The Post.

VOL. 14. MIDDLEBURG, SNYDER COUNTY, PA., AUGUST 17, 1876. NO. 15.

Advertising Rates.

One column one year,	$70.00
One-half, column, one year,	40.00
One-fourth column, one year,	15.00
One square (10 lines) 1 insertion	75
Every additional insertion,	.50
Professional and Business cards of not more than 5 lines, per year,	5.00
Auditor, Executor, Administrator and Assignee Notices,	2.50
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 responsible for the money.

Poetry.

Follow up the Plow.

Hard times are now upon us,
And people are in debt,
The country's full of trouble,
And the worst is coming yet;
'Tis now without its causes,
And I'll plainly tell you now,
The only way to stop it
Is to 'follow up the plow.'

Fill up your fields and prairies
With a crop that's good as gold,
And mine your hills and valleys wide,
For iron salt and coal.
The earth is the producer,
And we can tell you how
To make a princely fortune—
'Tis to 'follow up the plow.'

There are too many people
Who from their duty shirk,
Who'd rather make a fortune
By some other means than work,
The man who plants tobacco,
Corn, wheat, or cotton now,
Is king among the 'moneyed men'—
He 'follows up the plow.'

Miscellaneous.

Courtship and Marriage.

A few Timely and Sensible Words to People in Love.

The query, why do not young men get married is all flummery. They do get married, and too much for their own and girls' good. It is well enough if they marry wisely, and not too easily, or in other words, without considering what they are doing. They court a girl a few months, fill her head with soft nonsense, paint cottages and love, ignore the flour barrel and potatoes, and she, poor, flattered bird, hops into the cage he has built for her. Then he awakes. He flattered himself that he had thought it all over, and weighed all the consequences, but he did nothing of the kind. He was not in a state of mind to think seriously of any thing. Now he sees pinching want and semi-starvation ahead on his small weekly salary, and a feverish restlessness growing out of the fact that even that salary may be cut off at any moment. He did not weigh those thing at all, or if he did, the fancy for the girl's pretty face—or admit it, his love for her—fell into the other scale, and the calculation side kicked the beam. Something ails these young men. They call it love, but no man can truly love a girl, who would be willing to run the risk of subjecting her to such a life of hopelessness and existence. They call it love, but it is only a mixture of fancy and the restless yearnings of nature, which simply make them blind and foolish. No young man with health and good spirits, and in an assured way of winning in life, should say with "Othello" "I would not my free unhoused condition put in circumscription and confined for the sea's worth," because such young men should take to their hearts for life some fitting companion of the gentler sex. But of those less prepared young men; how and when? Perhaps all the advice which could be crammed into the columns of a paper would effect but little, for when people get the matrimonial mania they will marry, in spite of all argument.

The cynical young man is of the opinion that the young ladies show no disposition to encourage a poor young man by himself making sacrifices. She is right. She is a sensible young girl if she does not encourage a poor young man to commit so foolish an act as saddling himself with a wife before he can pay his own board bills promptly. She is a good, sensible girl and if the world had more such we should have happier marriages and happier homes. But, bless us, they are scarce as hen's teeth. They will encourage him, and we do believe she would even if she could lift the veil of futurity and see herself a frowsy, slipshod, unloved female in the backwood cabin, and that swarming with tow-headed children. These girls get the mania just as bad and just as often as the young man. One trouble is, these girls because the young man wears good clothes, possibly a diamond, patent leather boots, a red necktie, and switches a cane down the avenue in the dusk of an evening, that he has money and can support a wife. It takes very little love on her part to teach her arithmetical progression, and give her passage ideas of these things. Not that now that many a young man doing this, is doing it by draining his purse of its last cent, or still worse, drawing on future salary by doing it on credit. He is trying to lead a 1 existence on a $1 salary. When the leaves get edging along towards orange-blossoms and white lace, she may ask him about his income. Perhaps she may get a little anxious to know how well he can support her, or her mother, with an experience, desires the information. The soft eyes, like the unblemished blue of the lily, watch him as he answers, with a hope to thrill. Does this little maid imagine for an instant that he will tell her the truth? Might his income. No genius mistake alive except under the magnetism of her soft brown hair that he knows well if he told her that the figures would be a stepping stone to her favor. Not he. He would tell her that he was getting a princely salary, and that he expected a rise in the spring, and that he was going to be in the upper ten, and that he would be in clover by next harvest.

