VOLUME 25.

WAYNESBORO', FRANKLIN COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1872.

NUMBER 15

THE WAYNESBORO', VILLAGE RECORD PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING By W. BLAIR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS—One Square (10 lines) three insertions, \$1,50; for each subsequent insertion, Thirfive Cents per Square. A liberal discount made to yearly adver-

LOCALS.—Business Locals Ten Cents per line for the first insertion, Seven Cents for subsequent insertions Professional Cards.

J. B. AMBERSON, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, WAYNESBORO , PA. Office at the Waynesboro' "Corner Drug

DR. B. FRANTZ

Has resumed the practice of Medicine. OFFICE—In the Walker Building—near the Bowden House. Night calls should be made at his residence on Main Street; adjoining the Western School House. July 20-tf

I.N.SNIVELY, M.D. PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

WAYNESBORO' PA. Office at his residence, nearly opposite he Bowden House. Nov 2—tf.

John A. Hymoong,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, HAVING been admited to Practice Law at the several Courts in Franklin County, all business entrusted to his care will be promptly attended to. Post Office address Mercersburg, Pa.

LEW W. DETRICH, ATTOBNEY AT LAW,

WAYNESBORO', PA,

Will give prompt and close attention to all business entrusted to his care. Office next door to the Bowden House, in the Walker Building. [july 6]

JOSEPH DOUGLAS, ATTORNEY AT LAW. WAYNESBORO', PA. Practices in the several Courts of Franklin

and adjacent Counties.

N. B.—Real Estate leased and sold, and
Fire Insurance effected on reasonable terms.

December 10, 1871.

B. A. H. STRICKLER, (FORMERLY OF MERCERSBURG, PA.,)

OFFERS his Professional services to the citizens of Waynesboro' and vicinity.
DR. STRICKLER has relinquished an extensive practice at Mercersburg, who are has been prominently engaged for hadrie, years in the practice of his profession.

He has opened an Office in Waynesboro', at the residence of George Besore, Esq., 'lis Father-in-law, where he can be found at 1 times when not professionally engaged. July 20, 1871.-tf.

DR. A. S. BONEBRAKE. DR. J. M. RIPPLE. RIPPLE & ONERAKE.

WAYNESBORO', PA. Having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine and Surgery, offer their professional services to the public. Office in the room on the North East Cor. of the Diamond, formerly occupied by Dr. John J. Oellig, dec'd. July 18, 1872—1y

A. K. BRANISHOLTS,



WAYNESBORO', PA., CAN be found in his office at all times where he is prepared to perform all Dental operations in the best and most

skillful manner.
We being acquainted with Dr. Branis-holtssocially and professionally recommend

- him to all desiring the services of a Dentist.

 Drs. E. A. HERING,

 "J. M. RIPPLE,

 "A. H. STRICKLER,

 "J. B. AMBERSON,

 "I. N. SNIVELY,

 "A. BONEPAKE
- A. S. BONBRAKE, T. D. FRENCH, L.C.BRACKBILL

PHOTOGRAPHER, S. E. Corner of the Diamond

WAYNESBORO', PA., AS at all times a fine assortment of Pictures Frames and Mouldings. Call and obs specimen pictures. June tf.

union Hotel. Corner of Main & Queen Sts., CHAMBERSBURG, Penn'a.

LANTZ & UNGER, Proprietors, The UNION has been entirely refited

and re-furnished in every department, and under the supervision of the present pro-prietors, no effort will be spared to deserve Extensive Stabling and attentive Hostlers.

Brick for Sale.

THE subscribers would inform the public that they have now for sale a good article of brick and will continue to have a supply on hand during the summer season.

B. F. & H. C, FUNK.

June 13—tf

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

fine lot Pine Building Lumber for sale And will be furnished in rough, or hewed in proper sizes to suit purchasers of Bills. Apply at Monterey Springs, April 4, 1872—tf



WE CAN MAKE HOME HAPPY,

Though we may not change the cottage For mansions tall and grand, Or exchange the little grass plot For a boundless stretch of land-Yet there's something brighter, dearer, Than the wealth we'd thus command

Though we have no means to purchase Costly pictures, rich and rare-Though we have not silken hangings For the walls so cold and bare, We can hang them over with garlands, For flowers bloom everywhere.

·We can always make home cheerful, If the right course we begin. We can make its inmates happy, And their truest blessings win, It will make the small room brighter If we let the sunshine in.

