

The Juniata Sentinel.
ESTABLISHED IN 1860.
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING,
Bridge Street, opposite the Old Fellows' Hall,
MIFFLINTOWN, PA.
The JUNIATA SENTINEL is published every
Wednesday morning at \$1.50 a year, in ad-
vance; or \$2.00 in all cases if not paid
promptly in advance. No subscriptions dis-
continued until all arrearages are paid, unless
at the option of the publisher.

Business Cards.
LOUIS E. ATKINSON,
Attorney at Law,
MIFFLINTOWN, PA.
Collecting and Conveyancing promptly
attended to.
Office on Bridge street, opposite the Court
House Square.

ROBERT McEEN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MIFFLINTOWN, PA.
Office on Bridge street, in the room formerly
occupied by Ezra D. Parler, Esq.

S. B. LOUDEN,
MIFFLINTOWN, PA.
Offers his services to the citizens of Juni-
ata county as Auctioneer and Vendor of
Charges, from two to ten dollars. Satisfac-
tion warranted. nov3 '99

O YES! O YES!
H. H. SNYDER, Ferrysville, Pa.
Tenders his services to the citizens of Juni-
ata county as Auctioneer, as Auctioneer—
Charges moderate. For satisfaction give the
Business a chance. P. O. address, Port
Royal, Juniata Co., Pa. Feb 7, '72-1y

DR. P. C. RUNDIO,
DRUGGIST
PATTERSON, PENN'A.
August 18, 1899-1f.

THOMAS A. ELDER, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
MIFFLINTOWN, PA.
Office hours 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Office in
Bellevue building, two doors above the Sen-
tinel office, Bridge street. Aug 18-1f

M. B. GARVER,
Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon,
Having located in the borough of Thompson-
town, offers his professional services to the
citizens of that place and vicinity.
Office—in the room recently occupied by
Dr. Berg. June 12, '72-1f

D. C. SMITH, M. D.,
HOMEOPATHIC 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 Reiffers' Drug
Store. Aug 18 1899-1f

Dr. R. A. Simpson
Treats all forms of disease, and may be con-
sulted as follows:—At his office in Liverpool
Pa., every SATURDAY and MONDAY—ap-
pointments can be made for other days.
Call on or address
DR. R. A. SIMPSON,
Liverpool, Perry Co., Pa.
Dec 7

CENTRAL CLAIM AGENCY,
JAMES M. SELLERS,
144 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Bounties, Penalties, Back Pay, Horse
Claims, State Claims, &c., promptly collected.
No charge for information, nor when success
is not collected. Oct 27-1f

ATTENTION!
DAVID WATTS most respectfully announ-
ces to the public that he is prepared to
furnish
SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONERY
at reduced prices. Hereafter give him a call
at his OLD STAND, MAIN ST., MIFFLIN.
Oct 23-1f

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 as-
ortment of
DRUGS AND MEDICINES.
Also all other articles usually kept in estab-
lishments of this kind.
Pure Wines and Liquors for medicinal pur-
poses, Cigars, Tobacco, Stationery, Confection-
eries (first-class), Notions, etc., etc.
The Doctor gives advice free

BEST CIGARS IN TOWN
AT
Holibaugh's Saloon.
Two for 5 cents. Also, the Finest Lager,
the Largest System, the Sweetest Cider, the
Finest Domestic Wines, and, in short, any-
thing you may wish in the
EATING OR DRINKING LINE
at the most reasonable prices. He has also
refitted his
BILLIARD HALL,
so that it will now compare favorably with
any Hall in the interior of the State.
June 1, 1870-1y

WALL PAPER.
Rally to the Place where you can buy
your Wall Paper Cheap.
THE undersigned takes this method of in-
forming the public that he has just re-
ceived at his residence on Third Street, Mif-
flintown, a large assortment of
WALL PAPER,
of various styles, which he offers for sale
CHEAPER than can be purchased elsewhere
in the county. All persons in need of the
above article, and wishing to save money, are
invited to call and examine his stock and
hear his prices before going elsewhere.
Large supply constantly on hand.
SIMON BASOM.
NOAH HERTZLER,
Port Royal, Juniata Co., Pa.
PLAIN and Fancy Job Printing neatly exe-
cuted at this Office.
JUNIATA SENTINEL \$1.50 per year.

Juniata



Sentinel.

