SENTINEL & REPUBLICAN

MIFFLINTOWN.

Wednesday, July 19, 1876.

B. F. SCHWEIER,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Republican National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM A. WHEELER,

OF NEW YORK.

Republican Primary Election.

The qualified members of the Republican party of Juniata county are requested to meet at the usual places of holding elections, in the respective districts, on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1876,

at 2 o'clock P. M., and after the election of a Judge and two clerks, by ballot, during the first 30 minutes, proceed to vote, by ballot, for the nomination of

One person for Congress,
One person for Senator,
One person for Representative,
One person for Register and Recorder,
One person for Sheriff,
Two persons for Associate Judges,
One person for Jury Commissioner,

Also, "For" or "Against the proposed amendment to Article one of the Crawford County System," limiting the time of announcements to two weeks instead of four weeks prior to the Primary Election.

The polls to remain open until 7 o'clock P. M., after which the votes shall be publicly counted, and all the papers taken possession of by the Return Judges, who shall meet in Convention at the Court House, in the borough of Mifflintown, on

MONDAY, AUGUST 21, 1876,

at 1 o'clock P. M., to return, add up the votes so polled, and announce the result, and to transact such other business pertaining to their office as may devolve upon them.

By order of the Committee.

J. P. STERRETT, Chairman.

Attest:
WM. M. ALLISON, Secretary, *pro tem.*
Mifflintown, June 10, 1876.

GENERAL SHERIDAN asked Congress for $200,000 to erect two forts in the country where the Indian war now rages. If the Confederate Congress had appropriated that amount it is probable the disaster that has overtaken Custer and his men would not have taken place. Now it will take millions upon millions to crush out the war that has reached such proportions. There is no way but to so subdue the Indians that they will be glad to stay in any locality where lands are assigned them. Sheridan's policy, last February, proposed such a line of action, and it is believed that the new Secretary of War, J. D. Cameron, inclines strongly that way, but what is to be done with a Confederate Congress that for political purposes cuts off the strong arm of appropriation, so as to make it appear that they are economizing. It is the old story of penny wise and pound foolish.

Since the above has been put in type, the Lower Branch of Congress passed a $200,000 appropriation bill, for the erection of forts in the Black Hills

CAUSE: Democratic majority in Kentucky 47,000. Effect: (1) A soldier's widow at Carlisle on the 4th of July is forced by a Democratic mob to haul down the American flag to save her house from destruction by fire; (2) on July 24 a Roman Catholic priest named Goebbels violently denounced the common schools as "nurseries of vice," threatening to excommunicate any member of his church who should send his children to the public schools. The Catholic Church supports the Democratic party with its "solid unbroken vote as its docile servitor;" the Democratic party supports the Catholic Church as the ladder by which it is to climb into power.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

GOVERNOR HENDRICKS is a beautiful fellow to talk about the "continuance of sway" enjoyed by such Republicans as Morton, Cameron and Conkling. Suppose we apply his own words to his own comrades. Suppose we say that the election of Tilden and Hendricks will only return to power such men as Toombs, Pendleton, Wade Hampton, Bright, Jeff. Davis, Thomas A. Hendricks, Wigfall, Wm. M. Tweed and Jake Thompson. That is what the nomination of Tilden and Hendricks means; and that is what their election would bring about. The Republic could hardly survive two terms of the Buchanan school of politicians.—*North American.*

AN exchange puts it forcibly in this way: For the purpose of showing the difference between the two men, we published side by side Governor Hayes' refusal to run for Congress at a time when his nation needed him on the field of battle and the evidence of Tilden's complicity with Tweed in robbing New York city:

HAYES' DENIAL.

IN CAMP.

Thanks. I have other business to attend to. Any man who would leave the army at this time to electioneer for Congress ought TO BE SCALPED.

Yours truly,
R. B. HAYES.

TILDEN'S ACCEPTANCE.

NEW YORK, Sep. 8, 1868.—The National Broadway Bank will pay to the order of Wm. M. Tweed five thousand dollars.

