The Post.

VOL. 15. MIDDLEBURG, SNYDER COUNTY, PA., JUNE 28, 1877. NO. 7.

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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

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THE POST.

Published every Thursday Evening by JEREMIAH CROUSE, Prop'r.

Terms of Subscription,
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM. Payable within six months, or $2.50 if not paid within the year. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid unless at the option of the publisher.

Subscriptions outside of the county PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

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

Poetry.

Der Drunkenbold.

MELODIE:—Ihr lungen Helden aufgewacht.

Der Trunkenbold, dasschreckliche Bild,
Erzeiget sich erbarmlich wild.
O Weib, Weib, wolst Brod!
Wir sterben hier vor Hungersnoth.

Der Trunkenbold ist lottervoll,
Er leut vor Gott nicht wie er soll,
Die armen kinder schreyen Brod!
Das Weib kumt oft in grosre Noth.

Die Trunkenbold' sind weit und breit
Im ganzen Land herum zerstreut,
Man find sie Luster allerall
Viel Hunderttausend an der Zahl.

Dram, Dram, so ruft der Trunkenbold,
Und das wird oftmals wiederholt;
Er sauft sich blind und toll und voll,
Und weiss nicht wann er enden soll.

Der Trunkenbold der hat kein Maass,
Ersauft aus dem Topf und Fass,
Und wateet sich wie das schwein im koth,
Bringt Weib und Kind in Ugst und Noth.

Der Trunkenbold besuchet oft,
Das stillhaus wo der Dram gesucht,
Indessen sitzet das Kind und Weib
Im Hunger und im Herzeleid.

Der Trunkenbold der hat kein Ziel,
Von dieser Class hats viel zu viel;
O, sieh' einmal das Elend an
Was doch der Branntewein getahn!

Der Drunkenbold der saufet Dram
Mehr als er gut vertragen kann;
Bald ruft er drum bald ruft er Gin,
Das ist dem Stiller sein Gewinn.

Auh seht einmal den Trunkenbold,
Wo er zur Urbeit gehen sollt,
So schleicht er in das Wirtshaus ein,
Und kommt herous als wie ein Schwein.

Der Trunkenbold der ist kein Mann,
Er handelt als wie ein Tyrann,
Das Weib und Kind hat keine Ruh!
Er bringt die zeit mit Saufen zu.

Der Trunkenbold versauft sein Geld,
Und Hab und Gut in dieser Welt,
Sag ob nicht ist der Trunkenbold
Der armste Sclav' in allem Volk.

Der Trunkenbold der gehet bold
Am Stab des Bettlers lung und alt,
Er schwankt und zittert wie ein blatt,
Sieh' was der Dram verursacht hat.

Der Trunkenbold muss nackend geh'n
Das Weib und Kind in Hunger stehn.
Es stehet gar erbarmlich aus
In's Trunkenbolden armen Haus.

Der Trunkenbold der schimpft und droht
Dem Weib und Kinder mit dem Tod.
Er rauzt und tobt in seinem Rausch
Und jagt oft alles aus dem Haus.

O, pfui, du welster Trunkenbold
Wo du von Herzen baten sollt,
Mit deinem Weib und diesem Kind,
So lebst du fort in schand und Sind.

Der Trunkenbold ererbet nicht,
Der Himmelreich, wie Paulus spricht,
Er muss in jener Hellenpein
Bey Hunterttausend saufern seyn.

O, Trunkenbold sag' allem ab
Was dich bisher gefangen hat;
Verlasz den breiten Hollenstog
Und such' den schmalen Himmelsweg!

Select Tale.

GUSSIE.

"Gussie, tell me, do you love me or not? I have been waiting for your answer as long as I can wait, and you must tell me now. Gussie, do you love me?"

Will Hammond stood at the end of the long snowy pine table, looking very handsome and very much in earnest as he watched the saucy, graceful way Gussie Greendale tossed her head, and the bright color came warming her pretty cheeks.

It made a pleasant picture, the big kitchen in the Greendale farmhouse, with its dresser full of shining tins, its big, deep-seated windows draped with spotless dimity; its dozen old-fashioned rush-bottomed chairs, and one great big comfily cushioned rocker beside the cooking stove; with its snowy floor, with here and there strips of bright rag carpet, its long white pine side table that was loaded down this cold frosty winter morning with toothsome dainties in a fair way of preparation for the table.

