The Middleburgh Post,

—BY—

T. H. HARTER.

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Subscription $1.50 Per Year

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Republican County Ticket.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
SAMUEL A. WETZEL, Beavertown.

FOR SHERIFF,
DANIEL BOLENDER, Middleburgh.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
DANIEL BEAVER, Monroe.
SAMUEL B. WALTER, Franklin.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
CHARLES C. SEEBOLD, Middleburgh.

FOR COUNTY AUDITORS,
J. KOHLER PECK, Chapman.
JOHN P. KEARNS, Beavertown.

FOR CORONER,
DR. GEORGE B. WEISER, Chapman.

Thursday, August 18, 1887.

THE "FREE NORMAL"

In a notice published several weeks ago in the Post, I stated that I concluded not to hold the usual "Free Normal" this year and furthermore, I said that I would give my reasons for this conclusion.

Every office is a public trust and in the discharge of the duties of any trust the officer should always respect the rights of his constituents.

With a true sense of the dignity and nobility of the trust confided to me, and with a high appreciation for the rights of others, I shall endeavor to set forth such reasons for discontinuing the "Free Normal," instituted three years ago, as I think are pertinent. I realize that school directors and teachers are interested in this change and that is the only excuse I have to offer for the publication of this article. In the first place I may be allowed to remark that it does not belong to the province of superintendents of common schools to conduct any school. The school law specifically declares that he must not have any pecuniary interest in any educational enterprise and consequently the conducting of a 'Normal' is simply a matter of choice and not of duty or obligation. I am satisfied that great good can be accomplished wherever teachers assemble for the purpose of intellectual advancement and if no educational means we[illegible]able but a 'Normal' I would be doing great injustice to teachers for not providing the proper advantages for their preparation. 'Summer Schools' are becoming numerous throughout the county, but such schools are designed to give teachers and others opportunities to prepare in a special line of work. Teachers, as a general thing, look not so much in book learning as they do in teaching force. The ability to impart may be largely native talent but any native talent is susceptible of improvement and in order that teachers may experiment less they should study principles and methods of teaching more. Superintendents everywhere are asking for better professional preparation and according to my judgment the demand is timely. Our schools will not be what they might be made as long as there is so little professional training. I refer to those things because I believe that I can do as good service to teachers in the different schools of the county in this one department as I would be able to do if I gave my time to prepare teachers for examinations.

The minimum school term is now six months. This increase of the term necessitated earlier examinations and the period between the possible opening of a Normal and the examinations would have been too short to accomplish what ought to be done in such a course. The educational facilities of the county have never been better and if the schools (select and academies) can prepare teachers for their work I see no good reason why we should not encourage such schools throughout the county. Marked improvements can be seen in localities where schools have been established but a few years ago and if the results of such schools are nearly local no system of things ought to cripple these efforts to elevate the culture of any community.

The question of expense to teachers is sometimes used in favor of a 'Normal' but I am of the opinion that the majority can prepare themselves as cheap this year as they would have been able to do in a 'Free Normal'. I mean to shirk no duty and I will spare no effort to promote the educational interests of the whole county and I am honest to my convictions when I say that I believe that I can do teachers and schools more good without the 'Normal' than with it.

Another reason for the change may be found in the growing sentiment against the established order of things. I will not say anything concerning the alleged superficiality of the work when so many are under the instruction of a single teacher. Partiality to candidates, sectional jealousies are sometimes said to be the outgrowth of this school but I will pass them by I think I have said enough. The following, then, are the reasons for discontinuing the 'Normal' this year:

1st to hold a school is a matter of choice on the part of a superintendent and not a duty enjoined upon him by law.

2nd The period between the time of opening a school and the examinations was too short.

3rd, The educational enterprises of the county merit our support and a 'Free Normal' would be more or less conducive to impair their usefulness.

4th, I am of the opinion that I can do as much for teachers by assisting them in the science of teaching in the different schools of the county as I would be able to do in any other way.

