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Juniata Sentinel.

D. F. SCHWEIER,

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

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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D. C. SMITH, M. D.,
HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Having permanently located in the borough of Mifflintown, offers his professional services to the citizens of this place and surrounding country.
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Dr. R. A. Simpson
Treats all forms of disease, and may be consulted as follows:—At his office in Liverpool Pa., every SATURDAY and MONDAY—appointments can be made for other days.
At John G. Lipp's residence, Mifflintown, Juniata Co., Pa., Aug. 17th, 1871, till evening. Be punctual.
Call on or address
DR. R. A. SIMPSON,
Liverpool, Perry Co., Pa.

G. W. McPHERRAN,
Attorney at Law,
601 SANSON STREET,
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144 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
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Bonds, Pensions, Back Pay, Horse Claims, State Claims, &c., promptly collected. No charge for information, nor when money is not collected.

LEBANON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
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POLICIES Perpetual, at low rates. No steap risks taken. This is one of the best conducted and most reliable Companies in the State.

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Literary and Commercial Institute.
The Faculty of this Institution aim to be very thorough in their instruction, and to look carefully after the manners, health and morals of the students.
Winter term commences January 9, 1871.
Apply for catalogues to
HENRY CARVER, A. M.,
Sept 28, 1870-6m Principal.

New Drug Store
IN PERRYVILLE.
DR. J. J. APLEBAUGH has established a Drug and Dispensary Store in the above-named place, and keeps a general assortment of
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
Also all other articles usually kept in establishments of this kind.
Pure Wines and Liquors for medicinal purposes, Cigars, Tobacco, Stationery, Confections (first-class), Notions, &c., &c.
The Doctor gives advice free.

BEST CIGARS IN TOWN
Hollobaugh's Saloon.
Two for 5 cents. Also, the Fresh Lager, the Largest Oysters, the Sweetest Cider, the Finest Domestic Wines, and, in short, anything you may wish in the
EATING OR DRINKING LINE
at the most reasonable prices. He has also refitted his
BILLIARD HALL,
so that it will now compare favorably with any Hall in the interior of the State.
June 1, 1870-1y

WALL PAPER.
Rally to the Place where you can buy your Wall Paper Cheap.
THE undersigned takes this method of informing the public that he has just received at his residence on Third Street, Mifflintown, a large assortment of
WALL PAPER,
of various styles, which he offers for sale CHEAPER than can be purchased elsewhere in the county. All persons in need of the above article, and wishing to save money, are invited to call and examine his stock and hear his prices before going elsewhere.
Large supply constantly on hand.
SIMON BASOM,
Mifflintown, April 9, 1871-4f

Local Advertisements.

S. B. LOUDON,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
WOULD respectfully inform the public that he has removed his Tailoring Establishment to a room in Major Nevin's new building, on the Parker lot, on Bridge street, Mifflintown, and has opened out a
LARGE AND FINE ASSORTMENT OF CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS, &c.
Than ever was before brought to this town which he is prepared to make to order in the LATEST AND MOST IMPROVED STYLE. And in a manner that will defy all competition. He also manufactures to order, all sorts of
CUSTOM WORK
On reasonable terms.
By strict attention to business, he hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage. Give him a call and inspect his styles of cutting and workmanship before going elsewhere.
May 1, 1871.

JUNIATA VALLEY BANK
OF
MIFFLINTOWN, PENN'A.
JOSEPH POMEROY, President.
T. VAN IRVIN, Cashier.

DR. P. C. RUNDIO,
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Address of the Republican State Committee of Pennsylvania.

The Republican party, in appealing once more to the people of this State for their support, points with just pride to its record, and it fearlessly claims the renewed confidence of the people because it has been faithful to its trust, and is committed to the only line of policy that can secure continued prosperity to the State and Nation.

The Republicans of this State first carried both branches of the Legislature in 1859 and first elected a Governor in 1860. Since then it has held control of the legislative and executive branches of the Government until last winter, when the Democrats obtained control, temporarily, of the Senate.

