Juniata Sentinel.

MIFFLINTOWN:
Wednesday Morning, July 16, 1873.

B. F. SCHWEIER,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO, 40 Park Row, New York
AND
S. M. PETTENGILL & 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.

A PITTSBURG paper says Farmers' Granges are multiplying rapidly in the western part of this State.

THE Ohio Republican Convention passed a resolution demanding the unconditional repeal of the increased salary bill by the next Congress.

PENNSYLVANIA has at this early day, contributed three millions of dollars toward the celebration of the one hundredth 4th of July, 1876.

PROFESSERS WISE and Donaldson are building a balloon in New York, in which they propose to start on a trip to Europe about the 20th of August.

THE North Pennsylvania Railroad Company has just completed its arrangements for a through line from Philadelphia to Montreal, Canada.

Two men, named respectively Cooly and Rhett, Jr, the former a judge, the latter an editor, fought a duel near New Orleans on the 1st inst., with double-barreled shot guns Cooly was killed.

NINE millions of people is quite a low estimate of the number of the people who will visit the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876, yet it is three times the number of people that were in the colonies on the 4th of July, 1776.

Despatches from the West, under date of the 5th inst., describe the fearful ravages of rain and wind storms that prevailed on the 4th and 5th inst, in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Wisconsin and Missouri, and also in Massachusetts and New Hampshire.

There were three distinct shocks of earthquake felt at Buffalo, N Y., on the morning of the 6th inst.—one, quite strong, about 5 A M; another at 9 A. M; and the third, quite strong, at 9:30—causing considerable alarm by the rocking of buildings and shipping in the harbor

A despatch from New York says: The new law requiring proof of deliberate intent to kill for conviction of murder in the first degree it is believed will set Stokes at liberty. It is also believed that Rorenzweig the abortionist will escape the penalty of seven years imprisonment, by late legislation making malpractice, attended with fatal results punishable with death.

THE steamship Pennsylvania arrived at her wharf at Philadelphia, at noon on the 7th instant, from England. It was her first trip, and was made in thirteen days outward and eleven days inward. Other vessels of the same line are nearing completion, which, when accomplished, will place Philadelphia in direct communication with the old world by her own, and only American line of steamships. There is no doubt about the success of the enterprise.

BETWEEN the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock on the morning of the 11th inst, Harrisburg and vicinity was visited by a heavy storm of thunder, lightning and rain. Jonas Potteiger's barn in Powell's Valley, was struck by lightning and with its contents destroyed. The barn and contents of George Parks, about three miles from Potteiger's was also struck and burned Also a house in the vicinity of Parks' was struck by lightning and burned. The oats of Dauphin county was considerably damaged

THE transfer of land by the Fairmount Park Commissioners, for the use of the "Centennial Exhibition," was of the most interesting character. The transfer took place in the Belmont Mansion, Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, on the 4th inst. Morton McMichael, acting for the Park Commissioners, presented, and Governor Hawley, on behalf of the Centennial Commissioners, received the grounds. And thus, in the most minute particular, what was by some designated as a Philadelphia enterprise, has passed into the control of a committee composed of members of every State in the Union. The Centennial Exposition is now a thing as long and as broad as the nation. No human device or ingenuity can prevent its success

On the 6th inst, Rev. Father J. B. Kelley, a Catholic priest, of Lancaster, was drowned while bathing at Atlantic City.

The farmers in Dallas county, Texas object to hunters killing partridges, as they have discovered that this bird eats up all the worms and bugs which are destructive to their crops.

The order of Good Templars has only been established one year in Wales, yet within that time has gained a membership of 50,000.

Senator Carpenter's Defence.

This distinguished gentleman has recently made a speech to his friends in Wisconsin—to convince them that the action of Congress, at the last session, in voting back pay and increased salary to its members, was not only constitutional, lawful, and supported by distinguished precedents through the entire history of the Government, but that it was a thing in itself entirely just, proper and honorable.

Notwithstanding all this, Mr. Carpenter will find that the popular decision is against him, and that he might as well attempt to brush back the falling volume of Niagara with a feather as to suppose, for a single instant, that the people can be satisfied, by any amount of argument with the action of the last Congress.

