

**The Juniata Sentinel,**  
ESTABLISHED IN 1846.

PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY MORNING,  
BRIDGE STREET, OPPOSITE THE OLD FELLOWS' HALL,  
MIFFLINTOWN, PA.

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**J. F. G. LONG,** residing in Spruce Hill  
Township, offers his services to the citizens  
of Juniata county as Auctioneer and Vendue Crier.  
Charges moderate. Satisfaction  
warranted. [Jan 29-30]

**S. B. LOUDEN,**  
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Offers his services to the citizens of Juniata  
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**O YES! O YES!**  
**H. H. SNYDER,** Perrysville, Pa.,  
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and adjoining townships, as Auctioneer.—  
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Royal, Juniata Co., Pa. [Feb 7, '12-1y]

**DR. P. C. RUNDIO,**  
**DRUGGIST,**  
PATTERSON, PENN'A.  
August 13, 1890-4f.

**THOMAS A. ELDER, M. D.,**  
**Physician and Surgeon,**  
MIFFLINTOWN, PA.  
Office hours 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Office in  
Bellford's building, two doors above the  
M. C. B. Garage. [Jan 18-4f]

**M. C. BAVER,**  
**Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon,**  
Having located in the borough of Thompson-  
ton, offers his professional services to the  
citizens of that place and vicinity.  
Office—in the room recently occupied by  
Dr. Sarg. [June 12, '12-4f]

**D. C. SMITH, M. D.,**  
**HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN & SURGEON**  
Having permanently located in the borough  
of Mifflintown, offers his professional services  
to the citizens of this place and surrounding  
country.  
Office on Main street, over Beidler's Drug  
Store. [Jan 18 1894-4f]

**Dr. R. A. Simpson**  
Treats all forms of disease, and may be con-  
sulted as follows: At his office in Liverpool  
Pa., every SATURDAY and MONDAY—ap-  
pointments can be made for other days.  
Call on or address  
DR. R. A. SIMPSON,  
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**PRICES OF TEETH!**  
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Teeth remodeled and repaired.  
Teeth filled to last for life.  
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Dental work done for persons without them  
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Derr, established in Mifflintown in 1860.  
G. L. DERR,  
Jan 24, 1872-1y] Practical Dentist.

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**DENTIST,**  
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his profession—operative and mechanical.  
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Fremont and Turkey Valley.  
Second week—Liverpool and Wild Cat Val-  
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Fourth week at his office in McAllisterville.  
Will visit Mifflin when called on.  
Teeth put up on any of the bases, and as  
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thing you may wish in the  
EATING OR DRINKING LINE,  
at the most reasonable prices. He has also  
refitted his  
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June 1, 1870-1y

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of various styles, which he offers for sale  
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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  
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Large supply constantly on hand.  
**SIMON BASOM.**  
Caution.  
All persons are hereby cautioned against  
Hunting, Fishing, or in any way trespass-  
ing on the lands of the undersigned, in  
Mifflintown. All persons so offending  
will be dealt with to the full extent of the  
law.  
P. H. RAWN,  
Dec. 4, 1872-4f

# Juniata Sentinel.

VOLUME XXVII, NO. 25 MIFFLINTOWN, JUNIATA COUNTY, PENN'A., JUNE 18, 1873. WHOLE NUMBER 1371.

**Miscellaneous.**  
**12,000,000 ACRES!**

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the time than at anything else. Particulars  
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power to the Paralytic. It cures Muscular  
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Diseases of the Skin, General Debility and  
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cal Excesses. It is the Greatest Antidote  
ever discovered for Excessive Eating or  
Drinking. It corrects the stomach, promotes  
Digestion, and Relieves the Head almost im-  
mediately. No household should be without  
it. For sale by all Druggists.  
For a history of the Springs, for medi-  
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discovered for marvelous cures, and for testi-  
monials from distinguished men, send for  
pamphlets. WHITNEY BROS., General  
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**BLANCHLEY'S IMPROVED**  
**Cucumber Wood Pump.**  
Tasteful, Durable, Efficient,  
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is especially invited to  
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Valve, which can be with-  
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Also, the Copper Chamber,  
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**REFRESHING SLEEP**  
Guaranteed by using my  
**Instant Relief for the Asthma.**

It acts instantly, relieving the paroxysm  
immediately, and enabling the patient to lie  
down and sleep. I suffered from this dis-  
ease twelve years, but suffer no more, and  
work and sleep as well as any one. Writ-  
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CHAS. B. HURST,  
ROCHESTER, LEAVER CO., PA.  
Feb 19-1y

**Caution.**  
All persons are hereby cautioned against  
Hunting, Fishing, or in any way trespass-  
ing on the lands of the undersigned, in  
Mifflintown. All persons so offending  
will be dealt with to the full extent of the  
law.  
JOSEPH FUNK.

