



MIFFLINTOWN.  
Wednesday Morning, April 30, 1873

B. F. SCHWEIER,  
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 40 Park Row, New York

S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., 37 Park Row, N. Y.  
Are sole agents in that city, and are authorized to contract for advertising at our lowest rates. Advertisers in that city are requested to leave their favors with either of the above houses.

The Modoc are hid somewhere in the lava beds. They had first down in Tennessee last Saturday morning that killed the jaches and injured the wheat.

A CALIFORNIA woman named Helena Frazier has obtained \$12,000 from a man named Thrift, for breach of promise.

BUCKLAND, who was convicted of murder in Washington county, but who broke jail recently, was recaptured in a barn in West Virginia, last Friday evening.

The news from the Modoc country this morning is that a battle was fought with the savages yesterday, in which 19 soldiers were killed and 73 wounded. No particulars.

The Atlantic National Bank of New York has suspended in consequence of the defection of the cashier, F. I. Lamm. He spent \$400,000 of the funds entrusted to his keeping.

THERE are about three hundred and seventy thousand Indians in the United States and Territories. One hundred and fifty thousand of them on reservations, the balance are wild rovers.

A PHILADELPHIAN named Richard Peniston drew a prize of \$500,000 on the 22nd inst. in the Havana Lottery. He is the fortunate one among the thousands of unfortunate ones who invest their money in lottery tickets.

FIVE hundred and six cars loaded with balances and weighing-machines were dispatched from the works of the Fairbanks Scale Company, last year. Five thousand and sixty tons of weight measures in one year.

WAGNER of the Shippensburg News, says: A story is going the rounds about a girl dying from tight lacing. These corsets should be done away with; and if the girls can't live without being squeezed, we suppose men could be found who would sacrifice themselves. We would rather devote three hours a day without a cent of pay, as a brevet corset, than see our girls dying off in that kind of style.

THE loss of every woman on the Atlantic has aroused a general comment and condemnation of the manner of training and raising of woman. They are taught to be too much the dependents of men outside the house. They are trained too much for house duties, to the exclusion of outdoor work and exercise. Exclusive house duties and enjoyments render them so helpless and more burdened some than dolls of wax in times of emergency and danger.

Husbands on board the Atlantic had to drown with their wives or abandon them. The women had no self reliance. They were unused to exercise; their muscles were not tough enough to allow them to venture to lay hold of the ropes to save themselves. They could not swim. They could only look on, and await in agony the waves to drown them. It will not insensate a woman in manners to give her such an outdoor training that she will be better able to help herself under the dreadful disaster that sometimes falls to ones lot to meet. It is not the lot of every one to meet with a disaster such as befell the Atlantic, neither is it known who is exempt from such a calamity. The manners of a true woman cannot be made coarse.—It does not detract from the charms, the modesty or the usefulness of a woman that she can drive as skillfully as a man, ride as well as a man, swim as buoyantly as a man, and walk with the endurance of a man; to have all these qualities would render them all the more charming. Every girl who has the opportunity, should learn to drive, to ride, to swim and walk well. Give the women more outdoor training, and they will not be so helpless amidst the scenes of danger. It is a mistaken delicacy that pooh poohs at these things.

THE engineer corps who had partly completed surveying a railroad through this valley towards the Juniata river who had again resumed their task returned to their homes in Selingsgrove, Friday last, having reached their destination which is a little south of Mifflintown, on the Juniata river, a distance of 32 miles.—We understand that the Board of Directors and several Geologists purpose to go along the route with a view to solicit subscriptions and to examine our iron mines. This looks like business.—*Frederick Courier.*

A shop window in New York displays a patent life preserving mattress floating in a cistern of water and having on it a family of dolls arranged to represent persons who have been shipwrecked.

