SENTINEL & REPUBLICAN

MIFFLINTOWN.

Wednesday, March 31, 1875.

B. F. SCHWEIER,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

Call of the State Committee.

The Republicans of the State of Pennsylvania are hereby requested to assemble by their delegates in State Convention at noon on Wednesday, the 26th day of May, 1875, in the Fulton Opera House, at the city of Lancaster, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor and State Treasurer. Each Representative and Senatorial District will be entitled to the same representation as it has under the present apportionment for Senators and Representatives in the Legislature.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Chairman.

A. WILSON NORRIS, Secretary.

SENATOR ANDREW JOHNSON delivered a speech during the closing hours of the extra session of the United States Senate, against the resolution to endorse President Grant in his course in the Louisiana troubles. So did Mr. Wallace, the new Senator from this State. Both speeches attracted considerable attention, and it is conceded that as speeches both have merit, but they both signally failed in their object to convince that the President was wrong in his treatment of the insurrectionary State.

Mr. Wallace went so far as to compare the situation in Louisiana to the situation in this State at the time of the "Buck-shot War." Mr. Wallace did himself injustice by that illustration. It indicates a defect in the keener ability at comparison. He has never been charged with having optics to "see what is not to be seen," and yet this comparison or illustration puts him just in that catalogue; therefore he did himself injustice. The Government of Pennsylvania had not been driven from the Executive Chambers, and all other places, and compelled during the "Buck-shot War" to seek refuge on property that belonged to the United States; to take up its quarters in the Custom House of the United States, as was the Government in Louisiana. It was when the Government of Louisiana was driven out of the Executive Chambers, and compelled to seek refuge on property that belonged to the United States, that President Grant sent troops to protect the State Government. His oath of office compelled him to do that. He could not do less. To have done less would have made him a party to the rebellion against the State Government of Louisiana. The President was not only required by the Constitution to reinstate the ousted State Government, but he was bound by the same instrument to give it protection so long as danger or menace existed. For this reason United States troops were allowed to remain in New Orleans. There was a constant danger, a constant menace. When the Louisiana Legislature came to be organized, a disturbance arose in it. Representation was made to the State Government that the disturbance in all probability would again result in the driving out of the State Government. Without consultation with the President, United States troops were at once employed to quell the disturbance, and that is what Mr. Wallace wishes to have appear as a paralell case to the "Buck shot War;" or, in other words, that as much reason existed for the employment of troops in this State then, as existed in Louisiana to keep the State Government in existence last winter there. To use a homely illustration, the cases look about as much alike as a "green cheese looks like the full moon."

THE great object of the leaders of the Democratic party is to carry the next Presidential election, and as many of the other elections as possible, and then undo all that has been done since 1861 as regards the civilization of the South. If the people of the North do not accept the situation, they will have to rebel, as did the Southern people, and fight the Government. That is their first plan. If that fails, because of the refusal of some of the Democrats North to submit to it, their second plan is to have the South to secede, as she did under James Buchanan's administration. The Democrats being in power, she will be permitted to do so, and thus the Southern Confederacy is to be established. History furnishes many changes as great as that, and when it takes place it will only be "History repeating itself." Are you ready for the change? Are you joined to the organization that will make it if it gets into power?

THE United States Senate approved of President Grant's course in the Louisiana trouble, by passing the following resolution on the 23rd inst.:

Resolved, That the action of the President in protecting the Government in Louisiana, of which W. P. Kellog is the executive, and the people of that State against domestic violence, and in enforcing the laws of the United States in that State, is approved.

THE Democratic leaders and Democratic press denounce only such people as have been opposed to Rebellion. They never denounce people who raised the standard of Rebellion. They never denounce people who cast their moral influence in favor of Rebellion.

THE King of the Sandwich Islands reached home safely on February 20th, and addressed his subjects, on his travels to and through the United States, and on the great commercial and industrial benefits that they will derive from the Treaty with this country.

AN extra session of the Louisiana Legislature has been called by Governor Kellog to meet in New Orleans on April 14, to consider:

1. Adjustment of political difficulties.
2. Revenues of State, and modes of collecting and disbursement.
3. Amending of the Funding bill so as to change the constitution of the Funding Board and prevent the funding of illegal obligations.
4. The financial condition and government of the city of New Orleans.
5. The relief of the commerce of New Orleans from excessive port charges and fees.
6. By request of a delegation of merchants to incorporate a board of trade.

