# SENTINEL & REPUBLICAN

MIFFLINTOWN

**Wednesday, August 4, 1875.**

**B. F. SCHWEIER,**
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.


## Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
**Gen JOHN F. HARTRANFT,**
OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
**Hon. HENRY RAWLE,**
OF ERIE COUNTY.

## Republican County Committee.

CHAIRMAN—G. W. Smith, Patterson P. O.
SECRETARY—Richard Doyle, Walnut P.O.
Mifflintown—H. A. Stambaugh, J. S. Martin.
Fermanagh—Isaac Sieber, J. M. Hower.
Walker—W. H. Kurtz, W. H. Lukens.
Fayette—Jesse Grubb, T. T. Davis.
Monroe—H. G. Shellenberger, Jacob Basom
Greenwood—W. Woodward, H. Minnium.
Susquehanna—S. S. Uplegrove, E. Long.
Delaware—J. M. Stutts, D. Finkenbinder.
Thompsontown—J. G. Haldeman, N. Keely
Patterson—H. R. Given, D. F. Stevens.
Milford—Wm. McCahan, A. J. Hertzler.
Beale—J. F. Leach, Richard Doyle.
Port Royal—D. R. P. Bealor, James A. Thompson.
Turbett—J. G Hertzler, Isaiah Berkey.
Spruce Hill—Thos Ramsey, Stewart Wharton.
Tuscarora—A. M Stewart. Thos. Morrow.
Lack—Wm Morrow, Tyson Stump.
Black Log—R McIntyre, A. H. Oppie.
Noah Hertzler, Port Royal—Member of Republican State Central Committee for Juniata county.

## Republican County Committee Meeting.

The Republican County Committee met at Will's hotel in Mifflintown, on Saturday, the 17th inst., in pursuance of a call by the Chairman.

The Chairman, Mr. Smith called the Committee to order and announced the absence of the Secretary, Mr. Richard Doyle. On motion Mr. H. A. Stambaugh was elected Secretary *pro tem*.

After a discussion of the time for holding the primary election, the following resolution was passed:

*Resolved*, That the Primary Election of the Republican party of Juniata county be held at the several election districts, on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1875,

between the hours of 4 and 7 o'clock P. M. of said day, and that the Convention be held in the Court House, in Mifflintown, at 1 o'clock P. M., on

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1875.

G. W. SMITH, *Chairman*.
H. A. STAMBAUGH, *Secretary*.

## The Democrat and Register and Independent on High Salaries, &c.—They Condemn in Republicans what they do not Condemn in Democrats.

The *Democrat and Register*, and *Independent*, and other Democratic journals throughout the country, have been publishing articles that compare the expenses of the present National government, and Republican State governments with the expenses of the National government, and State governments before the Rebellion.

They say look! look! see how enormously greater the expenses are now than they were then, and then follows the attempt to charge the whole of it on the Republican party. If it were not for their piteous inconsistency, which amounts almost to a crime, they would be only fit to laugh at, when the fact is so indellibly impressed on the mind of the intelligent people of the world, and on the historic page, that centuries cannot rub it out, but the more it is rubbed the brighter it grows, that the nine-tenths of all the extravagance, high salaries, and other things those papers complain of and charge on the Republicans, is but the outgrowth of the war—the Rebellion—that had its origin in the ranks of the high men of the Democratic party. It was the terrific and bloody Rebellion that inflated everything. It was its slimy, inflating, destructive touch that thrust extravagance into the family, and doubled the price of living; entered the church, doubled its expenses, doubled the salary of the minister; entered the Legislature and Congress and raised the salary, and doubled the salary of the President of the United States and the salaries of the Governors of the States. It is all the result of the Rebellion. If there had been no Rebellion there would have been no inflation.

If the *Democrat and Register*, and *Independent* were consistent in their denunciation of Republicans for taking certain salaries, they would denounce their own party people for doing the same thing. If they were honest and consistent they would long before this date have called on Mr. McCandless and Mr. Temple, who are the new heads of Departments at Harrisburg, to lower their salary, and the salary of their clerks, to what they were before the Rebellion. They denounced Mr. Allen and Mr. Beath and their clerks for getting too high salaries, but as soon as their friends get into the same offices they say no more about those places, but turn to some other office that they have not yet filled. Mr. Jackman, one of the owners and editors of the *Democrat and Register*, is a clerk in Mr. Temple's office, but neither he or the editor of the *Independent* have asked that his fourteen hundred dollar salary, and the salaries of his fellow clerks, and the salary of their chief, Mr. Temple, shall be reduced.

It is the height of foolishness or knavery to denounce and curse other people for not doing what they refuse to do themselves. The people who do such things are fools or knaves.

Then again, the Lower House of the Legislature was largely Democratic last winter. What a fine chance that was to step back to old salaries. They never proposed such a step. Why do not the *Democrat and Register*, and *Independent* urge Mr. Hetrick, the Democratic member from this district, to frame a reform salary bill and urge its passage by the House?

The *Democrat and Register*, and *Independent* have never yet said that they are for or against inflation and high salaries, further than condemning it in others, and then encouraging their own people to take what they condemn others for using. It is time that they quit showing two false faces and show their real face on these questions.—Hypocrisy cannot win.

The Democratic party is the most extravagant party that ever ruled the country. The great majority of all the financial and political ills that are on us are the outgrowth of their seed sown years ago, and if they get into power they will start another crop that will be harvested through great tribulation in the future.

WHEN the Greenback currency was put into circulation, the *Democracy* condemned it, called it "filthy rags," and told the Union soldiers, with bitter sarcasm and taunt, "The Republican party pays you in worthless rags." They declared it unconstitutional, and many favored a repudiation of it entirely. The Jacksonian hard money was the only money that was fit for circulation, they declared. That did not win, and wishing to win at any price, they have in Ohio taken the field in favor of Greenback currency now. Mr. Allen, their candidate, has quit talking about rag currency. He and his friends have got into the opposite extreme. They now say the Republicans are trying to take away the greenbacks and substitute "hard money." That is all very much like the curses they heaped on Greeley and on what he did, and the somersault, and choice of him for the Presidency on their ticket. Allen! Allen! Allen!

