

THE LAVA BEDS.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

It will be impossible to surround them with the force at or en route to this place. The circumference of the lava beds is about thirty miles, and all of them are very much of the same character. General Davis is expected to morrow.

ALVIN GILLEN, Colonel 1st Cavalry, commanding. DAVIS ON DUTY.

General Davis started from Yreka for the lava beds this morning.

J. M. SCHOFIELD, Major General.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 29.—A despatch from Yreka to-night says that the people of that place and in Scott's Valley are arming under the apprehension that there will be a general Indian war. The ladies of Yreka have taken measures to send lint, bandages, fruit, and other necessities to the sick and wounded. Mendocino's troops, numbering one hundred and thirty men, were expected to join General Gillen last night.

The settlers in the valleys of Oregon, above the lakes and lava beds, are moving away with their cattle and other property, being afraid to remain longer.

A MASSACRE IN THE SIOUX COUNTRY.

TORONTO, April 30.—A special despatch from Fort Garry to the Mail says: "It is understood that despatches have been received by the administration from Hon. Mr. Bland, who was sent out by the Council of the Northwest to ascertain the feeling and intention of the Sioux Indians encamped in the neighborhood of Fort Elliot.

"The nature of Mr. Bland's report has not been made public. Information has been received here generally reported reliable, to the effect that some American traders having possessed two Sioux chiefs, Little Knife and Sitting Bull, at a place called Cypress Hill, in British territory, by administering strychnine to them in their food, the Sioux fell on the spot and massacred all the Americans in the vicinity. It is also stated that the half-breeds living in the neighborhood shared the same fate, but this is contradicted by another report. Cypress Hill is 450 miles from Fort Garry."

CROOK'S WAY OF MAKING PEACE.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—General Crook's manner of carrying out the peace policy in Arizona is strongly endorsed, especially in military circles. It is known that two of the most formidable bands of Apaches have recently surrendered through absolute fear of his troops, one of the chiefs in council saying he first thanked General Crook, then God, for holding forth the olive, and permitting his people to come in under the whitest flag in the land.

General Crook has addressed the following letter, received to day, to Delegate McCormick, of Arizona:

Prescott, Arizona, April 11, 1873.

MY DEAR GOVERNOR: Please find enclosed two orders, which sum up the Indian question in this Territory, Cochise excepted. Permit me to thank you, in behalf of myself and the troops under my command, for the able manner in which you have represented the question in Washington. We feel that we are, in a great measure, indebted to you for the means we have had to work with in the accomplishment of the task just finished. Although we may have some scattering depredations in some parts of the Territory, I feel that the main work is over, and the necessary corrections can be made by the post commanders. I expect, however, to be kept busy for several months to come, watching that the Indians on the various reservations settle down in the right grooves, but I hope that, by the time another election is held in the Territory, I shall be able to give you a solid vote for my Indian friends.

Yours very sincerely,

GEORGE CROOK, U. S. A.

To Hon. R. C. McCormick, M. C.

SOUTHWESTERN KANSAS QUOTE, AND THE RECENT STORIES PURE FABRICATIONS.

TOPEKA, Kansas, April 30.—Full advices from the Southwest leave no room to doubt that the recent story of Indian outrages in that locality are pure fabrications. There are no hostile or troublesome Indians within one hundred miles of the outermost settlements.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Official despatches received at the War Department to day give full confirmation of the press reports regarding the latest and most terrible features of the campaign against the Modocs. As soon as they were received, Secretary Robeson called upon General Sherman, when a prolonged consultation ensued. General Sherman had previously expressed the hope that the press reports were exaggerated. He did not believe that our forces had been surprised, and was inclined to denounce the story as told in the morning papers as sensational and untrue. The result of the consultation was a decision to concentrate all the available forces on the Pacific slope for the support of General Jeff C. Davis, who has assumed command. This decision, however, is virtually a repetition of the results of previous consultations.