WM. M. TWEED.

Indorsed: "Pay S. J. Tilden or order.—Wm. M. Tweed.

"For deposit in the Bank of North America. S. J. Tilden."

Bristow—Whisky Frauds—President Grant.

The Congressional Committee, examining the cases of whisky frauds, summoned Mr. Bristow as a witness. He disregarded the summons, and immediately following his refusal to testify, the Democrats took up the cry that it was to save Grant and his Cabinet that he refused to testify. President Grant, however, settles that story in this way:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 12, 1876.—*To Hon. B. H. Bristow*—DEAR SIR: Through the press I learn that the committee of Congress investigating the whisky frauds have summoned you as a witness, and that you with great propriety, as I think, have declined to testify, claiming that what occurs in the Cabinet or between a member of the Cabinet and the Executive Officer is privileged, and that a committee of Congress has no right to demand an answer. I appreciate the position you have assumed on the question, but beg to relieve you from all obligations of secrecy on this subject, and desire not only that you may answer all questions asked relating to it, but wish that all members of the Cabinet or ex-members of the Cabinet since I have been President may also be called upon to testify in regard to the same matters.

"With great respect, your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT."

Custer's Last Battle.

A correspondent writing to the New York *Herald* gives the following account of the part taken by Major Reno in the disastrous battle where the brave Cluster lost his life.

Reno, who had the largest force, was expected to make the charge at the head of the village, Custer taking the flying savages in the flank or doubling them back. Reno accordingly crossed the Little Horn and charged down the valley about a mile and a half, following what seemed to be the flying Indians.

Certainly they were in a dead run, but all at once turned and charged the advancing soldiers. Reno halted his command and engaged the Indians. The fire was terrific, and reminded those present at that engagement of the Wilderness. Reno says he never heard firing more terrific. In a moment his command was completely surrounded with the howling devils on every side, firing at short range. Charley Reynolds, the well known scout, afterward killed, exclaimed: "We are gone up; there is no hope for us."

Evidently Reno was of the same opinion. He ordered the men to mount, and leading the way they cut for the ford. Porter's attention was attracted by a dying man belonging to Captain French's company, who was shot through the heart. The cavalry was flying, pursued on every hand by the Indians. Porter sprang to his horse, and throwing his arms around its neck he goaded it forward, passing and being passed by Indians in their chase for scalps. Passing and being passed by fleeing cavalrymen, they reached the ford with little loss.

Poor M'Intosh, mounted on a horse which had been wounded, was overtaken pulled from his horse and plugged with pistol shots while lying at the feet of his murderers. In this state of confusion the three companies reached the ford, a narrow pass, into which men and horses were crammed and hemmed, with the Indians firing into them at short range from the front, flank and rear. While in the river Lieut. Hodgson was wounded and his horse killed. He received another shot just as he reached the bank, and tumbled back into the river, dead.

The ford being passed, a wild scramble commenced to reach the bluff beyond. The side of the bluff was so steep that men were compelled to cling to the necks of their animals to prevent sliding from their backs. Col. Smith declares the incline to be the steepest he ever saw ascended by horse or mule. Though the Indians were yelling on every hand, firing into the retreating force at short range, they gained the summit, and, just as they reached it, eight men shot on the way up, fell from their horses.

Lieutenant Matthew at once set about building a barricade for a hospital. Dead animals and dead men were used for this purpose, as well as the stores from the backs of the pack mules. Those who fell in the retreat were placed under Dr. Porter's charge, and the number rapidly increased. DeWolf was killed just as he reached the summit, and Porter was left alone with no help until Girard escaped from the thicket when with his assistance two amputations were performed.

Fred. Girard, an old correspondent of the *Herald*, who in the days of his youth was a devil in a St. Louis newspaper office, was cut off at the ford, and lay all night in the thicket, with the Indians passing sometimes within ten feet of him. It seemed certian he could not escape

Every moment he expected to be his last. Derindo was with him. They remained quietly until a troop of men came, one of whom was dressed like Tom Custer. He had a full suit of buckskin, a broad brimmed hat and a flowing necktie—probably Tom's suit—and, being sure it was him, Derindo called out: "For God,s sake, Tom, don't leave us here!"