JUST to think President Grant's grandchild chose to come into this world on Sunday. The Democracy swore that there was such a degree of Cæsarism about the Administration at Washington that the child would have to be born in Europe. Now, that that proved itself to be false, and the baby has been born in this country, on Sunday, at a watering place, the Democracy are expected to, in accordance with their time-honored principles of swearing at everything that is not Democracy, swear at the Presidential family, in particular, and the Republican party generally, that the grandchild was born on the Sabbath day, and at a summer resort. It is shocking to the high morality, and exalted religious sensibility of the Democracy that President Grant's grandchild was born on Sunday.

WHEN the Democracy were voted out of power in this State, they left as a legacy to the Republicans a State debt of nearly $40,000,000. The Republican management since then have reduced the debt to between $13,000,000 and $14,000,000. If the Democracy had been in power all this time, and bad managed affairs as they did before, and in other places, the debt of this State, instead of being only $14,000,000, would to-day be no less than $60,000,000. If a party will burden a State with a debt of $40,000,000 in cheap times, as the Democracy did in Pennsylvania in cheap times, what will they do in extravagant times?

THE Democracy are condemning all people but themselves for the hard times and increased expenditures, and extravagance, but they do not inform these people of the fact that all the things they complain of grew out of the Rebellion that was bred and born and put in motion by their party. The very things that the Democracy are complaining about, have grown out of their own work.

BEFORE the Rebellion, the Democracy, during every campaign, talked about Andy Jackson and other great men, but since the Rebellion they do not wish to hear a word about the past, and if it is spoken about, they say, Hush! Hush! Don't talk about it; let the past be past; it hurts our feeling. Queer, how sensitive they have become.

THE Democratic party has always had two faces on the currency question; from the one face they talked hard money, from the other they talked State Banks, and organized them all over the land, and from them flooded the country with paper money that about every ten years became so worthless that it could not be sold at ten cents per pound.

## "Justice is Slow but Sure"—The Mountain Meadows Massacre.

It is astonishing that with the every day lessons against crime, men still persist in outraging their better nature and ignore the rights of their fellow-men. Every day, people are murdered; every day people are robbed of their property by incendiary fires, by theft, by trickery and other crooked ways, and every day a terrible justice is meted out here and there as the case demands, to the workers in crooked ways.

There is no escape from the penalties against crime. Thousands of well-authenticated cases can be produced that are as plain evidence as can be found, that by some unseen power the evil-doer is brought to an end that corresponds to his work.

A recent, striking, and world wide known case of retribution was the end of the life of the fiends who stole Charlie Ross. Now again the whole world is startled by the retributive hand of justice reaching out to vindicate truth, and reteach that there can be no concealment of wrong, and that workers in crime reach their level sooner or later.

Eighteen years ago one hundred and thirty-four emigrants on their way to California were murdered by Mormons in Utah, at Mountain Meadows. It was made to appear by the Mormons that Indians did the deed. It now appears that whatever Indians participated in the massacre did so through Mormon influence. Prominent men of the Mormon church have been arraigned in court, in Utah, where justice will doubtless be meted out to them for their murderous work. The case was opened in court week before last. We lay before our readers a portion of the evidence of a man named Philip K. Smith. He testified last Friday a week as follows:

The Meadows are forty-five miles south of Cedar City, on the California road; I was at the massacre, in September, 1857; heard of the emigrants coming; the people were forbidden to trade with them; I felt badly about it; saw a few of them at Cedar City; this was on Friday; afterwards heard rumors of trouble; on Sunday it was the custom to have meetings of the president and council, the bishops and council and the high council; I was a bishop; the question as to their destination came up for discussion; Haight, Higbee, Morrell, Allen, Willis, myself, and others, were there; some of the brethren opposed destruction; I did; Haight jumped up and broke up the meeting; I asked what would be the consequences of such an act; Haight then got mad and said; "The Indians were to destroy them;" on Monday Higbee, Haight, White and I met and discussed the same subject again; I opposed their destruction; Haight relented and told White and I to go ahead and tell the people that the emigrants should go safely through; we did so; on the road we met John D. Lee and told him where we were going, he replied that he had something to say about that matter; we passed the emigrants at Iron Springs next morning; we passed them again as we came back; they had twenty or thirty wagons, and numbered altogether a hundred persons; when near home we met Ira Allen; he said that the doom of the emigrants was sealed and that the die was cast for their destruction; also that Lee had orders to take men out and intercept the emigrants, and that Allen was to go on and counteract what we had done. I went home; three days afterwards Haight sent for me and said that orders had come from camp that they did not get along and that they wanted reinforcements; that he had been to Parawan and got further orders from Colonel W. H. Dame to finish the massacre, to decoy the emigrants out, and spare only the small children who could not tell the tale; I went off and met Allen, our first runner and others; Higby came out and said we were ordered out armed and equipped, and so I went; Hopkins, Higbee, John Willis and Sam Purdy went along; we had two baggage wagons with us; we got to the Hamblin's ranch in the night—three miles from the emigrants; we there met Lee and others from the general camp, where the largest number of men were; we then found that the emigrants were not all killed; Lee called me out for consultation; he told me the situation; the emigrants he said were strongly fortified; there was no chance of getting them out; Higbee gave orders to decoy them out the best way we could; this was agreed to, and the command was given to John D. Lee to carry out the whole plan; they went to the camp; Lee placed all the soldiers in a hollow square and addressed them; they were all white men, about fifty in all; the Indians were in another camp; I saw there Slade and his son and Jim Pearce, and probably his sons, too; all those from Cedar, and Bill Stewart, Levin Jacobs, I think, and Dan McFarlan, too; Slade and I were outraged, but we said: "What can we do? We can't help ourselves;" just then the order to march was given, and we had to go; we were put in double file; Higbee had command of part of the men; we marched in sight of the emigrants, and either Bateman or Lee went out with a "white flag;" a man from the emigrants met them; Lee and the man sat down on the grass and had a talk; don't know what they talked about; Lee went with the man into the entrenchments; after some hours they came out and the emigrants came up with the wounded in wagons ahead; the wounded were those hurt in the three days' previous fight; next came the women and next the men; as the emigrants came up the men halted, and the women on foot with children and wounded, went on ahead with John D. Lee; the soldiers had to be all ready to shoot at the word; when the word "halt" came the soldiers fired; I fired once; don't know whether I killed any one or not; they were not all killed by the first shot; I saw the women afterwards dead, with their throats cut; I saw as I came up to them a man kill a young girl; the men were marched in double file first, then thrown in single file, with soldiers alongside; I heard the emigrants congratulating themselves on their safety from the Indians at last; John M. Higbee came and ordered my squad to fire; Lee, like the rest, had firearms; no emigrants escaped; I saw soldiers on horses to take on the wing those who ran; I saw a man run, and saw Bill Stewart, on a horse, go after one and kill him; I saw one wounded man beg for his life, but Higbee cut his throat; the man said: "I would not do this to you, Higbee;" he knew him; after I fired I was told to gather up the little children; as I went I saw a large woman running toward the men crying, "My husband, my husband;" a soldier shot her in the back, and she fell dead; as I went on I found several wounded on the ground, many with throats cut; went on and found the children, put them in the wagon and took them to Hamblin's house; I saw no more; the soldiers then dispersed; two children were wounded, one died at Hamblin's; think I had to leave it; there were many soldiers from counties South whom I did not know; next day I and McCurdy and Willis took the children to Cedar City, leaving one at Pinto creek; on the road I met a freight train of wagons; men living here in Beaver were on it; I went to old Mrs. Hopkins; I told her I had children; she got places for them; I took one girl baby home; I gave it to Birkbeck; they were well treated, and I believe they got good places for them; there were but few children; witness, with others, subsequently collected the property of the massacred emigrants and placed it in a church tithing house by order of Haight; Lee told witness he had reported all the facts to Brigham Young; when witness next saw Young, in the presence of Lee and Charley Hopkins, Young said: "You who have charge of that property in the tithing office turn it over to John D. Lee; what you know of this say nothing; don't talk of it even;" and the property was subsequently sold at auction by Lee and others; some cattle went to Hooper, delegate to Congress; at the time of the massacre Indians were assigned to kill the women and children; he saw one Nyack cut a little boy's throat; no effort was made to restrain them.