5th. The sentiments of many school directors is against the 'Normal.' I trust that the people will improve the opportunities provided for by the public school system. Six months may seem long but it was found necessary to enlarge the facilities for a general diffusion of knowledge and to that end I give my 'heart and hand.'

CHAS. W. HERMAN, Co. Supt.
(County papers please copy.)

RAILROAD HORROR.

All the railway horrors in the history of this country were surpassed three miles east of Chatsworth on Wednesday night of last week, when an excursion train for Niagara Falls on the Toledo, Peoria & Western road dropped through a burning bridge and one hundred and fifty people were killed and four times that number were more or less badly injured. The train had been made up all along the line of the Toledo, Peoria and Western road and the excursionists hailed from various points in central Illinois, the bulk of them, coming from Peoria. When the train drew out of Peoria at 8 o'clock in the evening, it was loaded to its utmost capacity. Every berth in the six sleepers was taken, and day [illegible] train was so heavy that two engines were required to haul it. Three miles east of Chatsworth is a little slough where the railroad crosses a dry run about ten feet deep and fifteen feet wide. Over this was stretched an ordinary trestle bridge, and as the excursion train came thundering down to it the first engineer was horrified at seeing that the bridge was on fire. The first engine passed over in safety, but the bridge broke under the great weight, and the second engine and cars crashed through with their human frieght. The cars were piled on top of one another in great confusion. On top of the engine were three baggage cars and crashing into them came six coaches, only the six sleeping cars escaped. Every passenger in the front car was lying dead or dying, and of those in the special car but four people came out alive. The third car lay on top of the second with many victims inside. The other three cars were not so badly crushed, but many of the occupants were killed or maimed by the broken and twisted seats and timbers. Instantly the air was filled with the cries of the wounded and the shrieks of the dying. There was another danger yet to be met. The bridge was still burning and the flames lapped over and around the wrecked cars, and to fight the fire there was not a drop of water and only some fifty able bodied men who had escaped unhurt to assist in putting out the fire and helping the injured and dying. Help then began to arrive from the neighboring towns and the work of removing the victims from the wreck proceeded more rapidly. As the dead were laid reverently alongside of each other out in the cornfield there were ready hands to take them into Chatsworth, while some of the wounded were carried to Piper City. One hundred and fifty was the awful poll of the dead, while the wounded number four times that many. Chatsworth was turned into a morgue. The town hall, engine house, and depot were all full of dead bodies while every house in the little village had its quota of the wounded. There were over one hundred houses and every man and woman was turned into an amateur but zealous nurse. Over in the lumber yard the noise of hammers and saws rang out in the air, and busy carpenters were making rough coffins to carry to their homes the dead bodies of the excursionists who twelve hours before had left their homes full of pleasurable expectations of enjoyment they were going to have during the vacation which had just begun.

To add to the horrors of the terrible catastrophe a suspicion exists, and there are many who give it credence, that the accident was a deliberately planned case of train-wrecking for the purpose of robbery. Whether planned or not, it is a truthful fact that the dead and dying were robbed of watches, jewelry and money as they lay in the wrecked cars. Even when the dead bodies were laid in the cornfield these fiends turned them over in their search for valuables. Who these guerrilas were is not known, but that plundering was done by organized gangs is believed from the fact that sixteen empty purses were found in a heap in a cornfield.

A Brutal Murder in Centre County.

From the Centre Hall Reporter.

REBERSBURG Aug. 8.—A terrible murder was committed in Sugar Valley Narrows, leading from Tylersville to Washington Furnace, on Sunday last, 7th. A young family, Isaiah Culvy, moved in there last spring, for herding cattle, and fenced a tract of land for grazing. Friends visited Culvy's on Saturday evening and found Mrs. Culvy ironing clothes for her child and getting ready to attend a funeral on Sunday morning at Tylersville. It seems that on Sunday morning she had got potatoes ready for breakfast and gone to the run, a few rods south of the house for a bucket of water, and was there murdered by some fiend—the bucket with water was found on the spot, on Monday, where the terrible deed was committed, half way between the run and house. Mr. Samuel Gramley, of Miles, was present at the inquest on Monday afternoon, and saw the body of the murdered woman on the spot, her clothing all torn from her body, and a few feet from her lay the body of her murdered husband, a ball having penetrated above his eye. The woman also was pierced by several bullets which entered her breast.

