# The Somerset Herald.

ESTABLISHED, 1827.

VOL. XXIII. NO. 32. SOMERSET, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20. 1875. WHOLE NO. 1228.



Terms of Publication.

The Somerset Herald

is published every Wednesday Morning at $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; otherwise $2 50 will invariably be charged.

No subscription will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid up. Postmasters neglecting to notify us when subscribers do not take out their papers will be held liable for the subscription.

Subscribers removing from one Postoffice to another should give us the name of the former as well as the present office. Address

Somerset Printing Company,

JOHN I. SCULL,
Business Manager.



*Business Cards,*

W. H. POSTLETHWAITE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Pa. Professional business respectfully solicited and punctually attended to.

F. J. KOOSER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Penna.

VALENTINE BAY, ATTORNEY AT LAW and dealer in real estate, Somerset, Pa., will attend to all business entrusted to his care with promptness and fidelity. aug. 12-1y.

JOHN H. UHL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOMERSET, Pa., will promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. Money advanced on collections, &c. Office in Mammoth Building. jan. 1, '70.

KIMMEL & COLBORN, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Somerset, Pa. Office in Baer's Block. aug. 12-1y.

JOHN O. KIMMEL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Pa., will attend to all business entrusted to his care in Somerset and adjoining counties with promptness and fidelity. Office in Mammoth Block. feb. 18-1y

HENRY F. SCHELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Bounty and Pension Agent, Somerset, Pa. Office in Mammoth Block. jan. 11-tf.

SAMUEL GAITHER. PAUL H. GAITHER.
GAITHER & GAITHER, Attorneys at Law, Somerset, Penn'a. All professional business promptly attended to. Office in Baer's Block, up stairs. dec4-72.

W. A. & H. I. BAER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Somerset, Pa. will practice in Somerset, and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to them will be promptly attended to.

A. H. COFFROTH. W. H. RUPPEL.
COFFROTH & RUPPEL, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. All business entrusted to their care will be promptly and carefully attended to. OFFICE—On Main Cross street, opposite the Mammoth Block. jan 1.

DR. E. M. KIMMEL will continue to practice Medicine, and tenders his professional services to the citizens of Somerset and surrounding country. Office at the old place, a few doors east of the Glade House.

DR. R. BRUBAKER tenders his professional services to the citizens of Somerset and vicinity. Office in residence, one door west of the Barnet House.

DR. WM. COLLINS, DENTIST, Somerset, Pa. Office in Glaebner's Block, up stairs, where he can at all times be found prepared to do whatever dental work may be required, such as filling, regulating, extracting, &c., Artificial teeth inserted in all kinds, and of the best material, inserted. Operations warranted. apr. 22-1y.

WILLIAM H. KOONTZ, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Pa., will give prompt attention to business entrusted to his care in Somerset and the adjoining counties. Office in Printing House Row.

JAMES L. PUGH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Somerset, Pa. Office, Mammoth Block, up stairs. Entrance Main Cross St. Collections made, estates settled, titles examined, and all legal business attended to with promptness and fidelity. july15

J. G. OGLE
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Somerset, Pa. Professional business entrusted to my care will receive prompt and faithful attention. may17-72.

DR. G. MILLER, after twelve years of active practice in Shanksville, has now permanently located at Somerset for the practice of Medicine, and tenders his professional services to the citizens of Somerset and vicinity.—Office in the Drug Store, opposite the Barnet House, where he can be consulted at all times unless professionally engaged.

☞N. B.—Calls promptly answered. dec. 11, '74-1y.

PROFESSIONAL.

Dr. George B. Funkenberg, of Cumberland, Md., informs his friends that he has this day associated with himself in the practice of medicine and surgery, his son, Dr. Walter F. Funkenberg, late the resident surgeon of the New York Eye and Ear Infirm. ☞ Special attention will be paid to the diseases of the Eye and Ear. mar4

LAW NOTICE.—Alexander H. Coffroth has resumed the practice of law in Somerset and adjoining counties. Office in Mammoth Building. feb. 25, '73.

DR. J. K. MILLER has permanently located in Berlin for the practice of his profession.—Office opposite Charles Kreisinger's store. apr. 22, '70-tf.