## Address of the State Committee.

*To the Republicans of Pennsylvania:*

The political campaign upon which we are entering is one of more than ordinary importance, and we, therefore, invoke your hearty co-operation in our efforts to press the claims of the Republican party to public confidence and support.

The success of that party is essential, in our judgment, to the prosperity of the State, to the perpetuity of the Union, and to the permanence of the principles upon which the Government is founded.

The control of the administration of State affairs fell into Republican hands in 1861, and we point with pride to the record of that control. The State debt has been reduced from forty millions to twenty-three millions of dollars; the State taxes upon real estate and upon the personal property employed in agricultural pursuits have been repealed; the resources of the State have been developed; the admirable school system, which distinguishes our Commonwealth, has been fostered and strengthened; the orphans of her brave soldiers who fell in the war have been fed, clothed, educated and fitted for active life; and the varied interests of the people have been protected and encouraged.

Under no previous administration has the State been so uniformly prosperous and well cared for; and the slight experience which people had last winter of one branch of the Legislature under Democratic control may well lead them to the conviction that they have everything to lose and nothing to gain by a change in the administration of public affairs.

The candidates for State offices presented by the Republican party are in every way worthy of public confidence and of a hearty support. Governor Hartranft, during his six years' service as Auditor General, earned a very high character as a public officer, and his administration of the Executive Department has won the respect and commendation of all, without distinction of party. Unflinching integrity, unbending honesty and a faithful attention to the duties of his office, have characterized his administration throughout, and certainly no Governor ever more richly deserved a re election.

Our candidate for State Treasurer is a new man to public life, but one in whom is combined all the qualifications of a good public officer. His capacity for the place is admitted by all, and his well known character for integrity and business ability is also conceded by his political opponents.

Having, therefore, a State ticket strong in all the elements that commend candidates to public favor, a platform of principles which has challenged the admiration of Republicans throughout the country, and a record of State administration to which we can all look back with a pardonable pride, we are justified, as a party, in claiming that we have faithfully met our responsibilities and that we are entitled to a continuance of public confidence.

Parties are worthy of support only so long as they advance wise and patriotic principles and promote the honest and efficient administration of public affairs; and as the Republican party is entitled to the credit of both, it justly lays claim to a verdict of popular approval.

There are many matters of detail in which the Republican party differs from the Democratic; but there is one radical difference which, so long as it exists, will render the existence of the Republican party a public necessity.

That difference consists in the fact that the Republican party believes that the United States form a Nation with all the functions of a National Sovereignty, while the Democratic party regards the Federal Government as a mere league between the States, which are each, in its view, sovereign and independent. The Republicans believe in the indissolubility of the Union of the States, whilst the Democratic party believes that the Federal Government has no power to protect its own existence or prevent any State from asserting its independence.

This is a difference which involves the very life of the Government. When the rebellion broke out in 1861, while James Buchanan was still in office as President, he shrank appalled from the duty of preserving the Union intact, and yielded to the advice of his Attorney General that there was no power in the General Government to coerce a State. Had that rebellion occurred at the beginning, instead of at the close, of his administration, it would have been at once successful. Under the Democratic idea of State rights, Mr. Buchanan would have been compelled to let the Southern States go.

With the prominence at present given by the Democratic party to its one distinguishing doctrine of State Sovereignty, as opposed to that of National Sovereignty, the advent of that party to power in the nation would naturally bring with it the danger of a second assertion of the right of States to secede from the Union. Our previous experience of the inability of the Democratic party in power to attempt the coercion of a rebellious State should certainly be sufficient to teach the people the danger of entrusting the Government to hands to weak or too unwilling to protect it.

