SENTINEL & REPUBLICAN

MIFFLINTOWN.

Wednesday, August 18, 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. Updegrove, 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. Beaior, 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. Opple.

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 following is the system under which the Primary Election will be held on September 25, 1875.

First. The candidates for the several offices shall have their names announced in one or more of the county papers at least four weeks previous to the primary meetings, stating the office, and subject to the action of the said primary meeting.

Second. The voters responding to Republican principles in each township, ward or borough shall meet on Saturday, September 25, 1875, at the usual places of holding the spring election, at 2 o'clock P. M., and proceed to elect one person for Judge and two persons for clerks, who shall form a board to receive votes and determine who are the proper persons to vote, and shall hold the polls open until 7 P. M. After the polls are opened the candidates announced as aforesaid shall be balloted for; the name of each person voting shall be written on a list at the time of voting, no person being allowed to vote more than once for each office.

Third. After the polls are closed the board shall proceed to count the votes that each candidate received, and make out the returns accordingly, to be certified to by the Judge and attested by the clerks.

Fourth. The Judge (or one of the clerks appointed by the Judge) of the respective election districts shall meet at the Court House, in Mifflintown, on Monday following the primary meetings, at 1 o'clock P. M., having the returns and a list of the voters, and count the votes, and the person having the highest number of votes for any office shall be declared the regular nominee of the Republican party.

Fifth. If any two or more persons have an equal number of votes for the same office the judges shall proceed to ballot for its choice, the person having the highest number to be the nominee.

Sixth. The return judges shall be competent to reject, by a majority, the returns from any election district where there is evidence of fraud, either in the returns, or otherwise, *to the extent of the frauds committed.*

Seventh. No person shall be permitted to vote proxies.

The Democrat and Register, and Independent.

Our gentle reminder to the *Democrat and Register*, and *Independent*, of two weeks ago, that they had better give some attention to the management of the affairs of this county by their own party officials, to keep down local extravagance and taxation, instead of gaping at and writing about all the world, and every one in it but their own party, and party friends, caused such an explosion among them that it is difficult to determine by the noise that they have been making which is the most hurt. Their wail of sorrow, however, shall not prevail and prevent us from calling again, and again, as we have repeatedly done, on the tax-payers of the respective townships, and of the county generally, to scrutinize the management of the officials, who are chiefly Democratic, and compel a reduction of expenses, and local taxation. Expenditure and taxation is entirely too high for people to venture on the purchase of property on time purchases, for the tax coupled with the interest that is necessary to pay on time purchases, in nine cases in ten bankrupt the risky buyer. Farms produce no more revenue to day than they did thirty years ago, or very little more. The owners know how much more tax they pay It is the tax at home that is the load, it is not the State or national tax.

While the two papers at bay are loud, alike, in answer, the noise of the one differs from that of the other. The *Democrat and Register* comes to the fore with the old bold front and lays hold of the horns of the question as if it would turn off the inevitable gore that follows the position it assumes. Futile effort. How much better had it turned aside, and also asked that the taxation be reduced in the county and townships, and that it be kept down, instead of again stubbornly taking its old place of grumble at the high price of the management of affairs of the nation and State. The well read school-boy of fifteen years of age knows that the increase of the price of living in families; the expenses of the church; the increase of the expenses in matters of the State and nation, including salaries of Judges, members of the Legislature, clerks, &c., are the outgrowth of the Rebellion that had its origin among the leaders of the Democratic party, which must all come down sooner or later, and yet with that knowledge among the read people of the world, the *Democrat and Register* returns to the charge. In its effort to maintain itself it does not forget us, but kindly suggests that we be sent as a Governmental minister to Holland, and in the next breath charges us with being a fool and a knave. Its personalities do not harmonize, but are on a perfect level with its inconsistent way of considering questions.