We-can-gather round the fireside When the evening hours are long-We can blend our hearts and voices In a happy, social song; We can guide some erring brother-Lead him from the path of wrong.

We may fill our home with music, And with sunshine briming o'er, If against all dark intruders We will firmly close the door-Yet should evil shadows enter, We must love each other more.

There are treasures for the lowly Which the grandest fail to find, There's a chain of sweet affection Binding friends of kindred mind-Ve may reap the choicest blessing, From the poorest lot assigned.

Miscellancous Reading.

Shaving a Millionaire.

Everybody who lives in New Jersey will recollect Billy Gibbons, the millionis one of them:

village, in which he owned some proper- place. ty, stepped into a barber shop to get shavturn.

A customer, who was under the barundertone if he knew who he was? and man said: on receiving a negative reply, he informed him in a whisper, it was "Old Billy Gibbons, the richest man in the State." "Gad," said the barber," "I'll charge

im for his shave. Accordingly, after the old man had somewhat surprised upon asking the price o be told "Seventy-five cents." "Seventy-five cents!" said he quietly,

isn't that rather a high price?" "It's my price," said he of the latherprush, independently, "and as this is the on- and are to have the shop rent free six y barbar's shop in this place, them as months longer, and after to day you are comes into it must pay what I ask." To the old man this was evidently a for your pay from me stops to day." knock-down argument, for he drew threequarters of a dollar from his pocket, and ted to.

aid them over to the barber, and left the shop. A short time after he was in close conversation with the landlord of a tavern it may be another "old Billy Gibbons." hard by, and the topic of conversation was

barber's shop in town? There seems to take the world as it is, its joys and sorrows be nearly work enough for two."

for nigh fourteen years."

didn't he shave well, and-cheap?"

razor than Bill Harrington's." man.

"Well not exactly," said the landlord, though things never did seem to go well best the Market affords, and their Bar will always contain the choicest Liquors. "There is no use in lamenting will always contain the choicest Liquors."

"Well not exactly," said the landlord, though things never did seem to go well tation, and try again, with renewed hope and effort. There is no use in lamenting when lamentations will do no good, or the lamentations will fever; then his wife was sick for along shedding tears when they only tend to time, and Bill had a big bill to pay at highten our sorrow. The grave will soon the doctor's; then as a last misfortune, cover our troubles, and there is a happy his shop burned down one night, tools, life beyond, which we can make our own, brushes, furniture, and all, and no insurno matter how the world treats us.

> 'Well.' said the old man, pettishly, why don't he start again?' landlord, 'why bless your soul, he hasn't questions to the idol of his heart. She laid got anything to start with.' 'H-m--m! Where does this man live?'

asked the old man. conversation with the unfortunate tensor, water, whispered, "Yes, dear, anything to who corrobated the landlord's story.

'Why don't you take a new shop?' said the old man, there's a new one in the block right opposite the other barber's

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shop,'
'What said the other,' 'you must be crazy. Why, that block belongs to old Billy Gibbons; he'd never let one of these stores for a barber's shop; they are mighty sight too good; besides that, I haven't got twenty dollars in the world to fit it.

'You don't know old billy Gibbons as well as I do,' said the other. 'Now listen to me. If you can have that shop all fitted up, rent free, what will you work in it for by the month? what is the least you can live on?"

This proposition somewhat startled the unfortunate hair-dresser, who finally found words to stammer out that perhaps twelve or fifteen dollars a month would be about

'Pshaw!' said the old man 'that won't do. Now listen to me—I'll give you that store, rent free, one year, and engage your services six months, all on these conditions. You are to shave and cut hair for everybody that applies to you, and take no pay; just charge it all to me, and for your services I'll pay you twenty dollars a month, payable in advance—pay to commence now,' continued he placing two ten dollar notes on the table before the astonished barber-who it is almost unnecesary to state, accepted the proposition, and who was still more surprised to learn that it was Billy Gibbons himself who had

In a few days the inhabitants of that viltage were astonished by the appearance of a splendid new barber's shop, far surpassing the other in elegance of appointmerts, and in which, with new mugs, soaps, razors and perfumes, stood a barber and assistant ready to do duty on the heads and beards of the people. Over the door was inscribed, William Harrington, Shaving and Hair Dressing Sa-

