

The Junata Sentinel

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Business Cards.
ROBERT McMEEN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MIFFLINTOWN, PA.
Office on Bridge street, in the room formerly occupied by Ezra D. Parker, Esq.

ALEX. K. McCLEURE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
144 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

S. B. LOUDEN,
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August 18, 1899-10.

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LEBANON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF JONESTOWN, PA.
POLICIES Perpetual, at low rates. No steam risks taken.

MALDENVILLE TIN SHOP.
The undersigned has established himself in Maldenville in the tinning business.

CLARK & FRANK,
HARDWARE DEALERS,
OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE,
MIFFLINTOWN, PENN'A.

BEST CIGARS IN TOWN
AT
Hollobaugh's Saloon.
Two for 6 cents. Also, the Finest Lager, the Largest Oysters, the Sweetest Cider, the Finest Domestic Wines, and, in short, anything you may wish in the line.

BILLIARD HALL,
so that it will now compare favorably with any hall in the interior of the State.
June 1, 1870-71

COAL AND LUMBER YARD.
The undersigned begs leave to inform the public that he keeps constantly on hand a large stock of Coal and Lumber.

J. M. KEPHEART
WITH
BARNES BROTHER & HERRON,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
HATS AND CAPS,
608 Market Street, Philadelphia.
aug 18 1899-10

Sewing Machines.
THE CELEBRATED SINGER
SEWING MACHINE


The superior merits of the "Singer" Machines over all others, for either family use or manufacturing purposes, are so well established and so generally admitted, that an enumeration of their relative excellencies is no longer considered necessary.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINE.
The following are selected from thousands of testimonials of similar character, as expressing the reasons for the preference for the GROVER & BAKER Machines over all others.

"I like the Grover & Baker Machine, the first place, because, if I had any other, I should still want a Grover & Baker, and having a Grover & Baker, it answers the purpose of all the rest."

"I have had several years' experience with a Grover & Baker Machine, which has given me great satisfaction. I think the Grover & Baker Machine is more easily managed, and less liable to get out of order."

New Firm.
FASICK & NORTH,
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In the Hotel Building of Mr. Albright.

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS
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MACKEREL, SALMON, HERRING,
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AND PROVISION GENERALLY.
144 North Delaware Avenue, and
137 North Water Street
PHILADELPHIA, PENN'A.
aug 18 1899-10

Poet's Corner.
HOPE.
Never despair! the darkest cloud
That ever doomed will pass away.
The longest night will yield to dawn—
The dawn will kindle into day,
What if around thy lonely bark
Break fierce and high the waves of sorrow,
Stretch every one thy head ahead!
And thou wilt gain the port to-morrow.

When fortune frowns, and summer friends,
Like birds that fear a storm, depart,
Some, if the heart hath tropp'd warmth,
Will stay and nestle around thy heart,
If thou art poor, no joy is won.
No good is gained by sad repining,
Gems buried in the darkened earth
May yet be gathered for the mining.

Select Story.
A NIGHT ON A BURNING PRAIRIE.
BY M'GREGOR STEEL.

There were ten of us, and a jolly company we were. We all passed the greater part of the summer hunting buffalo and elk on the plains west of Fort Laramie, and had just returned to Nebraska City to dispose of our skins and Indian ponies and arrange our departure for home.

Having been for over a year beyond the frontiers of civilization, we were eager to get back to our homes. Business matters, however, delayed the company, so I thought I would take a run up to Council Bluffs on a little matter, of which more anon, and return soon enough to go East with our party.

The next morning by four o'clock I was in my saddle scampering up the bluffs. The air was delicious. A cool breeze from the river greeted me, and upon its zephyr wings bore up from the valleys the rich fragrance of the beautiful prairie flowers.

"I was late in the afternoon when I came to a little Indian village, nestled under the bluffs, close by the river and about twenty miles from my destination. Here I stopped to refresh myself and my pony, preparatory to my ride across the bottom, a vast level plain thickly overgrown with prairie grass and rich with the deposits of the Missouri since the world began.

As I neared the point of crossing, a beautiful chain of bluffs, or sand hills, loomed up before me—rising like waves upon the ocean's bosom, and extending far up the river. These hillocks were formed by the wind constantly blowing the sand from the bottom lands, and piling it up larger and higher, until many of them reach an altitude of several hundred feet.