If it had said yes, the *Democrat and Register* last fall said the salaries of the Government officials are too high, and promised that whenever the Democracy came into power they should be reduced, and now that the Democracy have carried the Auditor General and Surveyor General's offices, and the Lower House of the Legislature of this State, it asks that the promises be kept, and that the salaries of the heads of departments, and the salaries of the clerks of the respective departments, and the salaries of the members of the Lower House be reduced to what they were before the Democratic war was organized in the South, then indeed we could have congratulated that paper on its consistency and honest dealings with its readers and the public generally; or if it had asked Mr. Hetrick, the Democratic member from this county, to frame such a bill to be introduced into the Legislature, it would have been something near the mark.

Last week, instead of improving its case by a reply, it inflicted an injury. As the homely saying goes, it stepped down and out of the hot pan into the hotter place, the fire, for the purpose of getting in a parcel of figures of the cost of the Legislatures of 1873 and 1874, that were Republican in majority, under the old Constitution, and then contrasts the cost of those Legislatures with the Democratic House last winter —1875— under the new Constitution, and says, see how much less the cost has been with only the Lower House Democratic, just as if it was owing to the Democratic majority in that lower body.

The comparison at first sight does appear fair enough, and the cheat in it is not visible until one has refreshed the mind with the fact that the Legislature of 1875 was organized under the provisions of the new Constitution, which so simplified the workings of that body that its expenses were lessened to such a degree that the difference stated by the *Democrat and Register* was made in the expenditures, which is a gratification to all.

The decrease of the expenditures was not owing to any lessening of the salaries of Democratic members, or the lessening of the salaries of Democratic clerks. It was all owing to the wise provisions of the new Constitution, and not to any reduction of expenses by the Democratic House. Such being the fact, that party is no more entitled to the credit of the reduction of the expenditure than the "man in the moon," and when they claim the credit, it only proves what great cheats they are.

We would like to be charitable with the *Democrat and Register*, and attribute its false statements to its ignorance of the real situation. If it will say that it has been so blinded that it never knew that the extravagant salaries in churches, in judges' benches, in offices, &c., were the result of the inflation caused by the Democratic Rebellion, and that it did not know that the decrease in the expenditure of the Legislature of 1875 was owing to the new Constitution, and not to the Democratic majority in the Lower House, and that it does not know that it is the local tax, the taxes of boroughs, townships, and counties that are oppressive, and not the State and national taxes, then we have charity enough to excuse it all.

The Independent

tilts at the question somewhat differently from the *Democrat and Register*. The first and last thrust of its answering article is at the "Country Editor," the writer of this article, who is dealt with in a manner that is becoming to a christian gentleman who can pray with as much lusty gusto as any Pharisee of eighteen hundred years ago, when Christ was judicially murdered, for he was crucified under the forms of law, by the lawyers of that time, with the auxiliary of false accusers. It is no new thing then for a vaporing Pharisaical prayer-maker or a defunct member of the Young Men's Christian Association to forget manhood and glide off into unbecoming ways and bad language and foul accusation which they cannot maintain. Such weak creatures ought to be pitied and prayed for immediately.—Pray, Brother, pray.

Between the two ends of the *Independent's* article, the Democratic ring —which it loves to talk about, and which has its collar so stoutly welded about the neck of that paper that it has never yet dared, with all its legal and shave shop backing, to hoist any other names for office than those of the ring it denounces—is thrust in and pounded with about as much effect as a boy who beats the air with his fists. By and by a settling stroke is delivered plump into the Commissioners' office that takes effect on the $800 salary of the clerk of that department of the county management. By referring to the most recent publication of the Receipts and Expenditures of the county, it may be learned that the Commissioners' clerk gets six hundred dollars, not eight hundred dollars as stated by that paper, unless indeed the Commissioners published a false statement, and that it says they do. The Commissioners say to the public in their published statement that their clerk, Mr. Dean, gets $600. The *Independent* says he gets $800., and they are going to make it $1,000. With an exception or two, no graver charges can be made against men. We would not make such charges, if not true, for the world. If true, action should be brought against the Commissioners immediately. If not true, the *Independent* should be prosecuted by the board of Commissioners. We trust the charge of false publication is not true, for if it be true in that one particular, there is no telling how many other false publications there are. All this, however, is one Democrat charging on the other, and while it is in harmony with consistency for them to tell their own bad acts, we deplore the telling of lies even among our enemies. It is to be hoped that the terrible charges of false publication may prove to be untrue. It is hoped that they will prove to be untrue as they were untrue against the Treasurer of this State. Read people know how they talked about the State Treasury at the very time when it was reducing the old Democratic State debt at the rate of a million of dollars a year. They know that when the investigation closed a few weeks ago the Treasury was all right, and their own Auditor General, Mr. Temple, was compelled to so subscribe, and thereby give the lie to his own party friends.