S. S. GOOD,
*PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,*
SOMERSET, PA.
☞Office in Mammoth Block. may19

JOHN BILLS,
DENTIST.
Office in Coffroth & Nell's new building, Main Cross Street, Somerset, Pa. may11

ARTIFICIAL TEETH!!
J. C. YUTZY.
DENTIST
*DALE CITY, Somerset Co., Pa.*
Artificial Teeth, warranted to be of the very best quality, life-like and handsome, inserted in the neatest style. Particular attention paid to the preservation of the natural teeth. Those wishing result use by letter, can do so by enclosing stamp. Address as above. jy15-72

Mansion House,
LATE "BENFORD HOUSE,"
Corner of Franklin and Broad Streets,
JOHNSTOWN, PENNA.
Jos. Shoemaker, Prop'r.
Having lately taken charge of, refitted and furnished this large and commodious Hotel, I now invite my Somerset County friends to call on me, and hope by prompt attention to their wants and moderate charges, to merit their patronage. Table supplied with the best the market affords. Bar stocked with the choicest wines, liquors, &c.
JOSEPH SHOEMAKER.
N. B.—Best stabling in town. apr29

THE SOMERSET HOUSE.
Having leased this magnificent and well known Hotel property from Mrs. E. A. Flick, the undersigned takes pleasure in informing his friends and the public generally that he will spare neither time nor expense to make this house all that people can desire. Accommodating clerks and obliging waiters will attend to the wants of customers, and the table will at all times be loaded with the best the market affords. Mr. G. H. Tayman may at all times be found in the office.
D. LAVAN.
may29

DIAMOND HOTEL.
STOYSTOWN PA.
SAMUEL CUSTER, Proprietor.
This popular and well known house is at all times a desirable stopping place for the traveling public. Table and Rooms first-class. Good stabling. Hacks leave daily for Johnstown and Somerset. mar31.

JOHN WILSON & SON,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
297 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH.
une 26, '72

Knabe's Unrivaled Pianos
Endorsed by the leading artists.
Haines Bros' Pianos,
The cheapest, first-class Piano in the market.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO'S ORGANS!
Over fifty-three thousand of them now in use. No other musical instrument ever obtained the same popularity.
CHARLOTTE BLUME,
No. 19 Sixth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., Sole agent for above. Send for Price List and Catalogue. Full assortment of Sheet Music, Music Books and small Musical Instruments. Dec. 9.

*Banks.*

JOHN DIBERT. JOHN D ROBERTS.
JOHN DIBERT & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 240 MAIN STREET,
JOHNSTOWN, PENNA.
We sell Drafts negotiable in all parts of the United States and Canadas, and in Foreign countries. Buy Gold, Coupons and Government Bonds at highest market prices. Loan money on approved security. Drafts and Checks on other banks cashed. Money received on deposit payable on demand.
*Interest at the rate of Six per cent. per Annum paid on Time Deposits.*
Everything in the Banking Line receives our prompt attention.
Thankful to our friends and customers for their past patronage, we solicit a continuance of the same, and invite others to have business transactions to give us a trial, assuring all, that we shall at all times do all we can to give entire satisfaction.
Feb 21 '72 JOHN DIBERT & CO.

Cambria County
BANK,
M. W. KEIM & CO.,
No. 266 MAIN STREET,
JOHNSTOWN, PA.,
Henry Schnable's Brick Building.
A General Banking Business Transacted.
Drafts and Gold and Silver bought and sold.—Collections made in all parts of the United States and Canada. Interest allowed at the rate of six per cent. per annum, if left six months or longer. Special arrangements made with Guardians and others who hold moneys in trust. april 16-73.

FOURTH
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
JOHNSTOWN SAVINGS BANK.
Johnstown, Pa., Dec. 1, 1874.

RESOURCES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Loans on Real Estate | | $135,321 92 |
| Loans on Collateral | | 6,610 00 |
| Conemaugh Borough Bonds | | 3,794 86 |
| Franklin Bor. School Bonds | | 725 00 |
| Loans on Collateral | | 5,250 00 |
| Safe | | 400 00 |
| Cash on hand | $ 784 33 | |
| Cash in National Banks | 10,500 00 | |
| Cash with Drexel & Co. | 2,286 91 | |
| Pennsylvania State Bonds | 3,000 00 | |
| Pittsburgh City 7-per ct. Bonds | 25,500 00 | 57,024 54 |
| Total | | $211,426 32 |

LIABILITIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amount due Depositors | $198,237 80 | |
| December Dividend due | 3,105 48 | |
| Contingent | 8,082 74 | |
| Total | | $211,426 32 |

*State of Pennsylvania, County of Cambria,* } ss

I, Frank Dibert, Treasurer of the Johnstown Savings Bank, do solemnly affirm that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

FRANK DIBERT, Treasurer.

Sworn and subscribed before me, A. MONTGOMERY, Notary Public.

The undersigned, Auditing Committee, respectfully report that they have carefully inspected the Treasurer's report for the year ending November 30th, 1874, and have examined the assets of the Bank, consisting of Bonds, Mortgages, Judgments, Loans upon Real Estate, Cash in Bank and on hand, and find the same to correspond with the above report.

