THE POST.

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The Post.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Middleburg, Pa.,
Offers his professional services to the public. Collections and all other professional business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. [Jan 3, '67tf

A. C. SIMPSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Selinsgrove Pa.,
Offers his professional service to the public. All business entrusted to his care will be promptly attended to.
[Jan. 17, '67tf

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Offers his professional services to the public. Collections and all other professional business entrusted to their care will receive prompt attention. [Jan. 3, '67tf

CHARLES HOWER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
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Offers his professional services to the public. Collections and all other professional business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. Office two doors north of the Keystone Hotel. [Jan 5, '6

SAMUEL ALLEMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Selinsgrove Pa
Offers his Professional services to the public. All business entrusted to his care will be promptly attended to. Collections made in all parts of the State. He can speak the English and German language fluently. Office between Hall's and the Post office.

L. N. MYERS,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW
Middleburg, Snyder County Penn'a.
Office a few doors West of the P. O. on Main street. Consultation in English and German languages. Sep.'67tf

J. C. BUCHER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Lewisburg Pa.,
Offers his professional services to the public. All business entrusted to his care will be promptly attended to.
[Jan. 3. '67tf

GROVER & BAKER
SEWING MACHINE.
Persons in need of a good and durable Sewing Machine can be accommodated at reasonable prices by calling on on SAMUEL FAUST, Agent, Selinsgrove.
[Jan. 24, '68t

DR. J. Y. SHINDEL,
SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN,
Middleburg Pa.,
Offers his professional services to the citizens of Middleburg and vicinity.
[March 21, '67

B. F. VAN BUSKIRK,
SURGICAL & MECHANICAL DENTIST
Selinsgrove Penn.

JOHN K. HUGHES, Esq.,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
Penn Twp., Snyder Co. Pa

Y. H. WAGNER, Esq.,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
Jackson Township, Snyder Co. Pa.,
Will attend to all business entrusted to his care and on the most reasonable terms, March 12, '68tf

DR. J. F. KANAWEL,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Centreville, Snyder Co., Pa.
Offers his professional services to the public. 6-35tf

F. W. SCHWAN, M. D.,
SURGEON & PHYSICIAN,
Port Trevorton Pa.
Offers his professional services to the citizens of this place and vicinity. He speaks German and English.
[April 16, '68

F. A. BOYER, Jr.
AUCTIONEER,
Freeburg Snyder Co. Pa.,
Most respectfully offers his services to the public as Vendue Cryer and Auctioneer. Having had a large experience, I feel confident that I can render perfect satisfaction to my employees.
[Jan. 9, '67t

B. T. PARKS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW & DISTRICT ATTORNY,
MIDDLEBURG, SNYDER COUNTY, Pa
Office in Court House, [Sept.15, '67tf

LEWIS BREMER'S SONS'
TOBACCO WAREHOUSE
No. 322 N. THIRD ST
6,66] PHILADELPHIA.

MERCHANT HOUSE.
H. M. MANDERBACH Prop'r.
J. C. RIPE, Clerk
No. 418 & 415 North Third Street,
Philadelphia,

MILLER & ELDER

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN
BANNERVILLE.
NEW GOODS.
HELFRICH & BROWER
Wish to inform the citizens of Bannerville and vicinity that they have opened a new stock of goods, and will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of
DRESS GOODS;
Consisting of ALPACAS, POPLINS, PLADS, LUSTRES, DELAINES, CALICOES, &c.
Cloths & Cassimeres
HATS and CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES.
GROCERIES.
HARDWARE AND QUEENSWARE.
SALT AND FISH,
And in fact everything usually kept in a first class country store. All of which we offer at greatly reduced prices, for Cash or Country Produce.
Having had large experience in the business, we flatter ourselves that we can please and satisfy all our customers.
Hoping by strict attention to business and a desire to please all, to merit a liberal share of public patronage. Our motto is
"Quick Sales and Small Profits."
We ask at least that the public examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere, as we always show our goods with pleasure.
HELFRICH & BOWER.
Bannerville, June 14, 1870. tf

