



H. H. WILSON,

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JOB WORK.—The prices of JOB WORK, for thirty Bills, one eight sheet, \$1.25; one fourth, \$2.00; one half, \$3.00; and additional numbers, half price—and for Blanks, \$2.00 per quire.

Business Cards.

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Attorney-at-Law,
Mifflintown, Juniata County, Pa. Office on Main street South of Bridge str et.

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Sept. 29, 1865.

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MIFFLINTOWN, JUNIATA CO., PA.
Office in the Odd Fellows' Hall, Bridge street.
COLLECTIONS, AND ALL OTHER BUSINESS connected with the profession promptly attended to. Oct. 18, '65.

DR. P. C. RUNDIO, of Patterson,
Pa., wishes to inform his friends and patrons that he has removed to the house on Bridge Street opposite Todd & Jordan's Store. April 17.

VENUE AUCTIONEER CRIER
The undersigned offers his services to the public as Vendue Cryer and Auctioneer. He has had a very large experience, and feels confident that he can give satisfaction to all who may employ him. He may be addressed at Mifflintown, or found at his home in Fernmangh township. Orders may also be left at Mr. Will's Hotel.
Jan. 25, 1864. WILLIAM GIVEN.

ALEX. SPEDDY,
AUCTIONEER.
RESPECTFULLY offers his services to the public of Juniata county. Having had a large experience in the business of Vendue Crying, he feels confident that he can render general satisfaction. He can at all times be consulted at his residence in Mifflintown, Pa. Aug. 16, 1865.

MILITARY CLAIMS.
THE undersigned will promptly attend to the collection of claims against either the State or National Government, Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Extra Pay, and all other claims arising out of the present or any other war, collected.
JEREMIAH LYONS,
Attorney-at-Law,
Mifflintown, Juniata Co., Pa. [Feb]

Pensions! Pensions!
ALL PERSONS WHO HAVE BEEN DISABLED DURING THE PRESENT WAR ARE ENTITLED TO A PENSION. All persons who intend applying for a Pension must call on the Examining Surgeon to know whether their Disability is sufficient to entitle them to a Pension. All disabled Soldiers will call on the undersigned who has been appointed Pension Examining Surgeon for Juniata and adjoining Counties.
P. C. RUNDIO, M. D.,
Patterson, Pa.
Dec. 9, 1864.

MEDICAL CARD.
DR. S. O. KEMPFER, (late army surgeon) having located in Patterson tenders his professional services to the citizens of this place and surrounding country.
Dr. K. having had eight years' experience in hospital, general, and army practice, feels prepared to request a trial from those who may be so unfortunate as to need medical attendance.
He will be found at the brick building opposite the "SENTINEL OFFICE," or at his residence in the borough of Patterson, at all hours, except when professionally engaged.
July 22, 1865.—M.

A LARGE stock of Queensware, Cedarware such as Tubs, Butter Bowls, Buckets, Churns, Baskets, Horse Buckets, &c., at 21 N. 1ST ST. THOMAS & PARTNERS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—ON AND after Sunday, Mar. 11th 1866, Passenger Trains will leave Mifflin Station as follows:

EASTWARD.
Philadelphia Express..... 12.44, P. M.
Fast Line..... 6.31, A. M.
Day Express..... 11.20, A. M.
Cincinnati Express..... 6.50, P. M.
Local Accommod'n..... 6.50, A. M.

WESTWARD.
Local Accommod'n..... 5.55, P. M.
Baltimore Express..... 4.08, A. M.
Philadelphia Express..... 5.28, A. M.
Fast Line..... 6.19, P. M.
Mail Train..... 3.58, P. M.
Emigrant Train..... 9.57, A. M.
JAMES NORTH, Ag't.

READING RAIL ROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. APRIL 23rd, 1866.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM the North and North-West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Potomac, Annapolis, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton, &c. Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows: At 3.00, 7.40 and 9.05 A. M., and 2.00 and 9.20 P. M., arriving at New York at 5.40 and 10.00 A. M., and 8.30 and 10.35 P. M., connecting with similar Trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad; Sleeping Cars accompanying the 3.00 and 9.20 P. M. trains without charge.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Potomac, Annapolis, &c., at 7.40 A. M., and 2.00 and 9.20 P. M., stopping at Lebanon and all Way Stations; the 9.00 P. M. Train making no close connections for Potomac or Philadelphia. For Potomac, Schuylkill and Allentown via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, leave Harrisburg at 4.15 P. M.

Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 A. M., 12.00 Noon and 8.30 P. M.; Philadelphia at 8.00 A. M., and 8.30 P. M.; Potomac at 8.30 A. M. and 2.45 P. M.; Annapolis at 9.15 A. M., and 1.00 P. M.

Leave Potomac for Harrisburg, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, at 7.00 A. M. Reading Accommodation Train: Leaves Reading at 9.00 A. M., returning from Philadelphia at 5.00 P. M.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 6.10 A. M. and 6.15 P. M. for Ephrata, Little Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

On Sundays: Leave New-York at 8.30 P. M., Philadelphia 3.15 P. M., Potomac 8.00 A. M., Annapolis 7.30 A. M., Harrisburg 9.05 A. M., and Reading at 1.30 A. M. for Harrisburg, and 10.32 A. M., for New-York. *Excursion Tickets to and from all points, at reduced Rates.*

Baggage checked through: 80 pounds allowed each Passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS,
General Superintendent.
READING, Pa. Nov 27, '65-66.

1866. 1866. Philadelphia and Erie Rail Road.

THIS Great Line traverses the Northern and Northern-most counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie, on Lake Erie.

It has been leased and is operated by the PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT HARRISBURG.

LEAVE EASTWARD.
Erie Mail Train..... 6.45 A. M.
Erie Express Train..... 6.45 A. M.
Erie Mail Train..... 6.45 A. M.

LEAVE WESTWARD.
Erie Mail Train..... 6.30 P. M.
Erie Express Train..... 6.30 P. M.
Erie Mail Train..... 6.30 P. M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express Trains without change both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.
Leave New York at 6.00 P. M., arrive at Erie at 8.37 A. M.
Leave Erie at 2.55 P. M., arrive at New York at 2.15 P. M.

NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN ERIE & NEW YORK.
Elegant sleeping cars on all night trains. For information respecting passenger business apply at the corner of 30th and Market streets, Philadelphia.

And for freight business of the Company's agents:
S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner of 13th and Market streets, Philadelphia.
J. W. Reynolds, Erie.
Wm. Brown, Agent, N. C. R. R., Baltimore.
General Freight Agent, Philadelphia, H. W. WINNER.
General Ticket Agent, Philadelphia, A. L. TYLER.
General Superintendent, Williamsport, Feb 14, '66-67.

628, HOOP SKIRTS, 628, "OPKIN'S OWN MAKE,"
MANUFACTURED AND SOLD WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
NO. 628 ARCH STREET, PHILAD'A.

The most complete assortment of Ladies' Misses' and Children's HOOP SKIRTS, in this City; gotten up expressly to meet the wants of FIRST-CLASS TRADE; embracing the newest, and most desirable Styles and Sizes of "Gore Skirts," of every length—from 23 to 4 yds. round—20 to 55 Springs, at \$2 to \$9.00. Plain Skirts, all lengths, from 23 to 3 yards round the bottom, at \$1.40 to \$5.15.

Our line of Misses' and Children's SKIRTS are probably beyond all competition, for variety of styles and sizes—as well as for finish and durability; varying from 8 to 55 inches in length, 6 to 45 Springs at 35 cents to \$2.25. All Skirts of "OUR OWN MAKE," are WARRANTED to give Satisfaction; but NOT NONE AS SUCH, unless they have "Hopkin's Hoop Skirt Manufactory, No. 628 Arch St." Stamped on each Tab!

Also, constantly on hand, GOOD SKIRTS, Manufactured in New York, and the Eastern States, which we sell at very low Prices. A lot of cheap Skirts—15 Springs, 85 cents; 20 Springs, \$1.00—25 Springs, \$1.15—30 Springs \$1.25 and 40 Springs \$1.50.

Skirts, made to Order and Repaired. *Best Terms Cash. ONE PRICE ONLY!*

Miscellaneous Reading.

THE CHOLERA AND ITS TREATMENT.

The following letter from Rev. Cyrus Hamlin, D. D., who has been for many years a resident in Constantinople, as a missionary of the American Board to the Christian Mirror, gives the best view of the cholera and its treatment we have seen. As the pestilence has already reached our shores and will evidently make its way westward, it is well for every one to be forearmed against it.

