THE COLUMBIAN,

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN CONSOLIDATED.)

Issued weekly, every Friday morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

TWO DOLLARS per year, payable in advance, or during the year. After the expiration of the year $2.50 will be charged. To subscribers out of the county the terms are $2 per year, strictly in advance—$1 at if not paid in advance and $2.50 if payment be delayed be ond the year.

No paper discontinued, except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits after the expiration of the first year will not be given

All papers sent out of the State or to distant post offices must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.

POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in the county.

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The Jobbing department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our J b Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on demand, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

C. B. BROCKWAY, G. E. ELWELL, } Editors and Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26. 1877.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XI, NO. 42
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLII, NO. 30

Rates of Advertising.

SPACE.	1W.	2W.	3W.	6W.	1Y.
One inch	$2.00	$3.50	$3.00	$5.00	$8.00
Two inches	3.00	4.00	5.00	8.00	12.00
Three inches	4.00	4.50	7.00	12.00	16.00
Four inches	5.00	7.00	9.00	15.00	20.00
Quarter column	6.00	8.00	10.00	15.00	25.00
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One column	20.00	25.00	30.00	50.00	100.00

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Legal advertisements two dollars per inch for three insertions, and at that rate for additional insertions without reference to length.

Executor's, Administrator's and Auditor's notices three dollars. Must be paid for when inserted.

Transient or Local notices, twenty cents a line, regular advertisements half rates.

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Associate Judges—I. K Krickbaum, F. L. Shuman.
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Court Stenographer—S. N. Walker.
Register & Recorder—Williamson H. Jacoby.
District Attorney—John M. Clark.
Sheriff—John W. Hoffman.
Surveyor—Isaac Dewitt.
Treasurer—Dr H. W. McIlleynolds.
Commissioners—John Herner, S. W. McHenry, Joseph Sands.
Commissioners' Clerk—William Krickbaum.
Auditors—M. V. B. Kline, J. B. Casey, E. B. Brown.
Coroner—Charles G. Murphy.
Jury Commissioners—Jacob H. Fritz, William H. Utt.
County Superintendent—William H. Snyder.
Bloom Poor District—Directors—O. P. Ent, Scott, Wm. Kramer, Bloomsburg and Thomas Reece, Scott. O. P. Ent, Secretary.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

President of Town Council—D. Lowenberg.
Clerk—W. Wirt.
Chief of Police—M. C. Woodward
President of Gas Company—S. Knorr.
Secretary—C. W. Miller.
Bloomsburg Banking Company—John A. Funston, President; H. B. Hpe 2, Cashier.
First National Bank—Charles R. Paxton, President I. P. Tustin, Cashier.
Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—E. H. Little, President, C. W. Miller, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association—Wm. Peacock, President, J. B. Robison, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—J. I Brower, President, C. G. Barkley, Secretary.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
Rev. J. P. Tustin, (Supply.)
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

ST. MATTHEW'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. J. Becron.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. All are welcome.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. Stuart Mitchell.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. Strangers welcome.

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Presiding Elder—Rev. N. S. Buckingham.
Minister—Rev. M. L. Snyser.
Sunday Services—1½ and 6½ p. m.
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Young Men's Prayer Meeting—Every Tuesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
General Prayer Meeting—Every Thursday evening 7 o'clock.

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Corner of Third and Iron streets.
Pastor—Rev. G. D. Gurley.
Residence—Central Hotel.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 7 p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Saturday, 7 p. m.
All are invited There is always room.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.
Rector—Rev L. Zahner.
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Sunday School—9 a. m.
First Sunday in the month, Holy Communion.
Services preparatory to Communion on Friday evening before the 4 Sunday in each month.
Pews rented; but everybody welcome.

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Minister—Rev. J. A. Irvine.
Sunday Service—2 p. m., in the Iron Street Church.
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Seats free; and the public are cordially invited to attend.

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J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market.

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Hartman's building, Main street.

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Clark & Wolf's store, Main street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor Main St., above Central Hotel.

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WM. L. EYERLY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
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OFFICE—Room No. 1, "Columbian" Building.
Sept. 15, 1876.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office Hartman's Block, corner Main and Market Streets

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FUNK & WALLER,
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BLOOMSBURG, PA.
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ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OFFICE—Adjoining C. R. & W. J. Buckalew.
Bloomsburg, Pa.

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E. H. & R. R. LITTLE,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Business before the U. S. Patent Office attended to. Office in the Columbian Building. —38

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Member of Commercial Law and Bank Collection Association. Oct. 14, '77-tf

WILLIAM BRYSON,
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Centralia, Pa.
Feb 18, '76.