In 1861, when Gov. Curtin came into office, the State debt, in round numbers, was \$40,000,000. Shortly afterwards the Southern rebellion broke out, and the State was compelled to borrow \$3,500,000, to arm the troops and protect our borders, thus adding that much to the State debt.

In the ten years that have since passed away, this war loan of \$3,500,000 has been paid off; the State debt has been reduced from \$40,000,000 to a little over \$29,000,000; the three mill tax which was levied for State purposes on real estate prior to 1861 has been repealed; the tax on professions and occupations has been taken off; the annual contribution of the State to the public schools has been greatly enlarged; a system of schools has been built up for the education and support of the orphans of soldiers who died in the war—a noble benefaction, costing over half a million yearly; and the affairs of the State, generally, have been so managed as to secure prosperity to the people.

The Republicans of the nation elected their Presidential candidate in 1860, and succeeded, against many angry threats from the opposition, in putting him in office in March, 1861. Almost immediately afterward the government was confronted by an armed rebellion in the South (openly as well as secretly encouraged by many Democrats in the North, whose sympathies still remain with those who then took up arms to overthrow the Government), and was compelled to maintain the honor of the National flag and the integrity of the country at whatever cost; and the four years' war which followed necessarily entailed a heavy debt and burdensome taxation upon the people.

Since the suppression of the rebellion, the country has not only returned to peace but to prosperity. The fears of many that the nation would be bankrupted, her industry paralyzed, and her people ruined, have not been realized. No people ever recovered so soon, so steadily and so surely, from the consequences of war as we have done; and from this recovery from the destructive influences of civil strife we are mainly indebted to the fostering hand held out by the national Government to the industries of the people.

Among the necessities growing out of the Rebellion the National Government found itself compelled to submit to the States for their ratification, three amendments to the Constitution—one (known as the thirteenth) abolishing slavery; another (the fourteenth) securing the rights of citizens to the enfranchised slaves, and prohibiting the repudiation of any part of the National debt, or the payment of any part of the Rebel debt; and another (the fifteenth) prohibiting the States from excluding any one from the right of suffrage on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. These three amendments having all been duly ratified in the method pointed out by the Constitution, are now a component part of that instrument. Their adoption stands as the grandest peaceful achievement of ancient or modern times. No party ever before undertook so great a task, and its accomplishment, in so short a space of time, is a work of which the Republican party may well feel proud.

To secure the complete protection of these emancipated and enfranchised people is now one of the unquestioned duties of the nation; and no party is so fit to be entrusted with that duty as the party which has done the preliminary work. The party which has hitherto continuously resisted the policy thus established, is not one, now, to carry it out.

During the war for suppressing the Rebellion, and in carrying out the great measures which have necessarily flowed from it, the Democratic party has continuously been in the opposition. It opposed the adoption of stringent measures to put down the rebellion; the levying of troops to suppress it; the borrowing of money to pay the cost of the war; the Emancipation Proclamation of President Lincoln; the adoption of all the amendments to the Constitution; the reconstruction measures by which the revolted States were brought back into the Union; and, generally every measure necessary to the successful prosecution of the war, or to the successful restoration of peace.

At present, too, it is opposed to the means necessary for raising revenue to pay the interest on the public debt, and secure its steady reduction; is in favor of a semi-repudiation of that debt by paying it in a depreciated currency, if paid at all; is watching for an opportunity to annul the new amendments to the Constitution; and is generally committed to any line of policy which will remit the country to its condition prior to 1860.

It may be urged, here, that the Democratic party of this State, in the ninth resolution of the platform adopted by its late State Convention, has acquiesced in the adoption of the amendments of the Constitution we have referred to, and cannot now be charged with hostility to them. We answer that the acquiescence expressed in that resolution has not itself, been acquiesced in by the rank and file of the party. Over one-third of the Convention voted strenuously against it, and the action of the Convention has since been repudiated by many leading men and journals of the party. Besides, whatever acquiescence has been given, has been given sullenly and not heartily—as a matter of policy, springing from party necessity, and not from a conviction of its propriety. Wherever a vote has been honestly given, or voice sincerely raised for this "new departure," it may very properly be regarded as an extorted confession that the Republican party has all along been right in what the Democratic party has steadily opposed; and this confessed, what need is there, or can there be, for the further existence of the Democratic party?

