

Miscellaneous.

UNCLE SAM'S JURORS.

The following is the new law relating to the selection of Jurors:

SECTION 2. That the per diem pay of each juror, grand or petit, in any court of the United States shall be \$2; and that all such jurors grand and petit, including those during the session of the Court shall be publicly drawn from a box containing, at the time of each drawing the names of not less than three hundred persons, which names shall have been placed therein by the Clerk of such Court and a Commissioner, to be appointed by the Judge thereof, which Commissioner shall be a citizen of good standing in the district in which Court is held in a well-known member of the principal political party in the district in which the Court is held opposing that to which the clerk may belong, the Clerk and said Commissioner each to place one name in said box alternately, without reference to party affiliations, until the number required shall be placed therein. But nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent any Judge from ordering the names of jurors to be drawn from the boxes used by the State authorities in selecting jurors in the highest Courts of the State, and no other person shall serve as a petit juror more than once in any year and all jurors to serve in Courts after the passage of this act shall be drawn in conformity herewith: Provided, That no citizen possessing all other qualifications which may be prescribed by law shall be disqualified for service as grand or petit juror in any Court of the United States on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

THE OLD LAW. The change enacted by the new law is most radical. Hitherto the jurors have been such persons as United States Marshals deemed it expedient to summon. They could pack a jury to suit themselves, their friends or their enemies. There may not have been much wrong done in this respect in the North, but certainly there was in the South. The juries there in the Federal Courts, were made up entirely of Republicans, and generally of a very low order of men—negroes and petty scoundrel offshooters. In a heat of political canvass they were in a chance for justice. The best oath and the power of the Marshals ruled Democrats out of the jury box. Juries hereafter in the South will be composed of representatives of all political parties, and not Republicans alone.

HYDROPHOBIA.

THE DR. ABRAHAM SENESEY REMEDY SAID TO BE A CERTAIN PREVENTIVE.

The recent cases of hydrophobia resulting in death—that of a little girl, the daughter of West Chester citizen, and the death of Levi Smith, near Mechanicsburg, a week ago—have awakened considerable interest and anxiety in the towns and cities throughout the state where dogs abound, and where there is no law or ordinance confining or muzzling them during the heated term. The Chambersburg Daily Herald of a recent date gives publicity to the following remedy for the prevention of the dreaded malady, and requests exchange to give it a wide circulation to the fact that the cure can be had free of charge.

The article on the prescription which has descended in the Senesey family, and which is warranted to cure the effects of the bite of a mad dog, has brought forth another claimant in the person of Miss Charlotte Senesey, a cousin of the Miss Matilda Senesey mentioned in the previous article. Her history of the legend is as follows: When Dr. Abraham Senesey, who came here in 1781, was attending medical lectures, a madman was brought to the college for treatment. While the class was eagerly watching the contortions of the man, Dr. Senesey kept his eyes on the lecturing physician, an old Frenchman. He watched the drugs he took, and the weights of each used, and noted them down. The medicine was mixed and given to the patient, and eventually he recovered. This prescription was carefully noted down, and afterwards used with good effect.

When Dr. Abraham Senesey died, in 1844, a bottle of medicine was taken from a mantle in his house by Mr. John Senesey, the doctor's son. It proved to be the hydrophobia cure of which his father had given the prescription. He resided on New England Hill and made quantities of the medicine.

In the autobiography of Rev. Samuel Huber, an elder of the United Brethren church, edited by John Denig Esq., and printed in Chambersburg in 1858 by Messrs. Keiffer & Co., we find an allusion to the cure. On page 274 of the work Rev. Mr. Huber says: 'About three years ago I was bitten in the hand by a mad dog, and I feared that hydrophobia would ensue. I applied to Mr. John Senesey, now residing on New England Hill, Chambersburg. He gave me medicine which prevented any further injury. I would recommend persons under the circumstances to apply to him, as he has a certain cure for the bite of a mad dog.'

'At the death of Mr. John Senesey the receipt was given to Miss Charlotte Senesey, the present owner. She is now living in the family of Mr. Martin Brown, on West Queen street. She keeps the medicine on hand, and she will send a dose of it free of charge to any one bitten, whose friend will notify her by telegraph or letter. Her address is Miss Charlotte Senesey, box 351, Chambersburg, Pa.'

'With two certain cures for the dread disease the Senesey's are well off.'

It is beautiful to see the affectionate interest with which the doctor of the period gazes upon the watermelon—when it is green. He regards it as the most feasible vegetable of the year.

Mr. Spurgeon's Pastor's College in London contains 100 students, and is in the receipt of 75 applicants for about 20 vacancies. It has sent out 428 students in the past 14 years, who have baptised 30,000 persons. Its object is to produce preachers rather than scholars.

TWO INDIAN LOVE AFFAIRS.

