SENTINEL & REPUBLICAN

MIFFLINTOWN.

Wednesday, January 12, 1876.

B. F. SCHWEIER,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THEY want an amnesty for Jefferson Davis. If he lived in any other country he would be supplied with a hempen rope.

GOVERNOR HARTRANFT will be re-inaugurated as Governor of this Commonwealth, on Tuesday, January 18, 1876. The inaugural ceremonies will take place at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

THE Democratic Ways and Means Committee in Congress have elected Dr. Hammond, of Georgia, chief clerk. Hammond has a child called Wilkes Booth Hammond, named for the assassin of Abraham Lincoln.

THE Pennsylvania Legislature is in working order. The trouble as to the status of the Legislature under the new Constitution in cases of adjournment, such as that of last spring, was disposed of by a conference committee, the result of which was adopted by both Houses agreeing to consider no business pending at the close of the session of last year, unless re-introduced.

PENNSYLVANIA has been under Republican administration several years, and New York under Democratic control. The total cost of our State Government, including about one and a half millions paid on the public debt, was a trifle over $6,000,000 last year. That of New York was about $16,000,000, and Tilden thinks it ought to be reduced to $8,000,000. Yet New York should cost no more for its government than Pennsylvania.—*Pittsburg Gazette.*

Free Trade via Canada.

The fact is yet fresh in the minds of the people that less than two years ago an effort was made to have a free trade treaty enacted between Canada and the United States. The country did not object to free trade with Canada, but their objections were based on the knowledge that Canada had or could have free ports of entry to the trade of all the world, and through those ports and over Canadian territory the traffic of Europe would find it way to the United States, and thus free trade would virtually be established with all the world through the treaty for free trade with Canada. The treaty failed, for the reason that the American people grew loud in denunciation of it.—There is a measure now in Congress looking to the revival of this same scheme. When it comes up it should be looked to and the dangerous features of the measure or scheme removed.

IN Congress, aside from the resolutions to investigate the departments, offered by the Democrats and admitted by the Republicans, there are about five hundred bills introduced, of which one hundred and fifty are claims on the Treasury, most of which come from the South and ask for remuneration for damages sustained during the war. A bill providing for an appropriation of $200,000 to the people of Loudon County, Virginia, which Gen. Sheridan visited, is a sampled. These, we presume, are Democratic measures of reform, and may account for the eagerness of the majority of the House to cut down the national expenditures.—They hardly care to lay a direct tax on the people, but must have the money from some source to carry out their plans. So by reducing the army, they hope to get the means to supply the dear South with needed cash.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

A KENTUCKY farmer named Blade committed suicide by shooting himself, on the 5th inst., because his wife had left him. It is a debatable question which is the greater crime, to shoot the wife for leaving, or to shoot one's self for the leaving of the wife. The status of the case must be greatly affected by the fact as to who is shot, for if the wife is shot, man sit in judgment on the case and pronounce the penalty of human law; but if the husband shoots himself, the jurisdiction of his fellowmen is ruled out, and Deity sits in judgment on his case. It is a great wrong to shoot either one's self or another in such a case. The amount of satisfaction the husband received by shooting himself will never be known to people in this world, but viewed from what is presumed to be a rational human stand point, he can have little satisfaction by suicide on account of the naughty acts of a woman.

Lawyers Fight—A Prisoner Escapes.

In the Criminal Court in Memphis, Tenn., on the 4th inst., two attorneys became engaged in a rough and tumble fight, and while the sheriff was separating them a prisoner named Bill Smith walked off, with his handcuffs on and escaped. The judge sent both the attorneys to jail, but they were released on payment of a fine.

Father Ryan and the Public Schools.

On the 5th inst. Father Ryan, of Dubuque, Iowa, gave notice to his congregation that he would withhold the sacraments of penance and the eucharist from parishioners who persist in sending their children to the public schools.

PHILADELPHIA Yachtmen sailed a race on Sunday. What is the use in sending missionaries to the heathen?

The Fashion of One Hundred Years Ago.