If the *Independent* has been lying about its own political household it should be made to take it back. While it is a source of regret that people tell what is not true, it is infinitely preferable to have them tell about their own affairs, and that is just what we enjoined on the *Democrat & Register*, and *Independent*. We said quit lying about Republicans; talk about yourselves; look at your own house. We did not, however, tell them to tell falsehoods; but they surely have a big lie out now among them. The Commissioners say we give Mr. Dean $600; the *Independent*, a Democratic paper, a paper that never yet did anything else but support Democratic measures, say that it is not correct, Mr. Dean gets $800, and you want to make it $1,000.

It exhausts itself on Dean. He is made the scape-goat for all of the shortcomings in the management of the county. How christian-like to pile it all on one man. Let us pray a little now for Dean, take a few large fees from clients who cannot help themselves, and shave a few notes of poor devils who are in tight papers. A salary of $800 the clerk gets, and it alleges that the Commissioners are about to raise it to $1,000. It enters a protest to that, and that is what it might have done long ago, instead of pounding Republicans outside of the county for doing things that are done by Democrats in this county.

The *Independent* ought to thank us for pointing out its inconsistency. We are not able to say how honest it is in its professions, but we mistrust its discernment or the discernment of any man who will claim, and bring suit for $150,00, for which there is not even a shadow of law, to base the claim or suit on. How much it desires to reduce the clerk's salary is not stated, but it says it "has in its mind's eye a gentleman, highly respected in this community, who has repeatedly offered to perform the duties of the office for less than one-half" the amount paid to the present officer. To whom did he make the offer? If he is a competent man, and made it to the Commissioners, he should have been accepted or the present clerk informed of the proposed reduction and his salary shaped accordingly. It is wrong to pay $800 when it can be as satisfactorily done for $400. Why don't you bring out your man? Tell us who he is. But, then, we have nothing to do with the management of the affairs of the county; it is all in the keeping of the *Independent's* party. They are all Democrats. The Republicans have no voice in its management whatever. If the people will put the management of the county affairs in the hands of a board of Republican Commissioners, we believe that a competent man can be found or will come forward, who will perform the duties of the office for less than is paid now. Let the people attend the polls and make the desired change.

But we did hear a Democrat the other day say (and he is the only one we ever heard say it, to our recollection) that he would serve for less money than that paid now. If he is the man that is in the mind's eye of the *Independent*, we enter our earnest protest, as a tax-payer. If that paper will mention their mind's eye man, we will know. The man we mean would be like the goods Ben Franklin called dear at nothing, or no price. He belongs to a class who are ready to take favors, or places off the County Commissioners without giving as much as a "thank you" in return. Say, for instance, such a thing as holding an office in a public building without being a county official, such as office rent free in the house built on the north-east corner of the court house square, which has been declared a nuisance by the grand jury and directed to be removed. Men who do such things belong to a class of 'roosters' that are dear at any price, and it would be far more profitable to employ an honest man at a salary of $800 than such a leech The man who will, by hook or crook, sneak his office for doing business off the county as long as he possibly can, and then curse the Commissioners for extravagance, is not the kind of man to entrust with office. That man, too, has the collar of the ring that he is constantly grumbling at on his neck so tightly that he will work with the *Independent* for the nominees of the Democratic Convention. He and the *Independent* do not want any change further than to get those out who are in, if, by so doing, they get helped themselves. It is not reform that they are after. He and others of his kind, with the *Independent*, will not vote for the two Republicans candidates who will be nominated—not by a rotten delegate system, but by the mass of the Republican party on the 25th of next month —but they will support the nominees of the Democratic Convention. They do not want a change, though they know that if a Republican board of Commissioners are chosen, all contracts and salaries will be adjusted to correspond to the shrinkage that has naturally taken place since the collapse of the Democratic Rebellion. Let the people, who have these things in their hands, come forward and vote for the Republican nominees.

