

R. F. SCHWEYER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

The Impending Grasshopper Plague

By dispatches from the West the world is informed that at this early time in the summer the grasshopper plague threatens a portion of Minnesota, the States of Kansas and Missouri, and creates a sense of uneasiness in the minds of the people of Illinois, Indiana, and other surrounding States.

No terribly have the people of Missouri been alarmed that the 3rd day of June, coming, has been appointed by the Governor as a day to be devoted to prayer to God for a safe deliverance from the dreadful insect scourge that is impending.

It is a consoling doctrine to believe that whatever Deity does is for the good for the bettering of worldly affairs. It is comforting to believe that we should praise God even in the midst of calamity.

The plague of insect life that eats up the substance of the higher order of life, such as that of man and beast, find life and propagation in one of God's laws. He made the law that gave them life.

Why the grasshopper should be made to eat up the grass and grain, and starve out man and beast, and convert their fields into bare, barren wastes is past finding out. There are people who tell that there is nothing in it but the nature of the insect to do so, and that the remedy lies in finding out the source of the life of the insect, strike at it, and the trouble will be over; or, employ some other living thing to eat up the grasshopper. They do not see in it a plague sent by Deity to punish man.

Those who demonstrate the correctness of their views the world will not be slow to accept them. Their views now, however, are so crude that they are not even understood by themselves, and have little weight when put in the balance with the belief that fills the minds of all people to-day, and occupied the minds of all people of the past, that there is a Deity who presides over animate and inanimate nature, and who is ever ready to listen to man's hopeful, hearty mental appeal in prayer for aid, or deliverance, from oppression, famine, pestilence, or other impending calamities. It has been the belief of the world of the past. It is the belief of the world of to-day. Let the whole country pray on the 3rd of June for deliverance from the grasshopper plague.

Revenue Frauds.

The Government at Washington has been active, recently, in breaking the whisky ring, that has defrauded the Government of its revenue and flooded the country with a liquid that men who have regard for their mental soundness and physical health should never touch. It is also now directing its attention to frauds that have been and are yet practiced in the custom-houses of the country, and particularly to New York. A New York merchant, in a communication printed in a paper in the city just mentioned, states his experience as to the ways that are employed by officials themselves to smuggle goods into the country free of duty. The point in question in his communication reads:

"As you are aware, it has been necessary for me, or the firm with which I am connected, for many years past to have daily dealings with the custom-house officials. As a consequence, I am well acquainted with them. A short time ago I went to Europe on a pleasure trip with my family, and in London and Paris I was surprised to see a large number of ex-custom-house inspectors, and detectives who were sent to Europe to watch smugglers. They all appeared to be in the possession of good incomes, and boarded at the highest priced hotels; yet I knew that they hadn't a dollar in the world when they went into the Government service, and I could not understand the source of their income. After making my tour and returning to Paris, I announced in the presence of some of them that I was 'homebound.' Then they winked significantly one to another, and one of them took me aside and said, 'I want you to let two or three trunks of mine go over in your name. It's all right; you needn't bother about it. The telegraph is a more modern invention than the steamer, and the custom-house officers on the other side will pass them. You must only keep quiet and not disclaim them. Everything else will be attended to.' I told this man that I would not be a party to smuggling, if that was what was meant, but the ex-custom-house official shrugged his shoulders, disclaimed any such intention, and simply pleaded, 'If any trunks go in your name, if you don't own, favor me by not disclaiming them.' I thought nothing further of the matter till I got aboard the ship, and then five trunks not belonging to me were sent with me in my name. I ought not to omit stating that before the proposition to carry these trunks through had been made, these ex-officials took me to several places where the finest laces, silks, gloves and such things were sold, made purchases, and urged me to do the same, insisting that I could pass them

free of duty. When we arrived in New York harbor my trunks and those in my name not belonging to me were passed without examination. What became of the surreptitious trunks, with one exception, I never found out. The exceptional one went to a certain hotel, the proprietor of which had the impudence to send me a bill for the carriage and expense of getting it from the steamer. This process of smuggling I have reason to believe has been going on systematically, and it is only when in such cases as the French minister, who were in their novitiate, and did not understand that they must make confederates of the custom-house inspectors, that the systematic smugglers are arrested. I was not a detective, but a merchant traveling for pleasure. It was not my place to become an informer, and therefore I have not made it my business to tell my story before."

