Juniata Sentinel.

B. F. SCHWEIER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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

VOLUME XXIV, NO. 38. MIFFLINTOWN, JUNIATA COUNTY, PENN'A., SEPTEMBER 21, 1870. WHOLE NUMBER 1227

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The Juniata Sentinel.

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Legal Advertisements.

GENERAL ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

Whereas in and by an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled, "An Act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth, passed the 2nd day of July, A. D. 1836, it is made the duty of the Sheriff of every county within the Commonwealth to give public notice of the General Elections, and in such notices to enumerate

1. The officers to be elected.

2. Designate the place at which the election is to be held.

I, JOHN DIETRICK, High Sheriff of the county of Juniata, hereby give notice that on the SECOND TUESDAY OF OCTOBER next, (being the 11th day of the month,) a General Election will be held at the several election districts established by law in said county, at which time they will vote by ballot for the several officers hereafter mentioned, viz:

One person to represent the counties of Dauphin, Northumberland, Union, yder and Juniata in the National House of Representatives.

Two persons to represent the counties of Perry, Juniata, Mifflin, Huntingdon, Blair and Centre in the State Senate of Pennsylvania.

Two persons to represent the counties of Juniata, Mifflin and Huntingdon in the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person to fill the office of Sheriff of Juniata county.

One person to fill the office of Register, Recorder, &c., of Juniata county.

One person to fill the office of County Commissioner of Juniata county.

One person to fill the office of Jury Commissioner of Juniata county.

One person to fill the office of County Auditor of Juniata county.

I ALSO HEREBY MAKE KNOWN and give notice, that the places of holding the aforesaid General Election in the several districts and townships in the county of Juniata are as follows, to wit:

At the Court House in the borough of Mifflintown, for the borough of Mifflintown.

At the Court House in Mifflintown for Fermanagh township.

At the School House in Mexico, for Walker township.

At Smith's School House, for Delaware township.

At the School House in Thompsontown, for the borough of Thompsontown.

At the Public House of Thomas Cox, for Greenwood township.

At the School House in Richfield, for Monroe township.

At Barner's Hotel, for Susquehanna township.

At the School House in McAlisterville, for Fayette township.

At the School House in Patterson, for the borough of Patterson.

At the School House in Perrysville, for the borough of Perrysville.

At the Locust Grove School House, near the residence of Mr. Stewart, for Milford township.

At Spruce Hill School House, for Spruce Hill township.

At the School House at Academia, for Beale township.

At the School House near McCulloch's Mills, for Tuscarora township, except that portion of it lying northwestward of the summit of the Shade Mountain.

At the Lick School House, near the residence of Benjamin Walls, dec'd., for Lack township, except that portion of it lying northwestward of the summit of the Shade Mountain.

At the Centre School House, for so much of the townships of Lack and Tuscarora as lie northwestward of the summit of the Shade Mountain.

At the Church Hill School House, for Turbett township.

I ALSO MAKE KNOWN and give notice, as in and by the 43rd section of the aforesaid act I am directed, "that every person excepting justices of the peace, who shall hold any office of trust under the United States, or this State, or any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any incorporated city or district, and also that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city or commissioner of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any elections of this Commonwealth, and no judge, inspector, or other officer of such election shall be eligible to any office then to be voted for.

Also that in the 4th section of the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to executions and for other purposes," approved April 18, 1840, it is enacted that the aforesaid 13th section "shall not be construed so as to prevent any military officer or borough officer from serving as judge, inspector or clerk of any general or special election of this Commonwealth."

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 67th section of the Act first aforesaid, the judges of the aforesaid district shall respectively take charge of the certificate of return of the election of their respective districts and produce them at a meeting of the judges from each district, at the Court House in the borough of Mifflintown, on the third day after the day of election, being the present year on Friday, the 14th day of October, then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said judges. Also, that where a judge by sickness or unavoidable accident is unable to attend said meeting of judges, then the certificate of return aforesaid, shall be taken charge of by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of said district, who shall do and perform the duties required of said judges unable to attend.