Should it ever become necessary, hereafter, to assert the power of the General Government to promote the public welfare, in any matter of general concern, as, for instance, in preventing local restrictions upon the free transportation of persons or produce, or in removing natural obstructions thereto, the Democratic doctrine, faithfully adhered to, would prevent that party from legislating upon it, Congressionally. The National Government cannot, in fact, be carried on successfully, nor can the necessities of a people, with interests so great and so grand as those of the American people, be properly met and provided for by any party holding strictly to the idea that Government is but a federal league, of separate and independent State sovereignties.

The Republican party of the State and the Nation stand now, as ever, by the rights of labor as entitled to the protection of the Government; by universal freedom and universal suffrage sustained by universal education; by the public school system, with the taxation of all for its support, and opposed to any division of the school fund for any purpose whatever; by the common law of the nation which interdicts a third term to the Presidency; by a tariff so adjusted as to be the least burthensome and most favorable to labor and industry; by the financial legislation which secures free banking upon a sound basis and provides for a safe and uniform currency, sufficient for the public wants; by such a revision of the patent laws as will relieve industry from oppression and secure to the inventor a fair remuneration; by a faithful execution of the laws, the suppression of lawlessness, and the enforcement of the Constitution as it stands; and by that general policy which will preserve the Union intact, whether assailed from within or without.

We are now entering upon the closing year of the first century of American Independence; and it behooves the Republicans of Pennsylvania, who believe not only in the words but in the spirit of the Declaration of Independence, to show their faith by their works, and rally firmly and unitedly to the support of their principles. We counsel them, in view of the interests which are at stake, to forget all their past differences; to organize actively and efficiently; to present none but good and true men for local offices; and standing firmly by what they believe and know to be right, demonstrate their claim to public confidence. The second century of our national existence should begin as the first one did, by a supreme devotion to Republican principles, to which only a Republican administration, in State or nation, can be or will be faithful.

The experience of the past furnishes abundant evidence that the best interests of the people demand the continuance of the enlightened and liberal course of the Republican party in its well-defined and clearly announced purpose to foster the agricultural, industrial and commercial interests of the country; in its policy which has led to a reduction of seventeen millions of the State debt and six hundred millions of the National debt; in its judicious system of internal improvements having for their objects the enlargement of facilities and reductions in the cost of transportation for our inter-State commerce; in its firm adherence to an indissoluble Union and to the unity and sovereignty of the nation; in its honest and faithful administration of the laws; and in its stern devotion to the principles of truth and progress. Firm in that conviction we confidently present our platform and candidates for public support thoroughly assured that in their success will be found the true and only road to National Unity, National Progress and National Prosperity.

By order of the Committee.

HENRY M. HOYT, Chairman.
A. WILSON NORRIS, Secretary.


## CHAUTAUQUA LAKE.

Near this beautiful locality is situated an old, richly-endowed Seminary for both sexes—

**The Chamberlain Institute.**

Fall Term opens Aug. 24th. For catalogue address Rev. J. T. Edwards, A. M., Principal, Randolph, N. Y.


*New Advertisements.*

### Protonotary's Notice.

THE first and partial account of Lewis Burchfield and Nelson A. Lukens, Assignees of Samuel Y. Shelley, has been filed in this office and will be presented to the Court for confirmation on WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1875, at the Court House, in Mifflintown.

IRVIN D. WALLIS, *Prothonotary*.
PROTHONOTARY'S OFFICE, Mifflintown, August 2, 1875-tc.

### Public Examinations.

THE Public Examinations of Teachers will be held in the different districts of the county at the following times and places:

Mifflintown and Fermanagh, at Mifflintown school house, August 30th.

Patterson and Milford, at Patterson school house, August 31st.

Beale, at Johnstown school house, Sept. 1.

Spruce Hill, at Spruce Hill school house, Sept. 2nd.

Port Royal and Turbett, at Port Royal school house, Sept. 3rd.

Walker, at Mexico school house, Sept. 6th

Fayette, at McAlisterville school house, September 7th.

Monroe, at Richfield school house, Sept 8.

Susquehanna, at Prosperity school house, September 9th.

Greenwood, at Wilt's school house, September 10th.

Thompsontown and Delaware, at Thompsontown school house, September 13th.

Tuscarora, at McCulloch's Mills school house, September 15th.

Lack, at Lick school house, Sept. 16th.

Special examinations will be held at Mifflintown September 18th and 25th, and October 2nd.

Applicants must be examined in the districts where they expect to teach, and in the several branches required by law.

Classes will be organized at NINE o'clock.

JOHN M. GARMAN,
aug4 *County Superintendent*.

## VALUABLE FARM AT PRIVATE SALE!

ON account of age and declining health, the undersigned offers, at private sale, his farm situated in Walker township, Juniata county, three miles west of Thompsontown, four miles northeast of Mexico, and one mile south of Vanwert, adjoining lands of J N Thompson, J S Lukens, David Ailman and others, containing

**ONE HUNDRED ACRES,**

Ninety acres of which are cleared and under good fences, and in a good state of cultivation, having all been well limed within the last five years; the balance is well set with good timber, such as locust, chestnut, oak and hickory. There are

**Two Good Dwelling Houses**

on the premises, a good FRAME BANK BARN with Wagon Shed and Corn Crib attached, and all other necessary outbuildings—all in good condition. There is a never-failing Spring of good water convenient to both houses, and never-failing Springs of water in every field except two. There are two good APPLE ORCHARDS, one in good bearing condition, the other just beginning to bear; also an abundance of other fruits, such as Pears, Peaches, Plums, Quinces and Cherries.

This property is pleasantly located, convenient to churches, schools and mills, and will be sold on easy terms. Call on or address

JOHN W SARTAIN.

