The Centre Reporter.

Fredrick Kurtz, Editor. | *Centre Hall, Centre Co., Pa., Friday, July 1st, 1870.* | *Vol. 3.—No. 10.*

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!
J. D. MURRAY, Centre Hall, Pa.
Manufacturer of all kinds of Buggies, would respectfully inform the citizens of Centre county, that he has on hand

NEW BUGGIES,

with and without top, and which will be sold at reduced prices for cash, also a reasonable credit given. Two horse Wagons, Springwagons, &c., made to order, and warranted to give satisfaction in every respect. All kinds of repairing done on short notice. Call and see his stock of Buggies before purchasing elsewhere. ap10'68tf

Science on the Advance.

G. H. Gutelius,
Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist,
who is permanently located in Aaronsburg in the office formerly occupied by Dr. Neff, and who has been practicing with entire success—having the experience of a number of years in the profession, he would cordially invite all who have as yet not given him a call, to do so, and test the truthfulness of this assertion. ☞ Teeth extracted without pain. may22'68tf

HENRY BROCKERHOFF, President. J. D. SHOCO, Cashier.
CENTRE COUNTY BANKING
(Late Milliken, Hoover & Co.)
RECEIVE DEPOSITS,
And Allow Interest,
Discount Notes,
Buy and Sell
Government Securities, Gold and Coupons.
ap10'68tf

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office over Reynold's bank. may14'69tf

JAS. M'MANUS, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, promptly attends to all business entrusted to him. jul3,68tf

P. D. NEFF, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, Centre Hall, Pa., offers his professional services to the citizens of Potter and adjoining townships. Dr. Neff has the experience of 23 years in the active practice of medicine and surgery. ap10'68

H. N. M'ALLISTER, JAMES A. BEAVER,
M'ALLISTER & BEAVER
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bellefonte, Centre Co., Penn'a ap8tf

Chas. H. Hale,
Attorney at Law, Bellefonte. dec25'69tf

MILLER'S HOTEL, Woodward, Pa. Stages arrive and depart daily. This favorite hotel is now in every respect one of the most pleasant country hotels in central Pennsylvania. The traveling community will always find the best accommodation. Drovers can at all times be accommodated with stables and pasture for any number of cattle or horses.
july3'68tf GEO. MILLER.

BECK'S HOTEL, 312 & 314 Race street, a few doors above 3d, Philadelphia. Its central locality makes it desirable for all visiting the city on business or pleasure
A. BECK, Proprietor.
ap'68 (formerly of the States Union hotel)

WM. H. BLAIR, H Y STITZER,
BLAIR & STITZER,
Attorneys at Law, Bellefonte, Office, on the Diamond, next door to Garman's hotel. Consultations in German or English. feb1'69tf

SCALES, at wholesale and retail, cheap, by IRWIN & WILSON.

BOOTS, large stock, all styles, sizes and prices, for men and boys, just arrived at Wolf well known old Stand.

LEATHER, of all descriptions, french calf skin, spanish sole leather, morocco, sheep skins, linings. Everything in the leather line warranted to give satisfaction, at BURNSIDE & THOMAS.

FINE TABLE CUTLERY, including plated forks, spoons, &c, at
ap10,68 IRWIN & WILSON.

BAROMETERS and Thermometers, at IRWIN & WILSONS.

COFFIN TRIMMINGS, a large assortment at IRWIN & WILSONS

HAND BELLS and Door Bells, all sizes and kinds at
ap10' IRWIN & WILSONS

TOYS of all kinds, at BURNSIDE & THOMAS

SYRUP, the finest ever made, just received, cheap at Wolf's old stand—try it.

A Large Stock of Ladies Furs, horse Blankets, and Buffalo Robes at BURNSIDE & THOMAS

BUGGY—new trotting Buggy for sale at a bargain, at Wolf's old Stand at Centrehall.

