THE POST.

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The Post.

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Editorial notices per line	15

All advertisements for a shorter period than one year are payable at the time they are ordered, and if not paid the person ordering them will be held responsibl for the money.

J. P. CRONMILLER,
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

J. W. KNIGHT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Freeburg Pa.,
Offers his Professional service to the public. All business entrusted to his care will be promptly attended to.
Jan 17, '67tf

WM. VAN GEZER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Lewisburg Pa.,
Offers his professional service to the public. Collections and all other Professional business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.

GEO. F. MILLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
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Offers his Professional service to the public. Collections and all other professional business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. Jan. 3, '67tf.

J. M. LINN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Lewisburg Pa.,
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,
Selinsgrove Pa.,
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. 6-38tf

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
6,33] PHILADELPHIA.

MERCHANT HOUSE.
H. H. MANDERBACH PROP'R.
J. C. NIPE, Clerk
No. 413 & 415 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

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 Procuce.

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, Jane 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 9,00 a 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 7.23, 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 9,00 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 Brideport 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 8,15 p m, the 8,00 a m train running only to Reading; leave Pottsville 8,00 a m: Harrisburg 5,35 a m and 4,10 p m, leave Allentown at 7.25 a. m. and and 8.40 p. m.; leave Reading at 7,15 a m, and 10,05 p m for [illegible]

SELECT POETRY.

SEPTEMBER.

September strews the woodland o'er,
With many a brilliant color;
The world is brighter than before—
Why should our hearts be duller?
Sorrow and the scarlet leaf,
Sad thoughts and sunny weather!
Ah me! this glory and this grief
Agree not well together.

This is the parting season—this
The time when friends are flying;
And lovers now, with many a kiss,
Their long farewells are sighing.
Why is earth so gayly dressed?
This pomp that autumn beareth
A funeral seems, where every guest
A bridal garment weareth.

Each one of us, perchance, may here,
On some blue morn hereafter,
Return to view the gaudy year,'
But not with boyish laughter.
We shall then be wrinkled men,
Our brows with silver laden,
And thou this glen may seek again,
But nevermore a maiden!

Nature perhaps foresees that Spring
Will touch her teeming bosom,
And that a few brief months will bring
The bud, the bee, the blossom;
Ah! these forests do not know—
Or would let it brightly wither—
The virgin that adorns them so
Will never more come hither.

As You Sow so Will You Reap.

BY MILOTIS.

Parents who lead a virtuous life, who sincerely guard to retain a good clear conscience, and be honorable before God and men, have as one of their highest aims of life to make their children happy. There is no sacrifice too great which they will not cheerfully make, in order to secure their welfare, and for which they deserve from their neighbors he highest consideration and praise.

But unfortunately many of the parents now-a-days take wrong steps to secure the future happiness of their children, by their example of extravagance of dress, mode of living, and arrogant pride, considering it below their dignity for the husband to work more himself, instead of boasting about, and the wife to do her housework to a greater extent alone, instead of rocking in the chair, and idling the time otherwise, depending on servants, and continually complaining of their tardiness and waste.

This common practice among the higher and middle classes of society makes the impression on the mind of the young that they must give serious attention to outward appearance, they must be dressed well by all means, and if they want anything for their bodily comfort they do like their parents, command to be waited on, and this is the first fatal step in their life; they become depending beings and never will be self-relying, which is the safest prop of success in life.

The same false pride, and even laziness, that so firmly nestles in the bosom of so many parents, makes them say our son shall not be a farmer, a mechanic or a sea faring man. No, that is too hard work, and besides that, he has too much brain for that; he must study and become a doctor, or a lawyer, a book-keeper or a clerk

Our dear daughter cannot do a thing in the house, for she has so much to learn, besides reading and writing. Ignoring geography, she must learn French, Latin and Greek; she must draw in colors, she must play on the piano and guitar, and sing well, and if possible, learn also fancy sewing and embroidery.

So the sons go to school, many of them until they are twenty-four years of age, the parents footing the bills. At last they get diplomas or are admitted to the bar, or certificates that they know book-keeping and also the preliminaries of merchandising.