**Miscellaneous.**  
**Annual Report of the County Super-**  
**intendent of Common Schools of Ju-**  
**nidata County, for the Year ending**  
**June 2, 1873.**

In submitting my first Annual Report  
I shall be brief. The Common School  
system is firmly established and work-  
ing well in this county.

**SCHOOL HOUSES AND GROUNDS.**  
Four new school houses were built  
during the past year, viz: one in Green-  
wood, one in Fayette, one in Beale, and  
one in Spruce Hill. They cost about  
\$1,000 each, are good substantial houses,  
well lighted, well ventilated, furnished  
with suitable furniture, and sufficient  
blackboard surface; but three of them  
are without porches and sufficient  
grounds. The ninety-four houses in the  
county; sixty-five are frame; nineteen,  
brick or stone, and ten, log. Twenty-  
eight are unfit for use, and thirty are  
badly ventilated. Thirty-one have suit-  
able, and sixty-three, injurious furniture.  
Forty are without out houses—buildings  
which the common decencies of life de-  
mand, and which should be erected at  
once. No improvement was made on  
school grounds; only four are fenced.  
They are, with few exceptions, too small,  
and in a good many cases badly located.

**APPARATUS.**  
No schools are well supplied with ap-  
paratus, and thirty have none worth men-  
tioning. Outline maps are to be found  
in seventy-five schools, globes in eight,  
reading and spelling charts in nearly all,  
astronomical charts in eight, and black-  
boards in all, but some of them are en-  
tirely too small, or in such a bad condi-  
tion that they are unfit for use. The  
schools of Ferngamb were supplied with  
outline maps last fall, those of Turbett,  
with Webster's Unabridged Dictionaries,  
and their old and worn out maps were  
replaced with new ones.

**SCHOOLS.**  
One hundred and two schools were  
open during the past year. Thirteen  
more are needed. Three schools were  
kept open seven months; eight, six  
months; six, four months, and all the  
others five months. They were attend-  
ed by over four thousand pupils. The  
number studying reading was 3,350;  
writing, 3,050; mental arithmetic, 2,150;  
written arithmetic, 1,962; geography,  
1,343; grammar, 650; history, 170;  
algebra, 44; composition, 228, and mu-  
sic, 138. These figures show a sad ne-  
glect of arithmetic, geography, gram-  
mar, history, and the higher branches in  
our schools, and that the greater number of  
the children of the county are receiving  
a very limited and imperfect education,  
which arises from the indifference of pa-  
rents, pupils and teachers. Sixty schools  
were well classified, and the books found  
uniform in seventy-two. A very impor-  
tant part of the duty of directors is to  
adopt and enforce the use of a uniform  
series of books. There are a few schools  
in which much of the teachers' time is  
wasted every session on account of the  
different kinds of books in use. The  
Bible was read in ninety-eight schools.  
About sixty Sabbath Schools are open  
during the summer. They are produc-  
ing of much good. The County Sab-  
bath School Convention was held at Mif-  
flintown, May 27th and 28th, 1873. It  
was well attended.

**EXAMINATIONS.**  
Fourteen public, two special, and four  
private examinations were held. One  
hundred and twenty applicants were ex-  
amined, and one hundred and ten pro-  
visional certificates granted. Ten appli-  
cants were rejected. Two professional  
certificates were issued in the winter.  
Fifty-four directors and about two hun-  
dred citizens attended the examinations.

**TEACHERS.**  
One hundred and eight teachers—sixty-  
seven male, and forty-one female—  
were employed. Forty-two have taught  
more than five years. Twenty had no  
experience. Ninety-six have read works  
on teaching, and the majority are readers  
of the Pennsylvania School Journal, or  
some other educational publications.—  
Seven have attended and two have grad-  
uated at a State Normal School. Very  
few expect to make teaching a perma-  
nent business, and every year some of  
the most able leave the ranks to engage  
in other pursuits; and it can not be ex-  
pected to be otherwise until the length of  
the school term is increased, and the sal-  
aries of teachers are considerably ad-  
vanced. We have many good earnest  
teachers, who discharge their duties very  
acceptably to their patrons.