It is suppose that the scoundrel or scoundrels first attacked the woman, who set down her bucket and tried to escape to the house.

Shot her three times, one bullet entered her collar bone on the shoulder; another struck her in the arm near the shoulder, that she fell and then the villain outraged her, and while in the act, it is supposed the husband came to her rescue, he having been some 40 rods from the house to get grass for the horse, and was attracted by the shooting, and that he received a bullet between the eyes, killing him instantly and only a few feet from his wife. Doctor Huston thinks the husband was dead first. The villain then doubtless went on with his outrage upon the person of the woman, and after satisfying his devilish lust, again shot her, the ball, the third shot, entering immediately below her ear, and the two murdered bodies lay undiscovered until Monday morning.

On Monday morning the mother of one the couple went down to assist in putting away oats, reaching Culvy's about 9 o'clock, she found their child, aged a little over a year, all alone in the house, with the clothing prepared Saturday previous, and finding indications of preparations for breakfast Sunday morning. She went outside of the house, and to her horror, found both lying cold in death. She at once ran to Sugar Valley and raised the alarm.

Esq Harter, of Clintondale, was summoned and an inquest was held over the murdered bodies.

The tragedy was committed about 6 o'clock on Sunday morning, hence the bodies must have lain about 27 hours before discovered; the poor little babe remaining alone in the house all the while helpless and uncared for, without food or covering in its sleep. The murdered pair were members of the Ref. Church, having united with it at Tylersville; under pastor Dotterer, of Rebersburg. They led a christian life; had cleared a little tract of land, on which they raised a little corn, oats and hay, and made an honest living.

On Friday morning previous to this tragedy, some desperate looking fellow came in from the Junction to the toll-gate kept by Mr. Webner and asked Mrs. Webner for a drink of water, and she at once taking him to be a bad character, went to her room and got a revolver and appeared again holding it under her apron. The fellow left when he saw the lady thus prepared. While he was drinking his water a daughter of Lamy Reese and one of his little sons passed the gate, going for berries, these children he followed about a mile to where the road turns off the pike to go to Mosquito run, the boy going ahead and his sister following. The fellow took a near cut, jumped a fence and approaching the girl, pointed a revolver at her breast, and declared she must take the road with him through the brush. The girl threw her bucket down and ran about a mile when she met her father on the pike, who went back and got the assistance of a few men to pursue the scamp but he could not be found. The boy took over the mountain to his home and informed his mother of what had taken place, that some tramp had killed his sister, he having ran about 4 miles over rocks and through brush to reach his home.

Taxing Corporations

The United States supreme court has decided a national bank case of some importance. The national banking law provides that states shall only tax these corporations on the same basis that it taxes other property invested in financial institutions. As state laws to reach money for assessment are proverbially inefficient, the national banks hoped to evade taxation entirely. But the published notices of their capital and liabilities made several times a year exposed these institutions to the gaze of the assessors, and the result has been that the national banks have found it nearly as difficult as real estate owners to evade taxation. The court decides that the intention of the law is to prevent unjust discrimination against national banks in favor of other banking institutions. So long as the rate of tax on each is the same, such discrimination does not exist. National banks must, therefore, pay the usual state taxes just as real estate dealers do. If this is a burdensome taxation their relief must be found in uniting with farmers and other real estate owners in making laws which will secure the just assessment of the large amount of personal property that now escapes taxation altogether. Farmers will gladly welcome the powerful aid of the national banks in securing equal taxation for all. Now that the efforts of the banks to secure their own exemption from taxation have failed, this is the only policy open for national banks to adopt.