There are some subjects which are settled only by instinct and intuition, by that which, in human beings, we call common sense, and not by established forms of logic; not by the sophistry, the plausibility, the *finesse* of oratorical display. And this happens to be one of them.

The very things which are argued in justification of the deed have excited the popular suspicion and disgust, and the point which is made by the people against their representatives in Congress, on this question, is not that they acted under the sanction of the Constitution and of former precedents, but that they took advantage of these pretexts to betray a fiduciary character, which is even more sacred than forms of law. The accusation of the people in this case is that, being clothed with power to do it under the forms of law, and emboldened by prior examples, they profited themselves at the expense of the public treasury, without so much as asking the consent of the people.

And the same reasoning which would justify the act in question would, upon the same principle, justify the next Congress in voting themselves any amount of the people's money. The argument of these gentlemen, therefore, proves too much; the people cannot stand it, and they will not. They will not allow their agents to vote themselves salaries of any indefinable amount on the plea that they can earn more in other occupations; that their living necessities require it; that other men have done it *before them*, or that the national character gives them the power to do it

The people will say to such men, by their votes at the next election, "True, you have done this because you had the power or the right, but we will see to it that you shall never have the power or the right to do it again; and we will make such an example of you that it shall prove a warning to all future politicians not to trifle with the treasure of the people simply because they are clothed for the time being with a legal or constitutional authority which shields them in it."

This is a case where, under the existing system, the people have no remedy against the encroachments of their representatives in Congress but the ballot. It is a remedy very imperfect and unsatisfactory, but such as it is they will be sure to use it — *Washington Republic.*

THE Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has set aside the legal absurdities enforced by Judge Pearson, in the trial of the cause of George O. Evans, and remanded it back for another hearing The opinion of the Court was delivered by Judge Sharswood, in which he held—

'That the moneys collected by Evans were collected by him as a public officer within the exceptions of the act of Assembly of 1842, and the Judge on the trial of the case in the Court in Dauphin county should have so charged the jury. The Judge erred in charging the jury with reference to the claims placed in Evans' hands by General Hartranft for collection, that they could fix the amount of commission at three, five or ten per cent., and not limiting the commissions to the amount actually collected. On the question of the forfeiture by Evans of all this commission for refusing or neglecting to account for his collections, the Court held that under the 14th section of the act of 1811, Evans was bound to account promptly or within reasonable time, and that it was a condition of his official bond to account semi-annually to the State Treasurer for the amounts collected by him. He collected on May 1, 1867, $78,576 89; October 17, 1868, $105,561.46, and on August 20, 1870, $136,846 09. He furnished no account until July 1, 1871.

On the trial, Mr. Evans said that he reported to Governor Geary, but not in writing, and that, as the State had a large balance unsettled, which fact, if it got into the newspapers, would endanger the collection thereof, Governor Geary requested him not to make a written report for the good of the State. Governor Geary, says Justice Sharswood, was not alive at the time of the trial to meet these allegations, but it was too clear for argument that Governor Geary had no power to release an agent from the performance of one of his plainest duties, as well as from a condition of his official bond, upon any such notion of expediency. For these and other reasons a new trial was ordered."—*West Chester Republican.*

Two gentlemen, two ladies and a boy, who were sailing in a boat at Chippewa, N. Y, on the Fourth, got into the rapids and was carried over Niagra Falls. Pieces of the boat were found. The names of two of the parties are said to be John Elliott and Margaret Robinson, who were to have been married on Saturday.

Nine cows were recently killed in the vicinity of Sunbury within a period of two weeks on the railroad. Several of the engineers have been sued by the owners for damages, the information charging them with having run faster than a city ordinance allows.

Walworth's Sentence.

