### STATEMENT OF SETTLEMENT | THE TRUESTORY OF RIDING HOOD. with the Supervisors, Treasurer and Collector of Barr township for the year 1877: JOSEPH HOUCK, Supervisor, DR.

To full amount of Duplicate.....\$298 84 " order as Supervisor, 57 days... 85.50-\$384.34 CR.
By exonerations and returns.....\$ 3.25 am't of work done on roads... 295 59 "rec'd fer services as sup'sor 35 40 — 334.24 Balance due Supervisor Houck ..... \$ 50.10

To full amount of Duplicate......\$282.04 to order as Supervisor, 53 days.... 79.5)—\$341.54 By am't of work done on roads ... \$251.74 pervisor ..... 28,00- 290.04

GEORGE SHERRY, Supervisor, Dr.

Balance due Supervisor Sherry ..... \$ 51.50 JACOB KIRSCH, Collector, DR. To full amount of Duplicate ......\$215.26

Cn.

By experations and returns.....\$ 3.20

amount paid Treasurer...... 127.44— 130.64 Balance charged to Collector ..... \$ 84.62 M. J. Kinsch, Clerk and Treasurer, Dr.

To am't rec'd from previous Col'r.\$146.08 Commissioners 40.00-\$186.08 .....\$167.79

Nicktown, April 13, 1878. SIMON P. KIRSCH, JOSEPH A. DUMM, Auditors. LEWIS KIRSCH, [6-7.3t.] Attest-M. J. Krusen, Clerk. Assignee's Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, to me directed, I sill offer at public sale, at the Court House in

# TUESDAY, JULY 2d, 1878, at I o'CLOCK, P. M., the following described real estate, to wit:

No. 1. All that certain HALF LOT OF GROUND situate in the West ward of Ebensburg borough, in said county, described as follows: Rounded on the north by High street, on the east by lat of Thomas Griffith, on the south by Lloyd street, and on the west by an alley, having thereon erected a two story FRAME HOUSE and STORE ROOM, a good STABLE and all need-followbulldings. Cutbuildings. No. 2. Situated in the West Ward of said bor-Reed J. Lloyd, and others, containing Two

vn one-wall action, No. 3. Situate in Washington township, in said ity adjoining lands warranted in the names is hard Smith, Charles Smith, Aaron Sonman, AND THIRTY THREE AND ONE-HALF ACRES OF UN

more the ser tand. No. 4. Situate in Clearfield township, in said omity, adjoining lands of James E. McGough, seeph Dysart & Son, D. Canahan, and others, glaining one HUNDRED AND PORTY-POUR ACRES numproved timber land, No. 5. Situated in Clearfield township, in said county bounded by lands of J. J. Krise, Francis Hoover, Thomas A lams' Estate, and others, containing THIRTY-FIVE ACRES, More or less, having thereon erected a Dwelling House, part of which is used as a store room, a stable and other out-

TERMS OF SALE -- One-half of the purchase money to be paid on the confirmation of the sale resales, and the remainder in one year, to be secured by the judgment bond and mortgage of the purchaser. JOHN WAGNER, Assignee of F. R. Dunegan. Clearfield Tep., June 14, 1878 -31.

#### RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES of the School District of the Borough of Ebensburg for the year ending June 4, 1878:

To balance in hands of R. R. lected from exoner-2 12-\$4,073,5 ations of 1876 .....

Cit. ..... By exonerations... ommission paid Collector... Treasurer. am't paid Teachers..... Institut. Secret'y, salary... rent for Academy for Insurance..... Printing.....

Balance in hands of Treasurer 44.75 - 41,937,05

JNO. LLOYD, President. Attest-Geo. A. Kinkkan, Secretary.

We, the undersigned Auditors of the Borough of Ebensburg, do report that we have examined the accounts and vouchers of the receipts and ex-penditures of the School district of said Borough or the year ending June 4th, 1878, and find them

Carreet as above stated.

W. H. DAVIS, Auditors.

Ebensburg, June 5, 1878.—14-3t.