Mention the schools for Indians and others, which exist in Cornwall, Ct., some fifty years ago, a writer in Sunday Afternoon says—

Among others who attended the mission school were two intelligent young men of the Cherokee tribe of Indians. One of them known among his people as White, received the name of Boudinot, from Elias Boudinot once governor of New Jersey and for a long time president for the American Bible Society. The young Indian, naturally gifted with pleasing address and manner, was welcomed into the best families of the village. His frequent calls at the home of a prominent resident in time gave rise to some neighborly gossip, but the social life of the parish, unusually quiet and placid, was stirred to a fever heat when news spread far and near that he was about to marry one of the fairest and most cultured daughters in the place. Against the wishes of her parents and friends she persisted in her choice and the words were spoken that linked their fortunes for life. The commission of Boudinot the son of a Cherokee chief, was also commended by the beauty of a maiden living near the village, and was equally successful in his suit. These two matrimonial unions seriously disturbed the feeling of the community, and hindered the progress of the school. The Indians with their brides returned to their nation, then occupying a portion of Georgia. Boudinot became conspicuous among his people as a scholar, editor of a newspaper, and during the administration of Andrew Jackson took a leading part in the arrangements by which the tribe were removed to Arkansas. Ridge, then one of the chiefs of the Cherokees, was in sympathy with this movement, but a strong party was opposed to leaving the burial places of their fathers. The dissented portion of the tribe after the settlement in Arkansas denounced Ridge and Boudinot as traitors and untrue to the traditions of their people, and in their bitterness they clandestinely murdered them.

THE CLAWSON AND PUTZ WIRTS.

The following communication appears in the Country Gentleman of August 14th.

It is therefore but fair that I report the result of the experiment: The ground was fair in fertility—not extra—not manured for the wheat, but dressed with Crocker's (Buffalo) superphosphate in the drill at the rate of \$3.00 per acre. About one third of each plant was underdrained, the rest not. The Clawson looked a little the thriftiest all the time, and when the wheat was ripe, it looked as if it would yield more than the Putz. The wheat was all shipped to Gardner, Clark & York, commission merchants and proprietors of the grain elevator Cleveland, O., and gave the following gross amounts per acre for the sales:

Clawson, 30 bushels per acre, at \$1.00, \$30.00 Putz, 24 " " " " " " 24.00

The number of bushels per acre will vary slightly from the above figures, owing to the fact that, in threshing, the floor was not cleaned separately for each variety. But due allowance was made, and the variation could not, I think, be more than a bushel per acre, and was as likely to be one way as the other.

The Clawson, therefore, gets my vote. I shall soon no other kind this year, unless it be enough Putz to repeat the experiment. Some of my neighbors last year claimed about even yield of the two sides by side. It is claimed, and I think truly, that the Putz makes the best flour. But where cereals are for sale, the only question, I think, should be, 'which brings the most dollars, not?' 'A better kind of wheat or fruit is less productive, then if dealers and consumers want it raised, they must pay enough higher prices to make up the difference in yield.

One reason why the Clawson yields better than the Putz is that the kernels are so much larger. I tried the two last night on a druggist's most delicate scales. Thirty kernels of Clawson just balanced forty-one kernels of Putz. This just about corresponds with the difference in yield. Of course, however, if as many pecks or pounds per acre are sown of one kind as of the other there will be the most stalks and heads per acre of the Putz, provided it 'stools out' as much as the Clawson. But to judge from the appearance, my Clawson had fully as many heads per acre, and the heads would average as many kernels each as the Putz. I sowed 8 pecks per acre of Clawson and 7 of Putz. Both came up fully thick enough both winter killed considerably on underdrained land, and both failed to stool out properly, an account of severe drought at the time of stooling.

My opinion is that the Clawson is capable of a larger yield than the Putz or any other kind I know of, and will usually give it, if it has the same chance and sufficient seed, to give the ground all it is capable of maturing. The largest yield I have ever seen recorded for the Putz, was 49 bushels per acre, while my best three acres of Clawson last year yielded plump 61 bushels per acre.

If others have made a careful trial of the two kinds side by side with equal chance I for one shall be glad to hear the result, for we all want to know which it will, on the whole, pay the best to raise.

I wish to add that I have no seed to sell of either kind, having shipped and sold my entire crop out, except seed and grist for myself. I mention this because orders for seed or letters of inquiry are already coming in considerable numbers, owing to my last year's advertisement in the Country Gentleman. I beg to inquire, Messrs. Editors, how many years the effects of a good advertisement in your columns are going to continue! Will it need a counter advertisement to stop the thing? Is it going to hang on like daisies of Canada thistles? Advertisers ought to understand this feature of the case and be a little cautious!

W. I. CHAMBERLAIN  
Hudson, Ohio.

How to get sick. Expose yourself day and night, eat too much without exercise; work too hard without rest; doctor all the time; take all the vile nostrums advertised; and then you will want to know

How to get well. Which is answered in three words—Take Hop Bitters. See other column.

