

The Waynesboro' Village Record.

BY W. BLAIR

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER--DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, ETC.

\$2.00 PER YEAR

VOLUME 25.

WAYNESBORO', FRANKLIN COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1873.

NUMBER 49

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

TERMS--Two Dollars per Annum if paid
within the year; Two Dollars and
Fifty cents after the expiration
of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS--One Square (10
lines) three insertions, \$1.50; for
each subsequent insertion, Thir-
ty Cents per Square. A liberal
discount made to yearly adver-
tisers.

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
Store," June 29--tf.

DR. B. FRANTZ,
Has resumed the practice of Medicine.
OFFICE--In the Walker Building--near
the Bowdler House. Night calls should be
made at his residence on Main Street ad-
joining the Western School House.
July 20--tf

C. N. SNIVELY, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
WAYNESBORO', PA.
Office at his residence, nearly opposite
the Bowdler House. Nov 2--tf

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.

DR. A. N. STRICKLER,
(Formerly of Mercersburg, Pa.)
OFFERS his professional services to the
citizens of Waynesboro' and vicinity.
Dr. Strickler has relinquished an exten-
sive practice at Mercersburg, where he has
been prominently engaged for a number of
years in the practice of his profession.

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

J. H. FORNEY & CO.
Produce Commission Merchants
No. 77 NORTH STREET,
BALTIMORE, MD.
Pay particular attention to the sale of
Flour, Grain, Seeds, &c.
July 18, 1872--1y

BARBERING.

THE subscriber informs the public that he
continues the Barbering business in the
room next door to Mr. Reid's Grocery Store,
and is at all times prepared to do hair cut-
ting, shaving, shampooing, etc., in the best
style. The patronage of the public is respec-
tfully solicited.
Aug 23 1871. W. A. PRICE.

SHINGLES.

THE subscriber has now for sale a prime
article of Chestnut Shingles, a supply of
which he will continue to keep on hand.
He has also for sale a large lot of Glazing
Laths.
April 8. S. B. RINBHART

MILLINERY GOODS!

TO THE LADIES!

MRS. C. L. HOLLINGER has just
received a full supply of new Millinery
goods. Ladies are invited to call and exam-
ine her stock.

WANTED.

L. S. FORNEY

Will pay the highest market price for 650
cords of Rock and Black Oak Bark delivered
at their Tannery in Waynesboro'.
Hides and Skins taken in and weighed at
the cellar of C. Ruthe's Shoe Store, for which
the highest market price will be paid.

WOOD FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale 160 Cords
of Wood, hickory and oak, which is
easy of access, being about a half a mile
from the public road, and near Samuel
Welch's residence.
Sept 5--tf DAVID LOHR.

COUNTY TREASURER.

I OFFER MYSELF as a Candidate for the
Office of County Treasurer, subject to the
decision of the Republican County Nomina-
tion Convention. WM. HAMMETT.
Waynesboro' April 1, 1873--tc

BOOT AND SHOE MAKING.

THE subscriber would inform the public
that he is at all times prepared to make
order Gents Course or Fine Boots, also
order or fine work for Ladies or Misses,
including the latest style of lasting Gaiters.
Repairing done at short notice, and measur-
ings taken in private families if desired. Shop
on East Main Street, in the room formerly
occupied by J. Eldon, as a flour and feed
store.

THOS. J. HOLLINGSWORTH.

COACH MAKING.

THE subscriber announces to his friends
and the public that he has purchased
the Coach Factory formerly owned by Israel
Hess, and is now engaged in the above busi-
ness, on Main Street, at the East end of
Waynesboro'. Having a knowledge of the
business, and employing none but the best
workmen, and by strict attention to busi-
ness he hopes to merit a share of patronage.
All kinds of new work on hand orders filled
promptly.
Jan 14. GEO. B. HAWKER.

IN BUSINESS AGAIN.

THE subscriber notifies the public that
he has opened out a Wagon-maker Shop
on the corner of Main and Broad Streets,
where he is prepared to do all kinds of work
in that line; also all kinds of buggy repairs
done at short notice and reasonable terms.
Having an experienced workman he hopes
he can give satisfaction to all that give him
a call.
mar 29--3m

Select Poetry.



"BLESSED DREAMS."