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.
WILLIAM H. BEAVER
Respectfully announces to the citizens of Middleburg and vicinity that he is now ready to supply them with the largest and most complet stock of
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS
ever brought to this place, at greatly reduced prices—cheaper than the cheapest. He invites attention to his large stock of
MUSLINS,
CALICOES, DELAINES, LAWNS,
SILKS, BEREGES, LINENS,
Boots and Shoes,
HATS AND CAPS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
SHIRTS, and everything usually kept in a well regulated store.
Give me a call and be convinced that this is the place to buy goods.
COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for goods. Wm. H. Beaver.
Middleburg, May, 1867.

READING RAILROAD.—Summer Arrangement, Monday May 16, 1870.

Great Trunk Line from the North and North west for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Shamokin, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia &c.

Trains leave Hrrisburg for New York, as follows: at 5.35, 8.10 11.25 forenoon, and 2.50 p. m., connecting with similar trains on the the Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 12.10 noon, 3.50 6,05, and 10,00 p. m., respectively. Sleeping cars accompany the 5.35 a m. and 11.25 a. m. trains, without change.

Returning: Leave New York at 9,00a m, 12,00 Noon, and 5,00 p m. Philadelphia at 8.15 a m and 3,30 p m; Sleeping cars accompany the 9,00 p m, and 5,00 p m trains from New York, without change.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin, Pinegrove, Allentown and Philadelphia, at 8,10 a m, 2,50 and 4.10 p m, stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4,10 p m train connecting for Philadelphia, Pottsville and Columbia only. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, Leave Harrisburg at 8,40 p m

East Pensylvania Railroad trins leave Reading for Allentown, Easton and New York at 7,25, 10.30 a. m., 1.27 and 4.45 p. m. Returnig, leave New York at 9.00 a. m., 12.00 noon and 5.00 p. m. and Allentown at 7.20 a. m. 12.25 Noon 4.20 and 8.45 p. m.

Way passenger train leaves Philadelphia at 7,30 a m, connecting with similar train on East Penna. Railroad, returning from Reading at 6,35 p m, stopping at all stations

Leave Pottsville at 5,40 and 9,00 a m and 2,50 p. m.; Herndon at 9,30 a m; Shamokin at 5,40 and 10,40 a. m.; Ashland at 7,05 a m, and 12,30 noon, Mahanoy City at 7,51 a. m and 1,07 p. m., Tamaqua at 8,33 a m. and 2,20 p m for Philadelphia and New York.

Leave Pottsville, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna R R at 8,15 a m for Harrisburg, and 12,05 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont.

Reading Accommodation train: Leaves Pottsville at 5,40 a m, passes Reading at m. a m, arriving at Philadelphia at 10,20 7,30 Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5,15 p m, passing Reading at 8,00 p m, arriving at Pottsville at 9,40 p m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train Leaves Pottstown at 6,25 a m, returning leaves Philadelphia at 4,00 p m.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7,20 a m, and 6,15 p m for Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

Perkiomen Railroad Trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 9,05 a m, 3,00 & 5,30 p m; returning leave Schwenksville at 8. 05 a m, 12,45 Noon, and 4,15 p m, connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Colebrookdale Railroad trains leave Pottstown at 9,40 a m, and 6,20 p m, returning leave Mount Pleasant at 7,00 and 11,25 a m, connecting with similar trains on Reading railroad.

Chester Valley Railroad trains leave Bridesport at 8,30 a m, and 2,05 and 5,02 p m, returning, leave Downingtown at 6.20 a m, 12.45 noon and 5,15 p m, connecting with similar trains on Reading railroad.

On Sundays: Leave New York at 5,00 p m, Philadelphia 8,00 a m and 3,15 p m, the 8,00 a m train running only to Reading; leave Pottsville 8,00 a m Harrisburg 8,35 a m and 4,10 p m, leave Allentown at 7,35 a. m. and and 8.00 p. m.; leave Reading at 7,15 a m, and 10,05 p m for Harrisburg, at 7,20 a m for New York, at 4,45 p m for Allentown, and 6,35 p m for Philadelphia.