If the above property is not sold privately before the FOURTH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1875, it will be offered on that day at public sale. [aug4 '75

### Trial List for September Term, 1875.

1. Elish P Hudson and Martha Jane, his wife, vs. John S Lukens, Adm'r of T W Lukens, dec'd. No. 29, September term, 1875.
2. Elisha P Hudson and Martha Jane, his wife, vs. Wm H Lukens, et al, Legatees of Jemima J Lukens, dec'd. No. 30, September term, 1875.
3. Wm C Bunnell vs. Solomon Sieber.—No. 132, September term, 1875.
4. Commonwealth vs. John Yeigh. No. 77, April term, 1866.
5. John F Sorg vs. Overseers of Fayette township. No. 2, April term, 1872.
6. Samuel M. Armstrong, Executor of of Wm Armstrong, dec'd, vs. Samuel L Armstrong, Adm'r d. b. n. of John Armstrong, dec'd. No. 5, February term, 1873.
7. James Magruder, by his next friend, Jackson Magruder, vs. Darwin C. Smith.—No. 66, February term, 1873.
8. B F Crouse vs. John McManigle. No. 149, February term, 1873.
9. Daniel Westfall et al, Trustees of Lost Creek Valley Academy, vs. George F McFarland. No. 2, Sept. term, 1873.
10. J English West vs. J H Lane. No. 17, September term, 1873.
11. Emily Keiser vs. J Calvin Dobbs. No. 110 September term, 1873.
12. Jacob Droiesbaugh vs. D B Spanogle and Samuel Stem. No. 124, September term, 1873.
13. Mifflintown & Patterson Loan Association vs. Benjamin Stimmell and Joseph Sartain. No. 126, September term, 1873.
14. Thos B Coder vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company. No. 53, February term, 1874.
15. Adam Arnold, for use of George K Lyter, vs. Peter Eby. No. 12, April term, 1874.
16. J B M Todd vs. Daniel Moffit. No. 61, April term, 1874.
17. Wm C Porter vs. Sunbury & Lewistown Railroad Company. No. 18, September term, 1874.
18. Nancy Bratton vs. Sulouff, Frow & Parker. No. 23, September term, 1874.
19. David L Palm vs. Wm McGill. No. 49, September term, 1874.
20. People's Insurance Company vs. Caleb Parker. No. 74, September term, 1874.
21. Margaret C Seyoc vs. Joseph Varnes. No. 84, September term, 1874.
22. Westcot & Hook vs. Daniel Coffman. No. 92, September term, 1874.
23. Wm S Richenbaugh vs. C A Lauver. No. 132, September term, 1874.
24. People's Insurance Company vs Thaddeus Parker. No. 170, Sept. term, 1874.
25. James M Sellers vs. The School District of the Borough of Mifflintown. No. 184, September term, 1874.
26. Calvin Magruder vs. Wm H Knouse. No. 185, September term, 1874.
27. Jacob Pile vs. Christian Im Schaffstall. No. 39, December term, 1874.
28. Wm Edminston vs. David Allen. No. 40, December term, 1874.
29. John T Metlin vs. Mifflin Bridge Co., No. 44, December term, 1874.
30. J B M Todd vs. John Farnwalt. No. 52, December term, 1874.
31. James B Elliott vs. John M Bartley. No. 73, December term, 1874.
32. Jacob Pile vs. Christian Im Schaffstall. No. 74, December term, 1874.
33. J B M Todd vs. John Farnwalt. No. 86, December term, 1874.
34. Nancy Bender, Administratrix of Elizabeth Moss, dec'd, vs. James Duffield. No. 99, December term, 1874.
35. D D Bohner vs. Samuel Goodling, et al. No. 111, December term, 1874.
36. County of Juniata vs. Overseers of Poor of Milford Township. No. 8, February term, 1875.
37. James Zimmerman vs. David B Spanogle, et al. No. 48, February term, 1875.
38. Margaret House vs. George Klinger No. 62, February term, 1875.
39. Selinsgrove & North Branch Railroad Company vs. Jacob E Graybill. No. 72, February term, 1875.
40. Bears & Son vs. Abraham Williams. No. 99, April term, 1875.

I. D. WALLIS, *Proth'y*.
PROTHONOTARY'S OFFICE, Mifflintown, July 24, 1875.


## LUMBER! LUMBER!!

100,000 WHITE PINE LAP AND JOINT SHAVED SHINGLES,

**YELLOW PINE FLOORING,**

*PLASTERING LATH,*

PICKETS AND DRY BOARDS,

*FOR SALE BY*

NER THOMPSON,
Milroy, Mifflin Co., Pa.
June 1, 1875-3m

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*New Advertisements.*

**PROCLAMATION.**—WHEREAS, the Hon. BENJ. F. JUNKIN, 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 30th day of APRIL, 1875, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, at MIFFLINTOWN, on the FIRST MONDAY of SEPTEMBER, 1875, being the 6th 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 oyer 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 prosecute against them as shall be just.

By an Act of Assembly, passed the the 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 then 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 30th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

WM. H. KNOUSE, *Sheriff*.
Sheriff's Office, Mifflintown, July 28th 1875.

### A Call for a Temperance Convention to Nominate a County Temperance Ticket.

AT a Conference of ministers and laymen, held in Port Royal on July 27, 1875, for the purpose of considering how best to enlist christians and all moral men in the temperance cause, the following-named persons were enrolled, to wit: Rev. J. A. McGill, Rev. T. J. Sherrard, Rev. J. H. Stewart, Rev. W. R. Whitney, Rev. G. D. Penepacker, Rev. F. McBurney, Rev. J. C. Oliver, George McCulloch, Dr. Thomas A. Elder, J. B. Okeson, Thomas Ramsey, Benjamin Martin, H. Arbogast, J. A. Rice, S. D. Kepner, James Shoaff, R. E. Burlan, Wm. Kohler, Peter Kilmer and Dr. Beale.

The following resolution was adopted.—(The resolution was preceded by a full preamble, setting forth at length the reason for such action.):

*Resolved*, That we beg leave to call upon all temperance men in the various boroughs and townships in Juniata county, to meet at the respective places for holding elections, in said boroughs and township, on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 14th, 1875,

at 2 o'clock P. M., and elect two persons who shall represent them in a Convention to be held the following MONDAY, AUGUST 16th, at 1 o'clock P. M., in the Court House in MIFFLINTOWN, for the purpose of nominating a full County Temperance Ticket.