How Augustus Lost His Girl.

Some months ago, a youth of this or some other city, says the Chicago Tribune, took a fancy to a fair lady, and began to be polite to her. He met her when he could at parties and that sort of thing, and occasionally he called to see her at home. She liked the young man, and smiled sweetly whenever his name was mentioned. He was Augustus, and she was Mary Jane.

Augustus wasn't worth a cent financially, but he had a capital of hope that surpassed the treasure of the Forth National Bank.

Mary Jane had a father whose name was Jones. He didn't fancy Augustus, and didn't like to have him spooning around Mary Jane. But he was a shrewd and sensible old duffer, and he knew he raised his voice in opposition that Mary Jane's liking would be strengthened into red-hot, diamond pin, flat-footed love. So he kept still and pondered and then he hit on a plan to smash the courtship of Augustus into smithereens.

At the boarding house where Augustus lived, there lived also two youths of his age and sex; who were as full of mischief as a caucus is of seekers for office. So papa Jones went to them and unfolded his plans and offered them $10 each to bring it to a successful end.—Within a week they had the money, and this is how they earned it.

Augustus was to call on his Mary Jane that evening, so of course he put on his best cloths for the occasion.—Half an hour before he went to his room to dress, his friends went there and took his best coat from the wardrobe. They ripped open the lining between the shoulders and put inside a couple of very thin slices of Limburger cheese. You know what that is if you have any familiarity with German beerhalls.

Augustus dressed and started for the old Jones' house. He changed his seat two or three times in the street car, and when he reached the door-steps he turned again and again like a dog about to lie down; but 'twas no use.

He usually occupied a seat on the sofa at Mary Jane's side; but that evening she was inclined to dignity, and occupied an arm chair a couple of yards away. She went twice out of the room to dip her handkerchief in Cologne water and the second time she brought the bottles and offered some to Augustus.

After he had gone home and changed his clothes, one of the boys took him to walk, while the other restored his coat to its former condition. He examined it very carefully before he went to bed, and naturally discovered nothing wrong except the scent of the trees remained there still.

But when, three evenings later he again visited Mary Jane, the trick was repeated. Old Jones had taken pains to hide the Cologne bottle and everything else of that character, so that the offence of Limburger could not be condoned. The fair maiden stood it for half an hour, then she fainted and called to her the folks. She was borne to her room and Augustus was next seen. Next morning he received a highly perfumed note (which note was the color it exhaled) which told him that for the future they had better be friends only, and that if ever those two met him she hoped it would be in the open air, and that she would be in the upper ten.

Brutal Fight Between a Man and a Dog.

A despach from St. Clairsville, Pa. says that on the 8th of July, John Connolly, a hostler of that place, got drunk and went into Way's saloon. Lying on the floor asleep was a large hound, old and harmless, belonging to the proprietor of the saloon. Connolly walked deliberately up to the sleeping dog, and stooping down, seized it with his teeth by the ear, and rising to his feet lifted the hound clear off the floor, and in spite of his piteous cries shook him a moment, and then bit off the portion of the ear that was in his mouth and let the dog fall to the floor, and it ran bleeding and howling from the saloon. Several men witnessed the sickening sight, but were afraid to interfere. Connolly spat the piece of ear upon the floor, and offered to bet ten dollars that he could whip any dog in the place in ten minutes.