**VISITS.**  
All the schools were visited twice ex-  
cept five, which were closed before my  
second visit; a few were visited three  
times. Two hundred and seventeen visits  
were made of an average length of two  
hours each. Forty-seven directors ac-  
companied me, and one hundred and  
twenty-one citizens were met in the  
schools. Progress in most of the schools  
was very good, in some middling, and in  
a few poor. Attendance was very irregu-  
lar. In some districts the percentage is  
very, very low; in not a few schools as

low as 50 per cent. This should not be  
so, and I hope in future to be able to re-  
port far better attendance. Parents  
should make a great effort to have their  
children regularly at school. Hundreds  
of children in Juniata county are being  
robbed of the advantages of an educa-  
tion. It is the great privilege of every  
child to be educated, and it is robbery to  
deprive a child of that privilege.

**INSTITUTES.**  
The County Institute convened at  
Perryville, Nov. 25, 1872, and was in  
session five days. The attendance of  
teachers, directors, and citizens was very  
large. The Institute was a decided suc-  
cess. All the lectures and discussions  
were interesting and instructive. The  
instructors and lecturers were Dr. J. H.  
Shunk, of Chambersburg, Pa., Prof.  
F. A. Allen, of Mansfield, Pa., Dr. D. D.  
Stone, of Tuscarora Academy, this county,  
Prof. H. I. Gourley, of Pittsburgh,  
Pa., Prof. G. W. Lloyd, and Prof. Wil-  
son, of Patterson, of Airy View Acad-  
emy, Perryville. The County Institute  
was attended and highly appreciated by  
all our progressive teachers. Two local  
institutes were held, one at McAllister-  
ville, and one at East Waterford. A  
number of educational meetings were  
held.

**ACADEMIES, &c.**  
The Tuscarora Academy, located at  
Academia, was founded in 1836. The  
buildings are large and commodious,  
and the school has been in a prosperous  
condition ever since it was established. The  
present principals are D. D. Stone, A. M.,  
Ph. D., and J. J. Patterson, A. M.

The Tuscarora Female Seminary, lo-  
cated at the same place, is under the care  
of Rev. J. P. Sherman, A. M., Princip-  
al. The buildings are good and pleas-  
antly situated.

The Juniata Normal School, at Thomp-  
son, is under the direction of D. A.  
Harman, B. E. The school is doing a  
good work.

The McCoyville High School, taught  
by Mr. Thomas Huggart, supplies a want  
in that locality.

The Airy View Academy was founded  
in the year 1852, by David Wilson, A.  
M., with whom A. J. Patterson, A. M.,  
is now associated. Their buildings are  
new and well suited for their purpose.  
The school is well patronized.

The Soldiers' Orphan School is lo-  
cated at McAllisterville. It is giving a  
good education to hundreds of the children  
of the brave men who perished in their  
country's defence.

A number of private schools, taught  
by common school teachers, are open in  
the summer.

**WANTS.**  
Our wants are the common ones exist-  
ing everywhere, and so often mentioned  
in reports. They are: more competent  
teachers; longer school terms; higher  
salaries; better school houses and furni-  
ture; regularity of attendance; less  
prejudice and indifference; a higher es-  
timate of the value and importance of ed-  
ucation; more interest on the part of  
parents, directors and teachers; a uni-  
formity and full supply of books; dis-  
tinct institutes and libraries, and closer  
supervision of schools.

**DIRECTORS.**  
We have many good directors, who do  
all they can to improve our schools. Sev-  
eral boards are subscribers to the School  
Journal.

**CONCLUSION.**  
Considering all things, great progress  
has been made in the county since the  
establishment of the Common School  
System, and the Superintendent, and  
especially under the administration of  
the late Superintendent, Mr. G. W.  
Lloyd, who labored earnestly, diligently  
and successfully to promote cause of  
common school education in this county.

My thanks are due to the press for  
services rendered, and to the directors,  
citizens and teachers for aid and hospi-  
tality extended to me in the discharge of  
my official duties.

**D. E. ROBISON,**  
*County Supt. of Juniata.*

**TRUTH** is brave; it is sedate and inoffen-  
sive; if it refuses to submit to insults,  
it offers none; it begins no disputes, en-  
ters no needless quarrels; it is above  
the little troublesome ambition to be dis-  
tinguished every moment; it bears with  
silence, and replies with modesty, fear-  
ing no enemy and making none; and it  
is as much ashamed of insolence as cow-  
ardice.

It is not pleasure which corrupts men;  
it is men who corrupt pleasure. Pleas-  
ure is good in itself. It is the reason-  
ing which God, the all-wise and the all-  
good, gives to useful things and needful  
acts, in order that we may seek them.