Referring to the possibility of effectually surrounding the Modocs, General Sherman remarked that: "There are not troops enough under arms on the continent to accomplish such a purpose. The lava beds are thirty miles in circumference. Atlanta was only five miles, and it was found impossible to surround it with one hundred and fifty thousand men. It is probable that our effective force operating against Captain Jack now numbers about one thousand, includ-

ing cavalry and artillery, the usefulness of which is greatly impaired by the epizooty now prevailing in the camp."

No additional news had been received at the Indiana Bureau. A general impression prevailed, however, that the recent sense of security regarding future operations of the savages had been hastily reached. It is known that news of the success of Captain Jack's band will be communicated to other bands and tribes with a mysterious and accurate rapidity almost equal to the telegraph itself, and it is believed that the signal fires which have been built lately on the hills adjacent to the lava beds may have communicated not only information to other hostile savages, but invitations to join in a general uprising against the whites.

The successful operations of General Cook against the Apaches in Arizona are too remote from the scene of General Gillem's defeat to counteract its influence. The records of the bureau show that similar troubles have been experienced with the majority of the uncivilized tribes once or twice in each generation.

LAVA BEDS, May 1.—[Special to the New York Herald]—No further action has been taken against the Modocs, and the lessons received by our troops on the 26th ultimo are fresh in the memories of the men in command. Nothing will be done for the present, while awaiting the arrival of the 4th Infantry, now on their way from Little Rock. They will probably arrive at the lava beds about the 17th of this month, and the additional five hundred men will enable General Gillem to surround the enemy and starve them out.

From additional particulars I have gathered relating to the fight of the 26th ult., the great loss of life is mainly attributed to the desertion of Company E, 12th Infantry, and some few of the artillery, who, when ordered to fall back and hold a bluff in the rear of the troops to cover their retreat, started falling back and would probably be falling back still if they had not struck our camp.

It appears the command had just reached a little sandhill, and were grouped together talking about their trip, when a couple of shots were fired, afterwards followed by four or five more. Captain Thomas and Captain Wright displayed great coolness, the former ordering Captain Wright to move his men and hold a position in the rear, while he sent the artillery to the right to take possession of a breastwork.

If these orders had been executed there would have been comparatively slight loss. But the men went straight to camp, and when the officers and non-commissioned officers fell back to these points, expecting to be covered, they were met by a murderous fire from the Modocs, who had crept round and taken possession of the very position that they expected was held by the cowards then on their way to camp. The gallant little band were then entirely surrounded and left at the mercy of the savages, who poured in an incessant fire. The Warm Spring Indians, who came up later, were unable to be of much assistance, as they had to keep back to avoid the fire of our own troops. The reinforcements arrived at dark, and not knowing the country lay in the rocks until daylight on Sunday when they proceeded to the relief of the wounded.

In the late fight there were 18 killed, 16 wounded and 5 missing.

The Republican State Central Committee met at Harrisburg, in the ladies' parlour of the Leebel Hotel, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Thursday, the 1st inst. Hon. Russell Errett presided. Secretaries, Colonel A. Wilson Norris and Hon. Jas. W. M. Nowlin. There was a large attendance of members from all parts of the State. A convention was ordered to be elected to meet at Harrisburg at noon on August 13th, to nominate candidates for State Treasurer and Supreme Court Judge. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the Republican party of Pennsylvania have reason to be proud of the manner in which Governor Bradford has discharged the duties of his office, and the people of the Commonwealth may feel assured that their interests will be fully guarded during his administration.

Resolved, That the thanks of this committee and of the Republican party of Pennsylvania are hereby tendered to the Hon. Russell Errett, chairman, General Bingham, treasurer, and the several secretaries associated with them, for the efficient and able manner in which they discharged their arduous duties during the late campaign which resulted so gloriously in the triumph of Republican principles.

A Liverpool, England, preacher spat in the face of the clerk of his church the next day being Monday, the clerk instituted legal proceedings against his preacher. The matter will be settled in court.

DURING the prevalence of a large fire at New Orleans, on the 3rd, a den of nickle counterfeiters was discovered, and a large quantity of bogus coin seized and several arrests made.