No one paying any attention to him he finally went out and proceeded to a place kept by a man named Bryan Fogarty. Fogarty owned a full blood English bulldog, which usually lounged about the saloon, and which despite its savage appearance, never offered to interfere with any one. When Connolly entered the saloon this dog was lying under a small table in the room, with his eyes half closed. Connoly got on his hands and knees and put his head in under the table. The dog looked lazily up into his face and wagged his tail good naturedly. The human brute, however, by a sudden movement seized one of the dog's ears, which were half slipped, in his teeth and dragging him from under the table, commenced shaking him. The bulldog, true to his nature, did not utter a sound, although the blood streamed down from his ear over his face. After two or three shakes given by Connolly his short hold on the dog's ear tore loose and the dog fell to the floor. He did not run away, as the hound had done, but, with a savage growl, rushed upon his inhuman assailant. Connolly dropped on his hands and knees and met the dog with a blow of his fist, which staggered him back; but he at once renewed the onslaught. At this juncture two men who were in the place offered to interfear, but Fogarty exclaimed, "Let 'em alone! And I hope to God the dog will kill him!" The second rush of the dog was more successful, and he seized Connolly in the fore arm that was raised to knock him off. Connolly clutched the dog by the throat and choked him loose, and remained on his knees to receive his attack; the dog made a rush, this time for the throat of Connolly, but was again foiled, and caught the man in the muscle of the left arm, biting it clear through, and tearing out a large piece of flesh. Still Connolly remained on the floor, apparently awaiting to strike the dog in some advantageous spot. The latter, in his fourth attempt, sank his teeth into the left shoulder of Connolly, and the man could not choke him off. The dog shook his head, and sank his teeth to their full length into Connolly's flesh, but the man seemed possessed of the very nature of the brute, and gave no sign that he was suffering or of surrender. By a peculiar movement, he seized the fore-shoulder of the dog—the most vulnerable point—in his mouth, and then the two brutes rolled about the floor tearing each other's flesh. The blood ran in streams from each, and mingling with the dust that arose from the floor, gave them the appearance of demons. This lasted about five minutes, when the spectators were sickened at the sight, an attempt was made to seperate the combatants. The dog was seized, but all the beating, twisting and burning that was inflicted upon him failed to loosen his hold a particle. Finally, Forgarty drew a pistol, and with the remark, "It's a shame that the best of the two has to die to save the worst," placed it to the dog's side and shot him through the heart. Even after he was dead his jaws had to be pried loose from Connolly's shoulder.

Connolly attempted to get upon his feet, but he fell back, exhausted and weak from loss of blood. He was given a glass of brandy, and a doctor was called in to see him. Half of his muscle on his left arm was bitten away, and his forearm was torn frightfully, the bone being exposed in one place. His shoulder was literally a pulpy mass, both bones and flesh being ground together by the teeth of the dog. There were other severe injuries on Connolly's person, and the doctor at once gave it his opinion that the condition of the man was critical. Three days afterward he was seized with most violent convulsions, in one of which he died in his bunk in the tavern here. Although the fate of the man was fearful, the general opinion is that this disgraceful, inhuman affair was caused entirely by him; and there is no disguising the truth that more regret is expressed over the death of the dog than that of his brutal assailant.

The Grasshoppers are again reported to be devastating the western borders of Minnesota. These pests have also begun to destroy vegetation in Western Iowa. Hen-

Correspondence.

Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Aug. 4, 1876.

Juicy Weather after the Drought—Washington Government Employees—Impeachment of Belknap—The President says no Terrorism in the South—Infuriating Legislation—Pollution of the Hamburg Massacre by Democrats.

Rain! rain! rain! For days past there has been an abundance of water from the supercharged clouds. Yet, so long have we been without anything of the kind, the earth is not fairly soaked. Wednesday was marked by a continuous drizzle, very similar to that which is so common in Liverpool, or Scotland—a kind of penetrating moisture, making the one exposed to it wet to the skin and creating a very uncomfortable, clammy feeling.

Employes in the respective Departments are now on the "ragged edge." The Democratic House are determined to make a savage reduction of the force employed. This on the score of economy! The heads of Departments have asked for nothing of the kind—indeed some of the Bureaus will hardly know how to dispose of their business, if the reduction is insisted on. Still the majority of the House are insanely disposed to adhere to the course. When will our Civil Service be so arranged as not to be subject to the caprice of a lot of demagogues? The people are not asking for this thing, and many a member will find out, ere long, that no favorable response will come to action of this character.