In a communication addressed to the Mayor of Burlington, under date of November 2d, Dr. Thayer, Surgeon General of the State, says:

"Cholera, in its westward course, is rapidly approaching this continent, and in a few months more may be sweeping over this country more fatal and wide-spread than ever before."

DEAR SIR: The cholera which has just left us, after committing fearful ravages, is making its way into Europe, and will probably cross the Atlantic before another summer has passed.

Having been providentially compelled to have a good degree of practical acquaintance with it, and to see it in all its forms and stages during each of its invasions of Constantinople, I wish to make my friends in Maine some suggestions which may relieve anxiety, or be of practical use.

1st. On the approach of cholera every family should be prepared to treat it without waiting for a physician. It does its work so expeditiously, that while you are waiting for the doctor it is done.

2d. If you are prepared for it, it will not come. I think there is no disease which may be avoided with so much certainty as the cholera. But providential circumstance, or the thoughtless indiscretion of some member of the household may invite the attack, and the chances will never be refused. It will probably be made in the night, your physician has been called in another direction, and you must treat the case yourself or it will prove fatal.

3d. Causes of attack. I have personally investigated at least a hundred cases, and not less than three-fourths could be traced to improper diet, or to intoxicating drinks, or both united. Of the remainder, suppressed perspiration would comprise a large number. A strong, healthy, temperate laboring man had a severe attack of the cholera, and after the danger was passed, I was curious to ascertain the cause. He had been cautious and prudent in his diet. He used nothing intoxicating. His residence was in a good locality. But after some hours of hard labor and very profuse perspiration, he had laid down to take his customary noon nap, right against an open window through which a very refreshing breeze was blowing. Another cause is drinking largely of cold water when hot and thirsty—Great fatigue, great anxiety, fright, fear, all figure among inciting causes. If one can avoid all these he is as safe from the cholera as from being swept away by a comet.

4th. Symptoms of an attack. While cholera is prevalent in a place, almost every one experiences more or less disturbance of digestion. It is doubtless in part imaginary. Every one notices the slightest variation of feeling, and this gives an importance to mere trifles. There is often a slight nausea, or transient pains, or rumbling sounds, when no attack follows. No one is entirely free from these. But when a diarrhea commences, though painless and slight, it is in reality the skirmishing party of the advancing column. It will have at first no single characteristic of the Asiatic cholera. But do not be deceived. It is the cholera nevertheless. Wait a little, give it time to get a hold, say to yourself "I feel perfectly well, it will pass off," and in a short time you will repent of your folly in vain. I have seen many a one commit suicide in this way.

Sometimes, though rarely, the attack commences with vomiting. But in whatever way it commences it is sure to hold on. In a very few hours the patient may sink into the collapse. The hands and feet become cold and purplish, the countenance, at first nervous and anxious, becomes gloomy and apathetic, although a mental restlessness and raging thirst torment the sufferer while the powers of life

are ebbing. The intellect remains clear, but all the social and moral feelings seem wonderfully to collapse with the physical powers. The patient knows he is to die, but cares not a snap about it.

In some cases, though rarely, the diarrhea continues for a day or two, and the foolish paron keeps about, then suddenly sinks, sends for a physician, and before he arrives "dies as the fool dies."

COULSE OF TREATMENT.

1st. For stopping the incipient diarrhea. The mixture which I used in 1818 with great success, and again in 1855, has during this epidemic been used by thousands, and although the attacks have been more sudden and violent, it has fully established its reputation for efficiency and perfect safety. It consists of equal parts by measure of—1. Laudanum and Spirits of Camphor. 2. Tincture of Rhubarb. Thirty drops for an adult, on a lump of sugar, will often check the diarrhea. But to prevent its return, care should be taken to continue the medicine every four hours in diminishing doses, 25, 20, 15, 10, 7, when careful diet is all that will be needed.