#### Scholasticism and Statesmanship.

Not long ago Charles Francis Adams delivered an eulogy on the life and services of William H. Seward, in the State house at Albany N. Y. Mr Seward's services to the country are eloquently dwelt upon. His great public acts are all put in the most advantageous light. He has been so handsomely eulogized that the overshadowing practical Statesmanship of Abraham Lincoln in the late struggle with the slave power have been made to appear the second part. Such an interpretation of Mr Lincoln's services do not meet with approval. The *North American* discusses the point in the following manner:

We search in vain through the address of Mr. Charles Francis Adams in honor of Mr. Seward for any better understanding of that variously defined something called statesmanship. Whatever that something may be it survives almost endless definition and remains as profound a mystery as ever. While Mr. Adams plainly intended to deal justly by Mr. Lincoln, it is everywhere apparent that he, in common with men of his order, regard Mr. Lincoln as a favorable background against which to show off the eminent subject of his address.—But the practically great men heretofore produced in this country have not been great as tried by the scholastic standard, as a rule. The history of the world also reveals the fact that scholasticism is an indifferent political factor. Men versed in the subtleties of the schools have not proved eminent successes as directors of public affairs. They have their uses, and those uses are sometimes very important. But the men who reach down and take hold of the sympathies of the people are, after all, the real controllers of the affairs of civilized nations.

Mr. Seward occupied a prominent yet subordinate position during Mr. Lincoln's term. His instincts trained him to diplomacy, a branch of politics once regarded much higher in grade than at present. Mr. Seward's accomplishments in that direction peculiarly fitted him to hold the portfolio of State. His intellect was subtle, and qualified him to meet the best men sent out by other nations on a footing of perfect equality. He was cautious and reticent—prime traits in the character of a minister of State. In a certain sort of political training he was greatly the superior of Mr. Lincoln, while in scholarship and culture he was still farther in advance of his official chief. It is no injustice to Mr. Lincoln to admit this, for he was as fully aware of it as Mr. Adams himself. In modern times, however, men have come to the knowledge that, while culture, training and subtle intellect are all compatible with statesmanship, yet neither one nor all of these things constitute that quality. The statesman, like the poet, is born, and not made. Mr. Lincoln was as much the superior of Mr. Seward in native adaptiveness to the work of guiding a great nation along the devious paths of progress, as Mr. Seward was by nature and training superior to Mr. Lincoln in the subtleties of politics. With all his abilities and they were very great Mr. Seward saw but a little way ahead when the smoke of actual conflict arose.

On the other hand, Mr. Lincoln's vision seemed to clear as the smoke obscured the field. It is no secret to many that Mr. Lincoln accepted the attack upon Sumter as the prelude to a long and bloody struggle. From that hour he began to prepare for the worst. Mr. Seward, on the contrary, obstinately refused to admit that the struggle would be long and exhausting. Not a few now living remember his singularly optimistic speech from his balcony not long after the war broke out, in which he predicted an early adjustment and closed by saying that the country would hear some good news within sixty days. Mr. Lincoln did not delude himself with visions of an early cessation of hostilities, and when Mr. Seward's hopeful utterances were quoted met it with one of his inimitable comments and urged on the preparations for war. At that time, and for some months later, Mr. Seward and others of the Cabinet dissented from Mr. Lincoln's policy of assembling a large army. The Cabinet was divided in sentiment as regarded that policy, the President and General Cameron, Secretary of War, holding to the policy of accepting as many men as might offer their services, while others, Mr. Seward among them, appeared fearful that a regiment too many might get into service. The blunder of the early days of the war lay in the dilatory process by which the national forces were augmented. Mr. Lincoln yielded much to the conservative views of Mr. Seward and one or two others. Nevertheless the time came when his more advanced views were adopted, and his practical sagacity dominated in the conduct of the war.

The truth appears to be, and history will more and more serve to illustrate it, as it mellows with age and the space widens between it and the events it chronicles, that Mr. Lincoln was raised for the emergency that covered his first term. And as the passions excited by the conflict subsided, it will be seen that neither Mr. Seward, Mr. Chase nor Mr. Adams, members of the same family of publicists, would have been equal to the work that Lincoln did so well and so acceptably. It was not an era of diplomacy, though diplomacy played an important part, and the country is certainly the grateful debtor of Mr. Adams in that respect. It was a great debt of gratitude to Mr. Chase, whose cool head gave the nation a sound and most admirable system of finance. The nation is also justly proud of Mr. Seward, whose cautious reserve doubtless averted the calamity of foreign complications in the hour

of supreme danger. But neither of these skillful men and sterling patriots was of the people, and neither of them knew how to reach down and take hold of the popular feeling. Lincoln was a representative American, and so regarded by the masses. Tender in disposition, clear sighted, reluctant to peril life, yet stern and persistent in his policy to subdue insubordination, the popular heart warmed to him and believed in him. No president of the United States was ever so beloved, not even Washington, who inspired awe and admiration, rather than any softer emotions. There is a niche for each and everyone of the notable men of that recent time which tried men's souls, but Lincoln—the man of the people and the man for the emergency—holds, and will ever hold, a first place in the hearts of his countrymen.