Also, that in the 31st section of said act it is enacted that "when two or more counties shall compose a disrrict for the choice of a member or members of the Senate of this Commonwealth or of the House of Representatives of the United States, or of this Commonwealth, the Judges of the election in each county having met as aforesaid, the clerks shall make out a fair statement of all the votes which shall have been given at such elections within the county, for every person voted for as such member or members, which shall be signed by said Judges and attested by the clerks, and one of said Judges shall take charge of such certificate and shall produce the same at a meeting of one Judge from each county at such place in such district, as is or may be appointed by law for the purpose.

Also that an act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to election of this Commonwealth," passed July 2, 1838' further provides as follows to wit:

"That the Inspectors and Judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district to which they respectively belong, before 8 o'clock in the morning of the SECOND TUESDAY of OCTOBER, and each of said Inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district."

I ALSO MAKE KNOWN and give notice that an Act of Assembly, approved March 30th, 1866, provides as follows:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth, at all general township, borough and special elections, are hereby hereafter, authorized and required to vote, by ticket, printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all Judges of courts noted for, and to be labeled outside, "Judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all State officers voted for, and be labeled "State;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including office of Senator, member of Assembly, if voted for, and members of Congress, if voted for, and be labeled "County;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labeled "Township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labeled "Borough;" and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot-boxes.

The Return Judges for this Congressional District will meet in Lewisburg, on Tuesday, October 18, 1870, then and there to do and perform such duties as are required by law of said Judges.

The Return Judges for this Senatorial District will meet in Lewistown, on Tuesday, October 18, 1870, then and there to do and perform such duties as are required by law of said Judges.

The Return Judges for this Representative District will meet in Lewistown, on Tuesday, October 18, 1870, then and there to do and perform such duties as are required by law of said Judges.

Agreeably to the provision of the 61st section of said act, every General and Special Election shall be opened between the hours of eight and ten o'clock in the forenoon and shall continue without interruption or adjourment until seven o'clock in the evening when the polls shall be closed.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The following provision of the Registry Law passed at the late session of the Legislature applicable to elections and election officers, is published for the information of all concerned.

Sec. 4, On the day of election any person whose name is not on the said list, and claiming the right to vote at said election, shall produce at least one qualified voter of the district as a witness to the residence of the claimant in the district in which he claims to be a voter, for the period of at least ten days next preceeding said election, which witness shall take and subscribe a writted, or partly written and partly printed affidavit to the facts stated by him which affidavit shall define clearly where the residence is of the person so claiming to be a voter; and the person so claiming the right to vote shall also take and subscribe a written, or partly written and partly printed affidavit, stating the best of his knowldge and belief, where and when he was born; that he is a citizen of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and of the United States: that he has resided in the Commonwealth one year, or if formerly a citizen therein and has moved therefrom that he has resided therein six months next preceeding said election; that he has not moved into the district for the purpose of voting therein; that he has paid a State or county tax within two years, which was assessed at least ten days before said election, and, if a naturalized citizen, shall also state when and where and by what court he was naturalized, and shall also produce his certificate of naturalization for examination; the said affidavit, shall state when and where the tax claimed to be paid by the affiant was assessed, and when, where and to whom paid and the tax receipt therefor shall be produced for examination, unless the affiant shall state in his affidavit that it has been lost or destoyed, or that he never received any; but if the person so claiming the right to vote shall take and subscribe to said affidavit, that he is a native born citizen of the United States, (or if born elsewhere, shall state that fact in his affidavit, and shall produce evidence that he has been naturalized, or that he is entitled to citizenship by reason of his father's naturalization;) and shall futher state in his affidavit that he is at the time of taking the affidavit, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years; that he has resided in the State one year and in the election district ten days next preceding such election, he shall be entitled to vote, although he shall not have paid taxes; the said affidavits of all persons making such claims, and the affidavits of the witnesses to their residences, shall be preserved by the election board, and at the close of the election they shall be enclosed with the list of voters, tally list and other papers required by law to be filed by the return judges with the prothonotary, and shall remain on file therewith in the protnonotary's office, subject to examination, as other election papers are, if the election officers, shall find that the applicant or applicants possess all the legal qualifications of voters, he or they shall be permitted to vote, and the name or names shall be added to the list of taxables by the election officers, the word "tax" being added where the claimant claims to vote on tax, and the word "age" where he claims to vote on age; the same words being added by the clerks in each case respectively on the lists of persons voting at such election.