If I am asked who in the greatest  
man, I answer, the best; and if I am  
required to say who is best, I reply, he  
who has deserved most from his fellow  
creatures.

The superiority of some men is mere-  
ly local. They are great because their  
associates are little.

"Wild Oats" are said to be the only  
crop that grows by gas-light.

**Girls' Boots and Shoes.**  
**DR. DIO LEWIS.**

One evening, at Lexington, I was dis-  
cussing before the assembled school the  
subject of shoes for women, and had  
been remarking that the soles were uni-  
formly too narrow, when Miss B Spoke  
up:

"Why, Doctor, my soles are perfectly  
immense. Why, they are twice as broad  
as my foot."

"Miss B, will you be kind enough to  
take off one of your shoes, and send it  
forward? It was cheerfully and quick-  
ly done.

"Henry, please bring the rule! Now  
we will measure this sole.

"Miss B, I find this sole is two and  
one-half inches wide; do you think your  
foot is narrower than that?"

"Oh! a great deal. That shoe sole is  
twice as wide as my foot."

"Miss B, will you please come to the  
platform a moment?" So, limping along  
one shoe off and one shoe on, she pre-  
sented herself.

"Miss B, will you be kind enough to  
put your foot upon that sheet of white  
paper? Now hold up your other foot,  
and let your full weight press upon this  
one. There, now, hold still a minute,  
and let me draw the pencil around your  
foot. There that will do. Now we will  
measure this mark and see just how  
broad your foot is. Why, Miss B, I  
find that your foot is three inches and  
three-quarters broad;—no, stop, it is  
three inches and seven-eighths;—no,  
stop again, it really is four inches broad.  
Now what do you think? You may  
take the rule and measure yourself if you  
doubt it. The sole is two inches  
and a half, and your foot is four inches  
broad!"

"But, doctor, it is four inches broad  
only when it is spread out by standing  
my whole weight on this one foot."

"Yes, Miss B, but that is exactly  
what takes place every time you step.  
This shoe sole, which you think is im-  
mense, is two inches and a half wide.  
Now what do you suppose becomes of  
the inch and a half of foot which has no  
sole to rest upon? Either the upper  
leather holds the foot, and prevents it  
spreading, or the foot spreads on either  
side beyond the sole, and presses down  
upon the edge of the sole.

"Very few girls walk in a firm, strong  
way. Notice one. You can see that she  
is balancing upon a narrow sole. There  
is an unsteadiness, a sidewise vibration.  
Besides, as she has no breadth of toe  
enough, she cannot push her body for-  
ward in that elastic way which we all  
so much admire.

"Again, the pressure of the upper  
leather checks the circulation in the foot  
and makes it cold. If you check the  
circulation in any part, it becomes cold.  
The tight shoes, with an elastic work  
above the leg just below the knee, so  
check the circulation in the foot, that  
the great majority of girls have cold feet.—  
It would, indeed, be rare to find one with  
warm feet like a boy."

Miss B took her shoe and limped back  
to her seat quite crest-fallen. Now a  
dozen girls eagerly put up their hands.

Six or eight other girls insisted on hav-  
ing their shoes and feet measured, but  
among them all we did not find one that  
had less than an inch and a quarter of  
foot not matched by the sole.

Miss S, a quiet, earnest girl, rose and  
said:

"I have always thought that shoes  
should have broad soles, and I have tried  
for years to induce my shoemaker to give  
me broad soles. He always says he will  
but he never does. How can a young  
lady get broad soles if the shoemaker  
won't make them? I am sure I should  
be glad to have mine as broad as the  
widest of my foot, but I cannot get  
them."

**SURE WAY TO GET BROAD SOLES.**  
"Miss S, if I will tell you how to in-  
duce your shoemaker to make the soles  
of your shoes as broad as your feet, will  
you try it?"

"I will, and should be very thankful  
for the suggestion."

"Go to him and say, 'Mr. Smith please  
let me put my foot on a sheet of paper,  
resting my whole weight upon one foot,  
and then if you please, mark around it  
with your pencil.'

"Of course he will do it very cheer-  
fully.

Indeed, for some purpose, which I am  
sure no man can explain, shoemakers are  
quite in the habit of taking the size and  
shape of the foot.

"Then say to Mr. Smith, 'Please meas-  
ure that and tell me just how wide it is.'  
"Mr. Smith measures. You look on.  
He finds that the width is exactly three  
inches and seven-eighths.