The impeachment trial is over; Belknap is free. The utmost efforts of the Democrats to produce a conviction, and in this regard add to their Presidential trading capital, have proved fruitless. We believe the Senate had no jurisdiction in the premises; yet it would have been better to proceed without raising the point. So General Belknap himself thought. He was overruled, however, by his counsel. The opinion has been gaining ground rapidly of late, that there was no criminality about the General's movements—only a want of prudent cautiousness. The rebel horde consequently have not utterly ruined the reputation of the brave and unselfish soldier, lately our Secretary of War.

By the tenor of his recent message to the Senate, we are led to infer that President Grant intends to see to it that further outrages in the South shall cease. Would to God he had taken the hint last year when the poor people of Mississippi were suffering. Had Gov. Ames been supported—had he been the recipient of the kind, earnest words that Gov. Chamberlain has now—the murderous and disgraceful scenes in that State would never have been enacted. We will see now if Modoc Butler will still counsel resistance in South Carolina and refuse to come under the operation of the law, as a guilty murderer.

During the present session of Congress, several ridiculous errors have occured, which would not be expected in the proceedings of a juvenile debating society, the latest was brought to the attention of the Senate yesterday, to which Senator Anthony had been directed by a telegram from the Secretary of State. It is an error in enrolling the sundry civil appropriation bill.

In reference to the Congressional Printer, making the office a Presidential one, instead of being an officer of the Senate, that officer is styled "superintendent of public printing." There is no such officer; so, in order to change the mode of selecting a successor for Mr. Clapp, further legislation would appear necessary.

There may be some excuse for these errors which have been made by the Democrats of the House of Representatives, in the fact that they have not for many years, had control of legislation, and ar not inexperienced in the business of shaping it.

The spirit of the old Southern slave-driver too often manifests itself in the Democratic papers of this latitude with reference to the colored people of the South. It is all the more deplorable that this spirit is shared by more ultra Democratic organs and stumpers in the North. It is observed that all these mouthpieces of the Confederate and Copperhead wings of the Democracy are of the opinion that the atrocious crimes of the Hamburg murderers must be justified or at least palliated at all hazards, so that "serious political disasters" to their party in the pending campaign may be averted. They are fixing up and committing to memory their lessons on the Hamburg massacre, so that they may disseminate nothing but the simonpure and unadulterated Democratic pabulum to the ignorant masses whose prejudices can be so easily excited against the colored race.

Sharing the feeling and realizing the necessities of the Democracy, their leading paper in this city devoted an editorial to that little affair in Hamburg, in its last issue, in which it took the position that 'desperate affairs require desperate remedies.' After changing that corrupt and 'ruinous' dynasty which the Republican party had maintained during the rebellion was 'perpetuated' by the use of the shirts and ed by Republican administration, if referred to the recent bloody transaction at Hamburg as merely a mode of executing the law of retaliation upon the negroes for the innumerable offenses with which it falsely charged them as having perpetrated since suffrage was conferred upon them.

It proceeded to draw the most gloomy picture imaginable of Southern society, and characterized the negroes as marauders, brigands, robbers, murderers, and incendiaries. It justified the Southern whites in banding against the negroes as against a common enemy. It supposes various cases in which Northerd people might be expected to make common cause against offenders, and then refferred to the fact that horse thieves had been hung in this country, time and again, without judge or jury, and that vigilance committees had been useful in California. It insisted that order was Heaven's first law, and that South Carolina should be modeled somewhat upon the same plan, by the aid of the infamous Butler and his band of assassins. He plea was that 'desperate affairs require desperate remedies.' To those who are acquainted with all the horrible details of the Hamburg massacre, this will appear as only another instance in which, for the sake of political effect the Democrats are trying to whistle down the wind. But murder is murder, on whichever side they may choose to range themselves.

EPSILON.