D. MCLAUGHLIN, JAMES COOPER, H. A. BOON, Auditors.

STATISTICAL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of Depositors | 1,688 |
| Number of open accounts | 1,048 |
| Average to each Depositor | $194 03 |
| Adults | 1,131 |
| Minors | 857 |
| Male | 1,292 |
| Female | 696 |
| Rate of Dividends for 1871 | 5 per cent. |
| Rate of Dividends from 1871 to 1875 | 6 per cent. |

Loans upon Real Estate are based upon the value of the land alone, buildings upon it being regarded merely as an additional security. Dec. 23

CARPETING.
Henry McCallum,
*51 Fifth Avenue,*
*PITTSBURGH, PA.*
Imports direct from Manufacturers,
Superior English Oil Cloths,
BRUSSELS CARPETS, &c.,
RAG, HEMP and INGRAIN CARPETS
In every variety.
51 FIFTH AVENUE,
Above Wood street.
mar23.

Ursina Lime Kilns.
The undersigned are prepared to furnish
Prime Building Lime
By the Car Load.
Orders Respectfully Solicited.
R. J. BATZER & CO.
Ursina, June 12.

NATIONAL STAIR BUILDING
AND
Turning Shop

J. WELSH & CO.,
Manufacturers of
Stairs, Hand-rails, Balusters,
NEWEL POSTS, &c.
Nos. 66 and 68 Lacock Street,
ALLEGHENY, CITY, PA
WEBER PIANOS.
VOGEL & HUGHES ORGANS,
SHEET MUSIC,
MUSIC BOOKS,
MUSICAL GOODS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
WILLIAM H. SHEIB,
70 Fifth Avenue, PITTSBURGH.
☞Special attention to orders by mail.
*AGENTS WANTED.*
Nov 25.

*Miscellaneous.*

APPLETONS'
AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA
NEW REVISED EDITION.
Entirely rewritten by the ablest writers on every subject. Printed from new type, and illustrated with several thousand engravings and maps.
The work originally published under the title of THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA was completed in 1863, since which time the wide circulation which it has attained in all parts of the United States, and the signal developments which have taken place in every branch of science, literature, and art, have induced the editors and publishers to submit to an exact and thorough revision, and to issue a new edition, entitled THE AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA.
Within the last ten years the progress of discovery in every department of knowledge has made a new work of reference an imperative want.
The movement of political affairs has kept pace with the discoveries of science, and their fruitful application to the industrial and useful arts, and the convenience and refinement of social life.—Great wars and conspiracies and revolutions have occurred, involving national changes of peculiar moment. The civil war of our own country, which was at its height when the last volume of the old work appeared, has happily been ended, and a new course of commercial and industrial activity has been commenced.
Large accessions to our geographical knowledge have been made by the indefatigable explorers of Africa.
The great political revolutions of the last decade, with the natural result of the lapse of time, have brought into view a multitude of new men, whose names are in every one's mouth, and of whose lives every one is curious to know the particulars. Great battles have been fought and important sieges maintained, of which the details are as yet preserved only in the newspapers or in the transient pulses-lore of the day, but which ought now to take their place in permanent and authentic history.
In preparing the present edition for the press, it has accordingly been the aim of the editors to bring down the information to the latest possible dates, and to furnish an accurate account of the more recent discoveries in science, of every fresh production in literature, and of the newest inventions in the practical arts, as well as to give a succinct and original record of the progress of political and historical events.
The work has been begun after long and careful preliminary labor, and with the most ample resources for carrying it on to a successful termination.
None of the original stereotype plates have been used, but every page has been printed on new type, forming in fact a new Cyclopædia, with the same plan and compass as its predecessor, but with a far greater pecuniary expenditure, and with such improvements in its composition as have been suggested by longer experience and enlarged knowledge.
The illustrations which are introduced for the first time in the present edition have been added not for the sake of pictorial effect, but to give lucidity and force to the explanations in the text. They embrace all branches of science and of natural history, and depict the most famous and remarkable features of scenery, architecture and art, as well as the various processes of mechanics and manufacturers. Although intended for instruction rather than embellishment, no pains have been spared to insure their artistic excellence; the cost of their execution is enormous, and it is believed they will find a welcome reception as an admirable feature of the Cyclopædia, and worthy of its high character.
This work is sold to subscribers only, payable on delivery of each volume. It will be completed in sixteen large octavo volumes, each containing about 800 pages, fully illustrated, with several thousand Wood Engravings, and with numerous colored Lithographic Maps.