Sec. 5. It shall be lawful for any qualified citizen of the district, notwithstanding the name of the proposed voter is contained on the list of resident taxables, to challenge the vote of such persons; whereupon the same proof of the right of suffrage as is now required by law shall be publicly made and acted on by the election board, and the vote admitted or rejected, according to the evidence; every person claiming to be a naturalized citizen shall be required to produce his naturalization certificate at the election before voting, excepr where he has been for ten years, consecutively a voter in the district in which he offers his vote; and on the vote of such person being received, it shall be the duty of the election officers to write or stamp on such certificate the word "voted" with month and year; and if any election officers shall receive a second vote on the same day by virture of the same certificate, excepting where sons are entitled to vote by virture of their fathers, they and the person who shall offer such second vote, upon so offending, shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, be fined or imprisoned, or, both, at the discretion of the court; but the fine shall not exceed one hundred dollars in each case, nor the imprisonment one year; the like punishment shall be inflicted on conviction of the officers of election who shall neglect or refuse to make, or cause to be mode, the endorsemeht required, as aforesaid naturalization certificate.

Sec, 6. If any election officer shall refuse or neglect to require such proof of the right of suffrage as is prescribed by this law, or the laws to which this is a supplement, from any person offering to vote whose name is not on the list of assessed voters, or whose right to vote is challenged by any qualified voter present, and shall admit such person to vote without requiring such proof, every person so offending shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced, for every such offence, to pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment not more than one year, or either or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec 7. On the petition of five or more citizens of the county, stating under oath that they verily believe that frauds will be practiced at the election about to be held, in any district, it shall be the duty of the court of common pleas of said county, if in session, or if not, a judge thereof in vacation, to appoint two judicious, sober and intelligent citizens of the county to act as overseers, shall be selected from different political parties, and where both of said inspectors belong to the same political party, both of overseers shall be taken from the opposite political party; said overseers shall have the right to be present with the officers of the election during the whole time the same is held, the votes counted, and the returns made out and signed by the election officers; to keep a list of voters, if they see proper; to challenge any person offering to vote, and interrogate him and his witnesses, under oath, in regard to his right of suffrage at said election, and to examine his papers produced; and the officers of said election are required to afford to said overseers so selected and appointed, every convenience and facility for the discharge of their duties; and if said election officers shall refuse to permit said overseers to be present and perform their duties as aforesaid, or if they shall be driven away from the polls by violence or intimidation, all the votes polled at such an election district may be rejected by any tribunal trying a contest under said election: *Provided*, That no person singing the petition shall be appointed an overseer.

Sec. 12. If any prothonotary, clerk, or the deputy of either, or any other person, shall affix the seal of office to any naturalization paper, or permit the same to be affixed, or give out, or cause or permit the same to be given out, in blank, whereby it may be fraudulently used, or furnish a naturalization certificate to any person who shall not have been duly examined and sworn in open court, in the presence of some of the judges thereof, according to the act of Congress, or shall aid in, connive at, or in any way permit the issue of any fraudulent naturalization certificate, he shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor; or if any one shall fraudulent use any such certificate or naturalization knowing that it was fraudulently issued, or shall vote, or attempt to vote thereon, or if any one shall vote, or attempt to vote on any certificate of naturalization not issued to him, he shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor; and either or any of the persons, or their aiders or abettors, guilty of either of the misdemeanors aforesaid, shall on conviction, be fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisonment in the proper penitentiary for a a period not exceeding three years.