They were answered in Sioux and with a volley. Girard shifted his person. Derindo escaped to the river, and, dropping into it, found a new hiding place and reached camp in an hour or two after Girard. During the night following Derindo was pursued into the thicket, but a lot of beavers at work there jumped into the river about this time, and their splashing diverted attention from him and saved his life.

Curly, the Crow scout, would not trust himself to speak for three days after the fight, except when he told his story at the steamboat, but would sit around dejected and apparently in deep thought, humming a Crow tune and throwing up his right hand displayed two fingers and said:

"We got two ponies; heap Sioux; much heap Sioux; white man all dead; we got two ponies."

Humming a moment he again said: "White man all dead; we got two ponies."

The wounded who were brought in from the battle field, fifteen miles distant, reached the boat at two o'clock on a night so dark that fires were built, under Gen. Terry's direction, to light those carrying the litters down hillsides; and within sixty hours after leaving that point the wounded were comfortably placed in a hospital at Fort Abe Lincoln, nine hundred miles distant. Had the captain remained at the mouth of Big Horn General Terry would have been obliged to transport his wounded forty miles over a dry prairie.

Though the pilot house was barricaded with boiler iron and the deck with wood, while an escort of one company accompanied it, it is believed but for Colonel Benteen's gallantry Sitting Bull's desire, long indulged, to capture a steamboat, would have been gratified. His promptness and his gallantry on the field not only saved Reno's command, but saved the "Far West" from destruction.

Whether Custer did right or wrong in attacking as he did, your correspondent dose not pretend to say. An officer informs me General Terry did not expect or desire General Custer to attack the Indians until he should reach the Little Horn and gain a position from which he should support him. Custer attacked forty-eight hours in advance of the time Terry was to reach that point.

An officer informs your correspondent when Custer came in sight of the 1,800 lodges a village of upwards of 7,000 Indians, he swung his hat and said: "Hurrah! Custer's luck! The biggest Indian village on the American continent."

Halting here only for coffee, he pushed forward at a rapid gait; took five companies for his personal command; gave Reno three, and left four in reserve under Benteen and sailed in. Dr. Porter believes the result would have been the same had Custer charged with his full regiment, only the massacre would have been more terrible.

WHEELER is thus described by "Creighton" in the Danbury *News*:—"He is not dashing nor handsome. He is a man of honest look and conscious bearing. There is something about him when he takes you by the hand, in his firm, close grasp, that smacks of fearless honesty and magnetism. His face is filled with character and manliness. He is free from the slightest singe. There is no taint about him or squeamishness. His reputation is healthy, pure, and reliable. He is not on the defensive. He is faithful to his convictions and true to himself. He has no chums to reward, no assaults to avenge. Independence and courage have healthy lodgment with him There is nothing cunning about him. You can read him like a book, and he can read you as well. He won't claw you nor rub your left shoulder-blade and invite you to ask favors he will never bestow. His record is as clean as a blank health-bill. He has a clear skin and an unblinkable eye. A square walk and a firm aspect are his. He is neither pedantic nor clownish. He has humor and feeling, a respectable constituency bursting with satisfaction and well represented."

White Slavery in Turkey.