Get out the furniture and dress of your grand and great grand parents; for the Centennial Celebration is about to revolutionize for the time being, the things of fashion, such as of dress and furniture. Writing on the probable change that the celebration of the hundredth anniversary will introduce, Jennie June, a lady fashion writer says—Fashion will do a little centennializing on her own account this year. Novelties in design will revive the favorite modes of the past century. Already we have the long slender waist buttoned down the back instead of being fastened in front, the restoration of the sleeve closed at the wrist, and spring will see the reappearance of the "bodice waist" of forty years ago, consisting of a plain pointed belt in front, and a bust part laid full upon the plain lining and connected by a piping across the front. Mrs Croly also, goes on to say that, ear rings fifty years old, brass candlesticks,, old andirons, high, stiff backed chairs, spindle legged tables, carved bureaus with brass handles, ancient tea caddies and other things which thousands of families have sold for a song to dealers in second hand furniture, are now worth their weight in gold, and if the old homesteads scattered throughout the country could be transported, with their contents, to the New York auction rooms, they would bring more than brown stone houses and Parisian rosewood and brocated. This tendancy is growing stronger all the time, and will greatly influence the fashions in dress of 1876. Already the ladies are talking of reviving for house wear the dresses of white muslin and dimity, and for the street the cloth pelisse which covered them. High combs, ornaments which have not seen the light for generations, are disentombed and worn with peculiar pride and satisfaction.

A Call for a Christian Convention, to be held in Philadelphia, January 19 and 20, 1876.

With the view of extending the influences of the wonderful meetings of Moody and Sankey, the Committees in charge have issued the following call for a Christian Convention, to be held in Philadelphia, January 19 and 20, 1876:

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR:—At a meeting of the Pastors of Philadelphia, held December 15, 1875, at which some 150 clergymen, representing all the Evangelical Denominations of the city were present, it was with great unanimity RESOLVED, To hold a Christian Convention in Philadelphia during the month of January, and the Committees now having charge of the meetings conducted by Messrs. Moody and Sankey, were requested to issue a call for such convention.

In pursuance of this resolution, we hereby cordially invite all evangelical ministers, editors of evangelical religious papers, and properly accredited Christian laymen, to meet in convention at the Depot Building, Thirteenth and Market streets, in Philadelphia, on Wednesday and Thursday, January 19 and 20th.

Mr. Moody will preside at all the sessions, and open most of the topics; and Mr. Sankey will conduct the singing of the convention.

At the morning and afternoon sessions, topics of vital interest in Christian work will be discussed, and full opportunity be given for comparison of views and plans, and for engaging in seasons of prayer and praise. In the evening the usual preaching service by Mr. Moody will be conducted.

The following topics are suggested:

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19TH.

10 A. M. to 11 A. M.—"*Evangelistic Services: How to Conduct Them.*"
11 A. M. to 12 M.—"*How to Conduct Prayer Meetings.*"
12 M. to 1 P. M.—The Usual Noonday Prayer Meeting.
3 P. M to 4 P. M.—"*Inquiry Meetings: Their Importance and Conduct.*"
4 P. M. to 5 P. M.—"*Training of Young Converts and Lay Workers.*"—To be followed by Questions and Answers on Practical Work
8 P. M. to 9 P. M.—The Usual Preaching Service by Mr. Moody.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 20TH.

10 A. M. to 11 A. M.—"*How shall the Music be Conducted in the Lord's Work?*"
11 A. M. to 12 M.—"*How to Expound and Illustrate Scripture.*"
12 M. to 1 P. M.—The Usual Noonday Prayer Meeting.
3 P. M. to 4 P. M.—"*How to Get Hold of the Non-Church Goers.*"
4 P. M. to 5 P. M.—"*Our Young Men: What More Can We Do for Them?*"—To be followed by Questions and Answers on Practical Work.
8 P. M. to 9 P. M.—The Usual Preaching Service.

Pastors of churches, editors of religious papers, professors of theological seminaries, and ministers engaged in church work, will be provided with homes during their stay in the city.

Ministers other than these, and laymen properly accredited by churches, will be entitled to all the privileges of the convention, except entertainment

Arrangements have been made with the various railroads centering in the city, to sell at reduced rates Excursion Tickets, good during the sessions of the convention. By writing to this office for them, orders will be forwarded for such tickets on the Main Line P. R. R. from New York to Pittsburg, and intermediate stations; Sunbury and Erie, from Erie and intermediate stations; Northern Central, from Baltimore and Canandaigua, and intermediate stations, and all stations on the West Jersey R. R.; also via P. W. and B. from Baltimore and intermediate stations. The Reading R. R. and Lehigh Valley R. R. will sell Excursion Tickets without orders, from all stations, from the 17th to the 20th of January, good till the 31st. North Penna. R. R. will sell, without orders, Excursion Tickets, good till used.