PRICE AND STYLE OF BINDING.

| | |
|---|---|
| In extra Cloth, per vol | $ 5 |
| In Library Leather, per vol | 6 |
| In Half Turkey Morocco, per vol | 7 |
| In Half Russia, extra gilt, per vol | 8 |
| In full Morocco, antique, gilt edges, per vol | 10 |
| In full Russia, per vol | 10 |

Eight volumes now ready. Succeeding volumes until completion, will be issued once in two months.
☞Specimen pages of the American Cyclopædia, showing type, illustrations, etc., will be sent gratis on application.
First class canvassing agents wanted.
Address J. R. WILLIAMSON, Agent, No. 205½ Sixth St., Pittsburgh, Pa. dec2

FAYETTE COUNTY
MUTUAL
Fire Insurance Company.
{EWING BROWNFIELD, President.} {JOHN S. HARAH, Treasurer.}
☞ W. H. HOPE, Secretary. ☜
BOARD OF MANAGERS:
WILLIAM McCLEARY, Uniontown, Penn'a.
H. L. RANKIN, " "
JOHN W. BARR, " "
ELLIS BAILY, " "
JOHN S. HARAH, " "
EWING BROWNFIELD, " "
WILLIAM H. BAILY, " "
THOMAS H. FENN, " "
DR. WM. H. STURGEON, " "
CHARLES SNEATON, " "
ROBERT HOGSETT, " "
R. M. MODISETTE, " "
ROBERT G. MULLIN, Fayette City, Fayette County, Pa.
J. O. MEYERS, Meyersdaly, Somerset Co., Pa.
J. H. UHL, Somerset, " "
J. M. SCHROYER, West Newton, Westm'd Co., Penn'a.
M. M. STAUFFER, Mt. Pleasant, Westm'd Co., Penn'a.
H. BYERS & KUHNS, Greensburg, Westm'd Co., Penn'a.
ABEL M. EVANS, Amwell Tp., Washington Co., Penn'a.
JAMES W. HAY, Richhill Tp., Green County, Penn'a.
N. LAIDLY, Carmichaels, Green County, Pa.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE
*On Broadway, Uniontown, Fayette County, Penn'a.*
BOARD OF MANAGERS MEET THIRD MONDAY IN EVERY MONTH.
☞This old and reliable Company has been in successful operation for thirty years, during which time all losses have been promptly paid. For further information apply to
JOHN H. UHL, Somerset, or W. H. HOPE, Sec'y. Uniontown, Pa.
Nov. 25.

D. G. LINT. C. G. LINT.
GLADE STEAM MILLS,
C. G. Lint & Brother,
Having recently leased what is known as the
Old Dennison Mill,
situate one mile south of Somerset, and having put it in first class order, we are prepared to do all kinds of grinding. Having purchased an engine we are enabled to use either steam or water power. All work
WARRANTED SATISFACTORY
if the grain is in good condition. Flour for sale always kept on hand. sep16

THE BEST PUMP
IN THE WORLD!
THE AMERICAN SUBMERGED
Double-Acting, Non-Freezing
FORCE PUMP!
The Simplest, Most Powerful, Effective, Durable, Reliable and Cheapest Pump in use.
It is made all of Iron, and of a few simple parts.
It will not Freeze, as no water remains in the pipe when not in action.
It has no leather or gum packing, as the sucker and valves are all of iron.
It seldom, if ever, gets out of order.
It will force water from 40 to 60 feet in the air, by attaching a few feet of hose.
It is good for washing Buggies, Windows, watering Gardens, &c.
It furnishes the purest and coldest water, because it is placed in the bottom of the well.
Taxes:—¾ inch Pump, $15; pipe, 50c. ⅌ foot.
1 " " 18; " 60c. "
Larger sizes in proportion.
WEYAND & PLATT
Sole Agents for Somerset County.
Somerset, Pa., May 1st, 1872.

ANDREW PEEBLES,
ARCHITECT,
Cor. Sixth Ave. and Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA
Entrance No. 4 Sixth Avenue. sep23


## BRYANT AT FOUR-SCORE.

NOVEMBER 3, 1874.

Poet, whose voice is of the winds and woods,
Whose calm verse flows as does the mountain rill,
Rippling and murmuring through the shade and sheen
And o'er the cool, clean stone;
Poet, whose voice is of the ocean floods
When thou dost hear, along the wooded hill,
The footsteps of the Lord, and thou may'st lean
To listen, stilled, alone,—
Nature's Interpreter,—the wind, the stream, the tree,
The human soul, all find a friend in thee.

Thine is the music of the fountain's flow,
Or Autumn's wind, fresh in the fading tree;
Men quicken at thy word; they feel thee nigh,—
One dear to childhood's day.
Thou art a stream born of the mountain snow,
Which sought, unsolled, the city by the sea,
Winding where fair things fall and pure things die;
And springing, white with spray,
A fountain, where, despite the multitudinous tread,
Faith is refreshed and faint hearts comforted.

Bryant! thy word is best when thou dost write
Of life, of hope, of human destiny,—
Of the grave joy which keeps the heart content,—
Of Nature's constant calm!
Comforter, thou dost show the Infinite,
Thou dost unseal the fount when eyes are dry
And hearts are breaking! Thy wise words are blent
With weeping; and a Psalm
Of Life goes up, and not unheard! while thou dost sing,
Hearts grateful, though unseen, still listen lingering.