The sunset smile had left the sky,
The moon rose calm and fair,
As low a little maiden knelt
To breathe her mighty prayer,
And thus her brief petition rose,
In simple words and few:

"Dear Lord, please send us blessed dreams
And let them all come true!"
O, I have stood in temples grand;
Where, in the rainbowed gloom,
Rose pompous prayers from priestly lips,
Through clouds of dense perfume,
But never one has seemed to me
So guileless, pure and new--

"Dear Lord, please send us blessed dreams
And let them all come true!"
Ah, little maiden, kneeling there,
Beneath the sunset skies,
What need have we of other prayer
Than yours, so sweet and wise;
Henceforth I breathe no studied plea,
But bow and pray with you--

"Dear Lord, please send us blessed dreams
And let them all come true!"

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where finally a national compact was formed,
the corner stone of which had inscribed
upon it, *Religious liberty for all*. Every
beating pulse of this new-born child a-
mong the nations was quickened and made
strong by the inspirations of the spirit of
liberty and equality. But this spirit alone
had not possession of this country, for
slavery and oppression were here, and by
their artful management, subsidized
the government, and so obtained its un-
natural support. But thank Heaven, sla-
very is dead, though in its death it nearly
cost the nation its life. And yet the strife
is not ended, for although the slave is free,
and by law enjoys the rights of citizenship
and political equality, religious tyranny
still lives and is fostered by law, notwith-
standing the clear and righteous utteran-
ces of the organic law of the nation; and
this tyranny finds support in the action of
an overwhelming majority of the House
of Representatives of the great Common-
wealth of Pennsylvania, April 3d, 1873--

And yet in that dignified and powerful
body are found twenty-seven Representa-
tives who have eyes and hearts and moral
heroism. Let their names be enshrined in
your loving hearts, friends of freedom, and
teach your children to utter them with re-
verence and affection! These men are
strangers to us, but we this day inscribe
their names upon the pillar of fame, and
write them upon the sacred roll where are
recorded the names of those who, loving
the right, have dared to do it!

Of the fifty-six who have placed them-
selves upon the side of oppression and in-
justice, we will say but little, for with some
of them at least we doubt not that want
of light was their misfortune, and their
want of light was a misfortune to those
upon whom they have laid the heavy hand
of oppression. For some of them we know
not what apology to make, for those whom
they wrong are a part of their constitu-
ency; and how they can, under such circum-
stances, be without guilt, either from prej-
udice or neglect, we cannot see. A man
who excepts the responsibilities of office,
should seek to possess himself of the requi-
site qualifications for the honorable dis-
charge of the trust committed to him. It
is a public calamity for a man to except
office and then fail of meeting his respon-
sibilities, either for want of intelligence or
candor.

That some of these men acted from im-
perfect knowledge is clear. Mr. Lane
said, "The recognition of any other than
the first day of the week would be danger-
ous, and tend to vice and crime," and this
in the face of the fact that Seventh-day
people form communities that rank with
the very best in his State. There are none
more virtuous and law-abiding; and his
imputation is a slander, having its origin
in ignorance or prejudice, or in something
else equally discreditable to him as a leg-
islator. Mr. Lane should inform himself
concerning these persons whom he thus
wronged, both in his speech and legislative
acts.

Mr. Lawson said "that the Saviour rested
on the first and not on the seventh day
of the week." We do not know Mr. Law-
son, but do not doubt that he is a fair-
minded gentleman, nor do we doubt but
he is a man of fair attainments; but one
thing we do know, and that is, that in this
case, he talked of a matter of which he
was not informed. The Scriptures fur-
nish us all of the information we have
concerning the doings of Christ, and it is
certain from these that He did not keep
the first day but did keep the Seventh day.
This is a simple question of fact and not
of inference, and whoever has studied care-
fully the four gospels, knows that they do
not contain one word about the Saviour's
keeping the first day. We would not
wrong Mr. Lawson, and to prove our sin-
cerity, we offer him the use of our col-
umns in which to justify his assertion. --
And further, if he can quote one passage
which says Christ kept the first day of the
week and not the seventh, we will as pub-
licly confess our error as we have made
the above statement.

