SENTINEL & REPUBLICAN

MIFFLINTOWN.

Wednesday, May 13, 1874.

B. F. SCHWEIER,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

The Arkansas Trouble.

The *North American* talks of the Arkansas trouble in the following manner: It must of course be true that there is a right and a wrong involved in every human quarrel; but sometimes both parties to a quarrel appear to be in the wrong. In such cases the wrong thoroughly eclipses the little point of right. This occultation may be observed almost any day when two or more back-alley bullies or pugnacious school-boys pull hair and pummel each other as a mode of adjusting their little differences of opinion. Such battles are always interesting from one point of view. That is to say, the spectator looks on unconcerned, not being able to sympathize with either party. That pretty nearly defines the struggle in Arkansas. Masters Baxter and Brooks, or Brooks and Baxter—for as it is a question of precedence it will not do to give either first mention to the exclusion of the other—are at loggerheads about something, which for conscience sake, let us call the honor of administering the affairs of Arkansas. There may be a right and a wrong involved in the dispute. That may be admitted on general principles. But it bears at this distance, and under the strongest light yet shed upon the quarrel, a very close resemblance to one of those personal squabbles in which the wrong altogether eclipses the trifling right. Arkansans divide their sympathies with the contestants; outside observers have no sympathy with either, but a healthy contempt for both. And the only interest really felt in the matter by the nation at large is that the disgraceful fisticuff may result in the destruction of both parties. If it shall end as happily as the falling out between the famous Kilkenny cats ended, the people of this country will be very much gratified.

Heroic treatment in the matter of such political distemper is not much in our way as a people. We proceed upon the principle that these differences will settle themselves if left alone.—The principle is in some respects sound, though it involves disgraceful scenes and occasionally something more tragic than disgrace. Admitting the general soundness of the principle, it is still quite probable that were public sentiment carefully polled just at this time, it would almost unanimously favor the hanging of the leaders in the Arkansas quarrel. That would be heroic treatment. The spectacle would be highly edifying. It would save an immense deal of trouble and bloodshed in the future. Once establish the rule that armed struggle to further the ambitious projects of individuals involves forfeiture of life to the parties, and such affairs will become rare. Nor would such a rule repress the heroism which impels men to resist wrong and injustice. It would set up a distinction between contests to main order and contests which rank no higher than wanton breaches of public peace. In Arkansas the true arena of the contest was in the courts; and there is no rational doubt entertained by anybody that the courts were entirely competent to deal with it; or at worst it could only have been transferred to the Legislature. There was law enough either in the statute books or in the Constitution to settle the difference between the parties. But it seems to be a fact that once west of the Mississippi river confidence in law seems to fall off very rapidly. Even if a red-handed murderer be convicted and sentenced to hang, the people seldom permit the authorities to execute the sentence. If a man is found with a horse and cannot show a formal bill of sale confirmatory of title, he is lucky if he does not end his career on a limb of the nearest tree. Law and legal proceedure are regarded with something like universal distrust west of the Mississippi. Of course there must be some rational explanation of this want of respect for and confidence in law. It will be found in the history of the settlement of those formerly "border communities." It was once fashionable for a class of citizens to weary out the patience and forbearance of civilized communities and then put as many miles of wilderness between them and civilization as suited their purposes. Such exiles were not always altogether bad; but when the advancing tides of civilization carried honest pioneers into such remote localities these refugees were found in possession, and in numbers sufficient to seriously affect subsequent social and civil conditions. From this untoward beginning proceeded the numerous brood of ills which afflicts the south and southwest.

The present trouble in Arkansas is, pure and simple, rampant demagogery. Baxter, it is said, was elected by the Republicans. Since his election he is charged with the political crime of throwing his own party overboard and allying himself to the Democracy.—Brooks, on the other hand, was the Democratic candidate against Baxter. After his defeat he is charged with throwing his party overboard, if that were possible, and allying himself to the Republicans. Here are, apparently, two revolutions in individual political relations. But it is only in appearance. Both men stood just where they stood during the campaign. But as both are arrant demagogues their present affiliations are sufficiently accounted for. Neither is of one party or the other. Each is for himself. It is a humiliating spectacle. Two worthless political traders, driving bargains for their own aggrandizement, seem to have each a sort of following. And, between the two, the true interests of the State of Arkansas are put in jeopardy. One collision has already occurred, in which the unfortunate colored citizen seems to have borne the chief loss. The colored citizens of Arkansas and elsewhere can do better. They can leave white demagogues to quarrel out their own quarrel out their own quarrels, and bleed and die (which they are not fond of doing) if need be in behalf of their own selfish ends.