J. B. Kreider, M. D.
Office at Millheim, Centre county.
Offers his services to all needing medical attendance. Calls promptly attended to. Early settlement cordially requested, when a liberal discount will be allowed. Interest charged on unsettled accounts after six months. 21jantf

C. E. CHANDLER, M. D.,
HOMŒPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Bellefonte, Penn'a. Office 2nd Floor over Harper Bro's Store. Residence at the Office. *References*—Hon. C A Mayer, Pres't Judge, Lock Haven, Pa. Hon. L. A. Mackey, Pres't 1st National Bank, do.; Harper Bros, Merchants, Bellefonte, Pa., and others. 19nov69tf

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney at Law. Collections promptly made and special attention given to those having lands or property for sale. Will draw up and have acknowledged Deeds, Mortgages, &c. Office in the diamond, north side of the court house, Bellefonte. oct22'69tf

CLOTHING—Overcoats, Pants, Vests, and Dress Coats, cheap, at Wolf's.

DR. J. THOMPSON BLACK, Physician and Surgeon, Potter Mills, Pa., offers his professional services to the citizens of Potter township. mr26,69,tf

THE BELLEFONTE
Boot & Shoe Store
Next door to Post Office.
We have always on hand.
GENTS CALF AND KIP BOOTS
A larger assortment of Ladies and Children's Shoes than any other place in town. Gum Shoes, every style, make and size. We ask an examination of our goods, before purchasing elsewhere.
octltf. GRAHAM & SON.

HORSE COLLARS, if you don't wha your horse's shoulders galled and madesore, get good horse collars at BURNSIDE & THOMAS'.

THE ANVIL STORE is now receiving a large and well assorted Stock of Hardware, Stoves, Nails, Horse Shoes, Saddlery, Glass, Paints, Sheet, Bar and Hoop Iron also Buggy and Wagon Stock of every description.—Call and supply yourselves at the lowest possible rates at
ap10'68. IRWIN & WILSON.

SPICES of all varieties, ground to order and warranted to be strictly pure. It is the only place you can find unadulterated spices. Try them for your own satisfaction. You can only find them at BURNSIDE & THOMAS'.

A Tremendous Stock of Goods at Burnside & Thomas.

Philadelphia Store,
In Brockerhoff's block, Bishop Street, at Bellefonte, where
KELLER & MUSSER,
have just opened the best, cheapest, largest as well as the best assorted stock of Good, in Bellefonte.

HERE LADIES,
Is the place to buy your Silks, Mohairs Mozambiques, Reps, Alpacas, Delaines, Lans, Brilliants, Muslins, Calicoes, Tickings, Flanels, Opera Flanels, Ladies Cloth, Gents' Cloths, Ladies Sacques, White Pekay, Linen Table Cloths, Counterpanes Crib Counterpanes, White and Colored Tarlton, Napkins, Insertings and Edgings, White Lace Curtins, Zephyr & Zephyr Patterns, Tidy Cotton, Shawls, Work Baskets

SUNDOWNS,
Notions of every kind, White Goods of every description, Perfumery, Ribbons, Velvet, Taffeta and Bonnet, Cords and Braid, Veils, Buttons, Trimmings, Ladies and Misses Skirts,

HOOP SKIRTS,
Thread Hosiery, Fans, Beads, Sewing
LADIES AND MISSES SHOES
and in fact every thing that can be though of, desired or used in the
FANCY GOODS OR NOTION LINE
FOR GENTLEMEN,
they have black and blue cloths, black and fancy cassimeres, sattinetts, tweeds, meloons, silk, satin and common vestings, in short, every thing imaginable in the line of gentlemens wear.
Readymade Clothing of Every Discription, for Men and Boys.
Boots and Shoes, in endless variety, Hats and Caps, CARPETS, Oilcloth, Rugs, Brown Muslins, Bleached Muslins, Drillings, Sheetings, Tablecloths, &c., cheaper than elsewhere.
Their stock of QUEENSWARE & GROCERIES cannot be excelled in quality or price.
Call in at the Philadelphia Store and convince yourselves that KELLER & MUSSER have any thing you want, and do business on the principle of "Quick Sales and Small Profits." ap30,69
GRAIN AND PRODUCE ARE TAKEN