A HISTORIC HOUSE.

The home of the late Ben. Perley Poore, at West Newburg, comprises two hundred acres, and is known as 'Indian Hill.' It descended to Major Poore in a direct line from ancestors who bought it from the Indians two hundred and thirty-seven years ago. The date of the main building of the stone dwelling-house is 1650, and Major Poore enlarged it in 1830. The house contains sixty rooms, and there is not a modern piece of furniture in any one of them. One wing is entirely fitted up and furnished to reproduce the Continental period, and all the wood-work is from old historical buildings, and each piece of furniture has a history. The bedstead on which Major Poore slept for many years whenever at home was that which great Napoleon had used. It is a four-post bedstead of solid mahogany, with the Napoleonic eagles on the top of each post. Major Poore bought it in France when he was a Secretary to the American Legation at Brussels, and spent most of his time in Paris. The tastes and sentiments which Major Poore shared with so many others in his numerous contributions to periodical literature here found their full expression.

The Hartford Times gets down to the marrow of the subject in this wise; Another thing—consider it, we beg of you! The drunkard is to blame. The man who drinks and kills should be punished. The man who gets drunk and abuses his family should suffer penalties. The man or woman who gets drunk and becomes an offense to society should be severely dealt with. When they can't help it they lie. They can help it. Such offenders are sent to jail and fined. But are they dealt with as severely as they should be? He who deliberately buys poison or a dagger for unlawful use is a criminal. He who buys rum and drinks it and becomes drunk, a disturber of the public peace, and fights and commits crime, should be imprisoned, and every time his offense is repeated his imprisonment should be doubled.

Notice under Insolvent Act.

Notice is hereby given that Chas. E. Artley will present his final petition to the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Snyder on the 4th Monday of September next, for the benefit of the Insolvent Act, and that the same will be confirmed by the Court unless exceptions be filed thereto according to law.

W. W. Wittenmyer,
Aug. 17 1887. Prothy.

TANITE
EMERY WHEELS and GRINDING MACHINES
For Saw-Mills, Foundries, and Machine Shops. Write for circulars, address THE TANITE CO. Stroudsburg, Monroe Co., Pa.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION proposed to the citizens of this Commonwealth for their approval or rejection by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Published by order of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in pursuance of Article XVIII of the Constitution.

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth.

SECTION 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment is proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the Eighteenth Article thereof.

AMENDMENT.

The manufacture, sale, or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquor, to be used as a beverage, is hereby prohibited, and any violation of this prohibition shall be a misdemeanor, punished as shall be provided by law.

The manufacture, sale, or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquor for other purposes than as a beverage may be allowed in such manner only as may be prescribed by law. The General Assembly shall at the first session succeeding the adoption of this article of the Constitution, enact laws with adequate penalties for its enforcement.

A true copy of the Joint Resolution.
CHARLES W. STONE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION proposed to the citizens of this Commonwealth for their approval or rejection by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Published by order of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in pursuance of Article XVIII of the Constitution.

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution of the common wealth

SECTION 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, that the following is proposed as an amendment of the constitution of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:

AMENDMENT.

Strike out from section one, of article eight, the four qualifications for voters which reads as follows:

"If twenty two years of age or upwards, he shall have paid, within two years, a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months, and paid at least one month before the election," so that the section which reads as follows:

"Every male citizen, twenty-one years of age possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections:

Second. He shall have resided in the state one year (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the state, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

Third. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

Fourth. If twenty-two years of age or upwards, he shall have paid, within two years, a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months, and paid at least one month before the election," shall be amended, so as to read as follows:

Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at the polling place of the election district of which he shall at the time be a resident and not elsewhere:

First. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least thirty days.

Second. He shall have resided in the state one year (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the state, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

Third. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least thirty days immediately preceding the election. The legislature, at the session thereof next after the adoption of this section, shall, and from time to time thereafter may, enact laws to properly enforce this provision.

