

The Juniata Sentinel.
ESTABLISHED IN 1846.
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING,
Bridge Street, opposite the Old Fellows' Hall,
MIFFLINTOWN, PA.

Juniata



Sentinel.

D. F. SCHWEIER,
VOLUME XXVI. NO. 51

MIFFLINTOWN, JUNIATA COUNTY, PENN'A., DECEMBER 18, 1872.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
WHOLE NUMBER 1345.

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 McMEEN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MIFFLINTOWN, PA.

Office on Bridge street, in the room formerly occupied by E. B. Parler, Esq.

S. B. LOUDEN,
MIFFLINTOWN, PA.

Offers his services to the citizens of Juniata county as Auctioneer and Vendor of Crier Charges, from two to ten dollars. Satisfaction warranted. nov 27 '72

O YES! O YES!

H. H. SNYDER, Perryville, Pa.
Tenders his services to the citizens of Juniata and adjoining counties, as Auctioneer—Charges moderate. For satisfaction give the Auctioneer a chance. P. O. address, Port Royal, Juniata Co., Pa. [Feb 7, 72-ly]

DR. P. C. RUNDIO,

DRUGGIST,
PATTERSON, PENN'A.

August 18, 1869-71.
THOMAS A. ELDER, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
MIFFLINTOWN, PA.

Office hours 5 A. M. to 3 P. M. Office in Bellard's building, two doors above the Court House, Bridge street. [Jan 18-47]

M. B. GARVER,
Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon,
Having located in the borough of Thompson's town, office in his professional services to the citizens of that place and vicinity.

Office in the room recently occupied by Dr. Sutz. [June 12, 72-47]

D. E. SMITH, M. D.,
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND 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 Dr. Miller's Drug Store. [Aug 18 1869-71]

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.

Call on or address
DR. R. A. SIMPSON,
dear 7 Liverpool, Perry Co., Pa.

CENTRAL CLAIM AGENCY,
JAMES M. SELLERS,
144 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Bonities, Pensions, Back Pay, Horse Claims, State Claims, &c., promptly collected. No charge for information, nor when money is not collected. [Oct 27-47]

ATTENTION!
DAVID WATTS most respectfully announces 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. Oct 25-47

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.
Also all other articles usually kept in establishments of this kind.

Pure Wine and Liquors for medicinal purposes, Cigars, Tobacco, Stationery, Confections (first-class), Notions, &c., &c. [The Doctor gives advice free]

BEST CIGARS IN TOWN
AT
Hollobaugh's Saloon.

Two for 5 cents. Also, the Finest Lager, the Largest Oysters, 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-ly

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.
SILSON BASOM.

COAL, Lumber, Fish, Salt, and all kinds of Merchandise for sale. Chestnut Oak Bark, Railroad Ties, all kinds of Grain and Seeds bought at the highest market prices in cash or exchanged for merchandise, coal, lumber, &c., suit customers. I am prepared to furnish to builders bills of lumber just as wanted and on short notice, of either oak or yellow pine lumber.

NOAH HERTZLER,
Port Royal, Juniata Co., Pa.

A Large assortment of Queensware, China ware, Glassware, Crockeryware, Cedar wares, &c., for sale cheap by

TILTEN & ESPENSCHADE'S.

MIFFLINTOWN WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HARDWARE STORE,

D. P. PAISTE,
CRYSTAL PALACE BUILDING,
MIFFLINTOWN, PA.,

Invites attention to his Large Stock of

HARDWARE, IRON AND NAILS,

Which are now ready for inspection, consisting of the most desirable Goods ever brought to Juniata county.

SKATES, KNIVES, FORKS, POCKET CUTLERY, PLATED WARE.

OILS, PAINTS, GLASS, IRON, STEEL, NAILS, & C.

STOVES AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES,

to make room for other goods.

Wall Paper at Cost.

Agent for Foutz's IXL Horse and Cattle Powders.

A Splendid Assortment of GOODS from which to Select Christmas Presents.

Dec 11, 1872-47
D. P. PAISTE.

GREAT REDUCTION
Crystal Palace. Crystal Palace.

PRICES OF TEETH!
Full Upper or Lower Sets as Low as \$35.00.

No teeth allowed to leave the office unless the patient is satisfied.

Teeth extracted and replanted.
Teeth filled with the best Gold.
Teeth cleaned to give a fine, natural appearance without extracting the teeth.