The people were not long in ascertaining or availing themselves of the privileges of this establishment, and it is not to be wondered that it was crowded and the other deserted. The other held out some weeks, suspecting this free shaving-for Bill kept his secret well—was but a dodge to entice customers away, who would soon be charged as usual; but when at the end of six weeks he found Billy working a-way as usual, charging not a cent for his labor, and having money to spend in the bargain, he came to the conclusion that aire. He was an eccentric man, and nu- he must have drawn a prize in the lottery, merous stories are told of his freaks. Here or stumbled upon a gold mine, and was keeping a barber's shop for fun. so he It seems that Billy, while in a country closed his shop in despair, and left the

Meantime, 'Bill Harrington' kept on ed. The shop was full of customers, and busy as a bee, and one fine morning his the old gentleman quietly waited for his employer stepped in, and, without a word, sat down, and was shaved: on rising from his chair he asked to see the score for the ber's hands when the old gentleman came six*months past. The barber exhibited in, asked the "knight of the razor," in an it, and after a careful calculation, the old

"Plenty of customers, eh?" "Lots of 'em," said the barber, "never did such a business in my life!" "Well," replied Money Bags, "you have kept the account well. I see I've paid you one hundred and twenty dollars for had that operation performed, he was services—all right—and there are three hundred and thirty charged for shaving all that applied; now this furniture cost one hundred and eight dollars; balance due you one hundred and two dollars .-Here it is. Now you own this furniture,

> to charge the regular price for your work, This of course the barber gladly assen-"But," said the old man on leaving, 'take care you never cheat a man by charging

> ten times the usual price of a shave; for

"barber" shops."

TROUBLE.—Trouble is more frequently made than sent. If every person would and yield, at once, an humble reconcilia-"Well, there used to be two," said the tion to what is unavoidable, there would landlord, "till last winter, when the new be far more happiness, and infinitely, less man came up from the city and opened a misery than there is. Six thousand years new shop, and as everything in it was experience ought to convince mankind fresh and new, folks sort of deserted Bill that there are clouds here as well as sun-Harrington's shop which had been going shine, and the man who starts life with the expectation that every thing before "But didn't this Bill do good work? him, will be smooth and uninterrupted is, it, too. simply a dreamer who knows nothing of "Well, as for that," said the landlord the world's realities. Wealth cannot shield "Bill did his work good enough, but his us from disappointment and affliction, and shop wasn't on main street like the new poverty are not as heavy, on the heart, as one, and didn't have so many pictures the cares brought on by the possession of and handsome curtains, and folks got in uncounted riches. We cannot keep death the way of thinking the new chap was away from our door, no matter how faithmore scientific and bro't more city fashions with him, though to tell the truth," we so control the minds and dispositions said the landlord, striking a chin sown of others that the most tender ties and aswith a beard resembling screen wire, "I sociations are not at times, snapped asunnever want a lighter touch or a keener | der. Let us take matters as they come and try to be content. If we are prosper-"City fashions—eh?" growled the old ous, we should rejoice and give God the an. "So the new man's city fashions, praise. If we fail in our enterprizes and shut up the other barber's shop?" find our plans of business dwarfed and "Well not exactly," said the landlord, thwarted, let us submit cooly to the visifind our plans of business dwarfed and

This is the way it is done in Grand Haven, according to the Herald: "The other 'Start again!' said the communicative night a young man propounded the usual her soft, white hand in his, put her head upon his manly shoulder, hove a sweet sigh of resignation, and in dulcet accents He was directed, and ere long was in that sounded like sweet music upon the beat Grant."

A Sad Story.

NEWPORT, R. I. Sept. 2.—Geo. W. Howard of Rome, N. Y., will be remembered as the gentleman who was married at Sharon Springs, on Wednesday last, and was on his way to visit his brother at Pawtucket, R. I., when he lost his bride of a day by the late Metis disaster. The next morning what was supposed to be his wife's body was found, and it was reported in these columns that her funeral would take place at Sharon Springs yesterday. The initials "N. A." were the same as on his wife's rings, though it was of a different pattern, yet he did not feel positive that it was his wife. Being nearly exhausted himself, and not in a condition to think about it, he concluded it must be her. Accordingly a coffin was procured at Stonington, and he started Saturday morning for the home of his loved one. He arrived there Saturday evening with what he supposed was the the remains of his wife, but on opening the coffin at the residence of his wife's parents, they discovered at once that it was not their daughter. The scene that followed can be better imagined than described. The afflicted husband at once returned to Stonington, and forwarded the corpse by express. When he arrived, he found another man searching for the body he supposed was his wife. In the -meantime, his friends_in_Pawtucket_had heard of the lady who was picked up by the schooner A. B. Belden and brought to Newport, and had telegraphed to the undertaker for a description, which he gave, and at the same time had a photograph taken and sent also. This convinced them that the body which has been in this city since Friday night was no other than the wife of Mr. Howard. He, in company with his brother, arrived here this morning, and at once identified her. The scene that follows beggars description. As the husband gazed upon the remains of his dearly beloved he was deeply affected, as were all present. The body was taken away on the 12 o'clock boat, via. Wickford, and will be taken at once to Rome, N. Y. She was twenty-eight years of age, and bears a striking resemblance to the woman the husband had supposed his wife. Mr. Howard states that the coat found on her was placed there by himself to keep her warm, and that moment after they were washed from the Metis, and that all his exertions to save her were fruitless. It is a sad story, probably the most heartrending one that can be told of the terrible disaster .- N. Y.