There is evil in the Republican party, as there is in the Church, and in society, and in the family, and as there is in all organizations of human origin. But shall good men therefore abandon the Church, invite anarchy, and break up the foundations of the family? Such a prescription is chimerical and ridiculous, and the men who stood shoulder to shoulder with you in the great and grand works accomplished by the Republican party, are certainly worthy of your confidence and fellowship in the matter of electing officers for city, county, and State government.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

News Summary of the Week.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 6TH.

The Legislature will adjourn on next Friday. By proper church authority Philadelphia has been made a Catholic arch diocese. The waters of western rivers are no longer destructive. Resolution of Pennsylvania Legislature appealing to Congress to appropriate a sum of $3,000,000 for the Centennial Celebration received at Washington and debated in Congress. A 17 year old lady in Philadelphia committed suicide by eating matches. Loss of her lover was the cause. A clerk, about 19 years old, in the Treasurer's office of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad knew how to unlock the Company's safe. He unlocked it, stole $32,000 and left. Baxter's and Brooks' lawyers have not yet finishsd the presentation of the Arkansas trouble to the President and Cabinet. The round house of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad at Springfield, Ill., was burned. Loss $250,000. Midland, Michigan, had a $25,000 fire.

Wheat in Philadelphia.—Pennsylvania amber $1 78a1 80. Gold 112½.

THURSDAY, 7TH.

Bill for the repeal of the local option law is revived in the Legislature. The New Orleans Cotton Exchange sends out invitations to all States interested in the cultivation of cotton, or the manufacture of cotton cotton goods, to send delegates to a convention in the city of Augusta, Ga., to consider the cotton interest. The two judges of the Supreme Court of Arkansas who were captured by the Baxter men made their escape. The telegraph reports seventy thousand miners out of employment in Great Britain. Measles and small-pox are reported among the violators of order in Arkansas. One hundred and forty thousand people were rendered homeless by the late floods in the Mississippi river. It is estimated that it will require $40,000 every day to keep these people. It will be midsummer before the flood entirely disappears from their lands. General A. B. McCalmont died at the Girard hotel, Philadelphia, whither he had gone to have an operation performed for cancer on the head.

Pennsylvania wheat at Philadelphia—amber $1 78a1 80.

FRIDAY, 8TH.

Alabama has a State Fair at Mobile. 10,000 people attended to-day. The $3,000,000 Centennial Congressional appropriation bill was defeated in the House. Yeas 92, nays 138. Four of the five Judges of the Supreme Court of the State of Arkansas delivered an opinion concerning the Governorship between Baxter and Brooks. Their opinion sustains the lower court, which declared Brooks entitled to the office. A trans-atlantic despatch announces the strike among the coal miners of Great Britain at an end.

Catharine Schmeck, an aged lady of Reading, was burned to death by her clothing catching fire at a stove. A Georgia merchant is advertising for $30,000 Confederate money. He wants to pay a war debt. The U. S. Senate bill for the relief of the sufferers by the flood along the Mississippi has been amended from $90,000 to $110,000. Philadelphia subscribed $20,000 to that fund. A river fight resulted in the capture of a boat by the Brooksites and the killing of two men and the wounding of a number of athers.

Wheat in Philadelphia, amber $1 70 a1 75. Gold 112¼

SATURDAY, 9TH.

Telegraphic communication with Little Rock, Arkansas, has been cut off, and report has it that considerable fighting has taken place between the parties in the city. The Baxter and Brooks attorneys at Washington have agreed on a plan of settlement of the Arkansas trouble, and forwarded it to the respective parties. It provides that the respective armies shall be disbanded and the men sent home, and that the Legislature shall examine the case, admitting such witnesses as each party shall present, and then upon the evidence and law decide which of contestants received a majority of the legal votes in 1872.

Ice moving by Quebec, Canada, injured shipping to the extent of $500,000. Mastadon bones have been discovered in Dansville, N. Y. One tusk, in a tolerably fair state of preservation, 9 feet 2 inches long and 24 inches in circumference, was dug up. The State Senate has passed the joint resolution asking Congress to re-open the Fitz John Porter court martial. The chairman of the Louisiana Relief Committee reports 50,000 people in that State in distress and suffering on account of the flood. A riot occurred between citizens of Nelsonville, Athens county, Ohio, and miners, which resulted in several fires—which were outened before much damage was done—and the mortal wounding of three men.