Senatorial Conference.

PATERSON, May 20, 1878. Conferees of Juniata, Perry and Mifflin counties met at the Patterson House in the borough of Patterson, to elect a Senatorial Delegate to the Republican State Convention, to assemble at Lancaster on the 26th inst.

Isaac Wright represented Perry county.

C. S. Marks, R. W. Patton and W. H. Bratton represented Mifflin county.

H. A. Staubaugh, John T. Nourse and Louis E. Atkinson represented Juniata county.

Isaac Wright was elected President, and C. S. Marks, Esq., was elected Secretary.

C. S. Marks nominated Gen. T. F. McCoy.

J. T. Nourse nominated J. M. Strace.

Isaac Wright nominated John H. Shebley.

Mr. Patton moved that Mr. Wright be allowed to cast three votes, he being the only conferee from Perry county.

Adopted.

Upon the fifth ballot Gen. T. F. McCoy was elected Senatorial Delegate.

On motion the nomination was made unanimous.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Delegate to the State Convention from this Senatorial District be and he is hereby recommended to vote for John F. Harriman for Governor, and Butler B. Strong for State Treasurer.

Resolved, That the said Delegate be also instructed to use all his influence to secure a decided and emphatic expression against the third term principle.

ISAAC WRIGHT, President. C. S. MARKS, Secretary.

News Items.

The Harrisburg Telegraph of the 18th says: "On Friday last five children belonging to Joseph Dare, residing about two and a half miles from Marysville, in the Fishing Creek Valley, were taken suddenly ill, and on Saturday the father called on Dr. Traver, of Marysville, stating that five of them were down with cholera morbus, and requested that he should call and see them. Upon the doctor's arrival he immediately pronounced them poisoned. Antidotes were administered accordingly, and an investigation made into everything that could be thought of, from which it could have resulted, but no satisfactory discovery could be made.

On Sunday morning the doctor was again summoned to see the two remaining children, who were prostrated in the same manner, the father and mother being also slightly affected. Another investigation was made, and the source of the evil was found in a tin fruit can, in which tomatoes were put up, of which the family had all partaken. The can had been in use for several years, and the acid of the fruit had destroyed the tin coating, producing a metallic poison. The inside of the can presented a coppery appearance, and emitted an offensive metallic smell. The symptoms exhibited by those affected were violent vomiting, intense thirst, with metallic taste in the month, and great prostration. Fortunately, through the prompt discovery of the character of their illness, and vigorous measures being adopted, all the members of the family are now in a fair way for recovery."

Last Sunday a week a fire broke out in a piece of wood in Upper Berne township, Berks county, in which St. Michael's Church is located. The Reading Eagle writes this of the disaster: "It was about two o'clock in the afternoon, and the church was packed. Rev. T. C. Leinbach, of Womelsdorf, was reading a scriptural lesson, when of a sudden the terrible cry of fire was raised. One of the members rushed rapidly forward to Rev. Mr. Zuewig in the pulpit, and informed him that the dry trees and leaves of the adjoining grove were on fire, and that all the horses and carriages therein were in danger of being burned up. Mr. Zuewig immediately announced it, and a wild panic ensued. Everybody rushed to get out, and when the congregation reached the burning woods, the flames shot up fully twelve feet. The people at once set to work to extinguish it. The scene was terrible in the extreme. Horses neighed and whinnied in their agony; people screamed, men rushed backward and forward, excited and anxious to render assistance. The fire broke out in the woods where the horses stood tied. The flames spread rapidly, and the excitement was intense. Hundreds of horses were in the woods. The men were bold and cut the horses loose as fast as they could. The horses ran away in all directions, wrecking the buggies. Other horses were burned and ran away while the buggies were in flames, others were running white