[*Pere Correspondence of the London Times.*]

A gentleman from the British Foreign Office who was here in 1869, was satisfied by ocular evidence that slaves, both black and white, were still sold and bought with very little reserve in the immediate reserve in the immediate vicinity of the Surleymanyeh, or Solyman's mosque. The trade, besides, was carried on this side of the Golden Horn, near the Tophane or Artillery Arsenal, and has only lately, and in consideration of the feelings of the prying Franks, been removed to the Koom Capoo, or Sand Gate, a quarter inhabited by Circassians, on the far side of Stamboul, on the Sea of Marmora. Since the advance of Russia on the region of the Caucasus has either led to the subjugation or emigration of the Circasstans, the recruiting of wives for the wealthy Turks can only be carried on under difficulties, and the business is reduced to a profitable but rather petty retail trade. The business is generally managed as follows: A Moslem dealer, agent, or broker travels to the happy land where beauty and virtue may be bought, guaranteed first-hand. He makes choice of four young, unsophisticated girls, marries them, imports them to Constantinople, keeps them as pure as when in their maternal homes, sells them, and then goes back for another "lot;" and if he can only achieve four such trips in a year he can make a decent living out of sixteen women—a noble, self-denying, and useful trade, tolerated by the Government and consistent with the Mohammedan code. Many of the Circassians are settled in Turkey, and there actually breed children for sale, having no more shame about it than a fashionable English mother may feel about bringing out her girls for the matrimonial market. The Circassian, however, does not care for rank or family connections, but for hard cash. Fatima is knocked down to a Bey or a Pasha. Her father takes his baksheesh, and the girl becomes the mistress of a harem till her successor arrives. I can, meanwhile, positively assure you that there are in Stamboul as many as twenty-four houses where the sale of Circassian and other girls is freely carried on. A young Mussulman of my acquaintance told me that at one of these beauty shops he was asked 350 Turkish lire and he offered 150 lire. That even the constant supply of Circassian and Georgia slaves has little effect towards improving the breed of Turkish women we may argue from the specimens of the "flowers of the harems"—fine types of womanhood as they originally are—whom we see driving up and down the Grand Rue de Pera, especially on a Friday afternoon. On this, their weekly holiday, these lovely beings do not disdain to parade their charms before the despised Giaours, the gossamer texture of their vashmacks allowing one to descry their features as if that mere sham of a disguise were removed. How little real beauty there is to be seen among them must be obvious to any one who compares them with the bevies of fresh colored, elegantly-shaped Greek and other Levantine girls who are tripping along the muddy footpaths every day, and at all hours of the day, to say nothing of the dainty European ladies out for a shopping in their Sedan chairs.

Thief Shooting on the Wing.

An old texas cattle man, named Siebert, proved a very rough customer for a pair of hungry thieves to deal with. He had sold his drove in Chicago and pocketed $7000 as the proceeds. A couple of railroad thieves found out he had a large amount of money, and apparently resolved to get it at any risk. The prize was worth their daring. They tried all their usual tricks on the old fellow before he left Chicago, but failed to catch him in any of their traps. When he had gathered up his valise and taken a westerubound train they followed him. They took seats behind him in the car, watching their opportunity. Just after the Burlington and Missouri River train left Burlington the rate of speed was slow, and the old man was dozing in his seat. Now was their chance, if ever. One of the thieves reached over and seized the old man's pocketbook from his sidepocket knowing just where to place his hand on it, and the other grabbed the valise and ran—one toward the front door and the other for the rear platform. But the old man was too wide awake. He drew his pistol and fired, first at one and then at the other. One fell in the door of the car fatally wounded, and the other on the platform dead. The old man had a good eye for such birds on the wing. They had his money and all his effects, and it was evidently their intention to jump the train. It was a bold risk but it was a big sum. The train was stopped—the dead and dying were carried off, and the Texas cattle drover gave himself up for examination. Both thieves were well known on the road, and the train men were glad they were out of the way. Siebert was warmly congratulated upon his certian aim, and discharged from custody.

Fraud Developments.

Harrisburg papers of the 14th inst., contain the following:

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, County of Dauphin, ss:

Before me, John D. Patterson, Mayor of the city of Harrisburg, personally came John F. Hartranft, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvana, who, being duly sworn, did depose and say, that from information received, which he believes to be true, William J. Jackman, a clerk in the office of the Auditor General, on or about the 29th day of March, A. D. 1876, did combine, confederate and conspire with James Courtwright, late the treasurer of Luzerne county, and others, to falsely and fraudulently forge and counterfeit the report of the auditors of Luzerne county of account of James Courtwright, late the treasurer of said county, for the purpose of reducing the amount of his liability to the Commonwealth.