So shall men listen when all these are gone;
Still shall thou sing when the invisible veil
Hath wrapped thee from man's vision. Lightly lie
On thee thy years four-score!
In thine eternal youth thou shalt sing on;
Thy strain, a voice of Nature, shall not fail;
And thee labor and sorrow come not nigh!
But when the silent ore
Of Charon stirs, not too late or soon, that voiceless sea,
Wake to thy two-fold immortality!

—*Rev. Henry C. Badger.*

For the Somerset HERALD.

## SLIPPERY MIKE,

OR;

## SANDY, THE SHARPER!

BY R. R. RODDY,

AUTHOR OF THE BANDIT OF THE ALLEGHENIES—ATHANASE THE AVENGER—&C.

(*Concluded.*)

Seeing no immediate prospect for a game of cards, or chance of plunder, he hastily assumed the hurried look and manner of a man of business.

Through all the business parts of Cumberland he was in and out, with an anxious and care-worn look, as if the world was not going well with him. Before commencing this pilgrimage he had carefully concealed all his money but a little loose change in the soles of his shoes. In one of his hurried tramps through the street he slipped and sprained his ankle, not far from one of the leading taverns. That was before the "house" and "hotel" era. By the aid of some persons attracted to the spot by his groans, he was assisted into the house. Calling for a quart of whiskey, he bade his willing assistants to rub his leg liberally with the potent fluid and drink the balance. The timely application of the stimulant seemed to have a good effect, for he was soon able to walk again as well as ever. Turning to the landlord he thanked him for the kindness shown him, and said he was short of change just then, but would call in before he left town and settle. The landlord thought settling then would conduce to the longevity of their friendship. At first Sandy denied having any money at all; then in apparent confusion admitted having some that he feared wasn't good and wanted to return to the man he got it from. The landlord thought he could find some, and did with the aid of a stout black servant, find a twenty dollar note, carefully wrapped in a rag and pinned in a small side pocket of the vest. He mumbled that it wasn't good, that he didn't think the landlord could change such a big bill for so small an amount. Mine host laughed at the idea of his not being able to change a big note, and soon did so, giving the stranger within half a dollar of the full amount, but telling him he ought to charge a dollar for the trouble. Mike felt greatly crestfallen in appearance, but inwardly rejoiced over his good day's work. Counterfeiting had not attained the perfection of our day, and if he had tried to pass that note openly, the poorest judge in the place would have at first sight pronounced it a base counterfeit, but the trick, since become common in the cities, was new then and completely blinded the eyes of the jolly host.

Deeming it unsafe to remain there longer, as the news of his Frostburg exploits would soon be generally circulated through the town, he started up the old pike towards Berlin, known at that day as the "saw log road." (There are contradictory accounts of the origin of the name. Perhaps, some one who does us the honor to read our story, will favor the HERALD with full particulars.)

Berlin, at that day and since, though the mass of its people were honest and industrious, unusually so for towns of its size, had a few "black sheep," who were ready for any kind of trade, game, or sport, from pitch and toss to burglary. It is only just to add that the worst part of her male population were new-comers; the females, the home production, if we are to rely on past stories, were not to be improved on by importation. He was certain of finding congenial spirits and gambling associates in plenty both in Berlin and Somerset. Tradition has not preserved any of his exploits at either place at that time. On his way home he stopped at Gebharts over night and robbed a couple of drovers, but did not secure a very large amount. As he was by this time sufficiently famous for others, both at home and abroad, to steal on his credit, there were plenty to embrace the opportunity. We are of this opinion of a transaction attributed to him on the Clay Pike about this time. A couple of mounted travelers were stopped and robbed between Centreville and Springfield, in the regular highwayman—stand and deliver—style of the famous English robbers Duvall, Turpin, and others. Sandy got the credit for it and, we believe, was arrested and imprisoned for a time. Our reasons for doubting that he did it are, that it was so entirely different from his usual course. Without doubting his courage, we think if he intended adopting that course he would hardly have tried two mounted and presumably armed men for his first attempt. He seemed to enjoy robbing people in their rooms, and going through a house where he knew parties, willing and anxious to shoot him, were on the alert. When we say enjoy, we say it without any qualification, using it in the sense of a positive pleasure, apart from what he acquired in the doing. Returning home with plenty of funds, he set himself to enjoy the fruits of his labors.

About the holidays a ball was given at the Show House, near Newbury, now owned by Abram Augustine. Sandy was on hand and danced, drank, and enjoyed himself as well as anybody. Here it is well to observe that he was temperate in drinking, and never allowed it to get the better of him or interfere with business. A well dressed traveller stopped at the house that night, and after looking on for a while, asked to be shown to his room, as his journey had fatigued him. The keenly observant eyes of Slippery Mike had noticed indubitable signs of wealth, although the stranger was dressed very plainly, and had evidently taken pains to avoid display. What was unnoticed by all others had strongly attracted his attention, and he determined to satisfy himself before morning, despite the danger from the enhanced watchfulness of the traveller in such a miscellaneous crowd, and the very great risk of being detected by the numbers that swarmed in every part of the house.