Miss Susan King recently saw the following advertisement in a country newspaper: 'How to get rich—A rare secret—Send twenty-five cents to George Fullerton, box 413, Portland, Me.' Prompted by curiosity, she forwarded the money and received the following reply: 'Work night and day and never spend a cent.'

CATARH PORT GRAPE WINE

Sneezing Catarrh, Chronic Catarrh, Uterine Catarrh, permanently cured by SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE.

An Enthusiastic Friend of Sanford's Radical Cure.

LAME BACK RHEUMATISM

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS

NOT A QUACK NOSTRUM.

ANTI-FAT

WOMAN

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

KIDNEY WORT

LIVER COMPLAINTS, KIDNEY DISEASES, CONSTIPATION and PILES.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE!!

IT HAS WONDERFUL WHY? POWER.

WHY IS IT THAT THE BOY OF ORDINARY mind would prefer to go in his everyday clothes and sit on a muddy bank fishing all Sunday rather than to sit on a nice dry seat in Sabbath-school for an hour dressed up in his best bib and tucker? Girls ain't that way.

SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE

EXCELLENT FOR LADIES AND WEAKLY PERSONS AND THE AGED.



Speer's Port Grape Wine! FOUR YEARS OLD

Tonic and Strengthening Properties

P. J. Sherry.

P. J. Brandy.

REGISTERS' NOTICES.

WHAT TO WEAR AND HOW TO WEAR IT. FOR SPRING—FOR SUMMER.

THE GENTS' FURNISHING DEPARTMENT

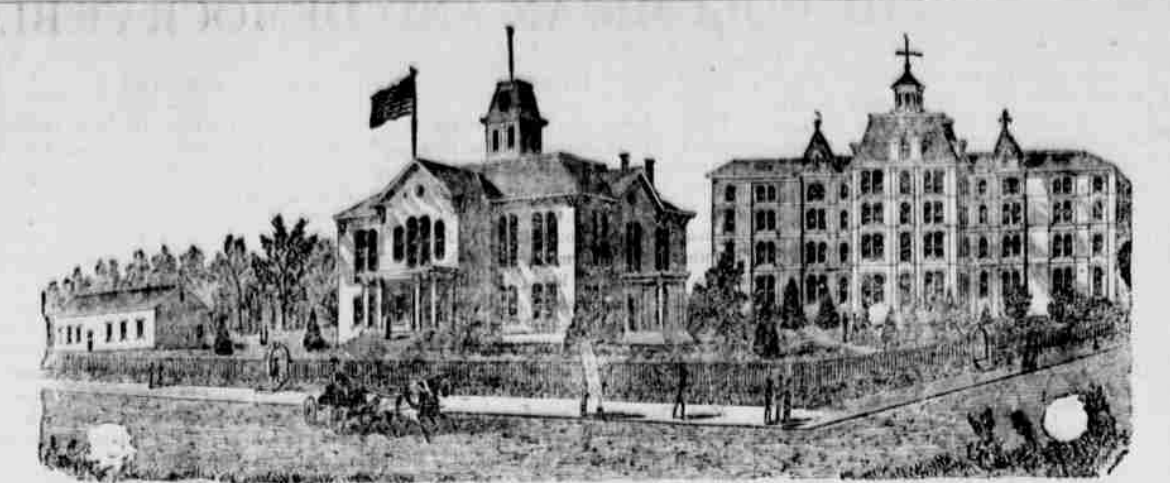
DAVID LOWENBERG'S.

SIX CORD AND INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, PHILADELPHIA, 1876.

PATENTS

REJECTED INVENTORS

JOB PRINTING



BLOOMSBURG STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

Rev. D. J. WALLER, Jr., A. M., Principal.

THIS SCHOOL, as at present constituted, offers the very best facilities for Professional and Classical learning.



WYOMING SEMINARY AND COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

The Seminary offers to students the following Courses of Study: Common English, Normal Course, Literature and Science, Classical Course, College Preparatory Course, Course in Music, and Course in Art.

WHAT TO WEAR AND HOW TO WEAR IT. FOR SPRING—FOR SUMMER. CALL AND SEE THE NEW GOODS AND LATEST STYLES AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

The Ready Made Department. Is now replete with all the LATEST NOVELTIES at VERY LOW PRICES.

WIDOWS' APPOINTMENTS.

WIDOWS' APPOINTMENTS. The following appointments of real and personal property...

KENDALL'S... SPAVIN... BOOK... HORSE... ESPY PLANING MILL.

JOB PRINTING... ROYAL & CHEMIST... Doors, Frames, Sash, Blinds, etc.

OLD AND RELIABLE. Dr. SANFORD'S Liver Invigorator is a Standard Family Remedy for diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels.

RAIL ROAD TIME TABLE

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY SUMMER TIME TABLE

C. E. SAVAGE, Silverware, Watches, Jewelry, Clocks, &c.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY. On and after November 30th, 1876, trains will leave as follows:

PHILADELPHIA AND READING ROAD ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE. THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

PAINTING AND Paper Hanging.

WAINWRIGHT & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS.