WOUNDED IN THE IMAGINATION.

Unique Scarfpin of a Negro Who Was Not Born to Die of a Bullet.

The wonderful effect of the imagination upon the mind of man has been demonstrated repeatedly by persons who were willing to experiment. Speaking of this peculiarity, a New Orleans physician who was for many years connected with the Charity hospital gave a striking illustration in the course of a conversation with a Sun reporter.

"As you know," began the physician, "I have long taken an interest in gunshot wounds of the abdomen, and have followed the treatment of some very complicated cases. I was in my room at the hospital one day when an ambulance surgeon came to me and said that a man suffering from a gunshot wound in the abdomen had been brought in for treatment. Like 90 per cent. of such cases, he was colored, for the southern negroes, unlike their northern brethren, have more faith in the pistol than in the razor, and prefer to shoot up a rival in love or business to the more laborious method of carving, so much in vogue north of Mason and Dixon's line. The wounded man, a big athletic chap of 30, was stretched upon a couch, and at the first glance his time seemed to have come to leave this world. He was breathing laboriously, and the ashen stamp of death was apparent in his face. I asked him where he had been wounded, and he placed his hand upon the left side of his abdomen, where the blood showed plainly upon the light material of which his clothing was made. He had all the symptoms of a man bleeding to death as I stripped him for a more critical examination.

"When I got a look at the wound I found it a mere tear of the flesh, not much more than skin deep, from which the blood was flowing quite freely. I saw that the bullet had been deflected by something, and told the negro to stand up. He groaned violently and assured me that it would be the death of him to move, but I finally persuaded him that he was not hurt at all, and that after a dressing of collodion had been applied to the wound he could go home. It was a study to watch the man's face as the truth dawned upon him. Fear gave way to doubt and doubt to the complete realization of the situation, and he grinned from ear to ear as he stood up. I asked him to shake his clothes, and as he did so the bullet dropped to the floor.

"I had noticed that the man wore a bullet set in a brass mounting as a scarf pin, and as he stood before me I remarked:

"'You seem to be fond of bullets. Has that one in your scarf pin a history?'

"'W-what bullet?' he stammered, as he felt for his pin and with quivering fingers withdrew it from its resting place. 'I nevah had no bullet in mah pin, boss,' he said, in terror, and then I noticed that it wasn't mounted as a jeweler would do it, but sort of wedged into place, with a lapping of the edges here and there.

"I asked the man how many times he had been shot, and he said twice. Then it was all clear to me. One ball had spent itself upon a button, which was found attached to the bullet on the floor, and the other had struck the strong brass crescent scarf pin and had wedged itself there. That negro certainly wasn't born to be shot to death, and I know he hasn't been razored yet, for I met him in St. Charles street the other morning with the unique pin in his scarf."—N. Y. Sun.

EARLY EDUCATIONAL METHODS

The Whole School Spelled Out in Unison.

Rev. George Channing wrote an account of the school of his youth, which he attended just after the revolution. Girls and boys attended together the primary school, and sat on seats made of round blocks of wood of various heights, which were furnished by the parents. Children bowed and kissed the teacher's hand on leaving the room. The teaching of spelling was peculiar. It was the last lesson of the day. The master gave out a long word, say multiplication, with a blow of his strap on the desk as a signal for all to start together, and in chorus the whole class spelled out the word in syllables. The teacher's ear was so trained and acute that he at once detected any misspelling. If this happened, he demanded the name of the scholar who made the mistake. If there was any hesitancy or refusal in acknowledgment he kept the whole class until, by repeated trials of long words, accuracy was obtained. The roar of the many voices of the large school, all pitched in different keys, could be heard, on summer days, for a long distance.—Alice Morse Earle, in Chautauquan.

Spain and the Carlist Cause.