Fourth. Every male citizen of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a citizen for thirty days and an inhabitant of this state one year next preceding an election, except at municipal elections, and for the last thirty days a resident of the election district in which he may offer his vote, shall be entitled to vote at such election in the election district of which he shall at the time be a resident and not elsewhere for all officers that now are or hereafter may be elected by the people: Provided, That in time of war no elector in the actual military service of the State or of the United States, in the army or navy thereof, shall be deprived of his vote by reason of his absence from such election district, and the legislature shall have power to provide the manner in which and the time and place at which such absent electors may vote, and for the return and canvass of their votes in the election district in which they respectively reside.

Fifth. For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence by reason of his presence or absence while employed in the service of the United States or the State, nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of the State or of the high seas, nor while a student of any college or seminary of learning, nor while kept at any almshouse or public institution, except the inmates thereof shall be deemed to reside in the election district where such institution is located, and soldiers and sailors, who for the purpose of voting, shall be deemed to reside in the election district where said home is located. Laws shall be made for ascertaining, by proper proofs, the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage hereby established.

A true copy of the joint resolution.
CHARLES W. STONE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.

The annual examination of teachers for 1887 will be held in the several districts of Snyder county as follows:

Union—Port Trevorton,	Aug.	15
Chapman—Reiner's,	"	15
Perry—Freemont,	"	15
Perry West—Crossroads,	"	15
Independent District—Evendale,	"	15
Washington—Freeburg,	"	22
Middlecreek—Wetzel's,	"	22
Beaver—Beavertown,	"	22
Spring—Adamsburg,	"	22
Adams—Troxelville,	"	29
Beaver West—McClure,	"	29
Middleburgh & Franklin—Middleburg,	"	29
Centre—Centreville,	"	29
Monroe—Shamokin Dam,	"	29
Jackson—Kratzerville,	Sept.	2
Penn—Salem,	"	2

The examinations will begin promptly at 8 o'clock a. m. and will be both oral and written.

Applicants must be examined in the district in which they intend to teach.

No applicants will be examined who have not studied the Science of Teaching.

Six months now being the minimum term I would recommend directors to open township schools Oct. 10.

The Annual Institute will convene at Middleburgh, Dec. 26.

Directors and friends of education are invited to attend the examinations.

CHARS. W. HERMAN, Co. Supt.,
Middleburgh, Pa.

Farm For Sale.

The undersigned will sell at public sale on the premises at 1 o'clock, on

Saturday, Agust 20, 1887,

the following valuable Real Estate:

FORTY ACRES of land in good cultivation situate 1½ miles North-east of Adamsburg and 1½ miles North-west of Beavertown, Snyder County, Pa. Has a TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE with seven rooms, BARN and other outbuildings, all in good condition. Choice Fruit and fine Spring of water.

MRS. L. KLING.
July 21, '87. Beaver Springs, Pa.

GRAND JURY.

Drawn for Sep. Term, commencing Monday, the 25th, 1887.

Adams—R W Feese.
Chapman—G A Schaffer.
Franklin—Geo E Specht, J W Eisenhower, David Harner.
Middleburgh—G M Shindel.
Middlecreek—H F Row, Henry Wetzel.
Monroe—Noah Stetler, J L Cooper, Daniel Smith, Charles Deitrich.
Perry—John Schoch.
Penn—W A Lauk, Charles Crouse.
Selinsgrove—J A Bower, N J Livingston, Jos. A Ludwig, E E Duck, Peter Albert, Newton Ulerich.
Spring—W P Gross, Chas E Lloyd, Jerry Druckenmiller.

PETIT JURY.

Drawn for Sept Term, Commencing Monday the 25h, 1887.