The last-named paper talks about a power behind the throne. That is like the prattle of an irresponsible child Any transactions that we have engaged in, with friends or those who are not our friends, it is at liberty to publish. We have no combinations with any man or men, or women, that may not be told at any time.

The *Independent* further says, we "refused our political friends the use of our columns to advance the interests of the Republican party." For every article that has been handed to us, that was fit for publication, and that was calculated to advance the interests of the Republican party, and that we rejected, we will pay the sum of $50. We do not say that what the editor of the *Independent* says is a lie If he fails to bring forth his articles or his proof, his failure speaks for itself, and proclaims the character of the man, without our saying a word about it. Last fall, about the time of the nomination of the Democratic Congressman, a reputed editor of the *Independent* called on and handed us an article on certain alleged proceedings among the Conferees and Democratic candidates for Congress. There was nothing in it that was worth a straw to the Republican party. It was wholly about Democratic conferees, their friends and candidates, and was full of charges of the use of money against certain parties, of the truths of which we knew nothing, and which the man who wished us to publish them could not substantiate. We do not publish such irresponsible stuff, and particularly when it comes from parties who have a paper themselves. They were not our political friends. If they were, then they played their own people false, for they professedly supported the Democratic candidates in the *Independent*. If they supported the Democratic party in their paper and organized secretly, or worked secretly against it, they prostituted themselves to a mean level. Such people, and such a paper will reach a malediction in time's own good way.

It is also intimated that our relations with some one—it does not say who—is and has been improper with regard to the public printing. We do not threaten for such a charge, but we will give one hundred dollars to the man or men who can make it good. We do get the county printing. We are entitled to it by law. It is a wise provision for every county, now, we believe, in this commonwealth that the public transactions shall be published, so that the tax payers may know where their money goes, and we take this occasion to say that the fault of many published statements is that they are not long enough, not itemized enough. They are too much in bulk. We do not know it to be the case, but statements have come under our eye, and we have published such, that were so little itemized that little could be told about them; they were in bulk sufficient to have contained "snakes" that would have paid for the printing of them many times above the cost of printing. The object of the law is that the whole financial transaction shall be published, so that the tax-payers may know how the money is expended. The experience of the country is that where there is no publication of statements of public affairs, rings build up in public matters and rob the public in the most outrageous way. But a few years ago a ring was formed in the county of York, whereby the public was robbed of about one hundred thousand dollars before they knew it. By getting an act passed authorizing the publication of county matters of finance the thing was in a great measure broken up. In New York city millions on millions of dollars were filched out of the treasury by the Boss Tweed ring, and it was not broken up until statements of the affairs of the city were published, and they were obtained only by the greatest difficulty by a Republican paper. We charge no more than our published rates for public printing. Sometimes we print for private parties for less than our published rates. That is our business, just as it is a lawyer's business, or a doctor's business if he chooses to charge or not charge for services rendered. In the intercourse with the present board of County Commissioners our business transactions "will stand the test of the light of the judgment day," for honesty and fair dealing between us and the Commissioners and the public. Nothing of a business character has ever passed that could not have been openly done before any of the congregations where the praying writers of the *Independent* render impure worship.

THE platforms of the Democratic party of the different States, when put together as a whole, presents the most striking piece of patch-work of modern times. That highly reverenced ancient garment, Joseph's coat, would be a poor thing by its side. There is this, however, in favor of the coat: It was intended only to cover one man, while the platform is intended to cover the multitudinous shades of Democracy. It is like much of the medicines of the present day that profess to cure everything from the ache in the great toe to complicated liver diseases, and mild forms of insanity.