All who are interested in the subject of temperance are called upon to take part in this great movement, which is stirring the State as never before.

Delegates will please come prepared to nominate a County Committee.

DR. THOMAS A. ELDER,
REV. F. McBURNEY.
GEORGE McCULLOCH,
aug4-td] *Committee*.

### Pavement Letting.

THE Commissioners of the county of Juniata will receive proposals at their office in Mifflintown, from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M., of TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1875, for furnishing the *Brick* and *Sand* and *laying* the *necessary PAVEMENT* around the Court House. The brick to be good, No. 1, Harrisburg pavement brick. Separate proposals will also be received for laying the said Pavement without furnishing the *Brick* and *Sand*.

The specifications of the above work can be seen at any time previous to said letting, at the Commissioners' office in Mifflintown.

By order of the Commissioners.

JAMES DEEN, *Clerk*.
July 27, 1875.

## ORPHANS' COURT SALE!

THE undersigned, Administrator of the estate of John W. Taylor, late of Spruce Hill township, Juniata county, deceased, by virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of said county, will sell at public sale, on the premises, at 1 o'clock P. M., on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 7th, 1875,

The following described real estate, to wit: A tract of land situate in Spruce Hill township, Juniata county, Pa., bounded by lands of William F Thomas, Thomas Ramsey, and others, containing about

**NINE ACRES,**

all of which is cleared and in a good state of cultivation, having thereon erected a good

**Log-Frame Weatherboarded House,**

FRAME STABLE, BLACKSMITH SHOP, and other outbuildings.

TERMS.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale by the Court; one-third on the first day of April, 1876, when deed will be delivered and possession given; one-third on the first day of April, 1877, with interest from April 1st, 1876—to be secured by judgment bond.

JACOB ESH,
Adm'r of John W. Taylor, dec'd.
June 16, 1875.

### Register's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named persons have filed their Administrators' and Executors' accounts in the Register's Office of Juniata county, and the same will be presented for confirmation and allowance at the Court House in Mifflintown, on Tuesday, August 10, 1875:

1. Final account of David B. Dimm, Administrator of John M. Leach, late of Delaware township, deceased.
2. The account of James W. Hamilton, Administrator *cum testamento annexo* of David Kurtz, late of Walker township, dec'd.
3. The account of David W. Allen, Administrator *de bonis non cum testamento annexo* of Samuel Allen, deceased, late of Beale township.
4. Partial account of John Heckman, Administrator of Michael Hoffman, late of Fayette township, deceased.
5. First and final account of J. S. Lukens and William J. Dennis, Executors of the estate of George W. Lloyd, late of Delaware township, deceased.
6. The account of C. J. Regan, Administratrix of Peter Regan, late of Walker twp., deceased.
7. The account of J. Latimer Wilson, Executor of the estate of William Curran, late of Walker township, deceased.
8. First and partial account of James B. Thompson, Administrator of John M. Thompson, late of the borough of Port Royal, deceased.
9. The partial account of Samuel Buck, Administrator of Isaac Hawn, late of the borough of Port Royal, deceased.
10. The account of Sophia S. Orris, Executrix of the estate of Henry Orris, late of Turbett township, deceased.
11. The partial account of Alfred J. Patterson and F. S. Brennisholtz, Administrators of Peter Brennisholtz, late of the borough of Port Royal, deceased.

J. T. METLIN, *Register*.
REGISTER'S OFFICE, Mifflintown, July 12, 1875.


Drugs & medicines at Banks & Hamlin's


*Miscellaneous.*

### AUDITORS' REPORT.

DELAWARE TOWNSHIP, JUNIATA COUNTY.

*OVERSEERS' ACCOUNT.*

JOHN L. AUKER, Overseer of Poor, in account with Delaware Township, Juniata County, Pa.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **DR.** | | |
| To balance on hand at last settlement, April 4, 1874 | $142 65 | |
| To amt. of Duplicate, Poor Tax | 767 66 | |
| Total | $910 31 | |
| **CR.** | | |
| By amt. expended for support of poor | $492 81 | |
| By amt. expended for court charges | 3 77 | |
| By amt. expended for Justice's fees | 9 81 | |
| By amt. of exhonerations | 14 89 | |
| By township debt liquidated | 45 56 | |
| By services as Overseer | 22 60 | |
| By traveling expenses | 8 12 | |
| By Auditor orders cashed | 4 00 | |
| By per centage, 5 per cent. on $752.77, for collecting | 37 64 | |
| | | 638 60 |
| Bal. in hands of Overseer | $276 71 | |
| Liabilities (Evans' note, principal and interest) | 143 92 | |
| Available funds | $132 79 | |

We, the undersigned, Auditors of Delaware township, Juniata county, Pa., have examined the account of John L. Auker, Overseer of Poor, and, finding it correct, we hereby approve the same.

GEORGE SPEAKMAN,
PHILIP HARLEY,
W. W. FULLER.
*Auditors*.
Thompsontown, June 7, 1875.

*SUPERVISORS' ACCOUNTS.*

JACOB HOOPES, Supervisor, in account with Delaware Township, Juniata Co., Pa.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **DR.** | | |
| To bal. due township at last settlement, April 20, 1874 | $ 9 29 | |
| To amt. of Duplicate, road tax assessed | 726 81 | |
| Total | $736 10 | |
| **CR.** | | |
| By amt. paid for labor on public roads | $369 75 | |
| By amt. paid for material for repairs | 23 34 | |
| By services as Supervisor | 56 75 | |
| By amt. of exonerations | 12 49 | |
| By per centage (2½ per cent. on $714.32) for collecting | 17 88 | |
| By amt. of township debt canceled | 9 29 | |
| By Justice's fees | 3 10 | |
| By Auditors' orders cashed, (three, at $2 each) | 6 00 | |
| By amt. paid for stationery | 25 | |
| By amt. paid Supervisor Brookhart for work done in his district exceeding the amt. of his duplicate, | 50 34 | |
| | | 543 17 |
| Bal. in hands of Sup'r Hoopes | $192 93 | |

We, the undersigned, Auditors of Delaware township, Juniata Co., Pa., have examined the account of Jacob Hoopes, Supervisor, and, finding it correct, hereby approve the same.

