

Juniata Sentinel

THE CONSTITUTION—THE UNION—AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS.

MIFFLINTOWN, JUNIATA COUNTY, PENNA., WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1880. NO. 21.

T. HELMBOLD'S

Life is too short to waste.
In unavailing tears,
Too short to spend in needless grief,
In coward doubts and fears.
Too short to give it up
To pleasure, or to joy
One hour in guilt, to yield at last
Eternity of woe.

Time lags not on its way,
But spans our days in haste;
If life should last a thousand years
'Tis still too short to waste.

For, short-lived as we are,
Our pleasure yet, we see,
Expires soon, they live indeed,
Even shorter date than we.

But even with us here
Ede sorrow, pain and care;
The shortest life is long enough
'Tis "totted grief to bear."

To the old the end is nigh;
To the young far off it seems;
Yet neither should dare to toy with life
Or waste it in idle dreams.

For each, Time's servant waits,
Though not for servant's wage;
And the same worm nibbles the head of youth
That knoweth the riddle of age.

Live, therefore, as he lives
Who earns his share of bliss;
Strive for the prize that Virtue wins;
Life's not too short for this.

LIQUID EXTRACT

BUCHU.

PHARMACEUTICAL.

SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE LADDER & KIDNEYS.

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"Indeed I did, sir," he replied, with the look of one who is taking a retrospective view. "I am an old man now, and my hair, you see, is white—but it was as black as coal on the night I was snowed up among wolves, Ah, me! that was a terrible night, sir; and I never think of it, but I involuntarily shudder at the recollection, and thank God that I was so wonderfully preserved through it."

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"It was just after the war of 1812, that I got married and took my wife to a purchase I had made from government, within what is now the limits of the State of Illinois. The Indians, previous to this time, had been somewhat troublesome to the settlers in that region; but after peace was declared, they buried the hatchet, and we no longer had any occasion to fear them in the vicinity where I located myself.

"When I built my cabin and moved into it, with few bookkeeping articles I had brought from the eastward, everything around me looked gloomy enough, and my poor wife sat down and had a hearty cry when she saw her home-sickness. I laughed at her, and talking largely of what I was going to do, and all that sort of thing; but, to tell you the honest truth, I felt a good deal more like crying than laughing myself. Our nearest neighbor was ten miles distant; the only mill where we could get grinding done was fifteen; all the stock I had in the world were the two horses which had drawn us and our effects out there, and one of these was blind and the other lame; while, to crown all, I had no money, and, besides seed grain, barely provisions enough to last us till early harvest."

"Now I suppose you would like to ask, what made me fool enough to venture into a new country and set up housekeeping under such circumstances; and I will answer you, that I was young, strong, poor and ambitious, and I thought, and so did my wife, that this would be the only way we could ever gain an independence."

"Well, things were not so bad as they might have been; and I consoled myself with the reflection that we were a good deal better off than a good many others who had settled in the wilderness before me. My farm was about half woodland and half prairie—a rich, alluvial soil—and so, without being obliged to clear the ground first, I could proceed to plant and sow at once, which I did, it being the right season of the year for the work."

"We got through the summer very well, all things considered, and our crops were such as to make both of us look forward with a degree of cheerfulness and hope. My wife, though not exactly contented and happy, had got over her first severe attack of homesickness, and, using all the philosophy and reason she was master of, had become resigned to her lot as I could expect. When I was with her, she generally seemed quite cheerful; but I had to be away more or less; and during my absence she became timid and low-spirited; always fearing that something would happen to me. For this reason I made it a point, no matter where I went, to either take her with me, or return home the same night, even though I might not get in till late."

"One pleasant morning, late in the fall, I mounted my blind horse and set off for the mill—to get a grind I had left there, as was the custom, a week before—telling my wife I had not the least doubt I should be back before dark."

"And if you are not, Peter," she said, "you know I shall be terribly frightened, and shall sit trembling by my lone fire till I hear your voice."

"Poor Nancy! she little knew how many long hours she would sit trembling alone before she would see me again; and little did I dream what perils and sufferings would be mine before I should again cross the threshold of my humble dwelling."

"I took my rifle and hunting knife with me, hoping, as had sometimes occurred, I might get a shot at a deer; and if not, I would wear more or less bears and wolves there, and now and then some straggling about, and it was always best to go prepared for whatever one might chance to encounter."

Farm and Garden.