And prettiest of all was Gussie Greendale herself, with her bright brown and white calico dress, so neatly covered by a big bib-apron, her sleeves rolled up to her pink, dimpled elbows, showing small, exquisitely-moulded arms, with her pretty arch face, of clear brunette complexion, her well poised head, with its shiny, dusky hair arranged neatly and becomingly; with her saucy, roguish eyes, whose merriment hid the great depth of tender passion, of which she was capable. Will Hammond looked at her for nearly a minute, all his heart in his eyes, while Gussie went complacently on with the work in hand which at that special minute, consisted of spreading delicious-looking lemon custard on a layer of jelly cake.

A minute, two, three passed and the young man waited, and the girl spread custard with her dainty brown hand as though life itself depended thereon.

"Will you answer me, Gussie? Yes or no?"

And Gussie raised her roguish, coquettish eyes with a demureness that he might have known was dangerous.

"Really, I don't know which it is. There, now, Will are you satisfied?"

Satisfied! And he thought, as he bit his moustache in sheer vexation, that it took some magic skill he feared he never should possess to woo this outrageous little enchanting flirt.

Satisfied! With her deliciously red lips pouting so near him, and he not daring to kiss them—satisfied, with that haughty little head so near his, and he not daring to cradle it on his breast!

"Doubtless my content is supreme," he said bitterly. "Gussie, did it ever seem to you that perhaps I mean what I say? Sometimes I have imagined you treat it all as a good joke and nothing more. Gussie! You shall answer me. If you had an idea beyond having that custard spread smooth on your cake, [illegible]

gers, looked critically, admiringly at it, then at him.

"Very well, Will, since you insist upon yes or no—no!"

And she set the cake down with a little emphasis.

"No!" he echoed, in a voice that was husky with the sudden end of the exquisite dream he had been indulging so long—ever since he had come to the Greendale farm house in midsummer, and when he lingered now, out of all prudence, so far as his business was concerned, at the beginning of December, simply and solely because in Gussie Greendale were centered all the hopes of his life.

And she had deliberately said—no. She had coolly, almost coldly told him she did not love him, or its equivalents.

"No! Gussie, you can't mean that you never can be so cruel!"

"I mean just what I said—*I* have that habit. But I can offer you every encouragement in asking some of the other young ladies the same question who have other ideas that those of cake-making, who doubtless will be very glad of a chance to say 'yes.' Isn't this kitchen awfully hot?"

Certainly Gussie's cheeks were remarkably red, but whether or not it was the heat of the kitchen, Willard Hammond did not inquire—he had his answer.

And Gussie's fingers flew faster than usual, and the pantry door slammed somewhat, and one entire pan of cookies were burned to small oval cinders, while Gussie stood meditatively by the window.

"Think you must be going, eh? It's rather sudden, isn't it, Mr. Hammond?"

Farmer Greendale passed the warm tea biscuit and asked the question at the same time, and Gussie gave a little start that no one saw at the answer.

"Rather sudden, Mr. Greendale, and yet, when I think how I have prolonged my vacation, I feel I should have made my decision weeks ago. Yes, I think I will leave you on Thursday of this week."

He handed his cup to Gussie for his second instalment of tea, with a perfectly cool nonchalance of manner.

Going on Thursday—and this was Tuesday! Only two more days! And then, Gussie made up her mind she would not feel lonesome when he had gone; she had never been lonesome before he came, was she?"

And as she handed back his cup she struggled hard to shut her eyes to the fact that never again would life be as calm and rosy-hued as before she saw Willard Hammond, unless—

And with the perverseness of womankind—at least some womankind—Gussie's eyes sparkled, and her cheeks glowed, as she felt dreadfully miserable to think of that 'no!'

And Mr. Hammond saw and heard with jealous pain, and forthwith began an easy conversation with Farmer Greendale.

'I need not say how I regret breaking the pleasant connections I have had here among you, but it is, of course, impossible that such a life should last forever, delightful thought it is. Besides, imperative summons from my cousin in Boston—one of the prettiest, most bewitching little ladies you can imagine, Miss Gussie—makes it a double duty for me to go."

Gussie smiled and said "indeed," as calmly as though he had announced his intention of riding over the farm, while she experienced hot and cold thrills at the thought of that cousin of his.

"He only said it to make me jealous, and he shall not do it," Gussie said to herself; and then, with woman's inconsistency, went deliberately at work thinking and fretting, and groaning, until by Thursday morning she was almost the ghost of herself.

Until this morning, this Thursday morning, with a damp, raw east wind, a clouded, lowering sky, when Willard Hammond was going, Gussie had not entirely realized what it would be to her after he had gone, who had been the very sunshine of her life, so many blessed weeks. But now, with all the bustle and excitement of getting him off, and now, when his trunk stood strapped in the hallway, and she had taken a peep into the room he had occupied, and that made her feel as if there had been a funeral in the house, not knowing it was the last time she would ever see his overcoat hanging on the hat rack, or hear his tread on the stairs, Gussie came to a terrible realization of what she had done, how she had crushed out all the light and warmth, and beauty, out of her life, and all because she was an inborn little coquette.