Address of the Republican Congressional Committee.

To the Republicans of the United States:

The Executive and Legislative departments of the National Government, and two-thirds of the State governments have been committed to your keeping. Such power carries with it grave responsibilities. The people, as is their right, will hold you to a strict accountability for the exercise of this great trust. Elections are soon to be held for the National House of Representatives. These elections will determine the political character of several State governments. And these results will be accepted as the verdict of the people upon the ideas, principles and policies of the Republican party, and upon the measures and the character of the National Administration.

To these responsibilities, and to the gravity of these issues, your thoughtful consideration is invoked. In the present juncture it behooves the Republican party not to forget its origin, nor its history.—Amid the difficulties that beset it, and the responsibilities and labors, which the needs of the country in the new and untried condition of affairs imposes, it should remember that it was born of the nation's necessities, and thus far it has grandly met the exigencies for which it was formed. Having passed triumphantly through three great eras of its history, it is summoned to enter its fourth. Gathering, therefore, inspiration from past successes, it should grapple hopefully and with unshrinking confidence with the duties of the present and near future.

Recurring to the origin, Republicans will remember, when the land was the theatre of a stern and irrepressible conflict between the demons of slavery and caste and the spirit of labor and equality, when the slave power held great interest and powerful organizations in its grasp, and ruled the national with imperial sway, that the founders of the party instructed by passing events, with convictions deepened and zeal quickened by the teachings of history and of holy writ, and inspired by the deathless words of the patriots, statesmen and heroes of our earlier time, rose to the exigencies of the hour, oppressed the haughty ambititions, the maddening passions, the cruel prejudices and the disorganizing theories of the dominating majority, and, although long overborne by numbers, still struggled on amid jeers, insults, mobs, blows and assassinations, till, under the lead of Abraham Lincoln, they accheived success and grasped the empire of political power.

Entering upon its second era, appalling responsibilities at once arose. The slave masters, in the pride and arrogance of power plunged the nation into the fire and blood of civil war. But the Republican party rose with the crisis. It raised money in unstinted measure, organized vast armies, created powerful navies, fought bloody battles, crushed the most gigantic rebellion of all recorded history, and saved the nation's life. It was then amid the clash of arms, that the Republican party saw that slavery was the relentless and unappeasable foe of the country, was the inspiration, the heart and soul of the civil war, and that its death would be the annihilation of the rebellion, the unity of the Republic, and the development of free institutions. Against cowardly fears, selfish instincts and unreasoning passions and prejudices it pronounced the doom of that hideous and horrid system of human bondage, though it was upheld by the aggregated interests of three thousand millions of dollars, hedged about by the accumulated passions and prejudices, prides and ambitions of seven generations, and entrenched within the social, political and ecclesiastical organizations and affiliations of life. By a series of executive and legislative acts it broke the chains and lifted from the depths of chattlehood, up to the summits of manhood, four and a half millions of hapless bondmen, and stood before the nations with their riven fetters in one hand and their title deeds to freedom in the other.

The war ended, the rebellion subdued, the bondmen emancipated, the Republican party entered upon the third era of its eventful history. Though conquered by arms, the rebels did not accept the just, humane, and generous ideas of the victors, nor did they return to their proper allegiance and loyalty to the Government, but still be morning the "lost cause," they remained subdued in will and unrepentant in spirit and purpose. Though made free, the bondmen were homeless, without property, without employment, subject to the cruel laws against free people of color, which had always disgraced southern legislation, and in the midst of a people exasperated by defeat and maddened by their loss of power, still longer to hold and oppress. Property was swept away, industry disorganized, society disintegrated, and States were without lawful governments.