Beloved brethren, workers for Christ throughout the country! Come up in the spirit and power of the Lord to this convention! Bring with you as many yoke fellows in the cause as you can. Come prepared, if possible, to stay over the Sabbath, that you may, by actual contact with the work now going on in our city, see something of its magnitude, and imbibe its blessed spirit of consecration to the work of winning souls! Come prepared to impart your best wisdom and experience on the topics suggested, and join us in the fervent prayer that the Master of Assemblies will preside over the convention, and bless it abundantly by an outpouring of His Holy Spirit, and a general reviving of His church throughout the land!

Those entitled to and wishing entertainment will please send their names and addresses at least *six days before* the convention, that cards of introduction to their hosts may be mailed to them before leaving their homes. Persons applying will please state whether Pastors, Editors Professors, or in what branch of Church work they are engaged.

All communications should be addressed to THOMAS K. CREE, Secretary, Thirteenth and Market Streets, Philadelphia.

Fraternally Yours,

Rev. Richard Newton, D. D.,
Chairman Ministerial Committee.
Rev. J. Wheaton Smith, D. D.
Rev. R. M. Hatfield, D. D.
Rev. C. D. Cooper.
Rev. W. P. Breed, D. D.
Rev. W. C. Hendrickson.
Rev. H. L. Wayland, D. D.
Rev. A. Rittenhouse.
Rev. T. W. J. Wylie.
Rev. C. P. Masden.
Rev. Edward Round(haler.
Rev. S. A Mutchmore, D. D.
Rev. W. H. Nicholson, D. D.
Rev. W. C. Robinson.
Rev. Jos. R. Kerr.

George H. Stuart,
Chairman Executive Committee.
Alex. Whilden.
John R. Whitney.
Joshua L. Baily.
James Long.
John Field.
Alexander Brown.
Thomas Potter.
Thomas H. Powers.
John E. Graeff.
William M. Shoemaker.
Nelson F. Evans.
William A. Levering.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1, 1876.

News Items.

Two gamblers had a fight over the result of a game of cards, at Petrolia, Pa., on the morning of the 5th inst., and were both sent to jail.

A nine year old boy has mysteriously disappeared from Zanesville, Ohio. They say he was stolen.

Hagerstown, Md., has a lady citizen named Mrs. Mary Schnebly aged 103 years.

Plymouth Church pews rented for $6,000 less this year than they were rented for last year.

The winter social season has fairly opened at Washington.

Gas from a coal stove suffocated two men in a close cabin on an oyster boat on the 5th inst, at Baltimore.

It is something to hear of snow in this country this year. They had six inches of it at Des Moines, Iowa, last week.

Four counterfeiters were arrested by United States detectives at Chicago last week.

The ice moved off the Hudson river last week, and did considerable damage to boats.

Illinois has got twenty-one railroads in the hands of receivers.

False hair is not fashionable in Paris now.

A huge rock, which appears to be formed almost entirely of serpents in various positions, but making a solid mass, has been found on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and will be sent east for exhibition.

An unsuccessful attempt was made on the 4th inst., by all the male prisoners in the Erie county)N. Y.) jail to escape. The prompt action of the jailor foiled the conspirators.

Lumbermen in Ottawa, Canada, are sending up lots of teams to the woods for the winter at 75 cents to $1 a day. Choppers are crowding to the offices for work, and are taking whatever is offered. Wages are not within 50 per cent. of what they were last year.

A Tateville, Ky., correspondent of the Pulaski *Reporter* furnishes the following Christmas items from that section: We have just received intelligence that they had a good time in the Cox Bend last night. Plenty of whisky and some drunken men. Joe Cox's wife got shot and old Baby Morgan got cut with a knife. We cannot give the particulars of the cutting of Morgan, but were informed that Cox's wife was shot by Lark Meadows, who, it is said, fired his pistol off in the house, holding it up toward the roof of the same, the ball striking something which turned it in the direction to strike Joe's wife in the mouth. She is not thought to be dangerously wounded.

A pleasant and amusing incident is related in the Vermont newspapers to illustrate the gallantry and impulsive benevolence of Governor Peck, of that State. A few days ago, near his home, the Governor passed a house where a poor woman was endeavoring to saw and split some wood. He immediately relieved the woman of the axe, and worked strenuously until a large quantity of the wood had been prepared for the fire.