And in pursuance of said conspiracy that the said William J. Jackman, Jas. Courtright and others did cause and procure the said report to be falsely and counterfeited, and received a large sum of money of the Commonwealth, to wit, the sum of seven thousand dollars, being part of the money belonging to said Commonwealth, embezzled by said James Courtwright by reason of said forgery.

That on or about the — day of March, A. D. 1876, said William J. Jackman did combine, confederate and conspire with one James H. Millspaugh, then and now treasurer of the city of Scranton, to state his account as said treasurer with the Commonwealth in such manner as to reduce his liability to the said Commonwealth on account of taxes and license fees which he had received to and for his use as said treasurer, and to appropriate and embezzle the sum, by which the liability of said treasurer was reduced.

That in pursuance of said conspiracy the balance due the Commonwealth by said Millspaugh was greatly reduced, to wit, by the sum of five thousand dollars, and that amount of money belonging to the Commonwealth was appropriated and embezzled by said Jackman, Millspaugh and others.

(Signed) J. F. HARTRANFT.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 14th day of July, 1876.

J. D. PATTERSON, Mayor.

The Mr. Jackman mentioned in the above terrific arraignment of Governor Hartranft, is one of the editors and proprietors of the *Democrat and Register* of this place. He was required to give bail in the sum of $3,500 to answer the charges of the Governor in the August term of the Dauphin county court. His bondmen are, L. E. Atkinson, George Jacobs, Sr., R. E. Parker, Amos G. Bonsall, Alfred J. Patterson, Jeremiah Lyons, J. W. Muthersbaugh, L. Banks.

All this has taken place in a Democratic Auditor General's office, and does not have the sound of reform, promised two years since, when the people were misled to give that department into the hands of the Democracy.

If he were to be served as the *Democrat and Register* has served—in every instance, when the least chance presented itself to strike—Republican officials, upon whom nothing but the faintest suspicion of or practices in crooked ways rested, he should be struck now, for it is not suspicion, it is direct charges by the highest official known in the Commonwealth. Mr. Jackman has borne a good name in this community, and, as far as our knowledge goes, no one suspected that he was engaged in the ways charged upon him; and, for the sake of the good name of the community, it is hoped that the charges that so shadow him now may have arisen from a misinterpretation of the facts in the case. If, however, he shall be found guilty of the charges, the law prescribes the penalty for the punishment thereof. Always acting from the standpoint—which is the refuge of every citizen of the Republic, and the very foundation of the law for such cases, of innocence or guilt—that a man is presumed to be innocent until he is proven guilty, we dismiss the case without comment until it is brought into Court. ED.

Night Scenes in New York City During the Heated Term Last Week.

A New York paper of last Friday relates the following: Before 9 o'clock last night thousands of persons in the Five Points quarter had gone out into the open streets to remain until morning. Along Baxter and the adjacent streets the inner edge of the sidewalks were lined with blankets and bedticks, upon which half nude children were sleeping so close together that it was impossible to step between them. They almost laid over one another, entirely without covering, and in many cases with a cellar door, or even the stone flagging alone, for a bed. In one place eight children were asleep on a patch of wooden pavement six feet long by three wide, and babes scarcely six months old, with naked limbs, lay exposed to the sky on pieces of blankets thrown over cellar doors

An hour later it was curious to see the women and girls sitting on the curbstones, and making their toilet for the night by twisting up their hair and throwing a shawl around them. One after another they laid down in the open air, beside the children, and regardless of the noisy throng that almost jostled them in passing, to all appearance dropped comfortably asleep. Gradually the noise in the streets died out. A bevy of young girls, who had been singing "The Star Spangled Banner" and other patriotic airs, fell asleep one after another on a cellar-door, and the sounds of shouting and laughter ceased. The men pulled off their boots, and while some placed beds on the sidewalk to sleep on, others laid down on the stones or boards, and a few braced themselves up in the corners of the doors to act as sentinels over the sleepers.