# COME TO THE PEOPLE'S

The PROPER'S VARIETY STORE Is the best yet; treat you all well and a bargain you'll ge to's the place where cheap goods are found, ome all good people and gather around! all ye good people from far and from near, I'll tell you of something you'll like to hear! Come out of the country, come out of the town— Buy all kinds of goods since the price has come

The VARIETY STORE is the cheapest you'll finde goods you will get there of every kind . price of our merchandise suits the hard times, keep up the prices would be a great crime, ow that the laborer gets half pay for his time, om all the large cities our goods we do get ; pay for them there on the instant, cash net, lich enables us lower to sell, do you see ? hus do our prices and hard times agree reduce we take from the country in trade, thus you get goods without cash he no paid in, all pretty girls, sober matrons, and ang men and old men - boys high as your

he place we hold forth is at Lacey's old stand. here the best kind of bargains the cash can The Profile's CHEAP VARIETY STORE is our full And all kinds of goods you'll get cheap at the Loretto, Cambria Co., Pa., June 4, 1878.-3m.

#### BROWN'S EXPANSION SPRING BED BOTTOM.

Sold in Cambria County by J. J. Noonan.

THIS CELEBRATED BED BOTTOM sustains a much greater weight and continues more will fit any bedstead and is perfectly noiseless, imple in construction, and so light and easily hanbut a child can place or remove it. It is the only had bottom that is self-accommodating, this long desired object being attained by an ingentously constructed spring truss girder, by means
a. which two persons can repose on the same level,
no matter how widely different they may be in weight. This bed spring is sold at a price which places it within the reach of all, and housekeepers who study comfort and economy should buy no other. [6-7.-31.]

TESTIMONIAL .- Having slept on one of Brown's Extension Bed Bottoms for a couple of months past, I have no hesitation in saying that it possesses all the merits claimed for, it. H. A. M. Pikk.

WM. H. SECHLER, Attorney at Duade Row. (recently occupied by Wm. Kitteil, In his "Voyage Lag.) Centre street.

Patiently biding, stood Watching ma, biding good Daintles with care Away in the basket, Which Riding Hood's task it Was-cruel to ask it-To granny to bear.

Then heavily laden The dear little maiden So sweetly arrayed in

Her red hiding hood;
Turned from the highway plain,
Past fields of waving grain,
Waiked down the shady lane,
Through the dark wood.

Some how or other She wished that her mother Had sent her big brother : Instead of hersel; ; Through dark thickets swishing How vain was her wishing, For he was off fishing The lazy old elf.

Now at her grandma's gate Vhy does she besitate? There, on the porch, elate,
Sits a big trump.
'Now, dear, I'll trouble you;
All of that grub 'll you
Pass, or I'll double you;
Uo," said the scamp.

ow, then, I can't relate Haif that this tramp he ate; Details and aggregate Are too alarming : Apples and sandwichs Ples in japanned dishes, Boned turkey, canned, which is Awful charming.

Brown bread, asparagus, Mutton with eaper sauce, Broiled ham, to taper off, Cheese and a waffle; Fried eggs, tomatuses; Baked fish, potatuses; 'Good," said he, "that it is," Oh, it was awful.

Onions and mutton roast,
Fried tripe and buttered toast,
Oysters they suffered most;
Boiled turkey gobier,
Muffins and celery,
Peaches, so "mellery,"
And how this fellow he West for plum cobler.

When all the grub was done, When there was nary a crumb, Silent he rose and gium, With painful steps he Walked off, as she'd kicked him, Forever a victim
To chronic dyspepsiaSilles

Dress Goods

Cloakings

Flannels

White Goods

Linens

Laces

Ribbons

Fringes

Neckwear

Stationery

Gloves

Trimmings

**Embroideries** 

Toilet Articles

Zephyrs and Worsteds

Flowers & Feathers

confidence. They possess from 500 to 600

head of cattle, an equal number of sheep

and pigs, and poultry in large abundance.

From eight to a dozen American ships vis-

it them yearly, and from them they obtain

what they want, by the process of barter.

rooms, built of a dark brown tufaceous

stone, which they blast from the rocks

ings are blown down. The furniture of

the rooms is scanty, owing to the difficulty

of procuring wood, but passing ships furn-

ish them warm fabries enough to supply

The goods of the colonists are in no sense

in common. Each has his own property

in land and in stock. A new-comer re-

ceives a grant of a certain extent of land,

and he gets some grazing rights, and the

rest of the settlers help him in fencing his

patch and in working it and preparing it

for a first crop. Then they contribute the

necessary cattle, sheep, potato seed, etc.,

When difficulties occur they are referred

to Green, or are settled by the general

consent. The old argument of the fist is

still occasionally resorted to. Sir W.