In 1802 a family named Grover left Leicestershire, England, and came to this country, bringing with them some bread which they baked before starting; and they say that Mrs. H. C. Grover, of Lawrens, N. Y., has a piece of that bread yet. It is now 73 years old, and if Mrs. Grover intends to eat it while it is fresh, it is about time she was at it.

At last it has been found out of what the celebrated China bird's nest is made. It is a real bird's nest, built by a species of swallow, that gathers for material for its nest, a certain kind of sea-moss that floats about the islands and coast of the China sea.

Mrs. Lewis died in Bergen county, N. J., a few days since. She was the widow of a commander in the United States navy, who won his rank from the deck. For many years the old woman had lived alone, only emerging occasionally when business required it.—Bent double with age, and making her way painfully, she had the reputation among the ignorant of being a witch, and she was shunned accordingly.

At Crescent, New York, there lives two twins by the name of Lansing, now in their seventy-fourth year, one whom was born one year and one the next.—The former came late on New Year's eve, and the latter early New Year's morning.

A farmer in Cambria county having the deed of his farm in his vest pocket, hung the garment on the fence while at work in his field, and a cow came along ate part of the vest and the deed. The question in that vicinity now is, is that cow a freeholder, as the title of the land was duly vested her.

A plaintiff in a Pittsburg case has sued a lawyer for slander in calling the plaintiff a liar, and saying that if certain bonds got into plaintiff's hands he would steal them. $50,000 damages are claimed.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company can complete 100 cars in a week at their shops in Altoona.

The citizens of Muncy are raising $1 subscriptions for the purpose of erecting a monument to Captain John Brady, who was killed by the Indians near that place in April 1779.

Five brothers in York county are the fathers of fifty-three children.

At Osborne, Mo., on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, on Thursday night the 8th, burglars broke into a drug store and stole a bottle of chloroform, with which they drugged the whole town. They robbed both hotels all the stores and many private residences. They secured several dollars and escaped.

A Circassian girl in Reading, Pa., shows a pair of stockings that she says she made entirely out of her own hair. They are thick, heavy, and soft, and seem to be of pure hair. The upper edges are secured with scarlet worsted work. She says her hair grows to a great length and that she is compelled to have it cut. The stockings were knit while she was on exhibition at Barnum's museum.

Christopher Vanslyke, while saluting the Centennial on New Year's morning at Utica, N. Y., shot his daughter Emma, aged seventeen, dead.

The once notorious colored lawyer of Greenville, Miss., J. D. Werles, walked aboard a boat lying at the wharf a few days ago, and accosted a couple of cartmen with, "Did you ever see any one commit suicide?" They both answered, "No," when he rejoined, "Then watch me," and leaping into the river, was drowned before he could be reached.

A member of the California Legislature has a bill for the establishment of whipping posts for the benefit of wife beaters. An exchange says: "This is the right move in the right direction. It is hard on a gentleman to have to whip his wife while she is untied and can squirm, or to be obliged to improvise a whipping post out of a bedpost. A public post for this purpose would fill a need long and urgently felt, and we trust the praiseworthy example of this California person will be followed by some benefactor of his married fellow-citizens in each and every state in this Union."

A Fiend Incarnate Explodes a Ship to get Insurance Money.

A few days ago a man named Thomas, said by some people to be an European, and by others declared to be an American with only an European residence, sent an infernal machine on board the steamship Mosel, lying at Bremerhaven, Europe, ready to sail, which explosion killed and wounded about 170 people. He had shipped a parcel of articles on which he had obtained large insurance, and expected to have his machine to blow the ship to pieces somewhere on the ocean. The explosion, however, occurred sooner than was calculated, and while the fiend himself was about the boat. He did not intend to sail in the Mosel, but expected to follow by another ship, and by and by get the money for which his goods were insured. He was dangerously wounded by the explosion.