MONDAY, 11TH.

Telegraphic communication is again opened with Little Rock. Baxter refuses to accede to the Washington propositions. Brooks has despatched to Mr. Williams, Attorney General of the United States, signifying his willingness to accede to the Washington proposals. The Grand Re-union at Harrisburg is everything that was expected of it. The bill before the New York Assembly to permit of the organization or incorporation of a society for the burning of human bodies instead of burying them, has failed to pass. Washington newspapers are discussing the question as to who *are* and who are *not* the prominent parties concerned in the employment of safe burglars to blow open a safe in Washington to secure important papers relative to District of Columbia matters.

Five thousand dollars reward is offered by the Governor of North Carolina for the delivery of Gen. M. S. Littlefield to the sheriff of Buncombe county of that State, Littlefield being implicated in swindling in North Carolina.

TUESDAY, 12TH.

It is announced by Joseph R. Hawley, President of the U. S. Centennial Commission, that notwithstanding the failure of Congress to appropriate to the Celebration it will be proceeded with. Skirmishing between the Brooks and Baxterites. The meeting of the "Society of the Army of the Potomac" at Harrisburg is a brilliant affair. General Burnside and other distinguished Generals are present. President Grant would be present, but for the following:

WASHINGTON, May 11, 1874.

Governor John F. Hartranft:

It would be entirely improper for me to be absent from Washington until quiet is restored in Arkansas. I regret very much not being able to keep my engagement to be present at your re-union.

U. S. GRANT.

All the houses in Ridgeway, Iowa, excepting one brick house, were destroyed by fire. The fire originated by two boys lighting cigars in an unoccupied mill. Loss $100,000.

The Republican State Central Committee was well attended.

SHORT ITEMS.

Massachusetts has a law against walking on railroad tracks.

The farmers of Virginia will hold a State Convention at Richmond on May 20.

A Pottsville man dreamed he was grabbing piles of greenbacks out of a bank when he was awakened by his wife exclaiming, "John, for Heaven's sake stop pulling my hair!"

Phœnixville has a young man who is responsible for producing six little chicks from as many eggs, and all this, too, without Madame Hen's aid. He wrapped them in cotton, and placed them on a mantelpiece, near a warm stove, and, *presto*, it was done.

Scott county, Minnesota, claims the most extensive Limburger cheese factory in the west. One hundred and twenty cows contribute to the formation of the article. The cheese is declared to be "ripe" when a piece the size of a bean will drive a dog out of a tanyard.

Two brothers, named Walker, were shot at Owentown, Owen county, Kentucky, on Monday a week, by William Smoot, who charged them with securing an indictment against him in the Federal courts for some misdemeanor. One died instantly, and the other was dangerously wounded.

There was a wedding at Washington on Monday night a week. Senator Stewart's daughter was married to Lieutenant Hooker, U. S. A. The opening quadrille was danced by the President and the bride, the groom and Mrs. Stewart, General Sherman and Mrs. Porter, Senator Stewart and Mrs. Frelinghuysen.

At the city election in Hannibal, Mo., on Tuesday a week, the question of liquor or no liquor was submitted to the people as an independent proposition. No license was carried two to one. A novel feature of the contest was that many ladies on both sides of the question remained at the polls all day, and electioneered with great vigor and earnestness.

On Saturday a week a young man named Lucas Hoffman was gored to death by a bull at the Lehigh-county Poorhouse. Hoffman was engaged in repairing a fence, when he was suddenly attacked by the bull and thrown twice in the air. Several persons who witnessed the proceeding ran to his assistance and found him insensible. His left arm was broken, and he had sustained severe internal injuries. On Sunday morning at 5 o'clock he expired.

The boldest robbery committed in Boston for a long time was perpetrated last Friday a week at the Merchants' National Bank, on State street. Alexander H. McLaren having just been paid between $2,000 and $3,000, had gone to a desk to count it, when a thief approached the desk, apparently to count some money he had in his hand.—Seemingly, by accident, he dropped two two-dollar bills on the floor, and in the act nudged Mr. McLaren on the shoulder.—McLaren looked down, whereupon the thief reached over McLaren's shoulder and snatched a package of money containing $1,000, and scampered off with it. McLaren was confused, and instead of giving chase or calling for help, began to count his money again, to see if he had actually lost any. The robber got off and hasn't been heard from since.

A CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA.—The Salut Public of Lyons says Dr. Buisson claims to have discovered a remedy for this terrible disease, and to have applied it with complete success in many cases. In attending a female patient in the last stage of canine madness, the Doctor imprudently wiped his hands with a handkerchief impregnated with the saliva. There happened to be a slight abrasion on the index finger of the left hand, and confident in his own curative system, the Doctor merely washed the part with water. He was fully aware, however, of the imprudence he had committed, and gives the following account of the matter afterward: "Believing that the malady would not declare itself until the fortieth day, and having various patients to visit, I put off from day to day the application of my remedy—that is to say, vapor baths. The ninth day, being in my cabinet, I felt all at once a pain in my eyes. My body felt so light that I felt as if I could jump to a prodigious height, or if thrown out of a window I could sustain myself in the air. My hair was so sensitive that I appeared to be able to count each separately without looking at it. Saliva kept continually forming in my mouth. Any movement of air caused great pain to me, and was obliged to avoid the sight of brilliant objects. I had a continual desire to bite—not human beings, but animals, and all that was near me. I drank with difficulty, and I remarked that the sight of water distressed me more than the pain in my throat. I believe that by shutting the eyes any one suffering from hydrophobia can always drink. The fits came on every five minutes, and I then felt the pain start from the index finger and run up the nerves to the shoulder. In this state, thinking that my course was preservative, not curative, I took a vapor bath, not with the intention of cure, but of suffocating myself. When the bath was at the heat of 52 centigrade (93.3.5 Farenheit), all the symptoms disappeared as if by magic, and since then I have never felt anything more of them. I have attended more than eighty persons bitten by mad animals, and I have not lost a single one."

When a person is bitten by a mad dog, he must for seven successive days take a vapor bath—"a la Russe," as it is called—of 57 to 63 degrees. This is a preventive remedy. A vapor bath may be quickly made by putting three or four red hot bricks in a bucket or tub of water, and let the patient sit over it on a cane bottomed or willow chair, enveloped in a large blanket, for fifteen or twenty minutes. When the disease is declared, it only requires one vapor bath, rapidly increasing to 37 centigrade, then slowly to 53, and the patient must strictly confine himself to his chamber until the cure is complete.

VIRGINIA, aged between five and six years, daughters of William Berryhill, residing on South Main street, was sadly scalded on Wednesday morning. Her mother had just filled a tub standing on the floor with boiling water, in preparation for washing some clothing, for which she went into another apartment, leaving Virginia seated on the floor playing with her doll in a toy wagon, in another part of the room. During her temporary absence on this errand the child arose and commenced drawing the wagon, walking backwards until it came in contact with the tub in this position, where it lost its equilibrium and fell into the still boiling water. Its screams brought the mother instantly, but not in time to avert the fearful scalding it suffered in its fall. The child was able to get out of the cauldron before the mother reached it, but was so terribly scalded that it is hardly expected to survive its injuries.—*Lewistown Sentinel.*

New Caledonia, the penal colony of France, from which Henri Rochefort and Pascal-Grousset have escaped, is an island in the South Pacific Ocean. Its surface is mountainous, and rises in the centre to an elevation of 8,000 feet. The convicts, now numbering about 3,000, live in improvised huts of saplings and grass, and are guarded by a garrison of 200 men. The island is 220 miles in length and 30 miles wide. The smallness of the guard and the large extent of coast render an escape comparatively easy, especially if aided from without. Preparations are now being made for the reception of the Communist prisoners, 3,000 of whom, with their families, have been exiled to this island. Upon their arrival the prisoners are turned at large, first being cautioned as to the manner of their behavior. Rochefort and his companions escaped from New Caledonia in a small boat. They had been three days at sea when they were picked up by a British sailing vessel and brought into an Australian port.—*Ex.*

The Newville *Star* tells how G. W. Elliott catches foxes. "The fox-hole was deep down in the rock, but by attaching a piece of bacon skin to a skin as a bait they were all brought to the surface. It was during this operation that the old one was shot. The mother was also wounded.—These foxes had been committing great depredations in the neighborhood. He got eight foxes out of the hole."