Thompson suggests, that "this system is

probably another source of the apparently

exceptional morality of the place; in so

small a community where all are so entire-

the interest of others can be tolerated or

easily concealed, and as there is no special

yonng and stalwart, and well able to keep

the history of this colony, the interesting

story of two Germans, the brothers Erede-

eighteen days, and was so much pleased

quarter of an hour afterward the whaler

departed, and they were left alone, the

only inhabitants of one of the most remote

Mr. Thompson tells, in connection with

unruliness in check."

Mourning Goods

# TRISTAN ISLAND.

FACT AND ROMANCE OF THE MOST UN-

KNOWN SPOT OF EARTH. Thirteen hundred miles south of St. Helena, and fifteen bundred miles west of the Cape of Good Hope, and nearly on a line between the Cape of Good Hope and Cape Horn, lies Tristan De Cunha, or Trisdian D'Acunha, a cluster of three volcanic islands, the largest of which gives the name to the group. The other two are the Inaccessible Island and the Nightingale Island. The group received its name from a Portugese navigator, who discovered it in 1506. Inaccessible Island lies about eighteen miles southwest from Tristan, and Nightingale Island twenty miles south. The largest Island is the only one permanently inhabited, and is probably the most isolated and remote of all the abodes of men. It is nearly circular, and centains about forty square miles. On the north side it rises abruptly to an elevation of about a thousand feet, and from the summit of the cliffs the land rises Sir Wyville Thompson describes a visit be spots on the face of the globe. They reto a conical peak, 8326 feet high. The mide to this interesting colony. It con- mained there for two years, or until they surface consists of abrupt ridges covered sisted at that time (October, 1873,) of were taken off by the Challenger. The with bushes, with deep ravines and chasms eighty-four persons, in fifteen families, the story of their life on the lonely island reads between. The Summit is a crater five females being slightly in the majority. like a chapter from Robinson Crusoe. hundred yards wide, and filled with water. He speaks of the young men as fine-looking On the northwest side of the island is a and sturdy, somewhat of the English type, parrow plain, some hundred and fifty feet but most of them with a dash of dark above the level of the sea, with excellent blood. Green was still the governor, and

soil, and in a high state of cultivation. they looked up to him with respect and Here lives the famous Glass colony. There had been residents on the island off and on at various times, beginning in 1798 when Capt. Patten, from Philadelphia, settled there for six months. When Napoleon was confined at St. Helena in 1817, the British took possession of the They live in cortages of two or three island, and maintained a guard there. The next year the guard was withdrawn, but a corporal of artillery, by the name of above, and shape with great accuracy with Glass, with his wife and two soldiers who axes. Many of the blocks are upward of were induced to join him were allowed to a ton in weight, and there is no lime on remain. Eince that time the island has the island, they have to be fitted into each been constantly inhabited. In 1823 the other on the Byclopean plan. But with all little settlement numbered seventeen per- their precautions, the winds are so violent sons, of whom three were women. Six that sometimes even these massive dwell years later Capt. Morrell visited the island in the U. S. ship Antarctic, and the colony comprised then twenty seven families, and they were able to supply passing ships with bullocks, cows, sheep and pigs and fresh bedding, and to enable the women to dress vegetables and milk in any quantity, In in a comfortable and seemly style. Low 1836 there was a population of forty two stone walls partition the land round the on the island, and in 1852 Capt. Denham cottages into small enclosures which are visited the group of islands and Tristan's cultivated as gardens, and here all the orpopulation then numbered eighty five. He dinary European vegetables thrive fairly described "the young men and young women as partaking of the mulatto caste, wives of the first settlers being natives of Cape of Good Hope and St. Helena, but the children of the second generation he would term handsome brunettes, of a strikingly fine figure." Before Capt. Denham's visit the great majority of the population had been males, but as time went on, and a new generation sprang up, the young men to start him. This assistance is repaid in the adventurous spirit of life found their either in kind, in labor, or in money. island home quiet, and they had departed, seeking more stirring occupation else where. Accordingly, in 1852, the woman were considerably in the majority. Glass has long beld the title of governor.

