said Clisson to himself, "they  
like me, but I am not to be trifled with."  
He said, to be very ready; but I think I  
could run a horse by through the head at the  
second pass. Come, let us feel the fellow's  
pulse.

The men put on their swords, and descended  
in a noisy body to the private apartments  
to which the waiter had just ushered the  
Colonel and his daughter.  
"Hot fools," said Clisson to himself, "they  
like me, but I am not to be trifled with."  
He said, to be very ready; but I think I  
could run a horse by through the head at the  
second pass. Come, let us feel the fellow's  
pulse.

The men put on their swords, and descended  
in a noisy body to the private apartments  
to which the waiter had just ushered the  
Colonel and his daughter.  
"Hot fools," said Clisson to himself, "they  
like me, but I am not to be trifled with."  
He said, to be very ready; but I think I  
could run a horse by through the head at the  
second pass. Come, let us feel the fellow's  
pulse.

The men put on their swords, and descended  
in a noisy body to the private apartments  
to which the waiter had just ushered the  
Colonel and his daughter.  
"Hot fools," said Clisson to himself, "they  
like me, but I am not to be trifled with."  
He said, to be very ready; but I think I  
could run a horse by through the head at the  
second pass. Come, let us feel the fellow's  
pulse.

The men put on their swords, and descended  
in a noisy body to the private apartments  
to which the waiter had just ushered the  
Colonel and his daughter.  
"Hot fools," said Clisson to himself, "they  
like me, but I am not to be trifled with."  
He said, to be very ready; but I think I  
could run a horse by through the head at the  
second pass. Come, let us feel the fellow's  
pulse.

The men put on their swords, and descended  
in a noisy body to the private apartments  
to which the waiter had just ushered the  
Colonel and his daughter.  
"Hot fools," said Clisson to himself, "they  
like me, but I am not to be trifled with."  
He said, to be very ready; but I think I  
could run a horse by through the head at the  
second pass. Come, let us feel the fellow's  
pulse.

terrible fear, and helpless before this cruel  
destiny."  
"Frank, my heart does bleed for you; but  
how can I help you? I have no power."  
The prodigious lover clasped her in his  
arms, tears rose to his eyes: he cried,  
"You have the power; tell me the secret  
of our father's success. My father knowing this,  
can battle him and disarm him. As I  
hope for success in my last hour, it is only to  
save my father that ask this."  
Dolores sank her head for a moment; then  
she flung her arms around Clisson's neck and  
kissed his forehead.

"Frank," she said, "though you may never  
see each other in this world, I cannot refuse  
your request, for I know how dear a father's  
life is. I can trust you, Frank, I know, with  
my secret; but I shall not give it up until I  
am with mine. My father, years ago, lost his  
left arm at a siege of India, it was replaced  
by one of wood, skillfully made, working  
with metal springs, strengthened below the  
club, and the great sorrow of the next  
morning, when a warrior from the black nurse,  
quick as thought, he breaks in two his en-  
emy's blade with a heavy side blow and en-  
deavors his fatal thrust under the left collar-bone,  
when a warrior from the black nurse, quick  
as thought, he breaks in two his en-  
emy's blade with a heavy side blow and en-  
deavors his fatal thrust under the left collar-bone,  
when a warrior from the black nurse, quick  
as thought, he breaks in two his en-  
emy's blade with a heavy side blow and en-  
deavors his fatal thrust under the left collar-bone,

The men put on their swords, and descended  
in a noisy body to the private apartments  
to which the waiter had just ushered the  
Colonel and his daughter.  
"Hot fools," said Clisson to himself, "they  
like me, but I am not to be trifled with."  
He said, to be very ready; but I think I  
could run a horse by through the head at the  
second pass. Come, let us feel the fellow's  
pulse.

The men put on their swords, and descended  
in a noisy body to the private apartments  
to which the waiter had just ushered the  
Colonel and his daughter.  
"Hot fools," said Clisson to himself, "they  
like me, but I am not to be trifled with."  
He said, to be very ready; but I think I  
could run a horse by through the head at the  
second pass. Come, let us feel the fellow's  
pulse.

The men put on their swords, and descended  
in a noisy body to the private apartments  
to which the waiter had just ushered the  
Colonel and his daughter.  
"Hot fools," said Clisson to himself, "they  
like me, but I am not to be trifled with."  
He said, to be very ready; but I think I  
could run a horse by through the head at the  
second pass. Come, let us feel the fellow's  
pulse.

The men put on their swords, and descended  
in a noisy body to the private apartments  
to which the waiter had just ushered the  
Colonel and his daughter.  
"Hot fools," said Clisson to himself, "they  
like me, but I am not to be trifled with."  
He said, to be very ready; but I think I  
could run a horse by through the head at the  
second pass. Come, let us feel the fellow's  
pulse.