A young man was fatally injured at Montgomery's Island, below Liverpool, Perry county, while engaged in "snubbing" a raft. One of his legs got caught in a coil of the rope, and was broken in three different places, jerking the leg out of the socket. Death put an end to his terrible sufferings.

While Michael Fleisher, of Jackson township, with his wife and daughter, were on their way to a funeral, one day last week, the horse was choked by a tight collar and fell over an embankment, breaking the buggy and the arm of Mrs. Fleisher. The daughter was slightly bruised.—*Huntingdon Journal.*

A Colorado paper says that men out there will ride fifteen miles to "spark" a girl Sunday night, but the women out there will ride double the distance to see a man hung.

THE following is the sentence that Judge Dean pronounced on A. L. Guss, of the Huntingdon *Globe*, for libel:

It is certainly a matter of regret to be called upon to pass sentence, for violation of the law, on a gentleman of your intelligence, but the offense for which you have been indicted and convicted, is one which has been, so far as we are able to learn and ascertain from the facts on the record in this Judicial District, and outside of it, punished by the Court, with more severity in all instances, where the libel was that of private a citizen. While prosecutions have been instituted for libel because of political controversy and conviction had and no severe sentence imposed upon the parties, because of political license, yet we have not been able to learn of a case where severe sentence was not imposed when the libel was that of a private citizen. It is considered generally an aggravated offense.

In your case we have not the least doubt you were smarting under what you considered the grossest indignity. We have no doubt of the provocation, but whether the parties accused were guilty or innocent of the offense, the law still protects a private citizen from disgrace and the innocent members of his family from shame and visits with punishment the party who libels him. As in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Meeser of Philadelphia, and of Reese, in our county, five or six years ago, where for the simple writing of a letter, Judge Taylor sent the defendant to jail six months, so in all cases of this kind.

We do not hesitate to say, from our own knowledge of the condition of affairs in this county—being in the habit of reading the public prints generally every week—that the parties here are engaged in grossly libelling each other, and private citizens, and have been for months; and the other parties are just as liable to prosecution as you are, and, so far as this Court is concerned will meet with precisely the same punishment. We have no hesitation in saying that, without distinction of parties or persons, we will punish those who commit these gross libels on private character, when convicted of the offense.

There are many things in your case which incline us to a lenient sentence, among them is the fact that you stopped the publication of that article, and suppressed it after a knowledge of the denial of those parties; and were it not for the denial of those parties; and were it not for the cases of Luther Rex and Rindlaub, and the copy sent to Prof. Wickersham after the agreement there would have been nothing which would have indicated to the Court a disposition on your part to send the libel out; but here were three positive, distinct and actual publications after the prosecutor had informed you that he was not the author; and in view of the nature of the libel and the charges made, and the position of the party libelled—that of a private citizen, a man, so far as known to this Court, of respectable character, and with a family,—we cannot do otherwise than impose the sentence we do, which is that you pay a fine of $150, to the county, for the use of the Commonwealth, and the costs of prosecution, and undergo an imprisonment in the County Jail for the term of forty days.

New Advertisements.

Notice to Tax-payers.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons paying their State and County Tax on or before the 1st day of September, 1874, will be allowed an abatement of six per cent. on the same. By order of the Commissioners.

JAMES DEEN, *Clerk.*

Commissioners' Office, Mifflintown, May 13, 1874.

Notice to Assessors.

THE Assessors of Juniata county will call at the Commissioners' office in the borough of Mifflintown, on MONDAY, JUNE 1st, 1874, and get their blank Registers. The Assessors must then proceed immediately to the registration of voters in their respective districts, and have the same returned to the Commissioners' office by the 12th day of June, 1874, without fail.

JAMES DEEN, *Clerk.*

Commissioners' Office, Mifflintown, May 13, 1874.

NEW AND ATTRACTIVE

LINE OF GOODS

JUST RECEIVED AT THE

PATTERSON DRUG STORE.