Dental work done for persons without 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. Herr, established in Mifflintown in 1869.)
G. L. HERR,
Jan 24, 1872-ly
Practical Dentist.

C. ROTHIROCK, DENTIST.
McAlisterville, Penna.,
OFFERS his professional services to the public in general, in both branches of his profession—operative and mechanical.

First week—Every month at Richfield, Penna. and Turkey Valley.
Second week—Liverpool and Wm. Co. Valley.
Third week—Millersburg and Racoon Valley.
Fourth week 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.

The Place for Good Grape-vines
IS AT THE

Juniata Valley Vineyards,
AND GRAPE-VINE NURSERY.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public that he has started a Grape-vine Nursery about one mile southeast of Mifflintown, where he has been testing a large number of the different varieties of Grapes; and having been in the business for several years, he is now prepared to furnish

VINES OF ALL THE LEADING VARIETIES, AND OF THE MOST PROMISING KINDS, AT

LOW RATES.
By the single vine, dozen, hundred or thirty-hand. All persons wishing good and thrifty vines will do well to call and see for themselves.

Good and responsible Agents wanted.
Address,
JONAS GEBERHOLTZER,
Mifflintown, Juniata Co., Pa.

JUNIATA VALLEY BANK
OF
MIFFLINTOWN, PENN'A.

JOSEPH POMEROY, President.
T. VAN IRVIN, Cashier.

Directors.
Joseph Pomerooy, John J. Patterson, Jerome N. Thompson, George Jacobs, John Halsbach.

Loan money, receive deposits, pay interest on time deposits, buy and sell coin and United States Bonds, cash coupons and checks. Remit money to any part of the United States and also to England, Scotland, Ireland and Germany. Sell Revenue Stamps.

In sums of \$200 at 2 per cent. discount.
In sums of \$500 at 2 1/2 per cent. discount.
In sums of \$1000 at 3 per cent. discount.

HOLIDAY GOODS!
I have added to my extensive variety of LAMPS and TABLE GLASSWARE,

MOTTO CUPS and SAUCERS, NOT TO MUGS, and TEA SETS, in great variety. Also, VASES and FANCY TOILET SETS, of the handsomest designs.

These goods I have imported directly from Europe, and my prices are as low as any importer can sell the same goods in either this city or New York.

A. J. WEIDNER,
Nos. 38 South 2nd and 29 Strawberry sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

N. B.—My stock of CHANDELIERS, especially adapted to Churches, is very large. Books of Drawings, showing the design of each chandelier and bracket, will be sent on request. [Nov 6-2000]

Miscellany.

The Great Caricaturist.
SOMETHING ABOUT THE LIFE, STRUGGLES AND SUCCESS OF HIM, EAST.

The story of Tommy Nast's artistic career is a little peculiar. His father was a professional musician, and, when I first knew Tommy, the old gentleman was playing that extension brass above-out-and-pull-back force pump sort of old-fashioned horn, they used to have in bands. (A friend says it is called a trombone) in the orchestra of Wallack's old theatre, corner of Broome and Broadway at ten dollars a week.

Nast senior wanted Tommy to become a musician, and to that end used to thrash him with a leather strap most enthusiastically and faithfully in order to make him learn the scales on the violin.—Thomas, however, had a genius for drawing and knew it. He used to beg his father to permit him to become an artist, to all of which the truly conscientious old German gentleman (now many years dead) would reply with additional doses of strap.

At last young Thomas became acquainted with Mr. Berghaus, now, and for more than a dozen years one of Frank Leslie's chief artists; and to Berghaus, who was also a German, he confided all his woes. He showed his drawings to Berghaus and to Sol Eytting, who is one of the most delicate and fanciful American draughtsmen, and who was at that time with Leslie; and they seeing there was really something in the boy, then eleven years old, advised him to continue his efforts to convince his father that he could earn more money as an artist than as a musician.

Tommy went home that night, and to the German parent having come in at 12 (midnight), he thus remarked: "Father, I must be an artist. If you let me go and learn to draw in a year or two I can earn twenty dollars a week; and in a few years after that I can bring in from fifty to seventy-five dollars every week. If you make me learn music I may elude all my life and I shall very likely find myself at fifty years old just where you are now, playing for ten dollars a week in somebody's band, liable to a discharge any minute, and out of an engagement a quarter of the year, even when things are at their best.

Whether it was the argument or the determination of young Nast to learn to draw in spite of the parental forbidding that carried the point, I know not; certain it is, however, that the next day Tommy Nast entered Frank Leslie's employ, and was assigned a desk between Berghaus and Eytting, which through artists and amiable gentlemen gave Nast all the regular instruction he has ever had.

