

The Juniata Sentinel.
ESTABLISHED IN 1846.
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING,
Bridge Street, opposite the Odd Fellows' Hall,
MIFFLINTOWN, PA.

Juniata



Sentinel.

VOLUME XXV, NO. 34. MIFFLINTOWN, JUNIATA COUNTY, PENN'A., AUGUST 23, 1871. WHOLE NUMBER 1275

Business Cards.

LOUIS E. ATKINSON,
Attorney at Law,
MIFFLINTOWN, PA.
Collecting and Conveyancing promptly attended to.
Office, second story of Court House, above Protostatory's office.

ROBERT McMEEN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MIFFLINTOWN, PA.
Office on Bridge Street, in the room formerly occupied by Mrs. D. Parier, Esq.

ALEX. K. McCLURE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
144 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

S. B. LOUDON,
MIFFLINTOWN, PA.
Offers his services to the citizens of Juniata county as Auctioneer and Vendor of Cattle, from two to ten dollars. Satisfaction warranted.

DR. P. C. RUNDIO,
DRUGGIST,
PATTERSON, PENN'A.
August 18, 1869-71.

THOMAS A. ELDER, M. D.,
MIFFLINTOWN, PA.
Office hours 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Office in Bedford's building, two doors above the Second office, Bridge Street.

H. C. SMITH, D. D.,
HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN & SURGEON
Having permanently located in the borough of Mifflintown, offers his professional services to the citizens of this place and surrounding country.
Office on Main Street, over Deffen's Drug Store.

Dr. R. A. Simpson
Treats all forms of disease, and may be consulted as follows:—At his office in Liverpool Pa., every SATURDAY and MONDAY—appointments can be made for other days.
At John G. Lipp's residence, Mifflintown, Juniata Co., Pa., Sep. 14th, 1871, till evening. Be punctual.
Call on or address
DR. R. A. SIMPSON,
Liverpool, Perry Co., Pa.

G. W. McPHERRAN,
Attorney at Law,
601 SANSON STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Aug 18 1869-71

CENTRAL CLAIM AGENCY,
JAMES M. SELLERS,
141 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Bonities, Pensions, Back Pay, Horse Claims, State Claims, &c., promptly collected. No charge for information, nor when money is not collected.

BLOOMSBURG STATE NORMAL SCHOOL AND
Literary and Commercial Institute.
The Faculty of this Institution aim to be very thorough in their instruction, and to look carefully after the manners, health and morals of the students.
Winter term commences January 9, 1871.
Apply for catalogues to
HENRY CARVER, A. M.,
Sept 28, 1870-6m

LEBANON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Jonestown, Pa.
POLICIES Perpetual, at low rates. No steam risks taken. This is one of the best conducted and most reliable Companies in the State.
J. WILSON ALLEN,
Walnut St., Juniata Co., Pa.
Agent for Juniata, Huntingdon, Franklin, Fulton and Bedford counties. [Aug 17-19]

New Drug Store IN PERRYVILLE.
DR. J. J. APPLEBAUGH has established a Drug and Prescription Store in the above-named place, and keeps a general assortment of
DRUGS AND MEDICINES.
Also all other articles usually kept in establishments of this kind.
Put Wine and Liquors for medicinal purposes. Cigars, Tobacco, Stationery, Confections (first-class), Notions, &c., &c.
The Doctor gives advice free

Local Advertisements.

The Place for Good Grape-vines IS AT THE Juniata Valley Vineyards, AND GRAPE-VINE NURSERY.
THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public that he has started a Grape-vine Nursery about one mile northeast of Mifflintown, where he has been testing a large number of the different varieties of Grapes; and having been in the business for seven years, he is now prepared to furnish VINES OF ALL THE LEADING VARIETIES, AND OF THE MOST PROMISING KINDS, AT
LOW RATES.
by the single vine, dozen, hundred or thousand. All persons wishing good and thrifty vines will do well to call and see for themselves.
Good and responsible Agents wanted.
Address,
JONAS OBERHOLTZER,
Mifflintown, Juniata Co., Pa.