Among the many nice goods may be found the following:

TWO DOZEN FINE POCKET BIBLES, LARGE LOT OF PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, BEAUTIFUL AUTOGRAPH ALBUMS, EXTRA FINE KNIVES FOR LADIES, FINE POCKET BOOKS, ENOUGH TO SUPPLY THE COUNTY. A GREAT VARIETY OF FINE INITIAL PAPER AND ENVELOPES, FINE BRISTOL BOARD CARDS, BLANKS, LARGE LOT OF BLANK BOOKS, FULL BOUND DAY-BOOKS, AND ALL OTHER KINDS AND SIZES. HARMONICAS, EXTRA QUALITY ACCORDEONS AND VIOLINS, FINE HAIR BRUSHES AND COMBS, CIGAR CASES, GUM TOBACCO POUCHES, PORTFOLIOS, CHESS BOARDS, DOMINOES, CHECKERS AND CHECKER BOARDS, PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, BASE BALLS, SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES, BEST ASSORTMENT IN THE COUNTY. THE PUBLIC ARE INVITED TO CALL AND EXAMINE THE GOODS. REMEMBER THE PLACE. PATTERSON DRUG STORE.

P. C. RUNDIO.

Patterson, May 13, 1874–tf

A fine assortment of cloths, cassimeres, vestings, &c., always on hand and for sale by B. B. LOUDON.

Job work on short notice at this office.

New Advertisements.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE co-partnership existing between the undersigned, trading under the name of D. P. Sulouff & Co., has this day (April 30, 1874,) been dissolved, Kesiah Sulouff having disposed of her interest in said firm to D. P. Sulouff, who will continue to do business in the mode and manner as has been done heretofore.

KESIAH SULOUFF.
D. P. SULOUFF.

May 6, 1874.

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of Sarah Garber, dec'd.

LETTERS of Administration *cum testamento annexo* upon the estate of Sarah Garber, late of Fayette township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to estate of said decedent are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay to

RUDOLPH ARISMAN,
Administrator cum testamento annexo.

McAlisterville, Juniata Co., Pa. may6

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the School Board of Delaware township, up to SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the erection of a new School House near the residence of David Diuns, in said township, the Board reserving the right to reject any or all of said proposals. Plan and specifications can be seen at the residence of T. S. Thompson, in Thompsontown.

URIAH SHUMAN, *Sec'y.*

April 22, 1874.

Last Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of Tilten & Espenschade are hereby requested to make settlement prior to the FIRST DAY OF JUNE, 1874, as on that day the unsettled accounts of the firm will be placed in the hands of a Justice for settlement. The books are now in the hands of Frederick Espenschade, who may be consulted for settlement at the store of John E. Shafer.

E. TILTEN.
F. ESPENSCHADE.

April 29–1w

Executors' Notice.

Estate of William Turbett, deceased.

LETTERS Testamentary on the estate of William Turbett, late of Turbett twp., deceased, have been in due form of law granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make prompt payment, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

G. M. GRAHAM,
JOSEPH McCULLOCH,
Executors.

Perrysville, April 29, 1874.

Executors' Notice.

Estate of George W. Lloyd, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters Testamentary on the estate of George W. Lloyd, of late of Thompsontown, deceased, have been granted in due form of law to the undersigned. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will please present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN S. LUKENS,
WM. J. DENNIS,
Executors.

April 29, 1874.

NEW DRUG STORE.

BANKS & HAMLIN,

(Belford Building,)

Main Street, Mifflintown, Pa.

DEALERS IN

DRUGS AND MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, DYE STUFF, PAINTS OILS, VARNISHES, GLASS, PUTTY, COAL OIL, LAMPS, BURNERS, CHIMNEYS, BRUSHES, HAIR BRUSHES, TOOTH BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, COMBS, SOAPS, HAIR OIL, TOBACCO, CIGARS, NOTIONS, STATIONERY LARGE VARIEEY OF

PATENT MEDICINES,

Selected with great care, and warranted from high authority.

☞ Purest of WINES AND LIQUORS for medical purposes.

☞ PRESCRIPTIONS compounded with great care. [June 22-tf.

NEW

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

We have opened out in the New Building on the Nevin lot, on Bridge street, the largest and best stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

LADIES',

MISSES' AND

CHILDREN'S

GAITERS,

ever brought to the county.

We buy our stock from Manufacturers and in large lots. We pay *cash* and expect to sell for *cash*, which will enable us to offer GOODS

At Prices far Below the Average.

WORK MADE TO ORDER.

This branch of the business will be superintended by A. B. FASICK, one of the best practical mechanics in the county. All kinds of repairing done.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

CORNELIUS BARTLEY.

July 2, 1873–tf

NEW FURNITURE STORE.