their collars were on fire. Three animals were burned so badly that they had to be killed at once, and a good many more have probably been killed since. About twenty horses were burned. They suffered intensely; some had their hoofs burned off, while others had the hair all burned off; others were roasted alive. Twenty horses were burned and nineteen buggies were destroyed, and a good many more damaged. The sight was terrible. Great excitement prevailed during the conflagration. It is thought that if half a dozen good firemen had been on the ground the horses could have been saved; but each one tried to save his horse first, and some were so much excited that they didn't dare risk their lives. Some men have received severe injuries. The damage is estimated at over \$5,000. It is reported that the fire originated accidentally by a young man lighting a cigar. He tried all in his power to extinguish the flames, but without success. He gave the alarm for assistance, and commenced to cut the horses loose as fast as possible. Accidentally his knife slipped, and he gave himself a severe cut in the cheek, so that the blood flowed freely. The young man is in great trouble, but he could not help it: he had done all that was in his power.

On Sunday a week a clock repairer, having a boy answering the description of Charlie Ross, was arrested in Burke township, York State. Mr. Ross, after seeing the boy, pronounced him not Charlie.

The Sheriff of Clearfield county issued the following proclamation on the 19th, though it bears the date of the 18th:

I, W. Ross McPherson, high sheriff of the county of Clearfield, charged with the preservation of law and order therein, do hereby warn all disorderly and riotous persons that turbulence and threats, intimidation and rioting, must not exist. All persons who wish to work in the mines must be permitted to do so at their own free will, and without hindrance from any one. By the law of the land every man has a right peaceably to pursue any business he may select, and no organization or body of men has a right to prevent it. It is my duty to enforce this right, and to preserve the peace of the county, which has been broken in violating it, and I notify and warn all interested that I will exhaust all my power and that of the citizens in my bailiwick in attempting to do so. If I am resisted, or my officers interfered with in the performance of this duty, and the civil power is found unable to perform it, I will call for the aid of the military, which I am assured will be promptly furnished. As high sheriff of the county of Clearfield, I call upon all its citizens to aid me in keeping the peace and compelling obedience to law. All who are present at a riotous assembly and refuse to aid the officers of the law in quelling it, are guilty of the riot. Those who are not for the law are against it. Good citizens must aid me in maintaining law and order. Those who wish to work must be allowed to do so. The disorderly and lawless must disperse to their homes.

W. ROSS McPHERSON, High Sheriff of Clearfield county, May 18, 1878.

Family troubles caused William N. Maxwell to shoot William H. Westway in the stomach, on the 18th, at Baltimore.

General John C. Breckinridge died at Lexington, Ky., of abscess of the liver and consumption combined, on the 18th.

Indians are at Washington to negotiate for their removal from the Black Hills country.

Ex-Governor Wm. Bigler will not become the candidate of the Democracy for the office of Governor of this State.

The Supreme Lodge of Knights of Pythias was held in Washington, D. C., last week.

A Kine township, Schuylkill county, tax collector, who defaulted township funds to the amount of \$4,000, and then went to Iowa, has been brought back in charge of an officer of the law.

Governor Harriman has accepted an invitation to attend the Banker Hill centennial celebration at Boston, on the 17th of June.

On Sunday night a week Mr. McPherson, living eight miles east of Columbus, Nebraska, was away from home visiting friends, accompanied by his wife. They left four children at home, aged four, six, twelve and fourteen years. During the absence of the parents the house took fire and three of the children were burned to death. Circumstances indicate that the fire commenced outside, so it was the work of an incendiary.

An outrage and murder was committed near Trappe, this State, on the afternoon of the 18th. A young girl named Whitty was the victim. Her body was found under a stable, her ears torn off and her head terribly beaten. A tramp was seen in the vicinity, and it is supposed the crime was committed by him.

The soldiers, sailors and marines of Philadelphia held a meeting few evenings ago to organize in aid of a movement to ask Congress to pass the Equalization Bounty bill.

Two husbands, their wives, and two children each, went over a dam at Zauerville, Ohio, a few days ago. A child of each family was drowned. The men were drunk.

The fathers of the children drowned, as related in the above paragraph, have been arrested for manslaughter.

Arthur E. Galt, a clerk in the New York National Bank, has absconded with \$10,000 belonging to the bank.

Gen. Phil Sheridan has bid adieu to baseball.