The County Political Temperance Convention.

Last Monday, at 20 minutes to 2 o'clock the men assembled in town to form a Political Temperance Party met in the Orphans' Court room in the Court House, for caucus purposes.

At half-past 2 o'clock the caucus adjourned and assembled in convention in the main court room in the Court House.

Dr. T. A. Elder called the convention to order, after which Rev. D. M. Blackwelder was elected President and Dr. Elder, Secretary.

On motion Mr. Blackwelder delivered a prayer, after which he declared the receiving of credentials in order. The credentials were passed up, and the following districts were represented by the gentlemen whose names are appended:

Mifflintown—Rev. D. M. Blackwelder, Dr. T. A. Elder.
Tuscarora—James Milliken, George McCulloch.
Fayette—Samuel Strong, N. E. McLinn.
Port Royal—Samuel Herr, Rev. C. W. Marshall.
Spruce Hill—John Thompson, John S. Patterson.
Patterson—H. W. Zeiders, H. W. Knisely.
Walker—Harry Lukens, Harry Moore.

The delegates all having presented their credentials, as just stated, Mr. Blackwelder stated the object of the meeting. It is to support the State political temperance ticket; nominate a county ticket in the same interest; and appoint a county committee.

On motion the convention proceeded to the nomination of a county ticket.

Mr. Elihu Benner was nominated for Jury Commissioner.

Mr. Alfred J. Patterson was nominated for District Attorney.

Capt. Lewis Degan was nominated for Auditor.

Mr. John N. Moore, of Walker twp., and Mr. Daniel Conn, of Spruce Hill twp., were nominated for the office of Commissioners.

Mr. Connell Neely was nominated for the office of Prothonotary.

Dr. Elder was nominated for the office of County Treasurer.

At the close of the nominations Dr Elder read the resolutions of the Lancaster political prohibition party as adopted in county convention, and moved their adoption with the exception of the first resolution, for the loss of which he provided a substitute, all of which was adopted.

The nomination of a County Political Temperance Committee was the next business in order.

The nominations were made in the following order:

Spruce Hill—J Barton, J D Howell.
Mifflintown—Dr Elder, Wm Snyder.
Patterson—S R Mitchell, H W Zeiders.
Port Royal—S L Herr, S M Shelley.
Fayette—Wm Caveny, J Grubb.
Tuscarora—S M Beale.
Walker—John Adams, John Motzer.
Beale—J P Kelly, James Patterson.
Turbett—D Robison, Noah Hertzler.
Milford—Wm Guss, Stewart McCulloch.
Lack—Connell Neely, John Woodsides.
Fermanagh—Wm B Horning, Joseph Rothrock.
Delaware—Wm Dennis, Wm Wickersham.
Thompsontown—David Smith, Thaddeus Zimmerman.
Greenwood—John R Ferguson, S S Zeiders
Monroe—George Fraley.

By request Mr. Caveny's name was withdrawn from the Committee, and that of Mr. Bayard Neilds was placed on in its stead. At this juncture Judge Weiser's name was proposed and accepted as the committee man from Susquehanna township.

On motion John S. Patterson was chosen Chairman of the County Committee.

On motion Rev. Mr. McGill, of McCoysville, was called on for a speech. He responded, and closed by reading the resolutions of the State Political Convention, with a few comments.

Rev. Mr. Penepacker was called on for a speech, and answered the call.

At the close of Mr. Penepacker's speech, Mr. A. J. Patterson, who had been nominated for the office of District Attorney, came forward and declined the nomination in the following speech:

"Mr President—I have learned within the last half hour that I have been nominated by this convention, as a candidate for the position of District Attorney for Juniata county. I am a member of the Democratic party, and under its usages am asking for nomination, as a candidate for that position. The Temperance organization aside from its moral intentions and objects, is also a political organization, and has already its candidates for Governor and State Treasury in the field, who are now zealously marshaling and organizing their forces for the approaching contest. Acceptance of a party nomination presumes loyalty to that particular organization, and membership in one party would be a bar to the same in another. Impressed with these considerations, I respectfully decline the nomination."