The young artist more than kept his word; in less than a year he could not only earn \$20, but three that on Leslie's paper alone, besides making as much more on outside work. His father lived to see that son bringing home his hundred dollars in gold every Saturday night, while he was humbly toiling away for the same old hardy earned ten dollars.

Nast's industry and imaginative genius rapidly carried him forward in the profession, and I presume that for the past ten years there has not been a week when his work, taking his cartoons for illustrated papers, his illustrations for books and other business, has not been equal to at least \$50 a day, and up to three times that sum.

Nast's mother is a thorough German a most estimable woman I am told, and excellent mother, but she cannot speak, or could not when I saw her first and last a dozen words of English.

Several years ago Nast was introduced to an English family consisting of the father, mother, son and three daughters. The mother is a fine specimen of the thorough-bred English lady, and her daughters are like unto her. She is an aunt of James Parton, the biographer—who has written the lives of Andrew Jackson, Aaron Burr, Horace Greeley, etc., and who is known all over the country as one of the most versatile and accomplished magazine and men of letters in the land. The eldest daughter, Sallie, of this lady, (Mrs Edwards), Mr. Thomas Nast married some nine years ago. They have had three children, all I think now living. So you see, if the caricaturist dies, he leaves abundant material for a new generation.—N. Y. Letter.

New York city is erecting a new Natural History building—eight hundred feet long and six hundred feet wide—the largest building on this continent. Five hundred thousand dollars were appropriated last winter by the Legislature to commence it, and two hundred men are already blasting for its foundation. It will eventually cost \$10,000,000, and fifteen years will be occupied in its construction. This great building is to cover six acres of ground.

Our West when a notorious lazy man is caught at work they say he is "meddling with industry."

Henry N. Smith.

WHO HE IS—HE IS FREQUENTLY IN THE HABIT OF CARRYING \$5,000,000 IN HIS POCKETS—LOOK OUT FOR HIM.

Henry N. Smith is known throughout the country as one of the most desperate and successful operators in Wall street. It was he who became so noted at the Black Friday time as the head of the firm of Smith, Gould & Martin; it was he who was in with Fisk with the bold operators against the Erie railway; and it was he who made a corner on greenbacks last winter by carrying \$5,000,000 on his person and locking it up in the Tenth national bank—which last operation became the subject of Congressional inquiry. Smith came on to Washington and was examined. The committee did not get much comfort out of his answers. They asked him if he had locked up \$5,000,000 in greenbacks. He frankly said he had. They asked why he did it.—He freely acknowledged that he did it to make money by the operation, and wanted to know what the committee intended to do about it. Without answering, the members of the committee asked what right he had to lock up that amount of money. Then he got angry and told them it was none of their business; that the money was his own that he could do what he liked with it; and it was about this time that the committee found they had made a mistake. Smith collected about fifty dollars witness fees and returned to New York, and that was the last of the silly investigation.

A gentleman who was a witness before the committee said that Smith actually carried the \$5,000,000 on his person for two days. The lining of his coat was filled with pockets, and into these the money was stored. Smith is about thirty five or thirty eight years of age, short of stature, slight of frame, and red of hair. The latter he wears cut close and his whiskers a la militaire, or muston chop, with moustache. His name is not Henry N. nor Henry N. Smith, but Norman Henry Smith. He is a native of Tooga, Pennsylvania, a little village which is shut in with charming grace from the outside world by a circle of hills, which in the fall presents such an enchanting appearance that it clings to one's memory forever. In this pretty little village, this monster operator was born, and he is to this day called plain Tom Smith, a nick name he got when a boy. It is nothing against Tom that he spent his young days about as other village boys do and it is nothing against him that he learned the shoemaker's trade and was an excellent workman.

It is said that Tom Smith can make the best "fine" boot of any man in America. A love sapper, if I am correctly informed, drove him from his hammer and lapstone and took him to Buffalo a year or two before the war. While there he attended a course of instruction in one of the "Business Colleges" which were so common then. From this he operated in Buffalo in a small way, going finally to Albany. He could not long remain in such a place, and he turned his eyes toward New York. His career as a money maker is without parallel in history. It would be idle to estimate his wealth, for to day it might be twenty millions and to-morrow ten.