NEW FIRM at
Centre Hall.
J. B. SOLT.
ALL NEW.
New Store.
New Goods.
The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Centre Hall and Potter township, that he has opened a new store at the well known stand formerly occupied by C. F. Herlacher, where he is now offering
A Full and Complete Stock of
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS
cheap as anywhere,
His stock is entirely new, and the public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves; Goods will be offered at the lowest possible prices, and by a general system of fair dealing they hope to merit a fair share of public patronage.
Call and Examine our Stock
NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS,
Only Give us a Fair Trial.
We have a full and complete assortment of the latest Styles.

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Queensware,
Gentlemen and Ladies furnishing Goods, Ladies Cloaks and Circulars, in Silk and Cloth, all kinds of Groceries, the finest Syrups, the best Coffee, Tobacco, Paints, Dyestuffs, Oils, Fish, Salt, Stationery, and everything else that is to be found in a well stocked country store.
The highest market price paid in Store Goods for
COUNTRY PRODUCE.
Don't forget the New Store, at Centre Hall, where goods are now offered at a bargain. Call and see us.
ap23y J. B. SOLT.

Furniture Rooms!
J. O. DEININGER,
respectfully informs the citizens of Centre county, that he has constantly on hand, and makes to order, all kinds of
BEDSTEADS,
BUREAUS,
SINKS,
WASHSTANDS,
CORNER CUPBOARDS
TABLES, &c., &c
HOME MADE CHAIRS ALWAYS ON HAND
His stock of ready-made Furniture is large and warranted of good workmanship and is all made under his own immediate supervision, and is offered at rates as cheap as elsewhere. Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuance of the same.
Call and see his stock before purchasing elsewhere. ap24'68,1y.

FISHING TACKLES, rods lines, hook flies, sea hair baskets, etc. Rig you out to catch trout at BURNSIDE & THOMAS

JAPANNED TOILET SETTS, AND other Japanned ware, at the Anvil Store.
ap10'68. IRWIN & WILSON.

CANNED FRUITS, peaches, tomatoes pine apples, and peas in great variety, at BURNSIDE & THOMAS'

LOOKING-GLASS PLATES of all sizes for sale by IRWIN & WILSON.
ap10'68.

UNION PATENT CHURN, the best in use at IRWIN & WILSON'S.
ap10'68.

HORN BLANKETS AND SLEIGH BELLS, at low prices, at
ap10'68. IRWIN & WILSON'

BOALTS for Buggies and Carriages, all sizes in use; Fire Bolts, ditto, at
p10'68 IRWIN & WILSON'S

TERMS.—THE CENTRE HALL REPORTER is published weekly at $1.50 per year in advance; and $2.00 when not paid in advance. Reporter, 1 month 15 cents.

Advertisements are inserted at $1.50 per square (10 lines) for 3 weeks. Advertisements for a year, half year, or three month at a less rate.

All Job-work, Cash, and neatly and expeditiously executed, at reasonable charges.

CENTRE HALL REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., JULY 1st, 1870.

Annual School Report of the County Superintendant of Centre County—For the year Ending June 7, 1870.

(Below we publish the material portion of the annual report of Supt. Magee, which we have condensed, furnishing the material portion, immediately, relating to our commom schools:—ED.)

Having reported very fully last year, I shall at this time briefly notice a few of the evidences of continued

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS.

All of our thirty school districts made marked improvements, save two or three.

School Houses.—Seven have been built during the year; one each in Boggs, Ferguson, Howard, Huston, Potter, Rush and Walker. Some of these are neat and commodious, while a few of them are in many respects not up to the standard. * * *

I might cite a number of recent instances of the two frequent error of directors, in providing simply for the *present* in consequence of which, before the debt incurred is liquidated, it would seem necessary to begin to build again. * * * *

Apparatus.—Eight schools have been supplied during the year. 141 are now supplied with outline maps, 98 with Globes, nearly all with mottoes, and about 80 with writing tablets, (the latter belonging in most cases to the teachers.) * * * *

Whole number of schools 198.