**Prof. Fowler's Greatest Work.**  
The National Publishing Company, of Philadelphia, have just issued a very important and valuable work, by Prof. O. S. Fowler, on Manhood, Womanhood, and their Mutual Interrelations; Love, Its Laws, Power, etc. It is a masterly exposition of the laws which control the relations of the sexes, and their duties towards each other, and it is not asserting too much to pronounce it the most valuable and timely publication of the age.

"Know thyself!" was the profound injunction of the ancient sage, and it is the neglect to comply with this precept which causes nearly all the misery and sickness of the world. It is astonishing to find how utterly ignorant men and women, otherwise accomplished and intelligent, are concerning themselves.—Husbands and wives constantly feel the need of more light on the subject of their relations to each other, especially concerning the great duty for which marriage was instituted—the begetting and rearing a great family.

It is for the purpose of diffusing this knowledge that Professor Fowler has given to the world this work on "Sexual Science," which is simply an explanation of the laws which govern the sexes in their relations to each other. He points out the duties of husbands and wives and discloses facts of which no true man or woman ought to be ignorant. He lets us into the secret of preserving female health and beauty far into old age, and shows how mothers can avoid much of the suffering of bringing children into the world—a subject in which every woman is interested, and how "female complaints" may be avoided with ease and certainty.

His book is pure and elevated in its ideas, and furnishes a practical solution of many of the most perplexing questions of life. It should be read by the young and old, by the married and single, and especially by those contemplating marriage. It touches upon questions and discourses them thoroughly, in which every married person is interested. The advice which it gives to unhappy or indifferent husbands and wives is sound and practical, and its warnings to those who seek to promote pleasure at the expense of health ought to be read by every one. The terrible practice of "regulating the size of families," which prevails in many parts of our country, is shown in its true light, and we commend the chapters concerning it to every husband and wife.

All the friends of morality and purity in social life will hail the advent of Professor Fowler's book with delight, and those who seek information upon the curious and tragic features of domestic life, those who study human nature stripped of its marks and disguises, will find this volume the best hand book in existence. Young men to who value their domestic happiness, should not fail to read his remarks on the subject of selecting a wife, as the information it contains is beyond value.

The book is a real blessing to the public, and will be regarded as such by all who read it. The low price at which it is issued brings it within the reach of all, and every person who wants to arrive at a proper understanding of the true relations of the sexes, should procure a copy. It is sold by subscription only and agents are wanted in every county.

An exchange says: The *Lincolnian* indignantly protests against the *World* assuming the leadership and control of the Democratic party. "It is too soon, and somewhat brazen," the *Intelligencer* thinks, "after the leaders of the Democratic party nominated the chief protectionist of the country" as its candidate for the Presidency in 1872, "to say in the spring of 1873 that 'no protectionist can be a Democrat.'" Well, we agree with the *Intelligencer* that it is "somewhat brazen" and a little "too soon" for the *World* to say so. But nevertheless that journal, which unquestionably leads the Democratic party, and without which it would be almost without brains, has taken the responsibility of making the declaration; and if the truth must be told, it will take but very little weeding of the party—as the *Intelligencer* well knows—to make it all the *World* requires it to be, to wit: an out-and-out Free Trade party.

A man of 86, at Rushford, N. Y., was going to marry a girl of 15, when his friends counsel him in the river and brought about a change of mind.

The lawsuit for the recovery of a duck was dismissed from a troy (N. Y.) court the other day, after each party had spent about a hundred dollars on it.

#### Affairs on the Texas Border.

The Treasury Department has information of the following state of affairs on the Texas border:—

On or about the 25th of March an American rancher, being near Fort Quitman, was brutally murdered by Mexicans, his body thrown into the Rio Grande, and his animals, horses and mules driven into Mexico by his murderers. Immediate pursuit was made by a party of citizens, and the Mexicans overtaken. A fight ensued, in which the pursuing party was defeated and returned to Fort Quitman, without having accomplished the recovery of the animals or the arrest of the murderers.