THE hardest nut for the Democratic leaders to crack is found in the fact, that since Sheridan visited Louisiana, the Banditti do not murder people or drive them from their homes. What a terrible piece of despotism it was on the part of the General to stop murder down there! Isn't it a burning, blistering disgrace on the civilization of the chivalrous South that Philip wouldn't allow them to play the Mexican!

BEECHER'S assistant pastor of Plymouth Church has been sued by some New York party for something he said about a Guardian society, when he was on the witness stand, and thus the "sorrow" increases its scope of trouble.—Somebody will get a nice warm berth in the next land of woe, for stirring up all this trouble.

SIXTY policemen have been detailed in New York city to take the census of children remaining away from school. It is the beginning of the introduction of the Compulsory Education system, in that city.

MISS BESSIE TURNER is the champion witness in the Beecher-Tilton case, thus far. If Mr. Beecher passes the ordeal of cross-examination as well as she passed it, he will come out of the fires of prosecution unsinged.

JOHN HICKMAN died at West Chester on the 24th. He was a great man where ordinary men failed, and was an ordinary man where ordinary men succeeded.

THE United States Senate has adjourned.

"THE Pope wears out during the year six white silk capuchins, which his Holiness chiefly spoils by taking snuff; these cost Pius IX $80 apiece. His slippers, made of red cloth, embroidered in gold, cost from $25 to $30 a pair, and half a dozen pairs are used during the year, while the Pope in winter wears silk stockings over cotton ones, and in summer a mixture of silk and thread, for both of which he pays $5 a pair. His Holiness' red mantle is worth $160. His cast-off garments are always burnt, no other use being thought sufficiently honorable for the clothes which have been worn by the vicar of heaven."

"A SPEAKER at a recent teachers' meeting in Michigan said, regarding school examinations: 'It has been noticed that as each year goes by, examinations are held in less and less regard; teachers are beginning to take the record of each day throughout the year as telling more of a scholar's standing than any one or two examinations possibly can. And this is as it should be; the idea that the ability of a scholar can be ascertained by an examination, or set of examinations, is one which has worked, and is working, a harm whose extent cannot be estimated.'"

A MAN named Grant is the largest and most successful stock-raiser in Kansas. He bathes his sheep twice a year. A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* tells it in this way: "By his arrangements he can dip 3,000 sheep per day. A solution of 20 pounds of tobacco and five pounds of sulphur to the 100 gallons of water is prepared by being boiled for two hours in two tanks, holding each 1,000 gallons, and used in the bath at a temperature of 120 degrees Fahrenheit. The solution is then run into a trough 24 feet long and six feet deep, and the sheep are driven up to it in single file through a narrow passage on a level with the top, and fall in the water. After swimming through the water, the sheep ascend from the bath by steps to a dripping corral or inclosure, where they remain until the wash runs back into the bath, so that nothing is wasted. The cost is about two cents per head for each bath, and yields to the owner a return in wool, from the improved condition of the sheep, of at least half a pound, and worth 20 cents per head. This bath also keeps out scab, tick, and other vermin, to which sheep are subject."

News Items.

A fifteen-year-old Reading girl committed suicide by taking arsenic, in the Rialto House, Philadelphia, on the 23d inst.

On the night of the 23d, a negro was lynched in Prince George county, Md. The case is stated by despatch as follows: A Mr. Nelson who, a few years since, came to Prince George county from the North, purchased a portion of the Nalley Hall estate, in Maryland, nearly opposite Alexandria, and about seven miles from Washington, since which time he has been engaged in improving the place. He had in his employ a young negro, named Simms, about twenty-one years of age. On the 23d inst. Mr. Nelson had occasion to go to Washington, and about midnight the negro Simms, taking advantage of his absence, and the lady being alone and unprotected, went to the house, and entering it, committed a shocking outrage upon her. He left the house, but a short time afterward returned and repeated his fiendish act. Mrs. Nelson then fled to a neighbor's house and informed them of what had occurred. Simms was taken into custody at an early hour in the morning, and carried before R. Walter Brooke, a magistrate, who deputized Curtis Smith as constable to take him to jail. On the road, however, Smith was overpowered by a mob of indignant Marylanders, and the prisoner was taken away from him, and in a short time thereafter the culprit was hanging to a tree within one hundred yards of the place where he committed the outrage.

On the morning of the 23d instant, about seven o'clock, Mrs. J. L. Gantt, landlady of the Gantt House, at Newport, Perry county, while saturating her hair with coal oil, caught fire and was frightfully burned. Her son, D. H. Spotts, in attempting to extinguish the flames, was badly burned about the hands, as well as several of the gentlemen boarders. Mrs. Gantt was in the habit of using coal oil on her head with a view to causing her hair to grow. In some manner unexplained fire was communicated to her head while she was applying this unique restorative. She has since died.