Before 1833 Spain was one of the great powers. Between 1833 and 1876 there were actually 38 rebellions, changes of government and coups d'etat. Since 1832 Spain has declined in the scale of nations, and now ranks as little more than a third-rate power. A glorious tribute, indeed, to the wisdom of interfering with the settled succession. In order to understand the present condition of Spain, we have only to read the daily papers. On the one hand, in Madrid, we see a titular sovereign struggling ineffectually with an empty treasury to stave off bankruptcy, making futile attempts with a discredited army to subdue his rebellious colonies, and relying upon martial law to crush civil anarchy, which, be it remembered, is ever the result of bad government, incompetent and tyrannical police, and especially of corrupt finance and of taxation pressing too heavily on the class least able to bear it. On the other hand, in Venice, we see the king waiting until the moment shall arrive for him to make his final essay to save his country from the distress with which the queen regent has proved herself unable to cope.—Fortnightly Review.

Jury List

List of Grand Jurors drawn for the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail delivery and Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace of Snyder County, Pa., held as February Term commencing February 20th, 1898.

GRAND JURORS.

Name.	Occupation.	Residence.
Aigner, John W., carpenter,		Beaver
Bhagman, Fred., gentleman,		Centre
Billhard, Paul, musician,		Middleburg
Gerver, John H., farmer,		West Perry
Graybill, Irvin, laborer,		Franklin
Glass, Henry H., lime burner,		Washington
Hoover, James N., laborer,		Union
Hendricks, Chas. G., hardware		Selinsgrove
Hartman, Newton, laborer,		Monroe
Hornberger, G. G., farmer,		West Perry
Livingston, Geo. P., carpenter,		Selinsgrove
Mosser, David, miller,		Chapman
Miller, Levi, laborer,		Jackson
Mattern, David A., merchant,		Adams
McClenahan, Wm. H., farmer,		Spring
Markley, Jonathan, farmer,		Perry
Schmeling, John, laborer,		Penn
Snook, Joseph, farmer,		West Beaver
Schambach, Harvey, farmer,		Franklin
Woomer, Ammon, farmer,		West Perry
Witt, Daniel, laborer,		Washington
Wagner, Harvey, laborer,		West Beaver
Witmer, David G., farmer,		Union
Wolgemuth, A. R., merchant,		Selinsgrove

PETIT JURORS.

Adams, John, laborer,	Penn
Bolig, Fred., carpenter,	Centre
Bargo, S. D., farmer,	Perry
Bachman, L. C., teacher,	Franklin
Brouse, Noah, farmer,	Jackson
Charles, Henry F., sawyer,	Union
Dunkleberger, Lank, saddler,	Washington
Dreese, Reuben, gentleman,	Spring
Dimus, A. H., farmer,	Middlecreek
Derk, Henry, merchant,	Jackson
Duck, B. J., printer,	Selinsgrove
Eisenhard, Gabriel, farmer,	Chapman
Fetter, Franklin, farmer,	Jackson
Gearhart, John A., farmer,	Spring
Holtzapple, F. H., teacher,	Washington
Hummel, J. E., laborer,	Middlecreek
Herrold, Wm. S., laborer,	Union
Hummel, Jerry, farmer,	Monroe
Herrold, John H., laborer,	Chapman
Hendricks, Henry, farmer,	"
Houtz, John, cigarmaker,	Washington
Klose, Uriah, farmer,	Franklin
Klose, Wm. J., saddler,	Spring
Keller, Wm. M., confectioner,	Beaver
Moyer, M. H., laborer,	Selinsgrove
Martin, Thomas, laborer,	Centre
Manevall, Daniel, farmer,	West Perry
Moyer, Harvey, farmer,	Jackson
Napp, W. W., merchant,	Centre
Newman, John, sr., farmer,	Chapman
Oppenheimer, Solomon, merchant,	Selinsgrove
Pontius, Henry, teacher,	Washington
Rearich, R. B., farmer,	Franklin
Rouse, Nathan, laborer,	Union
Reichenbach, Daniel, farmer,	Perry
Reigle, Irvin, laborer,	Union
Staley, John H., farmer,	Selinsgrove
Spriggle, C. S., farmer,	West Perry
Stahl, Peter Jr., laborer,	Union
Smith, Daniel, thrasher,	Monroe
Spangler, J. R., laborer,	Spring
Schoch, Geo. J., farmer,	Monroe
Snook, William, laborer,	Selinsgrove
Shannon, John, plasterer,	Franklin
Walter, George, son of Jacob Walter, farmer,	Franklin
Wolf, George H., laborer,	Union
Winter, Isaac, clerk,	Beaver
Ziegler, James, farmer,	Middlecreek