Hurrah! Hurrah!
Great Excitement at the Mifflin Chair Works!
WHY is it that everybody goes to WM. F. SNYDER when they are in need of any kind of Chairs?
BECAUSE he keeps the Best and Finest Assortment of all kinds of Chairs that was ever offered to the eyes of the public.
Reader, if you are in want of Chairs of any kind, you will do well to call on the undersigned and examine his fine stock of

NEW DRUG STORE.
BANKS & HAMLIN,
Main Street, Mifflintown, Pa.
DEALERS IN
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
Chemicals, Oils, Dye Staff, Glass, Perfumery, Combs, Tobacco, Cigars, and Stationery.
LARGE VARIETY OF PATENT MEDICINES,
selected with great care, and warranted from high authority.
Furthest of WINES and LIQUORS for Medical Purposes.
PRESCRIPTIONS compounded with great care. [male 70-ly]

S. B. LOUDON,
MERCHANT TAILOR.
WOULD respectfully inform the public that he has removed his Tailoring Establishment to a room in Major Nevin's new building, on the Parker lot, on Bridge Street, Mifflintown, and has opened out a
LARGER AND FINEER ASSORTMENT OF CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS, &c.
Than ever was before brought to this town, which he is prepared to make to order in the LATEST and MOST IMPROVED STYLE, and in a manner that will defy all competition. He also manufactures to order, all sorts of

CUSTOM WORK
On reasonable terms.
By strict attention to business, he hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage. Give him a call and inspect his styles of cutting and workmanship before going elsewhere.
May 1, 1871.

JUNIATA VALLEY BANK
OF
MIFFLINTOWN, PENN'A.
JOSEPH POMEROY, President
T. VAN IRVIN, Cashier.
DIRECTORS,
Joseph Pomeroy, John J. Patterson,
Joseph N. Thompson, George Jacobs,
John Balsbach.

Loan money, receive deposits, pay interest on time deposits, buy and sell coin and United States Bonds, cash, coupons and checks. Remit money to any part of the United States and also to England, Scotland, Ireland and Germany. Sell Revenue Stamps.
In sums of \$200 at 2 per cent. discount.
In sums of \$500 at 2 1/2 per cent. discount.
In sums of \$1000 at 3 per cent. discount.
[Aug 18 1869]

Boot and Shoe Shop.
THE undersigned, fashionable Boot and Shoemaker, hereby respectfully informs the public that he has located in the borough of Patterson, where he is prepared to accommodate the most fastidious in
LADIES' WEAR,
Gent's Fine and Coarse Boots,
Brogans,
CHILDREN'S WEAR, &c., &c.
Also, mending done in the neatest manner and on the shortest notice. A liberal share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Shop located on the east side of the Carver street, one door south of Main street, nearly opposite Laird & Bell's store.
J. W. DEAN.
March 8, 1871-ly

THE REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS OF JUNIATA COUNTY.

It affords me great pleasure to be able to state that we are still making some progress in the county, notwithstanding we shall be compelled in the course of this report to present some items seemingly unfavorable to improvement.
Two school houses were erected during the year, one in Milford, at a cost of \$1025, and one in Black Log, Lack district, cost \$440. The one in Lack was not completed in time to be occupied during the winter; three more are now under contract to be built the coming year. One house in Walker was burned down last winter by accident, the main loss to the district was the shortening of the school term about eighteen days, as a new one was under contract before the fire occurred. Fifty-seven houses are without the necessary out-buildings; this is positively a disgrace to the county and should be remedied as specifically as possible; there are also fifty-two with injurious furniture. A decided improvement and tendency is quite apparent on the part of teachers towards cleanliness of the school room and their decoration. This pleasing feature when once co-operated in by boards of directors in furnishing more comfortable seating will do very much towards stimulating pupils to a greater love for school, and will add incentives also to be more regular in their attendance. Will not our progressive school directors see that the little ones—the future man and woman, to whom will soon be committed the destinies of a great nation—are provided with good school houses and comfortable seating?