Sec. 13. Any person who on oath or affirmation, in or before any court in this State, or officer authorized to administer oaths shall to procure a certificate of naturalization, for himself or any other person, willfully depose, declare or affirm any matter to be fact, knowing the same to be false, or shall in like manner deny any mtter to be fact, knowing the same to be true, shall be deemed guilty of perjury; and any certificate of naturalization issued in pursuance of any such deposition, declaration or affirmation shall be null and void; and it shall be the duty of the court issuing the same, upon proof being made before it that it was fraudulently obtained, to take immediate measures for recalling the same for cancellation, and any person who shall vote or attempt to vote, on any paper so obtained: or who shall in any way aid in, connive at or have any agency whatever in the issue, circulation or use of any fraudulent naturalization certificate, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall undergo an imprisonment in the penitentiary for not more than two years, and pay a fine not more than one thousand dollars, for every such offence, or either or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 14. Any assessor, election officer or person appointed as an overseer, who shall neglect or refuse to perform any duty enjoined by this act, without resonable or legal cause, shall be subject to a penalty of one hundred dollars.

Sec. 15. All elections for city, ward, borough, township and election officers shall hereafter be held on the second Tuesday of October, subject to all the provisions of the laws regulating the election of such offices at that time, shall take their places at the expiration of the terms of the person holding the same at the time of such election; but no election for the office of assessor or assistant assessor shall be held, under this act, until the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

Sec. 16. At all elections hereafter held, under the laws of this Commonwealth, the polls shall be opened between the hours of six and seven o'clock A. M., and closed at seven o'clock P. M.

Sec. 17. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Commonwealth to prepare form for all the blanks made necessary by this act and furnish copies of the same to the county Commissioners of the several counties of the Commonwealth; and the county Commissioners of each county shall, as soon as may be necessary after receipt of the same, at the proper expense of the county, procure and furnish all the election officers of the election districts of their respective counties copies of such blanks, in such quantities as may be rendered necessary for the discharge of their duties under this act.

Sec. 19. That citizens of this State temporarily in the service of the State or of the United States government, on clerical or other duty, and who do not vote where thus employed, shall not be thereby deprived of the right to vote in their several election districts if otherwise duly qualified.

Sec. 20. The act entitled "A further supplement to the act relating to the election of this Commonwealth," approved April fourth Anne Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight and other laws altered or supplied by this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Whereas, The fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States is as follows:

"SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

"Sec. 2 That Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

AND WHEREAS, The Congress of the United States on the 31st day of March, 1870, passed an act entitled "*An act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union, and for other purposes;*" the first and second sections of which are as follows;

"SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That all citizens of the United States who are or shall be otherwise qualified to vote at any election by the people in any State, territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality, or other territorial subdivision, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such election, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; any constitution, law custom, usage, or regulation of any State or by or under its authority, in the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 2 *And be it further enacted*, That if by or under the authority of the constitution or laws of any State, or the laws of any Territory, any act is or shall be required to be required to be done is a prerequisi or qualification for voting, and by such constitution or laws persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite, or to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of every such person and officer to give all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite, and to become qualified to vote without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; and if any such person or officer shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall, for every such offense, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action in the case, with full costs and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also, for every such offense, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court."

And whereas, It is declared by the second section of the VI article of the Constitution of the United States, that "This Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, shall by the Supreme law of the land, * * anything in *the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.*"

And whereas, The legislature of the Commonwealth, on the sixth day of April, A. D. 1870, passed an act, "A further supplement to the act relating to election in this Commonwealth," the tenth section of which provides as follows:

"SEC. 10. That so much of every act of assembly as provides that only white freemen shall be entitled to vote or be registered as voters, or as claiming to vote at any general or special election of this Commonwealth be and the same is hereby repealed; and that hereafter all freemen, without distinction of color, shall be enrolled and registered according to the provisions of the first section of the act approved the 17th day of April, 1869, entitled 'An act further supplemental to the act relative to the election of this Commonwealth;' and shall when otherwise qualified under existing laws, be entitled to vote at all general and special elections in this Commonwealth."