"Dar ar," said a sable orator, "two roads through this world. De one am a broad and narrow road dat leads to eternal perdition, and de oder am a narrow and broad road dat leads to sure destruction." "If dat am de case," said a hearer, "dis culled individual takes de woods."

notice it, or imagine the fire was raging with terrific fury in the tall grass—some twenty miles from the river. I therefore did not think of danger, but allowed my pony to follow the path which I supposed would lead me across the bottom in safety.

There was a strange stillness in the atmosphere—just after the lightning flash and before the coming of the thunder; but this was soon broken by the moaning of the wind in the parched grass, and the sighing of the trembling leaves upon the stately oaks and black walnuts that skirted the river, as they bowed on the increasing gale and wrestled with the angry winds; still I rode on unconscious that, instead of having taken the trail to my right, I had followed the path in a northeasterly direction, which would bring me into the interior of the prairie, but some ten miles south of the point from which I wished to cross.

I quickly resolved to make a desperate effort for my life, and the only course I saw open to me, was to follow the trail which had led me so into the depths of the prairie.

The picture was now appalling. The whole heavens were in a glow of light and the vast prairie was covered with streams of fire—dancing upon the tall grass and curling lividly up the heavens. To the south, as far as I could see, everything seemed to be convulsed in the raging element; to the east and west there one grand chain of fire, shooting and flashing and mounting higher, to be lost in the massive clouds of smoke which blackened the entire dome of heaven. I now came to a standstill, for all hope of saving myself and pony now fled, and I quietly watched the display with an earnestness not to be imagined.

"Non re sono piu; son Idio," is the proclamation of "infallibility." And indeed it is not King. The lightning has struck him—and it is not stage-lightning now. The voice has spoken to him which says, "The kingdom is departed from thee;" and in the Castle of St. Angelo, or any other stronghold, he has the chance given him to learn "that the Most High ruleth over the kingdom of men, to give to whomever he will."

"The heated air and dense smoke and burning cinders rendered the atmosphere almost suffocating. In front and rear and all round me was a wall of fire. There was not much time to be lost, and pulling my Indian blanket carefully about me, and taking care that I was firmly seated in my saddle, I hurried toward the hissing flames. I looked to the front, on either side and all round me, but I could see no niche through which I could dart. My attention was drawn to my right for a moment and I saw a slight break in the crimson sheets, and instantly I spurred my pony into the flaming sea. A single stumble must have destroyed us both. For an instant we were baffled, and my pony shuddered and neighed, and I thought it a hard fate to be burned to death alone in a wild land! But I plunged my spurs deeper into his sides, and he made a last desperate plunge and fell upon his knees, but raised himself and leaped and fell upon the ground the fire had passed over.

My blanket was crisped upon my back, and my legs and hands were severely burned. I soon relieved myself of burning clothing, and turned to look after my poor pony, who now lay upon the black and charred stable unable to rise.

"Some lovers' quarrels begin and some end with a smack."

The Dethronement of The Pope.
In the midst of seiges and slaughter, it seems probably still, that the most important event for history, not of this year simply, but of this half century, is the dethronement of the Pope, by the vote of his own subjects, on the 24th of October. Popes have been driven, from Rome by arms before now; but a verdict, almost unanimous, of the people of Rome, and its neighborhood, that they would rather be governed by the King of Italy in their temporal affairs than by the Holy Father, is, in the present state of Public Law, a rebuke passed on the whole system of ecclesiastical government far more severe than any defeat in battle.

True Catholics have seen, with as much regret as true Protestants, that this two penny worth of territorial power has been a curse and a stain to the pontificate. There are saints on the Roman calendar who were popes before the acquisition of the secular power in Italy.

Our first American student of ecclesiastical history, in speaking of the dethronement of the Pope by this unanimous voice of his children, says he is reminded of the critical scene in Verdi's opera of "Nebuchadnezzar," as he once saw it performed in Rome. The King of Babylon, in the midst of the fanfares of trumpets and the exultation of his courtiers, ascended his throne with the cry— "Non son piu re. Son Dio!" "I am not King longer. I am God!"

proclaiming, as another sovereign of another Babylon has done, his own infallibility in this sublime blasphemy. At the moment the lightning of High Heaven strikes him, his crown falls from his head, and he is left to clatter out his weakness in the terrors of insanity. Plo Nonno has tried the same experiment.

Mr. Hardriff is pretty well known in Boston but unfortunately his religious education has been neglected. However he considers himself pretty well posted generally, and thinks he "knows a good thing when he sees it." As he was going through the Athenaeum, during some exhibition, he was attracted by a beautiful picture of the Crucifixion, and was much struck by it inquiring of his companion the story of it, about which he had never heard. He was much interested, and treasured it in his mind.