Rights in Rags.—In front of the St. Nicholas Hotel he went shambling along, with his eyes cast down a dirty brier-wood pipe in his mouth, a ragged coat on his back, pants sadly the worse for wear, rolled up over his dirty brogans. His whole get-up was strikingly suggestive. 'How much would you give for what is on that old fellow?' I asked my companion. After he had turned and surveyed him from head to foot he answered, 'Well his old clothes might bring $3 at a second hand shop; but why do you ask?' 'Because,' I responded, 'that old specimen of humanity is worth three or four millions, and he usually carries in those old clothes from $25,000 to $40,000 in United States securities.' And such are the facts. The man is named Connors. Many years ago he landed in Halifax from Ireland with but $18 in his pockets. Strolling along Water street, he saw in a junk shop a large quantity of brass. He bought it, shipped it to Boston on a vessel run by a countryman of his and the two cleared $430. Connors staid in Boston awhile, then came to this city. He lived the life of a miser, in a dilapidated tenement house, cooking his own meals, and having as his daily companion a little dog with which he devided his food. Every speculation yielded him gold, and when he had accumulated about $5,000, he began to operate in real estate. He was remarkably shrewd, and everything he touched seemed to turn into gold as if by magic. Some years ago he purchased the Park Hotel, corner of Beekman and Nassau streets. Later the Central Park hotel was erected by him, and, still later, the Astor Place hotel. He now owns, it is said, five or six hotels and other real estates, valued in the aggregate at between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000. Connors is a miser in every sense of the word. A few years ago he sent to Ireland and brought over his oldest son to aid him in the management of his large estate. The young man toiled diligently, but the old fellow did not give him sufficient to pay his board, and the young man left him and is now running a real estate office in Brooklyn on his own account. During all this time, Connors carefully guarded from every one, including his son, his place of abode. None of his tenants know where to find him except on rent day when he calls promptly to the hour and demands the uttermost farthing.—*New York Letter in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

A Girl's Pocket.—We found one lying on the side walk yesterday, says the Omaha *Herald*, and give an inventory for the purpose of enabling the proprietor to obtain the pocket:—Two white cotton handkerchiefs, the hems of which are bigger than the balance; a candy fish of many colors; one short slate pencil, black chewed at one end, too hard at the other; one slate pencil mode color, chewed at both ends, and very short and slabsided; one bit of sky blue ribbon; two bits in currency; ode garter, without buckle, very elastic, but not long; one piece of barber pole candy, one of peppermint, the other lemon; one pair of small black kid gloves; one parasol tassel; a camel's hair brush; one love letter, very tender, praising the resipient and running down another girl, hence very valuable; three hair pins; one horse hair ring unfinished; one perfumery bottle stopper; a box of breath perfume; a ball of floss and a broken crochet needle; a small piece of raw cotton full of white powder; the left heel of a No. 2 gaiter; one stocking with a hole in the toe; a thimble and a nut cracker. The pocket is of yellow nankeen, and can be obtained on

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1876 Supervisors' Accounts

Judge & Chas. Hemler Sup'r for the year 1875 Dr.
To amount of duplicate of said tax $ 700 50
Cash to square account 2 08
Total $ 702 58

Contra Cr.
By work done on Road $ 383 25
" Allowances 2 80
" cash paid Auditors 1 60
" 1 day services at Audit 1 00 388 55

Andrew Kratzer Supervisor for 1875 Dr.
To amount of duplicate of said tax $ 732 01

Contra Cr.
By labor on road $ 535 01
New foot bridge across Silverbrook 140 00
Costs &c., in case of Chas. Sorchjet vs. Township Supervisor 27 65
cash paid Fees &c., for vacating road 10 00
Isaac Beaver for plank &c. 15 84
Geo. Shuman for labor per order of Samuel Moser 18 75
Tax entered on unseated lands 10 25
Allowance for tax not collectable 2 00
Tax entered against Kremer & Hoch 1 25
61 days services as Supervisor 61 00
Cash paid to Auditors 1 50 919 04
Ballance due A. Kratzer supervisor 187 73