He was a Scotchman, and seems to have been a man of sound principle, of great energy and industry, and to have acquired in a remarkable degree the confidence of the little community. Their minister, Mr. Taylor, wrote an account of the little society, which was published in 1850. He spoke in the highest terms of the moral character of his flock, going so far as to say that he could find no vice to contend with. They had no formal government, and as they had no rum, government was less needed. Whatever disputes they had were settled by fisticuffs, with by standers present to secure fair play. Gov. Glass rick and Gustav Stoltenhoff. After the died in 1853, the year after Capt. Denbam's war of 1870, Gustav shipped in an English visit, and was succeeded by a sort of tacit ship for Rangoon. When seven hundred consent, by Green who had married one of miles from Tristan the ship caught fire Glass' daughters. In 1867, the Duke of Edinburg visited Tristan, in the Galatea, reached Tristan. He remained there for and in honor of his royal highness, the chief settlement was named. Sixteen chil- with his treatment that on his return to dren had been born since the departure of Germany he induced his brother to go back Mr. Taylor, and the colony, instead of dy- with bim to his "home by the sounding ing ont, as Mr. Taylor feared, had taken a sea." On their way out, however, by adnew start, the population having increased vice of the captain of the ship in which from forty seven to eighty-six, which they had taken passage, they decided to seems to be about the normal figure. In go to Inaccessible Island. There they are 1870, the island had a population of sixty, landed on the 27th of November, 1871. A of which thirty-five were children under

In his "Voyage of the Challenger,"



Bird's-eye View, John Wanamaker's Grand Depot, Thirteenth Street,

# **SPRING**, 1878.

THE second year of the General Dry Goods Business | Ladies' & Misses' Suits at the Grand Depot is just opening. It is proper to say that what was deemed an experiment, the first year, experience proves to be a success, and we now propose to greatly improve on the first plans. The principles of-

1-A uniform low price for everything throughout the House.

2-One Price and no partiality. 3-Politeness and Patience to rich and poor. 4 Cash Returned if buyers return g ods even though Dress Patterns) in reasonable time

and uninjured. A very large stock of all kinds of newest Dry Goods always on hand, arranged on one floor with plenty of light to see them. A thousand people can easily be waited on at one time. Where so many goods are selling every day the people are sure of getting only fresh goods Earnestly desiring to serve the people well, and inviting them to visit the Grand Depot whether they wish to buy.

or "only to see the fashions." If not coming to the city to see the magnificent new stock for Spring, send for samples, describing class of goods wanted. We do a large business through the nmil. Very respectfully,

JOHN WANAMAKER, Grand Depot. Thirteenth and Market Sts.

Two Beautiful Murderesses.

THE STRANGE CLEW TO A MYSTERIOUS AS-

SASSINATION.

At an early hour in the morning of the

17th of May, 1817, the inhabitants of St.

Denis, one of the suburbs of Paris, were

startled by the discovery that the corpse of

Only a part of a fine cambric chemise cov-

was terribly bruised, apparently by the

blows inflicted by some blunt instrument.

From the shriveled condition of her skin,

and from the fact that she had but a fex

teeth left in her mouth, it is evident that

at the time of her death she must have

been at least sixty years old. Who was

WHO HAD MURDERED HER?

been dismissed on account of the services

At that time even Paris had but a few

that she had been murdered.

been found.

Shoes

"Excuse me; I have an object in asking

this question.

"Mlle. Sustenno had very few and very bad teeth.3 "Did she have any enemies here?" rather crabbed and sour, and hence all my young girls hated her."

"Let me see, Yes; Anais Lenor and Sophie Breston had, the other day a bitter quarrel with ber. But tell me, Monsieur, why do you put all these questions to me?" "Because Mile. Sustenne is undoubtedly

an aged woman had been found in the Rue St. Denis three days ago." Vaugirard, the only aristocratic and the "Mon Dieu! Mon Dieu!" cried the lady, most quiet street of the place, under cir wringing ber hands. cumstances which left no doubt of the fact "Please send for the two girls whom you named last."

She was taken to the Town Hall, and The two girls made their appearance. exhibited to public view just as she had They were only sixteen, tender, graceful and handsome. The corpse was almost entirely naked.