B. F. SCHWEHR,
[THE CONSTITUTION—THE UNION—AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS.]
VOLUME XXVII, NO. 5
MIFFLINTOWN, JUNIATA COUNTY, PENN'A., JANUARY 29, 1873.
WHOLE NUMBER 1351.

**MIFFLINTOWN WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
HARDWARE STORE,**

D. P. PAISTE,
CRYSTAL PALACE BUILDING,
MIFFLINTOWN, PA.,

Invites attention to his Large Stock of
HARDWARE, IRON AND NAILS,

Which are now ready for inspection, consisting of the most de-
sirable Goods ever brought to Juniata county.

SKATES. KNIVES. FORKS. POCKET CUTLERY. PLATED WARE.
OILS, PAINTS, GLASS, IRON, STEEL, NAILS, &C.
STOVES AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES,
to make room for other goods.

Wall Paper at Cost.
Agent for Fouse's IXL Horse and Cattle Powders.
A Splendid Assortment of GOODS from which to Select Christmas Presents.
Dec. 11, 1872-1f

GREAT REDUCTION
—IN THE—
PRICES OF TEETH!
Full Upper or Lower Sets as Low as \$5.00.
No teeth allowed to leave the office unless the
patient is satisfied.
Teeth re-molded and repaired.
Teeth filled to last for life.
Toothache stopped in five minutes without
extracting the tooth.
Dental work done for persons without them
leaving their homes, if desired.
Electricity used in the extraction of teeth,
rendering it almost a painless operation, (no
extra charge) at the Dental Office of G. L.
Derr, established in Mifflintown in 1869.
G. L. DERR,
Jan 24, 1872-1y Practical Dentist.

C. ROTHROCK,
DENTIST,
McAlisterville, Penna.
OFFERS his professional services to the
public in general, in both branches of
his profession—operative and mechanical.
First week of every month at Richfield, Fremont
and Turkey Valley.
Second week—Liverpool and WED Car Val-
ley.
Third week—Millerstown and Riceoon
Valley.
Fourth week at his office in McAlisterville.
Will visit Millin when called on.
Teeth put up on any of the bases, and as
liberal as anywhere else.
Address by letter or otherwise.

The Place for Good Grape-vines
IS AT THE
Juniata Valley Vineyards,
AND GRAPE-VINE NURSERY.
THE undersigned would respectfully in-
form 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 thou-
sand. All persons wishing good and thrifty
vines will do well to call and see for them-
selves.
Good and responsible Agents wanted.
Address, **JOSAS OBERHOLTZER,**
Mifflintown, Juniata Co., Pa.

JUNIATA VALLEY BANK
OF
MIFFLINTOWN, PENN'A.
JOSEPH POMEROY, President.
T. VAN IRVIN, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
Joseph Pomerooy, John J. Patterson,
Jerome 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.

Meat! Meat!
THE undersigned hereby respectfully in-
forms the citizens of Mifflintown and
Patterson that his wagon will visit each of
these towns on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and
SATURDAY mornings of each week, when
they can be supplied with
Choice Beef,
Veal, Mutton,
Lard, &c.,
during the summer season, and also PORK
and SAUSAGE in season. I purpose fur-
nishing Beef every Tuesday and Saturday
morning, and Veal and Mutton every Thurs-
day morning. Give me your patronage, and
will guarantee to sell as good meat as the
country can produce, and as cheap as any
other butcher in the county.
SOLOMON SIEBER.

Shelley & Stambaugh
The First,
The Best,
The Cheapest,
The Largest
Stock of Goods
IN THE COUNTY,
To Offer to the Public
AT THE
VERY LOWEST PRICES,
Just Received from Eastern
Markets.
Seeing Them will Guarantee You
Satisfaction.
SHELLEY & STAMBAUGH.
NEW CRYSTAL PALACE BUILDING,
MIFFLINTOWN, PA.
Oct. 8, 1872.