The New York World proposes to cut loose from the "Liberal Republicans." "The World wants to reorganize on a free trade platform."

THERE is a prospect of a large peach crop in Delaware the coming season. The trees are covered with blossoms.

Juniata Sentinel.



MIFFLINTOWN. Wednesday Morning, May 7, 1873.

B. F. SCHWEIER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

GEORGE P. ROWELL & CO., 37 Park Row, New York AND S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., 37 Park Row, N. Y.

Are our 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.

President Grant's Indian Policy.

The journals and men who have, and do still declare President Grant's Indian peace policy a failure, because the gallant and meritorious General Canby was treacherously killed, and because there seems just now an Indian war of considerable magnitude about to open, certainly have not given the subject the weight of thought it should have. There is not a single feature in the attitude now revealed by the Indians that has not been presented clearly and distinctly at the opening of every Indian war since our race came from the Old World to occupy the Indian's home.

The first colonial settlements of importance in this country were made in Virginia in 1607, and in Massachusetts in 1620. At both these places the Indians received our people in a friendly manner. They did not know that he came from the Sun, or the Moon, or distant space. They believed him to be a superior being, and stood in awe in his presence. He was superior then, He is superior now, because of superior circumstances. But that he is superior by nature may well be doubted, in the light of history, which reveals to us the fact that the best nations of the white race sprang from the cruel but living, half-naked and half-skinned Chad, Gibeon, and Romans; and it is not yet eighteen hundred years since our fathers and mothers ran naked—in the summer and in the winter partially clothed with the skins of wild beasts—in the woods of Germany and over the moors and hills of England, Scotland and Ireland, and occupied a place but a few degrees higher in the estimation of the then civilized Roman, than the Indian now occupies in our estimation. We do not plead for the Indian. We write for our own race—We are asking that we do not forget ourselves, and that the humane and wise policy of President Grant be not given up without a trial of at least a dozen years. It will take almost if not quite that length of time to get rid of the influences engendered by the old-fashioned Indian agent and trader, which, in the majority of cases, were the indirect, if not the direct cause that bred the wars that from time to time sprang up between our people and the Indians.

We stated above that the Indians received the colonists of Virginia and Massachusetts friendly. By and by war came. In each colony it was the trader that was the cause of the beginning of war between the races. He cheated the Indian. He has cheated him from that day down to this, and taught him nothing but deception and dishonesty. The Indian knows no redress for a gross fraud perpetrated on him but that administered by the tomahawk and scalping knife. They constitute his highest and only tribunal. He does not only employ them on the white race, but he as readily strikes down the racial of his own race as he does the racial stranger. An Indian's foe is his foe, whether white man or Indian, and he treats them all alike.

The governmental Indian agent and the Indian trader, in a majority of cases, have been nothing more than civilized thieves, who plundered the Indian till he sought redress in the murderous way known to their race, sparing neither old nor young. And then we hold up our hands in horror and say, kill the beasts, while the sinister agent and trader stand in the background, telling all that pass by them that a bloody extermination is all that will answer these savages—President Grant comprehends the situation. He sees the prolific cause of these troubles, and he wishes to rid the country of them, by removing the old-fashioned and disgraceful Indian agent, and putting in his place men who act their part in life on a higher plane. He proposes to send men to the Territories who are men of integrity, who go for the purpose of redeeming the Indian, if possible, and not for pay or plunder.

The death of General Canby did not result through the working of the "peace policy," but it was the result of the policy of fraud and general raciality that has been practiced so long. The Modoc war would have broken out sooner or later. It is the avenue of escape for savage vengeance engendered by grievances real and unreal, and must be met and fought out, as have the many Indian wars that preceded it, but when it is ended, then will be the time to apply the policy of President Grant. It will then have the semblance of a fair chance. With men inspired with the President's policy at the head of all the missions, a better state of affairs may be expected. The application of the President's policy cannot make the case any worse than it now is, and has been for generations.

AN ATROCIOUS CRIME.

Horrible Murder Near Saltzburg.

A Young Girl Violated and then Murdered.

A Pair of "Tramps" Said to be the Perpetrators.