A. C. SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office in "EST BUILDING," Bloomsburg, Pa., near Court House.
aug. 10, '77-tf

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1. Bloomsburg, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. HOWELL,
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Lancanshire	10,000,00
Fire Association, Philadelphia	3,100,000
Atlas of Hartford	5,000,000
Farmers Mutual of Danville	1,000,000
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Home, New York	5,000,000
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March 26, '77—y

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OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTAT!

By virtue of an Order of the Orphan's Court of Columbia county, the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Hiram Lunger, deceased will expose to public sale, on the premises, in Sugarloaf township in said county of Columbia, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a white oak corner of Hester's land thence by other land of said Joshua Brink, N. 80 degrees, W. 112¾ perches to a post thence by said land, N. 35 degrees, W. 55 perches to a chestnut tree thence N. 60 degrees, W. 70 perches to a post thence by land of Montgomery Cole, S. 24 degrees, W. 89 perches to a post thence by land of said Joshua Brink, S. 43¾ degrees, E. 44 perches to a post thence by said land, S. 24 degrees, W. 39 perches to a post thence by said land, S. 43¾ degrees, E. 61 perches to a post by a public road thence, S. 70 degrees, E. 63¾ perches to a post thence by land of William McKelvy, N. 61¼, E. 82 perches to the place of beginning, containing

85 ACRES

45 perches, on which is erected a A FRAME DWELLING HOUSE and BARN and out buildings. There are also a good orchard and good water.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of the one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth less the ten per cent at the confirmation of sale; and the remaining three-fourth in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation nisi.

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Oct. 5 ts.

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April 27, '77-tf

William P. Schell's Record.

A WORKINGMAN'S CANDIDATE!

MINERS, MECHANICS, LABORERS, EXAMINE THE RECORD OF A MAN, WHO WHEN IN POSITION TO DO SO ALWAYS VOTED FOR YOUR INTERESTS.

William P. Schell, the Democratic candidate for Auditor General of Pennsylvania, during six years service in the Senate and House of Representatives of your State, invariably voted for internal improvements, such as Turnpike, Coal, Iron and Railroad companies and for Steamship companies.

He invariably voted against special legislation in favor of close corporations.

He recorded his vote against 273 Banks, Savings Institutions and Insurance Companies, the whole number asking to be created during his term of service.

Read the record and see if he is not a fit man to be intrusted with the people's interests in the office he seeks at your hands.

Among the most prominent acts supported by him we find—

House Journal of 1852, page 678, a recommendation to Congress to construct a canal around the falls of Ohio at Louisville. Voted aye.

House Journal 1852, page 639, an act to encourage the development of mineral wealth in western Pennsylvania. Voted aye.

House Journal 1852, page 411,—a recommendation to Congress to establish a navy yard and dry dock on the lake frontier. Voted aye.

House Journal 1852, page 655, an act to secure more effectually the payment of the wages of labor. Voted aye.

Senate Journal 1858, page 178, an act to make better provision for the punishment of frauds committed by bankers, trustees, and other persons intrusted with property. Voted aye.

Senate Journal 1858, page 853, voted for an act for the better securing to the commonwealth the payment of taxes due from incorporated companies.

Senate Journal 1858, page 625, an act to encourage the manufacture of iron with coke or mineral coal. Voted aye.

Senate Journal 1858, page 803, an act for the better protection of labor. Mr. Schell moved to proceed to the consideration of the bill, and voted aye.

Senate Journal 1858, page 724, an act to encourage the manufacture of paper. Voted aye.

Senate Journal 1858, page 924, an act securing to mechanics and others payments for their labors and materials in erecting houses, &c. Voted aye.

Senate Journal 1858, an act to incorporate the Pennsylvania mining beneficial company. Voted aye.

Senate Journal 1858, page 884, an act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of insurance companies. Voted no.

Senate Journal 1858, page 111, voted against the circulation of wild cat money.

Senate Journal 1858, page 906, voted for resolutions relative to a line of steamship between Philadelphia, Brazil and the West Indies.

Senate Journal 1858, page 878, an act to incorporate the American Tanning Companies. Voted aye.

Senate Journal 1858, page 568, presented remonstrance of citizens against the repeal of the tonnage tax, and praying for the passage of the law to prevent the Pennsylvania Railroad Companies from discriminating in their charges against citizens of Pennsylvania.

Legislative Record 1858, page 508, opposes the repeal of the law prohibiting usury.

Legislative Record 1859, page 26, opposes useless expenditure of public money in printing documents.