NEW DRUG STORE.
BANKS & HAMLIN,
DEALERS IN
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
Chemicals, Oils, Dye Stuff, Perfumery,
Varnishes, Putty, Glass, Coal Oil,
Lamps, Burners, Brushes,
Chimneys, Infant Brushes, Soaps,
Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes,
Perfumery, Combs, Tobacco,
Cigars, and Stationery.
**LARGE VARIETY OF
PATENT MEDICINES,**
selected with great care, and warranted from
high authority.
Purest of WINES AND LIQUORS for Medi-
cal Purposes.
PRESCRIPTIONS compounded with
great care. [mal 672-1y

New Lumber Yard.
Patterson, Pa.
BEYER, GUYER & CO.
Have opened a Lumber Yard in the bor-
ough of Patterson, and are prepared to fur-
nish all kinds of Lumber, such as
Siding, Flooring, Studding,
Paling, Shingles, Lath, Sash, &c.,
in large or small quantities, to suit cus-
tomers.
Persons wanting Lumber by the car-
load can be supplied at reduced rates.
BEYER, GUYER & CO.
George Goshen, Agent.
Patterson, May 15, 72-1f

POETRY.
Just Put Yourself in His Place.
Before you place on your neighbor,
The signs of his disgrace,
Just try to balance your judgment,
By putting yourself in his place.
Look well at his surroundings,
At his pleasures and his cares;
Don't curse the man with your prayers,
When he can be saved by your prayers.
Look at his strength—his weakness—
Test the surging of his blood;
Does it flow like a gentle streamlet,
Or rush like a turbulent flood?
Perceive all the earthly training
Of the man was the kind to bend
His mind in the crooked channel
That led to the bitter end.
It may be in a single hour
Some powerful impulse came,
It may be for actions of others
That he is now bearing the shame.
Then look with tenderest mercy,
On the craving of our race;
And ere you pass judgment upon him
Just "put yourself in his place."

Miscellany.
Gov. Hartranft's Inaugural Address.
Gentlemen of the Senate and House of
Representatives, and Fellow citizens—
Permit me, through you, to tender my
heartfelt thanks to the people of this
Commonwealth for their partiality in
selecting me as their Chief Magistrate.
In obedience to law I have appeared
before you to pledge my fidelity to the
Constitution. Its obligations and the
responsibility it imposes are, I hope, fully
realized. In the administration of public
affairs it is my earnest prayer that I may
be guided by Divine wisdom, and that
all my actions may reflect the people's
will.
STATE REVENUES.
My predecessor presented in his annual
message his recommendations, and much
valuable information so fully and so well
that it appears unnecessary to enter into
details. My views are in accord with the
general policy of the State adminis-
tration for the past few years, although I
believe some changes might be for the
public good and to these I shall briefly
allude. Having been closely connected
with the finances of the State since 1866,
I speak knowingly when I say that the
revenues have been faithfully collected; it
is regrettable that appropriations have been
extravagant; taxation has been equalized by
the repeal of the most burdensome taxes,
and by strict economy and good manage-
ment the public debt has been largely
reduced. The policy of paying off the
entire indebtedness of the State, I be-
lieve, fully endorsed by the tax-payers,
and it shall be my aim to adhere to that
policy.
THE PUBLIC DEBT.
The public debt, however, decreasing
while the revenues are increasing, it oc-
curs to me that a further reduction of the
latter should be made during the current
session of the Legislature. The increase
in the value of our real estate and the
products of our manufactures, the steady
development of our resources, and the
expansion of our railway system, are rap-
idly enriching our people. If we measure
the aggregate of our wealth and its
growth upon the basis of the late census,
we can readily understand how a lighter
tax imposed upon the present taxed prop-
erty will meet all our necessities in the
future, provide an ample fund for the
liquidation of our debt, and give a decid-
ed impulse to the useful enterprises thus
relieved. I sincerely trust, however that
in any attempt to lessen the burdens of
taxation, the Legislature will exercise a
wise discretion, and properly discrimi-
nate in favor of our industrial interests.
OUR MINERAL WEALTH.
In every part of this Commonwealth are
found rich deposits of minerals. To
make them available and productive
should be our earnest aim, and shall re-
ceive a large share of my attention. It
can alone be done by the intelligent em-
ployment of labor and capital. This is
an object of immense interest, and can
best be subserved by first providing the
highest possible knowledge of the charac-
ter and location of the most valuable
minerals. Labor can be made inviting
by making it remunerative. Its prof-
its must depend largely upon the measure
of protection afforded by Congress to our
home industries, a question which may
safely be committed to our Representa-
tives in the National Legislature.
CAPITAL AND LABOR.
Capital is the water for the wheel and
should be abundant, and the rates of in-
terest should be easy for active and
wholesome enterprise, and whatever leg-
islation will best serve this end should
receive general support. Money will al-
ways receive the highest rates, the secur-
ity being the same; and for that reason
it now gravitates to neighboring States,
where the legal rates are less than our
own. If we cannot remove our restric-
tions, and make money as free as any
other commodity, at least let us permit
the same rate as allowed by other States
and thereby retain it within our bor-
ders.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.
It will be my pleasure, as it is my duty
to have a watchful care over the school
system of our State. No part of our
governmental policy should command the
employment of more wisdom than that
which is to promote the instruction of our
youth. It is a source of pride and satis-
faction that our people contribute so
freely to an object so worthy as our
schools, and the report of the superin-
tendent of common schools must convince
every reader of the happy results accru-
ing from the judicious management of
our educational system. But while the
doors of our schools are opened wide to
every one, it is sad to think that there
are seventy-five thousand children in the
State who do not, whether prevented by
the necessities of their parents, or other-
wise, attend and receive the blessed priv-
ileges of these schools. This is a matter
of grave import, and exacts of us all,
people and Legislature alike, earnest and
thoughtful consideration.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.
In this connection, let me say a word
in regard to a subject that has often en-
gaged my thoughts, and to which I in-
voke the attention of our law-makers.—
No part of our system of education has
secured so universal commendation as
that which is embraced in the circle of
instruction of those who were made or-
phans by the casualties of war. The
helpless condition of these little ones
touchingly appealed to the hearts of our
people, and the response was the estab-
lishment of the orphan's schools that are
now the pride of our State. But in res-
cuing these children from destitution, and
providing for their education until they
had attained the age of 16 years, have
we filled the measure of our duty to them?
Thrown out into the world to do bat-
tle with life's trials at an age peculiarly
dangerous to youth, does not common
humanity require that the State should
maintain its guardianship to these chil-
dren until their habits are somewhat set-
tled and they have acquired the ability
to earn their own livelihood? The estab-
lishment of industrial schools, wherein
useful trades may be taught, seems to
promise the easiest and best solution of
this problem.