of Mile. Sustenne?" said the Commissary ered the upper part of the body. Her head to them. The girls turned deadly pale. They

made no reply. "Did you murder her?" thundered the Commissary. They burst into tears, and confessed

head until she was dead. Then they had stripped her of her clothes and carried her in the dead of night to St. Denis. clever detectives, the best of them having

they had rendered to the Emperor Napoleon the First. Hence, it was not to be wondered at that for two days no clew to and to be confined in the House of Correc the perpetrators of this crime was found. The corpse of the murdered woman was buried early on the third day, and it was a truly strange coincidence that at the same

them in the course of a few hours to ferret out who had committed the atrocious It was a letter addressed to the Commis sary of Police that furnished this important information. No name was signed to the

hour there was furnished to the authorities

of St. Denis information which enabled

letter which read as follows: 'If you will go to the young ladies' ly independent, no misconouct affecting boarding school at Bevernay, you will find out who the murdered woman is, and, if machinery for the detection and punishvon are sagacious enough, also her assassins. They are at the house." ment of offences, the final remedy lies in the men themselves who are most of them

THE COMMISSARY OF POLICE immediately repaired to the place indicated, the principal of the school. He said to Mme. Chestnay: "Is there an aged woman missing from

on a visit to her sister in Normandy." "When did she leave?" "Three days ago." "Can you ell me what kind of a chemise

"An aged woman?" she exclaimed .-

she wore at that time?" The lady looked at him in surprise .-Then she said: "Mile. Sustenne was always very partie

"How about her teeth?". "Monsieur ?"

this house?"

Sacques & Cloaks

" Underwear

Hosieru

Upholstery Goods

Blankets and Ouilts

Trunks and Valises

Rubber Goods

Men's & Boys' Clothing

"Enemies? Yes, monsieur, She was

"Did any of the young girls bate her particularly?" the old woman who was found murdered at

"What do you know about the murder

that, having had a violent altercation with Mile. Sustenne, they had beaten her on the

The two beautiful murderesses were sentenced in a few days afterward to be branded on both shoulders with a red hot iron, then to stand in the pillory for three hours,

# A TRUE SHARK STORY.

It may not be generally known that it that playful marine acrobat, the porpoise, the shark possesses an implacable enemy that will permit no intrusion on its feeding grounds. The writer first learned this fact from two old and experienced fishermen when out on a fishing excursion one lovely Angust day off Squan Beach, New Jersey. It came out in the course of a story, which is here given as it was told in

The fishermen were serious and quiet men, watchful and ready; and noticed that they not only used no profane expressions themselves, but appeared to be annoyed and distressed at the occasional where he was received by Mme. Chestnay, strong expletives that escaped me under the exasperating excitement of losing a fine fish from the book after hauling it to the surface. Somewhat surprised at demeanor I had not been accustomed to in toilers of the sea, I asked them at last if 'We had only one aged woman here-my any thing was the matter. They replied of useful work. It has never yet been horns, and was tossed high in the air? housekeeper, Mile. Sustenne. She is now very respectfully that, as religious men, they felt pained by any thing approaching while the world stands, and the somer the edge of the circus business enabled him. the sin of profanity, and that it I would listen they would tell me the story of their If you doubt the proposition, go around turn in the air a complete somersanit and remarkable deliverence from death, which among your friends and acquaintances and alight on the cow's back, which an astonresulted in their conversion. It was as

"Some ten years ago we were hard drinkers, swearers, wild surf men, and fisher plar about her underclothes. She never men. We never entered a church, and

wore anything but very fine cambric chem- | cared neither for God nor Satan. On a fine Sunday morning in August, reef of rocks. With plenty of bait, we selves,

we pulled them up as fast as our lines; touched bottom; then we had not a single bite. Surprised, we stood up and looked around preparatory to changing our ground. To our astonishment the water was alive with sharks. We commenced pulling up our anchor, when a savage fish ture of a Roman city two thousand years rushed to the bow of the boat and bit the ago. The streets, pavements, temples, rops in two. Then we hoisted sail, but the | images, theatres, dwellings, columns, housemoment we put the steering oar in the water several sharks began biting it in ums, shops of various trades, musical inpieces. So we were compelled to take in struments, weapons of labor, marble and sail, and drift. We were in the midst of a bronze statues, frescoes and drawings, dinschool of sharks two miles long and half a ing-rooms, bed-rooms and kitchens, with mile broad. They were of all sizes, from | their appropriate furniture; food for the six feet long to twelve or fourteen. They swarmed around our boat, and dashed it ware, vases, and pottery, gems, medals, one-third full of water with their tails. We and coins, and fruits, flowers, and shrubs, had to bail, one with his hat and the other and are all seen as they were on the night with the bait pail. Every moment some when the city was doomed to destruction, big fellow would put his nose almost on The streets are narrow, some not being our gunwale, while his yellow tiger eye | more than eight feet across, but they are glared ferociously at our pule faces. One straight and regular. The pavement is shark dashed at the boat and sized one of the side planks, and almost shook us out of our seats. Fortunately his teeth broke | the Roman chariots are clearly perceptible. off, and away he went with a bleeding jaw. At the crossings are large stepping stones In a moment he was torn in pieces and for the use of pedestrians, so as to keep devoured. Then the school turned toward | their feet from the mud. Everything in

looked for four or five hundred weight of

sea-bass, flounders and blackfish. At first

amendment and repentance.

so plentiful, New Jersey shore would morals, swarm with sharks and then good bye to fishing and bathing.