Four burglars were arrested in New York, a few days ago, while boring into a warehouse on Greenwich street, from a room in an adjoining building, which they had hired.

Accounts from Jackson and Clay counties, Kansas, continue to note the ravages of the grasshoppers. The grass has been nearly destroyed, and the wheat and oats have suffered terribly. The only hope to save the crops is the departure of the pests. The ground in many places is covered with the dead grasshoppers.

A case of so-called "mistaken identity" is reported, at which life insurance men will smile with incredulity. A young man, son of a Mr. Knowles, of Princeton, N. J., suddenly disappeared, two years ago. His father reported. A Philadelphia paper reported the capsizing of a boat in Chesapeake Bay, and the drowning of young Knowles, who was buried at Baltimore. Old Knowles went on, had the body exhumed, and recognized it at once as his lost boy. Then came an application to a life insurance company to pay a policy of \$2,000, but the company are not paying such peculiar losses in a hurry. Time passed, and the bereaved father heard nothing of his boy, or his \$2,000, until a few days since, when the wanderer returned, and said he had never been at Chesapeake Bay or Baltimore, but had spent his time "out West." All of which may be a true story, but is more likely to be a shrewd attempt at fraud on an insurance company.

Chicago has been set back five years in its new custom-house on account of its defective foundation. The whole building has got to come down, and the government loses over a million.

It is stated that about 1,000 horses which have died in New York city during the past winter, 300 died from rot and other diseases of the hoof, caused by traveling in salted slush, and 127 from nails caught in their feet.

First cousins were married in Ottawa county, Kansas, last week. When the relationship was discovered, the judge and minister waited on the parties, read the law to them, and informed them that they must consider themselves unmarried.

On the night of the 18th the telegraph office and depot of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company at Excelsior station, near Shamokin, was burned to the ground, supposed to be the work of incendiaries.

A Chicago dispatch of the 19th says: In the county court the trial of the question of the sanity of Mrs. Mary L. Lincoln, widow of Abraham Lincoln, came up to-day. The proceedings were based upon a petition filed by Robert L. Lincoln, setting forth that his mother, Mrs. L. Lincoln, has property and assets exceeding \$75,000, that she is non compos mentis and incapable of managing her estate, and praying the issuance of an order for a warrant and venire to test the question of her sanity. The petition was accompanied by the certificate of the family physician (Dr. Isham) to the effect that he had examined Mrs. Lincoln, and was of the opinion that she was insane, and a fit subject for hospital treatment. Several witnesses testified to eccentricities in the conduct of Mrs. Lincoln, which commenced at the time of the assassination of President Lincoln, and which have become more marked as time progressed. After short arguments the case was given to the jury, who brought in a verdict in accordance with the facts elicited. Mrs. Lincoln will be removed to the hospital at Batavia, Ill. Her relatives and friends have delayed this step as long as was considered prudent, but finally agreed that nothing else would suffice. At the announcement of the verdict, Robert Lincoln took the hand of his mother affectionately, when she exclaimed with reproachful tone: "Oh, Robert! to think that my son would ever have done this!" There were but few spectators in the court.

A Pittsburg man is in jail on the charge of stealing a locomotive.

A dispatch from Osceola, Clearfield county, under date of the 19th, notices the trouble among the coal miners as follows: "The strike in the Clearfield mining region is virtually ended. A majority of the miners in their several districts voted to return to work at the old rates, provided all of them were taken back. By the morning train from Tyrone about a dozen men came to take the place of the strikers. Each man was armed with a rifle, to be used for his own defense, if necessary. Another batch of new men are expected to-morrow, and on Saturday, or at furthest by Tuesday next week, the operators expect the mines to be working up to their full capacity. Some trouble may arise from the fact that nearly 200 of the strikers will be refused work, and their places be filled permanently by new men. Most of the men who are to be refused work are proscribed by the advice of Captain Clark, in whose knowledge of the turbulent spirits among the strikers the operators have the utmost confidence. A small number of the strikers wait to work this morning, and several were refused permission to work by the superintendents; but the great body of the men have not yet gone out into the mines, nor is it likely they will before Saturday. Xingo Parks, the paid organizer of the unions among the miners, was arrested this morning at this

place, and taken to Clearfield, where, in default of \$5,000 bail, he was committed. Parks was arrested on a charge of participating in the disturbance in Plattsburgh on Tuesday of last week.