In case the first does not stop the diarrhea, continue to give increasing doses, 35, 40, 45, 60, at every movement of the bowels. Large doses will produce no injury while the diarrhea lasts. When that is checked then is the time for action. I have never seen a case of the diarrhea taken in season which was not thus controlled, but some cases of the advanced diarrhea, and especially of relapse, paid no attention to it whatever. As soon as this becomes apparent, I have always resorted to this course. Prepare a tea cup of starch boiled as for use in starching linen, and stir into it a full teaspoonful of laudanum for injection. Give one third at each movement of the bowels. In one desperate case abandoned as hopeless by a physician, I could not stop the diarrhea until the seventh injection, which contained nearly a teaspoonful of laudanum. The patient recovered and is in perfect health. At the same time I use prepared chalk in 10 grain doses, with a few drops of laudanum and camphor to each. But whatever course is pursued must be followed up, and the diarrhea controlled, or the patient is lost.

2d. Mustard poultices. These should be applied to the pit of the stomach, and kept on till the surface is well reddened.

3d. The patient, however well he may feel, should rigidly observe perfect rest. To lie quietly on the back is one half the battle. In that position the enemy fires over you, but the moment you rise you are hit.

Then the attack comes in the form of diarrhea, these directions will enable every one to meet it successfully.

4th. But when the attack is more violent, and there is vomiting, or vomiting and purging, perhaps also cramps and cholice pains, the following mixture is far more effective and should be resorted to. The missionaries, Messrs. Long, Trowbridge and Washburn, have used it in very many cases and with wonderful success. It consists of equal parts of laudanum, tincture of capsicum, tincture of ginger, and tincture of cardamom seeds. Dose, 30 to 40 drops, or a half teaspoonful in a little water, and to be increased according to the urgency of the case.—In case the first dose should be ejected, the second, which should stand ready, should be given immediately after the spasm of vomiting has ceased. During this late cholera siege no one of us failed of controlling the vomiting and also the purging, by at most, the third dose. We have, however, invariably made use of large mustard poultices of strong, pure mustard, applied to the stomach, bowels, calves of the legs, feet, etc., as the case seemed to require.

5th. Collapse. This is simply a more advanced state of the disease. It indicates the gradual failing of all the powers of life. It is difficult to say when a case has become hopeless. At a certain point the body of the patient begins to emit a peculiar odor, which I call the odor of death, for when that has become decided and unmistakable, I have never known the patient to recover. I have repeatedly worked upon such cases for hours with no permanent result. But the blue color, the cold extremities, the deeply sunk eye, the vanishing pulse are no signs that the case is hopeless. Scores of such cases in the recent epidemic have recovered. In

addition to the second mixture, brandy (a tablespoonful every half hour.) bottles of hot water surrounding the patient, especially the extremities, sinapism and friction will often in an hour or two work wonders.

Thirst. In these and in all advanced cases thirst creates intense suffering.—The sufferer craves water, and as sure as he gratifies the craving the worse symptoms return, and he falls a victim to the transient gratification. The only safe way is to have a faithful friend or attendant who will not heed his entreaties.—The suffering may be, however, safely alleviated and rendered endurable. Frequent gargling the throat and washing out the mouth will bring some relief. A spoonful of gum arabic water, or of chamomile tea may frequently be given to wet the throat. "Lydenham's White Decoction" may also be given both as a beverage and no nourishment in small quantities frequently. In a day or two the suffering from thirst will cease. In a large majority it has been intense for more than twenty four years.

Diet. Rice water, arrow root, Lydenham's White Decoction, crust water, chamomile tea, are the best articles for a day or two after the attack is controlled. Chamomile is very valuable in restoring the tone of the stomach.

The Typhoid fever. A typhoid state for a few days will follow all severe cases. There is nothing alarming in this. It has very rarely proved fatal. Patience and careful nursing will bring it all right. The greatest danger is from drinking too freely. When the patient seemed to be sinking, a little brandy and water or arrow root and brandy have revived him.—In this terrible visitation of the cholera, we have considered ourselves perfectly armed and equipped, with a hand bag containing mixture No. 1, mixture No. 2 (for vomiting etc.) a few pounds of pounded mustard, a bottle of brandy, and a pound of chamomile flowers, and a paper of gum arabic.

I lay no claim to originality in recommending this course of treatment. I have adopted it from suggestions of able and experienced physicians. Having been the only doctor of many poor families living near me, I have tried various remedies recommended by physicians, but I have found none to be at all compared with the above. During the recent cholera, I cannot find that any treatment has been so successful as this.

Contagion. The idea of contagion should be abandoned. All the missionaries who have been most with the malignant cases day after day, are fully convinced of the non-contagiousness of the cholera. The incipient attacks, which all have suffered from, are to be attributed to great fatigue, making the constitution liable to an attack.