Time is now at hand for the annual appearance of the borer. They make an entrance to the tree at the base of the trunk, and sometimes just below the surface of the trunk, where they are easily removed with the blade of a pen-knife or a small wire. The borer more frequently attacks young than old trees. The old practice among farmers of annually scraping around the trunk with a sharp-edged knife, and applying a coat of white wash, is not so common nowadays as it used to be. Still the good results following the labor will well repay one. Underneath the dry and dead bark countless numbers of vermin make their home, when the bark is removed, and whitewash applied the destruction of all vermin is certain. The Chinese and Japanese excel all other nationalities in the culture of early vegetables. This arises from the fact that they use liquid manure, hence the growth of the plants is more rapid and as a natural consequence the vegetables are very brittle and tender. Lettuce and radishes they force rapidly, giving the plants a sprinkling once a day. Tobacco and corn are raised in like manner. The rhubarb, or "pie plant," as it is best known in the country, should be looked after these spring days, since it is an early grower and in some measure a self-seeder. It is best to cut the stalks and place over each barrel (without heads) so that the stalks will grow erect while the beams of light renders the shoots more tender. Some of the varieties of English and Scotch oats are better adapted to the soil than the native ones, and have no value at all. The Pedigree Poland, an early and profitable one, is recommended by some of our western farmers. Its quality is said to be excellent. Ordinarily nothing is sown earlier than the first of the spring, thereby adding length and protracted drought. Moderately rich soil is best, and the soil is liable to lodge if the ground is too rich. Most of the ferns found in our woods contain more or less of a poisonous principle, and are not so palatable and nutritious. An attempt was recently made in France to popularize them as an article of food. The young shoots of the common bracken fern were exposed above the soil to the air and water, and in the season they were found to be extremely palatable and nutritious. An attempt was recently made in France to popularize them as an article of food. The young shoots of the common bracken fern were exposed above the soil to the air and water, and in the season they were found to be extremely palatable and nutritious.

Diamonds and Diamond Fields.

The principal diamond fields of the world are in South Africa and in Brazil. Owing to the great production in the Kimberley mines in South Africa, and the consequent reduction in price, the Brazilian mines are not worked as much as formerly. A few stones are found in some small mines in China, and occasionally one is found in California. It is claimed that one or two have been discovered in Indiana and one in Georgia. But those that have been sent from Georgia have turned out to be either her or common crystal. The peculiarity of the great Kimberley mines—which are now 300 feet below the surface and cover a large area—is that the diamonds are found imbedded in stertite, or asphaltite. These are found in the Bahia district in Brazil—which is about 400 miles below Rio Janeiro—are usually imbedded in a conglomerate composed of small pebbles. The diamonds that are used for mechanical purposes. These most used are what are called carbons from the Bahia district. They are irregular in shape and of a dark brown color, about the size of a hazel-nut. When broken there is a glass fracture, and they are covered many years before they were known to have any value. Since the discovery that they were diamonds by an Amsterdam diamond cutter, they have risen in price to \$8 a carat, and are now sold for \$100 a carat. They are of different colors, and vary in size from a small pea to a large nut. They are cut by hand, and are used by lithographers and bank-note engravers in preparing plates. The labor connected with cutting and polishing a diamond adds greatly to its cost. Some are very rough and are polished. A particular seven-carat diamond, which was recently sold for \$100,000, was a knotty piece of wood. As a rule, however, diamonds have regular cleavage planes. The cutter just makes a line on the face of the point or angle of another diamond, and then cuts it with a little waste as possible. The white are the most brilliant, and consequently the most valuable. Tinted stones are less valuable, but a diamond of a positive pink or green color commands a high price.

The Nostrils of New Guinea.

Among the islanders marriages are not made according to the inclination or by the free choice of the young people, but at the wish of their families, who consult their convenience alone when they affiance their children,—most frequently at a very tender age. When the arrangement is completed, the betrothed are forbidden to associate with each other. The etiquette which regulates the affair is very rigorous, and the presses heavily upon the little fiancés. They are forbidden to look at each other, and it is enjoined upon the young girl as to arrange matters that her future husband cannot see her. When they meet each other on the road, an accident which can never fail to occur occasionally,—the girl, who rarely goes out alone, being warned by her companions, is bound to keep herself hidden behind a tree or in a bush, and to enter by a rope to the house of her betrothed, which she has passed by. It happens often that the two are of the same company,—for instance, when they cross from one island to another in the same boat. When the betrothed are simply courted, which gives the law in these regions demands that they turn their backs, and look steadfastly in opposite directions. The betrothed must also avoid all contact with the members, both masculine and feminine, of the family into which they are about to enter. From the future father-in-law and the future mother-in-law they must guard themselves as from the plague. One day when Mr. Van Hasselt was in his school, he saw a young girl, who was betrothed to the astonished foreigner that he should so much as look at her. He explained to the astonished foreigner that he should so much as look at her. He explained to the astonished foreigner that he should so much as look at her.

The Gypsies.

The latest review of the origin of the gypsies states that Europe probably contains 700,000, of which Roumania has from 200,000 to 300,000. They are very numerous in Persia, Armenia, Asiatic Turkey and Egypt. They have a long list of names, a man or husband, and everybody else Gajo, allen. One writer derives this name from the Sanskrit word, a low-caste musician. There is no evidence beyond our word, which is allied to the Sanskrit word, a man or husband, and everybody else Gajo, allen. One writer derives this name from the Sanskrit word, a low-caste musician. There is no evidence beyond our word, which is allied to the Sanskrit word, a man or husband, and everybody else Gajo, allen.

South California Raisins.