Classification.—It requires much tact and discretion to properly classify a school, and yet this must precede all successful teaching. A want of this is generally owing to a lack of decision on the part of teachers, strengthened by the interferance of meddlesome "out siders." Parents seem to lose sight of the fact, that their children will need a knowledge of branches which were not commonly taught when they were young and that they are paying (in their school tax) for instruction in all of these useful branches. Much of the good of the schools is thus lost. We are opposed to "cramming" the minds of children with two many studies, but think the tendency is in the opposite direction. * * * *

Cleanliness.—Much improvement is shown; a large majority of the school rooms are tastefully decorated with mottoes, pictures, evergreens, etc., in striking contrast with the *few* which, prison-like in their gloom, present nothing but bare, smoked and defaced walls, deformed benches and broken windows. * * * *

Attendance.—The average percentage of attendance throughout the county is fully as high as it was last year, (.78) and considerably greater than for any of the five proceeding years.

Graded Schools.—Four schools have been graded during the year; two in Bellefonte and two in Rush. Graded schools are needed at Julian Furnace, Zion, Stormstown, Farmers Mills, Penn Hall, Snow Shoe and Port Matilda. Such schools should be established wherever practicable.

Teachers.—As a class our teachers have done well. A large majority of them are earnest, enthusiastic, devoted, and had we the proper encouragement, all might be such; but for want of appreciation, adequate salary, and more permanent employment, the two classes mentioned in last year's report have to be retained. Number of Males 120, Females 78; number who have read works on teaching 198, (every one, otherwise, none were licensed), 21 hold professional certificates, 65 have attended a Normal school, 65 have taught over five years, and 42 have had no experience in teaching. Many of our teachers are too young; average age 25 years—ranging from 16 upwards; we find every year a scarcity of competent teachers, but are convinced that the cause of this lies with the directors—the power that employs teachers, fixes their salaries, length of term, etc. This brings us to consider the subject of

Salaries.—On this topic I cannot report progress. We need a more thorough *grading* of teachers' salaries. Nothing is more detrimental to the cause than the unjust plan still practiced in many districts of paying the *same wages to all alike* whether good or bad; or through *favoritism* to employ teachers *without regard to the kind of certificate in possession.* This is putting ability at a discount, driving our best teachers out of the profession; virtually paying a premium on inability, and is utterly ruinous to the schools. A little thought on this subject will convince all. Will directors move in the matter?

Text Books.—District uniformity exists, except in Patton.

Moral Instruction.—As reported to me, the scripture was read daily in every school, and the Lord's Prayer repeated every morning in many.

Absenteeism.—I have with some difficulty gathered pretty reliable statistics which show that there are over 1000 children of the proper school age in the county, that did not attend a single day during the year; the result in most cases of sheer indifference on the part of uneducated parents. This is a subject of grave importance, inasmuch as it intimately concerns the welfare of the rising generation in our midst. Liberal provision is made for the *free* education of all; buildings are erected teachers are employed, and where parents are unable to supply necessary books, they are provided at public expense. Will not those who have power or influence over this matter give it the consideration its importance demands, and insist that no child shall grow up in ignorance among us.

WORK DONE BY SUPERINTENDENT.

Examinations.—Whole number of examinations held 32; public 25; private 7. Number examined—Males 130 Females 105; rejected 21. The examinations were generally well attended; 105 directors, and 1032 citizens were in attendance. In four districts only, Haines, Harris, Huston and Rush, did the secretary fail to be present and organize the class

Certificates.—Provisional certificates issued, 200; professional, 18; annulled, 2; renewed, 2; average grade of certificates about the same as last year, the standard having been slightly raised.