In Arizona and New Mexico Cochise, nominally at peace with the United States, continues in the practice of his favorite pastime, and occasionally roasts a white man merely as a matter of amusement. In Mexico things are in confusion beyond the compass of an ordinary mind.

There are wars and rumors of wars in Sonora and Sinaloa. Oaxaca, according to recent accounts is in an open state of rebellion, and, to add fuel to the flames of sedition and insurrection, Lozaca has declared a war of races, and occupied Jalisco with his Indian troops. In Chihuahua several of the business houses have been closed by the officers of the General Government, and their property confiscated and appropriated by the State on account of duties alleged to be due on the introduction of merchandise, made in compliance with authority granted by the late President Juarez. The author of the official communication to the Secretary of the Treasury says, "Where all this will finally end is a question of importance and interest, and it is also a subject upon which no expression of future termination may be safely predicted. Its immediate results are being daily demonstrated by the gradual decrease of business affairs of all descriptions. The disregard shown to law and legal authorities, frequent violation of the extradition Treaty on the part of Mexico, coupled with the refusal of inability (probably the latter) to enforce her own laws and control her own people, has crippled American interests to an incredible degree. This perpetual turmoil and strife across the border, in addition to Indian depredations, is fast depopulating this section.

Since my arrival at this place, Paso del Norte, about two years ago, there has been a decrease of at least ten per cent. in the white population, and it is still growing less, and unless some measures are adopted with a view of providing better security for life and property from the lawlessness of Mexicans and the slaughter by Indians, the collection district will dwindle into nothingness and become an expense to the General Government.

The above letter is dated "El Paso del Norte, March 31." The same letter says on the 3d of March there was seized at the town of Taleta, Texas, under provisions of the act of July 18, 1866, four head of Mexican cattle.

**Horrible Outrage—A White Woman Ravished by a Negro—The Fiend Burned to Death—Three Other Negroes Shot.**

MEMPHIS, April 16.—The *Augusta*, (Arkansas) *Bulletin* of this week contains the following: The following letter is from Thomas Warren, of Union county, Arkansas, to J. M. Courtney, Kearney, Clay county, Missouri, and dated but a few days ago: "I will tell you of a horrible murder that took place not far from where I live. It happened about a month ago, and there were four negroes concerned in it. A married lady went to a neighbor's house to stay several days. She was not well when she left home, and her husband told her that he would take care of the children, until she came back, but when she got to where she was going there was no one at home but the hired man, and she started back. She had not gone far before a negro stopped her horse, took her off the horse and hitched it outside of the road, and told her to take the path before him, and drove and pushed and pulled her eight miles into the bottom, when he tied her to a tree and ravished her. He kept her there three days and nights tied to a tree. On the second day, while there, she had a child while in the woods by herself.—She was gone from her home three days before her husband went after her. He went over to the house where she had started to go, and when he found she was not there, he started home and found the horse tied where the negro had left it three days before. He took the horse home and collected some men together, and began hunting for her. The next day they saw two little negroes, who told them that they had seen a negro the day before driving a white woman before him down the path. They scattered off to hunt for them, and got so close that the negro went by where the woman was tied, killed her with a stick, and then left her. They went on after him, but got off his track. The negro stopped at a house and asked a negro man and a boy if there was anybody hunting for the missing body. They told him 'Yes,' and as he got up to start, they caught him and started back with him, and met one of the men in pursuit. They made him tell where the woman was. He said he killed her. They then made him take them where she was. He said they were in sight of her the day before when the woman fainted, and he said she had fainted three or four times while tied and he begged of him to turn her loose and would not. They took the negro to her husband, and asked him what they would do with him. The husband told them to

burn him. The men were all negroes. They built two log heaps and put him in the middle. They were twenty-four hours burning him. They cut his toes off and made him swallow them, and then cut strips of skin off his body and made him broil them on the coals and eat them, and they would roll him in the coals and take him out and talk to him and put him back. At last they built a large fire put him on top of it and let him burn to ashes. There was not a white man that had anything to do with it; they were all negroes. The other three negroes that were killed were shot dead on the spot. They knew where the woman was and would not tell."