The following particulars relative to the explosion are from European dispatches:

It appears that just before the Mosel was about to sail a cart containing four cases and a barrel, was being unloaded for shipment. Suddenly a terrible explosion occurred. The effect was horrible. The quay was then thronged with people—partly belonging to the steamer, partly spectators, and partly passengers who had remained there to take a last farewell of their friends. An eye witness who stood under the gangway of the Mosel, on hearing the terrible report saw a number of black lumps flying about in the air whilst very few of the persons on land remained visible. Apprehending a boiler explosion, he threw himself flat on deck, where he received a volley of sand, broken glass, fragments of flesh, bones, &c. The devastation on board the Mosel was terrific. No skylight was left; the cabins aft, starboard and port, were either crushed in or bulged out by the pressure or altogether smashed; the side plates of the ship were burst; the ports, with their glasses and rivets, forced inwards, and the whole ship was besmeared with blood and stuck over with pieces of flesh and other human debris. In the hold and all parts of the ship were found arms, legs and other portions of the human frame; thus the lower hold received some limbs through the open hatchways. The sides of the hatchways were burst by the pressure, and the front of the navigation cabin on deck were stove in. The whole ship was littered with glass shreds, which even filled the dishes from the steam kitchen as they were being served to the 'tween deck or steerage passengers. The tug got off comparitively unhurt, being so much more below the quay line than the Mosel; still, the whole of its dock was destroyed. The crew came off with a mere fright, only the engineers and stokers having been hurt slightly. On land, where the package had been unloaded, a hole had been produced from six to seven feet deep. The whole place had been strewn with limbs, shreds of dress, &c. In large reeking pools of blood you might see here an arm, there a calf, intestines, mutilated busts, &c. Among the most horrible details of this calamity is the fate of the Etmer family, who were seeing off one of their sons to California. The father, mother, son and son-in-law are dead, all four; the daughter-in law has had her arm, and her child its hand, blown off. The case which exploded had been in the care of the carrier, Westermann, of Bremerhaven, and was accompanied on its way to the steamer by a Mr. Tumforde, of whom it is said all trace has been lost. The cart was shattered into thousands of splinters, and the poor horse has had his four feet blown off near the hoofs.

The authorship of the terrible catastrophe is now traced to W. K. Thomas a passenger of the Mosel. Thomas has acknowledged that he was the owner of of the barrel which exploded, and that he intended to take this barrel on board the vessel for the purpose of sinking her. The motive of this diabolical wickedness appears to have been the hope of gaining a large sum by means of exaggerated and fictitious insurance, and the sum thus obtained was to have been shared with others. He is perfectly conscious, and answers all questions put to him. He is in the same room with many of his victims. According to information at present in possession of the police, Thomas had prepared only one barrel for the carrying out of his horrid work, although a report had spread in Bremerhaven that a number of machines had been put on board the Mosel. This barrel was made for Thomas by the mastercooper, Delvendahl. It was made of strong materials, and was divided by means of a partition in the middle, through which there was a hole. In the one division it is assumed that Thomas had placed the igniting apparatus, and the other was filled with dynamite. He accompanied the barrel when it was taken to the depot of the North German Llyod Company, and told the porters it should be handled with care. It is supposed that his plan was to effect the ignition by means of a clock work apparatus, which in all probability was to have been set in motion when he arrived at Southampton, to which place only he had booked. It appears that he intended to sail with the ill fated Deutschland, but the apparatus for effecting the ignition was not completed in time. The number of the victims is constantly being increased. According to authentic information the list of dead and wounded amounts to 170 persons. The scene at the hospital dead-house was of the most harrowing character. The mutilated remains filled a large basket which four strong men could hardly carry. There were a number of heads, which from time to time were inspected by people looking for friends or relatives. About thirty wounded persons were in the hospital, as many others were in private houses. Nearly every family in the little town has suffered severely.

Railroad War in New Jersey.