Visitations.—It is almost impossible to visit all the schools in the county during the short terms they are kept open, unless the visits be short; I visited all, however, except four which were not in session when I reached the neighborhood; some were visited a second time. Number of visits 240, averaging a little over two hours in length. Most of my visiting was done in company with directors and patrons—102 directors, and 210 patrons thus accompanying me. Number of visits made with directors 150 * * * *

Summary.—I labored 285 days in the discharge of official duties; held 25 public examinations; made 240 official visits; taught ten weeks (*gratuitously*) in the County Normal School; held one County Institute of five days; attended the State Convention of Superintendents, three district Institutes, 30 educational meetings; wrote 208 official letters, and traveled 3004 miles in the discharge of the above duties. * * * *

WORK DONE BY OTHER AGENCIES.

District Superintendency was adopted by one or two districts only. Could we but get our law makers to see the necessity of proper and efficient local supervision! Our schools demand more effective supervision than any one man can give them, with our present short term.

District Institutes, were held in two or three districts only.

Clergy.—Comparatively little aid is received from this source. * *

OBSTACLES IN THE WAY OF IMPROVEMENT.

They are the same as mentioned in my former report.

R. M. MAGEE,
June 7th 1870. *Co. Supt.*

Down! Down!! Down!!! During the whole nine years of Radical rule! The proudest, freest, most enlightened, prosperous, and happy nation on the globe, in 1860. The lowest, basest, poorest, most utterly brutalized and enslaved, in 1870! Cotton-field niggers legislating for the decendents of the Washingtons, Randolps, Hamptons, and Lees! A Pennyslvania nigger befouling the seat of Pickens and Pinckney, and the Supreme Bench of South Carolina! A nigger barber scrawling his boorish X mark to the legislative enactments of Louisianna, as Lieutenant Governor, and President of the State Senate! A nigger cabin boy signing the commissions of Congressmen, Sheriffs, and Circuit Judges, as Secretary of the State of Mississippi! And a thievish nigger preacher grinning and combing his lousy wool, in the place once filled by the hero, statesmen, and patriot, Jefferson Davis, in the United States Senate, so called. Whilst a leprous, ulcer-eaten Senator and Ex-Govenor congratulates his associate blackguards and the country on the change!

God of the ruined and the desolate! Was ever a people so fallen before? Men of the North! Men of the South! Americans! Countrymen! Fellow slaves! Awake! Arise! Shake off your lethargy, and face the truth! Give the hellions who've wrought the horrid change a little longer lease of power, and no Gabriel in all the wide universe, though he should split his mighty tootor, can ever sound a blast powerful enough to resurrect us from the tenfold political death and damnation to which we'er doomed! Cease your dastardly truckling and yeilding to the death-deserving conspirators who have usurped the government! Cease your infamous temporising your cringing and your fawning! Set your face, like stubborn steel, against them and all their accursed schemes!

Remember that they are your enemies—the enemies of the Republic—enemies of the Constitution—sworn foes of Liberty—foes of God, and of common humanity! Encourage them, "concilating" them, is tampering with your own destruction! They must be overthrown, annihilated, or you, we, and our country are eternally undone.

The number of letters exchanged between foreign countries and the United States was 7,401,705 in 1865, and 12,596,654 in 1869.

The Multiplication of Insects.

A writer in the N. Y. Evening Post calls public attention again to this subject, and maintains that it is one of the principal causes of failure in fruit crops. He says so far as our observation extends their number seems to increase with every successive year. They attack the leaves; they attack the fruit, often as soon as it begins to set, they do not spare the branches, or even the trunks. They cause the apple and the pear to become small, knobby, and wormy, or to fall prematurely; they make the fruit of the cherry wormy, and worthless, or cause it to decay on the tree, and prevent the plum from ripening. We have seen medler trees on Long Island covered with fruit, which was not in a single instance perfected, every medlar being bored through and through by insects, and made apparently as woody as the trunk. Downing's ever-bearing mulberry tree, in the same neighborhood, has its bark pierced in every direction with insects, and unless it is protected from them by some wash impregnated with substances distasteful or fatal to them, the tree perishes. Even the wild red mulberry trees in the wood suffer from the same cause, and die before they come to their fall growth.

