

NEW YORK CONTINENTAL



Life Insurance Company,
OF NEW YORK,
STRICTLY MUTUAL!

Assets, \$6,059,201.85!

ISSUES all the new forms of Policies, and presents as favorable terms as any company in the United States.

Thirty days' grace allowed on each payment, and the policy held good during that time.

Policies issued by this Company are non-forfeiture.

No extra charges are made for traveling permits.

Policy-holders share in the annual profits of the Company, and have a voice in the elections and management of the Company.

No policy or medical fee charged.

L. W. FROST, President.
M. B. WYNKOOP, Vice Pres't.

J. P. ROGERS, Sec'y.

J. F. EATON, General Agent.

No. 6 North Third Street,
College Block, Harrisburg, Pa.
THOS. H. MILLIGAN,
Special Agent for Newport.

Perry County Bank!

Sponsler, Junkin & Co.

THE undersigned, having formed a Banking Association under the above name and style, are now ready to do a General Banking business at their new Banking House, on Centre Square,

OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE.

NEW BLOOMFIELD, PA.

We receive money on deposit and pay back on demand. We discount notes for a period of not over 60 days, and sell Drafts on Philadelphia and New York.

On time Deposits, five per cent. for any time over four months; and for four months four per cent.

We are well provided with all and every facility for doing a Banking Business; and knowing, and for some years, feeling the great inconvenience under which the people of this County labored for the want of a Bank of Discount and Deposit, we have determined to supply the want; and this being the first Bank ever established in Perry County, we hope we will be sustained in our efforts, by all the business men, farmers and mechanics.

This Banking Association is composed of the following named partners:

W. A. SPONSLER, Bloomfield, Perry county, Pa.
W. F. JUNKIN,
WM. H. MILLER, Carlisle.

OFFICERS:

W. A. SPONSLER, President.

WILLIAM WELLS, Cashier,
New Bloomfield, 3 5 ly

PERRY COUNTY

Real Estate, Insurance,
AND
CLAIM AGENCY.

LEWIS POTTER & CO.,

Real Estate Brokers, Insurance, & Claim Agents
New Bloomfield, Pa.

WE INVITE the attention of buyers and sellers to the advantages we offer them in purchasing or disposing of real estate through our office.

We have a very large list of desirable property, consisting of farms, town property, mills, store and tavern stands, and real estate of any description which we are prepared to offer at great bargains. We advertise our property very extensively, and use all our efforts, skill, and diligence to effect a sale. We make no charges unless the property is sold while registered with us. We also draw up deeds, bonds, mortgages, and all legal papers at moderate rates.

Some of the best, cheapest, and most reliable fire, life, and cattle insurance companies in the United States are represented at this agency. Property insured either on the cash or mutual plan, and perpetually at \$4 and \$5 per thousand.

Pensions, bounties, and all kinds of war claims collected. There are thousands of soldiers and heirs of soldiers who are entitled to pensions and bounties, who have never made application. Soldiers, if you were wounded, ruptured, or contracted a disease in the service from which you are disabled, you are entitled to a pension.

When widows of soldiers die or marry, the minor children are entitled to the pension.

Parties having any business to transact in our line, are respectfully invited to give us a call, as we are confident we can render satisfaction in any branch of our business.

No charge for information.

420 ly L. LEWIS POTTER & CO

LOOK OUT!

I would respectfully inform my friends that I intend calling upon them with a supply of goods of my

OWN MANUFACTURE.

Consisting of

CASSIMERS,
CASSINETTS,
FLANNELS, (Plain and bar'd)
CARPETS, &c.,

to exchange for wool or sell for cash.

J. M. BIXLER,
6 17, 4M.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that Letters Testamentary on the estate of John Eppler, late of Marysville, Perry county, Pa., deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, residing in Marysville, Perry county, Pa.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement to

HERMAN EPPLER,
DAVID BRIGHTBILL,
(Executors.)

December 22, 1873.

ENIGMA DEPARTMENT.

All contributions to this department must be accompanied by the correct answer.

Geographical Enigma.