#### NEWS DESPATCHES.

CHICAGO, April 21.—William Brown, a colored barber, finding one of his colored employees, Jesse Jones, visiting his sick wife last night, became enraged, and, seizing a heavy iron mallet, beat Jones over the head in a terrible manner from the effects of which Jones died to day. The murderer has been arrested.

St. Louis, April 22.—The *Democrat* prints the following special despatch:—"LINCOLN, Neb. April 21.—The first train for a week on the Burlington and Missouri River railroad came in this morning. The reports of the late storm show it to have been the most severe ever known here. Men were frozen to death within two rods of their houses while trying to get to their stock to feed them. Near Grafton a man named Keeler attempted to reach a neighbor's house scarcely half a mile away, accompanied by his wife and child, and the two latter were frozen to death.

Mr. Marshall, of Hastings, perished while trying to reach his stock from his house. The wife and child of Mr. Bant, living near Reel Cloud, were frozen while attempting to reach their neighbors, after the house had been rendered uninhabitable.

Their bodies were found on Friday ten rods from the house. Families were compelled to take refuge in cellars, or keep their beds for three days. Houses were blown down and filled with snow. The destruction of cattle and horses was great. Some farmers lost all they had. One party lost a whole herd of seventy-five head.

"The gullies on the railways were filled with snow hard as ice.

MILWAUKEE, April 23.—Two sad vessels and the propeller *Ironides* are fast in the ice outside the harbor, here, and will probably remain until the wind changes. The bay is full of floating ice miles out. This has never occurred before at this season of the year.

CHEYENNE, April 23.—A letter from Sidney, Nebraska, dated the 22d, says sixteen Indians dashed into Moore's head and stole thirty head of horses and mules. Mr. Moore and fifty mounted men, with Captain Howley in command, have started in pursuit.

BOSTON, April 23.—At Elgewater, this morning, Mark Brothly, a carpenter while drunk, deliberately shot his wife, instantly killing her. The murderer escaped, but his little boy gave the alarm, and he will probably soon be arrested.

A special despatch to the *Traveler* from Exeter, N. H., states that, on Sunday night, the boy Wilfred L. Fitts, of Lowell, now in a cell of Exeter jail, while in a somnambulistic state, got possession of the razor of one of three prisoners occupying the same cell, and at tempted to cut their throats. Two of the prisoners were slightly wounded before he could be secured, as he was in a raving condition, and it was some time before he could be brought to his senses. He is now carefully watched when asleep and awake.

ATCHISON, April 23.—A correspondent of the *Daily Champion*, writing from Arkansas City, says: a man, named Thompson, arrived there on the 20th, who states that on the 11th inst. he was robbed by a band of Indians, near Medicine Lodge creek, and his four companions killed.

The party consisted of himself, John and William Mitchell, and William and James Falkinton. The party arrived at Medicine Lodge creek near the south line of the State, on the 8th inst. They had with them a span of horses, wagon, camp equipage and about \$1000 in money.

On Friday, the 11th, Thompson was about a quarter of a mile from camp, when he saw 300 or 400 Indians surround him and shortly afterward he heard firing and saw the Indians raising tomahawks on his comrades. He supposes they were all killed at the time of the attack.

Part of the band took him prisoner, robbed him of all he had, but finally let him go. He arrived at Caldwell about noon on the 14th, and while there was told that nine others were killed on Medicine Lodge creek by Indians about the same time that his camp was attacked.

OMAHA, Neb., April 24.—A despatch from North Platte, Nebraska, this evening, says it is reported that a party of Indians are on the war path on Burnt Moss creek, near that point. The troops stationed there, together with many armed citizens, have gone in pursuit of the band, who threaten to murder all the settlers in that territory in retaliation for the killing of an Indian a few weeks since. No news yet from the expedition.

St. Louis, April 24.—The *Democrat* special from Denison, Texas, says reports are in circulation there, which are

believed, that a train with government supplies for Fort Griffin, from Denison on April 13th, consisting of eight four mule wagons, was captured by Indians on Cole Creek, 65 miles from Denison. Four of the eight men, with the teams, were either killed or wounded.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24.—Thirteen hundred head of cattle have been stolen by Indians from William Wells, of Yakoma Valley, Oregon. Three families, who have arrived at Dalles, from Klickitat, report that the Indians there are so insolent and surly that they did not think it safe to remain.