One of the causes of this extraordinary increase of insects injurious to vegetation is the destruction of the birds that feed upon them. We must take our choice betweem the insects and the birds. Birds multiply with comparative slowness, and if they prey upon the crops they can be seen and scared away. Insects multiply by myriads, and evade the attemps of man to destroy them. Birds take a small part of the fruit or riponed grain; insects destroy both by wholesale. There is nothing for us to do but to take the birds into partnership, allowing them a part of the annual product on condition of their protecting the remainder, as the traveler in the East pays a tribute to the Bedouin chief on condition of being protected by him from the robberies of his tribe.

On Long Island the farmers have the habit of soaking corn in strychnine or some other poisonous substance and strewing it about their fields to prevent the depredations of the crows. There could be nothing more ill-judged than this. Not only crows, but other birds that make war upon the insect race, swallow the poisoned kernels and perish in consequence. But even if the crow only was destroyed, the effect would be mischievous. Crows feed upon grasshoppers, crickets, and other insects, and their stomachs are found full of them. A single insect which escapes them becomes the parent of thousands, and each one of these is the progenitor of thousands more, which move silently and surely to the work of destruction If the crow cannot be kept from pulling up Indian corn by the old expedient of scarecrows, there is no other method but to replant, and set down the plants which he has pulled up to the account of profit and loss. The uprooting of a few plants would be a loss of less consequence than the mischief from millions of destructive insects propagated without check.

In some parts of the country where the soil affords a convenient lodgment for insects, cultivators have abandoned the attempt to raise certain kinds of fruit. A gentleman living in the neighborhood of New Haven said to us not long since:

"We have given up planting orchards of the apple-tree in our region. We find that we cannot raise fair, handsome, perfect fruit, on account of the mischief done by insects." On account of curculio, it is next to impossible for a plum to ripen on Long Island, where that fruit is now only known through tradition. The only way to remedy the evil seems to be to encourage the multiplication of birds.

Brigham Young came sixty nine years old on the 1st instant. His paper, the *News*, announces the fact in this language.

"The first day of June will be ever memorable among the Latter Day Saints, as the birth day of the illustrious man, who, under God, has been the means of leading them for so many long and important years, in the midst of the remarkable scenes and vicissitudes which have marked their history since the death of the Prophet Joseph.

"Sixty nine years ago to-day the town of Whittingham, Vermont, received the honor of being the birth place of one of the greatest men the nation has produced; for there is no American whose name is more widely known, who has achieved so high a reputation and so extensive a fame, as President Brigham Young."

It then gives the following epitome of the wanderings of the Mormons:

"For twenty six years he has led the Latter Day Saints. Driven from Nauvoo, Hancock county, Illinois, the people of the church, under his guidance, started across the Mississippi river into the then Territory of Iowa, formed the settlements of Garden Grove, Mount Pisgah and Kanesville, and on the other side of the Missouri established winter quarters. Thence at the head of the pioneers he led the way to this valley and laid the foundations of this city and Territory—a journey which, in all its features, is one of the most remarkable ever performed.

Omaha, June 15.—One hundred and fifty Chinamen arrived here on an emigrant train yesterday, en route to a plantation in Louisiana.

Advice to Young Men.

If you go to call on a young lady, and she crotchets diligently all the evening, and only says "yes" and "no," you can go away about nine or a quarter past, without breaking any of the rules of etiquette.

Don't make a business of courting anybody very extensively without you want to go in for keeps, and by all means avoid Sunday evenings. There is something in the Sunday evening air decidedly spoony, and it is just as natural for fellows and girls to get together and court Sunday evenings, as it is for a hen to set. Many a promising youth, in the full vigor of manhood, has been dragged into premature matrimonial decay by an innocent Sunday evening call.

If you are invited to a "sociable," or fair, make yourself sick by smoking your big brother's pipe and stay at home and when you are called upon to suffer, do it with alacrity, and think how happy you are compared to the miserable victims who are decoyed into attending.