Mr. Patterson's declination was accepted.

Mr. McGill stated that $32. had been provided for the campaign in this county, and he wished the convention to say to what purpose the money should be put. It was decided that the disposition of the $32. was a question for the Committee to dispose of. The President suggested that it be set apart as a portion of a fund to be used in the establishment of a paper in this county, after which delivery the convention adjourned.

The few representatives in the convention distinctly evidenced how the true temperance sentiment of this county has been lowered by dragging the question down from the high moral plain to which it belongs and organizing it for the purpose of office. Office and temperance are two things. When the question of temperance was on its merits through Local Option, before the people of this county, the magnificent majority of between seven and eight hundred was awarded it at the polls. We carried the *Sentinel* into the advocacy of that measure with great zeal, believing the question fairly before the people on its merits. We are now, as then, a temperance man, and as thorough one as the convention on Monday contained, unless, indeed, it contained members who never, under any conditions or circumstances, touch liquor. There never was anything in Local Option to or for us further than that we believed it to be right as a temperance measure. The strength by which it was adopted proved how strong the question of temperance is when put on its merits. It did not knock at the doors of the hall of Legislature. It appeared there as a moral question, and before its bright presence the champions of liquor slunk away into by-places, before the honest verdict of the cause. By its moral weight liquor was virtually driven out of public recognition on Capitol Hill at Harrisburg. And the women, the mothers, daughters and sisters took up the wild acclaim, and from all over this land there went up such a shout for temperance that it was irresistible. This strong moral element had scarcely manifested itself before the ambitious men among it put their heads together and argued that a chance exists to organize the temperance element into a political organization. Fatal mistake. Temperance, like religion, is no thing for politics, except by its natural moral power. The unwise counsel of these men prevailed, and a temperance political organization was founded and put into the field last fall. The result was seen and felt last winter at Harrisburg, and at every other place throughout the State.

The temperance people were utterly disgusted with the new movement, and would not touch the question, and few, excepting mountebank people, appeared at the Capitol of the State to protest against the repeal of the Local Option law. The thousands of good strong men who supported it as a moral question the winter before were not there urging their legislative friends to stand by the temperance movement. The ladies, hundreds strong, were not there as advocates of temperance, as they were the winter previous. The song and the prayer of the "crusader" was no longer heard in the land, and liquor again asserted its sway, and all through the agency of the political organization called temperance.

If the question had been kept on its moral plain it could have commanded and obtained almost anything it asked by this time. Since the organization of the movement for political purposes, thousands of the best people in the Commonwealth have withdrawn from the question entirely, except so far as that which relates to their own individual and family temperance.

In this county the result is, that all of the places that were closed by the moral element, have been re-opened under the stimulant that the liquor business received by the organization of the political temperance party.

Be temperate, practice temperance, teach it to your children, but touch not the bastard thing that drove the question out of the halls of Legislature so that, in all probability, it cannot return within many years.

It is the duty of the preacher to preach temperance on all occasions, and if they preached it more, there would be less of intemperance in the land. Their political organization gives them no more opportunity to proclaim temperance than they had before the question was dragged from its moral elevation to the humiliating one in which it now flounders. They are doing the cause more harm by their present course than good.

ED.

THE Erie *Gazette* says: "There are unmistakable signs that the Republican party is gradually recovering from the reverses suffered at last year's election. Here in Pennsylvania, where it was defeated by the failure of a large number to vote at all, the feeling appears to be excellent. The party is thoroughly united in support of its nominations. Some few who have been Republicans may be led away by the Prohibition ticket, but the number is not likely to be so great as that of the Republicans who voted for Buckalew in 1872, and thus counted directly against us. There is no doubt that the great bulk of the Greeley men prefer Republican to Democratic ascendency in the State. Those who profess to understand the political situation express the fullest confidence in Hartranft's re-election next November."