I am composed of twenty-seven letters.
My 22, 2, 4 and 17, is a river in Africa.
My 21, 3, 10, 21, 22 and 5, is a city in New York.
My 8, 17, 20, 27 and 17, is a river in South Carolina.
My 24, 17, 23, 16 and 20, is a city in Persia;
My 15, 14, 27, 11, 10 and 5, is a county in Tennessee.
My 20, 1, 25, 22 and 21, is a river in Europe.
My 26, 6, 18 and 23, is a county in Kansas.
My 11, 6, 12, 13, 19, 21, 22 and 21, is one of the United States.
My 20, 9, 10, 4, 25 and 22, is a city in Ireland.
My whole is a request to the Editor.

The Famous Blue Laws of Connecticut.

THE statutes copied below, from an ancient volume relating the history of the American colonies, were enacted by the people of the "dominion of New Haven" and being printed on blue paper came to be known as blue laws.

The Governor and magistrates convened in General Assembly, are the supreme power, under God, of this independent dominion.

From the determination of the Assembly no appeal shall be made.

The Governor is amenable to the voice of the people.

The Assembly of the people shall not be dismissed by the Governor, but shall dismiss itself.

Conspiracy against the dominion shall be punished with death.

Whoever says there is power and jurisdiction above and over the dominion shall suffer death and loss of property.

Whoever attempts to change or overturn the dominion shall suffer death.

The judges shall determine no controversies without a jury.

No one shall be a freeman or give a vote unless he be converted and a member of one of the churches allowed in the dominion.

Each freeman shall swear by the blessed God to bear true allegiance to this dominion, and that Jesus is the only king.

No Quaker, no dissenter from the established worship of this dominion, shall be allowed to give a vote for the electing of magistrates or any other officer.

No food or lodgings shall be offered to Quaker, Adamite or heretic.

If any person turns Quaker he shall be banished and not suffered to return but on pain of death.

No Priest shall abide in the dominion; he shall be banished, and suffer death on his return.

Priests may be seized by any one without a warrant.

No one to cross a river, on the Sabbath, but an authorized clergyman.

No one shall run on the Sabbath day or walk in his garden, or elsewhere, except reverently to and from meeting.

No one shall travel, cook victuals, make beds, or sweep houses, cut hair or shave, on the Sabbath day.

No one shall kiss her children on Sabbath or fasting days.

The Sabbath shall begin at sunset on Saturday.

To pick an ear of corn growing in a neighbor's garden shall be deemed theft.

A person accused of trespass in the night shall be judged guilty, unless he clears himself by his oath.

When it appears that the accused has confederates, and he refuses to discover them, he may be racked.

None shall buy or sell lands without permission of the selectmen.

A drunkard shall have a master appointed by the selectmen, who are to bar him from liberty of buying or selling.

Whoever publishes a lie in the prejudice of his neighbor, shall be set in the stocks and be whipped ten stripes.

No minister shall keep a school.

Every rateable person who refuses to pay his proportion to support the minister of the town or parish, shall be fined by court £5, 4s, every quarter until he or she pay the rate to the minister.

Men stealers shall suffer death.

Whoever wears clothes trimmed with gold, silver or bone lace above 1s per yard shall be presented by the grand jurors, and the selectmen shall tax the offender £300 estate.

A debtor in prison, swearing he has no estate, shall be let out and sold for satisfaction.

Whoever sets fire to the woods, and it burns a house shall suffer death; and persons suspected of this crime shall be imprisoned without benefit of bail.

Whoever brings cards or dice into this dominion, shall pay a fine of £5.

No one shall read common prayer-books keep Christmas or set days, eat mince pies, dance, play cards, or play an instrument of music, except the drum, trumpet and Jew's harp.

No gospel minister shall join people in marriage. The magistrate only shall join them in marriage, as he may do it with less scandal to Christ's church.

When parents refuse their children convenient marriages, the magistrates shall determine the point.

The selectmen on finding children ignorant may take them away from their parents and put them in better hands at the expense of their parents.

Fornication shall be punished by compelling marriage, or as the court shall think proper.

