

Henry Stimmer

The Post.

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THE POST.
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Poetry.
God Save Our President.
 BY FRANCIS DE HAES JANVIER
 [This beautiful hymn has been sung or performed at nearly every inauguration in the city of Washington since that of Abraham Lincoln on the 4th of March, 1861.]
 All hail our President and Stars,
 Ten thousand ten thousand patriots greet
 The banner of Liberty
 Close with one heart, one hope, one aim,
 An undivided band,
 To stand with science rites,
 The ruler of our land!
 Not in vain a potentate
 With robes of civility;
 Not to confer a kindly crown,
 Nor bend a suppliant knee;
 We bow beneath no scepter's sway,
 Ours is no royal nod;
 Columbia's sons, erect and free,
 Kneel only to their God!
 Our ruler boasts no titled rank,
 No scepter, princely line,
 No regal right to sovereignty,
 Ancestral and divine—
 A patriot, at his country's call,
 Responding to her voice,
 One of the people, he becomes
 A sovereign, by our choice!
 And now, before the mighty pile
 We raise to Liberty,
 He swears to cherish and defend
 The Charter of the Free!
 God of our country, send his oath
 With Thy auspicious aid,
 God save the Union of the States!
 God save our president!

Miscellaneous.
Anecdotes of Signor Blitz.
 To the boyish tricks of Signor Blitz in his native village his neighbors ascribed the loss of their sheep, mishaps to their cattle, and any unusual occurrence within twenty miles of the town. Indeed the good priest and burghers of the town once held a solemn council to consider what should be done with this uncanny boy. No result seems to have come of their deliberations, "yet," says the author, "the villagers might be seen standing a long way off gazing at my person, and alleging that they saw most mysterious signs of beings passing in and out of the chimneys, through the windows, and of red and blue fires burning round the house at midnight."
 At Exeter, England, in the early part of 1862, he was summoned before the archbishop and church council to perform a miracle, and called upon to answer various charges of irreligion, and as being an "idle mischievous person." The council were not able to find him guilty, but treated him to a gratuitous performance. He astonished the assemblage by announcing that a watch, which he exhibited would be transported to a cushion in the cathedral pulpit; and there it was found when a messenger went to search for it.
 His first feat as a ventriloquist was in a dissecting room whether he had been invited by a medical friend. The doctor, scappel in hand, had made an incision in the body of a woman, to which she protested "It is cruel to mutilate," said the voice, "the remains of a woman."
 "Yes," came from another body upon another table; "it is an outrage to thus abuse a woman." Does for and students made a rush for the door, and it was only when the surgeon had frantically driven home in his carriage, taking Signor Blitz with him, that the ventriloquist explained.
 It is impossible to give more than a few of the many anecdotes which Signor Blitz himself has left on his long life and varied experience. Meeting Paganini, the violinist, during a visit to Glasgow, an infant's voice came from within the great Italian's fiddle.
 "My God!" said Paganini, "what is this?"
 "You know whose child it is," said a female voice from a neighboring closet. The excited musician rushed to the closet, thence back to his violin, and then turned around to see Signor Blitz laughing and receive his explanation.
 An Egyptian mummy was presented by the American council at Cairo to a Philadelphia museum. A crowd was one day about the case, and was startled by a voice from the multitudinous linen folds.
 "Open the box! open the box!" said the voice.
 "Who are you," asked one visitor more venturesome than the rest.
 "I'm a descendant of the Pharaohs," answered the voice.
 "What do you want?"
 "Ask yourself. Your confounded Yankee curiosity has waked me up from the sleep of ages. Open the box!"
 "What's your name?"
 "Signor Blitz," answered the voice, and the great ventriloquist made himself known.
 The Signor while in Nova Scotia was approached by an old orange woman with a basket of delicious fruit. He bought an orange for a sixpence, and cutting it in half drew from the centre a gold sovereign. The performance was repeated with another orange, the old woman looked on with amazement. He was about to take the third from her basket, when she snatched it away and vowed he should have no more sovereigns for a sixpence.
 Introduced to a very solemn clergyman in Hartford, Connecticut, the Signor for performances which were dangerous to the welfare of mankind, and much more of the same sort, interrupting him, the Signor asked a pack of playing