One hundred and nine teachers were employed during the fall and winter terms; sixty-six males and forty-three females. The average grade of certificate fell a little below last year being 2.25 last year it was 2.14, notwithstanding this seemingly retrograde movement it is believed that the actual qualifications of teachers were superior to any previous one and the apparent retrograde in the certificates can be accounted for by a considerable increase in the standard of qualification the present year. We feel confident that the teachers are improving, and it is in this direction probably more than in any other that our greatest improvement lies. Ninety-nine of the teachers employed have read books on teaching, ninety-six attended the county institute, and fifty-one take the Pennsylvania Journal, (fifty-seven school directors also receive it), six have attended a State Normal School, and thirty-six the County Normal School at Thompsonston. The progress of schools and skill of the teachers exhibit the following: Twenty-eight very good, forty good, twenty-nine middling, nine poor, two very poor, one total failure. Turbett, Patterson, Tascorara and Lack take the lead in the improvement of their schools, however, nearly every district in the county made marked improvement except about two or three.

Twenty-nine teachers taught the same schools the present year that they did last, this is believed to be a greater per cent. of schools taught by the same teachers two consecutive terms than in any previous year, it is hailed as a step towards improvement.
Milford graded their teachers' certificates last fall and paid salaries according to qualification; this was certainly a step in the right direction, and it is hoped the day is not far distant when to not grade teacher's certificates and salaries according to qualification and experience in teaching will be the exception instead of the rule as now, when the qualified and experienced teachers will not be asked to give their services for the same compensation that the unqualified are always willing to take.
There are fifteen graded schools in the county, but if a strict test was applied many of them would be found sadly wanting in some of the essentials constituting a good school. In all schools of this class each teacher is employed separately and to all intents and purposes is separate and independent of each other, and in nearly all such schools there can be found pupils in the higher grades that should be in the lower, sometimes it is on account of personal objections to the teacher in the lower grade, but most frequently because they do not wish to go to the primary or intermediate grade. This pandering to the prejudices of pupils and parents should not be tolerated, it has a tendency to degenerate the graded schools and almost to place them on a level with the ungraded.

Mifflintown and Patterson boroughs increased their school term from five to six months. Mifflintown lowered the salary of their principal teacher from \$60 to \$50, a slightly backward movement, while Patterson increased their principal salary from \$42 to \$55, and the teachers of second grade from \$35 to \$40.
The school board of Lack township pay \$2 per month premium at the close of the term to teachers who render satisfaction, this method has been tested for the last two consecutive terms with very good result.
In all the districts in the county but one or two excepted, part of the time was allowed to teachers, and in some all, to attend the county institute; this liberality on the part of directors was very commendable and will yield its reward in better taught and better governed schools; our best schools are taught by teachers who do attend the county institute and the poorest ones by those who stay at home.

In twenty-one schools were found the Lancaster School Method, fifteen were supplied with desks, sixty-six

teachers had written programmes of their daily exercises, fifty had dictionaries of different grades in the school room, thirty-six had bells, and thirty-five had full sets of text books of their own.
Classification—Pupils who are not advanced to the different branches as they become due them, seldom take much interest in school or study afterwards. The discipline of the mind should be commenced early to be effective, and ought to have made some considerable progress before the passions of mature years have commenced to assert their sway, otherwise the education of the child will most likely prove a failure. If pupils are permitted to drift along with little or nothing to do in school room until they are ten or twelve years of age they are then seldom willing to commence the work of disciplining the powers of the mind, yet how frequently it is our unpleasant duty to witness such a condition in the schools. In view of the above we submit the following statistics for the year 1871 and 1870.

