

The Juniata Sentinel.  
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Bridge Street, opposite the Odd Fellows' Hall,  
MIFFLINTOWN, PA.

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Business Cards.

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Attorney at Law,  
MIFFLINTOWN, PA.  
Collecting and Conveyancing promptly attended to.  
Office, second story of Court House, above Practitioner's office.

ROBERT MCMEEN,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
MIFFLINTOWN, PA.  
Office on Bridge street, in the room formerly occupied by Ezra D. Parter, Esq.

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

S. B. LOUDON,  
MIFFLINTOWN, PA.  
Offers his services to the citizens of Juniata county as Auctioneer and Vendue Officer. Charges, from two to ten dollars. Satisfaction guaranteed. [nov27-5m.]

DR. P. C. RUNDIO,  
DRUGGIST,  
PATTERSON, PENN'A.  
August 18, 1899-1f.

THOMAS A. ELDER, M. D.,  
MIFFLINTOWN, PA.  
Office hours 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Office in Belford's building, two doors above the Sentinel office, Bridge street. [aug 18-1f]

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At John G. Lipp's residence, Mifflintown, Juniata Co., Pa., Aug. 17th, 1897, till evening. [See notice.]  
Call on or address  
DR. R. A. SIMPSON,  
Liverpool, Perry Co., Pa.  
dec 7

G. W. McPHERRAN,  
Attorney at Law,  
601 SANSON STREET,  
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Bounties, Pensions, Back Pay, Horse Claims, State Claims, &c., promptly collected. No charge for information, nor when money is not collected. [oct27-1f]

BLOOMSBURG STATE NORMAL  
SCHOOL AND  
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, 1897.  
Apply for catalogue to  
HENRY CARVER, A. M.,  
Sept 28, 1870-6m.] Principal.

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POLICIES Perpetual, at low rates. No steam risks taken. This is one of the best conducted and most reliable Companies in the State.  
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Walnut St., Juniata Co., Pa.,  
Agent for Juniata, Huntington, Franklin, Fulton and Bedford counties. [aug17-1f]

New Drug Store  
IN PERRYVILLE.  
DR. J. J. APPLEBAUGH has established a Drug and Prescription Store in the above-named place, and keeps a general assortment of  
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,  
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Pure Vines and Liquors for medicinal purposes. Cigars, Tobacco, Stationery, Confections (first-class), Notions, etc., etc.  
The Doctor gives advice free

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Two for 5 cents. Also, the Free-Press Lager, the Largest System, the Sweetest Cider, the Finest Domestic Wine, 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, 1870-1f

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 5, 1871-1f

JUNIATA SENTINEL \$1.00 per year.

Juniata Sentinel.

VOLUME XXV, NO. 32 MIFFLINTOWN, JUNIATA COUNTY, PENN'A., AUGUST 9, 1871. WHOLE NUMBER 1273

Local Advertisements.

NEW DRUG STORE.  
BANKS & HAMLIN,  
Main Street, Mifflintown, Pa.  
DEALERS IN  
DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Chemicals, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Varnishes, Putty, Glass, Lamps, Coal Oil, Burners, Chisels, Brushes, Infants Brushes, Soap, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Perfumery, Combs, Hair Oil, Cigars, and Stationery.

LARGE VARIETY OF  
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selected with great care, and warranted from high authority.  
Purport of WINES AND LIQUORS for Medical Purposes.  
PRESCRIPTIONS compounded with great care. [mal670-1f]

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Poor's Corner.

SMILE WHENEVER YOU CAN.  
When things don't go to suit you,  
And the world seems upside down,  
Don't waste your time in fretting,  
But drive away that frown:  
Since life is oft perplexing,  
'Tis much the wisest plan  
To bear all trials bravely,  
And smile whenever you can.

Why should you dread to-morrow,  
And thus despoil to day?  
For when you borrow trouble,  
You always have to pay.  
It is a good old maxim,  
Which should be often preached:  
Don't cross the bridge before you,  
Until the bridge is reached.

You might be spared much sighing,  
If you would keep in mind  
The thought that good and evil  
Are always here combined.  
There must be something wanting,  
And though you roll in wealth,  
You may miss from your basket  
That precious jewel—health.