cards from the pocket of his ministerial coat, and withdrew a dice box and dice from his clerical hat. Signor Blitz was troubled no more with orthodox objections from that gentleman.
 In the old Sixth street market, Philadelphia, he bought a dozen eggs for 14 cents of a stolid Dutchman. "Clear as wasser mit a well bucket, eh?" remarked the vendor as he handed them over.
 The Signor broke one and there came peeping through the aperture first a feather head and then a whole canary bird, which sang sweetly to the man of eggs.
 The Signor's fun-making propensity seems to have been irresistible, and found expression in all manner of startling ways and places. He made a negro cry out from within his trunk on one occasion, and came near being arrested as an abolitionist. He made his horse talk, and the frightened hostler could not be induced to re-enter the stable. So the Signor was himself compelled to groom the animal. His favorite resort seems to have been in the market places, where he gave voice to chickens and pigs and even oysters, to the great confusion of the market people. But when he had had his laugh the kind-hearted professor never failed to make good any loss, direct or indirect, that the victims might have suffered. His benevolence was comprehensive, and it is said of him that he gave away half of what he made in charity. In the island of St. John, however, an offer to give to the poor the proceeds of one of his entertainments was refused by the village pastor. "What!" said the shepherd, "receive alms for the poor from the hand of a wizard—a bewitched hand? Oh, no! What spiritual good would flow upon the subject in disguise."—New York World.

AMERICAN INVENTIVE PROGRESS.
 Under the above heading the *Scientific American* of May 7th has a long and interesting article, from which we make the following extracts.
 To show with what rapidity inventors make improvements on inventions embodying original principles, says the writer, it may be noted that in the early days of the sewing machine 116 patents were granted for improvements thereon in a single year; and out of the 2,910 patents issued in the year 1857, 152 were for improved cotton-gins and presses, 164 for improvements on the steam engine, and 198 for novel devices relating to railroads and improvements in the rolling stock. In the year 1848, three years after the publication of this paper was commenced, but 660 patents were granted; but under the stimulus of publishing those inventions as they were patented, ten years later, in 1858, the number had increased sixfold, reaching 3,710, while up to January 1st, 1859, as already stated, the aggregate of patents issued amounted to 17,497; since that time and up to the present the total is 181,015.
 And curiosity here leads us (adds the editor) to review our own work, extending back, say, twenty years, or to 1857, a period during which 170,745 patents have been issued. We find, by actual count, that 62,062 applications have been made through the Scientific American Patent Agency for Patents in the United States and abroad. This averages almost ten applications per day, Sundays excluded, over the entire period, and bears the relation of more than one quarter to the total number of patents issued in this country up to the time of writing.

Too Well Proved.
 A lawyer had a case on the docket in which, among other things, he wished to prove that his client had no money, and to this end he cross-examined one of the opponent's witnesses as follows:
 "You asked my client for money did you not?"
 "Well—yes sir."
 "Answer promptly, sir. Let us have no hesitation. You asked him for money—now what was his answer?"
 "I don't know as I can tell."
 "But surely you remember."
 "Yes sir."
 "Then out with it. What was his answer?"
 "I'd rather not tell."
 "Ho! ho! You are on that track are you? You won't tell!"
 "I should rather not, sir."
 "But I should rather you would! So sir, if you do not answer my questions promptly and truthfully, I'll call on the court to commit you for contempt."
 "Well, if I must tell tales out of school here you have it. I asked him yesterday if he couldn't lend me half a dollar, and he told me he could not."
 "And you believed him did you not?"
 "Yes, sir; for he said you had robbed him of every cent of his ready money, and if he didn't get out of your hands pretty soon his wife and little ones would come too."
 "That will do, sir. You can step down off the stand."
 Two hundred thousand German colonists, in South Russia, intend to emigrate to Brazil and other parts of America to avoid draft into the army. The emigration has already begun.