And that cousin of his! Gussie wanted to choke her, whoever, wherever, whatever she was, that she dare be so much to Willard Hammond, whom she loved, for all she had so cruelly refused him—and, shall it be confessed, with not a doubt that he would renew his offer.

Would he renew it? Gussie sprang from the window where she was watching one of the farm hands harnessing up the horses that were to take her darling away from her.

Would he?

The thought sent brilliant flashes

Union Ode.

Hail, our country's natal morn!
Hail our spreading kindred born;
Hail, thou banner, not yet torn!
Waving over the free!
While this day in festal throng,
Millions swell the patriot's song,
Shall we not the notes prolong,
Hallowed Jubilee?

Who would serve Freedom's shrine?
Who would draw the invidious line?
Though by birth one spot be mine,
Dear is all the rest.
Dear to me the South's fair land,
Dear the Central mountain band,
Dear New England's rocky strand,
Dear the prairies West.

By our altars pure and free,
By our law's deep-rooted tree,
By the past's dread memory
By our Washington!
By our common parent tongue,
By our hopes, bright, buoyant, young,
By the tie of country strong,
We will still be one!

Fathers! have ye bled in vain?
Ages! must we droop again!
Maker! shall we rashly stain
Blessings sent by Thee?
No! Receive our solemn vow
While before Thy throne we bow,
Even to maintain as now—
UNION! LIBERTY!

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

In Congress, July 4, 1776.

The Unanimous Declaration of the Thirteen United States of America.

When in the course of human events it becomes necessary for one people to disolve the political band which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitles them, a decent respect for the opinions of mankind requires that they declare the causes which impel them to the seperation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such a form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Produce, indeed, will dictate that government long established, should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are more disposed to sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of the colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former system of government. The history of the present King of Great Britain, is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having, in direct object, the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world:

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden the Governor to pass laws of immediate and passing importance unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and, when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accomodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature; a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for the opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the State remaining, in the meantime, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others for their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their subsistance.

He has kept among us in time of peace, standing armies without the concent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and acknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation.

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us.

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they would commit on the inhabitants of these States.

For cutting off trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing taxes on us without our consent.

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefit of trial by jury.

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences.

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies;

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally, the forms of our government:

For suspending our legislatures and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries, to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy, scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages and totally unworthy the head of of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioner of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections against us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury.

A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts by their legislation to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must therefore acquiesce in the necessity which announces our separation, and hold them as we hold the rest of man kind, *enemies, in war—in peace, friends.*

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in general Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as free and independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our LIVES, OUR FORTUNES AND OUR SACRED HONOR.

JOHN HANCOCK.

New Hampshire.	George Taylor,
Josiah Bartlett,	James Wilson,
William Whipple,	George Ross.
Matthew Thornton,	*Delaware.*
Massachusetts Bay.	Cæsar Rodney,
Samuel Adams,	George Read,
John Adams,	Thomas M'Kean.
Robert Treat Paine,	*Maryland.*
Elbridge Gerry.	Samuel Chase,
Rhode Island.	William Paca,
Stephen Hopkins,	Thomas Stone,
William Ellery.	Charles Carroll, of Carrollton.
Connecticut.	*Virginia.*
Roger Sherman,	George Wythe,
Samuel Huntington,	Richard Henry Lee,
Oliver Wolcott.	Thomas Jefferson,
New York.	Benjamin Harrison,
William Floyd,	Thomas Nelson, Jr.,
Philip Livingston,	Francis Lightfoot Lee
Francis Lewis,	Carter Braxton.
[illegible]	

John Witherspoon,	Joseph Hewes,
Francis Hopkinson,	John Penn.
John Hart,	*South Carolina.*
Abraham Clark.	Edward Rutledge,
Pennsylvania.	Thomas Hayward, jr.
Robert Morris.	Thomas Lynch, Jr.
Benjamin Franklin,	Arthur Middleton.
John Morton.	*Georgia.*
George Clymer,	Button Gwinnett,
James Smith,	Lyman Hall,
Benjamin Rush,	George Walton.

VEGETINE

IS MY FAMILY

MEDICINE;

I WISH NO OTHER.

BOSTON, April 23, 1874.