all trades except chimney sweeping. If Sabbath." The Scriptures nowhere speak sailors gave up going to sea because of the wet; if bakers left off baking because it is hot work; if planeters are the left off baking because it is hot work; if planeters are the left off baking because it is hot work; if planeters are the left off baking because it is hot work; if planeters are the left off baking because it is hot work; if planeters are the left off baking because it is hot work; if planeters are the left off baking because it is hot work; if planeters are the left off baking because it is hot work; if planeters are the left off baking because it is hot work; if planeters are the left off baking because it is hot work; if planeters are the left off baking because it is hot work if planeters are the left off baking because it is hot work if planeters are the left off baking because it is hot work if planeters are the left off baking because it is hot work if planeters are the left off baking because it is hot work if planeters are the left off baking because it is hot work if planeters are the left off baking because it is hot work if planeters are the left off baking because it is hot work if planeters are the left off baking because it is hot work in the left off baking because it is hot work if planeters are the left off baking because it is hot work if planeters are the left off baking because it is hot work if planeters are the left off baking because it is hot work in the left off baking because it is hot work in the left off baking because it is hot work in the left off baking because it is hot work in the left off baking because it is hot work in the left off baking because it is hot work in the left off baking because it is hot work in the left off baking because it is hot work in the left off baking because it is hot work in the left off baking because it is hot work in the left off baking because it is hot work in the left off baking because it is hot work in the left off baking because it is hot work in plow because of the cold, and tailors would not make our clothes for fear of pricking their fingers, what a pass we'd come to! Nonsense! my fine fellow there's no shame about any honest calling, don't be afraid of soiling your hands; there's plenty of soap to be had.

All trades are good to traders. Lucifer matches pay well if you sell enough of them. You cannot get honey if you are frightened at bees, nor plant corn if you are afraid of getting mud on your boots. When bars of iron melt under the south wind, when you can dig the fields with toothpicks; blow ships along with fans; manure the crops with lavender water, and grow plumcakes in flower pots, then will be a fine time for dandies; but until the Millenium comes we shall all have a deal to put up with.

STILL THEY COME.—Fortune Snow lives away down in Tennessee, and he is one hundred and twenty-two years old.— At least he says so, and nobody can dispute it. Fortune has a sprightly grand one hundred years ago. Remembers the Revolutionary war? Ho! what's that? This venerable Snow was a vigorous youth the only Heaven-appointed weekly Sabof twenty-five when it commenced. shows no sign of melting, and may last through many a summer yet. We are not informed on the tobacco question. If he honor; have never desired to force it up uses the weed that accounts for his longev- on others; have never attempted to inter ity. If he doesn't use it, that accounts for fere with the law at large—they have

No person can possibly know whether there is in him the tendency to inebriety until it is stimulated into development. No person can possibly even have this development except by the use of alcohol .-The man who totally abstains is safe, even though the tendency to inebriety may lurk within him, the fatal legacy of an ancestor. The man who drinks, no matter how cautiously or moderately, may wake up this devil which no buman power can control. Health and safety are on the side of abstinence, while danger, disease, and premature death are in the pathway of the habitual drinker.

WHAT MAKES MAN .- It is not the best things-that is, the things which we call best—that makes men; it is not the pleasant things; it is not the calm experience of life; it is life's rugged experiences, its tempests, its trials. The discipline of life is here good and there evil, here trouble and there joy, here rudeness and their soomtheness, one working with the other which necessitate adaptations constitute that part of education which makes a man a man, in distinction from an animal which has no education. The successful man invariably bears the mark of the struggles which he has had to undergo, on his brow.