Where the Homestead Laws are Nullified.
 Title to agricultural lands belonging to the United States cannot now be acquired except under the provisions of the preemption and Homestead laws, which restrict ownership to one hundred and sixty acres actually settled and improved.
 It is one of the phenomena of Federal legislation, so rich in errors and imperfections, that these two laws were enacted in ignorance of the physical geography of the larger part of the public domain over which they were made operative. The government and people are now confronted by an unforeseen nullification of both. The object of the laws was, primarily, to stimulate the productive forces, which the settlement and cultivation of the unoccupied public land would necessarily bring into play; secondarily, to propitiate the leading among the voters in the Western States and Territories, which asks for lands for the landless, and gives paramount importance in border politics to the "actual settler." Nature placed a limit to the extension westward of this policy of giving away the public land to poor men. That limit was the line of sufficient rainfall. The Homestead and Preemption laws lost jurisdiction and efficacy where Nature ceased to irrigate the soil at the times and to the degree required for the regular production of crops. Beyond that line no poor man will go; for it is impossible for him to make a farm.
 The area over which Nature has nullified the wisdom of Congress in enacting these statutes is enormous. It is bounded by the 100th meridian of longitude on the east, by the Sierra Nevada and Cascade ranges of mountains on the west, the British boundary line on the North and the Mexican line on the South. Within all this area agriculture as pursued in the Mississippi valley or New England has no existence, and agriculture within the means of the Statutory homestead is absolutely impossible. Throughout this immense region artificial irrigation is indispensable to the cultivation of the soil. The greater portion of the region is not susceptible of irrigation save by windmill pumps, which would be effective for very small holdings only—fractions of sections fractions. The cost of thus watering a hundred and sixty acre homestead would be as much beyond the means of the average settler as would be a granite aqueduct from the nearest mountains. It is true that numerous areas in this region can command rain by ditches from surrounding hills and heights. But these ditches, as they are called in mining parlance, are really formidable engineering works, frequently miles in length, scientifically constructed, and costing a great deal of money to make and keep in repair. They can only be constructed by wealthy capitalists, or associations of men possessing money for investment. They are wholly beyond the reach of the poor men for whose benefit the Preemption and Homestead laws were enacted. The rivers within this region of insufficient rainfall do not serve agriculture. They are at the best but watering places for cattle. They have no permanent volume. They dry up in summer and mostly disappear. Their moisture to the adjacent soil from percolation is speedily lost. In not one instance can they be put to the scanty use made of the Nile by the farmers of Egypt. The fact exists, and it can never be altered, that all over the immense region bounded as we have said between the line of the Sierra Nevada and Mexico, the "Homestead" of our land laws is impossible, and the intent and purpose of the Preemption and Homestead laws are made null and void by a paramount law of Nature. Yet the plains, mesas, and valleys of this region are valuable for the production of cattle. They are true grazing grounds and sheep ranges. But not upon one hundred and sixty acres can stock range and feed. The success of the business or stock-raising requires a practically unlimited range. The Homestead law is death to it. For no sensible man will embark in the business unless he can command its conditions by ownership, and avoid the troubles and losses inseparable from common use and conflicting claims.
 While these two laws stand, refusing title to more than one hundred and sixty acres, the great body of this vast territory must remain unoccupied, and the continent be divided by a desert. Only the lands near to springs and along snow-fed streams will be sold and used. All other lands equally rich, but that can be irrigated only artificially, and all the cattle-range lands will be neglected. And these comprise nearly the whole of the region which we have described by boundary—"New York Sun."

THE MODOC INDIANS, now numbering fifty-four males and sixty-three females, are located on a very fertile tract containing 4,000 acres, in the north-west corner of the Shoshone reserve Indian Territory. They have engaged energetically in labor during the past year, and as a result, have a large and valuable crop on their farm. The Government has expended \$1,882 for their schooling for six months which is under the supervision of the Society of Friends.
 The Missouri State authorities the Governor to offer a reward of \$10,000 for a remedy for the disease known as cholera.