Road Fund

Assets Jno. Z Krouse, bal. due twp $ 38 73
" Samuel Moser 61 18
100 91

Liabilities
Claim of A Kratzer Supervisor $ 187 51
" S. R. Walter 14 01
" Isaac Beaver 61 00
" C. A. Bilendorf & Co 20 04
" Asaph Bowersox 20 00
" Abe. Snyder 15 00
" Jacob Reb 7 50
" P. J. Steininger 3 50
" Other claims reported 20 00 332 55
Township in debt $ 231 64

Note.—These liabilities are mostly estimated, estimated, and may swell the township indebtedness to $ 250 00

Adam H Walter overseer of the Poor Dr.
Amount of his duplicate for 1875 $ 153 03
Balance due for 1874 79 53
Cash received of Geo Mitchell 50 00
Cash rec'd for sale of personal property Mrs Eggert, now on township 41 81
Cash paid at p Thomas, for Mrs Eggert 22 00
Total $ 346 78

Contra Cr.
By cash pd, ex'n &c for a Morts dec'd 60 00
do for support of Beegers children 120 74
do do Sarah Moyer 41 00
do do Mrs Eggert 62 88
do laying tax and making duts 1 00
Allowance for sundry tax not collectable 82
17 days services as overseer 17 00
Percentage on commission 7 65
Cash paid auditors 1 50 312 78
Bal due township $ 33 98

Note.—Mr. Walter paid at the same time over to the new overseers, George Schambach and Simon Kase, as follows out of sales of Mrs Eggerts property $ 75 00
Leaving bal due twp. 57 98

Henry H. Reininger Overseer of Poor Dr.
To amt. of his duplicate for 1875 $ 191 80
do Bal. due for 1874 39 29
do Rent of Mrs Eggerts lot etc. 40 00
Total $ 271 09

Contra Cr.
By cash pd. expenses for burial money Morts dec'd 30 00
For support of beegers children 95 81
do Sarah Moyer 13 00
do Mrs Eggert 20 17
T J Smith for legal services 25 00
D F. Kerstetter lodging stragglers 1 00
Allowances for taxes not collectable 1 04
Taxes entered on unseated lands 2 45
Cash pd. A J Peters writing bonds &c. 2 00
do auditors 1 50
13 days services as overseer 13 00
Commissions for collecting 7 16 255 09
Balance due overseers 9 00

Note.—This bal. due the overseer, was paid to him out of the $75 paid to Schambach and Kase, and Mr Reininger's account squared.

Township Poor Fund.

Cash due and in hands of Jos. Bowersox former overseer 21 51
Cash due and in hands of Adam H Walter 22 94
Notes of Mrs Eggert in hands of new over's 41 81
Judgment on docket of H H Mitchell Esq. 8 00
Total Bal. due township $ 93 16

Snyder County ss:

We, the undersigned, auditors of Franklin township aforesaid, do certify, that we met on the Second Monday of April 1876 and adjourned over to June 5, and then on account of sickness of one of the supervisors we adjourned to June 19th 1876, and at the said meetings audited, adjusted and settled the foregoing accounts of the Supervisors and Overseers of the Poor, in and for said township, for the year 1875, and do Report that we do find the same true and correct as above stated, to the best of our knowledge and belief.

Given under our hands, at Middleburg, the 19th day of June A. D. 1876.

JOHN REITZ,
JOHN W WALTER,
ROBERT EISENHOWER,
Auditors.

STATEMENT of the Franklin Township School Fund for the year ending June 5, 1876.