The men put on their swords, and descended  
in a noisy body to the private apartments  
to which the waiter had just ushered the  
Colonel and his daughter.  
"Hot fools," said Clisson to himself, "they  
like me, but I am not to be trifled with."  
He said, to be very ready; but I think I  
could run a horse by through the head at the  
second pass. Come, let us feel the fellow's  
pulse.

The men put on their swords, and descended  
in a noisy body to the private apartments  
to which the waiter had just ushered the  
Colonel and his daughter.  
"Hot fools," said Clisson to himself, "they  
like me, but I am not to be trifled with."  
He said, to be very ready; but I think I  
could run a horse by through the head at the  
second pass. Come, let us feel the fellow's  
pulse.

**A Very Old Lady.**  
I recollect returning from school one  
evening when a child, and finding myself, as I  
entered the door-yard, at home, in the midst  
of a group of visitors, who were taking leave  
of the family. A very old lady, in a neat black  
"scoop-shovel" bonnet, was leaning on the  
arm of her daughter, who was also an aged  
woman. Several others were standing about  
my own dear grandmother among them,  
and all of them seemed to be old enough  
to be daughters of themselves.  
I stood peering at them curiously, sun-  
bonnet in hand, when the very old lady called  
slowly toward me.  
"How old are you, little girl?" she asked.  
"Six years old," I answered.  
"Are you? I was six years old a hundred  
years ago."  
How I started and looked up, wondering  
under the deep black bonnet. She smiled as  
she added, "My dear child, do you see a hundred  
years older than you are?" and she kissed  
my forehead, and laid her thin hand tenderly  
on my bare head, I felt even then that it was  
a benediction.  
"How honored was I all by her presence!"  
I have never spoken of for a week; and we  
children all felt that it would be very pleasant  
to live a hundred years longer, and to be  
still good-natured, and have everybody very  
proud of us. Let me live to an old age, but  
let me not outlive the free use of all my facul-  
ties, should be the prayer and aspiration of  
every child. Let us point him to that goal  
and bid him seek to win the race. Heaven  
often forces us to answer our own prayers;  
and we must not forget that, in this case,  
or they will remain unaccomplished. We ought  
to live for old age just in the spirit we are  
constantly exhorted to live for heaven, that is  
to think of it, take measures to attain it, and  
provision for it.  
I do not mean merely the lying up of "munch  
goods" for the "many years." An honest old  
age has a right to be independent, and to be  
no more cumbered with "munch goods." It  
ought to be cheerful, and to be able to do  
to leave his home occasionally, and visit his  
old wife, hand in hand, let him go travelling  
to see the world and enjoy it. They may  
thus spend their years of old age, much  
to their stock of health, and more still to  
their vigor and restoration of their declining  
faculties. After three score years and ten of  
risky work, either with brains or hand, so-  
ciety owes the veteran a competence, and  
every rational creature should be able to  
maintain it. Let us not be afraid to do it,  
and let us not be afraid to do it.

**Kind Inquiries.**  
Cousin Kate was a sweet, wide-awake  
beauty of about seventeen, and she took it into  
her head to go down to London, and to see some  
relations of hers who had the misfortune to  
live there. Among those relations there  
chanced to be a young swain who had seen  
Kate on a previous occasion, and seeing him  
decide to go down to London, he called at the  
house of his mother, and told her of his plan  
to visit him in the piazza where he was enjoying  
the evening air in company with two or three  
of his friends.  
"How is your mother?" she asked.  
"How is your mother?" she asked.  
"How is your mother?" she asked.

**Kind Inquiries.**  
Cousin Kate was a sweet, wide-awake  
beauty of about seventeen, and she took it into  
her head to go down to London, and to see some  
relations of hers who had the misfortune to  
live there. Among those relations there  
chanced to be a young swain who had seen  
Kate on a previous occasion, and seeing him  
decide to go down to London, he called at the  
house of his mother, and told her of his plan  
to visit him in the piazza where he was enjoying  
the evening air in company with two or three  
of his friends.  
"How is your mother?" she asked.  
"How is your mother?" she asked.  
"How is your mother?" she asked.

**Kind Inquiries.**  
Cousin Kate was a sweet, wide-awake  
beauty of about seventeen, and she took it into  
her head to go down to London, and to see some  
relations of hers who had the misfortune to  
live there. Among those relations there  
chanced to be a young swain who had seen  
Kate on a previous occasion, and seeing him  
decide to go down to London, he called at the  
house of his mother, and told her of his plan  
to visit him in the piazza where he was enjoying  
the evening air in company with two or three  
of his friends.  
"How is your mother?" she asked.  
"How is your mother?" she asked.  
"How is your mother?" she asked.

**Kind Inquiries.**  
Cousin Kate was a sweet, wide-awake  
beauty of about seventeen, and she took it into  
her head to go down to London, and to see some  
relations of hers who had the misfortune to  
live there. Among those relations there  
chanced to be a young swain who had seen  
Kate on a previous occasion, and seeing him  
decide to go down to London, he called at the  
house of his mother, and told her of his plan  
to visit him in the piazza where he was