Whole No. studying Reading in 1871.	268	
1870.	244	
Increase.	24	
Whole No. Writing	1871.	259
1870.	229	
Increase.	30	
Whole No. studying M. Arith.	1871.	227
1870.	179	
Increase.	48	
Whole No. studying W. Arith.	1871.	421
1870.	136	
Increase.	285	
Whole No. studying Geography	1871.	152
1870.	102	
Increase.	50	
Whole No. studying E. Gram.	1871.	725
1870.	500	
Increase.	225	
Whole No. studying U. S. His.	1871.	138
1870.	122	
Increase.	16	
Whole No. studying Algebra.	1871.	21
1870.	11	
Increase.	10	
Whole No. studying Compos. and Declamation.	1871.	367
1870.	102	
Increase.	265	
Whole No. practical Singing.	1871.	389
1870.	122	
Increase.	267	

The only excuse that can be offered for introducing the above is its general neglect in the schools of the county; however, it will be seen that a very creditable improvement in several of the branches has been made, yet there is still room for more. It is hoped that the teachers' minds and others most interested have been fairly turned towards this very important subject and that they will not slacken their labors nor cease their opportunities until every child in the county is supplied with its proper mental food at its due time, until then we cannot hope to realize our cherished expectations in the cause for which we labor. We are not in favor of over-tasking or overworking the juvenile mind, or of a system of cramming, it for in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the tendency is in an opposite direction.

EDUCATIONAL WORK DONE.
Seventeen public and two private examinations were held. One hundred and twenty-seven applicants were examined, one hundred and fourteen received the provisional certificates, thirteen were rejected. Two professional certificates were granted during the winter. Forty-seven directors were present at the public examinations, and about three hundred and forty citizens. More interest was manifested at the public examinations than heretofore. All the schools in the county were visited one but one, and all would have been visited at my second tour had they been open at the time but seven. I was compelled to abandon visiting the latter in consequence of indisposition. 180 visits in all were made; average time spent at each visit 2.45 hours. I was accompanied by 59 directors, and I have reason to believe this number would have been larger had all secretaries been as punctual to notify other members according to programmes sent them as the duties of their office would seem to require; however this duty of school visitation by directors is yet much neglected and likely to remain so at least under the present regime, there is a want here that in our humble opinion can only be filled by measures already recommended in a former report. Nearly all the directors in each district, except in one or two, seem to be sufficiently interested in the progress of their schools, yet they think they cannot afford the time necessary for their proper visitation.

At my first visit I usually visited about three schools each day pursuing the usual course as heretofore, with this exception of giving notice to each teacher, that at a second visit I would then remain half a day in each, and at that time would either make or have made an examination of the school. The above course proved to be quite satisfactory. Some teachers, however, were pretty well convinced that they had made too great haste to get through the books, and in some instances such acknowledgments were made, but generally both teachers and pupils had anticipated our coming to some purpose, and many of the examinations were very creditable indeed to pupils and teachers and would have done no discredit to higher institutions of learning.

I traveled 1650 miles in the performance of official duties, was occupied 180 days and wrote 137 official letters.
The County Institute convened at Mifflintown, Tuesday, December 13th, 1870, and continued in session five days. It was the most successful institute ever held in the county, and was attended by 93 of the actual teachers, 91.17ths of the whole engaged at the time, 37 honorary members about 20 of which were school directors. Lectures were delivered and instruction given by Hon. J. P. Wicksham, Superintendent of Common Schools, Prof. Henry Carver,

Edward Brooks, J. W. Shoemaker, Silas Wright. The Institute was also favored with addresses by the legal profession of the place, E. S. Doty and E. D. Parker, Esqrs. More than the usual number of the leading teachers of the county took an active part in the proceedings and contributed to the interest and benefit of the Institute. The attendance of citizens of this place and interest manifested by them was better than ever before witnessed in the county. Editors, ministers, hotel keepers and citizens have our hearty thanks for their cordiality and kindness during the session.