The jury found Walworth guilty of murder in the second degree. Judge Davis passed sentence as follows:

Walworth, I have never been called upon in my life to perform a more painful duty than the one which devolves upon me now After a trial, in which you have had the benefit of counsel not surpassed, if equaled, in ability and learning, and of a jury selected substantially by yourself, you have been convicted of the crime of murder in the second degree. The punishment of that crime is fixed by statute. No discretion is left to the court. It is severe, but as the court deems your case, it is none too severe It separates you from your friends and your family, and consigns you for life to the State prison, from which you probably can have no hope of escape, unless, possibly, at some future day, through executive clemency. The evidence in your case, in my judgment, fully justified the verdict which has been rendered against you, and I have fearful doubts that it could not have justified a verdict of murder in the first degree, for I cannot conceive what motives you could have had in preparing yourself as you did, with a pistol loaded, coming to New York, seeking an interview with your father, and almost immediately shooting him down except upon the idea that you had deliberately determined that his life should be terminated by your hand. I hope, however, that the Searcher of all hearts can perceive from your conduct that you were not animated by that premeditation and deliberation that the statute now requires to constitute the crime in the first degree The duty I am to perform is rendered doubly painful by the fact that you belong to a family honored and distinguished both in the civil and military annals of your country. Your grandfather, on the one hand, was, as has been truly said by your counsel, for a long time the chief equity judge of this great State, and he left a record for purity and integrity and for all the private virtues that adorn and elevate man second to none who have attained so high a station. A grandfather on the mother's side fell nobly fighting for his country on the field of battle, and left a record of which all of his descendants may well be proud. It is with grief that I feel bound to express my sorrow that the memory of those great ancestors should not have restrained you from the commission of such a crime as that of which you are convicted Your poor mother had indeed cause to regret her relations to the father you have slain; you, also, undoubtedly had great cause to feel not aggrieved merely, but ashamed and indignant at the long course of outrages toward her and his family; but bad as he was, you were not to be the avenger of those wrongs He had done nothing to forfeit his life even to the laws of his country, and least of all had he done anything to forfeit his life at the hands of his own and eldest son. When I look back upon that moment when you constituted yourself his executioner and slew him in that room with no one present but yourselves, I cannot but feel that that death must have been to him more terrible than a thousand deaths in any other form. Called by you to your presence apparently for the purpose of a peaceful interview to settle family difficulties; invited to a seat in your room, and apparently almost instantly confronted with a weapon of death in his own son's hands, what thoughts must have rushed on him at that moment when he found that the person whom he expected had come to him for the purpose of a peaceful arrangement: what thoughts, what terrible thoughts must have rushed upon him when he received the leaden messenger of death in his bosom from the hands of his eldest boy. I shudder when I think of it, and I think you ought to devote your whole life to a repentance such as God only can accept for so horrible a deed. The sentence of the court is, that you be imprisoned in the State prison at Sing Sing, at hard labor, for the full term of your natural life.

TRAGEDY IN BRADFORD.—On the 5th instant, a little girl eight years old, named Bridget McCloskey, who lived in Bradford county, was brutally ravished, strangled to death, and the body thrown into a morass. Search was instituted for the missing girl, but the body was not found till the 7th. Suspicion pointed toward one Jones, a Welshman, as the perpetrator of the horrible deed, and he was arrested and committed to the Towanda jail. The scenes that then ensued are thus described:

It was now dark. Two or three hundred men surrounded the house in which the prisoner was guarded At the suggestion of some one a vote was taken whether, upon the evidence given before the coroner's jury, and bearing in mind the facts in relation to the prisoner's previous behavior, he should suffer death then and there. The vote was almost unanimous in the affirmative. With this unanimity of feeling a rush was made for the door that soon yielded to such resistless force. The guards were thrust aside and the prisoner roughly seized. A rope was placed around his neck in which condition he was brought forth, viewed by the excited multitude as a debased murderer. By some it was thought advisable to cast him upon a burning log heap near by. Finally under the muzzles of scores of revolvers and guns he was marched to the spot where the murdered girl was found, and there told to repent and confess. Upon an improvised scaffold, with feet and hands pinioned, the black cap drawn and rope around his neck, he averred his innocence.

In the solemn stillness of death, in darkness, in time of awful suspense, the silence was broken, a voice was heard: "My countrymen, no doubt in our minds the wretch is guilty, but we have no sworn proof, our evidence is only circumstantial; let the law take its course" Whereupon the prisoner, so suddenly snatched from the opening grave, was quickly transferred to the proper officers and at midnight conveyed to the Towanda jail, where he now awaits trial. Rumors are afloat that some other person is suspected—how this is pour correspondent cannot state. Whoever it may be it is to be hoped that the foul murderer may be brought to swift and retributive justice.