Don't court but one girl at a time. The most harrowing sight I know of to a sensitive mind is to see a young man full of Christian fortitude and noble ambition, trying to court two girls at once.

Don't drift into matrimony, unless you want to get wretched; and don't marry a poor girl unless she has money.

If you are calling on a young lady, and the old folks go out of the room about nine o'clock with a solemn air you can make up your mind there's a conspiracy afloat. Don't show any symptoms of fear, but tell the young lady you were sitting up last night with a friend of yours who has the smallpox, and think you will go home and get a little sleep.

Don't imagine it looks smart to loaf around billiard halls, smoke cheap cigars at a high price, and swallow slops at twenty cents a glass. It would show more talent on your part to retire into the nearest grave yard and study last year's almanac.

And don't imagine you are a hardened hummer just because your father lets you carry a night key. Some young men will go to a band concert on the Common, smoke a cinnamon cigar, and go home thoroughly convinced that they have made a heavy night of it, and ought to be looked after.

If you ask a young lady to marry you, and she says she would rather be excused, don't excuse her.

Don't marry for money. If you are engaged to a young lady who has a fortune, tell her that you won't marry her unless she gives it all away to the poor, and goes to making vests. Money is sure to bring unhappiness.

I never knew of a single instance where it didn't bring barrels of unhappiness, and I have seen strong men weep hysterically because they had seven dollars ahead.

If you want to be considered anybody learn to chew tobacco immediately. It looks so cultivated and refined to see a young man pull out a canister of tobacco and make a cesspool out of his mouth.

Don't get into debt unless you can find some one who is willing to trust you, and then don't.

Don't stay in your present situation all your life time because your grandmother says that a "rolling stone gathers no moss." I know several very aged and respectable stones who have stuck in one place all their lives, and who haven't got moss enough to make a small saucer of blanc mange.

If you are engaged to a young lady, don't make a great many presents unless it's a pretty sure thing, for if any thing happens, she is sure to return your presents. A friend of mine lately received by express three pair of decayed corsets, a lot of initial note paper, a faded bouquet, and a broken heart, and he is now looking for another girl of the same size.

Please don't get married in church, and have it described in half a column of daily news. It is the cheapest sort of notoriety.

See if you can't go courting without tumbling your shirt bosom. If courting was a criminal offence, I have seen evidence enough on a young man's shirt bosom to hang him.

Remember that ignorance and conceit go hand in hand, and that "cheek and impudence are twin brothers."

Young men now a days are hardly worth bringing up, and, as near as I can find out, they seem to be governed by about the following rules:

It is better to receive a small salary and be constantly in debt, than to earn a large salary by doing something that isn't genteel.

It is more blessed to invite yourself to dinner with a friend, than run the risk of having to invite him.

If a friend asks me to stop over night with him and take breakfast, it is my duty to stop several nights and eat several breakfasts to show him that I appreciate his kindness.

One old friend from whom you can borrow money is worth a dozen new ones who are doubtful.

If a friend is smoking a cigar, it is my solemn duty to ask him if he has the mate to it.

The first principle to be observed in buying cigars is to buy odd ones, then I can truthfully say that I have no mate. If I can't wear kid gloves and diamond studs, why seek to drag out a miserable existence in a world were all is a dreary blank?

If some young men had died when they were children, they would have been an ornament to their sex.

Two Sisters Meet After a Separation of Thirty Five Years.

In the fall of 1834, thirty-five years ago, a young girl, Lavernia Ray by name, left her home in Wayne county, Kentucky, for Texas. Her sister, a young girl very near the same age, accompanied her on the jorney as far as the Cumberland river, near Mill Springs, where an affecting separation between the young sisters took place, and as their tears mingled with the restless waters of the river beneath them, they wandered whether, in this bleak and dreary world, they would ever meet again.