Intelligence from New Jersey represents that the difficulties between the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Delaware and Bound Brook Railroad Company near the village of Hopewell, New Jersey, about twelve miles from Trenton, where the latter insists on crossing the track of the former, culminated on the evening of the 5th inst., in a formidable struggle between the two. The Mercer and Somerset Railroad, a branch of the Pennsylvania, in order to prevent the Delaware and Bound Brook road from crossing at the point above mentioned, have had all summer and fall a locomotive standing on the spot of the intended crossing, so as to prevent the frog from being laid, and the Delawore and Bound Brook road from making a connection. This engine, in order to let the regular trains pass, had to go on the siding at each arrival, and after it passed would return again to the disputed spot. On the evening in question as soon as this engine passed on the siding, about two hundred laborers, in the employ of the Delaware and Bound Brook road, suddenly appeared and tore up the siding and built a temporary structure so as to enable them to go on with the work. The Pennsylvania road officials being informed of the fact sent an engine and broke through this temporary structure, but in doing so it ran off the track and was knocked down the hill. In the meantime the frog was put down and a Bound Brook engine placed on the frog and chained down fast to the ties with immense chains. A barricade of rails and wood was built round it, and at last accounts the Delaware and Bound Brook Company were masters of the situation. The excitement was intense. Several thousand people gathered about the crossing, and serious trouble became imminent. Militia companies of the State were called to the scene, but by adjustment by the courts the trouble was ended on Saturday, and the Bound Brook engine ran over the crossing. The people went home, the railroaders went to work, and the militia were withdrawn, and that's all of it.

A Woman Returns to Claim her Husband, after an Absence of Forty Years.

[From the Providence Press, Dec. 27]

A case has recently transpired in Newport which has given rise to no little gossip in circles where it has become known, being the return of the lawfully wedded wife of a man, after an absence of forty years, to assert her marital rights. The story as related is in substance as follows: Some forty years ago (report says forty-two,) a young man and a maiden in that city were united to each other in the bonds of wedlock. However smoothly the course of true love may have been before the act matrimonial, it appears to have become strangely ruffled quite soon after. A brief period, report says two or three days, the blooming bride, the echo of her marriage vows having scarce died away, in a clandestine manner and for no known cause, left him whom she had vowed to love and cherish, and fled to parts unknown. For two years nothing was heard from or of her, when all at once she presented herself to the astonished gaze of her deserted husband. The latter, it may readily be supposed, was not overjoyed to see her after such unaccountable behavior on her part. He gave her to understand that he was not in readiness to resume marital relations with her, when she retorted that he need give himself no further uneasiness on that score as she had obtained a divorce. The husband replied that he was rejoiced to learn that, as it had saved him the trouble and expense of taking measures to procure a divorce on his own account as he had intended doing. The pair then drifted apart, she disappearing again from this region, while he resumed the even tenor of his way. Feeling that he was freed from the bonds of matrimony, and not favoring a life of "single blessedness," he sought out a fair townswoman of his, wooed and won her, and for the second time became a married man. The second matrimonial alliance was attended with better results than the first.—Children were born to them as the years rolled on, and being industrious and frugal, the pair accumulated a snug little property, and a few years ago, being in infirm health, the husband gave up active employment, and has since been deriving as much comfort as usually falls to the lot of a man under such circumstances. He had never heard from the woman he had formerly called his wife since their last interview, and, believing himself entirely free from her, gave himself no further uneasiness concerning her. Forty years have elapsed since that time What was his astonishment when one day a short time since a ring at his door bell, and, on being admitted, introduced herself to the household as the wife of its head. Here was a scene. Wife No. 2 was aware of this previous marriage, but believed it to have been abrogated by a decree of divorce. The husband, too, withstood her claim, adducing in support, her own story of a divorce related forty years ago. She admitted having thus informed him, but claimed that it was all a sham, that she was still his lawful wife, and was here to claim her rights and privileges under that head. This is the status of matters in this particular household at the present writing. Where she has kept herself in all these years does not readily appear, but it is quite too apparent to the parties concerned that she is here now.

Two Men Hung in Pittsburg.

The execution of William Murray and Frederick Myers, for the murder of Gotthardt Wahl, took place at Pittsburg, at noon on the 6th inst.

The murder was committed on the evening of November 11, 1874, as the farmer Wahl was driving to his home near Perryville, Allegheny county. He was waylaid by these two men, and while Myers held the horses Murray sprang into the wagon and demanded Wahl's money or his life. Wahl attempted to grapple with him, when Murray drew a revolver, firing three shots, two of which took effect in Wahl's abdomen. On the evening of the following day Murray and Myers were both arrested at their boarding house in Pittsburg, and shortly afterward Myers made a full confession. They were convicted and sentenced to be hung.

Murray said he was born in New Haven in 1840. He was a carpenter by trade, and has no relatives living. He steadily refused to have any spiritual adviser. Myers stated that he was born in Germany. He was thirty-five years old on the day of his execution, being his birthday. He came to this country when eleven years of age, and was a harness-maker by trade. After his conviction he devoted most of his time to religious reading, prayer and meditation. Murray's struggles were soon at an end, but Myers' were prolonged for some moments.