His usual good fortune, or more probably his consummate skill and noiselessness, carried him through. He robbed the man of his purse, watch, ring, &c., but did not risk taking off his belt where the bulk of his money was carried. In the morning the alarm was given, and suspicion pointed to Sandy. After some trouble he was arrested and taken to that house to stay over night, sufficient evidence having been secured to warrant committing him to jail.

Knowing their man, every precaution was taken to prevent his escape. The window was securely fastened, the prisoner tied, and to make assurance doubly sure, his clothes, or part of them, the indispensable part, the pantaloons, were taken away; and the two watchers having ordered all for refreshment and enjoyment into the room, fastened the door, moved a heavy bedstead across it so that the door could not open without moving it, and after a comfortable repast, retired to rest, Mike having been for some time in a heavy slumber. But when their breathing proved them asleep, he arose, cast off his bonds, which were already loosened, picked the pockets of both men of everything they had in them, made their clothes up into a compact and convenient bundle, crawled under the bed on his hands and feet, and commenced moving it by almost imperceptible degrees. At least a quarter of an hour was spent in moving the bed far enough from the door to open it wide enough to let him pass out. He went to the room his pants were in, took them and some other trifles belonging to boarders and the people at the house, entered a couple of other rooms, picked the pockets of the inmates, and then returned to the room from which he had escaped, to take a good stiff drink of whiskey, as it was a cold night. He took his drink deliberately, and then, as was thought, accidentally upset the glasses and roused his keepers. We are inclined from our knowledge of the man, to think he did it in mere bravado. When he saw his guardians were awake, he darted under the bed, out of the partly open door, and having locked it on the outside, whistled shrilly through the keyhole, bade his keepers an affectionate farewell, and gathering up his bundle, started off across the fields at a pace that few men could equal. At a convenient hollow filled with undergrowth he hid the clothes he had taken from the house, and then resumed his retreat.

It must not be inferred that he always escaped punishment. Solitary confinement and hard labor were sounds unpleasantly familiar. Punishment failed of its true intent, if, as is said, it is designed for reformation. He came from prison hardened and confirmed in evil courses. He was the introducer if not the inventor of the trick of throwing pepper in the eyes of an opponent. As it was before Mr. and Mrs. Lammle and the chivalric Fledgby became known to fame, he certainly did not borrow the idea from them. It is possible they may have from him. His first essay was very successful and seemed to afford immense delight to his impish disposition. After the preliminaries of the fight had been settled, he kept at a safe distance from his antagonist and laughingly sneered at and goaded him into a sort of frenzy, in which he made a kind of bull-like rush at Slippery Mike, designed to crush him. It might have done so if entirely successful, but Sandy easily avoided it, and with a few gentle passes and waves of the hand, after the manner of the mesmerizers, placed him *hors du combat.*

The boys looking on seemed to regard it as magical. The man, instead of fighting, sneezed, stamped, laughed, cried, swore and howled. Witchcraft appeared to be the only solution, and the mixture of fear, awe, dread, and admiration with which Mike was regarded by them was greatly enhanced. The pepper-trick (cayenne preferred) became afterward very common.

### A Texas Duel.

Manning and Molett, rival physicians in Giddings, Tex., quarreled, as most rival physicians do. They agreed to settle their difficulty with knives in a quiet place in the woods just out of town. There were no seconds or spectators, and each of the physicians took along lint and bandages to dress his wounds. Their accounts of the fight are alike, and as follows: The weapons were long bowie knives. They stripped to the waist, and at the first onslaught got such a firm hold of each other that the weapons could not be used. After a long struggle they separated and stood warily watching for a chance. As they at length rushed together, Manning received a slight stab in the neck and Molett a more serious cut across the arm. They stopped long enough for each to dress his own wound and then faced for another round. With great caution, and many feints and dodges, they spent what they say seemed like half an hour before coming together. Finally Molett caught Manning's head under his arm, and, while for an instant he was able to hold him in that position, stabbed him deeply twice in the breast; but Manning, with his arm free, was able at the same time to plunge his knife into Molett's back. These serious stabs ended the fight. Molett was able to reach his surgical appliances and attend to his wound. Manning fainted and fell insensible and bleeding. After attending to his own hurt, Molett says he was about to go away and leave his adversary to bleed to death, but his better nature predominated and with considerable effort he saved Manning's life. Assistance soon came and they were taken to their homes, where they will be confined a long time by their injuries.