Upon the Republican party devolved the task of reconstruction. To its intrinsic difficulties were added the intense hostility of the ex-rebels, the lingering prejudice long engendered by the presence of the freedmen in the abject condition of serfdom. Seldom in history has there been imposed upon anybody of men a work of greater magnitude or difficulty. The Republicans might have shrunk from and avoided it. They were sorely tempted to do so. But they resisted the temptation of official power and patronage, the threats of Executive dictation and all other adverse influences, and with sublime fidelity and courage addressed themselves to the herculean task. To aid the reorganizing kindred industries, caring for, protecting and instructing the emancipated bondmen in the new duties of their changed condition, the Republicans established the Freedmen's Bureau, which by the wise expenditure of a few millions of dollars, did an incalculable work for order, peace, and the Rehabilitation of southern society. To reconstruct rebellious States on the solid basis of equal rights, they gave suffrage to the freedmen in the reconstruction measures. To secure citizenship and civil rights to a wrong and hated race they proposed and adopted the 14th Amendment, and enacted th bill of Civil Rights. To establish by irreversible guarantees equal political rights and privileges, they adopted the Fifteenth Amendment, and as a crowning act for freedom they provided by law for the enforcement of these amendments thus newly enshrined within the constitution. That the Republicans, against the sternest opposition, against misrepresentation, against appalling obstacles, have struggled on until the rebel States reconstructed on the basis of impartial liberty, have been restored, and the sublime doctrins of the declaration of Independence made practical realities. In the progress of the ages it has been given to few, in any form or by any modes, to achieve a work so vast, so grand, so beneficient, so sure to be recorded by history and applauded and remembered by coming generations.

Having acheived this grand work, having passed through these three eras of its history, the Republican party, entering upon its fourth era, was summoned to deal with questions relating to the national debt, the currency, finances and taxation, to reform in the military, naval and Indian service, and whatever remaining burdens and legacies were left by the war. Concerning these questions there are apparent diversities of interest and real differences of opinion. The solutions of some of them are embarrassed by grave difficulties. They require time and financial skill and practical statemanship for their adjustment. Differences of opinion on matters so recondite and complex, in an organization embracing so many men of large intelligence, trained to habits of independent thought, expression and modes of action, are inevitable. They are indeed to be expected and desired for from such freedom of discussion truth is elicited and proper modes of action are deduced. The men, therefore, who stood so firmly while in a minority, amid the denunciations, arrogance and scorn of power; the men, who met the stern exigencies of civil war with such heroic courage, who assailed the slave power and exterpiated the slave system; the men who grappled so successfully with the perplexing and pregnant issues of reconstruction, lifted the helpless freedmen up to citizenship, exalted them to the heights of civil and political rights and privileges, and made the nation free in fact as well as in name, should not shrink from the less momentous and less embarrassing question now before them.

Patrotism, principle, the continued existence, reputation and renown of the Republican party, and a due sense of self-respect and pride of character, demand that Republicans now, as in the past, should have faith in this capacity to carry forward to completion reform so auspiciously begun. It came into being as an organization of reform and progress, and should be ever ready to accept the living issues of the hour, and march abreast with the spirit of the age. Unaided it has fought the battles of reform with constancy and courage. Nor is the work still before it, can it hope for aid from those who still cling to the traditions of the past, pride themselves on their conservatism, and who, during the conflicts of the past 20 years, have resisted all reform, and mourned over every effete and hateful abuse as it fell. If there are Republicans who are weary of the ascendancy of a party which has acheived such crowning victories, who are tired of the responsibilities of power, and would relinquish it to other hands, they should remember that there are some worthy to accept it. For surely they cannot fail to see that the Democratic party, by its policy during the closing years of its power, and by its blind and unrelenting opposition to reformatory measures while out of power, even now, as if smitten by judicial blindness, refusing to accept the Constitutional Amendments as fixed and final, demonstrated its more incapacity for such a trust.