To-day South California can give to the world raisins that will compare favorably with the best in size, quality and beauty. The soil best adapted to raisins is a light gravelly sandy loam, such as is found from all over the hills and mesas in India. The land should be thoroughly ploughed and leveled in such a manner as to facilitate irrigation. Cuttings are to be preferred to rooted vines, and water sufficient to start them can be got from the hills and mesas in India. The planting season is from January until the latter part of March. It is preferable to plant as early as possible, as the cuttings then get the advantage of the rainy season. Should the ground be dry, it is customary to irrigate the vines as soon as planted in order to set the soil around them and prevent them from drying out. Good raisins are not grown without irrigation, as wet land is too cold and heavy to produce perfect fruit. The vines are usually set in rows six feet apart, and are watered once in three to six weeks, dependent upon the capacity of the soil to retain moisture. Bearing vines require more moisture than young ones, but should not be watered after the fruit begins to color, as it makes it watery and insipid, and destroys the quality of the raisin. Experience has shown that the shorter the stocks of the raisin vines the larger the fruit and the more prolific the yield, and they are kept short and stocky, some of the vines in the best vineyards not being more than a foot or eighteen inches long. It is customary to cut off all the canes, leaving but three to five, according to the size of the vine. On each vine from two to four buds are left. During the summer care is taken to keep down the suck-

The Monkey and the Hawk.

The cook of a French nobleman, whose chateau was in the south of France, had a kitchen, and which was so intelligent that by severe training its natural propensity to mischief had been subdued, and it was even taught to perform certain useful services, such as preparing food, carrying, which it was uncommonly expert. One fine morning a pair of partridges was given it to pluck. The monkey took them to an open park and worked directly upon the partridge, and when in a minute or two he had finished his meal, he laid on the outer ledge of the window, and went quietly on with the other. A hawk, which had been watching his proceedings from a neighboring tree, darted down upon the partridge, and in a minute seized it in his talons, and in a minute himself behind it. The hawk, which by this time had finished his meal, very soon swooped down upon the partridge, but he had his claw touched the bird when the monkey sprang upon him from behind the shutter. The hawk's head was mangled by the monkey, with a triumphant chuckle, proceeded to strip off the feathers. He then placed the other on the window sill, and along with himself behind it. The hawk, which by this time had finished his meal, very soon swooped down upon the partridge, but he had his claw touched the bird when the monkey sprang upon him from behind the shutter. The hawk's head was mangled by the monkey, with a triumphant chuckle, proceeded to strip off the feathers. He then placed the other on the window sill, and along with himself behind it.

A Wasp's Strategy.

A writer says that one morning when he was watching a spider's nest, a mad wasp alighted upon an inch or two of the nest, on the side opposite the entrance, when suddenly a bright thought struck him. Seizing the remaining partridge, he went to work with energy and stripped off the feathers. He then placed the other on the window sill, and along with himself behind it. The hawk, which by this time had finished his meal, very soon swooped down upon the partridge, but he had his claw touched the bird when the monkey sprang upon him from behind the shutter. The hawk's head was mangled by the monkey, with a triumphant chuckle, proceeded to strip off the feathers. He then placed the other on the window sill, and along with himself behind it.

A Dog's Amusement.

As our-door sports begin the girls are sure, this spring, to take their usual turn for jumping. Scarcely a season passes without several reports of girls dropping dead after some long continued effort, as in trying to skip the rope a hundred times; and even when not so far chased to excess the practice is decidedly hazardous. Dr. Peck, of the Surgical Institute at Indianapolis, pronounces it a prime cause of epilepsy among girls. Speaking of a recent little girl had been removed owing to necrosis caused by rope jumping. Dr. Peck says that similar cases are of frequent occurrence, though the mischief more commonly shows itself in the neck of the spine. Not a month passes but cases are brought to the Institute to be treated for injuries brought on by the continuous exertion upon the bones in this amusement. He advises parents and teachers to prohibit the "perilous pastime" at all times and under all circumstances.

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Perils of the Wilderness.

"I suppose you saw some pretty hard times when you first settled in the Western country?" I once said to an old pioneer.

"Indeed I did, sir," he replied, with the look of one who is taking a retrospective view. "I am an old man now, and my hair, you see, is white—but it was as black as coal on the night I was snowed up among wolves, Ah, me! that was a terrible night, sir; and I never think of it, but I involuntarily shudder at the recollection, and thank God that I was so wonderfully preserved through it."

"Can I not prevail on you to tell me the story?"

"Oh, yes, I will tell it to you, as I have told it to many others before you—so many, in fact, that I have it quite by heart—though I had never mentioned the matter from that day to this, I can certainly find no trouble now in recalling the minutest detail, so strongly are the facts impressed upon my memory."

"It was just after the war of 1812, that I got married and took my wife to a purchase I had made from government, within what is now the limits of the State of Illinois. The Indians, previous to this time, had been somewhat troublesome to the settlers in that region; but after peace was declared, they buried the hatchet, and we no longer had any occasion to fear them in the vicinity where I located myself.

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