He is called the successor of Jim Fisk, but this is an insult to him. He possesses the same reckless daring but he brought to his experience a keener and more deliberate judgment and intelligence than Fisk had. Besides he has none of the "fast" qualities which Fisk possessed.—He has no desire to display his wealth ostentatiously; he does not care to build an opera house that he may have the privilege of the green room, and he is not likely to run a line of steamers merely to show himself in an admiral's uniform, nor to show himself at the head of a regiment at the cost of thousands of dollars. He lives as becomes a very wealthy man, and owns a number of the best horses that money can buy, merely for his own driving. He has considerable money invested in real estate in his native town where he has provided handsomely for his father and mother.

On Monday, Nov 25th, the wife of Mr. John S. Champion, residing on the Clarion river at Hungarian Mills, Clarion county, was accidentally drowned in the river. She had volunteered to bring two peddlers across the river in a skiff and when they were part way across the weight of the packs of the peddlers upset the skiff in deep water. The wretches in human form saved themselves, but made no effort to rescue the woman.

ATTORNEY-General Williams has decided, in answer to a communication from the Postmaster-General that post office officials have no right to open or detain letters or other matter transmitted through the post office, though they may know that they contain obscene matter.—The Attorney General adds that postmasters have no more authority to open letters, other than those addressed to themselves, than any other citizen of the United States.

Escaped Convicts.

TWO PRISONERS DID THEIR WAY OUT OF THE WESTERN PENITENTIARY, A BOLD AND INGENUOUS PLAN—A TUNNEL FORTY FEET LONG DUG UNDER THE WALL.

Yesterday morning, something of a commotion was created at the Western Penitentiary, in Allegheny, by the discovery that two of the prisoners had dug their way out of their cell and made their escape. An investigation revealed one of the most bold and ingenious methods of escape that criminal records afford.

The two men who escaped were John Carmichael, a miner by occupation, who was convicted in this county, of man slaughter, and Luke Bush, a professional burglar, who was committed from Armstrong county for larceny. The two men occupied a cell at the extreme end of the wing fronting on Sherman avenue and their cell was about forty feet from the wall. The men were employed as carpet weavers while in confinement and yesterday morning, between nine and ten o'clock, the Superintendent learning that the men were out of rags carried a bag full to their cell, and was astonished to find the cell empty and the men gone.

An alarm was given, and an examination immediately made. At first their means of escape was not noticed, but presently a round hole immediately under the beam and which was hidden by it, was discovered and proved a key to the mysterious escape. A further investigation revealed a tunnel under the wall which came out a foot and a half from the wall on the outside. As before stated, the cell is situated about forty feet from the wall, and as the latter is sunk in the ground a distance of nine feet, the tunnel was dug about ten feet deep in order to avoid the wall.

Perhaps no other two men in the institution could have planned and executed such an escape with the same facility as these. Bush being a professional cracksmen was able, by his experience in such matters, to cut through the stone without the slightest noise, while Carmichael's experience as a miner was used to advantage in planning the tunnel in order to prevent a cave, and in getting rid of the dirt. In the cell were found the two pair, of uniformed striped pants, and it was ascertained that the two men after escaping, had entered a carpenter shop and stolen two pairs of cotton overalls. Carmichael, who is a tall man, it seems had no trouble in climbing out of the hole on the outside of the wall, but his companion, who is a small man was not so fortunate. Accordingly Carmichael secured a post which he placed in the hole and by this means Bush was able to climb out.

As soon as the escape was discovered the police were notified and since then have been keeping a sharp lookout for the men, but up to last night they had not been apprehended. A reward for their arrest will probably soon be offered. Certain other details of the escape than those given above are withheld at the request of the officials.—Pittsburg Gazette December 6th.

HOW TO PREVENT FIRES.—The fire department of an eastern city submits the following suggestions for the prevention of fires, and as they are worthy of consideration we republish them for the benefit of our readers:

Keep matches in metal boxes and out of the reach of children.

Wax matches are particularly dangerous, and should be kept out of the way of rats and mice.

Fill fluid or camphine lamps only by daylight and never near a fire or light.

Do not deposit coal or wood ashes in a wooden vessel, and be sure burning cinders are extinguished before depositing.

Never place a light or ashes under a staircase.

Never take light to examine a gas meter or gas pipes in a building.

Be careful never to place gas or other lights near curtains.

Never take a light into a closet.

Do not read in bed by candle or lamp light.

Place glass shades over gas lights in show windows, and do not crowd goods near them.

No smoking should be permitted in warehouses, particularly where goods are stacked or cotton stored.