1876, P. M. Hiller, Collector and Treas. DR.
June 5, To amt. of State appropriation $ 248 34
do do his duplicate of School tax for said year 1391 52
do do balance due from previous year 179 17
do do balance due by Amos Gift former Treas. 41 29
do do balance due by Robt. Eisenhower late Treasurer 479 47
do do School tax entered on unseated lands, former years 29 66
Total $ 2369 45

CONTRA. CR.
By cash paid Teachers' Salaries 5 months $ 1659 00
do do for repairs at school houses 20 66
do do for fuel &c. 77 65
do do Secretary, interest on orders &c. 23 75
do note of Amos Gift, to bal. his account &c. 18 33
do note of Robt. Eisenhower to bal. his account 40 10
do allowances (as not collectable) 22 46
do to be entered on unseated lands 29 66
do amount of old orders out at last settlement and paid during the year 182 00
do Commission as Col. at 5 per cent 69 68
do commission as Treas. at 2 per cent 22 83 1968 45
$ 402 98

Franklin School Fund (Liabilities)

DR.
To amt. of orders issued for '75, $ 1161 64
do do said orders paid 1069 30
do do orders outstanding June 5, 1876 92 32
do do orders outstanding for 1874, June 7, '75 204 44
do do said orders redeemed in 1876 182 00
do do orders outstanding June 5, 1876 112 61
Total liabilities 192 76

CONTRA—Assets. CR.
By amt. of notes secured in hands of auditors 36 47
do due by F. M. Hiller, late collector &c. 604 23
do of Taxes entered against unsealed lands 30 02 690 28
Balance due district $ 218 52

We hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the Franklin School Fund as the same appears of Record on the Books of the School Board of said District, and do publish the same as such according to law. Witness our hands the 5th day of June 1876.

Attest:

THE

Published every T
JEREMIAH (

Terms of

TWO DOLLARS I
able within six m
paid within the
continued until all
paid unless at the
ther.

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☞ Persons lifting and using papers addressed to others become subscribers and are liable for the price of the paper

SAMUEL ALLEMAN. HORACE ALLEMAN.

S. ALLEMAN & SON.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Selinsgrove Pa.

All professional business and collecting entrusted to their care will be promptly attended to. Can be consulted in English or German. Office, Market Square.

T. J. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MIDDLEBURG, SNYDER CO., PA
Offers his Professional Services to the public. Consultations in English and German.

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

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

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

H. H. GRIMM,
Attorney & Councelor
AT-LAW.
Office N. E. Cor Market & Water St's
Freeburg, Penn'a.
Consultation in both English and German Languages. Dec, 19, '72tf.

J. M. LINN, A. H. DILL.
(Successors to J. F. & J. M. Linn.)
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Lewisburg, Pa.
Offer their professional services to the public. Collections and all other professional business entrusted to their care will receive prompt attention. [Jan. 3, '67tf

F. J. R. ZELLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Centreville, Snyder County, Penna.
All business entrusted to his care will be well and faithfully attended to. Will practice in the several courts of Snyder and adjoining counties. Can be consulted in the English or German language. Oct. 19, '71tf

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, '67

JOHN H. ARNOLD,
Attorney at Law,
MIDDLEBURG, PA,
Professional business entrusted to his care will be promptly attended to. [Feb 9, '71

J. THOMPSON BAKER,
Attorney-at-Law,
Lewisburg, Union Co., Pa.
☞ Can be consulted in the English and German languages.
OFFICE—Market Street, opposite Wall's Smith & Co's Store 3 49y

A. W. POTTER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Selinsgrove Pa.,
Offers his professional services to the public. All legal business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. Office one door above the New Lutheran Church. July, 4th '72.

B. T. PARKS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SELINSGROVE, SNYDER COUNTY, Pa
[Sept. 15, '67tf

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

A. J. PETERS,
Justice of the Peace,
Middleburg, Snyder county, Penn'a
Conveyancing done, and Collections made. Everything entrusted to his care, will receive prompt attention. June 11, '74.

DR. J. F. KANAWEL,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Centreville, Snyder Co., Pa,
Offers his professional services to the public. 6-38tf

DR. A. M. SMITH,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Offers his professional services to the citizens of Adamsburg and vicinity. [Sept. 74

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

I. I. MONBECK,
Justice of the Peace
Adamsburg, Snyder Co., Pa.
Will be in his office at the above mentioned place, on MONDAY and SATURDAY of each week, when all kinds of business relating to his office, will be attended to June 26 '73tf

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

S. A. WETZEL,
Justice of the Peace,
Beavertown, Snyder Co., Pa.
All kinds of collections made on liberal