"So they sleep every night," said a policeman, "and we don't disturb them. They coudn't stand the heat indoors—it would kill them."

Cholera in India.

Golwood, a village of two hundred people, on the Bombay and Baroda Railway, in India, has been the scene of one of the most frightful outbreaks of cholera ever known. Over half of the population died in three days. The disease appeared at noon on the 4th, and before daybreak next morning there had been fifty-seven deaths On the 8th all the survivors fled, but were refused admission by the adjacent villages. The disease displayed extreme virulence, some cases proving fatal in twenty minutes. There is no resident doctor in the village, and medical help was some time in arriving. Gross neglect of sanitary measures is the apparent cause. Cholera appears to be unusually prevalent this year, outbreaks being reported from various parts of India, none, however, approaching that in Golwood in violence.

News Items.

Mr. Jewell, Post Master General of the United States, has resigned. Mr. Tyner, of the State of Indiana, succeeds him.

On Monday a week a nine-year-old boy committed suicide in his father's barn in Bart township, Lancaster county.

Heath, the Republican candidate for Mayor in Chicago, was elected by a large majority, last Wednesday. It is the first straw of the campaign, and tells which way the wind blows.

Peaches from the South are sold in the Philadelphia market.

Thieves have been practicing in their crooked ways, in the departments of Japan and Sweden, at the Centennial Exhibition.

The Confederates in Congress have postponed the further examination of Senator Blaine till next session of Congress.

A man in St. Louis afflicted with neuralgia, declared that he would kill himself if not cured within a week. He tried every remedy that he could hear of, but was no better at the end of the allotted time, and then he kept his word by taking morphine.

A savage dog in Rome, Ga., attacked a man, who defended himself with a lantern that he was carrying, and the lantern became fastened to the dog's neck in such a way as to cause death by burning.

Prolific.—Brigham Young is the father of sixty-three children, forty-five of whom are living. More than half of them are females, and, with but two or three exceptions, all are blonds and none beautiful. The youngest is a girl, about six years old, a daughter of Amelia VanCott, the fourteenth wife.

Wm. Waller, an old farmer of South Strabane township, Washington county hung himself on an apple tree in the orchard.

Lancaster county fowls are dying by hundreds, from a peculiar disease that baffles remedy.

It is understood that United States Commissioner of Revenue Pratt has tendered his resignation, to take effect August 1.

Between 5000 and 6000 people perished in this country last year victims of kerosene accidents.

While a gang of fifty convicts transferred from Sing Sing were on their way to Auburn, on the 14th inst., Thos. Edgerly, aged fifteen years, from New York, leaped through the car window while the train was running at the rate of forty miles per hour, and was instantly killed. Among those who safely arrived was Edward S. Stokes.

Kate Welch and Anne Mahoney, aged 15 and 17, were drowned while bathing at Northbridge, Mass., on Wednesday a week.

John Wolf and wife were burned to death by the explosion of a kerosene oil lamp near Trenton, N. J., on Wednesday night a week

The news comes from New Hampshire that the hotels at the mountains are, as usual, employing for waiters girls belonging to some of the best families of New Hampshire and Vermont, and they make themselves useful not only in the dining-room, but in the parlors, entertaining guests.

There is said to be a benevolent gentleman in Boston who gives twenty-five cents for religious purposes every time he swears. He has already sworn a new steeple on the Presbyterian church, and is now engaged "cussing up" a gift to the Home Missionary Society.

Crop reports from the West indicate that the yield of wheat has been about two-thirds, that there is an average crop of oats, that prospects are good for an unusually fine corn crop (not including the shoemaker's manufacture), and that the hay crop is very heavy.