Capital and Labor—How to Reconcile Them.

BY PROF. J. D. BUTLER.

When Falstaff sent his page to Master Dumbleton for a satin cloak, and offered his bond and Bardolph's for payment, the answer was that the "tailor liked not the security." The Knight called Dumbleton a rascally knave to stand upon security, and cried, "I would as lief they would put ratsbane in my mouth as stop it with security." He who goes a borrowing goes a sorrowing. Not only Shylocks, but most capitalists are deaf to borrowers, because they, as well as Falstaff's tailor 'like not the security.' Capitalists will not lend a poor man money. They demand security. As he cannot endorse, others will not endorse for him. He has no lands, no chattels, on which he can give a mortgage. Where he is sanguine that he can double the money he wishes to borrow, they say to him, "you may be robbed or cheated, or your investment may be burned up and your insurance worthless, or you may abscond, or your death may blight the brightest prospects"—"we like not your security." It is a "castle in the air."

Again, capitalists shun putting their investments into the hands of any poor stranger. They are distrustful of his honesty where there is a chance for fraud; of his competence, where skill is demanded; of his zeal, where he has no interest at stake; and of his vigilance, where there are temptations to negligence. He might carve out his fortune, but no one will trust him with the tools.

But must capital and labor needs be hostile? Is there no way in which capitalists can be just to themselves, and yet generous to borrowers? Yes, they can, How? By land sales on ten years' credit and six per cent interest The borrower cannot be cheated out of land which is not deeded to him till he has finished paying for it. He cannot run away with it. No fire can burn it up. He cannot lessen its value. The labor and money he lays out on it will increase that value. He cannot strip it of lumber, more than he can pull hair from a bald head. Nor in such a loan is his honesty, competence zeal or vigilance distrusted. He is stimulated to the exercise of them all by his fear of loosing the sum he paid in advance together with whatever he lays out to improve his farm, and by his hope of making it pay for itself, and support him and his. Other borrowing dulls the edge of thrift—this sharpens it.

The Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Co, within thirty-three months onward from April, 1870, sold in Iowa and Nebraska, 478,988 acres, to 4,525 purchasers, mostly on ten years' credit, at six per cent. interest. The purchases average one hundred and eight acres apiece.

Thus the B & M road has furnished 4,525 loans, amounting, in the aggregate, to $4,656,498, to men, most of whom, would have been unable to borrow from banks, or any other source. Its long credit sales have given them tools to work with. So it makes borrowers and lenders friendly, affording lenders security, and borrowers all the loans they can use, and those such as will, in most cases, pay for themselves. He who gives us a chance to help ourselves is the best helper.

A fearful calamity of the western storm is related by a Wisconsin paper as follows:

The Fourth of July will long be remembered in the villiage of Dartford, Wisconsin with feelings of the keenest sorrow. A picnic by the Good Templars was to have been held on the banks of Green Lake, near Cullen's Point, about four miles from Dartford, on the opposite shore of the lake. A party of thirty or forty persons—men, women, and children—left Dartford on the morning of the 4th to attend the picnic, taking boats near Greenway's Oakwood Hotel. The yacht H. B. Harshaw, recently from Oshkosh, took on board twenty four persons. The sail-boat Ripon Girl took on a large number, and several row boats also started out, heavily loaded. About half past 10 o'clock, when the boats had reached the middle of the lake, the storm which had been gathering for several hours suddenly broke with tremendous fury, blowing for a few minutes a perfect hurricane. The yacht Harshaw, so heavily loaded, swamped and filled with water, and the other boat capsized. The row-boats were either swamped or capsized, and in an instant thirty or forty persons were floundering in the water, half a mile from shore.

The scene is said to have been one of indescribable terror. Little children were seen hanging to the upturned boats, mothers grasping their children and imploring assistance, and others were seen to sink and rise no more. The storm of wind was succeeded by a drenching rain, which for more than half an hour filled the air with one continuous sheet of falling water. The people (nearly a thousand in number) who had come to attend the picnic gathered at the hotel at Cullen's Point, and as soon as possible did all in their power to rescue them.