The Commissioners of Lancaster county have employed a lady clerk.

Brown, who murdered the Kreamer family in Schuylkill county, about two years ago, was hanged at Pottsville on the 24th inst.

Spiritualistic performances of to-day do not seem to be able to stand the test of investigation. But a short time ago the treachery in the Katy King performances were detected. Within the past ten days the country is informed that the manner of the manufacture of the manifestations through which the Eddy family became famous as mediums or spiritualistic manipulators has been made apparent. The Albany, N. Y, *Times* of the 23d inst. tells it in this way:

"The Eddy Brothers, of Chittenden, Vt., who have for several years played on the credulity of believers in spiritual manifestations, and about whose reported wonderful doings so much has been written, have just been shown up as unmitigated humbugs and all their "spirits" shams. The manner of the exposure of the imposture was in this wise: At Fair Haven, Vt., resides a gentleman named D. P. Westcott, who for twenty years past has been an earnest believer in spiritualism, and had implicit faith in the genuineness of the Eddy manifestations. Some six weeks ago Mr. Westcott secured the services of a man named Chaplin, who had been a pupil of the Eddys, as a medium, and finally opened an unoccupied house upon his farm, held seances, and charged admission for visitors. On Wednesday evening last, three resolute men from Fair Haven attended the seance for the purpose of investigation. At the appointed time all was in readiness for the commencing of the seance. The lights were turned down and the room rendered dark, or nearly so. The medium in the cabinet was tied with a rope in complicated knots, twists and turns. Quiet reigned in the room, and all sat motionless awaiting the first manifestations of the spirits. They had not long to wait, for soon the tones of a violin came floating through the room, and a number of small bells chimed in. Soon a tall, stately "spirit" emerged from the cabinet, but almost instantly disappeared, having said nothing and done nothing supernatural or wonderful. In a short time a little, dumpy "spirit" came and began to mope about in the darkness, when one of the investigators made a spring and landed square on the back of the supposed spirit. The spirit did not vanish into thin air never more to be seen by mortal eyes; but instead, a subdued grunt escaped from him and he made an effort to free himself from the grasp of the investigator. But it could not be done, and the other investigators instantly produced a light, which rendered the room as bright as noon-day. The sham stood there in the grasp of his investigators, robed in white, and was found to be Chaplin. Finding that his race was run, Chaplin made a bold front, acknowledged that the whole thing was a humbug, and said he performed exactly as the Eddys. This exposure convinced Mr. Westcott of the imposture that had been played, and in the Rutland *Globe* of yesterday he publishes a challenge calling on the Eddys to meet him at town hall, Rutland, and allow him, Westcott, to prove them impostors and humbugs. The following is the *modus operandi* of the imposition at Chittenden, as described by Mr. Westcott: Their operating room is 19 by 40 feet; cabinet 3 by 5 feet; stage 6 by 8 feet—about 5 feet high, with a railing in front. The light consists of a small lamp, turned very low, with a frosted chimney, placed some 30 feet from the stage, with a drum head between the lamp and the stage. I could not distinguish the features of an acquaintance six feet from me in the room. No one is ever allowed on the stage, except their assistants. They dislike to admit a person whom they think has come for investigation. They prefer to perform before believers in spiritualism, and allow them to inform the public through the press."

A despatch from Omaha, Iowa, under date of the 24th inst., indicates that the military in the West are instructed to prevent the occupancy of the Black Hills, Indian Territory, by miners for the time being. The despatch reads: Information has been telegraphed to General Ord of several parties of miners leaving different points for the Black Hills. In reply to a telegram for a miner who recently came out of the hills, whether he would be permitted to return with reinforcements and provisions, General Ord says: "Troops from Fort Laramie and hostile Indians having both gone for your miners, for their sakes I hope the troops will reach them first, as the military orders are simply to bring in the party, confine the leaders, burn the wagons and destroy their outfits." General Ord has been authorized to put all his cavalry at once in the Sioux country, on which the miners are trespassing, and to employ fifty Indian scouts to advise the cavalry of the advent of miners.