Legislative Record 1859, page 41, reported an act to prohibit the issuing a circulation of bank notes of less than $20.

Legislative Record 1859, page 42, opposes the franking privilege and moves to abolish the same.

Legislative Record 1859, page 70, supports a tariff resolution, which recommends especially the increase of duties on Coal and Iron and proposes to foster home manufactures as against the cheap labor of other nations.

Legislative Record 1859, page 86, was in favor of a bill repealing the charter of all wild-cat banks.

Legislative Record 1859, page 154, in order to stimulate industries, "he had made it a general rule to vote for the unrestricted construction of rail roads.

Legislative Record, 1859, page 269-70, an act for the better securing the payment of wages of labor in Schuylkill county, Somerset and Huntingdon counties and Mr. Schell moved to include Northumberland, Luzerne and Bedford, voted aye—and said—he was in favor of the bill—If any class of people deserve or require protection, it is that class to which the provisions of the bill are extended.

Legislative Record 1859, an act to prevent frauds by bank officers, voted aye.

Legislative Record 1859, page 334, to increase the pay of the Supreme Court Judges. Voted no.

Legislative Record 1859, page 374, on the bill to exempt property to the value of $300 from levy, &c., Mr Schell said he was pleased with the section, it came up to his idea of what the law should do to protect the poor man.

Senate Journal 1859, page 592, voted for an act to equalize taxation upon corporations.

Legislative Record 1859, page 573, voted against a bill "to confer on certain associations of the citizens of this Commonwealth the powers and immunities of corporations and bodies politic in law, and to confirm charters heretofore granted

Legislative Record 1859, pages 573-4 voted to compel certain railroad companies to fence their roads.

Senate Journal 1860, page 748 joint resolution on the subject of the tariff. Voted aye—(these resolutions were offered by him) Whereas, the citizens and labors in many departments of trade are compelled to abandon their accustomed pursuits, especially do our own coal and iron interest suffer; therefore, *Resolved*, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in general assembly met. That our Senators in Congress be instructed and our Representatives requested, to labor for the passage (at the present session) of such an act as will not only tend to increase the revenue by the imposition of duties, but afford ample encouragement to all the interests of the country, injured by the production of cheap labor of other nations, but more especially to urge an increase of duties on coal and iron, in which a portion of our people are deeply interested, &c.

FREIGHTS.

Mr. Gazzam called up Senate bill No. 425, to regulate the charges of railroad companies. He moved to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert a new bill prohibiting discrimination against local freights.

Mr. Harris moved to postpone the bill—yeas 9, nays 20, (Mr. Schell among them.)

On the motion to suspend the rule and read the bill a third time it was lost—yeas (among them Mr. Schell) nays 12. Two-thirds necessary, so the bill was laid over.—Legislative Record 1858, page 479.

In October, 1866, Mr. Schell published a card in the Bedford "Gazette" declaring himself in favor of the passage of a law prohibiting railroad companies from discriminating against local freights and in favor of though freights.

Legislative Record 1867, page 46, Mr. Schell offered a supplement to an act, entitled an act to exempt property of the value of $300 from levy and sale in execution and distress for rent.

Legislative Record 1867, page 334, he voted for an act for the better protection of the wages of Mechanics, Miners, Laborers and others.

Legislative Record 1867, page 1073 he voted for "an act for the more economical collection of State taxes on banks.

Legislative Record 1867, page 571, he voted for the bill "to purchase school books out of the district school funds, and to prevent the frequent change of school books.

Legislative Record 1867, page 454, he voted for an act providing the means for securing the health and safety of persons employed in the bituminous mines of Pennsylvania (commonly called the Ventilation Bill.)

1877. COLORED SOLDIERS ORPHANS.

Legislative Record, page 734, bill No. 272 making an appropriation to a Colored Soldiers Orphans' school was under consideration.

The House had previously passed quite a number of appropriations to white soldiers orphans' schools, without any opposition. When the bill was called up, it was violently opposed by some members who had just voted for the other bill.

This manifest injustice roused the indignation of Mr. Schell, who arose, and vehemently declared that "it would be a blistering shame for the House to vote down this small appropriation to the colored school, after the large appropriations to the white schools."

The remarks of Mr. Schell stopped further opposition and the bill passed.

Autumnal Tints.

WHY THE LEAVES CHANGE—IT IS NOT JACK FROST'S WORK.