But, alas, young doctors are at a discount; their chance for a remunerative practice is very meagre; and as for lawyers there are more lawyers than clients. Book-keepers and clerks are as plentiful as Canada thistles. It is the hardest work to get a situation, and if one is obtained, the salary is so small that only a bare living can be obtained, and if not by some lucky chance a good footing is obtained, that clerk or book-keeper can only expect to lead a life of poverty to the end of his days

The daughter is also full grown, her eyes have an unusual bright lustre, but her intellectual face is very pale, and she seems to suffer from a very weak chest; her dress is faultless, her manners graceful, her conversational powers charming; she quotes French, Italian and Greek readily, and plays delightfully on the piano. It is natural that one of the young doctors, young lawyers, book-keeper and clerk, who has up hill work to get along, thinks that highly accomplished young lady would make him a good wife; he proposes, is accepted, marries and starts housekeeping, she never made up a bed, she never swept or dusted a room, she never kindled a fire in a stove, she knows not how to prepare a cup of coffee, or even set a table, and she is also physically unable to be a wife and mother

The disappointed husband hires the best female help he can get, to do the cooking, housekeeping, and wait on the invalid wife. Under such helps and circumstances the scanty means get rapidly exhausted. What is to be done but appeal to their parents for help. But the parents are in no condition to render assistance. Their extravagant mode of living, their dependence on strangers to have done [illegible]

We will not attempt to dwell on this painful scene, but endeavor to describe the natural results of another mode of living and education.

"I have no trouble with my children and servant girls," remarks a plain, neatly dressed, unassuming middle-aged lady; "every one of my boys had to learn a trade, and keep steady at it. We made them a present of the board because we could afford that, but they had to clothe themselves. As for my girls I only gave them a good plain education I did not even let them learn to play on the piano, for several reasons. First, because they had to help do the housework; they are excellent cooks; they are quick at washing and ironing, and they can scrub nicely, and being accustomed to it, they have the strength to do it without getting tired Another reason why I did not allow them to learn to play on the piano, is, because they may marry a man who may not be able to buy a piano, and beside that when they once get married they have to look after their house affairs; get to have children, they will have music enough without a piano. These are my views. I know they are not popular, but I see that we get along far pleasanter than our neighbors who have daughters who know a great many refined things, but are dependent on others to do their work."

A young, energetic mechanic was lucky enough to marry a daughter of that house; he brings his young wife to his new home, which consists of only a few rooms plainly furnished, but everything looks neat and tidy.

'What have we for breakfast?' he asked affectionately.

'Hash, biscuits and coffee.'

'Hash and biscuits? You frightened me; I have had enough hash and biscuits in the boarding houses.' They repair to the table, its snowy white linen, the polished cutlery, the steaming hash with its inviting flavor, the tender biscuits, the butter crowned wth its little bit of ice, the nice coffee and cream, all have such an inviting appearance that the husband sits down, tastes of the hash and biscuits—'Ah!' exclaims he, 'this hash and biscuit is different from the boarding house hash and their stone-like biscuits; 'but why don't you eat?'

'I cannot eat a bite if you do not say a prayer with me first. My good mother learned me to make this hash and biscuit, but she also learned me to pray and give thanksgiving to God. In my parents' house we always prayed before we partook of a meal. Do, my dear, the same,—you will make me so happy.

Quick as lightning the husband laid down the culinaries, clasped his hands together and lifted his tearful eyes heavenward and prayed from the inmost recesses of his heart:

'I thank Thee, Heavenly Father, that Thou hast blessed me with a good wife. Make me worthy of her. Bless us both with continued good health; watch over us with Thy parental kindness; keep us in the path of righteousness, that we may fulfil our mission on earth honorably in thy sight and the sight of our fellow-men. Amen.

'You pray well,' said his wife, 'for a new beginner.'

'It is the aim of my life whatever I do to do it well, and hope to improve in praying. You have turned my attention to be thankful to God for the many blessings that He so bountifully showers upon us. We will both of us be good, will we not?' asked the husband earnestly.

'Yes, we will be just like parents, cheerful, industrious, self-relying, charitable and saving.'

'That is my view of life, but I must be off to my work Shall I advertise for a girl?'