THE MILITIA.
It is highly important that in times of
insurrection and riot there should be at
command a good and efficient force of
militia to assist the civil power to pro-
tect property and maintain its authority.
To create such a force it seems absolute-
ly necessary that the State must extend
its aid in a more substantial way to those
who enlist in her service. The fees for
the non performance of militia duty are
obnoxious to many of our best citizens,
and yield at best but a slender income,
and that, too, on a wrong basis, for prop-
erty and not the individual should be
taxed. The military should be well dis-
tributed throughout the State, and the
number of companies limited, and within
the limit, to make them efficient, every
company accepted, when found to be up
to the proper standard of numbers, drill
and discipline, should receive directly
from the public treasury at least \$300
per annum.

INSURANCE.
The fire and life insurance companies
are making an effort to secure uniform
legislation in all the States, and the
States having a large home interest in
insurance have been the first to adopt
that principle. To impose heavy fees
and taxes upon insurance companies in-
corporated in other States, and doing
business in this, reacts upon the home
companies by reason of the reciprocal
laws of those States. If it is deemed
desirable to protect and foster the home
insurance interest, already too long neg-
lected, let uniform laws be enacted. To
me it seems this interest is of sufficient
importance to warrant the temporary loss
of a portion of the revenue now received
from the foreign companies. The reve-
nue from our own companies will increase
by reason of their enlarged business, and
we will thus be compensated for such
temporary loss.