### The Duchess of Edinburgh Never Opened a Door.

A London letter says:

"The Duchess of Edinburgh does not grow in favor with the public. They never quite forgive her for asserting precedency over the Princess Beatrice; and she has certainly given proof of a haughty disposition. As a general rule our own royal family do not give themselves airs. This sort of personal pride is especially resented in a foreigner. A curious instance of it took place the other day at Chiswick, where the duke and duchess went to visit a certain famous collection of house flowers. The proprietor of the place wished to explain the merits of his plants, but the path was narrow, and it would have been indecorous as well as dangerous to his pots, and to precede her he was given to understand, would have been (in Russia) to commit high treason. At last they came to a swing door that only required a push, but which, to the Russian duchess was an insuperable barrier She had never opened a door for herself in her life, and was not going to begin in a nursery garden in Chiswick. Her splendid attire blocked up the path, so that to pass by her was impossible, and the whole party came to a dead lock. The unhappy proprietor was in despair. Then the Duke came to his assistance. 'She won't open the door,' said he; 'that is quite out of the question. Do you run around, open it for her, and keep in front of her. Walk backward, and never mind your flower pots.' Whether any flower pots were broken I don't know, but I will stake my existence that if there were, the duke did not pay for them."

### Generosity of a Dog.

The following instance of generosity on the part of a farmer's dog deserves to be recorded. Trip was naturally a good-tempered animal, though when chained up he looked fierce enough sometimes. There was a cat named Tom, belonging to the same establishment, who often tried Trip's temper by stealing his food and by other annoyances. The two, in short, led a thoroughly "cat-and dog life," in the proverbial sense of the phrase.

One day Tom was out on a birding expedition, and at the same time Trip was accompanying his master in a stroll about the farm, when at a hedge corner, a good way off, the dog saw something like mischief going on, and he ran swiftly toward the spot. It was another dog of the neighborhood remorseless worrying Tom. Trip bravely attacked the dog, and soon forced him to desist and; but Tom had been mortally wounded. Trip, however, took up poor puss by the neck, and with his master returned to the house, where he whined for some time in such a pecuiar manner as proved that he was actuated by a most magnanimous temper of forgiveness.

### Bells.

The great bell of St. Paul's London, weighs 8,400; the great bell of Lincoln, 9,894 pounds. Great Tom, in Christ church, Oxford, the largest bell in England, weighs 17,000 pounds. The bell in Palez Vicchio, at Florence, suspended 296 feet from the ground, weighs 17,000 pounds. The great bell of St. Peter's, at Rome, weighs 18,400 pounds. The bell at Erfurth, 28,200. But large as are these bells, they shrink considerably when compared with those of Russia. The bell in the tower of St Ivan, in Moscow, weighs 100,000 pounds; and the fallen great bell which lies at the foot of the same tower, 440,772 pounds. Its height exceeds 21 feet, and its diameter at the rim is 22 feet. The metal in it is estimated to be worth £73,000.

"Halo" bonnets probably derive their name from the exclamation of husbands when they see the bill.

### How Postage Stamps are Made.

The process of manufacturing the little postage stamps is quite interesting: In printing, steel plates are used, on which 200 stamps are engraved. Two men are kept hard at work covering them with the colored inks and passing them to a man and girl, who are equally busy printing them with large rolling hand presses. Three of these little squads are employed all the time, although ten presses can be put into use in case of necessity. After the small sheets of paper upon which the 200 stamps are engraved have dried enough they are sent into another room and gummed. The gum used for this purpose is a queer composition, made of the powder of dried potatoes and other vegetables mixed with water, which is better than any other material, for instance gum arabic, which cracks the paper badly. This paper is also of a peculiar texture, somewhat similar to that used for bank notes. After having been again dried, this time on little racks which are fanned by steam power for about an hour, they are put between sheets of pasteboard, and pressed in hydraulic presses, capable of applying a weight of two thousand tons. The next thing is to cut the sheets in half, each sheet of course, when cut, contains a hundred stamps. This is done by a girl with a large pair of shears, cutting by hand being preferred to that of machinery, which method would destroy too many stamps. They are then passed to two other squads, who in as many operations perforate the sheets between the stamps. Next they are pressed once more, and then packed and labeled, and stowed away in another room, preparatory to being put in mail bags for dispatching to fulfill orders. If a single stamp is torn, or in any way mutilated, the whole sheet of one hundred is burned. About five hundred thousand are burned every week from this cause. For the past twenty years not a single sheet has been lost, such care has been taken in counting them. During the progress of manufacturing, the sheets are counted eleven times.

### A Love Story.

She is a young lady of a pensive turn. Her hair is light, her eyes are blue, and her nose is red. She gets up in the morning in a melancholy mood, and retires to bed in a watermel-uncholicky state. She loves a man whom her father abhors. She does upon the ground he walks with his fourteen inch cowhides, while her father swears he'll lay twenty inches of cowhide over his shoulders if he ever catches her talking to him. Last week she was out for a promenade, and to commune with her own thoughts. She met Alphonso—she called him Alphonso, though the boys in the shop where he earned his eight dollars a week called him "Eeetsy Jim." He offered his arm. She took it. He sighed and said, "Ah, this is, indeed, a moment of ecstatic joy." "Is it?" asked a voice of thunder at his side, while a hand grasped his collar. "You'll find it the saddest moment of your life, you blasted jumble-headed idiot You talk poetry to my daughter, and meet her clandestinely, will you?" and then the old man elevated one boot, and Alphonso plaintively groaned "Ugh!" Then the old man lifted the other, and Alphonso shrieked "Good heavens!"