'No' was the prompt reply: 'Mother says that a servant girl costs per week, wages, board, and what she wastes, at least six dollars—that would be nearly one-third of your weekly earnings Thank God, I can do without a servant girl, and save that much to my darling husband.'

There is a parting kiss between which two hearts are forever blended into one.

Years pass away, and six pledges of love now sit at the dining table, each rosy, and the very picture of health, and the happy mother shows no signs of fatigue. As she serves the noon meal the father gives the sign, the children clasp their hands and follow in the prayer of their parents.

'Husband you do not eat as heartily as usual, and seem lost in thought; what is the matter? You never had any secrets which I could not share.'

'Yes,' answered the husband, 'I have something on my mind. My employers are in a critical condition. All the partners lived high, drew too much from the business, and now they are forced to sell out The few thousand dollars that I have laid up, are not sufficient; if I could make a loan of several thousand dollars, I could buy out the entire concern at a great bargain, and, under my management, it would yield a large income, and as our family is a growing one, it would be desirable, and besides that, I could, by-and-by, take my boys in business, learn them the trade, and this would be excellent in the future.'

'Father will let you have the money. They have invited us several times to [illegible] tionately. 'I will follow your suggestion.'

There was a gay time at the old folks', when the daughter with her exemplary husband, and their well brought up children arrived. The Christmas Tree was in splendid trim, and grandfather jumed about like a boy. 'Everything is all right,' said he 'That son-in-law is a capital fellow, but there is one thing that I do not like, he has never asked of me a favor. I would feel more fatherly toward him if I could render him a favor'

'Father,' exclaimed the daughter, 'could I and my husband talk to you in private on business?

'Certainly,' said he. 'Thanks to the Builder of all the world, now comes my chance to show myself that I am a good father.'

The plan to buy out the establishment was nervously stated, and readily granted.

'Yes, my dear son, you can have ten thousand dollars without interest; I don't want your note, just give me credit in your books, and you need not pay it all back in one year; don't crowd yourself, if I have it all back in two years it will do. I was no spendthrift in my young days. I and my wife did not live in grand style. We always lived well, but plain; worked all we could ourselves, and did not throw our money away foolishly, and now we are in a position to assist our deserving children. Our children are all deserving children. Thanks to the Builder and Preserver of all the worlds, we have model sons and model daughters.'

If parents like to have model sons and model daughters, they must set them the example of humility before God, of industry and temperance in their mode of living. The plainer and more unassuming they live, the better it will be for them and their children; and let their sons, by all means, learn a trade, and encourage them to become master mechanics.

And let their daughters learn practically the art of cooking and housekeeping, that they may retain health and grow physically strong, to be enabled to fulfill the duties of wife and mother and to be a helpmate, as God has ordained. The fashions of our day spoil, and the penalty is a life of misery without issue and an early grave.—*Aliena optimum insania*—it is well to profit by the madness of others.

A Murderer Buried Alive.

The Memphis (Tenn.) *Avalanch* of Aug. 12, says: The officers of the steamer Check tell of the lynching of Beck, who is said to have murdered Mr. and Mrs. Goode, on Favorite Island two months ago. Beck was in Austin (Miss.) jail, where he had been placed by the sheriff of Tunica county, who had brought him from Indiana a few days ago. On Wednesday morning a large number of men gathered around the jail in Austin, took the prisoner out by force, brought him down to the river's edge, placed him in a skiff, and rowed him up the river to Favorite Island, and hanged him to a tree over the spot where the aged Goodes fell beneath the murderer's axe some two months before. A proper investigation would have accomplished all this if the man was guilty. When will people learn to have confidence in and respect for the law? Another account, from what appears to be a reliable source, says that there was no lynching, properly so called, but that the men took Beck out of jail, manned a fleet of skiffs, as a sort of guard, and the prisoner was rowed across the river by the waning light of the moon on Wednesday morning about three o'clock, to a sand-bar on the Arkansas Shore, and there, under the long shadows of the trees, the crowd gathered around their victim and feasted their drunken eyes upon his pallid face, trembling lips and tottering limbs, while curses and blasphemies disturbed the quietude of the morning air. As the first gray streaks of dawn shot upward from the eastern sky, a grave was scooped out of the sand by a lot of men who appeared at that moment, more like demons than human beings.—Binding the wretch's hands and feet together, they threw him into the hole. Two or three of the stoutest stood upon his body while the hole was being filled up, lifting their feet every now and then to keep on a level with the rising sand. As the sand went in those men actually danced upon the smothering victim beneath, and the whole crowd broke out in an unearthly song. At length, when the hole was filled up and heaped over, a "stag dance" was improvised, and the twenty vigalanters carried on the revel until the sun rose above the horizon, when they hurried to their skiffs and disappeared up and down the river along the Mississippi shore.