John Sney, the President of the Miners' National Benevolent Association, is under bail on the same charge, but is to be re-arrested and put under heavier bail. It is the first time that Sney has laid himself liable to arrest, and the operators say that they have sufficient evidence to send him to the penitentiary. Every effort will be made by the operators to convict these men, for the reason that they are regarded as the organizers of all the strikes that have occurred in both the hard and soft coal regions during the past year. The local leaders claim to have prevented all violence during the recent strike, and that the arrest of the men now in Clearfield jail is a gross outrage, perpetrated at the instance of the employers.

At about 11 o'clock on the 20th a fire broke out at the Moshannon Lumber Company's mill, west of Osceola. Fifteen million feet of lumber were burned. The wind was so strong that it fanned two feet long logs were thrown to most all parts of the town of Osceola. All the public buildings except the Catholic and Methodist churches were burned. About two hundred houses were also destroyed. Twelve hundred people are homeless; people were driven to the race course, where they were surrounded by fire from all sides, communication being cut off by the fire.

The Tyrone fire department, with their steamer and hose carriage, left for the fiery scene of distress, but could not reach the town with their machines on account of the railroad track having been burned. The loss is about two million dollars.

The shipment of coal has been delayed at least ten days.

An eye-witness wrote as follows to a city paper regarding the disaster: "The town of Osceola, containing 1,500 inhabitants, is situated on the brow of a hill, which is itself surrounded by a number of lesser hills, all thickly wooded. Early in the forenoon the chutes of the Philadelphia mine, took fire, and almost simultaneously the flames began to creep out of the woods all around the town. Even then no danger is anticipated, and it was not until the flames had actually caught some of the houses on the outskirts that the people began to realize their position. At noon the guests of the Lipton House—among them your correspondent—not knowing of the danger to the town, were joking about the possibility of the fire reaching the kitchen before the conclusion of dinner. An hour afterward the Lipton House was in ashes, and the guests, with a number of others, were fighting the flames around the office in which this dispatch is being written. Inside the place was filled with terrified women, and outside the men were carrying pails of water through the blinding smoke to dampen the wooden structure and prevent the sparks from igniting it. After the flames had caught the upper end of the town, they swept down the side of the mountain with terrible rapidity. The fire burning in the woods all around cut up clouds of smoke, which completely enveloped the town. For a time a gress seemed impossible, but the violence of the wind occasionally lifted the smoke, and enabled the affrighted population to make their way toward the depot. Here there was a terrible suspense of nearly an hour. No train was in the depot, and the flames were rapidly approaching the frame dwelling used by the railroad company. On every side the fire barred escape. Fortunately the telegraph lines were working, and assistance was asked from the fire departments of Tyrone and Altoona. When the hope of escape was least, Mr. Daniel Wood, the train master on the Moshannon and Clearfield branches of the road, ran a train of about twenty box cars into the depot, and at once commenced to load them with women and children. It seemed almost impossible that the train could pass with safety through the burning woods, but a successful trip was made, and the human freight taken to Phillipsburg, a large town situated on a large tract of cleared land, some miles above this place. After the fire commencing at the top of the mountain had swept down until it joined the flames reaching out from the woods on the side opposite to that where it commenced, a hope was still entertained that a large sawmill, owned by the Moshannon Land and Lumber company, situated on the Moshannon, just at the edge of the woods at the western end of the town, might be saved, and with that portion of the town immediately adjoining the mill. The mill contained 14,000,000 feet of lumber. Mr. Lacombe, the Superintendent, with a number of his men, tried to fight the flames with buckets of water, but the unequal contest ended after two hours' hard work. Hardly had the flames found their way into the lumber piles when a terrible explosion was heard, and a house some distance away was blown into atoms. It had been a hardware store, and in the stock were two barrels of blasting powder. The explosion sent the burning fragments of the house in different directions, and besides igniting a portion of the town at that time untouched by the flames, set fire to the woods a long distance back of the place where the fire first appeared.

