

The Juniata Sentinel  
ESTABLISHED IN 1846  
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BRIDGE STREET, OPPOSITE THE OLD FELLOWS' HALL,  
MIFFLINTOWN, PA.

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**Business Cards.**  
**LOUIS E. ATKINSON,**  
Attorney at Law,  
MIFFLINTOWN, PA.  
Collecting and Conveyancing promptly  
attended to.  
Office on Bridge street, opposite the Court  
House Square.

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

**S. B. LOUDEN,**  
MIFFLINTOWN, PA.  
Offers his services to the citizens of Juni-  
ata county as Auctioneer and Vendor of Cri-  
er Charges, from two to ten dollars. Satisfac-  
tion warranted.  
1078, '99

**O YES! O YES!**  
**H. H. SNYDER,** Perryville, Pa.  
Tenders his services to the citizens of Juni-  
ata and adjoining counties, as Auctioneer.—  
Charges moderate. For satisfaction give the  
Business a chance. P. O. address, Port  
Royal, Juniata Co., Pa. [Feb. 7, '92-ly]

**DR. P. C. RUNDIO,**  
**DRUGGIST,**  
PATTERSON, PENN'A.  
August 18, 1893-ly.

**THOMAS A. ELDER, M. D.,**  
MIFFLINTOWN, PA.  
Office hours 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Office in  
Belford's building, two doors above the New  
Court office, Bridge street. [aug 18-ly]

**M. B. GARVER,**  
Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon,  
Having located in the borough of Thompson-  
ton, offers his professional services to the  
citizens of that place and vicinity.  
Office—in the room recently occupied by  
Dr. Berg. [June 12, '92-ly]

**D. C. SMITH, M. D.,**  
Homeopathic Physician & Surgeon  
Having permanently located in the borough of  
Mifflintown, offers his professional services  
to the citizens of this place and surrounding  
country.  
Office on Main street, over Belford's Drug  
Store. [aug 18 1893-ly]

**Dr. R. A. Simpson**  
Treats all forms of disease, and may be con-  
sulted as follows:—At his office in Liverpool  
Pa., every SATURDAY and MONDAY—ap-  
pointments can be made for other days.  
Call on or address  
DR. R. A. SIMPSON,  
427 Liverpool, Perry Co., Pa.

**ATTENTION!**  
DAVID WATTS most respectfully announ-  
ces to the public that he is prepared to  
furnish

**SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONERY**  
at reduced prices. Hereafter give him a call  
at his OLD STAND, MAIN ST., MIFFLIN-  
TOWN. [Oct 25-ly]

**New Drug Store**  
IN PERRYVILLE.  
DR. J. J. APPLEBAUGH has established  
a Drug and Prescription Store in the  
above place, and keeps a general as-  
ortment of

**DRUGS AND MEDICINES.**  
Also all other articles usually kept in estab-  
lishments of this kind.  
Pure Wines and Liquors for medicinal pur-  
poses. Cigars, Tobacco, Stationery, Con-  
fectionery, Fruit, etc., etc.  
The Doctor gives advice free

**WALL PAPER.**  
Rally to the Place where you can buy  
your Wall Paper Cheap.

THE undersigned takes this method of in-  
forming the public that he has just re-  
ceived at his residence on Third Street, Mif-  
flintown, 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.  
S. SIMON BASOM,  
Mifflintown, April 6, 1872-4M

**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  
morale of the students.  
Apply for catalogues to  
HENRY CARVER, A. M.,  
Sept 28, 1871-6m] Principal.

**BEST CIGARS IN TOWN**  
AT  
**Hollobaugh's Saloon.**  
Two for 5 cents. Also, the Fresh Lager,  
the Largest Oysters, the Sweetest Cider, the  
Finest Domestic Wines, and, in short, any-  
thing 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-ly

# Juniata Sentinel

B. F. SCHWEIER, [THE CONSTITUTION—THE CRISIS—AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS.] EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.  
VOLUME XXVI, NO. 44. MIFFLINTOWN, JUNIATA COUNTY, PENN'A., OCTOBER 30, 1872. WHOLE NUMBER 1938.