LAST week twenty business houses in Montreal, Canada, failed to meet their obligations, and proposed a compromise with their creditors. It would be a point such as the *Democrat and Register*, and *Independent* make to declare the business distress in Canada the result of Republican rule.

WISE as the people of this day and generation profess to be, they have not yet learned enough about financiering to keep a proper balance, so as to avoid panics and seasons of general financial distress. How that may be done is an unsolved question to the nation.

THE election in North Carolina for a Constitutional Convention resulted in the selection of 59 Republicans, 60 Democrats, and one Independent.

THE Democratic convention of Chester county instructed its delegates to support Robert E. Monaghan in the State Convention for Governor.

News Items.

Hay is made or dried in Norway on poles.

Moody and Sanky arrived at New York on Saturday. They would not permit a public demonstration in their favor.

A hotel keeper in Tidioute requests all persons who do not wish their relations and friends to procure liquor at his bar to give him a written notice, as the law requires.

Italy, Greece, and Russia are the only nations of the earth of any importance that will not participate in the Centennial.

An Exeter township, Berks county, man was recently stung in the ear by a honey bee, from which he grew sick, and finally blind in which he hopelessly remains.

Last Wednesday, as a freight train was passing through Big Bend tunnel, near Hinton, on the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, in Virginia, thirty feet of roof fell in, crushing the engine. A fireman named Roadcap was instantly killed and the engineer badly hurt.—The accident was caused by a rock several tons in weight being loosened and hanging, and when the locomotive struck it the whole mass fell.

Coyle, the Chester swimmer, made another effort to swim from Chester to Gloucester, 13 miles, last week, but only swam 8 miles of the distance. He became exhausted.

The twenty-second annual session of the State Teachers' Association convened at Wilkesbarre on the 10th.

Easton has a sensation now, caused by the action of a man and a woman. The man is rich, as the story goes, is married, but has applied for a divorce from his wife. His name is Brown. Pending proceedings in court he induced a Miss Noice, with whom he was in love, to accompany him to Brazil, stating that the laws of that country allowed of marriage between undivorced parties, provided they embraced the religion of the realm. Upon arriving there he claimed that the Emperor had revoked the law and urged her to accompany him to Liverpool, where they would be married. Arriving there he, insisted upon returning at once to America, as important business called him hither. They reached New York, and Miss Noice was placed in a carriage and the driver directed to proceed to the Astor House, whither Brown would follow. Brown failed to appear, and after waiting a reasonable time she returned to Princeton to find her father and mother dead. Brown refused to have anything to do with her. Miss Noice has taken legal advice, and instituted action against Brown. She demands sixty thousand dollars for the breach of promise.

New Advertisements.

VALUABLE FARM
AT
PRIVATE SALE.

The farm in Milford township, recently belonging to Col. John J Patterson, will be sold at a bargain. Apply at the

Juniata Valley Bank.

aug11-tf

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of Joseph S. Laird, deceased.

WHEREAS Letters of Administration on the estate of Joseph S. Laird, late of Tuscarora township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will please present them without delay to

S. B. CRAWFORD,
Aug. 11, 1875. *Administrator.*

Sentinel and Republican $1.50 a year

New Advertisements.

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 friends Jackson Magruder, vs. Darwin C. Smith.—No. 66, February term, 1873.
8. B F Crouse vs. John McManigle. No. 149, February term, 1874.
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 Drolesbaugh vs. D B Spangle 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 Zimmermann vs. David B Spangle, 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.

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 Allman 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

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.*

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.

JOB PRINTING OF EVERY KIND done at this office.

New Advertisements.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of *vend. exponas, levaris 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 **33 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 Reitzman

ALSO, a tract of land in Fayette township, adjoining lands of Sarah Barnman 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 Bushey.

ALSO, a tract of land in Delaware township, adjo