Yours truly,
C. HAMLIN.

PROBST MAKES A FULL CONFESSION.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6.
Anton Probst has confessed. Yesterday afternoon, in the presence of his spiritual adviser, the pastor of St. Alphonse Catholic Church, Mr. Perkins, the superintendent of the prison, and the medical staff on duty at the prison, Anton Probst made a free, voluntary and open confession—such a confession as stamps him to be the most blood thirsty wretch known in the annals of history. He killed all the members of the Dearing family.

Probst, after the lapse of a few minutes, proceeded to make the following statement by way of a

CONFESSION.

He stated that he had no accomplice, and conceived the horrible crime unaided and alone. The theory of the murder as produced on the trial, and the one so generally accepted by the public, is entirely true in its main parts. He states that he conceived the murder on Friday, and that night slept with the boy whom he intended to make his first victim, namely, Cornelius Carey.

His knew that Carey was working near the hay-rick, and he proceeded there with the large axe, but his heart failed him three times before he could induce himself to strike the unsuspecting boy the fatal blow. At last he mustered sufficient courage and went at his fiendish work killing Carey just in the manner he frequently described.

The sight of the blood of the boy,

Probst states, produced in him a devilish and blood thirsty feeling, and he determined at once to murder the entire family.

He disposed of the body of the boy as described before so often, and then deliberately walked over to the house. He entered, and told "Charlie," the little boy next in years to "Willie," who was absent, that he wanted him to help do some work in the barn. The little fellow followed him, and as soon as he got him inside the barn-door, he despatched him with the small axe he had secured.

He then went back to the house and told Mrs. Dearing that something was the matter with one of the cows, and he wanted her to come to the barn. She went, and he followed, and as soon as she entered inside, he struck her in the head and killed her.

He then states that he went back to the house and brought the children out, one at a time, and taking them inside the barn, despatched them, one by one, with the same axe. In each instant he cut their throats, and placed the bodies in the corn crib himself, just in the position they were found. He then covered them up, and proceeded to wipe out all evidences of his guilt.

He then went back to the house and awaited the arrival of Mr. Dearing not expecting Miss Dolan would accompany him.

As soon as Mr. Dearing arrived in the carriage, he (Dearing) got out, and Probst told him something was wrong with one of the cows, and asked him to go over to the barn with him. Dearing went along with him, and Miss Dolan went into the house, up stairs, and took off her bonnet and furs.

Mr. Dearing did not even take off his gloves before going to the barn, but proceeded there at once, followed by Probst, who had the axe concealed ready for use.

As soon as Mr. Dearing entered the barn-door, Probst states that he struck him in the head, and felled him to the earth, and then chopped at his neck with the edge of the axe.

Miss Dolan was the next and last victim. She proceeded to the barn after examining down stairs not finding any of the family in the house, and which was in waiting, treated her as he had done the rest of the family.

After laying out the bodies and covering them up with hay, the murderer went into the house and commenced searching for valuables, but he states he got no money, but expected to secure a considerable amount.

He states that Miss Dolan's pocket-book had very little in it, and he said nothing whatever of the two \$50 compound interest notes, and the \$20 bill of the same character.

He remained about the house for some time, picked up the articles found in the black valise, and left about dark. His further movements were pretty much as brought out on the trial, and which are patent to the minds of the whole community.

Probst states that he would have confessed to all the murders before, but he feared if he did so he would be torn to pieces by the mob.

During the trial, and even at the time of his capture, he states that he had a disposition to make a confession, but the yells of the crowd when he first saw them frightened him into the belief that if they knew the full extent of his crime all the police in Philadelphia could not save him from their clutches.

Probst also states that he did not like to go to the court-room during the trial, as the yells of the crowd when he made his appearance on the street made a deep and terrible impression on him, and he much preferred the solitude of his cell.

During the afternoon he will be visited by some of the authorities, and it is expected that a minute confession in detail will be extracted from him.

He knows that he will never again be brought face to face with any number of his fellow creatures, until the day of his execution, and therefore will give to the authorities all the information they desire in relation to the murder.

Although no one had doubted, for a long time, that he was solitary and alone in his devilish work, it is a source of infinite satisfaction to know, from his own lips, that he had no accomplice.