CENTENNIAL.
The necessity for immediate action on
the part of our people to insure the suc-
cess of the Centennial Exhibition must
be realized by every thinking man. Its
failure will be to our lasting shame—its
success must redound to the honor and
permanent benefit of the Commonwealth.
Located in our metropolis, which is fast
moving to the front of the manufacturing
cities of the world affording an opportu-
nity to display the products and resour-
ces of our State, and opening to foreign-
ers new channels of information as to our
character and enterprises, it certainly is
the imperative duty of every citizen who
loves his State to lend his countenance
and support to this great exhibition. The
dignity and good name of the Common-
wealth are at stake. Let us not forfeit
these by a lack of public spirit, or by
mistaken economy. Any proper plan
the Legislature may see fit to adopt to
aid this national undertaking shall re-
ceive the hearty concurrence of the Ex-
ecutive.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.
The subject of constitutional reform is
now occupying a large share of public
attention. Opinions are various as to
its propriety or necessity, as the views of
men are conservative or progressive.—
There is now, however, in session in
Philadelphia a convention of respectable
and honorable gentlemen, fresh from the
people, and authorized by them to revise
the Constitution. To these gentlemen we
confidently refer these questions of
constitutional reform, in the belief that
out of their combined integrity and wis-
dom will spring such measures as will
best conduce to our safety, happiness and
prosperity.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION.
There is one paramount and growing
evil, however, to which, by my duty as
your Executive and my sons of duty as
a citizen, I am constrained to ask your
serious attention. I allude to special
legislation or the abuse of legislative
power, to further particular local and
private ends to the exclusion of public
business. I cannot condemn this evil in
language too strong and it seems but the
part of common sense that some positive
restriction be put upon legislation that
will confine it to public objects and make
its enactments uniform and general.

PARDONING POWER.
There is another subject to which I
may be permitted to advert, because it
concerns one of my most important func-
tions. I refer to the pardoning power.
The exercise of this power rests exclu-
sively within the direction and conscience
of the Executive; and when we consider
the importunities of the friends of a con-
demned man, and their natural inclina-
tion to use every influence to obtain a
pardon, it must be conceded that this
power is a trying and dangerous one with
which to invest any individual. Any
provision that would relieve the consci-
ence and divide the responsibility of the
exercise of this power must surely com-
mend itself to good sense of our people.

SINKING FUND.
There is a popular demand too, that
the sinking fund, containing bonds that
represent the proceeds of the sale of the
public works, and which are applicable
alone to the payment of the public debt,
shall be kept sacred for the purpose to
which it is dedicated, and that the safe-
guards of this fund shall be made so
strong as to protect it from every en-
croachment, however ingeniously plan-
ned or powerfully supported. To this
demand the Constitutional Convention
will doubtless respond; and for myself I
may be permitted to say that no legisla-
tion impairing the security of this fund,
or changing its character, ever can re-
ceive my sanction.

BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.
Too much praise cannot be accorded
to the honorable and humane gentlemen
who constitute the Board of Public Char-
ities for their valuable services, gratui-
tously bestowed, in supervising the man-
ifold and important public trusts the State
has confided to their care. I take great
pleasure in inviting the attention of the
Legislature to the suggestions and work
of this excellent board, and shall unite
in any plan that will help these gentlemen
to accomplish their beneficent designs.
We have great cause for thankfulness,
my fellow-citizen, when we contemplate
the happy and prosperous condition of
our country. Recuperating rapidly from
the ravages and waste of our great civil
war, is moving forward to a new era of
progress and development. And in this
march to a higher destiny in which all
the States are united, Pennsylvania
should have a place in the van, a posi-
tion to which she is entitled by the in-
telligence and character of her citizens,
the magnitude of her resources, the ex-
tent of her industrial interests, and the
grand record of her patriotism. To
maintain this position for our proud old
Commonwealth will be the constant en-
deavor of your Executive and to strength-
en his arm and enlarge his understanding
he asks the support and counsel of all
good citizens, and humbly implores the
aid and guidance of Him who is the Su-
preme Ruler.

Foots and Garrick being in a fruit-
shop in Covent Garden, the latter receiv-
ed a bad shilling in exchange. "This
shilling is not worth a farthing," exclaim-
ed Foots. "Here, take it follow, and
throw it to the Old Boy." "Throw it
yourself, Davy, for no one can make a
shilling go further than you can," said
Foots in an undertone.

HAPPINESS is like a pig with a greased
tail; every one runs after it, but nobody
can hold it.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
All advertising for less than three months
for one square of nine lines or less, will be
charged one insertion, 75 cents, three \$1.50,
and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion.
Administrators, Executors and Auctioneers
Notices, \$2.00. Professional and Business
Cards, not exceeding one square, and includ-
ing copy of paper, \$3.00 per year. Notices
in reading columns, 75 cents per line. Mer-
chants advertising by the year at special rates.
3 months 6 months 1 year
One square..... \$ 3.50 \$ 5.00 \$ 8.00
Two squares..... 5.00 8.00 11.00
Three squares..... 6.00 10.00 15.00
One-fourth col'n. 18.00 27.00 35.00
Half column..... 18.00 25.00 48.00
One column..... 30.00 45.00 80.00

Babies in Lots.
SIX CHILDREN AT A BIRTH, AND THIR-
LETS THREE.
Jennie Amelia, when nineteen years
of age, was married to James Bushnell,
of Orleans county, New York, then res-
iding in Chicago. The parties were
married in August, 1854. On the 23d of
July, 1865, Mrs. Bushnell gave birth to
three children, two boys and a girl.—
These children lived, one four, one six,
and one eleven months. On the 5th of
September, 1866, Mrs. Bushnell gave
birth to six living children at one time,
all of them living some time.