Going through North street, next day, where the twelve tribes do congregate, he was hounded, haled and held by a member of them, who importuned him to "come and buy something."

INDIA RUBBER INEXHAUSTIBLE.
The belt of land around the globe, 600 miles north and 600 miles south of the equator, abounds in trees producing the gum of India rubber. They can be tapped, it is stated, for twenty successive seasons without injury; and the trees stand so close that one can gather the sap of eighty in a day, each tree yielding, on an average, three table-spoonfuls daily. Forty-three thousand of these trees have been counted in a tract of country land thirty miles long by eighty wide. There are in America and Europe more than 150 manufactories of India rubber articles, employing some 500 operatives each, and consuming more than 10,000,000 pounds of the gum per year, and the business is considered to be still in its infancy. But to whatever extent it may increase, there will still be plenty of rubber to supply the demand.

The Erie railway machine shop is 774 feet in length, by 138 feet wide. The walls are stone, and it is covered with slate and patent roofing. The large chimney, built of brick 112 feet high. The stationary engine, which moves all the machinery, is 112 horse power, and the entire shop works cover seven acres of ground.

NEWS ITEMS.

A Chippewa Indian has been preaching in Troy.
Base ball has killed twenty-five persons during the past season.
An unknown disease is making havoc among the swine in Snyder county.

French agents are reported to be buying cattle in Iowa.
Nine new steamboats are now being built in Pittsburgh.
Montant is beginning to harvest the new crop of rice.

Cambridge, Crawford county, has a cheese factory of nine hundred cow power.
It is proposed that every southern contribute one dollar each to a Lee memorial fund.
Four women in male attire were discovered among the imprisoned, Turcos at Spaulding in Prussia.

They have had a genuine snow storm in Maine, and the Mormons out west are sleighing and skating.
Thirty counties in Iowa voted at the late election in favor of prohibiting the sale of wine and beer.
Indianapolis is about to establish a Sunday school especially for newshoppers and bootblacks.

A female child with two heads, three feet, and eighteen toes was born near Carlington, Ohio, on the 14th ult.
The Archbishop of Quebec died of dropsy of the heart, aged seventy-two years.
The latest style of hair dressing is to braid the hair and let it hang in large loops half way down the back.

A young lady, with the suggestive name of Miss Kilgoose, is studying law at the Michigan University.
Tennessee could pay all her debts and have several thousand dollars in hand if somebody would give her \$45,000,000.
The famous Cashmere goat has been introduced into Nebraska and promises to thrive. Cashmere shawls in Nebraska—what next?

A vessel in the British channel lately picked up a live pig seven miles at sea, disproving the popular idea that a pig cannot swim.
A mouse walking across Wall street on a telegraph wire was sufficient to attract a crowd of brokers recently, who cheered the plucky little Blondin.

A lady in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, amused herself in church on Sunday by counting the different styles of doing up the hair, and found fifty-one.
Patrick Keller has been sentenced to two years in the Massachusetts State Prison for leaving the State to engage in a prize fight at Salem, N. H.

A colony of Minnesota farmers have recently settled on farms near Madiou, Ga., and will go into the business of sheep raising and wool growing.
The transportation of supplies for the Maine lumbermen for this winter's work in the woods, this fall, is larger than any previous fall.
The towns of Jefferson and Lancaster, N. H. will consume one hundred thousand bushels of potatoes this year in the manufacture of starch.

A month's imprisonment in jail was thought by an Irishman a trifling sentence, "because it was the depth of winter, and the days were so short."
Judge Woodward has removed with his family from Wilkesbarre to Philadelphia, where he will hereafter practice his profession.
Philip Titman, of Auburn township, Susquehanna county, this year raised a stock of Buckwheat, on which grew 4,664 grains.

By a provision of the Maryland constitution, no "minister or preacher of the Gospel" is eligible as a Senator or Delegate in the Legislature.
The Siamese Twins are in trouble. Eng has become paralyzed on his left side. Between a crutch and Chang's assistance he manages to hobble around.
A little girl in Nevada recently stubbed her toe on what seemed to be a rock. She picked it up, when it was discovered to be a piece of rich gold quartz, and was worth \$20.

Zinc ore, said to be of the best quality, was lately discovered by the workmen digging for the foundation of the new furnace on Brieng's farm, near Bethlehem.
During an examination, a medical student being asked the question, "What does mortification set in?" replied: "That," said Hardriff; "I never heard of it till yesterday."
Zinc ore, said to be of the best quality, was lately discovered by the workmen digging for the foundation of the new furnace on Brieng's farm, near Bethlehem.