**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL**  
**HARDWARE STORE,**

**D. P. PAISTE,**  
SUCCESSOR TO  
**JOHN S. GRAYBILL & CO.,**  
**CRYSTAL PALACE BUILDING.**

Having purchased the entire mammoth stock and fixtures of John S. Graybill & Co., I would respectfully inform the public that I have on hand at all times a

**FULL ASSORTMENT OF**  
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Leather,  
And all kinds of Goods kept in a First-Class Hardware Store.  
Hay Cutters, Cider Mills, Meat Cutters and Stuffers for Sale.

Having had a full experience in the Wholesale and Manufacturing Hardware Business, I can afford to sell the same quality of Goods as cheap as any store in city or country.  
Merchants are especially invited to buy, as they can save freight, and at the same time buy at Philadelphia prices. All persons are invited to inspect the stock throughout the house.

**COME ONE! COME MANY! COME ALL!**  
Sept. 18, 1872-ly] **D. P. PAISTE.**

**GREAT REDUCTION**  
—IN—  
**PRICES OF TEETH!**  
Full Upper or Lower Sets as Low as \$5.00.

No teeth allowed to leave the office unless the patient is satisfied.  
Teeth remodeled and repaired.  
Teeth filed to last for life.  
Teethache stopped in five minutes without extracting the tooth.  
Dental work done for persons without them leaving their homes, if desired.  
Electricity used in the extraction of teeth, rendering it almost a painless operation, (no extra charge) at the Dental Office of G. L. Derr, established in Mifflintown in 1850.  
G. L. DERR,  
Jan 24, 1872-ly] Practical Dentist.

**C. ROTHSCHROCK,**  
DENTIST,  
McAlisterville, Penna.  
Offers his professional services to the public in general, in both branches of his profession—operative and mechanical.  
First work—Every month at McAlisterville, Fremont and Turkey Valley.  
Second work—Liverpool and Will Cat Valley.  
Third work—Millerstown and Reconn Valley.  
Fourth work at his office in McAlisterville. Will visit McAlister when called on.  
Teeth put up on any of the bases, and as liberal as anywhere else.  
Address by letter or otherwise.

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

**DR. J. J. APPLEBAUGH** has established a Drug and Prescription Store in the above place, and keeps a general assortment of  
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Also all other articles usually kept in establishments of this kind.  
Pure Wines and Liquors for medicinal purposes. Cigars, Tobacco, Stationery, Confectionery, Fruit, etc., etc.  
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**Poetry.**  
**TRUST.**  
Though tangled hard life's knot may be,  
And wearily we rue it,  
The silent touch of Father time  
Some day will surely undo it.  
Then darling, wait,  
Nothing is late  
In the light that shines forever.

We faint at heart, a friend is gone;  
We weep, for a grave is filling;  
We tremble at sorrow on every side,  
At the myriad ways of killing;  
Yet, after all,  
Are care and grief,  
Our Lord keepeth count forever.

He keepeth count. We come, we go,  
We speculate, toil, and suffer;  
But the measure to each of woe or joy,  
God only can give or alter;  
Then why not say,  
From day to day,  
"Thy will be done forever!"

Why not take life with cheerful trust,  
With faith in the strength of weakness,  
Doing the best we can to walk  
With courage, with meekness,  
Lifting the face  
To catch God's grace,  
That lights the soul forever?

For ever and ever, my darling, yes,  
Goodness and love are undying;  
Only the troubles and cares of earth  
Are sure in the end to go flying,  
Floating as bubbles  
And "no" is a word that tricks us ever,  
Till it floats and is lost in the vast "Forever."

**Miscellaneous.**  
**Gambling Scenes.**  
How the Men and Women, Mothers and Daughters, Husbands and Wives Play at Backed-Baden.