# THE GRATEFUL POODLE.

One day a benovelent physician (who had read the books), having found a stray poodle suffering from a broken leg, conveyed the poor creature to his home, and after setting and bandaging the injured limb gave the little outcast its liberty again and thought no more about the matter. But how great was his surprise, upon opening the door one morning, some days later, to find the grateful poodle patiently waiting there, and in its company another stray dog, one of whose legs, by some accident, had been broken. The kind physician at once relieved the distressed animal, nor did he forget to admire the inscrutable goodness and mercy of God, who had been willing to use so humble an instrument as the poor outcast poodle for the inculcating of, etc.,

The next morning the benovolent physician, says Mark Twain, found the two dogs, beaming with gratitude, waiting at his door, and with them two other dogscripples. The cripples were speedily healed, and the four went their way, leaving the benevolent physician more overcome by pious wonder than ever. The day passed, morning came. There at the door sat now the four reconstructed dogs, and with them four others requiring reconstruction. This day also passed, and another morning came; and now sixteen dogs, eight of them newly crippled, occupied the sidewalk, and the people were going around. By noon the broken legs were all set, but the plous wonder in the good physician's breast was beginning to get mixed with involuntary profamity. The sun rose once more, and exhibited thirty-two dogs, sixteen of them with broken legs, occupying the sidewalk and half of the street; the human spectators took up the rest of the room. The cries of the wounded, the songs of the healed brutes and the comments of the on-looking citizens made great and inspiring cheer, but traffic was interrupted in that street, The good physician hired a couple of assistant surgeons and got through his ben evolent work before dark, first taking the precaution to cancel his church member ship, so that he might express himself with the latitude which the case required.

But some things have their limits. When once more the morning dawned and the good physician looked out upon a massed and far-reaching multitude of clamorous and beseeching dogs, he said : "I might as well acknowledge it, I have been fooled by the books, they only tell the pretty part of the story and then stop. Fetch me the shot-gun; this thing has gone along far

He issued forth with his weapon, and chanced to step upon the tale of the original poodle, who promptly bit him in the leg. Now the great and good work which this poodle had been engaged in had engendered in him such a mighty and augmented enthusiasm as to turn his weak head at last and drive him mad. A month later, when the benevolent physician lay in the death throes of hydrophobia, he called his weeping friends about him and said :

Beware of the books. They tell but balf of the story. Whenever a poor wretch asks you for help and you feel a doubt as to what result may flow from your benevo lence give yourself the benefit of the doubt and kill the applicant."

And so saying, he turned his face to the wall and gave up the ghost.

IDLENESS NOT HAPPINESS .- The most common error of men and women is that ed the gate with one bound, threw himself looking for happiness somewhere outside in front of the child, and met the furious of looking for happiness somewhere outside found when thus sought, and never will be Tony held on to the horns, and his knowltruth is learned the better for every one, when he received the shock of the toss, to select those who have the most enjoyment blied the cow that she tained down immethrough life. Are they the idlers and diately, and was rulden and driven home by pleasure-seekers, or the earnest workers? Tony, We know what your answer will be. Of the miserable human beings it has been On a one Sunday morning in August, from useful employment to enjoy them. What is a quack doptor for but to kill off

THE BURIED CITY.

GLANCES AT THE CURIOSITIES TO BE FOUND IN POMPEH-A TABLE THAT WAS LAID EIGHTEEN HUNDRED YEARS AGO-STRANGE SIGHTS AND SCENES.