We record this morning one of the most terrible murders that has ever occurred in this community. The victim of this dastardly and horrible crime is a little girl, who was violated and murdered, after a terrible struggle, in the woods about a half mile from Saltzburg station in this county. The citizens of the vicinity are terribly aroused, and if the perpetrators are caught, Judge Lynch will probably decide their case.

About half mile from the little station of Saltzburg on the Connelleville road, an honest coal miner resided named Christian Cline, he had in his family an adopted daughter named Eliza Mess, an interesting little girl of some fourteen years of age. Cline is in the employ of the Schank & Brown coal company.—Yesterday morning about nine o'clock Mrs. Cline sent the girl, who was rather small for her age to the company's or as it is known to the J. C. Schank's store to get some groceries. The child stayed away very long for one having to go on only a short distance, and Mrs. Cline became very anxious. Inquiries were made which revealed the fact that the child had been seen by the Connelleville Railroad day watchman talking to two men on the path leading to McCloskey's woods. A search of the woods was at once commenced, and at about two hundred yards from the anthracite coal mine track among the leaves a horrible sight presented itself. There lay the form of the little girl in a pool of blood, presenting at once a heartrending and sickening sight. She was still alive and moaning. Her head was crushed in and a stone was imbedded in the skull. A fence stake lay near by, broken in two, one end of it being smeared with brains and the life-blood of the innocent victim of brutal lust and crime. The almost lifeless body was picked up and carried to her home. She lingered until about twelve yesterday morning when she died. She remained insensible until her death.

The ground about where the murder had been committed showed that a terrible struggle must have taken place. The ground for many feet around where she lay was torn up, remnants of clothing, several pants and a shirt button, showed, what a terrible struggle she must have made to defend her life from the terrible ruffians. As soon as the news of the horrible crime gained circulation, excitement became intense in the community. Miners left work and determined to ferret out the brutal creatures who were capable of committing so horrible a crime.

As we have above stated, an employe of the Connelleville road saw two men talking to the girl on the path leading into McCloskey's woods. He gave a description of them, as follows: One of the men wore a cap, and the other a slouch hat; one was about five feet five or six inches high, while the other might have been two or three inches taller.—The shortest one appeared to be about thirty-five years of age, and the tallest thirty-two. One of them had on Kentucky jean clothing, while the other man wore a sort of a brown cloth coat, faded, and cassimere pants and vest. Shortly after this, Mr. Charles Dillon saw two men just answering this description jump the fence of McCloskey's woods and walk hurriedly toward the railroad track. He also saw the girl go into the woods. The men looked like "tramps," but he took no more notice of them, as he did not then know of the occurrence.

A murder was committed on Thursday afternoon near Ridgeville, Pa. A boy named George Schatm, aged 16, while returning from Ridgeville with some groceries, was met by an other boy named Timothy Bacon, several years his senior, who was seen to strike Schatm and endeavor to rob him. This was the last time Schatm was seen alive. His body was found, lying by a log covered with leaves. Bacon was arrested and acknowledged the deed. He was taken to Greensburg and lodged in jail to await trial.

Amos Scott, Chester county, died Friday evening, at his residence in Marshallton, from the effects of poison. It appears that arsenic had been sprinkled upon some meat to destroy rats, and left on the kitchen table. Mr. Scott being hungry, and thinking the white dust on the meat was flour, ate it. He was 75 years old, was a man of wealth, and leaves a wife and grown up family.

A Pittsburg man has invented what he calls a self-extinguishing car stove—a reservoir holding five to ten gallons of water being placed on its top, and so arranged that a disturbance of the timbers of the cars will open a valve and let the water into the stove.

A Vermont family living in retired place had been blockaded living with snow for several weeks, were recently found to have been keeping Monday for the Sabbath.

Mr. Lewis, aged seventy five years, was found drowned in two feet of water, in the cellar of William L. Leslie's house Waterville, Me., on Friday a week.

A considerable party has developed in California who insist on greenbacks being used there as a circulating medium.

A slight shock of an earthquake was felt at Cairo, Ill., Saturday afternoon

that these men will be captured as great efforts are being made for their arrest.—The murder has created a terrible excitement in this vicinity; as, for atrocity, it has probably never been equalled in this community.—the victim, a young and innocent girl of only fourteen years of age, being violated and then murdered. The place chosen, too, for the crime is a pleasure resort in summer, being used for picnics, etc., and is about one hundred and fifty yards from any house. Here the girl was way-laid and murdered, where no one save the heartless villains could hear her cries or pleadings for life. An interview with Mr. Robert Hutchinson revealed the fact that the community around Saltzburg is terribly excited and aroused, and that "judge lynch" will undoubtedly prevail if the perpetrators are captured.—"For," said he, "the community is fully aroused, and they are searching far and near to find them, and will spare no money to capture them. They are too excited now to wait for law. They will mete out justice such as California gave to like criminals years ago."—Viltsburg Gazette, May 1st.

AN AWFUL ACCIDENT.

SUDDEN FALL OF AN IRON BRIDGE.

FEARFUL LOSS OF LIFE.

DIXON, Ill., May 4.—A terrible accident, involving a fearful loss of life, occurred here this afternoon. The site of a baptism was administered at a point in Rock river just below the Truesdell iron bridge, and about two hundred persons, including many ladies and children, had gathered on the bridge to witness the ceremony. Suddenly, without warning, the bridge gave way and precipitated the living freight into the stream below. The scene which ensued was indescribably terrible, as the struggling victims vainly endeavored to free themselves from the ruins of the bridge and from each other.

Large crowds of people on the banks rushed wildly to and fro, many of them so distracted with terror as to be unable to render any assistance. Others more self-possessed, speedily brought ropes, planks, and boats went nobly to work to rescue the living and recover the dead. Some of those who were on the bridge when it fell were so near the ends that they were able to reach land without assistance.

Up to 6 o'clock P. M. thirty two dead bodies had been taken from the river, and it is almost certain that there are others still under the wreck of the bridge. Of those saved, twenty four were more or less injured, some fatally.

Another Horse Disease said to be Threatening us.

In some of the localities of New York and in some other localities, there is now prevalent among horses a disease which disables them as quickly and as decidedly as the late epizooty visit did. This new disease, which is supposed to be one of the results of the late affection of the horses, attacks the hoofs of the animals, causing swollen and ulcerated fetlocks, some cases becoming so aggravated that the hoofs drop-off entirely.

It is reported that a large number of horses in this city already show symptoms of the disease, and one veterinary surgeon is said to have under his care some thirty horses so afflicted.

The complaint seems to be simply an aggravated type of what is known as "grease in horse's heels," the peculiar severity being attributed to the late visit of the epizooty, and to the damp and trying weather of the present very backward season. It is to be devoutly hoped that our horses will escape the new affliction.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Horrible Outrage.

A LITTLE GIRL THE VICTIM OF TWO VILLAINS.

The Wheeling Intelligencer tells of a horrible outrage said to have been committed a day or two since near the Narrows, below Benwood, West Va.—A girl about fourteen years old, accompanied by two brothers younger than herself, started from some point west of here, to visit friends or relatives in Moundsville, Reaching Bellaire by rail, they got out of the cars for some purpose, and while absent the train went on, leaving them behind. They crossed over to Benwood, and as some time would elapse before a train would be passing for Moundsville, they concluded to walk. Everything went well with them until they reached a point near the Narrows, when two villains seized the girl and violated her person. Her shrieks and the outcries of her brothers attracted the notice of one or two men at work in a field some distance away, and they proceeded to the spot and arrested one of the scoundrels. The other made his escape before they could get their hands on him. While marching their prisoner in the direction of a Justice's office, he complained of their grip upon him being so tight as to cause him great pain. They relaxed their hold slightly, when he broke away from them. A number of shots were fired at him but it is not known certainly that any of them took effect. It is believed, however, that the fellow was slightly wounded. We have given the story as it was told. If it be true, all we have to say is that in our opinion there should have been no taking prisoners under such circumstances. Friends guilty of an outrage as detailed above, should have a through ticket by the shortest and quickest route to the country where neither the woodbine, nor any other green thing twined.