A despatch to McClure's *Times*, under date of the 24th inst., from Williamsport, tells how the people of that town cut a passage through an ice gorge to save their town from flood, which would be inevitable should the gorge remain and rain fall. The despatch says: If the city is saved from a disastrous overflow it will be owing to the fact that the weather has been such as to hold the ice from a sudden break-up and the timely action of the citizens, under the directions of the committee appointed at a meeting on Monday.—Two hundred and twenty-three men have been employed to-day cutting away the ice from the Boom dam. It floats away very readily, and hopes are entertained of getting out enough of it to clear a channel for that floating from above. Already a channel sixty-five feet wide, extending a mile up the river, has been opened. The ice is found to be thirty inches in thickness and as firm as in midwinter. To-morrow workmen will cut to the mouth of Lycoming creek, and by letting the ice from that stream into the main channel, prevent a gorge at that point, which would result in the overflowing of a large part of the city. The weather permitting, a channel will be cut up as far as Linden, four or five miles. A bridge of the Philadelphia and Erie railroad crosses the river at that point; against this a gorge would certainly be formed should the immense flood of ice above suddenly loosen. Meantime trouble is apprehended from the ice blocks floating below, and lodging against the lower railroad bridge. Below this structure the ice is firm, and there is no outlet for that which is gorging down. It is probable some action will be taken in this direction to-morrow. Superintendent Baldwin has just returned from the scene of the gorge at Glen Union. The ice is packed from there to Renova, but is not as dangerous as has been represented. At Lock Haven they are engaged in cutting a channel and floating the ice over the dam, but between here and there the river remains unbroken.

The Legislature of Delaware goes $11,000 for the Centennial.

The Republicans of Rhode Island nominated Henry Lippett for Governor.

Last Friday a boy at Bordertown was arrested under the impression that he and Charlie Ross were one. Such, however, was not the case.

Boston is fitting out an expedition to go to the Black Hills.

A despatch from Trenton, N. J., under date of the 25th, tells how a case under the Civil Rights law was disposed of in that town: A week ago the proprietor of the Trenton House refused two colored men the privilege of playing billiards at his saloon, which his attached to the hotel. The colored men made complaint, under the Civil Rights bill, and the proprietor, Mr. Matzenbach, was arrested, and the hearing of his case came off to-day before United States Commissioner, E. Mercer Shreve. The decision, which was an elaborate one, dismissed the complaint as not coming within the law. The commissioner says: It is true the public may visit a billiard saloon, so they may go to a store, but every one cannot play there, as every one cannot buy in certain stores. The storekeeper may suit his customers. Every place which is accessible to all is not necessarily a place of public amusement. To say everybody can go to a billiard saloon does not determine its character, nor does the fact that a license is required make it a place of public amusement. A license is taken out for a peddler's wagon, but it does not thereby become a place of public amusement. There is nothing in the license idea by which we can determine the true nature of the place. A licensed place may still be so regulated as practically to exclude the public. It is asked what is a billiard saloon if it is not a place of amusement? I answer at best, and only in a limited sense or in a qualified manner, can it be called a place of public amusement. It is the private business of a private party, conducted as it suits the keeper. It is no more a place of public amusement than a drinking saloon. Evidently into the latter no man has a right to go and take a drink, without leave of the proprietor. The applicant may be refused and driven away for reasons best known to the owner, and which he is not bound to disclose. The Civil Rights bill has nothing to do and was intended to have nothing to do with such places.

Counterfeit coupons on the second mortgage bonds of the Toledo and Wabash and Western Railroad have been discovered. The counterfeiters have not yet been caught.

The school superintendent of Michigan, alluding to the compulsory education law of that State, says: "I have yet to learn of its enforcement in a single locality. It is a dead letter on the statute books."

On the morning of the 26th inst., a band of thieves, five in number, made a sortie on the People's Savings bank, in the basement of the Second National bank on Seventh street, opposite the Postoffice Department, Washington, D. C. The bank had just been opened for business, and the safe was standing open, facing the street, about twelve or fifteen feet behind the counter. Gen. Balloch, the cashier, had gone to a neighboring banking house to identify a party presenting a check, leaving the colored messenger in charge, when two of the gang entered and engaged the latter in conversation at the counter, and the two who had been left on the outside. They doubtless thought that the box contained the assets of the bank, but it contained valuable papers belonging to Gen. Balloch, none of which will be of any use to the thieves. Among the papers were five first mortgage bonds for one thousand dollars each, which, with the other papers, are valued at $12,000.

Intelligence from the anthracite coal region of this State announce that the supply of coal is nearly exhausted.

Instructions have been sent to Sheridan that he must not only prevent unauthorized persons going to the Black Hills country, but he must also drive out all who are now there without authority. General Crook, as soon as he assumes command of the Platte, will give personal attention to the execution of these instructions. He will visit the Black Hills with the necessary force as soon as the weather and roads will permit.