Given under my hand at my office in the borough of Mifflintown, the first day of September, A. D. 1870.

JOHN DIETRICK, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Mifflintown, Sept. 7th 1870.

Poet's Corner.

TO COL. AND MRS. GEO. M'FARLAND, ON THE DEATH OF ADDIE.

Written by Miss M. Maggie Taylor, daughter of Rev. W. G. Taylor, Principal Phillipsburg Soldier's Orphan School, Beaver county Pa.

A little grave on the hillside,
A little empty chair,
A vacant crib in the corner,
A curl of golden hair,
Two little empty gaiters,
That darlin daughter wore,
For the little feet are stilled in death,
And need them now no more.

Ah! ye, who have never suffered,
How little can ye know,
How the sad heart is bowed to earth,
Beneath the chastening blow,
We know our God has saved her,
From bitterness and strife,
But oh! what joy and gladness
Went out with that young life.

Our hearts still yearn most wildly
To hear again once more
The patter of her little feet
Upon the nursery floor;
And oh! for the ceaseless prattle,
How it would ease the heart;
It only makes the mourning ones
Feel more the bitter smart.

We have lost our little treasure,
A heaven-born blessing sent,
We had almost thought in gladness
That she was *given*, not *lent*.
We own our Father's loving care,
And yet we cannot tell
The goodness, or the power of Him
Who doeth all things well.

Who knows, if He had spared her,
In this sad world of care.
How much of joy or sorrow
Would have fallen to her share.
Ah! yes, she might have ventured,
Lured by sin's artful wiles,
To tast the bitter, bitter cup
Of earth's deceitful smiles.

Then give us grace to bare the rod,
Knowing it falls in love,
And though it wounds us deeply,
It comes from God above.
And may light to us be given
To tell the gold from dross,
Write deeply on the stricken heart
No crown without a cross.

Miscellaneous Reading.

From the Tyrone Herald of Sept. 2.

THE "HARMONIOUS DEMOCRACY.,,

Diana ye Hear the Slogan!

CHARACTERISTIC DEMOCRATIC GATHERING.