It is very curious to observe the regularity with which we are told in the autumn that "the frost will change the color of the leaves," whereas the frost has nothing to do with the change. It has, indeed, sometimes happened in New England that the foliage has changed, as if by magic in a single night, so that by looking out of the window in the morning, the eye was surprised with the world wellnigh on fire; and since the transformation took place in connection with the mercury at a low point, the whole affair is rrferred to the agency of Jack Frost. But why not refer to this prestidigitator the glowing tints of the apple, the rich crimson of the velvet peach, and the purple of the plum? Many years ago this error was pointed out by an eminent botanist, who showed that the gorgeous color of the autumnal leaf came in the regular process of ripening; and, though botany is generally studied in schools, the old notion comes back with the beavers every year, showing that error, in common with truth, especially when supported by the *vox populi*, will "rise again" however deservedly crushed to earth.

Leaves find their parallel in man, as already observed, and, like the human species they may ripen suddenly. If, however, any one chooses to make a mystery of the *intensity* of the autumnal colors, there should be no great difficulty in explaining the *variety*.

Indeed, the apparent superiority over the strength of color in the foliage on the Continent of Eurpoe may be attributed chiefly to this variety. In Great Britain the climate is evidently unfavorable to the production of bright forest-tones, but in parts of Germany the brilliancy of certain kinds of leaves is quite equal to that of the corresponding varieties in North America. At the same time the greens of Europe are quite different from those of our own land, where, beginning with a burnt green in the South, we pass northward along the Atlantic seaboard, reaching the true green of the greatest of the hay-producing States, the State of Maine. Every one has noticed the unparalleled green of the "Emerald Isle," which becomes a pale sea-green in Scotland, a whitish-green in the south of England and in France—only to change to an ashen-green in Germany, and a sombre olive in the Italian States.

But we were remarking upon the variety of the autumnal tints in our own country. This is explained by the fact that, while in Europe there are only forty trees that attain to a height of thirty feet, in North America there are no less than one hundred and forty—hence our forests flash like the plane-tree that "the Persian adorned with his mantles and jewels.,'

PAIRING OFF.—William T. Coleman, of San Francisco was talking the other day of his old partner, Edward Mott Robinson, of New Bedford, whose penuriousness was a matter of common talk.

"He was a good fellow in the main," said Mr. Coleman, "but he exceeded any man I ever knew in ingenious expedients for saving a dollar. In those days I was a Democrat and he was a Republican. One day he he said, 'Coleman have your committee been after you?' 'Not yet,' I replied. 'Well, mine have been after me,' he said, 'and they wanted me to subscribe $500, and I told them I would.' I looked at him with absolute amazement. Then he added: 'Yes, I told them the Democrats would expect $500 from you, and *I was going to pair off!* So mind you stick to that arrangement. It will be all the same to both parties, and it won't cost either of us a cent.'"—*Editor's Drawer in Harper's Magazine for November.*

The Indian Basket Trick.

Ever since the capture of the strange empire of India by the English, or for more than a hundred years, the civilized peoples have been hearing of the marvelous feats performed by the native jugglers. Naturally, Houdin's announcement of the Indian basket trick made a great sensation. The curtain arose and disclosed a wicker basket of oblong shape standing upon what appeared to be a light table, without any cloth cover upon it. The juggler entered, dragging a beautiful youth, dressed as an indian prince wearing a robe of white cashmere embroidered with gold, while upon his head waved a peacock's plume held by a diamond star.

"Mercy! mercy!" cried the child.

"No no mercy. You are an Indian and a prince, and must die," was the savage response.

"I am only a child," cried the innocent boy.

"That will not prevent my killing you."

With piercing shrieks the child broke away and rushed to the side wing, only to be seized there by his executioner, who, lifted him in his arms, plunged him into the basket, which he closed, strapping down the cover. Then he drew his sword, and having tested its sharpness by striking it in the floor, he thrust it in the basket again and again, while the victim inside gave the most heartrending cries of pain and agony. Each time the sword was pulled out it was seen to be covered with blood, while the sobs and groans from the inside of the basket grew fainter and fainter, till at length they ceased, and a ghostly silence ensued. During this scene the excitement among the audience was intense. Ladies hid their faces behind their fans; some wept aloud; men shouted hoarsely, "Enough!" The smiling juggler bowed, and proceeded to unstrap the basket, which he turned, mouth upward, to the audience, showing it to be entirely empty. In the midst of the applause which followed from the amused and relieved audience, the little Indian prince was seen to be seated in a box in the centre of the auditorium, kissing his tiny hand to those about him as well as to his friend the executioner on the stage.