[C. C. Fulton's letter in Baltimore American.]  
I spent several hours yesterday in the vicinity of the gambling tables and watched the game and the players very closely. My conclusions were that the profits of each of these four tables were not less than \$6,000 a day, or \$40,000 for the whole. The constant change that is going on among the players indicates that the losses of each are comparatively light, and that the number of players of each table during the day is probably seven hundred. Every moment some one draws off and leaves with his money all gone, endeavoring to conceal the change which is too apparent to one who closely watches their countenances. His place is immediately taken by another, who, in his turn, is cleaned and departs. Some of the players bring large amounts of gold with them, and play heavily, betting some fifty to a hundred dollars on each deal of the cards or turn of the wheel. Three I closely watched, and saw the last gold coin depart. Some, as their stock grew low, would send for more, but most of them withdrew, assuming a careless and melancholy air. As I paced around among the tables it frequently happened that scarcely one who was playing a half hour previous remained but their places were filled by new aspirants for fortune's favors.

At some of the tables mothers and their daughters were playing side by side, at other husbands and wives, and lover and betrothed. It was curious to watch their rising and falling fortunes. In numerous instances I witnessed wives endeavoring to draw their husbands away from the tables, but the etiquette of the gambling saloon required that it should be done by signs rather than by words. In one case the wife stood by with trembling lips and saw her infatuated husband lose a handful of gold coin, until the last one had slipped through his fingers. He then rose and they quietly walked away arm in arm. In about ten minutes they returned, and the husband took his seat at the table with about thirty gold coin in his hand. He played wildly, laying down from three to five coin at each bet, and when he would win he would leave the whole amount on the number. Finally they were all gone but three, and both now seemed in distress. The wife leaned over his shoulder, whispering something in her husband's ear, when he handed her the three coin and left, she taking his seat. She played cautiously and gradually won, having, when I saw her, about forty Napoleons in her hand. The sign of sorrow on her countenance had departed, and she was looking around for the return of her husband. Whether she withdrew before her luck changed I know not but an hour after when I returned to the table neither husband nor wife were there.

The young man whom I left at the table on the previous night with his pockets full of gold that he had won, was not to be seen about the saloons to-day. Whether he continued to play and lost, or whether he retired with his winnings, I do not know, but as it was near the closing hour the latter was most likely. The woman who retrieved her fortune by following and imitating his bets was, however, early on hand yesterday morning, and was very flush. I passed the table several times during the afternoon, and she was still playing, but on returning after tea she was sitting on one of the sofas, her countenance too plainly indicating the result of her day's venture. Several times she held up her hand before her face to conceal the act of wiping away her tears, and this was but several similar instances that passed un-

der my observation. Several old men, bent and decrepit with age, maintained their seats nearly all day. They never bet more than one dollar and their losses were consequently light, but I frequently saw them hand in notes to be changed. Independent of those who would sit down regularly to play, there was a constant throng of men and women standing two and three deep, who would occasionally venture a dollar, and losing, two or three would depart, wiser if not wealthier.

In all games of chance those who are looking on can generally see more of the game than the players. Those who were playing and losing doubtless thought that others around them were winning, but I feel confident there was not a man or woman of the thousand venturing on these tables yesterday who did not leave with less money than they brought with them. Men who win money at gambling never stop playing; those who lose all must stop. Several times I picked out a player who had a large sum of money piled up before him, and watched his varying fortunes and his pile. Invariably the pile decreased and invariably the player retired.

The women seemed to be the most persistent, and several times I observed them return with more money to endeavor to recover their losses. Still all was quiet as death in the hall and around the tables, not a word being uttered, except the announcement of the games.