The bodies, after hanging for eighteen minutes, were taken down and placed in the coffins for interment.

Kitchen at the Centennial to Represent the Kitchen of 1776.

"A log house will be erected on the Exhibition ground, which will contain, on a large scale, the kitchen of a New England farmer of 1776, and adjoining for the purpose of contrast, the modern kitchen of 1876. The whole will be in charge of the originator of the idea, Miss Southwick, clerk of the Massachusetts Centennial commission. She will have twelve assistants, six in each kitchen, and appropriately costumed. Each article of furniture will be labeled in English, French and German, and the gentle housewives will be competent to explain in these languages their various culinary operations and methods of housekeeping. A dinner will be served daily to a limited number of guests, just to keep the concern in motion. The cooks have been engaged, and certain gentleman have made liberal contributions of furniture and groceries."

Cattle Stolen.

Some weeks ago we published an account of the stealing of cattle of Isaac Eby, of Lancaster county. The following is from a Lancaster paper, relative to the same kind of robbery, that took place last week: On Wednesday night thieves visited the farm of Mr. W. S. Kennedy, of Salisbury township, near the "Compass," and stole therefrom 20 head or cattle. The loss was not discovered by Mr. K. until between 8 and 9 o'clock the next morning, when he immediately started in pursuit, tracking the thief (with the cattle) to Parkesburg, and thence to Coatesville, where he caught "his man" in the act of selling the stock to Mr. James Right. In less than half an hour he would have had the money and been off with it. Mr. Kennedy called a number of men to his aid, and arrested the thief, who gave his name as John Dillon, of Philadelphia. The chase was a lively one, Mr. Kennedy driving one horse over 12 miles, on bad roads, in less than an hour and a half. The thief is believed to be the same party who recently stole 11 head of cattle from Isaac Eby, of the same township. He was committed to the West Chester jail for trial.

Another Shooting Case Among Boys

A son of Major John Brady went to Lancaster city and visited an uncle some days ago. While at play with his cousins, children of Mr. Stuart, a revolver was found in a bureau drawer, which young Stuart took out and began to play with. It is supposed that the weapon was accidentally discharged while pointed at James Brady, the ball entering his forehead and coming out back of his right ear. He died on the morning of the 10th inst. The deceased was a bright lad of eight years.

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 11th day of DEC., 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 FEBRUARY, 1876, being the 7th day of the month.

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

By an Act of Assembly, passed the 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 11th day of Dec., in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

WM. H. KNOUSE, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, Mifflintown, Jan. 9, 1876.

Trial List for February Term, 1876.

1. Mary Bratton vs. D. P. Sulouff and Keziah Sulouff. No. 23, Sept term, 1874.
2. Calvin Magruder vs. Wm H Knouse. No. 185, September term, 1874.
3. Christianna Simpson vs. Joseph Long. No. 4 December term, 1874.
4. Nancy Bender, Administratrix of Elizabeth Moss, dec'd. vs. James Duffield. No. 99. December term, 1874.
5. County of Juniata vs. Overseers of the Poor of Milford. No. 8, February term, 1875.
6. James Zimmerman vs. David Spanogle & Co. No. 48, February term, 1875
7. Selinsgrove & North Branch Railroad Company vs. Jacob E. Graybill, No. 72, February term, 1875.
8. Sarah Markle, for use of Emanuel Long, vs. Jacob Dimm, Sarah Markle and David Markle. No. 74, February term 1875.
9. J. Kahler Snyder vs. Daniel Kauffman No. 75, February term, 1875.
10. McCauley, Louther & Co. vs. Calvin B. Bartley. No. 20, April term, 1875.
11. Hoops, Humes & Co. vs. John Yeakley. No. 92, April term, 1875.
12. Franciscus Hardware Co. vs. Robert E. Parker and Calvin B. Bartley. No. 152, April term, 1875.
13. Franciscus Hardware Co. vs. John C. Wright and Noah E. Littlefield. No. 153, April term, 1875.
14. A. J. Patterson and F. S. Brennisholtz, Administrators of Peter Brennisholtz, deceased, vs. John McMonigal. No. 188, September term, 1875.
15. Mifflintown and Patterson Loan and Savings Fund Association vs. A. B. Fasic. No. 278, September term, 1875.