In conclusion I would again tender to the teachers, school directors and friends of education throughout the county my sincere thanks for their hospitality and kindness during the past year while with them in the discharge of my official duties.
G. W. LLOYD,
County Superintendent.

EXPLOSION OF FIRE DAMP IN A COAL MINE.
SEVENTEEN MEN SUFFOCATED.
At Pittston, on the morning of Aug. 14th about 8 o'clock, a fire damp explosion occurred at the East shaft at that place. Seventeen men were in this mine all of whom were killed. The work of rescuing the men who were in the mine, which was commenced immediately after it had become generally known that an explosion had taken place, was pursued during the whole of the following night with unremitting vigor. After the mine had been cleared and better ventilation had been secured, the search for the remaining twelve men was continued by miners acquainted with the shaft and several other volunteers. About twelve o'clock a party went down and succeeded, aided by a current of fresh air which had been let into the mine, in finding eight of the men, all of whom were dead when brought to the top.

The scene when these were being brought up, and before the large number of people who were assembled became aware that they were all dead, was indeed terrible to behold. Despair seemed to be settled on every face, and almost every one present fared to hear the dread intelligence that not one life had been saved. The spectators were also horror-stricken at the appearance of the victims, who, in most cases, were badly bruised, and presented a swollen appearance, thus indicating that an explosion had undoubtedly taken place. About 4 o'clock the next morning the rest of the bodies were found, with not a spark of life remaining in them.

There are several opinions as to the cause of the disaster, some thinking that no explosion occurred at all, while the prevailing idea is that there was a fall of rocks, caused by the poor supports used in the mine. The most probable theory, however, is that an explosion of fire-damp did take place, and that the props and brattices which supported the roof were broken and swept to the ground owing to their weakness. Nothing can at present be known as to the cause, as all of the men who were witnesses of the disaster are now dead and the mystery may never be unravelled, unless by the coroner's investigation, or on the inspection of the mine by experts, which will be immediately had.

The following are the names of the seventeen victims, all of whom are dead, leaving none to tell the agonizing tale: Miners—Benj. Davis, Evan E. Jones, Thos. Logshore, James Morgan, David Harris, David Owens, Richard Owens, a boy driver; Benj. Williams (single); laborer; John Morgan, driver boy; Edward Owens, miner; James Jones, miner; Pat Quellan, laborer; John Reese, miner; Martin Mangan, driver boy; Robert Hughes laborer; Thomas Reese, miner; Chas. Price, miner.

THE OLDEST INHABITANT.—A few days ago at Kansas City, Mo., there died the oldest man on the Western Continent. As near as can be estimated his age was one hundred and twenty-four years. For three-quarters of a century this remarkable man lived West of the Mississippi. Jacques Tournier, or "Pino" as he was more commonly called, came originally from Canada, and related to numerous visitors particulars of the death of General Montgomery, who fell before Quebec, in 1777. When Gen. Jackson called for defenders against the British legions preparing to attack New Orleans, "Pino" was among the first to offer his services, but was refused on account of his old age. Although more than a half a century past, the old man thought this the worst rebuff of his life. In the celebrated trip of Clarke and Lewis over the Continent, he found him engaged as guide and hunter.

AN ECCENTRIC COUNTESS.