"But," he will say, "Miss S, what is  
all this for?"

"No matter. Now, Mr. Smith, will  
you make the soles of this pair as broad  
as my feet?"

"Certainly, Miss S, I will make them  
all nice and broad."

"Mr. Smith, please make the soles as  
broad as my feet this time."

"Why, certainly, Miss, what is the  
trouble? I will give them to you—  
wide and wide."

"You always tell me so; but when they  
come home, they are always those  
little narrow ones."

"Miss S, you shouldn't say so. I  
always make the soles of my shoes very  
broad. It will be all right. You needn't  
worry about that."

"Well, Mr. Smith, you need not send  
these shoes to me; I will come for them.  
The width of my foot is three inches and  
seven-eighths. Very well; when I come  
for these shoes, I shall measure the width  
of the soles; if they are one-eighth of  
an inch less than three inches and seven-  
eighths, I will not touch them."

"That struggle is all over. Mr. Smith  
will, for the first time in his life, keep his  
broad-sole promise."

**BEAUTY OF BROAD SOLES.**  
Besides the advantages I have named,  
broad soles are much handsomer than  
narrow ones. They make the foot small-  
er. If one puts his foot into a shoe too  
short, and too narrow, and the toes and  
sides of the foot press out all around over  
the sole, it makes the foot look big; but  
if the sole is large enough to let the foot  
rest in its natural relations it looks much  
smaller.

Another advantage may be mentioned  
for the benefit of those who study econo-  
my. Such shoes will not only keep in  
shape, but they will last two or three  
times as long as those with narrow soles.  
The uppers, not being stretched, as they  
are with narrow soles, will if of good  
stock, almost never wear out, while the  
soles will remain square and even.

I have spoken of the advantage of a  
greatly improved circulation which would  
result from the introduction of the wide  
soles. I may add that the change which  
would at once appear in the manner of  
walking would strike every beholder.

**THICKNESS OF THE SOLES.**  
The soles of girls' boots and shoes  
should be thick. They are not always  
to remain upon carpers, but they must  
go out doors and walk on the ground.  
Some people seem, somehow, to suppose  
that girls do not really step on the  
ground, but that, in some sort of spiri-  
tual way, they pass along just above the  
ground, unclean earth. But, as a matter  
of fact, girls do step on the ground just  
like boys. I have frequently walked be-  
hind them to test this point, and have  
noticed that when the ground is soft they  
make tracks and thus demonstrate the  
existence of an actual, material body.  
Now, while this is the case, and while it  
is indispensable to their health that they  
go much in the open air, they must have  
thick soles. Let these be made of the  
hardest and most impervious leather.

**WHAT SHALL THE UPPEHS OF GIRLS'**  
**BOOTS BE COMPOSED OF?**  
During the cold and damp months  
they should be made of thick, solid leather.  
No matter about the name; some  
calfskin is very thin, while morocco  
is often very thick. During the warm sea-  
son they may wear for uppers prunella,  
or other cloth.

It need hardly be said that heels  
should be broad, long and low.

**ANOTHER MINE HORROR.**

**Shamokin, Pennsylvania, the Scene.**

**SHAMOKIN, Pa., June 10.**—This af-  
ternoon an explosion occurred in the  
Henry Clay colliery, operated by the  
Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron  
Company, near the town. The colliery  
had not been inspected for some time,  
but was always considered safe. Sixty-  
five men are employed there, and it has  
a capacity of mining 8,000 tons per  
month.

Conrad Drawheiser, the inside boy,  
went into the old working or water level  
when the explosion immediately fol-  
lowed, it is thought by the fire-damp becom-  
ing ignited, which communicated with  
the airways from the water level into the  
slope below where the men worked.

The men in this section of the coal region  
not being accustomed to black-damp  
thought it was blasting powder that had  
been set on fire and remained in the  
slope until overcome.

Starting to come up they encountered  
a body of after damp and fell senseless,  
many immediately smothering. The  
strongest men managed to get out, giving  
an alarm. The others followed, and on  
reaching the top of the slope fell to the  
ground, being overcome. John Hayes,  
outside boss, hearing the alarm, immedi-  
ately went to their rescue. After pro-  
ceeding about 500 yards, fell face down-  
ward in a pool of water, and was drown-  
ed by his side. Eight men were brought  
out dead. There was no caving in of  
the mine as at first reported, and no fault  
of ventilation, but the accident resulted  
from old gas exploding in a disused work-  
ing. Up to 10 P. M.