The undersigned would inform the public that he has opened a

FURNITURE STORE

In the borough of Patterson, where he has for sale

KILBOURN & GATES'

BEDROOM SETS,

Walnut Bedroom Sets,

ALL STYLES OF BEDSTEADS,

SOFAS, LOUNGES,

EXTENSION TABLES,

MARBLE TOP BUREAUS,

MARBLE TOP STANDS,

Sofa, Cane-seat and Common Chairs, Wash Stands,

Also, a Large Lot of Carpets.

As I run a car to Philadelphia weekly I am prepared to fill all orders for furniture, carpets, &c., in person.

F. F. ROHM.

Oct 22, 1873–tf

SOLOMON SEIBER,

Will visit Mifflin and Patterson every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings and will furnish the citizens of these boroughs with the best of BEEF, VEAL, MUTTON, PORK, &c. at the very lowest prices. He respectfully solicits the patronage of the public.

April 8, 1872—1 y.

RUN! RUN! RUN! RUN!

1000 Men and Women Wanted

TO BUY

The Immense Stock of Goods in Johnstown!

OLD AND RELIABLE STORE.

ALEXANDER WOODWARD has just returned from the East with an immense stock of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, DRUGS, SPICES, &C.,

in all styles and vatieties, which he offers at prices lower than ever since the war.

COME ONE, COME ALL.

Chestnut Rails, Locust Posts and Railroad Ties taken in exchange for Goods.

ALEXANDER WOODWARD.

May 6, 1874–2m

NEW OPENING

AT PERRYSVILLE.

G. S. MILLS takes this method of returning thanks to citizens of Perrysville and surrounding country for past favors, and, having formed the firm of G. S. MILLS & SON, they hope to merit a continuance of patronage. They can now better serve the public, having just opened out a regular business of Merchandising in all Goods usually kept in a country store, such as

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, NOTIONS,

HATS, BOOTS & SHOES,

Also, a full line of Shoemakers' Findings, Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather, Morocco, American and French Calf Skins, all of which we will sell at the lowest prices for cash and country produce.

Also, a full line of READY-MADE CLOTHING. Also, a

Merchant Tailoring Department

in the store, stocked with CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, which we will make up to order or sell by the yard to customers.

☞ All woolen goods cut to order.

Call and see us. We mean to please our customers, preferring the nimble six-pence to the slow shilling.

Store opposite McManigle's hotel, in the Stevenson property.

G. S. MILLS & SON.

Perrysville, March 13, 1874.

Three School Teachers Wanted

in each county for the Spring and Summer. **$150 per month.** Send for circular giving full particulars. ZEIGLER & McCURDY Philadelphia, Pa.

The Shortest Route to Fortune!

$450,000 GIVEN AWAY!

$100,000 FOR ONLY $2.50!

GRAND LEGAL GIFT CONCERT

In aid of a Juvenile Reform School at Leavenworth, Kansas.

DRAWING APRIL 30, 1874.

One Prize guaranteed in every package of 11 tickets. Single tickets, $2.50; 5 for $12; 11 for $25. But few tickets left; and, as our sales are rapid, purchasers should order at once. Any money arriving too late will be returned. Good, reliable Agents wanted everywhere. For full particulars, address

SIMON ABELES,
Leavenworth, Kan.

FLOWERS.

C. G. ALLEN offers his surplus stock of CHOICE MIXED GLADIOLAS at wholesale for $3 per 100, $20 per 1,000. Sent by express upon receipt of price.—Send for catalogue. Address

C. L. ALLEN, Queens, N. Y.

FLORENCE.

The Long-contested Suit of the FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO. against the Singer, Wheeler & Wilson, and Grover & Baker Companies, involving over

$250,000,

Is finally decided by the Supreme Court of the United States in favor of the FLORENCE, which alone has Broken the Monopoly of High Prices.

THE NEW FLORENCE,

Is the ONLY machine that sews backward and forward, or to right and left. Simplest—Cheapest—Best.

SOLD FOR CASH ONLY. SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS AND DEALERS.

April, 1874. Florence, Mass.

YOUR TEETH can be made pure white, and prevented from decay by the use of "*Preservative.*" Price 50 cts. Address J. J. REAM & Co., Box 4484, N.Y.

1874.

"DOMESTIC."