Houtdale, a town of about nine hundred inhabitants, six miles from Osceola, is reported as entirely burnt. The

ties on the Pennsylvania railroad track from Osceola to Houtdale were burned. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has been notified to call from L. G. Sney, burglar of Osceola, John Williamson, Houtdale, and other places, for the sufferers, and meetings have been held to raise funds for their relief.

The character of the fire in the mountains of the Snow Shoe region may be learned from a dispatch, dated at Bellefonte, this State, last Friday, which says: "The entire town left here this morning for Snow Shoe with a large body of men from Valentine's works to aid in checking the fire in that region. Mine No. 4, at Snow Shoe, is burned. About seventy-five feet of trestle-work of the railroad has been burned. Water tanks and several buildings along the road are on fire, and great excitement prevails. About thirteen cars have been burned at Snow Shoe, and about eighty or one hundred tons of coal, and all the houses about the mines destroyed. Creider's mills and a large lot of lumber are destroyed. Also a lot of timber belonging to the Bellefonte car works."

Last Friday an attempt was made to burn Shenandoah, Schuylkill county. At Piles' hotel it was discovered that coal oil and lighted matches had been thrown in the windows. In a few minutes after the discovery was made a second alarm was sounded in another direction, and a dwelling house and carpenter shop were burned to the ground. While the firemen were working on an adjoining building a third alarm was given up town. A lumber yard had been fired, and partially destroyed. Vigilance committees and committees of safety have been organized. Chas. Hays was arrested, charged with being connected with the incendiaries, and was held in \$1,000 bail to answer at the next term of court.

Near Lake City, in Florida, on the 21st inst., Grey Beard, the most troublesome of the Indian prisoners en route for St. Augustine, jumped from the train while en route between Live Oak and Lake City. The train was stopped, and he was found secreted in the bushes a hundred yards from the road. He ran and was shot down by the guard. A ball passed through his body about the waist. He expired as the train was leaving Sanderson about two hours after the shot.

Pete McCartney, the notorious counterfeiter, escaped from custody while being conveyed by United States Marshal Purnell from Tyler to Austin, Texas, on the evening of the 20th inst.

A dispatch from Newburg, New York, under date of the 20th inst., says: Four prisoners escaped from the county jail here to-night at 9 o'clock, by throwing a handful of pepper in the turnkey's eyes. The prisoners were James Nichols, indicted for highway robbery; James Smith and Barney Kilduff, indicted for burglary; Samuel Johnson, colored, charged with burglary. All had served terms in Sing Sing.

The Harrisburg Telegraph of the 21st inst. says: Yesterday a large frame farm house near Long's mill, on the road leading from Lisburn to Carlisle, was, with its contents, entirely destroyed by fire. It is said the whole structure was consumed within twenty minutes after the fire was discovered. We are informed that the building was occupied by a tenant named Miller, whose loss is very heavy.

The native banditti in Missouri are still as virulent as ever, as may be learned from the following recent intelligence from that State: "Information has been received at Liberty, Mo., that the feud between the James boys and the Youngers has recently been settled, and that they are again co-operating. They recently purchased the fastest horse in Kansas, for which they paid a high price in cash. They have determined to make an attack on some moneyed institution soon, and a robbery may be expected at any moment. Last Thursday, twelve miles south of Clinton, Henry county, Mo., four armed strangers besieged the country store of D. B. Lambert, and robbed it of several hundred dollars worth of goods and money. They are believed to be part of the James-Younger gang. Ben Nevin, who lives on a farm near Lexington, Mo., was called to his door, Saturday night, by a band of masked men, and riddled with bullets, thirty-two entering his head. No arrests."

Jeremiah Hamilton, the well-known colored broker and banker of Wall street, New York, died on the 19th inst. of pneumonia, at the advanced age of 62. He was said to be the richest colored man in the United States, and was reported to be worth nearly two million dollars. He was formerly a slave in the West Indies. He leaves two educated and accomplished daughters, and at one time offered a large sum of money to any white man who would marry one of them.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

At my residence at East Point, Mifflintown, I am prepared to promptly fill orders for

BOOTS AND SHOES, LADIES', MEN'S AND CHILDREN'S WEAR.

at prices to correspond with the times. All kinds of

REPAIRING also promptly attended to. Hoping to receive a share of the patronage of the people, I subscribe myself their obedient shoemaker.