Paris for \$126. Indulgent husbands will cut this out to show to their wives.

SPEAK KINDLY,

When ushers in the orb of day, And birds are warbling on the spray. And bees commence there humming, When dew-drops glisten in the sun, And house wife has her work begun, Speak kindly.

To smooth the cares of every day, And lighten, burdens by the way, And cheer the panting spirit, Through all affairs of daily life, And free the mind from painful strife, Speak kindly.

When night succeeds the day of toil, And evening hours we would beguile, And rest upon our couches, Not knowing but some loved one near Before the dawn may disappear, Speak kindly.

To cheer the downcast bruised heart, And smooth the pang of sorrows smart And calm the troubled breast; To the wake erring to reform, And help from evil ways to turn, Speak kindly.

Kind words are balm to every soul-They tend to make the wounded whole And strengthen well the spirit; Then let us smooth the path of life, And ease the pains of cares and strife, By always speaking kindly.

The German Seventh-Day

Baptists. sanctified, in the Scriptures, are constrained to honor that day alone, unto the Lord. hundred and fifty to two hundred of whom This service does not arise from any ca-sank under their wounds and camp fever, priciousness in them, but from an abiding had their dying eyes closed by the pious at any sacrifice, short of incurring His displeasure and indignation. This service is not of their own election; neither is the rifices which the German Seven-day Bap-

s hot work; if ploughmen would not name—"The Sabbath of the Lord thy matters, and honor the laws of God, and God;" which the Scriptures declare is the God alone, in religous faith and practice seventh day, instituted more than two thou- These are the inalienable rights of all the sand years before there was a Jew in the members of the Republic. These are rights world; and consequently could not have reserved by the people to themselves in the been a Jewish Sabbath.' Christ, who is formation of the Government; which they Lord of the Sabbath, asserts that it "was consider no power can legitimately wrest made for man"—the whole race of man from them. -not a particular race or people, but fer Sabbath, from the Seventh to the first day our Institutions. of the week, the advocates for the sanctithe change and yield implicit obedience shown in the clear, explicit language like circumstances. of Holy Writ, --- not based on vague and strained inferences, they will protest, as in duty bound, against such a perversion of the word of God, and must adhere, despite of all coercive penalties to

He bath. The Seventh-day Baptists have never asked any protection for the Sabbath they never asked for aught but exemption from the penalties of a law that in their view conflicts with the word of God-a law de structive to equal rights and the free ex ercise of religious conscience; and this only in virtue of being Sabbath-keepers and claiming no more than most of the other States of the Union have cheerfully accorded:-nay, spontaneously provided for them in advance of their asking for it; which a reference to the statutes of Maine Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York New Jersey, Ohio, Kentucky, Missouri, Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, Illinois, Arkansas, and Iowa, fully attest (other States may have been equally liberal, but Louisiana has passed no Sunday law; consequently has no restriction whatever.

Christians in the commonwealth descrives ernment of Pennsylvania, or indeed from wilds of America, where they might "sit under their own vine and fig tree, and A stylish bonnet can be obtained from arrived in Boston early in the last centu- better half, to which very proper interro- garden he moves about so slowly that the

perfect religious freedom, removed, in 17 20, to Pennsylvania, then commonly cal

led Quaker Valley.

They settled in the interior of the Provience, and were among the first pioneers who penetrated the wilds beyond the Schuylkill. As a quiet and industrious people, they improved the country, and made 'the wilderness blossom as the rose,' and from the earliest period of their occupation of the soil, they have rendered important services to the country. Regarding conflict with arms as unbecoming the Christian profession, still they were ever the advocates of equal rights, and succored the struggle for "Liberty and Independence," to an extent no other denomination, can boast. During the French war (the war of 1756,) the doors of their whole establishment at Ephrata, Lancaster county, then their only settlement, were thrown open, as a refuge to the scattered inhabitants of Paxton and Tulpehocka the extreme frontiers, from the excursions of the hostile Indians, when all were received and entertained by the Society, without charge, during all the period of danger and alarm; upon hearing of which,