And this sentiment of the Democratic leader in Pennsylvania has been carried out to the letter in New York.

A few thousand men, in the exercise of their Constitutional right to assemble together, inform the authorities of their purpose to parade the streets on a certain day.—Another body of men, who always vote the Democratic ticket, and numbering many more thousands, notify the authorities that this parade must not be permitted, and that if it is, they will attack it, and disperse it, no matter at what cost of life or limb to the party attacked.—The Democratic rulers of New York at once declined to defend the few against the many in the exercise of their Constitutional right; deny that there is any such right; yield to the defiance of the mob, because it has might on its side, and at the demand of the mob, forbid the peaceable and law abiding citizens to assemble together, as the Constitution permits, or to exercise the rights which the law allows.

It is true that at the last hour, when the public indignation had been aroused at this base abandonment of the civil rights of the people, the State authorities stepped in and permitted what the city authorities had previously forbidden; but the mob had already triumphed too far to yield peacefully to this sudden change, and the slaughter which followed is attributed solely to the official cowardice which first yielded to a mob it was afterwards unable to control.

It is plain, moreover, that the first act of prohibiting the parade, was the legitimate outgrowth of the principles controlling the Democratic party; that men have no inherent rights, and that might alone makes right. It brought into view the ferocious laws which, though afterwards withdrawn, the furred foot could not wholly conceal. It was a clear indication of what we may expect throughout the country should the Democratic party ever return to power.

If our civil and religious rights are to be preserved in this country against the attacks of turbulent mobs and the demands of a wild fanaticism they can be preserved only by the party based immovably on a deep regard for Human Rights and Constitutional guarantees; and in the light of these facts we appeal to the people of Pennsylvania to rally to the support of their imperiled Constitutional franchises, and by the defeat of the Democratic party, which has proven itself alike unwilling and unable to uphold them, teach it that the people will bear no yielding to mob violence nor tampering with their constitutional rights, and will never permit the surrender of the citadel they have erected at a bloody cost sacred, now and forever, to CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

RUSSELL ERRETT,
Chairman.
EZRA LUKENS,
D. F. HOUSTON,
P. M. LITTLE,
Secretaries.

HORRIBLE SCENE AT AN EXECUTION.

The Petersburg (Va.) Courier of Saturday, 22nd ult., says: Yesterday Richard M'Giffin paid upon the scaffold the utmost penalty of the law for the crime of murder.

The prisoner was led up a flight of steps to the gallows, and asked if he had anything to say.
The manner of the condemned was now apparently composed, more so than that of any one around him. He said in an audible tone that he was an innocent man, and that he died for the crime of another. That he had endeavored to bear his punishment resignedly and to meet his fate calmly. He denied having anything criminal to do with the murder of Drummond.

"And yet," continued the condemned, "I have no malice against any one, but I think I had that I should suffer death when I did not commit the crime myself, especially before Dr. Lewis, the principal is tried. Let my fate be a warning to all to abstain from intoxicating liquor, for it has brought me to this ignominious death."
He knelt and repeated after the attending priest a prayer, and received the final benediction.

He then quietly arose, shook hands with the sheriff and other officers, and told each to meet him in Paradise. He still continued to talk to the crowd and to request their prayers for himself and his little boy. "And," said he, "when I think of my little boy, that moves me more than anything else."
The fatal hour was now at hand. The black cap was drawn over the face of the unfortunate man and at 12:10 the trap fell. A thrilling scene was at once presented. The rope which had supported the body broke and the man fell to the ground as if a lump of lead. His voice was heard to say, "Don't let it choke me." The sad scene was again prepared and the rope re-adjusted. The half dead man was carried upon the scaffold. He, however, stood alone, and, without a groan or murmur, allowed the noose to be again tied. The trap now fell, and the spirit of M'Giffin took its final flight.