VIRGINIA CITY, April 24.—The Indians in this State as far east as Utah are well posted on the Modoc war. A detachment of troops had arrived there en route from Camp Halleck for Camp McDermott. Fears are entertained among the people there of an outbreak of the Pi Utes.

MILWAUKEE, April 24.—Millbay is still blocked with ice, and the propellers Messenger and Ironides, and two sailing vessels are stuck fast. Some passengers walked ashore to day on the ice.

SHARPSFIELD, Pa., April 25.—A terrible accident occurred yesterday forenoon at Sherman Furnace, by which John Dale, chief engineer, and Harry Steele, assistant engineer, lost their lives by suffocation.

At midnight it was found that one of the valves in the stowing furnace was out of order, and the two engineers went in to repair it, without first properly closing the valve between the cylinder and the hot blast.

The gas from the fires rushing in on them, killed them instantly. The bodies lay in the cylinder until 6 o'clock in the morning, before being discovered.

A NOVEL GIFT for a Pennsylvania city arrived at New York, the other day from Berlin. The present comes from no less a person than the Emperor of Germany, and is a large French brass cannon, captured by the Germans at Sedan. This unique donation goes to Titusville, where it is to be transformed into a bell for the Lutheran Church of the town. Never was a gun put to better use than this one, which, three years ago, scattered death and destruction over the hills and plains of France, and is, in the new form which it is soon to assume, to call men, women and children from peaceful happy homes to the worship of the Giver of all good.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

A Green Bay deacon drank champagne without knowing what it was, and is being churched for getting upon a table and singing, "Ho! Bob Ridley, Ho!"

A boy 8 years old at Lowell, Mass., spelled 7,000 words without a miss, and he put 100 to the committee and they missed fifteen.

#### New Advertisements.

DON AWAY from the subscriber residing at 15 Spruce Hill corner, on April 1st, 1873, Samuel Carter, regularly indentured to the undersigned. Any information of his whereabouts will be thankfully received. JOHN MINTZ.

10,000 GIFTS, \$500,000.

On TUESDAY, JULY 8th, 1873, the Third Grand Gift Concert, under the auspices of Ex-Governor Thos. E. Bramlette, and authorized by special act of the Legislature, for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky, positively and unequivocally comes off in Public Library Hall, at Louisville, Ky., when 10,000 Gifts, all cash, amounting to \$500,000, will be distributed among the ticket-holders. The money to pay all these gifts in full is already in bank and set aside for that purpose, as the following certificate shows:

OFFICE OF FARMERS' AND DRUGGISTS' BANK, Louisville, Ky., April 7, 1873.  
This is to certify that there is in the Farmers' and Druggists' Bank, to the credit of the Third Grand Gift Concert for the benefit of the Public Library of Ky., Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, which has been set apart by the Managers to pay the gifts in full, and will be held by the Bank and paid out for this purpose, and this purpose only.  
(Signed) R. O. VEECH, Cashier.  
Only a few tickets remain, and all the tickets will be furnished to the first applicants at the following prices: Whole tickets, \$10; halves, \$5; quarters, \$2.50; 111 whole for \$100; 56 for \$500; 118 for \$1,000, and 575 for \$5,000. For tickets and full information apply to THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Louisville, Ky., or THOS. H. HAYS & CO., 609 Broadway, New York.

**Farm at Public Sale**  
IN WALKER TOWNSHIP.

THE undersigned will offer at public sale, on the premises, in Walker township, Juniata county, about one mile Northeast of Van Wert, at 1 o'clock P. M., on SATURDAY, MAY 31st, 1873.

The following real estate, to wit:—A valuable farm, located as above described, being within 2 1/2 miles of the proposed railroad between Mifflintown and Port Trevorton, and adjoining lands of J. N. & W. H. Moore, Wm. Carren and others, containing—

One Hundred and Twelve Acres.

More or less, about Seventy-five Acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation. The improvements are a DWELLING HOUSE, New Bank Barn, 62 by 45 feet, erected in 1870, and other necessary outbuildings, a Spring of never-failing water near the house, also a good thriving APPLE ORCHARD of choice fruit, and a Peach Orchard. Persons wishing to invest in real estate, should examine this property. TERMS.—Five hundred dollars to be paid by the purchaser on the day of sale, or note given with approved security; one-half balance to be paid on the first of April, 1874, and the remainder to be paid in four annual payments with interest.