I. D. WALLIS, *Prothonotary.*
PROTHONOTARY'S OFFICE, Mifflintown, January 5, 1876-tc.

Large stock of ready made clothing of the latest and choicest styles, for men and boys, hats, caps, boots and shoes, notions, furnishing goods in endless variety for sale at Samuel Strayer's, in Patterson.

New Advertisements.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of *Fi. Fa.* and *Vend. Ex.*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas and to me directed, will be exposed to sale at public outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Mifflintown, Juniata county, on SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1876, at 1 o'clock P. M., the following described real estate, to wit:

A tract of land in Fermanagh township adjoining lands of Samuel Bell, on the North, John Zook on the East, Joseph Rothrock and John Stoner on the South and Abraham Stoner on the West, containing THIRTY ACRES more or less, having thereon erected a log house, rough cast, bank barn, butcher shop, carriage house, spring house, log house and other out buildings Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Solomon Sieber.

ALSO,

A tract of land in Monroe township adjoining lands of Peter Zong, Michael Zong and others on the North, Mary Fritz on the East, Doty, Parker & Co., on the South, and Michael Zong on the West, containing SEVENTY-EIGHT ACRES more or less, having thereon erected a log house, weatherboarded, frame barn and large saw mill with good water power and is known as the Nieman saw mill. Siezed, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Emanuel Thoman.

ALSO,

A tract of land in Fermanagh township adjoining lands of Samuel Stine's heirs, on the North, Enos Bergey on the East, John Michael and Joseph Rothrock on the South and Abraham Book on the West, containing TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES more or less, about 150 acres cleared, partly lime stone soil, in a good state of cultivation, good timber on the balance. Upon this tract of land is erected a good stone dwelling house, out kitchen and spring house, large bank barn, wagon shed and corn house, hog house and tenent house, all the buildings except tenent house comparatively new. Siezed, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Christian Sieber.

ALSO,

A lot of ground in the Borough of Patterson situated on the North side of Main Street and fronting on said Main street fifty feet, and extending Northward to an alley, one hundred and twenty feet, bounded on East by lot of James North, and on the West by lot of Miss Beckie Rothrock, having thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house, with a fine store-room in first story. Said house is 30 feet front and forty feet deep, also back kitchen and outbuildings. Siezed, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Peter C. Rundio.

ALSO,

A tract of land situate in Beale township, adjoining lands of J B Cassner on the north and west, by —— Allen on the south, and by lands of Wilson Laird on the East, containing ONE HUNDRED ACRES, more or less, having thereon erected a frame stable. Also a lot of ground in same township, in the village of Johnstown, fronting North side of Public Road leading from Mifflintown to Johnstown, bounded on the West by an alley, on the South by lands of S. S. Pannebaker, and on the East by lot of Reuben Zeiders, and having thereon erected a Steam Gristmill and Sawmill, with Engine House and Woodshed attached. Siezed, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John M. Bartley.

WM. H. KNOUSE, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, Mifflintown, Jan. 11, 1876.

NOTICE.

To the Stockholders of the Riverside Park and Agricultural Association of Juniata County.

NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the said Association will be held on THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1876, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of the Secretary. By order of the Board of Directors.

JAMES NORTH, *President.*
ROBERT MCMEEN, *Secretary.*
[Jan. 5, 1876.

NOTICE.

To all whom it may concern:

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania at their general session for 1876, to pass a law prohibiting all citizens from other counties in this Commonwealth from hunting, with rifles or shot guns, at any season of the year, in Juniata county.

MANY CITIZENS.
Jan 5, 1876.

Auditor's Notice.

Estate of Cornelius Bartley, deceased.

THE undersigned, appointed Auditor by the Orphans' Court of Juniata county to distribute the balance in the hands of Joseph Rothrock, Administrator, and Sarah R. Bartley, Administratrix, of said decedent, among the creditors and others legally entitled thereto, will hold a meeting for this purpose at his office in Mifflintown, on TUESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1876, beginning at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where all persons interested can attend if they see proper.

LOUIS E. ATKINSON, *Auditor.*
Jan. 4, 1876.

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Any person suffering from Dyspepsia or Indigestion will be cured by using *Dr. Willard's Compound Powders.* Send for a trial package, it costs nothing, and will cure you. Address DIBBLEE & CO., Chemists, 1355 Broadway, New York.

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