**Exciting Race.**  
**A Mother-in-law's Fast Ride.**  
[Turf, Field and Farm.]  
Joe S. is the fortunate possessor of a mother-in-law, and, what he probably thought more of among his horses was one known as Quaker. Now Quaker was a good roader, and could and would jerk a wagon with two in it in 2:51 on the road, and the harder he was pulled in and the more he was yelled at the faster he meant to go. In fact, when a competing horse ranged alongside, and a strong pull was taken, accompanied with yells, he thought he must do his level best on trotting, and you bet he did it. Not many years ago, when the country fair was held where Master Joe then lived he had old Quaker hitched up to a 150 pounds three-quarter seated wagon, and as he was getting in, mother-in-law wished to go with him. He informed her that he was going to the town clerk's office, at the lower end of the village, (about a mile,) and if she was in a hurry to return she would have to drive back alone, and then cramped the wagon for her admittance; and with head drooping and slouching gait old Quaker walked along, taking the ill-astored pair to the town clerk's office. Now, he it is known, Joe dearly loves fun, and will have it as often as possible, while mother-in-law is a rigid, old-fashioned, sky blue Baptist, undoubtedly very good, but unfortunately possessed with the idea that to laugh is to sin. It so happened that every team at that time was going to the fair grounds, or else was walking; so Quaker had no chance to "score up," but just as they arrived at the office of the town clerk, S. saw Jack Barnes coming on his way to the fair. Now, Jack's mare has the reputation of being four or five seconds faster than old Quaker. To turn Quaker around, jump out, and advise mother-in-law to drive slow going home, was but a minute's work; and then holding up his hand to attract Jack's attention he told him he would range alongside Quaker at speed, yell and spur the old horse up the street to Fair Grounds entrance. A nod, and Jack touches Lady Culler with his whips, sings out "git!" and says for Quaker, who hearing the steeper coming, gabs at his bit. Mother-in-law takes hold of reins in front of the buttons, puts feet against brace iron in front, and as the lady ranges alongside, Jack yelling lively, mother-in-law takes her strongest pull, screaming whoa! to stop her "mamie!" But he didn't stop—not much—he didn't—the pull was just enough to steady him; go! whoa he evidently considered to be meant for a yell to the other horse, and squatted to get his level best, and just did it. Now you bet! Barnes was actually getting left behind, and warming up to his work he commenced to right good earnest to sing out, "Hi Yarr! to go long! What are you about!—Git, won't yer? And they did git—both on 'em!" The people they passed seeing their speed and the old lady's hat on the back of her neck her courage with which she hung on to the lines, clapped their hands and encouraged her with "Good, old gal!"—"Gay old bird!"—"Bully for old Quaker!"—"And as they passed the two hotels, the fat boys on the piazzas gave them three cheers with a vim—in fact, with several extra vim's.

Joe's mother in law took the first evening train for her Green Mountain home. His parting words were, "he should not allow her to drive Quaker again as he had cautioned her to drive slow, and she had gone and beat one of the fastest horses in town.

Joe said next day, with a quiet twinkle in his eye, that his wife did not give him a "curtain lecture" that night, and when parties put up their little bets on it he proved by Jack Barnes that they went out to Pittsburgh for their chickens and etcetera, and didn't get back until six o'clock next morning.

**Meat! Meat!**  
THE undersigned hereby respectfully informs the citizens of Mifflintown and Patterson that his wagon will visit each of these towns on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY mornings of each week, when they can be supplied with

**Choice Beef,**  
Veal, Mutton,  
Lard, &c.,  
during the summer season, and also PORK and SAUSAGE in season. I purpose furnishing Beef every Tuesday and Saturday morning, and Veal and Mutton every Thursday morning. Give me your patronage, and will guarantee to sell as good meat as the country can produce, and as cheap as any other butcher in the county.  
SOLOMON SIEBER,  
June 14, 1872

**Caution.**  
ALL persons are hereby cautioned against hunting, fishing, or in any way trespassing on the farm occupied by the undersigned, in Milford township. All persons so offending will be dealt with to the full extent of the law.  
JOSEPH FUNK.

The cities along the Atlantic seaboard from Philadelphia to the English possessions, are in a high state of excitement in consequence of the epidemic among horses. The Government is using all efforts to prevent the spread of the disease. Secretary Boutwell has issued the following instructions to the collectors at Rochester, Burlington, Cape Vincent, and Port Huron: "You are directed, so long as the existing horse disease prevails in Canada, to allow no horses to be brought into your port or district from that country, unless you are perfectly satisfied they are free from contagious diseases."

The symptoms appear to be a bad cough, with a running at the nostrils, and horses afflicted with the disease eat and drink but little. There is no question among horsemen but this is a Canadian disease, which has swept through Montreal, and still exists in the latter place.

Dr. Girdwood attributes the disease to the unusual amount of rain that has fallen of late, saturating the soil with moisture, and says the consequent continuous dampness in the air has caused an unusually large development of fungoid growth, everything being mildewed that can be. He thinks that the mildew at most of the stables is the cause of the cold affecting the horses, and says he would treat the horses the same as he would himself if similarly placed, by keeping the stables in as dry condition as possible and using every possible means to purify the air to prevent the development and growth of mildew.