MR. H. R. STEVENS—Dear Sir: When I was about [illegible] I was taken with a severe cough, which settled on my lungs, and finally terminated in bleeding of the lungs. I was reduced very low, and was confined to my bed. I had the best medical advice, but grew worse until finally the doctor consulted a physician and he said I had the consumption, and declared me for that complaint. He relieved me some, but said I could not be permanently cured as the disease originated in the blood. I remained a great sufferer for several years, until I heard of and consulted a physician, who said I had the scrofulous humor and if I would allow him to doctor me he would cure me. I did so, and he commenced healing up my sores and succeeded in effecting an external cure, but in a short time the disease appeared again in a worse form than ever, as cancerous humor upon my lungs, throat and head. I suffered the most terrible pain, and there seemed to be no remedy, and my friends thought I must soon die when my attention was called, while reading a newspaper, to a VEGETINE testimonial of Mrs. Waterhouse, No. 264 Athens Street, South Boston, and I, formerly residing in South Boston and being personally acquainted with her and knowing her former feeble health, I concluded I would try the Vegetine. After I had taken a few bottles I seemed to force the sores out of my system. I had manifest sores in my ears which for a time were very painful, but I continued to take the Vegetine until I had taken about 25 bottles, my health improving all the time from the commencement of the first bottle, and the sores in my head I commenced taking the Vegetine in Feb. 1874, and continued its use for six months. At the present time my health is better than it ever has been since I was a child. The Vegetine is what helped me, so I most cordially recommend it to all sufferers, especially my friends. I had been a sufferer for over 20 years, and until I used the Vegetine, I did not positively know I had a remedy for my disease, and were no other. Use it as my family medicine and were no other.

MRS. E. C. COOPER
No. 1 Joy Street, Providence, R. I.

VEGETINE.

The range of diseases which yield to the influence of this medicine, and the number of afflicted diseases which it never fails to cure, are greater than any other single medicine has hither to been even recommended for by any other than the proprietors of some quack nostrum. These diseases are Scrofula and all eruptive diseases and Tumors, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, and Spinal Complaints and all inflammatory symptoms. Blood diseases, as Syphilitic disease, Kidney and bladder diseases, Dropsy, the whole train of painful disorders which so generally afflict American women, and which carry annually thousands of them to premature graves; Dyspepsia that universal curse of American manhood, Heartburn, Piles, Constipation, Nervousness, Inability to sleep, and Impure Blood.

This is a partial table list of human ailments for any single bottle of which we unhesitatingly assert, and in most cases can prove, that VEGETINE will give more speedy relief and effect more permanent cures than any other medicine known to mankind. It is perfectly harmless in its effects upon the most delicate invalid, and is the best medicine for all humanities of children that there is in the land, and should daily be recommended to the afflicted public.

Truly yours,
J. PERRINE, Architect.

MR. PERRINE is a well-known architect and builder at Little Falls, N. Y., having lived there and in the vicinity for the last thirty-three years.

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,
Groceries,
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,
COAL,
LUMBER,
FISH,
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.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Conrad Rearick, late of Beaver Township, Snyder Co., Pa., dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment while those having claims against said estate will present them for settlement [illegible]

GRAND

Spring Opening!

AT THE

New York Fancy Store,

(In Holmes' new building, opposite the Keystone Hotel.)

MARKET ST., SELINSGROVE, 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. *Respectfully,*

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 DELAINES, 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 Woodand Willowware, Coffees, Sugars, Syrups, Molasses, Teas of all kinds, and at Low Prices. Cigars & Tobacco, Fish & Salt. Wholesale and Retail.

COAL, COAL, COAL. SHANNON & STRAUSBAUGH.

ISAAC BEAVER, Assignee.

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, '77tf

H. H. Grimm. Wm. H. Dill.

GRIMM & DILL,

Attorneys & Councelors

AT-LAW,

Office Near the Post Office.
Freeburg, Penn'a.
Consultation in both English and German Languages. Dec, 19, '72tf.

F. J. R. ZELLER,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Centreville, Snyder County, Penna

All business entrusted to his care will well and faithfully attended to. Will practice at the several courts of Snyder and adjoining counties. Can be consulted in the English or German language. Oct. 26, '76tf

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

J. THOMPSON BAKER,

Attorney-at-Law,

Lewisburg, Union Co., Pa.

☞Can be consulted in the English and German languages.☜

OFFICE—Market Street, opposite Walls Smith & Co's Store 8-49y

B. T. PARKS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SELINSGROVE, SNYDER COUNTY, Pa
[Sept. 15, '67tf

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, '67tf

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 [illegible]

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.

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.

DR. J. F. KANAWEL,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Centreville, Snyder Co., Pa.
Offers his professional services to the public. 6-48tf

DR. A. M. SMITH,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Offers his professional services to the citizens of Adamsburg and vicinity. [Sept 4, '73

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

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 28, '77tf

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 short notice. May 11, '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.

April 4, 1877.