SEED CORN.—Now is the time for farmers to gather their seed corn for next year. If every farmer would go into his field, and, selecting the best ears, gather enough for next year's seed and place it where it would get thoroughly dry before freezing weather, there would be no trouble about corn rotting in the ground. The experience that many of our farmers had last spring and the anxiety about the Southern corn not ripening ought to convince that a half days work now might save much trouble. Our expe-

Curiosities of Breathing.

The taller men are, other things being equal, the more lungs they have and the greater number of cubic inches of air they can take in or deliver at a single breath. It is generally thought that a man's lungs are sound and well developed in proportion to the girth around the chest; yet observations shows that slim men as a rule, will run faster, and further with less fatigue, having "more wind" than stout men. If two persons are taken, in all respects alike, except that one measures twelve inches more around the chest than the other, the one having the excess will not deliver more air at one full breath, by mathematical measurment, than the other.

The more air a man receives into his lungs in ordinary breathing, the more healthy he is liable to be; because an important object in breathing is to remove impurities from the blood. Each breath is drawn into the lungs; on its out-going, the next instant, is so impure, so perfectly destitute of nourishment, that if re-breathed without any admixture of a purer atmosphere, the man would die. Hence, one of the conditions necessary to secure a high state of health is, that the rooms in which we sleep should be constantly receiving new supplies of fresh air through open doors, windows, or fire-places.

If a person's lungs are not well developed, the health will be imperfect, but the development may be increased several inches in a few months, by daily out-door runnings with the mouth closed, beginning with twenty yards and back at a time, increasing ten yards every week, until a hundred are gone over thrice a day. A substitute for ladies and persons in cities is running up stairs with the mouth closed, which compels very deep inspirations, in a natural way, at the end of the journey.

As consumptive people are declining, each week is witness to their inability to deliver as much air as a single out breathing as the week before; hence, the best way to keep that fell disease at bay is to maintain lung development.

An Arkansas Father's Advice To his Son.

Bob, you are about leaving home for strange parts. You are going to throw me out of the game and go it alone. The odds are agin you, Bob; remember that industry and perseverance are the winning cards, as they are the "bowers." Book learning, and all that sort of thing, will do to fill up with, like small trumps, but you must have the bowers to back them, or they ain't worth shucks. If luck is agin you pretty strong, don't cry and look like a sick chicken on a rainy day, but hold up your hand and make believe you are flush of trumps, and they won't play so hard agin you. I've lived and traveled around some, Bob, and and I've found out that as soon as folks thought you held a weak hand, they'd all buck agin you strong. So when you're sort'r weak, keep a bold look but play cautious; be satisfied with a point. Many's the hand I've seen 'em euchre cause they played for too much. Keep your eyes well skinned, Bob; don't let them nig you; recollect the game lays as much with the head as with the hands. Be temperate, never get drunk, for then, no matter how good your hand, you won't know how to play it; both bowers and the ace won't save you; for there's certain to be a "miss deal" or something wrong. And another thing, Bob, (this was spoken in a low tone), don't go too much on the women; queens is kinder poor cards, the more you have of them the worse for you; you might have three and nary a trump. I don't say discard 'em all; if you get hold of one that is trump it's all good, and there's sartin to be one out of four. And, above all, Bob, be honest; never take a man's trick wot don't belong to you, nor slip cards or nig, for then you can't look your man in the face, and when that's the case there's no fun in the game; it's a regular "cut throat." So, now, Bob, farewell; remember what I tell you, and you'll be sure to win, and if you don't, it serves you right if you get "skunked."