The disease is not considered fatal until it reaches the lungs.

The following despatches show the extent of the disease:

**TORONTO, October 22.**—The horse disease epidemic which seemed to have first started here, has nearly disappeared from the city, but is spreading throughout the Dominion. The few deaths which occurred here were among horses that were kept at work or in a poor condition. Horses that were properly cared for escaped with but little injury.

**BUFFALO, October 22.**—The horse disease is still on the increase, and over seven-eighths of all the horses in the city are affected. The disease appears everywhere, breaking out as severely among private coach horses as in car and omnibus stables. The street car horses have been withdrawn from all short trips, and the cars are making fewer trips and slower time. Among 200 horses owned by Cathers, not a single animal is free from disease.

The Express this morning publishes a table showing the number of horses sick in twelve livery stables in this city which shows that out of 415 horses only 13 are able to work, and out of twelve all but one are closed. Of one hundred hackmen in the city only ten appeared yesterday, and there are none at all visible to day. Omnibus Companies' trips are suspended for the past three days, and truck horses all laid up. Out of 37 horses owned by the Express Company, only one is being worked. The disease has appeared among the fire department horses, but not to a general extent. Back in the country the disease has not yet appeared.

**New York, October 23.**—The horse disease is spreading rapidly in this city and is becoming more virulent every hour. There is not a horse car or stage line in the city that does not suffer more or less from the disease. No horses have yet died from the disease, and every effort is being made to confine the epidemic to its present limits.

A despatch from Toronto, Canada, under date of October 24th, says:

"An English gentleman in this city states that the horse disease is now raging in England, where the mode of treatment is simple and effectual. Sulphur is used as a prophylactic, burned on a pan of coals five or six times daily in stables, so that every part may become fumigated, the animal at the same time well cared for and blanketed. This simple remedy never fails to cure in a few days.

**PRESCRIPTION FOR THE CURE OF THE DISEASE.**  
The following description of the disease and its treatment is taken from the Buffalo Commercial, and is worth preserving:

"The early symptoms of this disease are said to be a light, hacking cough and general dulness, with an indisposition to move; cold ears and legs, with a watery discharge from the nostrils. At first the nasal membrane is pale, but as the disease advances it becomes highly colored, and the mucous discharge changes to a greenish or yellow color and the pulse becomes more rapid. As soon as these symptoms appear the animal should be kept warm in the stable by blanketing, and warm bran mash should be given.

A letter from Dr. C. Elliott, veterinary surgeon, of St. Catharines, contains what have proved to be valuable suggestions for the treatment of horses suffering from the epidemic—now so prevalent

among these animals. Dr. Elliott advises that the stable be well ventilated, the horses blanketed and chloride of lime sprinkled through the stables every morning. The nostrils should be sponged out two or three times a day if the mucus adheres thereto. The food should consist of bran, with a little oats, and a moderate quantity of hay. If the bowels are active a half pint of raw linseed oil may be given, but it is probable that the mash will cause sufficient relaxation.

Prescription No. 2 (given below) should be administered every morning and evening. If the throat should be sore—which can be ascertained by pressure of the hand upon the larynx—about two tablespoonfuls of prescription No. 1 (also given below) should be rubbed in. So long as the disease is confined to the larynx there is but very little danger, but should it descend to the lungs—which will be indicated by the continued standing up of the animal, cold extremities and labored breathing—a half pound of mustard should be mixed with two ounces of turpentine and water to the consistency of thick cream, and the mixture rubbed in well behind the fore legs or over the region of the lungs. The legs should be bandaged if cold. If the pulse should be more than fifty-five per minute, fifteen drops of Fleming's tincture of acetate should be given every two hours, and if the breathing still continues labored and the pulse grows more rapid, apply the mustard again, and give one and a half drachms of calomel for two mornings. The following are the prescriptions referred to:

Prescription No. 1.—Linseed oil, 1½ ounces; turpentine, 1½ ounces; liquor ammonia fort. 1 ounce. Mix all together in a four ounce bottle and apply to the throat, if you think it necessary to do so.