It lacked but the roasted ox—the braves and whiskey were there. In abundance. Particularly the braves and the whiskey. Hell is nowhere described as a retreat to which a dog would voluntarily repair, yet we know of several Democratic braves who would as soon revel therein, as seriously join in the festivities of another Democratic Conference such as convened at Lewistown on Tuesday last. And we were there. Cameron, Geary, Lew Hall, Dave Caldwell, Lemon, Bill Wilson, Everhart, Ben Hewitt, and the HERALD sent us there and paid our bill. If mortal man ever saw a sight he will be apt to remember, he saw it on Tuesday. Several delegations arrived on Monday night, but Jim Burns and Frysinger—oh my—had "fixed" the police, and the members were placed in bed at an early hour—say 2 o'clock. An informal meeting was held on Monday night, each fellow looking wise; playing strategetist heavily, and fumbled greenbacks in imagination. However, as stated, they got to bed. On Tuesday morning "those as had 'em," went through clean shirts; downed the remaining, "crayther," breakfasted, and were ready to be approached. It is proper to add that Jim Burns remained in an alley near the National Hotel, all day but did not approach any of the members. *They* approached him. At nine o'clock we got well warmed up and commenced business, using the Stwy zxlnlettbochrcm, in the fritzgerald hotel as *lobus in quo*. Ez Parker, Esq, of Juniata, was chosen generallssimo; his near kin, South. Parker—brother by the by—acting as Lt. General; the inimitable, silver headed cane ex-Prothonotary Geo. Reynolds, Chief of Staff, and David Koonts, Would-Be-Sheriff Coder and 23 others as privates. We first attacked little Dave Watts, chairman of the Juniata County Democratic Committee. As Ez and the rest of us had been riding and changing horses through Juniata but three days, our force of 25 was not what we expected, but such as it was, was hurled upon the little cuss Watts with the venom of several disappointments. And we got licked. But didn't "let on." Got out of the door as soon as Watts got out of the way and "blowed"—goodness, but didn't we blow. Reynold's cane assisted us mightily. This fandango didn't last more than a couple of hours, as Traugh of the Hollidaysburg *Standard*, had his usual programme to go through with. We arranged Traugh on a dry-goods box, showed him Petrikin, and he commenced. It would be difficult to tell which is Traugh's best "holt"—he has several on which we will go our pile, and did—but the sight of water never affected a mad dog, as the sight of Petrikin did Traugh. He gained as he proceeded. He commenced with the comparatively conservative statement that he would lick Petrikin in Blair 700 majority. Us fellows backing Traugh knew that was nothing to what Traugh could do, and were not as surprised as Petrikin's friends were when Traugh successively beat Petrikin by 1,000, 1,200, 1,500, 2,000, and "By G—d by 3,000 if you call me a liar." Leaving Traugh figuring on the dry goods box, we went to dinner. All efforts to breach Petrikin's forces in favor of Everhart or Alexander, proved abortive. We were a little amused, on returning to the clerk's desk, to find five gentlemen engaged in an angry discussion each energetically insisting upon his right to pay for everybody else's dinner. By this time Traugh had beaten Petrikin 6,720, and threatening 7,000. Petrikin didn't bite. Cornman, of the Huntingdon *Monitor*, Bonsall, Jackman, and other Democratic editors paid their own bills omnibus fare, etc., "we" paid for their other luxuries, mostly—as Petriken threatens to start a paper of his own, and be independent of editors. Well, matters looked a little blue, after dinner, as the hour for Conference meeting approached. Doc. Crawford looked wise, but kept his mouth shut; Bruce kept sober and his mouth open—something in his favor;—Moore, of the *Sun*, energetically passed up and down the pavement but was not "subsidized," as he expected; Alexander of Centre, was humming

If so soon I am to be done for,
I wonder what I was begun for?

Everhart looked as cheerfull as Magonagle. Woodkok and others could make him; and Traugh had reach 10.000. Before any other demonstrations could be made, Jim Burns sent a messenger from the alley ordering the immediate convening of the Conference. And it convened. And in the organization Blair and Centre got not even a Chairman, Secretary or Teller. And were useless warts. And were insulted, and rode over, and brow beaten and spat upon, and —will show 'em in October. As the conference met, a Petriken conference came down stairs and said to the halting delegates: "If you want to take part in this convention you had better come up, as we are going to make the nominations, now." In the convention, us fellows from Centre and Blair, seeing that our cake was dough, thinking to get the party to do something honest, presented a series of resolutions which were not ordered printed in the HERALD, nut are, said resolutions taking strong grounds against the disonesty of all sorts; protesting against tampering with and squandering of the Sinking Fund, and generally intended to commit the party to an honest policy; and allow us to go before the people with a good record, if it was on paper. And would you believe it, the convention voted those down— 7 to 11! Every bugger of them said they personally fafavored the resolutions, but eleven thought it the hight of impolicy to tie the hands of can didates. Good, wasn't it? And new. *Tying tee hanfs os bandidrte in attempling to honcitp!* Well, we pocketed the insult and brought it home with us. Crawford told us just before the nomination that he had made no combination with Petriken, or anybody else. But he had. tet days before. And then to see Bruce smiling at us poor innocents. Oh, it was exasperating. We felt mean, spurned' scouted, insulted, mad, and as we rejourned without adopting any platform, a resolution or anything else, there would have been a row, but that just as we reached the street, we heard the cheering accents of Traugh as he comdleted his poll of 22,327 majority in Blair against Petriken. The poor but honest minority were fearfully slaughtered. So fearfully so, thae Centre, for one bade the Senaiotial District an everlasting good-bye It was no go that Centre said 3700 Democrats in that county wanted to know whether that convention favored honesty. As no resolution pledging the candidates to an honest policy was adopted—being defeated 7 to 11—it follows that a policy of dishonesty and public plunder was agreed upon by Petsiken and Crawford. Alas! that a Democratic Conference dare not adopt a single resolution of any sort. Especially one pledging its candidates to honesty. The more we thought about it the madder we got, and I don't know what we might not have done had not we just then, above the growling discord caught Traugh's ringing annoucements of "37,660 majority against Petriken in Blair county." Crawford dug out just as soon as his betrayal had succeeded; Bruce went to Harrisburg to announce his success, not stopping to pay the bills of his defeated adversaries, as is usual; the busses gathered uy the victors and victims and we reached the train just in time to witness a cane presentation. It was Traugh's cane. Traugh presented it to Petriken coming to the depot. Petriken took it on the ribs. It was a pretty fly. Traugh pitches beautifully. Especially a cane. Petriken catches magnificently. Especially a cane. Petriken catchet magnificently. Especially on his ribs. Harmonious Democracy.