A Boston letter carrier, who has acquired much skill in "skimming" letters into business offices by a twist of the wrist, thus saving himself some steps, recently sent one on a flight which ended in depositing it behind a table. Never mind, he called to an office boy who attempted to move the table to get it, it's only a circular." Three weeks later, when the curiosity of one of the boys prompted him to see what was in that circular; he found in it a letter enclosing a check for $300

NEWS DESPATCHES.

Dr. Fontain, of Spencer, Mass., was held in $2,000 bonds, on the 7th inst for man slaughter, in causing the death of a child by using small-pox virus for vaccination instead of vaccine matter.

At Pioche, Nevada, Sunday afternoon the 6th inst. a man named Harrington shot and mortally wounded five men named Lynch, O'Neal, Frank, Schoenemaker, and Sullivan, in a street altercation originating from Harrington throwing a dog across the street, the animal belonging to Schoenemaker. The presence of officers in strong force alone prevented the lynching of Harrington, who was arrested by Sheriff Travis and deputies, after making a desperate resistance.

At Orwigsville, Ky., on the 3rd inst., Wm G. Satterfield was placed on trial for burning that place in April last.—While one Hayden was testifying in regard to being employed by Satterfield to burn the place, a brother of Satterfield and his friends rushed toward him with revolvers in hand, when several determined citizens interfered and averted a collision. The court then adjourned till Thursday. On Friday Satterfield and his friends rode into town armed with double barreled shot guns and revolvers, and were met by Mr. Hoon, the jailor, and other citizens. Hoon fired at Satterfield, killing him instantly, when the rest of the party fled. Satterfield has been regarded as a desperate character, and his death is not regretted by law-abiding citizens.

In South Acton, Mass, on the 4th inst., George Curtiss, a lad of 8 years, enticed a little boy named Lane, aged 3 years, into the woods and there beat him with a club in the most shocking manner, leaving him insensible. He was soon discovered, but died of his injuries twenty-four hours after. The murderer fled, but was arrested last evening in Cambridge.

John McCarthy was fatally stabbed on the night of the 6th inst., by James Corbin, at Syracuse The parties had had some words, when McCarthy, as Corbia alleges, caught him by the throat. Corbin then pulled out a large knife and stabbed him in the left breast, death resulting in a few moments.

A Harrisburg despatch of the 10th inst. says: This morning Jacob Wanamaker was arraigned before Alderman Edwards, on a charge of bigamy and for maintenance, on oath of Emma Wanamaker. The defendent was arrested by Harry Rost in the vicinity of Sunbury. It is alleged that Wanamaker had procured a divorce in the court of this county from his wife, but that it was set aside by His Honor Judge Pearson on the ground of having been illegally obtained and without the required notice being properly given to Mrs. Wanamaker. It is also alleged that in a very short time after the divorce was procured the defendant married a Miss Roop. He states that he was under the impression that the papers were all regular and that he was free to marry again. He entered bail for his appearance at the next term of court to answer.

Another from the same place and date says: On the Harrisburg accommodation train on the Pennsylvania railroad bound west yesterday, a mason employed on the road was traveling, and becoming drowsy went to sleep. When he awoke he found that his silver watch had disappeared from his pocket. His suspicious were fixed upon the agent who peddled papers, peanuts, etc., on the train, who had seated himself beside the owner of the watch. Upon charging him with the theft the newsboy grew very indignant and demanded to be searched His demand was complied with, but the watch was not found on his person. At the time he had a number of small bags of peanuts in his hands and said, "you had better search them." The owner of the watch replied that was just what he intended to do, and an examination resulted in the discovery of the watch and chain in one of the bags. When the news agent found he was detected he stated he had found the watch, but his story would not go down, and when the train stopped at Lancaster he was taken into custody to answer the charge of larceny.

On Sunday a week Mrs. Emily Owen dropped dead at the Shiloh church near Hopkinsville Kentucky, while in the act of partaking of communion.

George Dunville, Jr., of Newark, who was to have been married a few days ago, disappeared before the wedding-day, and left behind him the following letter:

Newark, July 1, 1873.