Prescription No. 2.—Nitrate potash, 1½ ounces; tartarized antimony, 1½ ounces; digitalis, ½ ounce. Pulverize all together and make 12 powders; give one morning and evening.

**An Indian Romance.**  
**Two Victims of Misplaced Confidence.**  
The Lucknow Times tells us that a little while ago a gentleman, described as "rather prepossessing appearance," came to that place bringing with him letters of introduction to several people of moderate circumstances. With these people he lived, and having represented himself as a gentleman of substance, he had been withdrawn from all short trips, and the cars are making fewer trips and slower time. Among 200 horses owned by Cathers, not a single animal is free from disease.

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**Two Victims of Misplaced Confidence.**  
The Lucknow Times tells us that a little while ago a gentleman, described as "rather prepossessing appearance," came to that place bringing with him letters of introduction to several people of moderate circumstances. With these people he lived, and having represented himself as a gentleman of substance, he had been withdrawn from all short trips, and the cars are making fewer trips and slower time. Among 200 horses owned by Cathers, not a single animal is free from disease.

The Express this morning publishes a table showing the number of horses sick in twelve livery stables in this city which shows that out of 415 horses only 13 are able to work, and out of twelve all but one are closed. Of one hundred hackmen in the city only ten appeared yesterday, and there are none at all visible to day. Omnibus Companies' trips are suspended for the past three days, and truck horses all laid up. Out of 37 horses owned by the Express Company, only one is being worked. The disease has appeared among the fire department horses, but not to a general extent. Back in the country the disease has not yet appeared.

**New York, October 23.**—The horse disease is spreading rapidly in this city and is becoming more virulent every hour. There is not a horse car or stage line in the city that does not suffer more or less from the disease. No horses have yet died from the disease, and every effort is being made to confine the epidemic to its present limits.

A despatch from Toronto, Canada, under date of October 24th, says:

"An English gentleman in this city states that the horse disease is now raging in England, where the mode of treatment is simple and effectual. Sulphur is used as a prophylactic, burned on a pan of coals five or six times daily in stables, so that every part may become fumigated, the animal at the same time well cared for and blanketed. This simple remedy never fails to cure in a few days.

**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.  
Administrator's, Executor's and Auditor's Notices, \$2.00. Professional and Business Cards, not exceeding one square, and including copy of paper, \$8.00 per year. Notices in reading columns, ten cents per line. Met chautauquizing by the year at special rates.

	3 months	6 months	1 year
One square.....	\$ 3.50	\$ 5.00	\$ 8.00
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among these animals. Dr. Elliott advises that the stable be well ventilated, the horses blanketed and chloride of lime sprinkled through the stables every morning. The nostrils should be sponged out two or three times a day if the mucus adheres thereto. The food should consist of bran, with a little oats, and a moderate quantity of hay. If the bowels are active a half pint of raw linseed oil may be given, but it is probable that the mash will cause sufficient relaxation.

Prescription No. 2 (given below) should be administered every morning and evening. If the throat should be sore—which can be ascertained by pressure of the hand upon the larynx—about two tablespoonfuls of prescription No. 1 (also given below) should be rubbed in. So long as the disease is confined to the larynx there is but very little danger, but should it descend to the lungs—which will be indicated by the continued standing up of the animal, cold extremities and labored breathing—a half pound of mustard should be mixed with two ounces of turpentine and water to the consistency of thick cream, and the mixture rubbed in well behind the fore legs or over the region of the lungs. The legs should be bandaged if cold. If the pulse should be more than fifty-five per minute, fifteen drops of Fleming's tincture of acetate should be given every two hours, and if the breathing still continues labored and the pulse grows more rapid, apply the mustard again, and give one and a half drachms of calomel for two mornings. The following are the prescriptions referred to:

Prescription No. 1.—Linseed oil, 1½ ounces; turpentine, 1½ ounces; liquor ammonia fort. 1 ounce. Mix all together in a four ounce bottle and apply to the throat, if you think it necessary to do so.

Prescription No. 2.—Nitrate potash, 1½ ounces; tartarized antimony, 1½ ounces; digitalis, ½ ounce. Pulverize all together and make 12 powders; give