And though you're strong and sturdy,  
You may have an empty purse:  
(And earth has many trials  
Which I consider worse.)  
But whether joy or sorrow  
Fill up your mortal span,  
'Twill make your pathway brighter  
To smile whenever you can.

Miscellaneous Reading.  
THE PERSIAN FAMINE.

Full Account of its Causes, Extent and Details.  
Special to the N. Y. Herald.]

We have received the following highly interesting dispatch, giving further particulars concerning the terrible Persian famine, from our correspondent at London:

LONDON, July 28.—The reports we are receiving here give new, and, if possible, even more horrible and appalling details of the Persian famine.

The dearth is much more widespread than at first reported. In place of being confined to the province of Khorassan it extends over the entire land. Already the loss of life has been fearful. Persia is said, on reliable authority, to have lost fifty per cent. of her population.

Thousands of people, half famished, have dragged themselves across the frontier into Turkish Arabia and Cabool, while those who have been prevented from doing so by the strong arm of the government, are daily dying by thousands of starvation.

A Persian subject cannot leave his native country, even to go upon a pilgrimage to Mehed Hosen or to Mecca without special permission from the authorities, and this permission is even now, in spite of the present appalling condition of the country, still insisted upon. The people, in desperation, however, use every means to elude the vigilance of the Government, and escape into happier lands.

It appears that there was a terrible drought last year, which was followed as a natural consequence, by partial failure of the crops. There was great suffering and privation, but comparatively little mortality.

It is a curious fact that this famine, is to a certain extent, one result, though of course an indirect one, of the American civil war. There is a belt of country in Persia which is eminently well calculated for the production of cotton, and the high price of that article seven or eight years ago induced many of the smaller cultivators to abandon raising other crops and embark in its production.

This opening for commerce rapidly developed into a large trade, and a couple of lines of steamers have been started from Bombay to Bushire, a port on the Persian Gulf, which is the only one of importance on Persia's limited sea coast.

The money gained by the sale of the sea cotton was employed to buy provisions from Fars, or Fartisan, and the other southern provinces, which are better adapted to the growth of wheat and rice. The high price of opium, owing to the tax imposed upon its export by the British Indian government, has also stimulated the production of poppies in place of grain. Last year there were two thousand chests of this drug exported from Bushire. The silk trade has also largely increased. These causes have all operated to diminish the area of land employed in the raising of provisions, and have doubtless tended to aggravate the consequences of the present bad season.

The partial famine last year exhausted such small accumulated stocks of provisions as were in the country. The people, however, managed to linger through the winter, sustained by the hope that the spring crop (there are two yearly crops in Persia) would bring back plenty. Early in the year, in spite of the general impoverishment of the people, the government, with shocking inhumanity, raised the taxes. This completed the misery of its unhappy subjects. What little money they had left was torn from them, and they were left beggared to face a year whose horrors had but begun.

The first effect of the increased taxation was to drive the people from their homes in the country to the big cities, as, owing to a curious law, the imposts upon tillers of the soil are very much heavier than those exacted from the dwellers in towns. In cities, indeed, the mass of the population practically escape taxation, and the revenue is raised, with the exception of a poll tax, from the merchants.

Before the end of winter the famine had spread from Farsistan to the other provinces which depended upon it for supplies. The cities of Isfahan, Yazd, Kerman and Shiraz were crowded with starving multitudes. Teheran, the capital, suffered least, but even there the privations were terrible. Wheat in Kerman rose to nine times its usual price.

The new crop has failed also. The people have endeavored to keep themselves alive by eating grass and roots, but even this scanty nourishment has now been exhausted.

In Khorassan, which borders on Cabool and the wild steppes of Central Asia, people sold their children into slavery among the Turcomans in order to save them from starvation, and at the same time to acquire a few tomatoes to spend in the bazaar for sustenance.

It would be well if all the provinces could have disposed of their children in the same manner.

In Farsistan parents slew and then devoured their offsprings.

In Isfahan men have been caught in the act of exhuming the corpses of the dead for the purpose of eating them.

Among the results of the famine may be mentioned that all domestic animals, even horses, of which Persia raised a great many, not only for her own use, but also for exportation to India, have been killed and eaten.