Court Proclamation.

WHEREAS the Hon. Harold M. McClure President Judge of the Judicial District, composed of the counties of Snyder, and Union and Jeremiah Crouse and Z. T. Gemberling, Esqs., Associate Judges in and for Snyder county, have issued their precept, bearing date the 18th day of Jan. A. D., 1898, to me directed for the holding of an Orphans' Court, a court of Common Pleas, court of Oyer and Terminer and General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, at Middleburgh, for the county of Snyder, on the 4th Monday, (being the 28th day of Feb. 1898,) and to continue one week.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace and Constables in and for the county of Snyder, to appear in their proper person with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances to do those things which of their office and in their behalf pertain to be done and witnesses and persons prosecuting in behalf of the Commonwealth against any person or persons are required to be then and there attending and departing without leave at their peril. Justices are requested to be punctual in their attendance at the appointed time agreeably to notice.

Given under my hand and seal at the Sheriff's office in Middleburgh, the 18th day of Jan. A. D., one thousand eight hundred and ninety eight.

P. S. RITTER, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale of

REAL ESTATE!

By virtue of certain writs of Fi. Fa. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Snyder Co., Pa., and to me directed I will expose to public sale at the Court House in Middleburg, Pa., on FRIDAY the 25th day of February, 1898, at one o'clock P. M., the following described real estate to wit: Tract No. 1 in Spring Township, Bounded by lands of W. H. Kline, tracts Nos. 2 and 3 P. H. Knepp, C. O. Greenhoe, Andrew Uish and J. G. Moyer, containing 110 acres more or less on which are a DWELLING HOUSE, BARN and other outbuildings.

Tract No. 2 bounded by lands of J. W. Klingler, A. Pardee, P. F. Reigle and tracts Nos. 1 and 3, with the appurtenances, containing 88 acres more or less.

Tract No. 3 bounded by lands of tracts No. 1 and 2, J. W. Klingler, P. R. Reigle and P. H. Knepp, containing 30 acres more or less on which are erected a DWELLING HOUSE, BARN and other outbuildings.

Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of Joseph Wonder.

P. S. RITTER, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Middleburg, Pa., Feb. 1, 1898.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

International Lesson for February 20, 1898—The Twelve Sent Forth—Matt. 10:5-15.

(Arranged from Peloubet's Notes.)

GOLDEN TEXT.—Freely ye have received, freely give.—Matt. 10:8.

THE SECTION includes the chapter, the instructions to His disciples as He sends them out to work for the salvation of men.

TIME.—Autumn of A. D. 28 and winter of 29 and 29.

PLACE.—Some village or town in Galilee. The exact place is unknown.

COMMENT.

1. The Chosen Workers.—Vs. 2-5. The 12 apostles were chosen just before the Sermon on the Mount; but their names are given here because they have so grown under the instruction and companionship of Jesus that they are prepared for a new and higher stage of training. "Apostle" means "one sent forth," on a mission, "a messenger."

1. "Simon . . . called Peter" the rock, "and Andrew," were brothers, and among the first five disciples of Jesus (John 1:35-45.) "James . . . and John" were also brothers, and named by Jesus, Boanerges, sons of thunder, probably describing their fiery, vehement temperament. Yet John so controlled this temperament that he was "the disciple whom Jesus loved," and had the deepest insight into Jesus' heart. These first four called were fishermen.