The Remarkable Baggage and the Still More Remarkable Appearance of an Aristocratic Lady who Left on the Russia.
Countess Derwentwater, of Cumberland, England, was a passenger on the Russia, which left New York on Friday for Liverpool. Judging from her manners, her dress and her baggage, the high born lady was a remarkably eccentric woman. Her weight must have been fully one hundred and sixty pounds—Her hair was of a bright red, and hung in negligent folds over a pair of broad shoulders, which were covered with a heavy white silk toga. Underneath this was an overskirt of gold braid, white cashmere and yellow velvet, resembling very much a Pontifical robe. The bottom of this, as well as that of the underskirt, was hung with point Valenciennes lace, cut in imperial figures. Her aristocratic feet and hands were encased in white kid. The right wrist was bound by a silver band, from which hung a cambric handkerchief. Her wonderful hair was topped with a bonnet of maroon velvet, cut bias, the ribbons looped under the chin a la Queen Bess. In this eccentric costume she battled her way up and down the Cunard dock, giving orders to the careless laborers who had already commenced to drag the cherished effects. The following is a correct inventory of the Countess' wardrobe:

- 1 broken back army chair.
- 2 old cane-seated deck chairs.
- 1 black and tan dog.
- 2 peacocks.
- 1 crop breed bull terrier.
- 6 old soap boxes, containing herbs.
- 3 one-gallon demijohns, uncorked and empty.
- 1 cracked wooden dough-mixer.
- 6 old soda water bottles, wrapped in brown paper.
- 1 old dented tin coffee pot.
- 2 broken dirty pigeon coops.
- 1 green painted tin wash-bowl.
- 4 red painted wooden chests, tied with clothes line, and marked "Countess D. W."
- 15 double dress ancient hair trunks, tied with ropes, and marked "Countess D. W."
- 6 old band-boxes, four without locks.
- 7 old grey blankets tied with straps.
- 4 cotton umbrellas.
- 1 rusty coffee mill.
- 2 cases of bottles, supposed to contain brandy.
- 1 two-legged table scraped and sealed.

From one who has been intimate with her movements we learn that the Countess is owner of a large estate in Derwentwater, Cumberland, England. In the seclusion of her home, she has hoarded all the ancient heirlooms of the four Georges, and her trunks are said to contain the costumes of the noblesse of centuries back. Although not insane, her manner is highly eccentric, at one time lavish with her purse and again paying out with the sting of a miser. The last is her second voyage to this country—At each pilgrimage from home she takes with her the mysterious trunk.

A WONDERFUL STORY.
It is said that in the tombs of the Necropolis of ancient Egypt two kinds of mummies have been found. One is incomplete—that is to say, all organs necessary for life have been separated from them; the other, on the contrary, is quite complete. Having observed this a Swedish chemist, Dr. Grusselbach, has come to the conclusion that the Egyptian mummies are not all, as has been said and believed for some thousands of years, embalmed by any process of preservation whatever, but that they are really the bodies of individuals whose life has been momentarily suspended, with the intention of restoring them at some future time, only the secret of preservation has now been lost. Meanwhile Professor Gusselbach advances many proofs in support of his idea; among others his experiments during the last ten years, which he says have always proved successful. He took a snake and treated it in such a manner as to numb it as though it had been carved into marble, and it was so brittle that he allowed it to fall, it would have broken into fragments. In this state he has kept it for one or several years, and then restored it to life by sprinkling it with a stimulating fluid, the composition of which is his secret. For fifteen years the snake has been undergoing an existence composed of successive deaths and resurrections apparently without any sustaining any harm. The Professor is reported to have sent a petition to his Government, requesting that a criminal who had been condemned to death may be given to him, to be tried in the same manner as the snake, promising to restore him to life in two years. It is understood that the man who undergoes this experiment is to be pardoned.—Whether the Swedish government has accepted or rejected the learned chemist's proposal is not known.—Ez.

A woman and child were bitten by a rattlesnake in Luzerne county last week, both of whom have since died.

SHORT ITEMS.

A social glass to which ladies are admitted—The mirror.
How can there be coolness between friends in this kind of weather?
An Indiana cat attacked a copperhead snake last week and killed it.
There is a girl near Blairsville who has been in a trance for two weeks.
A little boy in Warren county died lately from the effect of a bee sting.
When a Kansas City saloonist taps a fresh barrel of whisky, he calls it erecting a new elevator.