Feb. 3, 1878-4f

A. B. FASICK.

The Sentinel and Republican office is the place to get job work done. Try it. It will give you 1000 words anything in that line.

STROMACKER'S PIANOS. New Advertisements. The following are a few of the Principal Medals received: First Prize Medal, (Franklin Institute), 1874. Silver (Grand Piano), 1858. Prize (Crystal Palace World Fair, N. Y.), 1853. Gold (American Institute, N.Y.), 1848. Prize (Maryland Institute, Baltimore), 1846. Silver (Franklin Institute, Phila.), 1846.

Pianos ordered by mail, are carefully selected, and remittance is not required, until the instrument has been received and approved. All our styles and classes are built of the same excellent material and workmanship. Every instrument is fully guaranteed.

Write or send for Illustrated catalogue, and price list giving full description of styles, prices, etc.

SCHOMACKER PIANO MFG CO., Warehouse 1106 Chestnut St. PHILADELPHIA.

Assignee's Sale of Lumber!

The undersigned, Assignee of Calvin B. Bartley, has on hand, at the Lumber Yard of said Calvin B. Bartley, in Mifflintown, Pa.

Large Stock of Lumber, CONSISTING OF WROUGHT AND ROUGH BOARDS, JOISTS, SCANTLING, SASH, Doors, Blinds, Plastering Lath, Roofing Lath and Shingles,

which will be sold at the very lowest rates for cash.

As the entire stock on hand must be closed out in a short time, I am selling Lumber

AT COST.

Persons in need of anything usually kept in a good Lumber Yard, should buy at once, as I am desirous of closing out the entire stock in ninety days from this date. Sixty days time will be given on good bankable paper.

Persons wishing to buy Lumber will call on Calvin B. Bartley, whom I have authorized to act as my agent in selling the same.

JEREMIAH LYONS, Assignee. May 5, 1878-3f.

A Valuable Farm at PRIVATE SALE!

The undersigned, Agents of Isaac Fife, offer at Private Sale an excellent Farm situated at Kurts Crossroads in Delaware township, Juniata county, Pa., bounded by lands of David B. Dinnan, Jacob Kurts, S. O. Evans, and others, containing

EIGHTY ACRES, being all cleared and in a good state of cultivation, having all been lately well irrigated with

GOOD BUILDINGS, and good running water. Terms will be easy. Further information can be had by calling on or addressing us at Oriental P.O., Juniata county, or Isaac Fife, residing on the premises.

S. G. DRESSLER, ABEL SHAEFFER, Agents. April 28-2m

BUYERS & KENNEDY,

(Successors to D. P. Sulzoff.) DEALERS IN GRAIN, COAL, LUMBER, CEMENT, Calcined Plaster, Land Plaster, SEEDS, SALT, &c.

We buy Grain to be delivered at either Mifflintown or Perryville. We will also have coal at both places to suit the trade.

We are prepared to furnish Salt to dealers at reasonable rates. BUYERS & KENNEDY, April 21, 1875-4f

JUNIATA VALLEY BANK.

CAPITAL, \$50,000. GEORGE JACOBS, President. T. VAN IRVIN, Cashier.

Directors: Jerome N. Thompson, John Balabouch, John J. Patterson, H. H. Dechler, George Jacobs, J. W. Frank, Amos G. Bonnell.

United States Securities, Bonds, &c. bought and sold. Gold and Silver bought at highest 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. June 27-4f

S. B. LOUDON, MERCHANT TAILOR,

in room on second story of R. E. Parker's new building, on Main Street, Mifflintown, Pa. FASHIONABLE GOODS always on hand.

CUSTOM WORK DONE on the shortest notice. GOODS SOLD by the yard or pattern. PERSONS buying goods can have them cut in garments free of charge. BUTTICK'S PATTERNS also for sale. ALL WORK WARRANTED. PRICES LOW. Oct 22, 1876-4f

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