The names of the children were Noi-
berto James, Alberto James, Alicia Lu-
cya, Alice Elizabeth, Lucy Alicia, and
Luerto James. Mrs. Bushnell was un-
able to walk for two months prior to her
confinement, and after the birth of the
second one was unconscious several hours
she was horror-stricken on recovering
her senses to find herself the mother of
six children—three sons and as many
girls. The event was so extraordinary
that it was soon noised abroad, and
brought a great many visitors, who
enveloped the children with clothing, and
assisted the parents in providing nurses
—seventeen hundred dollars being the
amount paid for caring for them until
they were weaned—six wet nurses being
required.

Luerto James died when nineteen
months old, and Lucy Alicia lived un-
til twenty-three months of age. The
four other children are bright and healthy
none of them ever having been sick.—
Their united weight at birth was forty-
five pounds. The mother was of French
origin, and was borne in London, Eng-
land. On the 8th day of November,
1869, Mrs. Bushnell gave birth to three
boys, all of whom died within an hour or
two—Mrs. Bushnell having given birth
to twelve living children at three births,
in less than six years. Gov. Rice was
instrumental in having Congress appro-
priate the children eighty acres of land,
situated in Iowa, to be free from taxes
until they were of age.—Cincinnati Com-
mercial.

Vigorous Treatment.
A VIRGINIA MOTHER SLOOTS A YOUNG
MAN ABOUT TO ELOPE WITH HER
DAUGHTER.
[From the Christiansburg (Va.) Messenger.]
A young man whose name we could
not learn, wooed and won the affections
of a Miss Price, daughter of Mr. Chap-
man Price, formerly of this county, but
now a resident of Craig. The parents of
the young lady bitterly opposed her
marrying the youth in question, because
of his dissipated habits. But opposition
only added fuel to the flame, and con-
firmed the maiden in her determination
to elope with her lover through thick and
thin.
Last week, learning that Mr. Price
would be from home, he procured a bug-
gy, and went to his residence to elope
with his daughter to West Virginia, to
be married. His affianced was ready
and willing to go with him but the moth-
er set her foot firmly down, and vowed
that she should not take the girl from the
house, at the same time pointing to the
gun and telling him that if he attempt-
ed to carry her off she would shoot him.
Treating these as the idle threats of a
woman, the lovers continued their pre-
parations for departure. All things be-
ing ready, they proceeded to the buggy,
the young lady was handed in, the youth
had taken his seat by her side and was in
the act of driving off when Mrs. Price cut
short the whole proceeding by shooting
the youth with the gun above mention-
ed. The physician who dressed his
wound pronounced his recovery extreme-
ly doubtful, if not impossible.

Nothing is more admirable than mod-
esty, and nothing more contemptible than
that which is false; the one guards vic-
tue the other betrays it. True modesty
is ashamed to do anything that is repug-
nant to reason; false modesty is ashamed
to do anything that is opposite to the
humor of those with whom the party con-
verses. True modesty avoids everything
that is criminal; false modesty every-
thing that is unadvisable. The latter is
only a general, understanding instinct; the
former is that instinct limited and
circumscribed by the rules of prudence.

STARTER UP A LITTLE.—A little girl
and her younger brother were on their
way to the store one windy, frosty morn-
ing. They were both poorly dressed,
but the little girl had a sort of cloak over
her. As they walked briskly along, she
drew the boy closer to her, and said:
"Come under my cloak, Johnny." "It
isn't big enough for both," replied he.
"Then I will stretch it a little." And
they were soon closely nestled together.
How many shivering bodies and sad
hearts there are because people do not
stretch their comforts beyond themselves.

"I DON'T think Mr. Dostin takes his
physic regular," said a doctor's boy to
his employer. "Why so?" "He's get-
ting well too fast."