Adams—D. J. Bingaman, Harrison Moyer, H. R. Tobias.
Beaver—W H Bingaman, Aaron Dreese, W H Coleman.
Beaver West—C M Middleswarth.
Centre—Ephraem Walter, S F Sheary, C F Bingaman, A C Walter.
Chapman—John H Suffel, John A Moyer, John O Page.
Franklin—John W Reninger, R A M Harner, Austin Gift.
Jackson—John P Klinger, Peter P Brouse, Y. H Wagner.
Middleburgh—Frank Bachman, John H Moyer.
Middlecreek—W S Bickel.
Monroe—Edward Young, Joseph W Kessler.
Perry—Levi Kepler, Henry F Snyder.
Perry W.—C H Shirk, Theodore Dreese.
Penn—D W Moyer.
Selinsgrove—H H Schoch, S P Burns, James P Ulerich.
Spring—Alex Hummel, Geo. Lambert, Robert Smith, Jerry Koch, Edward Knepp, Adam H Delong.
Union—Geo M Harrold, Franklin F Neits.
Washington—Jacob Duck, P F Reigle, Thos E Arbogast, W H Heim, Geo K Moyer, Lewis Mengel, Francis Glass.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO. NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU (ESTABLISHED 1869.) 324 and 326 Pearl St., New York. ☞ SEND FOR CIRCULAR. PRINTERS' ROLLERS

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We do not offer to pay rail-road fare for our customers but we will sell our goods at such prices that all who buy them of us will have money enough left to pay their own fare. Everybody knows that when a firm offers to pay the fare for its customers, the price of such fare is first added to the price of the goods. Try it and be convinced.

Sol. Oppenheimer's
Clothier, Selinsgrove, Pa.

Stylish and Well Made Clothing

I will continue the Merchant Tailoring business in

Arnold's Room, Middleburgh, Pa,

and take this means of informing the people of Snyder county, that I have on hand a well selected stock of

Cloths, Cassimeres, etc.,

and samples from the best and most reliable New York and Philadelphia houses, and will sell lower than ever. Cutting, Cleaning, Repairing, Dyeing and Scouring done on short notice.

Nov. 11f. E. E. BUCK

The Piper Breech-Loading Shot-Gun and Rifle Combined.

This system in combined rifle and shot gun offers advantages over other makes even more marked than those for shot only. They far excel all others in strength, accuracy, workmanship and balance.

PRICES Side-snap action, best decarbonized blued steel barrels. 10 or 12 gauge shot, 44 Winch ester. f. rifle cartridge, weight 10 to 12lbs, price $30
Top-snap action, same as above, 38-55 Ballard cartridge, or 44 Winchster, price - - $30
The above pri ces includle 100 paper she and one box of cartridges.

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A Complete Assortment of

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Flies,
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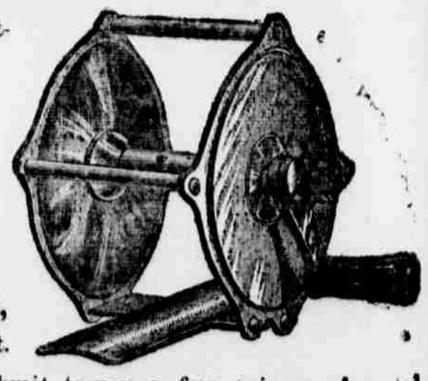

I respectfully submit to you a few prices: Assorted Trout-flies at 25c. a dozen, trout-hoks to gut 25c. per doz., plain trout hooks 5c per doz., best oiled-silk lines from 2 to 3 cents per yard, all other lines from 1 to 2 cents per yard. Reels from 25c to $2. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

J. B. Reed, Sunbury, Pa.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

—:O:—

I have on hand the finest stock of goods ever offered for sale in the county. I call your attention to the following articles:

Johnson Mower, Reaper and Binder, Crown Drill, Hoosier Drill, Ohio Drill, Thomas Hay Rake, Hench Cultivator, Myer's Iron Force Pump and all kinds of Wooden pumps, also Walter & Whann Co., Fertelizers. Repairs supplied for all the above machinery.

Don't fail to come and see me when you are in town, examine my goods and get my prices.

J. F. REITZ,
Middleburgh, Pa.