The devil stands to catch me. I am forsaken by all mankind. At 5 o'clock I shall be in another world, free from the cares of this world. My body will be picked up in the Passaic river. In my vest pocket they will find a ring and a watch and $20 in money. So farewell from that lover of the one who died for your sake. Farewell from this world of care. Launched in eternity with a moment to spare.

GEO. DUNVILLE.

The friends of the missing man know of no reason why he should commit suicide

Henry G. Worthington has been appointed Collector of Customs at Charleston, S. C., and entered on the duties of his office yesterday.

The new Hampshire Legislature has a bill under consideration forbidding any circus from coming into the State under a penalty of $1,000.

SHORT ITEMS.

Reading will soon have public baths.

An Austrian astromomer discovered a new comet at noon on the 6th inst.

There is a remarkable lameness among some of the horses of Schuylkill county.

The farmer's granges in Iowa will hold a State convention in Des Moines on Wednesday, Aug, 13.

A Norristown young man was shot in the temple with a sky-rocket on the 4th, and had his scull fractured.

An old chap at Oil City, lately, likely to die burned up sixteen thousand dollars, that there may be no quarreling over his will.

A Michigan woman who was jealous of her husband, made light of her troubles by saturating his cloths with kerosene and setting him on fire.

A man who bought a new pair of boots says a ship may stand on one tack all night if it wants to, but he finds an hour and a half to be an elegant sufficiency.

Some colored thieves in Harrisburg, who are in the habit of knocking coal off passing trains with poles, knocked a brakeman off the other day by mistake. He proved a het coal in their hands.

The Princess Dagmer, of St. Petersburg, told the Shah that his diamonds were exceedingly beautiful. "Not nearly so beautiful as your neck, "was his reply, as he patted her on the shoulder.

There is something in dreams after all. A Western man dreamed that his brother,s head was cut off without losing a drop of blood, and the next day he learned that his brother had bee removed from a postmastership.

'Cannot something be done to prevent young ladies from beng insulted on our streets at night?' asks Cincinnati paper. There can. Just have the girl's mother tuck her "in her little bed" about eight o' clock in the evening

Rufus Gill, President of the Second Branch of the City Council of Baltimore, was arrested on the eight and fined by Justice Haggarty, for displaying fireworks and shooting firecrackers on the street on the 4th of July.

Mrs Avery D. Putman, wife of the victim of Foster, the Few York car hook murderer, has recovered $2,000 from the passenger railway company owning the line on which her husband was killed.

An Englise butcher assaulted a sheep with intent to kill, the other day, but just as he thrust the knife into the animal,s vitals, it gathered its streength for a last effort and kibked its butcher in the stomach, and he died in two hours from the effects of the kick.

On Thursday a week a married woman named Mary Loudon, threw herself under a train on the Northern Central Railroad, near Gleo Rock, and instantly killed. She arranged herfelf with great care on the the track with the evident intention of committing suicide effedtively.

An Iowa journal says, respecting the Patrons of Husbandry. "It is plain to see that that in several townships petty demagogues, disappointed office-seekers, and ax grinders have crept into the clubs and granges, and by the use of means with which they are familiar, they are endeavoring to run the popular movement for selfish and personel ends"

People who are foolish enough to risk their money in betting on horses should be taught caution by a witness at a recent trial of a horse case, in Springfield, Mass. The witness was a well known horse trainer, and edified the Court with a description of how the best horses are made to come in last, and quoted a number of instances in whibh this method of cheating had been practiced.

It used to be stated in old-fashioned books of natural history that "the horse was the gift of the old world to the new." But whole races of horses lived and perished in America ages before men went down into the sea in ships. There are in Yale Museum the fossil remains of twenty-one different species belonging to the horse family. These animals varied from sizes that are larger than any now existing, down to delicate creatures not bigger than a fox.

How the Hair Should be Cared For.

The hair should be thoroughly washed with warm water and castile soap at least once a month. The color of the water, after the first rinsing, will expose the necessity of this hair-bath. To wash and dry the head in a thorough manner without pulling out the hair or causing discomfort to its possessor, is an art. Soda or borax, which is so generally used in washing the hair, is highly injurious. To preserve the hair in good condition, it should be brushed every night until it is soft and glossy. Rubbing the scalp with a little bay water or weak spirits of any kind will keep it white and free from dandruff.