Any person desiring to view the property can do so by calling on the undersigned, residing in Fernbach township, Juniata county, Pa. DAVID BISHOP, Jr. April 25, 1873.

#### New Advertisements.

**WANTED BOOK AGENTS FOR THE FUNNY SIDE OF PHYSIC.**  
800 Pages, 250 Engravings.  
An interesting and amusing treatise on the Medical Humors of the past and present. It exposes Quacks, Impostors, Travelling Doctors, Patent Medicine Vendors, Noted Female Chants, Fortune Tellers and Mediums, and gives interesting accounts of Noted Physicians and Narratives of their lives. It reveals startling secrets and instructs all how to avoid the ills which flesh is heir to. We give exclusive territory and liberal commissions. For circulars and terms address the publishers.  
J. B. BURR & HYDE, HARTFORD, CONN., or CHICAGO, ILL.

**AGENTS WANTED FOR THE UNCIVILIZED RACES OF MEN**  
IN ALL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.  
Being a Comprehensive Account of their Manners and Customs, and of their Physical, Social, Mental, Moral, and Religious Characteristics.  
By REV. J. G. WOOD, M. A., F. R. S. 500 Engravings, 1500 Super Royal Octavo Pages.  
IN TWO VOLUMES, OR TWO VOLUMES IN ONE.  
Agents are making over \$100 per week in selling this work. An early application will secure a choice of territory. For terms address the publishers.  
J. B. BURR & HYDE, HARTFORD, CONN., or CHICAGO, ILL. [Jan-ly]

**Administrator's Notice.**  
Estate of Anderson, deceased.  
LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of Anderson Pines, late of Delaware township, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them properly authenticated for settlement to  
AROLD VARNES, JESSE PINES, Administrators.  
NOTICE.—The Administrators will meet those who have unsettled accounts at the late residence of said deceased in Delaware twp., on May 23rd and 24th, 1873, for settlement. All accounts not settled on or before those days will be brought to Mifflintown for collection.  
April 9, 1873 6w

**GREAT REDUCTION**  
—IN THE—  
**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 filled to last for five years.  
Toothache 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 1869.  
G. L. DERR, Practical Dentist.  
Jan 24, 1872-ly

**C. ROTHROCK, DENTIST, McAllisterville, Penna.**  
OFFERS his professional services to the public in general, in both branches of his profession—of operative and mechanical.  
First week of every month at Richfield, Fremont and Turkey Valley.  
Second week—Liverpool and Wild Cat Valley.  
Third week—Millersstown and Racoon Valley.  
Fourth week at his office in McAllisterville. Will visit Mifflin when called on.  
Teeth put up on any of the bases, and as liberal as anywhere else.  
Address by letter or otherwise.

**ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.**  
Estate of Jacob Thomas, deceased.  
THE undersigned, to whom Letters of Administration on the estate of Jacob Thomas, late of Fernbach township, have been duly granted according to law, hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to come forward and make payment, and those having claims against it, to present them properly authenticated for settlement.  
JACOB D. THOMAS, Administrator.  
SAMUEL A. THOMAS, Adm'r.  
March 19, 1873-6t

**D. P. SULOUFF & CO.,**  
(Successors to D. K. Sulouff & Co.)  
**DEALERS IN Grain, Lumber, Coal, Salt, Plaster, CALCIUM PLASTER, CEMENT, &c.**  
The Highest Cash Prices Paid for all kinds of Grain.

**Lumber, Coal, &c., Sold at the Lowest Prices.**  
Having boats of our own we can freight Grain, Lumber, Coal, &c., cheaper than any other parties. We therefore defy competition.  
You can make money by calling on us before selling or buying elsewhere.  
GRAIN WILL BE RECEIVED IN STOCK TO BE SOLD BY THE 1ST OF JUNE, 1873.  
P. S.—Our grain is not elevated on men's backs.  
Mifflintown, April 20, 1872.

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LARGE INDUCEMENTS OFFERED.  
The unparalleled success of the Domestic Sewing Machine, East, West, North and South, opens a good opportunity to Sewing Machine men and others for Juniata county. Make your application early, or you will lose the chance.  
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