Accustomed to secure even against fearful odds, and unbearing, perhaps, the intense difficulties of the pending issues, many Republicans looked to the Grant's administration with high mind expectations. Of course they have been impatient, and not always satisfied with results. General Grant came into office pledged to maintain inviolate the public faith, reduce the national debt, diminish taxation, appreciate the currency, reform abuses in the civil and military service, and maintain order in the States lately in Rebellion. By the combined action of the President the Heads of the Departments, Congress, and the General of the Army, many abuses have been corrected and many reforms inaugurated. President Grant's Indian policy is bringing forth evidences of its justice, its justice, its humanity, and its wisdom. The firm, just and generous policy of the Administration towards the States lately in Rebellion has brought much of order and security, and crime have large diminished. In the interests of economy the services of thousands of employees, civil and military, have been dispensed with. The currency has been appreciated in value by tens and scores of millions of dollars, and the national credit has been largely strengthened.

Without any increase in the articles subject to taxation or in the rate of taxation the revenues of the fiscal year ending 30th of June 1870, were nearly $409,000,000 against less than $371,000,000 for the year ending 30th of June, 1869, showing a gain of nearly $38,000,000. On the other hand, the expenses of the fiscal year, 1870, were less than those of 1869 by more than $29,000,000, thus showing and increased revenue and saving in expenditures of more than sixty-seven millions of dollars in the first fiscal year of Gen. Grant's Administrasion. In the last sixteen months of Mr. Johnson's administration, the receipts from customs and internal revenue were less that three hundred and seventy-two million of dollars. During the first sixteen months of Gen. Grant's Administration they were more than four hundred and sixty-nine millions, showing an increase of nearly ninety-seven millions of dollars. Republicans will remember that during the last two years of Mr. Johnson's administration he removed all Republicans appointed by Mr. Lincoln and others who adherred to the principles of the Republican party, and appointed Democrats where he could do so. The character of the appointments, and the demoralizing influence which his opinion and conduct bas given them, were seen in the loss of scores of millions of dollars of revenue in those years. The largest gain in the collection is mainly due to the determined and avowed purpose of Gen Grant to secure an honest administration of the revenue laws, and the appointment of Republicans to office earnestly devoted to his economica policy.

During the recent session of Congress taxes have been reduced more than $75,000,000. The taxes have been removed from transportation by rail and always, from sales by dealers and manufacturers. The income tax has been reduced one-two and a half per cent on all incomes above $2,000; and is to expire at the end of two years. The tax on tea has been reduced from twenty-five to fifteen cents per pound; on coffee from five to three cents, and the tax on sugar and molasses has been reduced in the aggregate twelve millions of dollars per annum. By his reduction of taxation the industries of the people and the comforts of life have been relieved of burdens amounting to millions. The Funding bill is an important financial measure, which contemplates the reduction of interest upon the public debt by the exchange of outstanding six per cent. bonds for those of a lower rate of interest, to the amount of $26,500,000 a year. While a reduction of taxes transfers the burden of the debt from one year to another from one generation to another, a reduction of the rate of interest is an actual saving to the country, not only for the present generation, but for all time. And yet these important and beneficial measures, intended to lighten the public burdens, received little countenance and support from the Democratic party, whose responsibilities for the war, its expenditures, its debts, and its taxation, are so fearfully large.

Not faithless, but high, noble and glorious is the record of the Republican Party. History will note it, and the world will gratefully remember it. In the light of this brief review of its achievements, its successes, the question and inquiry should not Republicans, one and all, cling to the grand organization, regard it as their best, correct instrument, and learn it true to be powerful and in harmony with the enlightened and progressive spirit of the age? So doing, may they not possess a share power and their heritage in the rights shall become the accepted policy of the nation?

HENRY WILSON,
Chairman of Congressional Republican Committee.
JAMES B. TRAVE, Secretary.

A YAN DEVANNAS just even would take a commission, and was asked by a gentleman who he was d'ressed.

"Why, somebody's an ass, of course," was the reply.

A pipe of fresh was placed before him.

"What's this?" demanded he.

"That's whisky," was the answer.

He eyed the component contemptuously.

THE ROBBER'S LAMP.