"False" or ornamental hair should be carefully kept to be endurable. The habit of some persons of laying their coils upon the bureau, or hanging them on the gas-fixture at the side of the glass, on removing them from their head at night, is extremely untidy, as they become dusty and uncleanly from this exposure. Switches can be kept in good order for a long time, if well brushed, and placed in boxes when not in use.

A writer in the *Gardener's Magazine* recently saw a very rare bird. It was in bad company and was in mischief, simply helping some blackbirds to eat the buds of some fruit trees. It turned out to be a common blackbird with white feathers in its tail, and with both wings white. Its appearance was both striking and interesting. Occasionally a perfectly white blackbird is seen, just as sometimes we see a white Black Spanish fowl; but such birds are rare.

Artificial fruits are much used for hat trimmings this season.

Three counties of Iowa have not a licensed liquor saloon in their limits.

A Great Horror Done Away With.

House cleaning is a great horror to nine men out of every ten. When that time comes the "men folks," as a rule, give the domestic hearth a "wide berth."—Oceans of suds—the product of tons of soap—fairly flood every part of the house. The women, from the mistress down, labor as they never worked before, and what with the discomfort, the smell of suds and the dampness, and not unfrequently sickness, the product of colds and overwork, matters are generally disagreeable. The simple use of Sapolio instead of soap does away with all this discomfort. It lightens the labor a hundred per cent, because it removes dirt, grease, stains and spots, with hardly any labor, with but little water, and in one-tenth the usual time

It will be gratifying to all consumers of sugar to learn that the prospect is that, for some time to come, the supply of sugar will be abundant, thus causing cheap prices. The American Grocer one of our valuable cotemporaries, that makes exhaustive research into matters like this, says that the sugar crops in all producing countries are very large. The beet root sugar production of Europe will yield eleven hundred thousand tons, a crop that is one-fifth larger than last year's. The increase will go far toward supplying the European market; and will lessen the demand there for American sugar, so that a greater amount than ever before will seek a sale in this country.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

SENATE.

MR. EDITOR:—As the time is drawing near when the Republicans of this county must select a standard-bearer in the Senatorial contest, we would announce the name of DR. J. P. STERRETT, of Beale township. In a district where the party lines are so closely drawn, we must select our best man—one who, with an incorruptible character and personal popularity, will run the full party vote, and draw from the Democratic ranks.

DR. STERRETT in his late canvass showed that he is the strongest candidate we can get in this county, and there are many circumstances that indicate that if sustained by the Republicans of this county, he will get the nomination in the district.

TUSCARORA.

New Advertisements.

To Contractors and Builders.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Commissioners of the county of Juniata, at their office in Mifflintown, until one o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, AUGUST 11th, 1873, for the erection and enlargement of a Court House in said town. Proposals must state the sum in gross for furnishing all the materials, except the brick, and doing all the work according to the plan and specifications of the same.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject all or any of the bids which they shall consider incompatible with the interests of the county.

Plan and specifications can be seen at the Commissioners' office on and after the 28th day of July, 1873.

WILLIAM ULSH,
WM. VAN SWERINGEN,
DAVID B. DIMM,
Commissioners.

Attest:
JAMES DEAN, *Clerk.*

N. B—Bidders will hold themselves in readiness to enter into a bond with security on the day of the letting, for the faithful performance of the contract, if the same is awarded to them.

July 16, 1873.

THE VERY BEST PLAN

By which you can obtain Life Insurance is the Low Premium, All Cash, Stock Plan. It furnishes the largest amount of insurance for a given sum of money. The contract is plain and definite, without complication, mystery, or uncertainty. The policy is always worth its face, the premium never increases. It is the most satisfactory and economical plan for the insurant. THE TRAVELERS INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, grants Life Insurance upon this excellent plan. Its security is unquestioned. Apply to any Agent, or send for a Circular.

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Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership between J. W. & S. A. Hoffman was dissolved by mutual consent on the first day of March, 1873. The business will be continued, and conducted at the old stand in Spruce Hill township, by J. W. Hoffman.

J. W. HOFFMAN.
S. A. HOFFMAN.

June 25, 1873-4t