General Custer is to lead the exploring expedition into the Black Hills to learn definitely as to the existence of gold in quantity, also for military purposes.

General Sheridan says that the name Black Hills is used to mean a large district of country, and does not by any means point out the exact locality of the rich gold mines.

Mr. Uri Carruth, editor of the Vineland (N. J.) *Independent*, who was shot by Mr. Landis, the proprietor of that place, for an abusive article regarding his domestic relations, is still alive.

At West Point, Miss., on Thursday night, Louis A. Middleton, editor of the *Times* of that place, was shot and killed by D. L. Love, another journalist of the same town. The murderer escaped.

The court house at Galena, Stone county, Nevada, was entered one night last week and a number of criminal indictments were stolen. The sheriff of the county, in attempting to arrest parties suspected of being implicated in the robbery, was fired upon and compelled to beat a hasty retreat.

A story is told of a woman in Providence, who, having secured a good place to see the procession, reported to the police that she had lost her child, and earnestly asked him to find it for her, as she did not dare to go in search of it, for if she did she should "lose her place."

There is to be a Governmental geological survey of the Black Hill country, for the purpose of getting a report of the mineral wealth of that region.

The Sultan of Turkey employs in his palace 6000 servants.

A Jeffersonville, Ind., despatch of March 26 says: Eighty convicts at work in the foundry at the State prison made a desperate attempt to escape this afternoon. They suddenly quit work, overpowered their guards, tied and blind-folded them, and succeeded in partially cutting a hole in the outer wall, when a general alarm was given. The outer guards rushed to the rescue, and at the muzzles of their rifles, forced the men to desist. The leaders were promptly dealt with, and all is quiet again

A despatch from Pottsville, last Saturday says: Laborers and miners who are on the strike have dumped a number of cars loaded with coal, ready for shipment at Locust Gap, during the the night, and burned the depot and telegraph office of the Reading railroad at the same place.

New Advertisements.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of a writ of *Vend. Ex.*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Juniata county and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Mifflintown, at 2 o'clock P. M., on FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1875, the following real estate, viz:

A tract of land situate in Susquehanna township, Juniata county, bounded on the north by lands of Jacob Dressler's heirs, on the east by lands of John Haines, dec'd, on the south by lands of Sarah Dressler, and on the west by lands of Jacob G. Dressler, containing **Forty-two Acres,** more or less, having thereon erected a Log-Frame House, Bank Barn, and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Amos Miller.

ALSO,

A tract of land situate in Greenwood township, Juniata county, bounded and described as follows: on the west by lands of Shelley, on the east by lands of Henry Pontius, on the south by David Graybill and others, and on the west by Benner and others, containing **300 Acres,** more or less, having thereon erected a Log House, Log Barn, Spring House and other outbuildings. Siezed, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John M. Hibbs.

ALSO,

A tract of land situate in Fayette township, Juniata county, bounded on the north by lands of Washington McAlister, on the east by lands of John Alexander, on the south by lands of Amos Bentley and J. Smith, and on the west by Lewis Marmey, containing **136 Acres,** more or less, having thereon erected a Frame Dwelling House, Bank Barn, Wagon Shed, and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Joseph Alexander.

WM. H. KNOUSE, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Mifflintown, March 29, 1875.

WANTED, AGENTS, male and female, to sell Pictures everywhere. Fourteen thousand retailed by one. Another writes: "I can make more money at this business than I can on a $10,000 farm, all stocked" WHITNEY & CO., Norwich, Conn.
jan27-8m

New Advertisements.

License Petitions.

NOTICE is hereby given to all interested that the following applications for License have been filed in the Prothonotary's Office, and will be presented to the Court at April Sessions, 1875:

Petition of Jacob M. Moyer, for a license as Innkeeper in the borough of Mifflintown.

Petition of Samuel R. Notestine, for a license to keep an Inn in the borough of Patterson.

Petition of Thomas Cox, for a license to keep an Inn or Tavern in Greenwood township.

Petition of John C. Moser, for license to sell spirituous, vinous, malt and brewed liquors in quantities not less than one quart, in the borough of Mifflintown.

Petition of John E. Hollobaugh, for a license to keep a Restaurant and Eating House in the borough of Mifflintown.

Petition of John Hays, for a license as Innkeeper in the borough of Patterson.

Petition of Caleb Parker, for the keeping of an Inn in the borough of Patterson.

Petition of Jacob Will, for a license as Innkeeper in the borough of Mifflintown.