### How to Make a Wax Cross.

Take a wooden cross the size you wish; take plain, thick, white paper of any kind, have ready some paste or any thing that will stick good, and first daub the cross all over with it, then wet the paper with the same and cover your cross neatly with the paper having it meet at one corner on the back of the cross. The bottom or base of the cross must be fitted with paper, having it meet but not lap at the corners; let it dry a little while, then cover with white wax in the same manner as you covered the paper, large sized sheets of wax being used. Then take diamond dust and put it on except where you wish the vine or stem to stick; then your cross is ready to trim as you wish. This will make a clear white cross and cannot fail to please.

### Delicate People.

There is constant sympathy expressed by robust people for those of slight physical constitution. We think the sympathy ought to turn in the opposite direction. It is the delicate people who escape the most fearful disorders, and, in three cases out of four, live the longest. Those of gigantic structure are almost always reckless of health. They say: "Nothing hurts men;" and so they stand in draughts, and go out into the night air to cool off, and eat crabs, at midnight, and doff their flannels in April and get their feet wet. But delicate people are shy of peril.—They know that disease has been fishing for them for twenty years, and they keep away from the hook. No trout can be caught if he sees the shadow of the sportsman on the brook. These people, whom everybody expects to die, live on most tenaciously. We know of a young lady who evidently married a wealthy man of eighty-five years on the ground that he was very delicate and with reference to her one third. But the aged invalid is so careful of his health, and the young wife is so careless of hers, that it is now uncertain whether she will inherit his storehouses or be inherit her wedding-rings. Health and longevity depend more upon caution and intelligent management of one's self than upon original physical outfit. Paul's advice to the Sheriff is appropriate to people in all occupations: "Do thyself no harm."

NANTUCKET has had but two days' rain and one shower since the last of June, but the people were converted to lager bier several years ago, and don't care much if it never rains.—*Brooklyn Argus.*

Josh Billings says that in the beds of many hotels "yu sleep sum, but role over a good deal."

### Alabaster Boxes.

Alabaster is a delicate, white, soft kind of marble used for lamps, vases and other ornaments.

There are two kinds of alabaster. One is composed of carbonate of lime, and is highly valued on account of its clearness and variety of colored streakings; red, yellow, grey, &c. The other kind of alabaster is composed of hydrous sulphate of lime. This is so soft it may be scratched with the finger-nail. It is beautiful and clear, white as snow. This kind is generally used for vases and other ornaments because it is softer and more beautiful, and it can more easily be molded and formed. Alabaster is often bronzed. This is done by coating it once or twice with sizing and touching it with bronze powder. The finest and best alabaster is found in Valterra, Tuscany.

In Alabastrum, Egypt, there was a manufactory of small vessels and pots for holding perfume, which were made from a stone, found in the mountains near the town.

The Greeks gave to these vessels the name of the city in which they were made—Alabastrum.

After a while the stone from which they were made was called alabastrum. Later, still, this name was given to all vessels used for holding oil or perfume, whether made of alabaster, glass, ivory, bone or shell.

These vessels of perfumery or ointment were made of various sizes and styles, or shapes. Some were made long and tapering without handles; some like a flask, with long necks and some in the form of a box or chest.

In the 14th chapter of Mark you can read of an alabaster box.

It is supposed that this was one of those long necked vessels, and when Jesus was reclining or sitting at the table in the house of Simon in Bethany, Mary the sister of Lazarus came, and broke the neck off of the vessel or box, and poured the precious ointment upon the head of Jesus.

These vessels, or alabaster boxes, were much used amongst the ancients, in their toilets; also, in anointing the heads of guests, as a mark of distinction. When Mary broke the alabaster box and poured the precious ointment on the head of Jesus, Judas Iscariot was displessed. He said it was wasting; he said this alabaster box with the precious ointment might have been sold for three hundred pence, but Jesus said: "Why trouble ye the woman? for she hath wrought a good work upon me."

### New Foes to the Feline Race.

The following statements appear in a communication, without date, in the Richmond (Va.) *Whig*: "In a recent number of your paper it was announced that a fatal epidemic prevailed extensively in many parts of the State among the feline race. In this neighborhood the disease has been raging, and the lives of many of the race have been destroyed by it. Some of the physicians have ascertained that it is *trichina*—the same disease which has caused the death, at different times and places, of a great number of cattle and hogs. When cats were attacked