"Mr. Elliott (Speaker) pronounced this
the most iniquitous bill of the present ses-
sion, and wanted it voted down." Just
why it was the most iniquitous bill of the
session, the Speaker did not say, so far as
the report shows, but it is pertinent to in-
quire, wherein the iniquity of the bill con-
sists. It certainly was an imperfect one,
because it fell far below the standard of
right as it regards the wants of those in
whose interest it was framed, but evident-
ly this was not its fault in the mind of the
Speaker. He evidently would grind under
his heel these Seventh-day persons. The
iniquity of the bill consisted in this, that,
to some extent, it respected the civil and
religious rights of this excellent people,
whose sin consists in this, that they, as be-
lievers in the Divine authenticity of the
Scriptures, practice their evident teaching
concerning the day of weekly rest. This
they do at a sacrifice, at the best; but the
State of Pennsylvania, as if from motives
of spite, adds to their otherwise heavy
burden, that of unjustly discriminating
legislation. A man who in that State,
obeys the fourth commandment, is regard-
ed as a vile person, and must be stigmatized
and punished as if he were a nuisance
to be abated.

Gentlemen of the Legislature of Penn-
sylvania, this will not always be so. Light
will shine into your hearts, and the day
is not distant when some of you at least
will change your minds.

Sabbath-keepers of Pennsylvania, take
courage! The day of deliverance will surely
come! Resolve that by the help of
Providence, you will continue this strife
until victory perches on your banner. --
Your cause is just!

When another bill is presented to your
Legislature, let it cover the whole ground.
Demand equal rights and full protection.
Do not see like criminals, but petition
like free men and equals, not equals in
power, but in right, and press your suit

unto victory. God give you hearts, and
defend the right!

Another important measure involving
the right of religious liberty, was killed
by that exempting Sabbatharians from the
pains and penalties of a semimon obser-
vance of the first day of the week. The
measure was brilliantly and eloquently
presented by Mr. Reynolds, of Bedford,
argued forcibly by Mr. Brown of Erie,
and as bigotedly and narrow-mindedly
opposed by Mr. Lane and others. The
same spirit that drove Roger Williams
from Massachusetts to Rhode Island, the
Puritans from England, "thumb-screwed"
and "booted" Covenanters in Scotland,
built *cautos de fe* in Spain--the same spirit
that crucified Christ, prevailed. The
bill fell.

A New Swindle.
An ingenious though unsuccessful at-
tempt to defraud the Government has just
been brought to light in N. York. For
ingenuity of conception and completeness
of detail it has rarely been surpassed.

A young man, scarcely twenty years of
age, teller of a down-town bank, wrote to
the Treasury department at Washington,
inclosing a \$500 bill, quite worn in ap-
pearance, which he wished exchanged for
new money. The money he desired sent
to his address in that city. The letter and
bill were referred to the proper clerks in
the office without suspicion of wrong. Up-
on examination it was found that this was
a trifling shorter than it should be. This
led to closer investigation, which revealed
the fact that it was constructed of slips
cut from the genuine bills of the same de-
nomination, pasted together with wonder-
ful exactness and care. These strips, to
the number of fifteen, were pasted to a
strip of tissue paper almost invisible, so
that its texture. The first was cut from
the left end of a genuine note, the third
to join that, &c. Fifteen bills of the same
issue must have been manipulated in or-
der to obtain the requisite number of strips.
So small was the portion taken from each
bill that its absence could be easily con-
cealed from any but a critical eye, by
joining the edges of the major and remain-
ing parts. The rectangular pieces were
fitted to their respective positions in the
manufactured note, were joined with such
exactness that the engraved lines and prin-
ted words were complete and unbroken.

Detectives were stationed at the designat-
ed place, and when the young man
called for his answer from Washington he
was arrested on a charge of attempting to
defraud the Government. He was astound-
ed at the arrest and made a full confession
of guilt. Hitherto, he had worn an un-
blemished reputation, and had many and
influential friends. It was satisfactorily
shown that it was his first deviation from
the path of rectitude, and as his penitence
was as sincere as his grief, his friends as-
ked for mercy. General Spinner was pre-
sented with a petition signed by influen-
tial men of that city, who begged to re-
frain from a prosecution of the offender. --
The culprit himself wrote a letter to Gen.
Spinner, concealing none of the facts and
implored forgiveness. In view of these
circumstances, and the fact that he was
the only support of a widowed and aged
mother, and a sister of great respectability,
the prosecution was withdrawn.