Petition of Cyrus Sieber, for a license as Innkeeper in McAlisterville.

Petition of Charles Phillips, for a license as Innkeeper in Mexico.

I. D. WALLIS, *Prothonotary.*

Prothonotary's Office, Mifflintown, March 31, 1875.

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of Adam Dressler, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration *cum testamento annexo* on the estate of Adam Dressler, deceased, late of Monroe township, having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, to make them known without delay, to THOMAS DRESSLER.

March 31, 1871.

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of Miles Martin, deceased.

WHEREAS Letters of Administration on the estate of Miles Martin, late of Beale township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will please present them without delay to WILLIAM LEACH, *Adm'r.*

March 10, 1875.

Assignee's Notice.

CALVIN B. BARTLEY and Sarah A., his wife, having on the 25th day of February, 1875, executed a deed of voluntary assignment to the undersigned for the benefit of creditors, all persons indebted are hereby notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the said Calvin B. Bartley to present them to JEREMIAH LYONS, *Assignee.*

March 17, 1875-4t

Assigned Estate of Nathan Yoder.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice that Nathan Yoder has made a general assignment to him for the benefit of his creditors. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will please present them without delay to JONAS A. YODER, *Assignee.*

March 17, 1875-4t

Assigned Estate of Isaac Halteman.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice that Isaac Halteman has made a general assignment to him for the benefit of his creditors. All persons indebted to said Isaac Halteman are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will please present them without delay to JOHN H. MOYER, *Assignee.*

March 17, 1875-4t

Assigned Estate of Amos Graybill.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice that Amos Graybill, of Fayette township, has made a general assignment to him for the benefit of his creditors. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them without delay to JOHN S. JAMISON, Assignee, McAlisterville, Juniata Co., Pa.

Assigned Estate of David Strayer.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice that David Strayer has made a general assignment to him for the benefit of his creditors. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay to REUBEN CAVENY, McAlisterville, Juniata Co., Pa.

Normal School.

THE Juniata County Normal School will be opened in the borough of Mifflintown, April 12, 1875. The course will consist of the Common School Branches, Natural Sciences, Latin, Greek, and Methods of Teaching. For terms, boarding, &c., see Circulars, or address the Principals.

D. A. HARMAN,
J. M. GARMAN,

Feb10. Mifflintown, Pa.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

THE undersigned, Executors of the estate of Samuel Stine, deceased, late of Fermanagh township, Juniata county, will, by virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of said county, sell, on the premises at the mansion house in said township, at 1 o'clock P. M., on

FRIDAY, APRIL 16th, 1875,

The following described Real Estate, late the property of said decedent, to wit:

No. 1.—A messuage, being the Mansion House and tract of land situate in said township of Fermanagh, bounded by lands of Simon Mumma, Abraham Book, Christian Sieber, and others, containing

135 ACRES,

more or less, having thereon erected a

LARGE STONE FARM HOUSE,

50x36 feet, a good BANK BARN, a frame TENANT HOUSE, and all necessary outbuildings. There is a never-failing Spring of good water on the premises. There is a fair assortment of Fruit Trees on the farm. This property is located about one-half mile north of Jericho Mill. The land is of the very best quality, and is all under cultivation, and well improved and fenced. It is in close proximity to churches, schools and stores, and is one of the most desirable farms in Juniata county.

No. 2.—A tract of Timberland in Fayette township, bounded by lands of Jeremiah Bushey, Enos Bergey, and others, containing ONE HUNDRED ACRES, more or less.

No. 3.—A tract of Woodland in Fermanagh township, bounded by lands of Simon Mumma, William Peoples, and others, containing TWELVE ACRES, more or less.

No. 4.—A tract of land in Fayette township, said county, bounded by lands of Jacob Moyer, Adam Sponhower, and others, containing THREE ACRES, more or less, having thereon erected a good SAW MILL, capable of sawing 1500 feet of lumber per day, when in good order.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid when the property is struck down to the purchaser; fifteen per cent. when the sale is confirmed by the Court; forty per cent of the balance on the first day of April, 1876, and the balance on the first of April, 1877; the last payment to bear interest for one year, and both payments to be secured by judgment bond. Possession will be given on the first day of April, 1876.

HENRY M. STINE,
SAMUEL STINE,
Executors of Samuel Stine, dec'd.