Careful estimates and analysis prove that three hours of hard study wear out the body more than a whole day of severe physical labor.

New Advertisements.

GOOD NEWS!

NEW GOODS!

Large Stock at Laird & Bell's, in Patterson!

The undersigned have now open and ready for inspection and sale a large and well selected stock of New Goods, consisting of:

- DRY GOODS.
- GROCERIES.
- QUEENSWARE.
- BOOTS AND SHOES,
- HATS AND CAPS,
- WOOD & WILLOW WARE,
- Fish, Salt, &c., &c.

All of which we will sell at prices that defy competition. All Goods warranted as represented, or taken back and the money refunded.

Don't fail to call and examine our stock before making your purchases.

TERMS, Cash or Produce—30 days time to responsible and prompt paying customers. Monthly accounts not allowed to lap. Statement of accounts furnished on the 15th of every month.

LAIRD & BELL,
Corner of Main and Juniata Streets,
May 7, 1873. Patterson, Pa.

UTICA STEAM ENGINE CO.



STATIONARY & PORTABLE Steam Engines.

The Best & Most Complete Assortment in the Market.

These Engines have always maintained the very highest standard of excellence. We make the manufacture of Engines, Boilers and Saw Mills a specialty. We have the largest and most complete stocks of the kind in the country, with machinery specially adapted to the work.

New Advertisements.

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 Vanover, at 1 o'clock P. M., on

SATURDAY, MAY 31st, 1873.

The following real estate, to wit:—A valuable farm, 1 acre of the proposed railroad being within 2 1/2 miles of the station, and lying between Milltown and Port Trevener, and adjoining lots of J. N. & W. H. Moore, Wm. Curran 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 15 feet, erected in 1870, and other necessary outbuildings, a Spring of never failing water near the house, also a good thrashing machine, and a well. Also a large quantity of Apple Orchard of choice fruit, and a Grand Orchard. Possession to be given 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 of 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 Foxmanah township, Walker county, Pa. DAVID BISHOP, Sr.

April 25, 1873.

10,000 GIFTS, \$500,000.

On TUESDAY, JULY 8th, 1873, the Third Grand Gift Concert, under the management 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 certificates show:

OFFICE OF FARMERS' AND DRIVERS' BANK, LOUISVILLE, KY., April 7, 1873. This is to certify that there is in the Farmers' and Drivers' 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 unsold, and they will be furnished to the first applicants at the following prices: Whole tickets, \$10; halves, \$5; quarters, \$2.50; 11 wholes for \$100; 56 for \$500; 144 for \$1,000, and 575 for \$2,500. For tickets and full information apply to

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Louisville, Ky. or THOS. H. HAYS & CO., 609 Broadway, New York.

EVERYBODY from the subscriber residing in Spence Hill township, on April 1st, 1873, Samuel Carter, regularly indentured to the undersigned, any information of his whereabouts will be thankfully received.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of Anderson Pines, late of Behawara township, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, or those having claims against the same, to present them properly authenticated for settlement to

ARNOLD VARNES, JESSE PINNS, Administrators.

Note.—The Administrators will meet those who have unsettled accounts at the late residence of said deceased in Beawara town, on May 23rd and 24th, 1873, for settlement. All accounts not settled on or before those days will be brought to Milltown 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 recoupled and repaired. Teeth filed to last for life. 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 Milltown in 1869. G. L. DERR, Practical Dentist.

C. ROTHROCK, DENTIST.

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

D. P. SULOUFF & CO.,

(Successors to D. K. Sulouff & Co.) DEALERS IN Grain, Lumber, Coal, Salt, Plaster, CALCINED 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 STORE TO BE SOLD BY THE 1st OF JUNE, 1873. P. S.—Our grain is not elevated on men's backs. Milltown, April 20, 1872. ALL kinds of Canned and Dried Fruit for sale by G. BARTLY.