"Got to go over on foot!" exclaimed the contractor.

"Not a chance of anything else," replied the agent. "But, then, it's only five miles, and you'll have better quarters than here, in this vile shanty. The money will be safer, too let alone that the men won't go to work again, unless they're paid in the morning."

"Is the road safe? I don't like the idea of having so much money. I could defend myself, or run; but fifteen thousand dollars in small bills is a big package to run with."

"Send your valise over in advance."

"Whom by?"

"My man."

"Is he trustworthy?"

"Honest as the day; and he needn't know there's anything in it but dirty linen. He can start now; and you can wait till after supper, if you will."

And, so saying, the agent of the railroad company stepped to the door of the shanty, and shouted for Patrick; and shortly that individual came—as bright, lively, honest-looking a son of the Green Isle as ever helped build a Western railroad.

"Patrick!"

"Yes, yer honor."

"Take this gentleman's valise over to the village, and leave it with the superintendent. Tell him the owner will be after it this evening."

"An' is that all, yer honor?"

"That's all—only be quick about it and you'll earn an extra dollar."

"I'm jist the bye for that, onyhow. Sure, it's a bit of a valise."

And, so saying, Patrick picked up the object of his contempt, and trudged away with an utter absence of curiosity as to the nature of what he was carrying.

The temporary station at which the "construction train" had landed the contractor—a gentleman named Perkins—was at the end of the Air Line railroad to ——; and, as the laborers thereon had not been paid over promptly they had now for some days been on a strike, abandoning the works, and congregating idly at a hamlet a few miles distant, thereby compelling their delinquent employers to come to terms. Mr. Perkins had brought a good share of the "terms" with him, for immediate distribution; and after a plain but hearty supper with the agent, he was about to start on his tramp, when it was discovered that a good-sized western thunder shower was just about to burst, and the walk was postponed until the sky should clear. In a few minutes more the rain was coming down in torrents, and kept it up for an hour or so, at the end of which time the contractor paddled away over the muddy road congratulating himself that the valise in Patrick's care was waterproof.

"He's had a rougher time than I will anyhow; and now if I am robbed and murdered I shall do well enough in spite of the world." And so musing to himself, the worthy gentleman splashed forward.

Our present business, however, is not with his employer, but with Patrick himself.

The parting injunction to make haste did not seem to make a very deep impression on the careless son of Erin, and he trudged easily along, with an occasional shrewd glance at the somewhat threatening sky, growling to himself:

"Faith, an' I'll be there before he will, if it don't rain an' nothing I will for thim. Ough, but he's a wake one to earn a dollar for the margin the luk o' this."

A little more than half-way across he met persons because the railroad town now and the village was a considerable distance ahead, and it was after sunset when Patrick plunged under its shadows. Not had he gone far before the pyrotechnic flashes of lightning, and the deep, simultaneous roars of the thunder, gave notice that the storm was upon him.

"Now, an' if I could only get in the quilting house, a' not know my thing, Sandy Moses, what a big flash was that?"

And, so saying, Patrick broke into a very respectable run, which quickly brought him out into a little woodgoven clearing. In the centre of this there was a small log house, the deserted homestead of some discouraged squatter who had moved farther west, which, it seemed to be two months back and back, and all vestiges of doors or windows shutters had long since disappeared; but it promised some sort of imperfect shelter from the rain.

Patrick was but just in time, hardly had he stumbled over the groggy threshold before the first big drops began to patter, and these were quickly followed by such persistent torrents as compelled him to select his standing place under as good a scene of the leaky roof as he could find.

"Bless me soul, but this has been rain, sure enough! I'm not like to be found drowned, will anothe man a permanently about me clothes. Whist, now, I've a notion, me jewel—what's that?"

And, as he spoke, Patrick, once more advanced toward the doorway. It was now all pitch dark, and he could hear the half muffled voices of men, whose broken utterances seemed to say and attack one another, outside the shelter.