THE SECRET OF IT.—An old farmer being asked why his boys stayed at home when others did not, replied that it was owing to the fact that he always tried to make home pleasant to them. He furnished them with useful and attractive reading; and when night comes, and the day's labor is ended, instead of running with other boys to the railway station and adjoining towns, they gather around the great lamp, and become absorbed in their books and papers. His boys were still at home when the eldest boy was twenty-one, while those who were furnished with no reading at home sought city life and city dissipation as soon as they were seventeen or eighteen. All will do well to heed this testimony of a farmer who has known how hard to struggle for a footing on a free soil without capital is, and how valuable and comparatively cheap are the aids which good reading brings to him. In this age of general intelligence, the mind must be catered to and books and papers furnished; and not only this, but in this age of cheap and artistic chromos, pictures can also be brought

Keeping Grapes Under Ground

A correspondent of the *Grape Culturist says*:

"Many years ago, while in the nursery business, a customer wanted some vines of me, and while they were being dug up he asked me if I kept my grapes over winter. This was in March. Of course he got a negative reply.

"Well," said he, "when I come next week for trees I will bring you some along."

The thing seemed but a joke to me at the time, but of course I thanked him for the kind offer. True to his promise, when he came a week or ten days thereafter, he brought me some. Not a few berries, as might have been expected, but at least five pounds.—They were Isabellas and Catawbas, perfectly plump, sweet and fresh, although most of the berries had dropped from their stems. With the exception of a very slight earthy taste, they were certainly excellent.

The question, of course, was asked how do you keep them thus? The reply was, that in the fall, as late as the cold would admit, they were gathered in a clear day when perfectly dry; a layer of green leaves was taken from the vines and laid on the bottom; on these a layer of grapes, and then a layer of leaves again, until the box was full, finishing with a layer of leaves. Put the lid on tight, and bury deep enough to escape the frosts of winter. Of course it must be where water can not settle into the box. The stems of those grapes were quite fresh when given to me.

The man told me his father-in-law had kept them thus for years

To this the editor of the journal adds:

"We have often dug up bunches of grapes on layers, late in the fall, when all the grapes on the vines had been frozen long before, and found them plump, sweet and fresh. We do not doubt the method is a good one and worth a trial."

Useful Information.

HOW TO LAY OFF A SQUARE ACRE OF GROUND.—Measure off 209 feet on each side and you will have a square acre within an inch.

CONTENTS OF AN ACRE.—An acre contains 4,740 square yards.

A square mile contains 640 acres.

MEASURE OF DISTANCES.—A mile is 5,280 feet, 1,760 yards in length.

A fathom is six feet.

A league is three miles.

A Sabbath day's journey is 1,155 yards—this is 18 yards less than two-thirds of a mile.

A day's journey is 32½ miles.

A cubit is two feet.

A hand (horse measure) is four inches.

A palm is three inches.

A span is 18½ inches.

A space is three feet.

BARREL MEASURE.—A barrel of flour weighs 196 pounds.

A barrel of pork 200 pounds.

A keg of powder 25 pounds.

A firkin of butter 56 pounds.

A tub of butter 84 pounds.

BUSHEL MEASURE.—The following are sold by weighs per bushel.:

Wheat, beans, and sloverseed, sixty pounds to the bushel.

Corn, rye and flaxseed, 56 pounds.

Buckwheat 52 pounds.

Barley 48 pounds.

Oats 32 pounds.

Bran 20 pounds.

Coarse salt 85 pounds.

VARIOUS WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—A ton of round timber is 40 feet; of squared timber 54 cubic feet.

A commercial bale of cotton is 300 pounds.

A pack of wool is 240 pounds.

A section of government land is 640 acres.

A liquid ton is 252 gallons.

A box 16 by 16½ inches and 8 inches deep contains a bushel.

WHY.—A green looking chap, from the Green Mountain State, went over the line, and on to Montreal, "to look around a leettle." Going into a large and handsome dry-good house, his verdancy attacked the attention of the proprietor, who attempted to quiz him, but having an impediment in his speech, he had to give it up, and his clerk came forward to speak for him. He began—

"Mr. Bull wishes to know if you