3. "Bartholomew" is undoubtedly the Nathanael of John 1:45. "James" is the modernized form of Jacob. "Lebbeus" is the same as "Thaddeus," and as Judas (Jude) the son of James (R. V.). in Luke 6:16.

4. "Simon the Canaanite" means not of Canaan, nor of Cana, but the Zealot, a party of fanatic nationalists among the Jews, leaders of the national revolt against the foreign yoke. "Judas Iscariot," i. e., man of Kerioth, a town of Judah. Hence he was the only one of the disciples who was not a Galilean.

II. Their Endowment with Power.—Vs. 1-5. We learn that Jesus, before He sent out His disciples to work, endowed them with power and authority (compare Luke 9:1) over unclean spirits, and over disease. That is, He both qualified them and authorized them.

3. 5. "These 12 Jesus sent forth:" He had been training them in the work by taking them with Him on two previous tours through Galilee.

III. Their First Field of Work.—Vs. 5, 6. "Go not into the way of the Gentiles:" The time had not come for establishing missions to the Gentiles. It came afterwards. And into any city of the Samaritans enter ye not. They could pass through Samaria to Judea, but were not to stop and preach.

6. "To the lost sheep of the house of Israel:" Those belonging to the flock of God, and trained and prepared for many generations. They were lost, helpless, in danger, but they were sheep.

IV.—Their Methods of Working.—Vs. 7-15. First. By Preaching. 7. "Preach:" proclaim, herald "saying, The kingdom of Heaven is at hand:" The King had come; He brought with Him the laws and principles of the kingdom.

Second. By Works of Mercy.—8. "Heal the sick:" etc. Only by the visible help for the body that costs us something is it possible to prove that our efforts for men's souls are sincere. Every miracle was an object lesson and a parable. "Freely ye have received:" Jesus had charged nothing for what He had done. He had come from Heaven freely, He gave His life freely. He brought salvation to the disciples freely. "Freely give:" of that which cost you nothing.

Third. By Going as They Were, in their ordinary dress, as common travelers, and not in peculiar prophet garb, or with any kind of ostentation, but trusting God for necessary support.

9. "Provide neither gold:" nor even "brass:" or rather copper, of which their smallest coins were made.

10. "Scrip:" A wallet or small bag, generally made of leather, and slung, like a satchel, over the shoulder, to hold the flat barley cakes, the olives and figs, which form the simple commissariat of an eastern pedestrian. "Neither two coats:" Without change of garments such as would be necessary on a long journey, or in strange countries. "Neither shoes:" It does not say "sandals," which were absolutely necessary for the protection of the feet in rocky or stony paths. Probably, therefore, the prohibition is directed against show or luxury. "Nor yet staves," or a staff. They were to get nothing for their journey but what they had. But if they were used to a staff they could take it (Mark). "For the workman is worthy of his meat," i. e., food, enough to eat. They were to go forth and let the people for whom they labor support them.

Fourth. Instructions for Their Arrival at a Place for Work.—11. "Into whatsoever city * * * inquire:" R. V., Search out. Do not go in a haphazard way, which may lead you into trouble. "Who in it is worthy:" A man of piety and patriotism, who is willing to work in an unpopular cause for the sake of the people, and whose reputation will make the work attractive. "There abide:" Luke adds, "go not from house to house."

12. "Salute it:" Saying, Peace be unto you, the usual salutation at this day.

13. "And if the house be worthy, let your peace come upon it:" Their very presence would be a benediction and blessing to all who were of open heart. "But if it be not worthy, let your peace return to you:" That is, it will be as if the words had not been spoken.

Figs and Thistles.

A good man is a man who knows how bad he is.

From the windows of home we may behold the heavenly city.