ALSO, the following personal property, at the same time and place: One Bedstead and Bedding, 1 Table, 1 Sink, 1 Looking Glass, 1 set of Chairs, 1 Corner Cupboard, 1 Kitchen Cupboard, 1 Wood-box, Sausage Stuffer, Meat Vessels, 1 Rifle Gun, lot of Grain Bags, 1 Barrel of Vinegar, and other household effects.

March 17, 1875.

FIRST-CLASS PICTURES taken at Hess' Photograph Gallery, Bridge st., Mifflintown.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE

SPECIAL TAXES

MAY 1, 1875, to APRIL 30, 1876.

The Revised Statutes of the United States, Sections 3232, 3237, 3238, and 3239, require every person engaged in any business, avocation, or employment which renders him liable to a SPECIAL TAX, *to procure and place conspicuously in his establishment or place of business* a STAMP denoting the payment of said Special Tax for the Special Tax Year beginning May 1, 1875, before commencing or continuing business after April 30, 1875. The taxes embraced within the provisions of the law above quoted are the following, viz:

Rectifiers	$200 00
Dealers, retail liquor	25 00
Dealers, wholesale liquor	100 00
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale	50 00
Dealers in malt liquors, retail	20 00
Dealers in leaf tobacco	25 00
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco	500 00
And on sales of over $1,000, fifty cents for every dollar in excess of $1,000	
Dealers in manufactured tobacco	5 00
Manufacturers of stills	50 00
And for each still manufactured	20 00
And for each worm manufactured	20 00
Manufacturers of tobacco	10 00
Manufacturers of cigars	10 00
Peddlers of tobacco, first class (more than two horses or other animals)	50 00
Peddlers of tobacco, second class (two horses or other animals)	25 00
Peddlers of tobacco, third class (one horse or other animal)	15 00
Peddlers of tobacco, fourth class (on foot or public conveyance)	10 00
Brewers of less than 500 barrels	50 00
Brewers of 500 barrels or more	100 00

Any person, so liable, who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to severe penalties.

Persons or firms liable to pay any of the Special Taxes named above must apply to CHAS. J. BRUNER, Collector of Internal Revenue at SUNBURY, and pay for and procure the Special-Tax Stamp or Stamps they need, prior to May 1, 1875, and WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE.

J. W. DOUGLASS,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, Washington, D. C., Feb. 1, 1875.

Trial List for April Term, 1875.

1. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania vs. John Yeigh. No. 77, April term, 1866.
2. William Cox vs. John Dettrick et al. No. 43, Dec term, 1872.
3. Samuel M Armstrong vs. Samuel L Armstrong. No. 5, Feb term, 1874.
4. B F Crouse vs John McMantigle. No. 149, Feb term, 1873.
5. Jesse M Bryner vs William C Beale. No. 106, Sept term, 1873.
6. Richard Johnson vs David Smith. No. 110, April term, 1873.
7. George Winters vs Samuel Murphy. No. 39, Sept term, 1873.
8. Emily Keiser vs J Calvin Dobbs. No. 110, Sept term, 1873.
9. Jacob Drolesbaugh vs D B Spanogle and S Stem. No. 124, Sept term, 1873.
10. James H Graham vs John Wright and Jane Gallaher. No. 128, Sept term, 1873.
11. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Ex. Rel. Daniel Coffman vs Alfred Such and —— Shively No. 143, Sept term, 1873.
12. Robert A Patterson vs David Snyder. No. 14, Feb term, 1874.
13. Elisha P Hudson vs David Shuman. No. 43, Feb term, 1874.
14. Samuel Alexander vs Joseph Bell and J Shengeloff. No. 36, April term, 1874.
15. J B M Todd vs Daniel Maffett. No. 61, April term, 1874.
16. George W Gordon vs Samuel Hoffman. No. 77, April term, 1874.
17. George W Gorton vs James E Buchanan. No 78, April term, 1874.
18. Dr J P Sterrett vs the P R R Co.—No. 137, April term, 1874.
19. Louisa Frazoni vs George W McElwee and S S Wilson. No 26, Sept term, 1874.
20. George W Singleton vs Kurtz Kauffman. No. 37, Sept term, 1874.
21. David L Palm vs William McGill.—No. 49, Sept term, 1874.
22. Insurance Company vs Caleb Parker. No. 74, Sept term, 1874.
23. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, at the suggestion of Juniata county, vs David Watts, Jerome Hetrick, Samuel Watts and Luke Marx. No. 122, Sept term, 1874.
24. W S Rickenbaugh vs C A Lauver.—No. 132, Sept term, 1874.
25. Insurance Company vs Thaddeus Parker. No. 170, Sept term, 1874.
26. Christiana Simpson vs Joseph Long. No. 4, Dec term, 1874.
27. Jacob Pile vs Christian ImSchoffstall. No. 39, Dec term, 1874.
28. John T Metlin vs Mifflintown Bridge Company. No. 44, Dec term, 1874.
29. James B Elliott vs John M Bartley. No. 72, Dec term, 1874.
30. Isaac Pile vs Christian ImSchoffstall. No. 74, Dec term, 1874.
31. George Pile vs Isaac Pile, with notice. No. 81, Dec term, 1874.
32. William B Wood vs William Sneath. No. 104, Dec term, 1874.
33. William Edmiston vs David W Allen. No. 140, Dec term, 1874.
34. M Selig & Co. vs Emil Schott. No. 69, Feb term, 1875.
35. Selinsgrove & N B R R Co. vs Jacob E Graybill. No. 72, Feb term, 1875.