infantry from Philadelphia, to protect that At this seat of learning and piety, the Declaration of Independence was translated into seven different languages, by Pcter Miller, to whom it was sent for that purpose, at the suggestion of Chas. Thompson, the distinguished secretary of the Continental Congress, to be forwarded to the different courts of Europe. After the battle of Brandywine, in 1777, the whole establishment was thrown open to receive These oppressed Christians, conscientious- the wounded American soldiers, sent thitliy regarding the requirement of the Lord, er by Washington himself; great numbers to hallow the seventh day as the Sabbath, of whom (400 to 500) were taken to that and finding no repeal of the obligation it | place on-wagons, a distance of from sixty imposes, nor any transfer of the day to be to seventy miles, were nursed, fed, and obligation, imposed by the Majesty of hands of the brethren and sisters, and were Heaven, which they cannot throw aside, interred in Mount Zion Cemetery, where

the Royal Government sent a company of

day a matter of their choice. The insti- tists made for the cause of civil and religtution—the specific day—is imposed by lious liberty. Their only reward has been the Most High; and until he abrogates persecution. They have never receivedit, or absolves them from the service, they never asked anything at the hands they must regard it as their solemn, imperative duty, strictly to adhere to, and conscientiously to obey. "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy—The sevaluation in the service, they hever asked anything at the halds of the Government, but liberty of conscience and equality of civil rights. They ask for no exclusive privileges. They disclaim sabbath day to keep it holy—The sevaluation and equality of civil rights. BE SENSIBLE.—Do not be above your business. He who turns up his nice nose at work, quarrels with his bread and butter. He is a poorsmith who is afraid of his own sparks; there's some discomforts in the surface of the total that it is the "Jewish" of the least, the religous rights of any being. While in civil affairs, they respect "the powers that be," and strive "to obey those in authority," yet, they contend for the independent of the independent of the laws of God, and the sacred, the awful injunction.

This is the source of their conscientious scruples on this subject. It does not sattle the "Jewish" of the Lord thy cise authority over, or fetter in the least, the religous rights of any being. While in civil affairs, they respect "the powers that be," and strive "to obey those in authority," yet, they contend for the independent of the lower of the religous rights of any being. The scriptures nearly the religious rights of any being a declared in his word without abuilding the religious rights of any being and the religious rights of any being a declared in the relig

We do hope that the present Legisla mankind at large. I shall only add on ture will not rise, without displaying a this point, that if it can be shown by a magnanimity, commensurate with the ensingle passage in the New Testament, that larged policy of her sister States, above Christ Jesus, our Lord and master, or his alluded to, in reference to this matter, and inspired apostles, have transferred the remove the disgrace of intolerance from

Commending this important matter in fication of the seventh day, one and all, this brief manner to the members of the will cheerfully recognize the validity of Legislature; and trusting to their patronism, I close with the earnest, yet respect to the requirement when that requirement | ful admonition; Do unto others as vou is adduced; but until that transfer is would that others should do unto you in

W. M. FAHNESTOCK.

WHAT HE'D DO FOR HER .-- An up country editor heard a loyal hearted chap say that he loved a certain lady well eson of sixty-five, having been married over drive them from their profession, firmly nough to die for her. Mr. Quill was im-

> The Lord knows what I'd bear for her; I'd lie for her, I'd sigh for her. I'd drink a grocery dry for her, I'd cuss for her, do wuss for her, I'd kick up a thundering fuss for her, I'd weep for her, I'd leap for her, I'd go without my sleep for her, I'd fight for her, I'd bite for her. I'd walk the streets all night for her. I'd plead for her, I'd bleed for her, I'd go without my feed for her, I'd shoot for her, I'd boot for her, I'd rival who'd come to suit for her, I'd kneel for her. I'd steal for her. Such is the love I feel for her. I'd slide for her, I'd ride for her, I'd swim 'gainst wind and tide for her, But-hang me if I'd die for her! N. B.—Or any other woman.

How many words are in common use? I have not within my reach the statutes Max Muller says: "A well educated per-of the remainder to examine them).— son seldom uses more than three thousand a pamphlet of sixty-four pages of explanor four thousand words in actual conver sation. Accurate thinkers and close Without making any pretentions to any reasoners, who avoid vague and general special favors, if any denomination of expressions, and wait till they find the word that axactly fits their meaning, emany particular consideration from the Gov- ploy a larger stock, and eloquent speak. ers may rise to a command of ten thouthe Federal Government, it is the German sand. Milton's works are built up with Seventy-day Baptists. Persecuted in their eight thousand, and the Old Testament "Vaterland," they left their homes and says all it has to say with five thousand their kindred, to seek an asylum in the six hundred and forty-two." six hundred and forty-two.'