For the same reason the name of the un-
fortunate youth is suppressed from publica-
tion.

Here it may be stated that the pieces
taken from the \$500 bills do not impair
their value, as under a rule established by
Secretary Boutwell, any bill from which
less than one-half had been taken will be
redeemed at the Treasury Department at
the full value of the original bill.

The Pimos.

On the Gila river, in Arizona there is
a community of Indians called Pimos,
who are supposed to have inhabited that
region for many hundred years. They
have a little reservation twenty-five miles
long by four miles in width, upon which
they have some ten or twelve villages, and
number about 3,000 souls, including a
tribe called the *Coco Maricopas*, who took
refuge with Pimos about sixty years ago
and have since affiliated with them. The
Pimos are brave warriors, and in conjunc-
tion with their allies, the *Coco Maricopas*,
have successfully fought the fierce
Apaches for many years. They cultivate
fields of wheat, corn and cotton; they
spin cotton and weave blankets. The wo-
men are modest and pleasing; it is said
there is not an unchaste woman in the
Pimos tribe.

Since the first white man crossed the
plains, the Pimos have been faithful and
devoted friends of the whole race. Emi-
grants, weary and worn after their tedious
journey across the continent, have al-
ways found kindness, protection, and a
generous hospitality in the Pimos villages.
Not a single act of treachery has been
charged against them, but from the first
to the last they have been true and faith-
ful friends of the white man. And now
a swarm of worthless white squatters have
settled around them, are encroaching up-
on their reservation, and returning for
their kindness and good faith, ill-treat-
ment, robbery and outrage. If the Pimos
are not fully protected from the thievish
designs of these wretches, our government
will deserve, and will doubtless receive,
the censure and scorn of the whole civil-
ized world.

A genius has discovered how to cut
wood without using an axe or a saw. --
He uses a hatchet.

Attractive--the spring fashions.

For the Village Record.

SHACK NASTY JIM'S PRAYER.

BY J. H. BARNES.

A Modoc chieftain stood, when day was
dying,
Afar within the rosy-tinted west;
His useless rifle at his feet was lying,
His arms in sorrow crossed upon his breast.

His haggard eyes, his wild and sunken fea-
tures
Betrayed the anguish all his race have
felt,
And fourteen scalps of murdered human
creatures

In wild profusion dangled at his belt.
"And shall the pale-face drive us away before
him?
Hear, thou Great Spirit, this the chief-
tain's prayer!"
But ere he prayed, he cracked a flea that
tore him,
"Mid the dark meshes of his matted hair."

"The sorrows of the Indian, they are many,
His woes are as the falling autumn leaves,
I've only fourteen scalps--whiskey not any,
And lo! Great Spirit, now the red man
grieves.

"Oh, send--once more--those dave-of-olde-
story,
When children's brains he dashed out
'gainst the trees;
And tore off women's scalps, all warm and
glory,
The while his war-whoop rang adown the
breeze.

"Shack Nasty Jim's breast is racked with
sorrow,
And Boston Charlie sleeps to wake no
more,
And I upon these lava-beds to-morrow,
The purple current of my life may pour.

"Yet, Manitou, before that day has risen
Above your hills so widely fresh and green,
Grant me to spit some pale-face wizen,
And, falling, fall with mouth at his can-
teener."

PITTSBURGH, May 2d, 1873.

New York Shop Girls.

It is estimated that there are 125,000
females earning a livelihood in New York
city and its vicinity by their daily labor,
aside from those engaged in domestic pur-
suits. The ages of one-fifth of this num-
ber range within the years of childhood.
In nearly every occupation which the
wants of humanity sustain women are en-
gaged. More than 400 employments are
recorded in which they are largely repre-
sented. There are between 400 and 500
establishments in New York city, employ-
ing upwards of 1,800 milliners. There
are between 10,000 and 12,000 women
employed in making artificial flowers
and curling and dressing ornamental fea-
thers. Two-thirds of this number are un-
der fifteen years of age, and in some fac-
tories none but young girls are received
to learn on account of the length of time
required to obtain proficiency.