"Here is the lad. I wonder if there's

conveyed to his mind the impression that the new-comers were men with whom he did not care to scrape an acquaintance; neither did he like to go out into the storm—and so he quietly glided into the little "leanto" that formed the other part of the house, and curled himself up against the logs.

In a moment more he perceived that three men had taken possession of his late quarters; and he lay as still as a mouse, while they continued a discussion which had evidently been interrupted by the storm.

"He won't try to get over to-night, I reckon."

"Yes he will; he's got to."

"But the storm?"

"He'll wait till that's over."

"Maybe he's started."

"If he has, he'll turn back. We're safe enough to bag him, an' it's a little the best lay we ever had."

"Pretty good pot, that's a fact. Do you know how he's got it?"

"In a valise, Jim says."

"Well, we can take it as well in that as in anything else, an' the man said about his whiskey."

"But what'll we do with him?"

"Dead men tell no tales."

"That's the safest, I guess; and they'll lay it to some of the strikers."

"Most likely. Have you got the dark lantern ready?"

"Not much oil in it."

"Let's fill it then. I went to get some, and got into the boss's private office, and I just found one little one hid away in his desk. Not another thing worth bringing away. Here it is; let us fill up and take a look around."

Thus far Patrick had listened with breathless interest, while his mind teemed with horrid visions of robbery and murder. As we have said he was by no means lacking in sharpness, and the reference to the valise had not by any means been unnoticed.

"Howly Mother! now did they ever know I was coming over with the pommanty? I'd like to know that. Begorrah, I'd better have turned back before I ever come! An' what's a dollar to pay for bein' murthered?"

Patrick's thoughts were troubling the very soul within him, when he heard what was said about the lantern, and it needed no one to tell him that his only safety from disaster was in secrecy. There was some little noise and loud talking in the other room, not to speak of the rain on the roof, and Patrick had no difficulty in escaping unheard. Once out of the house, he made a dash run of it for a couple of hundred yards, stumbling over logs, tearing through briars, but stanching manfully to the valise.

Meanwhile the three robbers had probably been filling the lamp in their dark lantern; and just as Patrick reached the edge of the woods, in the gloom of whose darkness he knew he would be safe, he turned and scanned his eyes in the direction of the log house. As he did so a faint glimmer of light came out through the chinks and crannies.

"Shinin' a mum," muttered Patrick. "But luck is thine same for sendin' me out into the wet. Howly Mother, what's that?"

While Patrick had been speaking, the light had gained somewhat in strength, as if the match was blazing higher; but as he uttered his exclamation, there came a sudden, blinding flash, equal to many lightnings, and then a dull and stunning sound as of some mighty explosion, followed by the crashing sound of heavy bodies falling among the tree tops near him, breaking their way through the branches. Patrick waited for no more, but found the road as quickly as possible, and made footing quick time for the village, regardless of the rain.

When, less than half an hour after, the breathless Irishman, with his pecunious burden, dripping with water, opened the door of the superintendent's office in the village, he heard the contractor remark:

"What do you say, Jenkins?"

"Why," replied the "boss," with an anxious face, "some foul has broken my dark lantern and stolen a can of nitro glycerine, and I'm afraid mischief will come of it."

"Shut a foot," interrupted Patrick; "some mischief has done by that same. Howly we'll have to search the woods with fires to find enough of thim for a decent burial, so I'm mistaken."

The explanation which followed all this took no time to make, and a subsequent investigation all too, but as Patrick had surmised, there was very little occasion for a "wake."

The contractor got in all right, the men were paid, the road was built, and the moral of my story is, if you ever introspection don't fall happy with it, open wide to light yourself.

Bronze Bronze mines. Bronze—Bronze says that poverty is only an idea, also cures out of ten. Some men with ten thousand dollars, and others with three thousand dollars. The reason is the idea also makes the difference. He become to ten thousand dollars and he suffer enough from being deprived of ten thousand dollars to kill a sensitive man. A man who earns ten dollars a day and does not run in debt, is the happiest of the rich. Very few people who have never been poor can be happy with fortunes. This is a wise