Years rolled on, still nothing was heard from the wondering sister. In the meantime, Mr. Heath, the gentleman who gave us these particulars, married the girl who remained at home in Kentucky and after living in that State for a length of time, started with his family for Missouri, arriving here in Butler some time last fall.

During all these long years but little, if anything of definite nature was ascertained by Mrs. Heath of the little sister she had parted with in tears on the banks of the Cumberland.

We come now to the strange part of the story. Last Thursday week, while Mr Heath was attending to his duties in his meat market, a man about fifty years of age stepped in and offered a cow for sale. Mr. Heath questioned him about the cow, and finally concluded to take it. He then asked him his name—the stranger telling him it was Hiram Brown; that he had resided in Bates county, three miles from Butler, on the simson farm, since October, 1869.

In the course of the conversation Mr. Heath asked if he had ever lived in Kentucky. Mr. Brown told him he had not, but that his wife was born in Wayne county, that State. To make the story short, a few more inquiries brought to light the fact that Brown's wife was the long lost sister. Mr. Heath immediately conveyed the intelligence to his wife, and Mr. B. brought his wife into town early next morning. The meeting of the long separated sisters was not as affecting as the parting, as they failed entirely to recognize each other; but they both distinctly recollect the incidents on the bank of the river; also scenes and incidents of their childhood home. It is needless to add that they both feel extremely happy, and sit for hours together recalling to each other's mind the happy days of youth in their "old Kentucky home."—*Bates county (Mo.) Democrat.*

SWEET REVENGE

Austrian Women Whippers Receiving the Reward of their Brutality.

It is well known that during the revolutionary wars in northern Italy, in 1848 and 1849, the Austrian commanders caused a number of aristocratic ladies who had participated in some patriotic demonstration, to be brutally whipped be Croatic soldiers in front of the jails, and in the presence of large crowds of spectators. Thus in Brescia the Countess of Fehrari, a young married lady of twenty-five, who had collected money for the revolutionary volinteers, was placed before a military commission of Austrian officers, and, by direction of Lieutenant Field Marshal Noippergs, sentenced to receive fifty strokes with the *virges*. On the same afternoon she was led on the Place d'Armes, and, after having been stripped almost naked, tied to a bench she received her punishment at the hands of two stalwart Croats, who were armed with formidable bunches of birch rods. Every stroke with them must have been intensely painful, but the Countess did not utter a sound of complaint.

At the twenty-fifth stroke, however, she fainted, and when her executioners had inflicted the full number of strokes on the senseless body she was carried back in an almost lifeless condition to her cell and thrown on a bundle of straw. She never fully recovered from the terrible castigation and died a few months afterward. This is only one case of many. The fathers, husbands, brothers and sons of these martyred Italian ladies formed, in the year 1850, a secret league for the purpose of meeting out punishment to the brutal Austrian commanders who had ordered their mothers, wives and sisters to be chastised in this cruel manner. They resolved to bide their time, and to pick off the Austrians whenever an opportunity to do so presented itself. Two years ago great excitement was created in Austria by the assassination of an Austrain general, in Illyria, by a young Italian nobleman, who thus avenged his mother, that had been terribly flogged, by order of the general. The avenger succeeded in making his escape, and the Austrian government did not take pains to obtain his extradition from the Italian authorities.

The other day a similar tragedy took place in the neighborhood of Layback where Neipperg, the principal actor in the the cruel scene which we narrated above, owned a country seat. On the 24th of April a well dressed young stranger presented himself at the chateau and told the servant who opened the door to him that he desired to see Count Neipperg. "The Count is in the garden. Shall I call him?" asked the servant. "No," replied the young stranger; "take me there." The servant conducted him to the garden, in rather a remote part of which they met Neipperg, who was promenading with his daughter, a young lady of twenty-two. The stranger, addressing Neipperg, said to him: "I am Count Ferari! What did you do to my mother?" Neipperg look in surprise at him The next moment Count Ferari plunged a knife into his breast, and despite the frantic attempss of the young Countess Neipperg succeeded in making his escape.

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