Adultery shall be punished with death. A man who strikes his wife shall pay a fine of £10.

A woman who strikes her husband shall be punished as the law direct.

A wife shall be deemed good evidence against her husband.

No man shall court a maid in person or by letter, without obtaining consent of her parents; £5 penalty for the first offence; £10 for the second; and for the third, imprisonment during the pleasure of the court.

Married persons must live together or be imprisoned.

Every male must have his hair cut round according to his cap.

The Model Negro Farmer.

The model negro farmer buys an old mule or blind horse on credit, rents land either for a part of the crop or so many bales of cotton, procures tools as best he can, buys corn, bacon, etc., for which he gives a lien on his crop; and then, about April, he commences to prepare for planting corn, either breaking or laying off in rows, to break out the middles after the corn is up. Corn planting over, he proceeds, sometime in May, to prepare for cotton; "Cuffee, gwine to use juanner?" "No, bress your life, I'se not gwine to buy juanner to put on other folks' lan'."

Well, after dinner, some sultry evening, he saunters from his hut, and, after surveying his prospects, he says: "Whew! sun gittin' hot; time I'se plantin' my cotton." Hitches up his mule to his old-horse cart, and off he goes to hunt cotton seed.

Well, after cotton planting, then for a fish and hunt.

Some June Monday morning he wakes up one or two hours by the sun, and, after breakfast, he hitches up his mule to run round his corn. After treating his cotton in somewhat the same way, he proceeds to chopping. Then for another big frolic, to say nothing about going to his meetings, and to town every Saturday.

After this fashion he gets through the year. He then takes what little cotton to market he makes and sells it for provision bills, returns his mule to its former owner, and goes home broke consoling himself by saying, "If I didn't get any money, I'se had a heap of freedom." He takes down his plank and fire-coal and figures thus: "0 is naught, 5 is a figure, All for de account, and none for de nigger."

American Crockery.

The Newark Manufacturer says: The City of Trenton is probably the largest manufactory of crockery in this country, there being eighteen potteries in that place. These make "white granite ware," as well as brown ware, and the first of these goods were turned out in 1850, but it was not until 1859 that they turned out granite ware, it being the first of this kind of goods made in this country. The high price of gold during the rebellion interfered with the importation of English crockery, and afforded considerable protection to the American trade. Until 1870 the demand for American crockery was sufficient to keep all factories in the United States in operation, but not to their full capacity. At this time there are one hundred kilns in operation at Trenton, and these constitute three-fourths of all the kilns in this country, having a capacity of turning out \$30,000 worth of ware annually to each kiln. The aggregate amount is some three millions of dollars. In this production there are some 70,000 tons of coal used, and an equal amount of clay and other materials. New Jersey is exceedingly rich in beds of excellent pottery clay, and any delay in extending this department of manufactures in days past were certainly not owing to the want of material, for there is abundance of it.

At a prayer meeting in Halifax Dr. Parker spoke of the rescue of the Loch Earn's crew and the Ville du Havre survivors by the British Queen. He said that the Loch Earn's crew, knowing that their vessel must sink, had almost given up hope, but were cheered by the prayers and predictions of a clergyman on board, who assured them that relief would come. After they had been taken on board the British Queen the captain of that vessel told them that he had a most unaccountable feeling that there was something for him to do; that three times during the night he changed the course of the vessel, bearing northward, that he told the watch to keep a sharp look out for a ship, and as soon as he saw the Loch Earn he bore down upon her. The British Queen is a Nova Scotia vessel.

A German had made a fortune in Philadelphia by selling milk. He started home with two bags of sovereigns. On ship-board he counted one bag of treasure. A mischievous monkey was watching his operations. As soon as it was replaced, and tied up and the other bag emptied Jocko snatched up the full one and was soon at the mast-head. He opened the German's bag, and, after eyeing the pretty gold, he proceeded to drop one piece upon the deck and another in the water, until he had emptied the bag. When he had finished, the Dutchman threw up his hands, exclaiming: "He must be de Tuynil, for what came from de water he does give to de water, and what came from de milk he gives to me!"