This trick was performed with the aid of looking-glasses inserted between the table legs—a contrivance now commonly used in pantomimes and other show pieces upon our stage. But it was a new thing then, and the scene was remarkably well played by Houdin and the child. As soon as the boy got in the basket he opened a trap-door in the bottom of it, which was placed over a corresponding opening in the table. Hidden by the looking-glass, he crouched below between the table legs, and shrieked and sobbed until the proper moment came for him to descend through a trap in the stage, and pass around to the box in the front of the theatre. A sponge full of a red liquid was placed at a certain spot inside the basket, and the sword, passing through this, seemed to be dripping with blood. It was imperative that the juggler should not pass in front of the table, else his legs would have been reflected there, and that would have disclosed the entire secret. Houdin became dissatisfied with this trick, and made many improvements in it, which the jugglers of our day have still further perfected. It is palpable that this can not be the way in which Indian jugglers perform the trick in the market-places or other public squares in broad daylight. They have no looking-glass table, no traps through the earth.

Houdin's theory concerning them was that their basket had an opening in it either at its front or its back, and that, while buckling and strapping down the cover, with the knee lifted up and pressed on the basket as if to tighten the leather strap more securely the child crept out under the bent knee, and hid beneath the voluminous robes of the juggler. Then, while the sword is piercing the basket, and the child's sobs are most heart-rending, the crowd gathers in a compact mass about it, and into the crowd the child easily escapes without being seen, and runs away. At the proper moment he comes running back as if from a distance, and of course the astonishment of the crowd is unparalleled, for the basket has in the mean time been opened and shown to be empty.—*Harper's Magazine.*

Nassau Darkies Diving for Pennies.

There is a nice little public square which lies on the water side of Bay street and fronts the public building, where are the court-houses, house of assembly, Bank, and other similar places of resort. Whenever we would go—on a pleasant morning, afternoon or evening—to this square, to sit by the stone boat-stairs, of to stand on the sea-wall and view the lovely water with its changing hues of green, its yachts, its ships, and all its busy smaller craft, and sniff with delight the cool salt breeze that blows so gayly over the narrow back of Hog Island, there would certainly come running to us two, three or a dozen little black boys with the entreaty: "Please, boss, give us a small dive." If I happened to have any change, and wished to see some funny work in the water, I put my hand in my pocket, and instantly every little boy jerked off his shirt. It is no trouble for the negro children to undress in Nassau. The very little ones wear only a small shirt and a straw hat. Sometimes there is not so much muslin in this shirt, but they are always particular to have it come down low enough to cover the breast bone. If I find a penny, I toss it into the water, and instantly every darkey boy, clad in nothing but his scanty trowsers, plunges in after it. Sometimes a spry little fellow catches the coin before it reaches the bottom, and it is never long before some fellow comes up with the money in his mouth. Sometimes when a coin is not readily found, it is curious to look down through the clear water and see the young rascals moving their legs and arms about down at the bottom like a lot of brown frogs.—*F. R. Stockton, in Scribner for November.*

STORM SIGNS.—It's a sign of a storm to tread on anybody's toes who has corns.

It's a sign of a storm if you wake the baby on a wash day.

It's a sign of a storm to call a baby ugly in presence of its mother.

It's a sign of a storm to spit on the parlor carpet when your wife sees it.

It's a sign of a storm to speak ill of your wife's relations.

It's a sign of a storm to tell your wife she looks horrid in the last new bonnet.

Items.

Congress is again in session, and now the two hardest-worked classes of men in Washington are phonographers and barkeepers.

In 1863 the Republicans carried Ohio by one hundred thousand majority. Vere ish dat majority now?

It is said by a recent decision of the Republican state committee of Georgia the Republican party in that state is virtually dissolved. But few members of the family are left to attend the funeral.

Mr. Darlington, a resident of Perry county has lost twenty-seven hogs by a disease which is carrying off large numbers of swine.

The passenger platforms at the Union depot at Pittsburgh are to be covered with glass set in iron frames, and supported by iron columns.

The jailor at Kittanning, Armstrong county, was overpowered, a few days ago, by four prisoners, and knocked senseless. They then made their escape.

The famine in India, which is now believed to have passed its crisis, is regarded by competent judges as one of the most terrible visitations ever inflicted on the race. Over 500,000 victims have yielded to the dread destroyer.

Wade Hampton's son and namesake is running for a seat in the Mississippi Assembly. He served in the war on Joe Johnson's staff with distinction. His brother Preston, it may be remembered, was killed on the battle-field within sight of their father.

Martin V. Turner, who was recently convicted, in Clearfield county, of the murder of a wo