The city (Pompeii) is now a perfect pichold goods, baths, arches, fountains, for-

the streets was silent and death like. We were in despair, and never expected | There were no human beings in the to see shore. We could not sail, we could houses, no promenaders in the streets; all not row, and were drifting out to sea. were deserted. The dwelling houses are Finally Charley said : "Bill, we are in an generally small and one storied. They are awful muss. Let us see if God will help built of stone and brick, plastered on the us." We knelt down, and I prayed for outside with morter. An open court is in help, confessed our sins, and promised the centre, and the different rooms are arranged around in the Oriental style. Most We had hardly finished before we saw a of the roofs are destroyed, having been great school of porpoises. They hurled crushed down by the weight of the ashes. themselves out of the water, jumping In the dining rooms the tables are stone, twenty feet at a bound. Soon we were in and many are covered with petrefied food. the midst of them. The sharks started Beds and couches are in the sleeping out to sea, but the porpoises were too rooms. In one of the kitchens was found quick. They bit and tore the sharks fear- a fowl put in the skillet, and a stew-pan fully. Sometimes three porpoises would have hold of one shark. Then they jumped out of the water and fell heavily on these | Many beautiful mosaics were found on the tigers of the ocean. The tight continued | doors and elegant frescoes on the walls, for miles, and we were saved. We rowed and they look as bright and fresh as if they safely to shore, and became professors of had only been finished a few years. The religion; gave up drinking, swearing, and frescoes, pictures, mosaics, and sculptures, all other vices. We have great respect for and even jewelry discovered in some of the porpoises, and believe that if they were not | bouses, show the terrible depravity in

Many are so indecent that the public are not allowed to look at them. In the "Honse of the Vestalls" upon the door sill is the word "Salve," welcome. A mesaic with the representation of a firce dog with the incriptions, "Cave Canem," beware of the log, is near the threshold of the "House of the Tragic Poet." In the streets are many shops which still have the signs over the doorw ys. In one there is some marble partly sculp ured, with the artist's tools ying around; in another, medicines and surgical instruments; in a third, a marble counter with liquor jars behind it, and the stains made by the wet glasses on the

counter prove that this was a drinking Then there is an eating house. Meats and delicacies are on the counter; fireplaces to keep the soap and messes warm are still in the room. The same building contains a grist mill and a bakery. In the baker's shop a batch of loaves were found which had been in the oven singe the 24th of August, A. D. 79. The mill was turned by horse power. The various temples that have been exhumed contain idols made of marble, silver and gold. The temple of Isis is eighty four feet long and seventy-five broad. The ashes of victims were found on its altars. The skeleton of a

priest, sitting at a table on which -

spread a meal, is here, while near the

was another priest holding in his ske

hand a hatchet, with which he had to cut his way out of the temple. Over six hundred human skeletons ha already been exhumed, but fortuna most of the inhabitants managed to es having heeded the warnings of the bur mountain. Only the bones remain of victims, the flesh having mostly perished but now and then a little tuft of mouldy hair has been found clinging to the skull. The position of the bodies in every possible form of contortion all indicate a violent death, one of agony and suffering. A miser was found, grasping a bag of gold in his bony hand. In one room, a family group embracing each other in death; in another, the bones of dancing girls, mingled with the broken instruments of music, can be seen. In another place, the skeleton of a cook at his place near the stove in the kirchen. One house contained bones, scattered about, bearing marks of being guawed, while near by lay the skeleton of a dog, showing that the brute had survived and eaten his master. Here is a company of young and old fleeing to the sea; there the remains of a mother vainly trying to shelter her three little children from the flery storm. Outside one of the gates, in the sentry, box, stands a Roman soldier, in complete armor, with the key of the city gate in his hand. After standing famhfully at his post for seventeen centuries, he was discovered "clad in rusty armor, the helmet on his empty skull, and the spear in his bony fingers." In the city prison, not far distant, were found the prisoners, some with 'the r feet made fast in the stocks."-Naples correspondence of St.

CIRCUS PERFORMANCE ON A FARM. - The Chicago Inter Ocean tells the following story of Tony Denier, the well-known clown, who succeeded Fox as Humpty Dump'y in the famous pautomine :

His knowledge of the circus and gymnns business lately stood him in great need in his new avocation as a far ner, as it enahied him to save the life of a little darling not over five years of age. As he was leaving his farm gate with his buggy team, he happened to look across the field, and saw an enraged cow dashing at a little daughter. Throwing the lines to his colored boy, he made a back spring from the carriage, clearcharge of the cow, which he seized by the

STATISTICS show that the number of our fortune or misfortune to know, those Idots increasing; and yet some newspapers were the most wretched who had retired continue to make war on quack doctors. thefools?