A prominent citizen of Norristown; apworship Almighty God, according to the proaching his sleeping apartments a few dictates of their own consciences," there days since, at a late hour, gently tapped A Kentucky editor says a neighbor of "being none to make them afraid;" and at the door. "Who is it?" inquired his his is so lazy that when he works in the ry. But suffering from the rigor of the gatory the heartless man replied by asking, shade of his broad brimmed hat kills the Puritan dynasty, they, on assurances of "Whom do you expect at this hour?"

Wit and Anmor.

Swallowing a Man. John Ihomas was a man of keen wit, and strongly tinctured with a love of the

humorous. He had been down to Concord, and had seen the Fakir of Ava performed his worderful tricks of legerdemain. He was relating his experience in the barroom of the Conway House, and among other things he declared that he had gained an insight into many of the most wonderful tricks, and that he could

perform himself. "For instance," said he, "I can swallow man whole."

"Bah!" cried Tom Staples, a red-faced woodsman, weighing at least two hundred. p'r'aps you can swallow me?"

"Yes."
"I'd like to see you do it."
"I can do it."

"I'll bet you fifty dollars you can't. "I'll take that bet."

"Then let's see you begin."
"Not now. I have just eaten supper.—
I will do it to-morrow morning in the pres-

ence of as many witnesses as you choose, and it shall be done in the square in front of the hotel." This was agreed to, and the money was put up. By the following morning the

news that John Thomas was to swallow Tom Staples whole had become wide spread, and a vast concourse, embracing nen, women and children, had assembled to witness the wonderful feat. At the appointed time the chief-actors

appeared in the square. John Thomas was smilingly confident, as though sure of success; while Tom Staples looked a little timid and uneasy, as though not quite at rest_concerning what was to become of

"Are you ready?" answered Tom. 'Begin as soon as you please.'
"Will you have the goodness to take off our hat?

"Sartin."

"Now your boots." Tom removed his boots. "Next, you will remove your coat.-

Those big brass buttons might stick in my hroat. Tom took off his coat, and as he threw it upon the ground one of the cooks came out from the hotel with a pan of melted lard and a big whitewash brush, which was also deposited by the side of John Thomas.

"Now, pursued John, you will take off your stockings, and then remove your pantaloons and shirt."

"Eh? D'ye mean for me to strip stark naked?" queried Tom aghast. "Of course I do. The agreement was that I was to swallow you. You are meat, but your clothes am't, nor were they in the bond. If you will strip I will give you a thorough greasing, and double the bet, if you wish. I know I can swallow

vou-or, at all events I can TRY!" Tom gave up beat, and invited his friends into the hotel.

"Doctor," exclaimed a wagish Son of Temperance to a well known doctor, "how long will it take hanging to produce death?"
"Twenty, or at most thirty minutes," replied the doctor, "but why do you ask?"
"O, because last night I saw a man hanging for two hours, and he is not dead

"You did," exclaimed the doctor emphatically. "I havn't heard a word of this yet. Where was the man hanging?" "He was hanging around a lager beer

saloon," replied the wag. The doctor gave utterance to something that sounded like a blasphemous expression and passed on.

A St. Louis Dutchman lately complained to the Mayor that if the boys did nt stop swimming in the river where his daughters could see them, he would make trouble. "Ah! Mr. Schemerhorn," replied the Mayor, "if I remember right your house is more than half a mile or more from the river." "Yaw, dat is so, but den you see, my galst dev got spy-

classes. Somebody have applied to an editor for a method by which he might cure his daughter of her partiality for young gentlemen, is kindly informed that there are several methods of reform. One good way is to skin the young person; another is to put her into a well and drop a few loads of gravel onto her head; another is to bind her ankles to an anvil and upset her out of a boat.

An august Senator, who is getting a little bald, was the other day asked by his heir, "Papa, are you still growing?" "No, dear; what makes you think so?" "Because the top of your head is coming through your heir."

Queer people, the Yankees. The citizen of Brookline, Mass., we alluded to the other day as having been fined for driv-

"I want to know," said a creditor, fiercely, "when you are going to pay me what you owe?" "When I'm going to pay you? Why, you're a pretty fellow! Do you take me for a prophet?"

We notice in an Indiana exchange the marriage of a Mr. Bogus, of Spiceland, to Miss Diamond. The chances are that there will be a production of bogus diamonds.

A Kentucky editor says a neighbor of