IRVIN D. WALLIS, *Prothonotary.*

PROTHONOTARY'S OFFICE, Mifflintown, March 17, 1875-tc.

JUNIATA VALLEY BANK.

Pomeroy, Patterson, Jacobs & Co.

MIFFLINTOWN, JUNIATA COUNTY, PA.

CAPITAL, $50,000.

GEORGE JACOBS, President.
T. VAN IRVIN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Jerome N. Thompson, John J. Patterson, George Jacobs, Amos G. Bonsall, John Balsbach, H. H. Bechtel, J. W. Frank.

United States Securities, Bonds, &c. bought and sold.

Gold and Silver bought at highestt rates.

Deposits received, collections made, drafts on the principal cities, and a general banking business transacted.

Bonds and other valuable papers received on special deposit. [june8'74-tf

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, TOBAC. CO., CIGARS, NOTIONS, STATIONERY

LARGE VARIETY 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.

NOTICE.

PARTIES knowing themselves indebted on my Books are requested to make immediate payment. I have sold out my business, and will leave for Harrisburg by April 1st. After that time the Books will be in other hands for collection.

D. P. SULOUFF.

New Advertisements.

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, the Hon. BENJ. F. JENKINS, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the 9th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Juniata, Perry and Cumberland, and the Honorables Jonathan Weiser and John Koons, Judges of the said Court of Common Pleas of Juniata county, have issued their precept to me directed, bearing date the 5th day of FEB., 1875, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, at MIFFLINTOWN, on the Fourth MONDAY of APRIL, 1875, being the 26th day of the month.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace and Constables of the County of Juniata, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at one o'clock on the afternoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and over remembrances, to do those things that to their offices respectively appertain, and those that are bound by recognizance to prosecute against the prisoners that are or then may be in the Jail of said county, be then and there to prosecution against them as shall be just.

By an Act of Assembly, passed the 6th day of May, A. D., 1854, it is made the duty of the Justices of the Peace, of the several counties of this Commonwealth, to return to the Clerk of this Court of Quarter Sessions of the respectives counties, all the recognizances entered into before them by any person or persons charged with the commission of any crime, except such cases as may be ended before a Justice of the Peace, under existing laws, at least ten days before the commencement of the session of the Court to which they are made returnable respectively, and in all cases where any recognizances are entered into less than ten days before the commencement of the session to which they are made returnable; the said Justices are to return the same in the same manner as if said act had not been passed.

Dated at Mifflintown, the 23d day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

WM. H. KNOUSE, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Mifflintown, March 22, 1875.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron

This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now deemed indispensable as a Tonic medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood, and gives tone tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life. Everybody should have it.

For the cure of weak stomachs, general debility, indigestion, diseases of the stomach, and for all cases requiring a tonic.

This wine includes the most agreeable and efficient Salt of Iron we possess—Citrate of Magnetic Oxide, combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics—Yellow Peruvian Bark.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do, try KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

I only ask a trial of this valuable tonic!

Beware of counterfeits, as Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is the only sure and effectual remedy in the known world for the permanent cure of Dyspepsia and Debility, and as there are a number of imitations offered to the public, I would caution the community to purchase none but the genuine article, manufactured by E. F. Kunkel, and having his stamp on the cork of every bottle. The very fact that others are attempting to imitate this valuable remedy, proves its worth and speaks volumes in its favor. Get the genuine.

Sold only in $1 bottles. Sold by Druggists and dealers everywhere.

259 **Tape Worm Removed Alive** 259

Head and all complete in two hours. No fee till head passes. Seat, Pin and Stomach Worms removed by Dr. KUNKEL, 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia. Send for circ