A late dispatch further informs us that the cemeteries in Shiraz have to be guarded by troops, lest the people, infuriated by hunger, should rifle them of their ghastly contents.

The people are almost beyond the reach of help. Even if food were brought from India there are no cattle left to transport it into the interior, and even if they were, it is a month's journey from Bushire to Isfahan, and six weeks to Khorassan.

This dearth will probably be the most horrible on record. Two years ago a couple of millions of people died in India of starvation. Unless, however, the Persian Government consents to the deportation of its subjects, there will be among its eight millions of people a mortality even more appalling than this.

The report that the plague has broken out is not confirmed; but the cholera and famine fever are very busily at work, and these are sufficiently terrible agents of death. The famine-stricken people are covered with hideous sores, the consequence of hunger, while they burn in the torture of a devouring fever.

The Russian government, in view of the probability of the cholera spreading into its dominions, has established quarantine regulations along the frontier. One path of escape for the Persians is thus blocked up. Probably the British Indian government will soon adopt similar precautions, and this will cause the steamers from Bombay to stop running.

CHICAGO has just completed a most important enterprise, second only to the lake tunnel for water supply, at an expense of \$3,000,000. It is no less than the deepening of the canal connecting what is called the Chicago river with the Illinois, to such an extent that the river which ought to have flowed into Lake Michigan, but did not, now flows the other way, through the canal to the Illinois river, carrying with it a sufficient draft of water from the lake to sweep before it the filth that formerly, standing in the stagnant waters of the river, made the city for some distance on either side almost uninhabitable during the warm weather. This Chicago river had no current, being in reality no river, only a ditch or arm of the lake, extending some distance into the land, and deep enough for the largest craft of the lakes. Into this was poured a large share of the filth of the city, and there it remained. The current that will now sweep it away, and keep the water pure, will be worth many times the cost. Chicago is wise in her improvements.—Phila. Press.

THE transfusion of blood as a remedy for impaired vitality, was recently attempted with complete success in a Berlin hospital. The subject was a soldier on whom an amputation had been performed, and who became so weak from the consequent loss of blood, that his life was despaired of. As a last resource one of the attending surgeons selected a healthy Bavarian, and took from him the proper quantity of blood, which, after being freed from albumen by filtering, and raised by artificial means to blood heat, was injected into the veins of the dying soldier. He began at once to recover.

GRASS kills two hearts in closer bonds than happiness ever can; common suffering is a far stronger link than common joys.

AWFUL TRAGEDY.

A Husband Witnesses the Death of His Wife and Three Little Children Poisoned by Her Own Hand.

The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin of a few days ago says: The most awful and appalling tragedy that has stirred the hearts of any community for many a year, occurred in Effington county, about two miles above station 34 on the Central railroad, about three o'clock yesterday morning.

Mrs. Ash, the wife of John H. Ash, formerly of this city, killed her three children, and herself by administering a sufficient quantity of strychnine to produce instantaneous death.

It appears from what we could learn from a gentleman who was an eye witness to the horrifying scene, that Mrs. Ash, formerly Miss Laura Dasher, of Effington county, has for a short time past been slightly deranged, at least she was suspected of being in this condition, from certain singular appearances and conduct noticeable to those nearest her and in most continuous association with her.

However, nothing serious was apprehended, except that her husband felt a little anxious about her, and communicated with her brother on the subject. This was all. No more serious apprehension was felt, although her husband continued to keep a strict watch over her conduct.

A short time previous he had purchased a small bottle of strychnine for the purpose of destroying the rats and dogs that were rapidly killing off their poultry.

This he secreted in the night time, taking the precaution to lock it up in an old bureau drawer, hiding the key in a place least likely to be discovered by his wife.

No other person in the house knowing of the hiding-place.

Sunday night all went to bed as usual, though before retiring Mrs. Ash sat down and wrote a long letter, but did not suspect anything, although it contained an account of her feelings towards certain members of her family, with whom there was some unpleasantness. Mr. Ash took all three of the children in bed with himself and wife. Mr. George Patterson, a friend and relative of Mrs. Ash, occupied an adjoining room.