GEORGE SPEAKMAN,
PHILIP HARLEY,
W. W. FULLER,
*Auditors*.
Thompsontown, June 12, 1875.

WILLIAM BROOKHART, Supervisor, in acc't with Delaware Twp., Juniata Co., Pa.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **DR.** | | |
| To bal. due township at last settlement, April 20, 1874 | $ 71 65 | |
| To amt. of Duplicate, road tax assessed | 491 86 | |
| To amt. rec'd from Sup'r Hoopes to balance work done exceeding amount of Duplicate | 50 34 | |
| Total | $613 85 | |
| **CR.** | | |
| By amt. paid for labor on public roads | $472 35 | |
| By amt. paid for material for repairs | 17 72 | |
| By amt. paid for blacksmithing | 4 30 | |
| By amt. of exonerations for 1873 | 13 42 | |
| By exonerations for 1874 | 8 81 | |
| By per centage (2½ per cent. on $469.63) for collecting | 11 74 | |
| By Justice's fees | 3 10 | |
| By bridge toll | 5 93 | |
| By services as Supervisor | 76 50 | |
| | 613 85 | 613 85 |

We, the undersigned, Auditors of Delaware township, Juniata county, Pa., have examined the account of Wm. Brookhart, Supervisor, and, finding it correct, hereby approve it.

GEORGE SPEAKMAN,
PHILIP HARLEY,
W. W. FULLER,
*Auditors*.

*SCHOOL FUND.*

A. H. KURTZ, Treasurer, in account with School Fund of Delaware Township, Juniata Co., Pa.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **DR.** | | |
| To State appropriation | $ 177 39 | |
| To amt. of taxes received from collectors | 2330 02 | |
| To amt. received from Thompsontown Borough | 265 00 | |
| To amt. of Loan from J. W. Kurtz | 250 00 | |
| Total | $3022 41 | |
| **CR.** | | |
| By amt. paid teachers | $1190 67 | |
| By amt. expended for new building | 1597 46 | |
| By amt. for repairs | 37 53 | |
| By amt. for fuel | 19 17 | |
| By amt. for court charges | 63 88 | |
| By amt. paid Secretary (3 years' salary | 50 00 | |
| By exonerations | 1 30 | |
| By services, one day | 1 00 | |
| By one Auditor's order cashed | 2 00 | |
| By amt. paid for stationery | 19 | |
| | 3022 41 | 3022 41 |

We, the undersigned, Auditors of Delaware township, Juniata county, Pa., have examined the account of A. H. Kurtz, Treasurer of School Fund, and, finding it correct, hereby approve it.

GEORGE SPEAKMAN,
PHILIP HARLEY,
W. W. FULLER,
*Auditors*.
Thompsontown, Pa., July 10, 1875.

### Notice to Tax-Payers.

AT a meeting of the Commissioners, held at their office in the Court House in Mifflintown, Juniata county, on the 11th day of June, 1875, the following resolution was passed by the Board:

*Resolved*, That the tax-payers of Juniata county for the year 1875 be allowed 10 per cent. deduction on their State and County Taxes for said year, on all such taxes paid on or before Saturday, July 31, 1875, and 6 per cent. on all taxes paid on or before Saturday, September 4, 1875, after which time no deduction will be allowed on the taxes of 1875, and the Collectors of taxes of said year are directed and requested to give all tax-payers in the several boroughs and townships in the county an opportunity to avail themselves of the chance of being benefitted by said deduction, and also to pay over the money so received by them immediately after the above-named dates to the Treasurer of Juniata county.

By order of the Board of Commissioners.

JAMES DEEN, *Clerk*.
June 16, 1875.

### Executors' Notice.

*Estate of E. P. Hutchinson, dec'd.*

LETTERS Testamentary on the estate of E. P. Hutchinson, late of Fermanagh township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands are requested to make known the same without delay to

H. A. STAMBAUGH.
July 12, 1875.

## SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of *vend. expo nas*, *levaria facias*, &c., 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 1 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, AUGUST 30, 1875, the following real estate, viz:

A lot of ground in Fermanagh township, bounded on the north by Lost Creek, on the east and south by lot of Mrs. Mingle, and on the west by Penna. Canal, containing about **One Acre**, having thereon erected a double Frame Dwelling House and Stable. Also, a tract of land in Milford twp., bounded on the north by Black Log Mountain, on the east by lands of Stephen Winters, on the south and west by lands of Bossinger and others, containing **150 Acres**, more or less, having thereon erected a Log House and Log Stable. To be sold as the property of Isaac C. Sailor.

ALSO, a tract of land in Susquehanna township, adjoining lands of Henry Bay on the north, John Karstetter on the east, Aaron Karstetter on the south, and by other lands of John Copp on the west, containing **42 Acres**, more or less, having thereon erected a Log House and Log Barn. Also, another tract of land in same township, adjoining the above on the east, Jacob B. Stroub on the south, Michael Stroub on the south, Michael Stroub on the west, and Henry Bay and others on the north, containing **83 Acres**, more or less. To be sold as the property of John Copp.