We append the followlng preamble and resolution which were presented to the Conference, receiving the support of the representatives from Centre and Blair counties but were defeated by the supporters of Petriken and Crawford!! This is a most telling record with which to commence a campaign. These resolutions express what was once the honesty and integrity of a great party, but which, it seems, its present candidates and their supporters repudiate! Why was thing damning record made? Simply because Petrikin add Crawford expects to be elected only by selling themselves to all the corrupt Rings and combinations in the State, and thus secure the support of all the corruptionists in the district. In order to do this successfully, their hands must not be tied by any pledges to be honest during their term. This is the first time in the history of Pennsylvania politics in which candidates were presented as the open and avowed exponents of corruption and public plunder!

The issue thus presented to the honest voters of the District is a plain one, and the result cannot be doubtful. Will the "*Democratic*" papers dare lay these proceedings fairly before their deluded readers?

[For want of space we cannot now insert the resolutions referred above referred to.—ED. SENTINEL.]

ANECDOTES OF DOGS.

A dog belonged to a convent in France. Twenty four poor beggars were daily served with a dinner, passed out to them through an aperature in the wall by means of a tour, or revolving box. There was a bell rope hanging beside the opening. Each beggar in turn rang the bell and received his dinner. After a time, the cook noticed that twenty-five dinners were passed out. A watch was set, and it was discovered that after the beggars had each received their proportion and turned away this dog would go up and ring the bell and get a dinner for himself. The authorities of the convent, learning the case decreed that the dog should continue to have his dinner for ringing for it.

Another case, related by a gentleman who saw it: A party of huntsmen had to cross a river, which they did by swimming their horses— the pack of dogs all following, except a terrior, who dreaded the plunge. After looking on for a time with many distressful barks, he suddenly turned and ran swiftly up the bank till out of sight. There was bridge some distance above. After a while the dog came running down the other side of the river, and joined his comrades.

There is one more anecdote worth relating, that is not in the books: I had it from those admirable gentlewomen of the old school, the Misses R., long time my neighbors on the Passaic. They had a carriage dog that commonly accompanied in their drives. Their course often took them across the river, over a bridge four miles from their residence. The keeper of the toll house had a big, surly mastiff, that always sallied out and attacked their dog, who was no match for him, and sometimes Beaujeu suffered severely; so that at length he declined accompanying them if they took the road up the river toward the bridge. The way through the lawn from their house to the high road was nearly half a mile. One day, when they came down to the gate, they found the dog there waiting for them. As soon as he saw them take the up river road he turned and ran with great speed back to the house. In a very little while he returned and overtook the carriage, accompanied by a powerful dog that ordinarily kept about the house and grounds and never went with the carriage. The two trotted along, side by side, following the carriage, until they came to the bridge when the mastiff sailed out as usual. The little dog then held back, and his big comrade went at the assailant and gave him a tremendous punishing, evidently to the little fellow's great satisfaction.

EIGHTEEN million suns belong to *our* firmament More than four thousand such firmaments are visible, and every increase of telescopic power adds to the number.