Vegetable Philosophy—Sage advice.

Death of a Hermit—Singular Effects of Disappointment in Love.

An old man named Buck, for years a resident of East Conneaut, Ohio, died a few days ago. That he should shuffle off this mortal coil is nothing strange, for we know that the young may die and that the old must; but as there is something behind all this of an eccentric character in this individual's life, "the local," knowing him as he did for years, will be pardoned for recording a page or two of his history.

Years ago, Mr. B. formed an attachment for a young lady (after the manner set forth by other mortals) and in the process of time made an avowal in due form as an honest swain should, and was rejected by the rustic sylph. The young man (for he was young at that time), was not prepared for such a rendering of affairs, and without even a remonstrance at his charmer's decision, he gave up the society of the fair sex at once and forever, purchased a sequestered spot remote from the haunts of men, or the prying eyes of woman, reared in a cot, staked out his earthly domain and settled down into a state of ultra, "single blessedness." But this decision was not the most remarkable or not-worthy feature in this eccentric case; for, from the time of such settlement in his hermitic home, he began to cultivate habits which grew upon him as life advanced, and made him at the age of eighty years a perfect nondescript, even among eccentrics.

After rearing his house and furnishing it with the comforts for which the heart of man length, he proceeded to create from his own rib and person a woman, by allowing his hair to grow long and the purchase of a complete wardrobe of female apparel, and from that time forward, when at "home," he designated himself as Miss Buck, and never appeared in another character, unless one called, as was sometimes the case, and asked for Miss Buck. Being without ushers, he answered himself what few calls he had. For instance, when he went to the village to lay in a few of the necessities of life, he made the journey in the garb of a man; and if, after having returned, he had not changed his toilet and was called upon by some curious specimen of humanity, he would ask such persons whether it was desirable to interview Mister or Miss Buck. In the case the female dear was asked for, his reply invariably was, "I will inform the young lady, and she will greet you in due time." So also in case the male member of the household was wanted, and he was crumpled, a metamorphosis was gone through with.

This man had a great variety of costly dresses such as are worn by females, as well as clothing worn by the male fraternity. "Such is life" in one disappointed love affair.

An Anecdote of Mr. Lincoln and Tad.

Mr. Lincoln was very fond of chess, and frequently spent the evening with Judge Treat, a near neighbor, in that pastime. Upon one occasion, when little Tad was alone, the quiet of the room became too trying to his restless nature, and he interrupted the game repeatedly with, "Let's go home, father." "Sit down, Tad, sit down," said Mr. Lincoln. The child kept quiet for a few minutes, but soon broke the silence again. "Presently, my son, presently," said his father. Tad waited as long as he could command his temper, then, starting up in a fit of impatience, he filled the board, throwing the pieces on the floor and bringing the game to an abrupt termination. Mr. Lincoln made a stride or two with his long legs, overtook the young culprit before he reached the door, gave him a partial turn over, and raised his broad palm. "Tad," said he, "you little villain, I'm going to give you a good whipping!"—then, pausing, lowering his arm and letting the child go, he added, "that is, if you ever do it again."

The Persian Famine.

A despatch from London states that the English consul at Tabriz announces that he has received, and will send to his government, the most heartrending details of the famine in Persia. Special despatches from Constantinople say the famine in Persia is causing dreadful havoc. The deaths in the province of Khorassan average three hundred daily, and so great is the distress that the dead bodies of the victims are devoured by the survivors, and men, women and children are, in some cases, killed to render the supply of food more abundant. The plague has also appeared among the Persians, and the Turkish Government has been compelled, by the exigency of the situation, to draw a sanitary cordon along the border of its dominions.