Beer, Women and Song.

EVERY one has read of the noble woman of some Western town who break up the liquor business by singing hymns in the bar-rooms. The name of the town and the number of women concerned in the breakage vary from year to year, but no temperance newspaper can expect to keep its subscribers who does not tell this story at least three times every year.

It is really a touching story. Those dozen or two good women are always received with the utmost courtesy by the bar-keeper. He never attempts the slightest remonstrance, but by the time they have finished their first hymn he bursts into tears, and offers to knock out the heads of every whiskey barrel in his establishment if they will only quit singing. Then he helps the victorious women to roll the barrels on to the sidewalk, and after making a public profession of his repentance knocks in their heads, and immediately applies for the position of deacon in the local meeting-house.

This is the way the story is told by the temperance papers. Occasionally, however, things do not turn out just according to the programme. For example, the women of "Smith's Four Corners," in Iowa, who recently tried to sing the heads out of the beer barrels of a burly Teuton, were greatly disappointed at the result.

That obdurate person received them kindly, and ordered fifteen mugs of beer to be placed before them. Then he lit his pipe and sent his wife out to summon half a dozen other veteran smokers.

The ladies sang and the seven Germans smoked. The place grew dense with smoke, and at the end of the third hymn two of the singers looked extremely pale and unhappy.

The proprietor saw that the enemy wavered, and promptly sent out for a fresh half dozen of Germans. Soon thirteen pipes were in full operation, and the fifth hymn was sung by but eight voices.

Utterly disgusted at the stolid refusal of the beer seller to burst into tears of repentance, the ladies then turned to leave; but first, as a solemn protest against beer, they emptied the fifteen glasses on the floor.

The German sent out for a policeman at once, and then politely asked the ladies to pay for fifteen mugs of beer. He stood in the doorway, and, being a fat man, completely blocked them, while he pressed his demand for payment. Faint with tobacco smoke, but strong in principle, the ladies refused to pay.

But presently the policeman entered, and to him the German explained: "Dese women comes in here and dakes my beer. And den they doesn't pay nollings for him and they sings till my wife she is all over one blush. If they doesn't pay me and gear out I gif them in charge as trunk and disorderly."

And those unhappy women under the advice of the policeman paid for their beer and went sadly homeward, and took all sorts of medicine to counteract the effects of the smoke. To this day they can't understand why that German didn't do as the temperance paper led them to suppose he would.

California Wood-Choppers.

IT is in the logging camps that a stranger will be most interested on this coast; for there he will see and feel the bigness of the red woods. A man in Humboldt county got out of one tree, lumber enough to make his house and barn, and to fence in two acres of ground. A schooner was filled with shingles made from a single tree. One tree in Mendocino whose remains were shown to me, made a mile of railroad ties. Trees fourteen feet in diameter have been frequently found and cut down; the saw-logs are often split apart with wedges because the entire mass is too large to float in the narrow and shallow streams, and I have seen them blow a log apart with gun-powder. A tree four feet in diameter is called undersized in these woods and so skillful are the wood-choppers that they can make the largest giant of the forest fall just where they want it; or, as they say, they "drive a stake with the tree?"

The choppers do not stand on the ground, but on stages raised to such a height as to enable the ax to strike in where the tree attains its fair and regular thickness, for the red wood, like the sequoia, swells at the base, near the ground. These trees prefer steep hill sides, and grow in an extremely rough and broken country, and their great height makes it necessary to fell them carefully, lest they should, falling with such an enormous weight, break to pieces. This constantly happens in spite of every precaution, and there is little doubt that in these forests and at the mills, two feet of wood are wasted for every foot of lumber sent to market. To mark the direction line on which the tree is to fall, the choppers usually drives a stake into the ground a hundred or a hundred and fifty feet from the base of the tree, and it is actually common to make the tree fall upon the stake, so straight do these red-woods stand, and so accurate is the skill of the cutters. To fell a tree eight feet in diameter is counted a day's work for a man.

Independent Fellows.