The man who has truth for his friend will be helped of God.

It is as necessary to cut down the weeds as it is to hoe the corn.

One of the best offices of education is to teach us how to teach ourselves.

Giving an inspiration to another is like filling a lamp with oil, some time the light will brighten a dark corner.—Ram's Horn.

Tri-Ennial Valuation of Snyder County for 1898.

Tabular statement showing the assessed value of real and personal property taxable for county purposes as returned by the assessors on the 2nd day of October, 1897, and partly equalized by the County Commissioners.

Districts	Real Estate	Horses and mules over 4 years old	Cows and neat cattle over 4 yrs old	Occupation, trades and professions, &c.	Values of all property taxable for county purposes
Adams	180,969	5,829	3,121	8,805	198,724
Beaver	269,618	4,355	2,551	15,550	292,027
Beaver West	219,235	5,893	4,017	17,485	248,716
Centre	244,701	5,184	3,997	14,658	268,516
Chapman	151,273	4,840	3,770	18,343	177,196
Franklin	275,881	6,400	3,650	17,603	4 6,578
Jackson	225,719	7,073	4,875	7,829	255,516
Middleburg	125,398	2,310	684	16,825	145,077
Middlecreek	179,991	5,498	3,846	16,515	216,668
Monroe	290,345	8,761	5,995	19,993	344,197
Penn	474,117	9,147	6,851	19,975	510,148
Perry	212,877	4,760	3,396	11,125	232,148
Perry West	173,543	4,625	2,813	9,640	190,621
Selinsgrove	239,972	2,273	762	12,775	259,784
Spring	278,467	5,453	4,142	19,759	307,331
Union	156,316	6,013	2,471	18,172	182,975
Washington	427,907	8,900	4,852	24,360	465,119
Total	$4,317,813	$96,249	$59,748	$280,661	$4,754,495

Notice is hereby given, that we the undersigned Commissioners will attend and sit as a board of revision of valuations in our office for the following districts on the within named days or as many days as are necessary for the purpose of finally determining whether any of the above valuations of the assessors or corrections of the Commissioners, have been made below a just rate according to the intent and meaning of the act, of July 27th, 1842, and to reduce, raise and equalize the same according to law.

The Commissioners will attend and hear the districts of Adams, Beaver, Beaver West, Centre, Spring and Jackson on Thursday, March 10th; Monroe, Penn, Selinsgrove, Union, Middlecreek and Chapman on Friday, March 11th; Perry, Perry West, Washington, Middleburg and Franklin on Saturday, March 12th, 1898.

Attest
J. W. SWARTZ, Clerk.

WILLIAM DREESE,
ISAAC SPOTTS,
PHARES HERMAN, } Comm.

No Need of Patents.

"I see he has been granted patents of nobility."

"Indeed? I didn't suppose there was any danger of his nobility being imitated."—N. Y. World.

A Stunner.

Mother—Johnny, you shouldn't do that; it's wrong to bolt your food.

Johnny—Then why do you lock the jam up, ma?—N. Y. Evening Journal.

Anxious to Know.

Willis—This cigar I am smoking is the first out of a box my wife gave me.

Wallace—What are you going to do with the rest of them?—Harlem Life.

A Mercer county (Pa.) farmer, caught 200 rats in his granary recently, and when he went in with a club to kill them the rodents overpowered him. He was taken out unconscious and badly bitten. It is risky business to tackle 200 cornered rats, when one alone will sometimes turn on a man.

A St. Louis man returned a marriage license he obtained a few weeks ago, with this notation on the back: "I am too poor to get married; will try again later on." His fiancee, who confesses to 39 years, says four dollars is sufficient money with which to get married, but he insists that $150 is necessary.

Some Georgia judges have their odd ways. For instance, a prisoner recently attempted to escape from the courtroom, and the judge pulled his gun from his hip pocket and shot him dead; and a jury tried and acquitted him.