THE NATIONAL HOTEL.
 HENRY KREBS, Prop'r.
 Selinsgrove, Pa.
 This Hotel is pleasantly located in the "square," and is a very desirable place for travelers stopping; the sum of accommodations at low rates. Persons stopping once will be sure to call again. The best of liquor in the bar.
 A first class Restaurant in connection with the Hotel.
 April 10, 76.

UNION HOUSE,
 Middleburg Pa.
 GEORGE O. SMITH, Proprietor.
 Accommodations good and charges moderate. Special accommodations for drovers. A share of the public patronage is solicited.
 GEORGE O. SMITH,
 April 4, 1877.

VEGETINE
He Says It Is True.
 SENECA FALLS, Nov. 9, 1876.
 MR. H. R. STEVENS:
 Dear Sir—As you are an entire stranger to me, I want you to know what VEGETINE has done for me. Only those who have been raised from death's door can know the value of such a medicine. I am 53 years of age. Three years ago I was taken sick with what the doctor called Cholera. For weeks I was confined to my bed. I had three different physicians, all of whom I received no relief. I was great sufferer. Finally I became entirely helpless. The last doctor told me there was no hope; he said he might possibly save my life by injecting morphine in my arms and legs. The encouragement for saving my life by having this done was so small a chance I could not consent to run the risk. About this time I saw your advertisement in our paper. Testimony of a person who had been very ill with about the same complaint, and was cured by your medicine, led me to purchase a bottle. I bought a bottle of VEGETINE. Before I had used the first bottle I found great relief. I could move myself in bed. After using three bottles I was able to sit up and move about my room. I continued taking the VEGETINE, and in a few weeks returned to my former health. The VEGETINE saved my life after the physicians said there was no hope for me. I have had no doctor since. I feel unwell I take a dose of VEGETINE, and I recommend it to my friends.
 Your VEGETINE ought to be in every family. My doctor was surprised to see me in good health. He says VEGETINE is a good medicine. I tell him it cured me. He says, "It is true." I cannot feel too thankful.
 Very gratefully yours,
 MRS. CATHERINE COONS.
 Seneca Falls, Seneca County, N. Y.

VEGETINE.
 ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD, if VEGETINE will relieve pain, cleanse purity and cure such diseases restoring the patient to perfect health after trying different physicians, many remedies, suffering for years. It is not conclusive proof, if you are a sufferer, you can be cured? Why is this medicine performing such great cures? It works in the blood, in the circulating fluid. It can truly be called the "Blood Purifier." The great source of disease originates in the blood; and no medicine that does not act directly upon it, to purify and renovate, has any just claim upon public attention.

VEGETINE.
 WILL CURE
CANKER HUMOR.
 ROCKFORD, March 21, 1876.
 H. R. STEVENS:
 Sir—Last fall my husband got me two bottles of your VEGETINE to take for the Canker Humor, which I have had in my stomach for several years. I took it and the result was very satisfactory. I have taken a good many remedies for the Canker Humor, and none seemed to help me but VEGETINE. I can not doubt in my mind that every one suffering with Canker Humor can be cured by taking VEGETINE. It gave me a good appetite, and I felt better in every respect.
 Yours, with respect,
 MRS. LIZZIE ANN POOLE.

VEGETINE.
 NOTHING EQUAL TO IT.
 SOUTH SALEM, MASS., Nov. 11, 1876.
 MR. H. R. STEVENS:
 Dear Sir—I have been troubled with Scrofula, Canker and Liver Complaint for three years. Nothing ever did me any good until I commenced using the VEGETINE. I am now getting along first rate, and still using the VEGETINE. It gave me a good appetite, and I felt better in every respect.
 Yours, with respect,
 No. 16 Lagrange St., South Salem, Mass.
 MRS. LIZZIE ANN POOLE.

VEGETINE.
 PREPARED BY
 H. R. STEVENS, BOSTON, MASS.
 Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

NEW GOODS!
 A. S. HELFRICH
 Beaver Springs, Pa.
 LARGEST, BEST AND COMPLETEST STOCK OF
 Dry Goods,
 Croceries,
 Queensware,
 Hardware,
 Wood & Willow Ware,
 Notions, Furnishing Goods, Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps.
 READY MADE
CLOTHING
 cheaper than ever brought to Snyder County.
 Dealer in
 GRAIN,
 SEEDS,
 COALS,
 LUMBER,
 LIME,
 SALT,
 PLASTER &c.
 All kinds of Goods exchanged for Cash or approved country produce.
 Call and examine my stock and learn my prices before purchasing elsewhere.
 Oct. 12, 1876, 6m.