The Apaches are said to fight with golden bullets. Who wouldn't be a surgeon after an engagement?
A case of Asiatic cholera has appeared in London, and creates an extraordinary sensation among the people.
New Bedford is glorying over the recent capture of a sun-fish weighing over three hundred pounds.

The New Testament Company for Revision of the Bible are not hard at work on the seventh chapter of St. Mark.
The number of deaths caused by the explosion of the ferry boat Westfield, at New York, now number one hundred and three.
A man in Wisconsin has applied for a divorce on the ground that his wife is unable to "work on the farm as she used to do."

Red snow has been found in Washington Territory. It occurs in bands on the white snow, and contains very minute insects.
In Wyoming the bridegroom does the fainting and the kissing at weddings, while the bride whispers, "lean on me, dearest."

Philadelphia has 763 lawyers, 1,075 physicians, and 21,555 domestic servants. The number of loafers and politicians is not given.
A man climbing a liberty pole at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, got Litchel near the top, and it was six hours before they got him down.

A woman found a burglar concealed under her bed as she was retiring to rest in Newark, and her husband being present the rascal was handed over to the police.
An Indiana girl undertook to break a colt the other day. At last accounts her head was two sizes too large for her bonnet, and she has ordered a set of false teeth.

"Wen't you take half of this poor apple?" said a pretty damsel. "No, I thank you. I would prefer a better half." Eliza blushed, and referred the young man to her papa.
An unknown young man hired a horse in Johnston, a few days since, to go a mile or two in the country. The horse was found dead on Scalp Level, and that is all there is about it.

A Western paper, in reply to the query of subscribers, why it does not have more "snap in it," says: We don't desire to go through the world like a rabid canine, snapping at everything and everybody.
While an affable husband was examining plats of vines in a real estate broker's office in Jersey City last Friday, his amiable wife attempted to steal \$1000 from the money drawer. She failed, and the polite business man showed them out.

Luzerne county boasts of an ancient whipping-post, an old clutchee at Plymouth on Ant Hill. In revolutionary times it was the sign-post, the court house, the auction mart, the forum, and the election poll, as well as the whipping-post.
Rev. Dr. Potter, President of Union College nearly lost his life recently in rescuing a young lady from drifting out at sea, from Fire Island. He concealed his identity after the rescue until pointed out by the young lady to some one who knew him.

According to the New York Times, which knows whereof it affirms, there are three pumps in a certain section of the city, for the inspection of which the city pays twenty men one thousand dollars each per annum—and they are only ordinary small pumps.
Louis XIII, speaking to Bascomble, his Ambassador to the Court of Spain, remarked: "You can imagine how I laughed when I heard you entered Madrid on a mule—just to think—a jackass on a donkey!" Very true, sir, but you must remember I represented you at that time!

There was wrath, indignation and hunger in a Titusville hotel on Saturday.—It seems some creditors, who had sued the proprietor, had secured judgment and sent an officer to the house just as dinner was ready. He leveled upon the materials provided, and the boarders were compelled to look elsewhere for their dinner. The officer, after holding the "personal property" for some time, finding it would not bring money went away, leaving the landlord with a cooked dinner on his hands and no one to eat it. The landlord has sued for damages.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
All advertising for less than three months for one square of five lines or less, will be charged one insertion, 75 cents, three, \$1.00, and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion. Advertiser's, Executor's and Auditor's Notices, \$3.00. Professional and Business Cards, not exceeding one square, and including copy of paper, 25 cents per year. Notices in reading columns ten cents per line. Mer-chants advertising by the year as special rates.
8 months 6 months 1 year
One square..... \$ 2.00 \$ 3.00 \$ 5.00
Two squares..... 4.00 6.00 10.00
Three squares..... 6.00 10.00 15.00
One-fourth coln. 10.00 17.00 25.00
Half column..... 18.00 25.00 35.00
One column..... 30.00 45.00 60.00