Where furnaces are used the principal register should be fastened open.

Stove pipe should be at least four inches from board work and guarded by tin.

All hatchways or openings in the floors of stores, factories or warehouses should be closed at night.

All iron doors between stores should be closed at night or when not in use.

Never make a stove pipe answer for a brick flue.

The fuger of a boy whose veracity is not so marked as his back asked the teacher why it was his son didn't have a better acquaintance with figures, and was considerably electrified when the teacher tenderly observed, "I really don't know unless it is because figures won't lie."

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, \$3.00 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.....	5.00	8.00	11.00
Three squares.....	6.00	10.00	15.00
One-fourth column.....	10.00	17.00	25.00
Half column.....	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column.....	30.00	45.00	80.00

Class Cloth.

More than thirty years ago, M. Bonnell of Lille, France, discovered a method of weaving cloth out of spun glass threads, which was described as perfectly flexible, and applicable to a variety of purposes, more especially the ornamentation of the walls of apartments.—This fabric, the making of which seems to be at present a lost art, was described in the papers of 1837 as follows: This cloth of glass is extremely beautiful; and from the manner in which it reflects the light, it surpasses in brilliancy everything that has ever been attempted with silk, even when combined with gold and silver. Some specimens of this new manufacture have been exhibited in the passage de l'Opera in Paris; and the queen of the French was so much pleased with them that she ordered a golden medal to be sent to the inventor. The following passage is extracted from a French paper: "When we figure to ourselves an apartment decorated with cloth of glass and resplendent with lights, we must be convinced that it will equal in brilliancy all that is possible for the imagination to conceive; it will realize, in a word, the wonders of the enchanted palace of the Arabian tales. The lights flashing from the polished surface of the glass, which any color or shade may be given, will make the room have the appearance of an apartment of pearls, mother-of-pearl, or diamonds, or composed of garnets, sapphires, topazes, rubies, emeralds, amethysts, &c., or, in short, of all those precious stones united and combined in a thousand ways, and formed into stars, roses, bouquets, garlands, festoons and graceful undulations, varied almost to infinity."

A Man Caught in His Own Trap.

A well known Boston merchant closed his house at the South End during the summer and being very desirous to guard it securely against the inroads of burglars arranged a bear trap, which requires two men to spring, in his wood shed, through which any one must pass in order to gain access to the house. He went away and remained one month, when he came to the city for a day, and thought he would go and see if his house was all right. He entered the front door which he left open, made an examination of the various apartments and finally thought he would see that the back premises were also secure. Forgetting his precaution against burglars, he walked rapidly into the wood shed, and what was his consternation to find himself caught fast in his own trap. He naturally stooped in his endeavor to extricate himself, and by doing so only added to his discomfort, inasmuch as he could not regain an upright position. He shouted furiously but without avail, since all his neighbors were absent and so he was forced to remain in that position from ten in the morning till four in the afternoon when his son-in-law came to the house to obtain something for his wife. The young man was astonished to find all the doors open, and on making a tour of inspection, became convulsed at finding his father in law in such an unhappy situation.

SLANDER.—If you find a person circulating malicious reports about his neighbor, it may be set down as an inviolable rule that any such person is dishonest. Not only dishonest but, from his infamous disposition, dangerous to all with whom he may be acquainted. He circulates false impressions and sets people upon an erroneous course of judgment, and conduct in respect to others, which may frequently be ruinous to their prosperity. It does a general injury to society, more than to the party injured, as it destroys confidence. The person who is guilty of circulating malicious reports must necessarily be deceitful, and therefore dishonest; he must be abandoned to every principle of moral feeling. In ancient times, when a man was convicted of being a slanderer, he was stoned to death as a danger and a curse to the community. In modern times there is even a better remedy than this, to cause all association with such characters. Treat them like lepers, abandon them to their kind, which is a social death, one by which they serve as an example to others.—This rule is observed among all intelligent people, and should be invariably carried out till the desired object is accomplished.—Be hanged.

YOUNG ladies of this age are cautioned by a M. de Montaigne, who appears to have been somewhat of a poet and social reformer, against being too quick to fall in love, from talking scandal, from drinking too much wine, and from chattering at the table. They are enjoined to practice habits of industry, to respect the aged, to refrain from quarrels, and above all never to allow a gentleman to kiss them in secret!—London Society.

THE difference between a country and a city greenhorn is, that the one would like to know everything, and the other thinks he can tell him.