THE NATIONAL HOTEL.
 HENRY KREBS, Prop'r.
 Selinsgrove, Pa.
 This Hotel is pleasantly located in the "square," and is a very desirable place for travelers stopping; the sum of accommodations at low rates. Persons stopping once will be sure to call again. The best of liquor in the bar.
 A first class Restaurant in connection with the Hotel.
 April 10, 76.

GRAND
Spring Opening!
AT THE
New York Fancy Store,
 (In Holmes' new building, opposite the Keystone Hotel.)
MARKET ST., SELINGROVE, PA.
S. WEIS has just returned from the Eastern Cities with the Largest and most Complete Stock
OF NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS!
 ever brought to this county.
Large variety in SUMMER SHAWLS, SKIRTS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, etc. Great bargains in BLACK ALPACAS.
Special inducements in HAMBURG EDGINGS & INSERTINGS, Table Linen and Towling of all descriptions.
 People in need of any goods in our line will find it to their advantage to call and examine my goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere. They can always save from 25 to 40 per cent. **GOODS RECEIVED ALMOST DAILY DURING SEASON.**
 Thankful for past favors a continuation of the same is respectfully solicited.
 Oct. 16, 73. **S. WEIS.**

Assignee's Sale.
NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
Great Bargains!
FOR CASH OR PRODUCE BY
 the undersigned Assignee of
HOWARD I. ROMIG
Adamsburg, Snyder County, Penn'a
 The Stock Consists partly of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
 Such as Cloths, Cassimers, Kentucky Jeans, Cottonades of every style and quality, also
Ladies' Dress Goods, Silks
 ALL WOOL DELAINS, Merinos Poplins, &c. at all prices and very cheap.
HATS AND CAPS, Carpets, Floor, Table, and Stair Oil Cloth.
BOOTS AND SHOES,
 Hardware, Queensware, Tin and Glassware Wood and Willowware, Coffees, Sugars, Syrups, Molasses, Tens of all kinds, and at Low Prices, Cigars & Tobacco, Fish & Salt. Wholesale and Retail.
COAL, COAL, COAL,
 ISAAC BEAVER, Assignee.
 March 7, 1876.

J. M. LINN, A. H. DILL,
 (Successors to J. P. & 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, '67]
 H. H. Grimm, Wm. H. Dill,
GRIMM & DILL,
Attorneys & Counselors
 AT-LAW,
 Office Near the Post Office,
 "Freeburg, Penn'a."
 Consultation in both English and German Languages.
 Dec. 10, 74.

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.

ROBERT ALLENBACH,
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, Selinsgrove, Pa.
 Dec. 10, 74.

F. J. R. ZELLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
 Centerville, Snyder County, Penna.
 All business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to. Will practice at the several courts of Snyder and adjoining counties. Can be consulted in the English or German language. Oct. 29, '73

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,
& DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
 MIDDLEBURG, PA.
 Professional business entrusted to his care will be promptly attended to. [Feb. 9, '71]

B. T. PARKS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
 SELINGROVE, SNYDER COUNTY, PA.
 [Sept. 15, '67]

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

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

DR. J. F. KANAWEL,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
 Centerville, Snyder Co., Pa.
 Offers his professional services to the public. 6-381f

DR. A. M. SMITH,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
 Offers his professional services to the citizens of Adamsburg and vicinity. [Sept. 1, '73]

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 each week, when all kinds of business relating to his office, will be attended to June 26, 73

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 terms. Promptly attends to all business intrusted to his care. [June 26, '73]

A. B. KECK,
Justice of the Peace and Conveyancer,
 Smith Grove, Snyder Co. Pa.
 Collections and all business pertaining to the office of Justice of the Peace will be attended to. [Sept. 10, '74]