Why did the priest pass the wounded traveler in the Good-Samaritan parable? Because he knew the thieves had taken all his money.
Kneez that the Crispins are constantly down—Oh! nee.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
All advertising is on a square basis. For one square of eight lines or less, will be charged one insertion, 75 cents, three \$1.50, and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion.
Administrator's, Executor's and Auditor's Notices, \$2.00. Professional and Business Cards, not exceeding one square, and including copy of paper, \$5.00 per year. Notices in reading columns, set on per line. Mer- chants advertising by the year special rates.
One square..... 75c
Two squares..... 1.50
Three squares..... 2.25
One-fourth column..... 14.00
Half column..... 18.00
One column..... 20.00

MEETING OF JUNIATA COUNTY TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

The Fourth Annual Session of the County Institute will be held in the Court House, at Mifflintown, commencing Tuesday, December 19th, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., and continuing in session during the week. All Teachers, School Directors, Ministers, and Friends of Education are cordially invited to attend.

Prof. J. W. SIBBALKER, of Philadelphia, will be present on Tuesday and Friday, and will give class drills in Education, Reading and Penmanship. He will also give an entertainment in Reading on Thursday evening, and a popular lecture on Friday evening, subject, "How to Say Things." These readings and lectures are highly instructive, interesting and amusing, and it is hoped that no teacher in the county will be willing to forego the pleasure and advantage of hearing the great Educationist.

Prof. HENRY CARVER, of Bloomsburg State Normal School, will be present on Tuesday and Wednesday, and will give instruction in Geography, English Grammar, United States History, and Object Teaching. Professor Carver will also lecture on Tuesday evening, subject, "Methods for Self-Improvement of Teachers."

Prof. EDWARD BROOKS, of Millersville State Normal School, will be present on Wednesday and Thursday, and will lecture during the day on Methods of Teaching and Methods of Culture, Arithmetic and the Science of Education. Professor Brooks will also deliver a popular lecture on Wednesday evening on the "Culture of the Imagination."

Prof. HENRY HOUSE, of the School Department, will be present and address the School Directors and Citizens on Wednesday, December 15th. This we will call Directors' Day, and it is earnestly hoped that as many of the directors of the county as can in any way make it convenient will be present on that day.

Colonel GEO. F. McFARRLAND, Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphan Schools, will be present part of the week, and will read a paper, subject, "What are the Prominent Causes of Failure in Teaching." He will also give instruction in Methods of Teaching Composition and Diction.

Rev. JOSEPH GRAY, will be present, and will discuss the subject of "Moral Instruction in the School Room." Subjects on various and important educational topics have been selected to a number of the leading teachers of the county. Their Reports and Essays will intersperse the proceedings during the week.

A committee was appointed at last session of the Institute to furnish meals for the next session. It is expected that said committee has made all necessary arrangements and will complete its preparations.

A committee of five on Permanent Certificates will be elected on Tuesday forenoon, immediately after the organization of the Institute.

TEACHERS, immediately on their arrival in the morning on Tuesday, will report and have their names enrolled. All teachers, and all preparing to teach will be regarded as members of the Institute on entering their names on the roll.

According to the Act of Assembly, approved April 20th, A. D. 1867, under which this Institute is held, the roll of members must be called at least twice a day. Teachers may attend the Institute and be paid the same as if they were teaching, and those who absent themselves from the Institute of their own count, without a good reason, may have their want of professional spirit and zeal indicated by certificates of the lowest grade at the next examination. (See Pardon, page 1453, B Supplement to School Law for 1867.)

The roll will be called morning and afternoon, a record kept of the attendance of each teacher, and at the close of the Institute published in the county papers. Those who are tardy must report to the Secretary at recess. Every one in the county who wishes to be considered a live teacher should come up to this annual request assured that they will return to their work the better qualified for it. Let all then remember that as they labor to advance the profession to a higher and nobler standard they labor for themselves.

Last year 28 teachers were present at the opening exercises, 104 were enrolled during the week, 84 were the actual teachers of the county. This year we can not have every teacher in the county at the Institute. This would speak volumes for the teachers of the Juniata. I sincerely hope that every Board of School Directors in the county will encourage the teachers and thus promote the cause of education by giving the teachers the time to attend the Institute. Directors should not only give teachers the time and urge them, but should require them to attend and avail themselves of the instruction offered.