ALSO, a tract of land in Monroe township, adjoining lands of Jacob Spade and Jacob Willow on the north, John Hall on the east, George Ford and others on the south and John Fohn Ford and others on the west, containing **65 Acres**, more or less, having thereon erected a large Frame Dwelling House, Bank Barn, large Spring House, Hog Stable and other outbuildings. To be sold as the property of George Heitzman

ALSO, a tract of land in Fayette township, adjoining lands of Sarah Harman and others on the north, Samuel Leonard and others on the east, Wm. Harman on the south and George Jacobs and others on the west, containing **67 Acres**, more or less, having thereon erected a Frame House and Log Barn. *Also*, in the same township, a tract of Woodland, adjoining lands of Wilber F. McCachan on the north, Sarah Harman on the east and south, and George Jacobs and others on the west; containing **100 Acres**. *Also*, in the same township, a tract of land, adjoining lands of John Heckman on the north, George Jacobs on the east, south and west; containing **12 Acres**, more or less, having thereon erected a Log House, Stable, Cooper Shop, Spring House and other outbuildings.—*Also*, in same township, another tract of Woodland, adjoining lands of George Jacobs, George Singer and others, containing **26 Acres**, more or less. To be sold as the property of Jeremiah Busbey.

ALSO, a tract of land in Delaware township, adjoining lands of Jacob Shelley on the north, John M. Hibbs on the east, John Glace and Catharine Fry on the south and George Fry and others on the west; containing **50 Acres**, more or less, having thereon erected a Log House and Log Stable. To be sold as the property of Jeremiah Bruner.

ALSO, a lot of ground in the town of Richfield, in Monroe township, fronting on north side of Main street, in said town of Richfield 62 feet, thence extending north to an alley 160 feet, bounded on the east by lot of Susan O'Brion, and on the west by other lot next herein described, having thereon erected a good Frame House and Frame Stable. *Also*, another lot of ground in same town and township, fronting 60 feet on north side of Main street in said town, thence extending north 160 feet to an alley, bounded on the east by lot above described and on the west by lands of Dr. Wallis.—To be sold as the property of William S. Heim.

ALSO, a half lot of ground in the borough of Patterson, being the eastern half of lot No. 62 in said borough, fronting 25 feet on the south side of Path street, and running back at a right angle thereto, bounded on the east by lot of Samuel Kerlin, and on the west by lot of Oliver Strawser, having thereon erected a Frame House and outbuildings. To be sold as the property of Henry J. Heinbach.

ALSO, a tract of land in Fermanagh township, bounded as follows: Beginning at the centre of the public road, thence along lands of Peter Mingle, S. 77 D. E, 75 P. to post, on the land of John Wright, thence N. 87 D., W. 7 P. to post, thence by residue of tract N. 65 D., E. 74 P. to the public road, thence down said road S. 12 D., W. 21 P. to the place of beginning; containing **6 Acres** and **40 Perches**, having thereon erected a good Frame House, Frame Stable and outbuildings. To be sold as the property of John G. Hackenberger.

ALSO, a tract of land in Tuscarora township, bounded and described as follows:—Beginning at a white oak at the corner of lands of D. Beale, thence S. 35 D., W. 52 P. to white oak, thence by lands of H. Knox, S. 10 D., E. 68 P. to post, thence N. 88 D., E. by lands of B. Says, 100 P. to post, thence by same N. 36 D., E. 30 P., thence 32½ D., E 54 P. to post, thence S. 75 D., E 106 P. to post, thence S. 54½ D., E 13 P. to pine, thence by lands of S. McCulloch, N. 54 D., E. 100 P. to post, thence N. 42 D., W. 136 P. to post, thence S. 10 D., E. 26 P. to pine, thence S. 69 D., W. 154 P. to hickory, thence S. 17 D., E. 35 P., thence S. 65 D., W. 38 P., thence N. 89 D., E. 29 P. to pine, thence S. 32 D., W. 53 P. to post, thence S. 52 D., W. 27 P. to post, thence S. 82 D., W. 179 P. to white oak, the place of beginning; containing **217 Acres** and **66 Perches**, having thereon erected a large Dwelling House, Bank Barn, Wagon Shed, Fulling Mill, Saw Mill, and other outbuildings. To be sold as the property of Andrew J. Anderson and Robert J. Anderson.

ALSO, a lot of ground in the borough of Patterson, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the north side and line of Main street, 50 feet eastward from where the eastward line of Juniata street, continued northward would intersect the north line of Main street, thence northward at right angles with said Main street 110 feet to a fifteen feet alley running eastward and westward parallel with said Main street, thence eastward along said alley 50 feet, thence southward at right angles with said alley 110 feet to Main street, thence along north line of Main street to place of beginning, being Lot No. 10 in the plan of said borough of Patterson; having thereon erected a Two-story Frame Dwelling House, two Store Rooms, Stable, and other outbuildings. To be sold as the property of James W. Dean.

ALSO, a tract of land in Greenwood township, bounded on the north by lands of Daniel Lesher, on the east by James M. Sellers, on the south by lands of Creighton Clark, and on the west by lands of Amos Mendenhall and others; containing **70 Acres**, more or less, having thereon erected a Log House, Cooper Shop, and other buildings. To be sold as the property of John Butler.

ALSO, a tract of land in Monroe township, adjoining lands of Jacob Willow and D. Willow on the north, Jacob Willow on the east, Adam Sholly on the south, and John Ford on the west; containing **Nine Acres**, more or less, having thereon erected a Frame House, Log Stable and Blacksmith Shop. To be sold as the property of Jacob Spade.

ALSO, a lot of ground in the borough of Mifflintown, fronting on east side of Main street 60 feet, thence extending eastward 140 feet to an alley running parallel with said Main street; bounded on the north by lot of Jacob Slantterback and on the south by lot of George Jacobs; having thereon erected a large Stone House with Frame Kitchen and Frame Store-room attached, a good Frame Stable, Carriage House and large Ice House. The lot is well set with choice Fruit Trees and Grape Vines, all in bearing condition. To be sold as the property of H. D. Weller.

ALSO, three adjoining lots of ground in the borough of Patterson, fronting on west side of Foster street 150 feet, and extending westward 120 feet to an alley running parallel with said Foster street; bounded on the north by lot of Joseph Brindle, and on the south by lot of John Balentine, they being lots No. 164, 165, and 166 in the general plan of the said borough of Patterson, lot No. 166 having thereon erected a frame Dwelling House. To be sold as the property of Jacob M. Moyer.

WM. H. KNOUSE, *Sheriff*.
Sheriff's Office, Mifflintown, July 28, 1875.