This Sewing Machine gives the best satisfaction the user, is paid for most readily, and is the best of all to sell. If there is no "Domestic" agent in you town, apply to DOMESTIC S. M. CO., New York.

BUY J. & P. COATS' BLACK THREAD for your MACHINE.

EAT TO LIVE!

Write to F. E. Sierra & Co., Atlantic Mills, Brooklyn, N.Y., manufacturers of "Crushed White Wheat," for their pamphlet (sent free) on Foods, with important extracts from Liebig, Johnson and other scientists. Read it and save your health and money.

COSTAR EXTERMINATORS

And Insect Powder,

For RATS, MICE, ROACHES, ANTS, BED-BUGS, MOTHS, &c.

J. F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., N. Y., Sole Agents.

"PSYCHOMANCY, or SOUL CHARMING." How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affections of any persons they choose, instantly. This simple mental acquirement all may possess, free, by mail, for 25 cents; together with a Marriage Guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies A queer book. 100,000 sold. Address T. WILLIAM & CO., Publishers, Philadelphia.

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of Isaac Hawn, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Isaac Hawn, late of the borough of Perrysville, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same to make them known without delay to

SAMUEL BUCK,
apr22 *Administrator.*

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of Emanuel Spicher, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of Emanuel Spicher, late of Walker township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will please present them duly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL F. SIEBER,
apr22 *Administrator.*

Miscellaneous.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR

CONSUMPTION

which can be cured by a timely resort to this standard preparation, as has been proved by the hundreds of testimonials received by the proprietors. It is acknowledged by many prominent physicians to be the most reliable preparation ever introduced for the relief and cure of all Lung complaints, and is offered to the public, sanctioned by the experience of over forty years. When resorted to in season it seldom fails to effect a speedy cure in the most severe cases of Coughs, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza, Asthma, Colds, Sore Throat, Pains or Soreness in the Chest and Side, Liver Complaint, Bleeding at the Lungs, &c. Wistar's Balsam does not dry up a Cough, and leave the cause behind, as is the case with most preparations, but it loosens and cleanses the lungs, and allays irritation, thus removing the cause of the complaint.

PREPARED BY SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Boston, Mass. And sold by Druggists and Dealers generally.

RUBBER PAINT

RUBBER PAINT CO. OF CLEVELAND, O.

Branch Office and Factory:

506 WEST ST., NEW YORK.

THE BEST PAINT in the WORLD

Any Shade from Pure White to Jet Black.

A combination of the purest paint with India Rubber, forming a SMOOTH, GLOSSY, FIRM, DURABLE, ELASTIC and BEAUTIFUL Paint, unaffected by change of temperature, is perfectly water-proof, and adapted to all classes of work, and is in every way a better paint for either inside or outside painting than any other paint in the world. Being from one-third to one-fourth cheaper and lasting at least three times as long as the best lead and oil paints.

Be sure that our TRADE MARK, (a fac simile of which is given above,) is on every package.

Prepared ready for use and sold by the gallon only. There has never been a paint offered to the public that has become so popular (in the same time) and given as perfect satisfaction as the Rubber Paint.

mar18–4m

H. C. ORTH,

DEALER IN

PIANOS, ORGANS,

All kinds of Musical Instruments, Strings,

SHEET MUSIC.

Artists' and Wax Flower Materials and Fancy Articles.

LIBERAL DISCOUNTS ON ORGANS TO

CASH BUYERS.

310 MARKET STREET.

HARRISBURG, PENN'A.

Mar 11, 1874.

Manhood: How Lost. How Restored

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price Six Cents.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, etc.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicines, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically. This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent, under seal, to any address, in a plain envelope, on the receipt of two postage stamps. Address the Publishers,

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.
127 Bowery, New York.
Post-Office Box 4586.

Nov. 19, 1873–1y.

BLATCHLEY'S

TRADE (B) MARK Patented.

Improved CUCUMBER WOOD PUMP, Tasteless, Durable, Efficient & Cheap. The best Pump for the least money. Attention is especially invited to Blatchley's Patent Improved Bracket & New Drop Check Valve, which can be withdrawn without removing the pump or disturbing the joints.—Also, the Copper Chamber, which never cracks or scales, and will outlast any other.

For sale by Dealers and the Trade generally. Inquire for Blatchley's Pump, and if not for sale in your town, send direct to

CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY,
MANUFACTURER,
506 Commerce St., Philadelphia, Pa.