WHAT can a man give a lady that he has not, never had, and never can have? —A husband

HORRIBLE.

A Young Man Caught Under the Cylinder of a Threshing Machine and Roasted Alive.--House and Barn Burned.

In yesterday's *Gazette* we made mention of the fact that a terrible accident had occurred at Sodom on Friday last. Since that we have received from an intelligent and reliable correspondent the following thrilling and heart-rending particulars:

Two young men, John Reed and Geo. Jardine, who owned a threshing machine in partnership, were threshing at the barn of Mrs. N. H. M. Pollock, near the village of Sodom, or "Upper North Star," on the Steubenville Pike, on last Friday, when, by pouring oil on one of the journals, which had become very much heated, fire was originated and communicated to the straw. Two persons present endeavored to extinguish the fire, and had nearly succeeded when Mr. Reed, who was driving the horses, ran into the barn to assist, and in climbing to the top of the machine he stepped upon the feed board, from which he slipped and was dashed under the cylinder and frightfully mangled. He was drawn in as far as the thighs, and the machine was instantly checked The hands who were attending the machine were so horrified by the accident that they abandoned their efforts to extinguish the fire, and endeavored to extricate the young man from his dreadful position. The fire spread through the barn with frightful rapidity, and in less than five minutes the entire building was enveloped in flames. It was impossible to relieve the sufferer, and in that awful position, and fully conscious of everything around him, he was literally roasted alive. He neither murmured nor groaned, but said to those who were trying to release him, "Boys, I am going to be burned alive!" After all had retreated from the fearful heat he was seen trying with one of his hands to fan the flames away from his face. It was a frightful scene, and strong men were almost crazed at the sight. One young man, named James Christy, bravely stood beside the unfortunate sufferer, and did not leaving him until his own clothing was almost burned off. When the persons attending the machine saw that the young man could not be extricated, an attempt was made to draw it out of the flames, but the horses had become terrified and unmanageble, and nothing could be done. The wind carried the burning straw to the roof of the dwelling house, and set it on fire, after which the wagon-shed, smoke house and other buildings caught, and everything was totally consumed. It is stated that the house and barn had been insured, and that the insurance ran out that day at 12 o'clock, a few hours before the fire occurred. The threshing machine was burned, together with all the farm machinery of the place.

Mr. Reed was a very exemplary young man He was a member of the Young Men's Christian Association of Candor, and an active member of the young men's prayer meeting of that locality. His remains—all that could be gathered from the smoking ruins—were buried on Sunday at the Candor church yard, and were followed by a large concourse of mourning relatives and friends. His sudden and awful death has cast a gloom over the entire neighborhood.—*Pittsburg Gazette.*

THERE is a man living in Calhoun county, Mississippi, who is supposed to be the strongest man in the State, if not in the entire South. He is thirty-five years of age, and weighs two hundred and twenty-five pounds He has been known to carry three bars of railroad iron, when it takes from three to five ordinary men to carry one He can take a cask containing forty gallons of whisky or water (the former is preferred we presume), and raise it from the ground and drink out of the bunghole with as much ease as others could out of a common pitcher; and he has frequently taken a barrel of flour under each arm and balancing a sack of salt on his head carried them for several hundred yards with apparently but little effort. He offers to bet he can lift thirteen hundred pounds.

MARK TWAIN has had his fortune told by a celebrated star-gazer, and here is the result. Mark says if she has hit the future as well as she has the past, his happiness is complete. "Yours was not, in beginning, a criminal nature but, circumstances changed it. At the age of nine you stole sugar; at fifteen you stole money; at twenty you stole horses; at twenty-five you committed arson; at thirty—hardened in crime—you became an editor. Since then your descent has been rapid. You are now a public lecturer. Worse things are in store for you—you will be sent to Congress, next to the penitentary, and then finally, happiness will come to you again—all will be well—you will be hanged."

THE tallest tree measured is an Australian, of the myrtle family, and of the genus *Euclyptus*. It is four hundred and eighty feet high, but in diameter inferior to the larger Californians.