"I was not aware that you knew him," said Tom Smith to an Irish friend the other day. "Knew him?" said he in a tone which comprehended the knowledge of more than one life, "I knew him when his father was a boy."

A female lecturer says the only decent thing about Adam was a rib, and that went to make something better.

SHORT ITEMS.

Southern Wisconsin has only a half wheat crop.

Transported for life—A man who marries happily.

A paper containing many fine points—Paper of needles.

How long did Can hate his brother? As long as he was alive.

An interesting girl—One who has an income of ten thousand a year.

Everybody wants to go to Heaven, but no body is in a hurry about it.

It has been calculated that \$100,000,000 is invested in the liquor trade.

To what color does flogging change a boy's complexion? It makes him yell "Oh!"

Why should a spyder be a good baseball player? Because, naturally, it is an excellent flycatcher.

Measured by man's desire, he cannot live long enough; measured by his good deeds, he has not lived long enough; measured by his evil deeds, he has lived too long.

A lad in Hartford, whose fifth birthday occurred last week, asked his parents if the schools would keep open that day, adding, "They didn't on Washington's birthday."

An army of bees are said to have swarmed into a church in Gloucester, Mass., recently, during divine service, but retreated when the sexton shook the contribution-box at them.

An old rail-splitter in Indiana put a quietus upon a young man who chaffed him about his bald head, in these words: "Young man when my head gets as soft as yours, I can raise hair to sell."

The Salina [Kansas] Advertiser says the entire country east, west, and south of Salina is filled with Texas cattle.—The bottoms are overflowing. Not less than 200,000 head are within that State, and the arrivals daily are immense.

The Carson Register says: "One of the prettiest sights the human eye ever rested upon is gold in a liquid state."—The human eye in this vicinity would be satisfied if it could see any of the metal in the solid state.

An Irishman having jumped into the water to save a man from drowning, upon receiving a quarter from the person as a reward for the service, looked first at the money and then at him, and at last exclaimed: "I'm overpaid for the job."

A gentleman one day indiscreetly asked a lady how old she was. "Let me see. I was eighteen when I was married, and my husband was thirty; now he is twice thirty, and that is sixty; so of course I am twice eighteen, that is thirty-six."

An old farmer said to his sons: "Boys don't you ever speculate, or wait for a minute to turn up. You might just as well go and sit down on a stone in the meadow, with a pail atwixt your legs, and wait for a cow to back up to you to be milked."

Martin Stauder, of Penn township, Lancaster county, aged 93 years, this harvest, in two hours, reaped six shocks of wheat. He has worked in eighty successive harvests. He is in good health, and looks as if he would last many years longer.

Rev. Peter Cartwright, the veteran pioneer preacher, is drawing to the close of his earthly pilgrimage. He is now confined to his room in Pleasant Plains, near Springfield, Ill. His strength is rapidly falling, and it is feared he cannot live many months.

A father and son in Mitchell county, Kansas, were recently bitten by a mad wolf, and both were attacked with hydrophobia in consequence. The son was smothered to death by friends on Wednesday last, and the father was served the same way on the day following.

The Davis Creek bridge, on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, five miles west of Charlottesville, W. Va., fell on last Thursday while workmen were putting on permanent timbers. Thirteen men fell with the bridge, two of whom were killed, one is probably fatally injured, and six are more or less seriously hurt.

At Cottonwood, Kansas, on the 5th ult., William Chen: a boss herder, was shot dead by a Mexican herder in his employ. The Mexican mounted a fleet horse and started for Texas, but was pursued by two cow-boys, who overtook him two hundred and fifty miles south of Abilene and shot him dead.

Warren has been quite startled by a little series of bold burglaries. Last Wednesday night thieves entered Huber's jewelry store and carried off five or six thousand dollars worth of ware, and Reeser's grill mill was opened, but nothing found to take. P. Falconer's barn was then burst open and a valuable horse, buggy and harness were captured. The town council has offered a reward of \$300 for the arrest and conviction of the thieves and a detective has been employed by private subscription.