About three o'clock yesterday morning he and Mr. Ash were aroused by the cries of two of the children, and entering the room found Mrs. Ash in the act of taking a spoon from the mouth of the oldest child, a little girl, who had struggled and resisted until her cries woke her father and his friend, both of whom feeling alarmed asked her what she was doing. She replied, "Only giving the children a little powder, and I am afraid that I have not given them enough."

They begged and entreated her to tell them what she had given them.—Mr. Ash tasting the powder which he discovered on the mouth of one of the children, discovered that it was quite bitter. She finally took him to the bureau drawer and showed him the bottle of strychnine from which she had doled herself first and then each one of her three little ones. It was but a short time after this before the mother, a young woman about twenty-five years old, and her three interesting little children, two girls and one boy, were lying stiff and cold in the arms of death.

Dying in rapid succession, one after the other, the mother, although the first to take the poison, lived to see her children die, and then followed them herself. It is said the struggles of the poor little creatures were awful; the oldest falling backwards, was drawn together in such a manner that her head and feet nearly touched each other. The afflicted father held his little ones and his wife in his arms till they breathed their last.

The time was too short from the discovery of the deed to procure any aid, although a physician was immediately sent for. He arrived in time to save the father, who, in his efforts to discover what the drug was, had swallowed enough to render his condition dangerous. Mr. Patterson came to this city yesterday afternoon to procure coffins to bury the dead, and as soon as he returns an inquest will be held previous to the interment.

Not many miles from Boston a certain farmer owned a contrary horse. While driving home with a load of hay some time since, the horse concluded not to move any further; whereupon the farmer pulled out a small quantity of the hay, placed it under the horse and set it on fire. The fire had the desired effect, for it obliged the horse to move. He started forward just enough to clear the flames, and the entire load, with the wagon, was destroyed, the farmer having as much as he could do to clear the horse from the wagon in season to save his life.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—A Methodist clergyman in the vicinity of Boston was invited to a public demonstration of some kind, where an expensive supper was served, and on the table were bottles of intoxicating drinks. On being requested to ask a Divine blessing upon the feast, he arose and said, "I can cheerfully ask God to bless the food, but I never yet dared to ask his blessing on a bottle of rum." The bottles were instantly removed, and the blessing was then invoked.

"POOR LO'S" ATROCITIES.

Cutting Out Prisoners' Tongues and Lopping off Their Ears—Then Burning Them to Death.

St. Louis, July 26.—William Mac Moore, an escaped Indian captive, has arrived overland at St. Joseph, with the details of one of the most bloody Indian outrages of the year. About the middle of June he started from Paw Valley, Texas, with thirteen other drivers of Blackburn's government train, for Fort Sill, Indian Territory.

About 5 o'clock on the evening of the 26th ult., while crossing a stream thirty miles east of Fort Sill, they were suddenly attacked by 150 Cheyennes and white desperadoes. A battle followed, lasting a few minutes. Seven teamsters were killed, one was wounded and the rest were captured.

The Indians tomahawked and scalped the wounded, and took Mac Moore, John Jones, Thomas Hayward, Henry Brown and Harry Jackson and other prisoners. They bound them and sent them to the woods under guard. What disposition was made of the train is not known.

The day after the battle one of the party attempted to escape and was killed and scalped. They marched for two days in a northerly direction, and on Friday they halted, tied Jones and Hayward to a stake, cut out their tongues.

Experiments in the army bakery at Washington have shown that eight hundred and two one-pound loaves of bread can be made from one barrel of flour.

Remarkable family lives in Dallas county, Ark. The father is 108 years old, the mother 106, and the two, parents of 29 children—15 boys and 14 girls.

"Good morning, Mr. Henpeck! have you any daughters that would make good type-setters?" "Not exactly, but I have a wife that would make a first-rate devil."

A gentleman of Cambridge, Mass., is the owner of a one week old colt, that measures only twenty-three inches in height, and weighs but twenty-seven pounds.

Jacob Wertz aged seventy-three years residing in Franklin county, raised and bound after two cradles at the same time during the late harvest, for a period of eight days.

A venerable woman in Oxford county, Me., 82 years old, who worked for twenty-five cents a day and saved the money, has just given \$330, her wages for four years toward building a church.

A disgraceful demonstration occurred yesterday afternoon among some excursionists at Cape May, and, during the melee, a woman was so seriously injured that it is thought she cannot survive.