THE Troy chainmakers in that city," says the Troy Times, "are a peculiar set of men. They are eighteen in number, and are all English. Each chainmaker employs three assistants, and earns, when at work, about \$25 per day. After paying three helpers, the chainmakers have from \$10 to \$15 per day for themselves. They are stubborn, industrious and saving. This branch of manufacturing is in its infancy in this country; and as the workers are few, they have a practical control of the trade. When strikes and lock-outs occur, they are able to hold out longer than other mechanics. Their extraordinary wages and their disposition to save what they earn almost invariably enable them to hold out until their employers yield. Their stubbornness was well illustrated two or three years ago. They held out until their savings were all gone; then they went to work upon the streets and elsewhere for \$1.50 per day until matters were arranged between the owners of the chain works and themselves.

"Last spring these men were working at an advance of ten per cent. over the wages paid when gold was selling at fifty cents premium. During the summer they demanded and received another advance of ten per cent. In November, the lack of work compelled the owners to close the works. A few weeks since they secured an order for about sixty tons of chain cable of a peculiar kind. Only three of the chainmakers can work upon these cables, and to these three the owners offered work at the highest wages. They refused to go to work unless the other chainmakers were also furnished employment. In this position affairs are at present. The firms have work for only three chainmakers."

A Fickle Woman.

In 1749 occurred an odd episode in John Wesley's life. On one of his missionary journeys he had been taken sick at Newcastle, where he was nursed by Grace Murray, one of his female "helpers," a handsome clever widow of four-and-thirty, Wesley himself being twelve years older.—He asked her to marry him. She seemed amazed, and replied, "This is too great a blessing. I can't tell how to believe it. This is all I could have wished under heaven." Wesley, quite naturally, took this as a formal betrothal. But Grace had not long before nursed John Bennett, a Methodist preacher, of about her own age; and Wesley was soon astounded by a joint letter from Grace and John, asking his consent to their marriage. Then ensued a comedy lasting for months, the like of which no playwright has ventured to put upon the stage. Grace would have been quite content with either of her lovers were it not for the other. But, contrary to all example, it was the absent one whom she wanted. When Wesley was with her she longed for Bennett, when Bennett was present she longed for Wesley. How many times she broke and renewed her engagement with each would be hard to tell. "I love you," she said to Wesley, "a thousand times better than I ever loved John Bennett; but I am afraid if I don't marry him he'll run mad." That very evening she promised herself to Bennett. A week after she told Wesley she was determined to live and die with him. She indeed wanted to be married at once; but Wesley wished for some delay. Grace said she would not wait more than a year. A fortnight later she met Bennett, fell at his feet, and acknowledged that she had used him ill. They were married a week later.—This strange marriage seems to have turned out a happy one. Bennett died in the triumph of faith ten years later. Grace survived until 1803, dying at the age of eighty-seven. For years she was a bright light in the Methodist society.

A Wife for a Dollar.

A few days since a worthy Justice of the Peace, not far from Union City, Pa., was called upon by an elderly man with the inquiry if he was the Squire and if he ever married folks. On being assured that he had come to the right place, the old fellow commenced with: "Well, Squire, what do you charge? I can't afford to pay more than a dollar. I have been married three times afore, and never paid more'n a dollar yet. Times are hard, stock low, and I have to buy hay and can't afford to pay more'n that now." The Squire, inquired if the young lady, who had by this time found her way into the office, was to be his happy partner, and being informed that she was, he suggested that as the man was somewhat advanced in years and she young and good looking, it ought to be worth two dollars at least. The old man was inflexible, however, and could not be persuaded to invest more than one dollar, so, rather than disappoint the young lady, the kind hearted Justice tied the knot, took the greenback, and the oddly mated couple departed as merry as could be.

During the late rebellion a darkey was on duty as a sentinel in Kentucky. Corporal B came along, and Mr. Sentinel demanded the pass word. The corporal showed him a promissory note. He held it upside down and looked at it attentively, and then said:

"All right! boss; pass long but I got to be mighty tiellar. Some de sentinels gits awful cheated, especially when dey can't read."