In the largest and most wealthy dry
goods houses the sewing machinery in the
millinery department is run by steam,
which simplifies the labor. At these es-
tablishments the girls' wages average from
\$7 to \$12 per week. For covering parasols
and umbrellas the girls receive from
8 to 24 cents. Many old ladies reduced
in circumstances and in some instances
from affluence--widows of bankers--work
at making caps from sunrise till midnight
for 25 cents a day.

There are 9,000 tailoresses doing custom
work, and of these 7,400 are vest-makers.
The first-class workers in this department
of men's garments receive better prices
than those of other branches of tailoring.
Some "slop shops" pay 20 cents for mak-
ing a vest and 15 cents for pantaloons.

Several thousand women and girls work
in the various book-binding establishments
of the city, and it is thought that at least
half of the girls working thus are under
fifteen years of age. Many of the employes
are persons of refinement and education,
and those in the larger establishments are
surrounded by elevating influences. Young
girls employed at the American Bible
society earn from \$5 to \$7 per week for
binding and folding Bibles.

Many thousand women are at work in
the tobacco factories, principally in "stem-
ming" the weed and packing it for mar-
ket. They also make cigars and color the
bladders for holding snuff, fill, pack, cap,
label, varnish, and wrap them. The wo-
men, while handling the snuff and to-
bacco are as fully under the influence of
the most inveterate smoker or chewer. --
Necessarily a large quantity of the fine
dust is inhaled, which causes great oppres-
sion at the stomach, induces diseases of
the lungs, and otherwise seriously injures
the health.

No system of education was ever so false
and dangerous as that which inculcates
the idea that labor is a badge of dishonor,
or that the laboring man is not the peer
of the most exalted in the land. The
workshop is the best and surest road to
usefulness and to fortune. It lies direct-
ly in the path of honor and distinction
and wealth. It is the best theatre now
offered for most perfect development of
the genius and of talent. There is no
place where the man of education, can
demonstrate his capacity for usefulness
better than in the machine shop and a
mill, the place for the young man who re-
ally wants to work and win his way to
wealth and to an honored and honorable
position among his fellow-men. --Ez.

Spotted fever is said to yield readily
when the galvanic battery is applied to
the patient. We suppose the battery
"knocks the spots out of it."

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Blighted Hopes.

They come to us all, some day. Who
lives that has not, during his life, aspired
to something that he was unable to reach?
The sorrows of mankind may nearly all
be traced to blighted hopes; like frost up-
on the green leaves, comes the chilling
conviction that our hopes are forever
dead. We may live; but he who has
placed his whole mind on the attaining
of some subject, and fails of reaching it,
his life to him seems a burden--a weary bur-
den.

To youth, blighted hopes come like the
cold dew of evening upon the flowers.
The sun next morning banishes the dew,
and the flower is brighter and purer from
its momentary affliction. Sorrow puri-
fies the heart of the youth as the rain puri-
fies the growing plants.

At times all is cold; even this beauti-
ful world of God's seems a dreary dwell-
ing place. But to an ambitious youth
feelings like these do not last long. He
has an object in life, and if he fails in
one thing he tries another. "Never de-
spair!" is the motto of an aspiring youth,
as he mounts the ladder which will ei-
ther lead him to fame or disgrace. He has
friends to encourage him, parents to ad-
vise him; his own mind as pure as the
sparkling water.

"Young love by day and night en-
circles him," and his visage shows he feels
her magical influence.

The envious may rail at him--may
seek to stain his character, but his resolve
is "not to be put down," and he works
with a new determination. With youth
and virtue for guides, with the love of
God in his heart, such a youth cannot
fail of what he undertakes. Blighted
hopes will come, perhaps, but he will, in
time, surmount all youthful failures, and
at manhood will stand sublime--the build-
er of his own character, fame and for-
tune--an honor to his country.

FACTS THAT ARE SELF-EVIDENT. -- In
the mind of Man. -- That he is overwork-
ed.

That his constitution requires stimu-
lants.

That, if he had them, he could at this
moment invest a few hundreds to the great-
est advantage.

That smoking is good for his nerves,
his worries, his literary pursuits, his tooth-
ache, etc.

That he ought to belong to a club.
That he could reform the army, do a-
way with the income tax, manage the rail-
ways better, and make a large fortune by
keeping a hotel.