It is said that in Wisconsin not less than 20,000 women have been engaged in harvesting this year. A blue-eyed Scandinavian girl in central Wisconsin last year sheared forty sheep in one day.

The fashionable note paper is pale yellow. A love letter ink has also lately been invented which fades completely out in less than two weeks' time, thus successfully preventing breach of promise cases.

A woman charged with being a witch was recently burned alive in the public square of a town in Peru. The cruel punishment was ordered by the Lieutenant-Governor and the judge of the province.

A messenger of the national bank of New York was knocked down by two men on Saturday in broad daylight at the corner of Broadway and Warren street, and robbed of \$30,000 in government securities.

The masons and carpenters of Berlin have resolved, at a late meeting, to pay their journeymen seven cents in gold for one hour's work, or seventy cents in gold for ten hour's daily work, on and after January 1st next.

Nine fat gentlemen of Pottstown, Montgomery county, have been challenged by nine fatter ones of Douglassville to play a game of base ball at the latter place. The Douglassville nine weigh 1,600 pounds.

A little boy in Philadelphia, put a torpedo in his mouth the other day, and it almost immediately exploded, tearing his face terribly and endangering his life. The torpedo was colored blue and red, and looked like a sugar-plum.

"Where was I, ma," said a little urchin to his mother, as he stood gazing at his drunken and prostrate father, "where was I when you married pa? Why didn't you take me along. I could have picked out a better man than he is."

While preaching on Sunday, at Licking, Ohio, the clergyman was informed that his house had been robbed. He stated the fact to the congregation, and after joining in the doxology, all dispersed, hunted for the thieves and captured them.

Mrs. Archibald, of Naples, Me., dreamed a few nights ago that the lightning was forging a bolt for her barn, and she got up and turned out all her stock to make the blow as light as possible. The next day the barn was struck, but no particular damage done.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertising for less than three months for one square of nine lines or less, will be charged one insertion, 75 cents; three, \$1.50, and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion. Advertisers' Notices, Executive 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, ten cents per line. Merchandise advertising by the year at special rates.

One square.....	3 months	6 months	1 year
Two squares.....	\$ 2.50	\$ 5.00	\$ 8.00
Three squares.....	6.00	10.00	15.00
One-fourth col'n.....	10.00	17.00	25.00
Half column.....	18.00	35.00	45.00
One column.....	30.00	45.00	60.00

SHORT ITEMS.

"Coughing loss" is the Indian name for locomotive.

Jackson county, Mississippi, has a seven-horned cow.

Cellar walls were cracked by the earthquake at Rochester, N. H.

The French say that they have only lent Metz and Strasbourg for a few years.

In St. Louis, recently, a sleeping child smothered another by rolling on its face.

Peaches at twenty-five cents per box are very plentiful in the Memphis market.

Roast anacards is said to be fashionable delicacy among the natives at Arequipa, Peru.

Countless millions of grasshoppers pass through St. Joseph, Mo., seeking homes in the Far West.

A baby who kisses his mother and fights his father, may be said to be partial to his ma and martial to his pa.

Vessels for Richmond now can pass through the Dutch Gap Canal in James river, shortening the voyage somewhat.

"Beauty is power," wrote a New Orleans merchant upon his cosmetic.

"Beauty is powder," it read, after a droll wag had changed a letter.

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A messenger of the national bank of New York was knocked down by two men on Saturday in broad daylight at the corner of Broadway and Warren street, and robbed of \$30,000 in government securities.

The masons and carpenters of Berlin have resolved, at a late meeting, to pay their journeymen seven cents in gold for one hour's work, or seventy cents in gold for ten hour's daily work, on and after January 1st next.

Nine fat gentlemen of Pottstown, Montgomery county, have been challenged by nine fatter ones of Douglassville to play a game of base ball at the latter place. The Douglassville nine weigh 1,600 pounds.

A little boy in Philadelphia, put a torpedo in his mouth the other day, and it almost immediately exploded, tearing his face terribly and endangering his life. The torpedo was colored blue and red, and looked like a sugar-plum.

"Where was I, ma," said a little urchin to his mother, as he stood gazing at his drunken and prostrate father, "where was I when you married pa? Why didn't you take me along. I could have picked out a better man than he is