On the 10th inst. Mr. Frank Hauser and a young employe, a florist named Henry Heusman, were engaged in hauling in wheat at Hauser's farm, near Reading. They had hitched up in the four-horse team a young animal who was rather wild and unbroken. In going for a load the young horse behaved badly and set the others on a run. Heusman ran ahead to try to check the team, and when in front he tripped and fell, and one of the near wheels of the heavy wagon ran over his head. The thick, sharp iron tire tore off the top of his head, and so completely scalped him that the hair and skin hung down over his face.

Mr. Samuel Kilpatrick, a prominent business man of Williamsport, was found dead in a sleeping car at Philadelphia, on the morning of the 11th inst. The *Gazette and Bulletin* of the above date says: Mr. Kilpatrick left his home last night to take the 12 35 A. M. train for Philadelphia. Prior to leaving home he said to his wife that he never before felt so troubled at going away; that it seemed to him as if he would not return alive. She insisted upon him remaining at home, but he said it was necessary that he should go, his business demanding it. This morning, when Mr. William Butler, bookkeeper for Mr. Kilpatrick, went to the house of the deceased, Mrs. Kilpatrick told him that he need not tell her what was the matter, for she had had a dream during the night which informed her that her husband was dead. The deceased was about thirty-four years of age.

A Shark recently captured at Ship Shoal lighthouse, Louisiana, was over nine feet long, and in its stomach was a watch, two metal buttons and a buckle.

It is known that under the constitution of New Hampshire no Catholic can hold office in that State, but the present Republican Executive of the State, Governor Cheny, earnestly recommends the abolition of this test, and asks that Catholics be admitted to the same political privileges as other citizens.

The Big Horn river is fifty yards wide and about four feet deep at the point where Custer's fight occurred. The current is very swift.

Governer Hartranft has issued the warrant for the execution, on Thursday, the 7th of September next, of William Green, convicted in Alleghany county, on the 16th day of December, 1865, of the murder of Samuel Marshall, and sentenced July 8, 1876 to be hanged.

A storm in the shape of a water-spout near Londonville, Ohio, destroyed a number of wheat fields, carried off 100 head of sheep and, washed out several hundred feet of railroad track, in some places to the depth of eight feet.

The constant rains in Middle and Southern Ohio have caused considerable damage to the growing crops, fencing, railroad tracks, and in some cases to live stock.

A bill was passed by the House of Representatives, without a division, on Saturday, granting a pension of $50 per month to the widow of Gen. Custer.

General Custer had $5,000 insurance upon his life; Captain Keogh and Lieutenant Crittenden, $10,000; Lieutenants Calhoun and Porter and Captain Yates, $5,000.

Custer's Heart on a Pole.

The following despatch, under date of the 12th inst, relative to the barbarous treatment of the dead of Custer's command, says: The Indians arriving at Sioux City from the place where the battle with Custer was fought, give accounts of the barbarous treatment of the bodies of deceased soldiers. "Rain in the Face" cut the heart from Custer's dead body, put it on a pole, and a grand war-dance was held around it. The Indians were jubilant, boastful and sanguine of making better terms on account of their success.

New Advertisements.

Juniata Valley Bank.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Juniata Valley Bank will be held at the office of the Bank in Mifflintown, Pa., on MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1876, at half-past one o'clock, P. M.

T. V. IRWIN, *Cashier.*

July 19, 1876.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an *estray red colored Heifer* came onto the premises of Benjamin Dillman, in Fermanagh township, about the 1st of July, 1876. The owner is requested to come forward, prove ownership, pay cost of pasture and the price of advertising the same, and take the heifer away.

BENJAMIN DILLMAN.

July 19, 1876.

Register's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named persons have filed their Administrators', Executors' and Guardian 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 15, 1876:

1. The final account of Augustus Baum, Executor of Wm Baum, as stated by Thos B Coder, one of the Administrators of Augustus Baum, deceased.
2. The account of Wm Kohler, Administrator of Christian Hartman, deceased, late of Turbett township.
3. The first and final account of Jesse Reed, Administrator of Susan Graham, late of Greenwood township, deceased.
4. The account of S E Ard and H M Brennisholtz, Adm'rs of W S Smeigh, late of Port Royal, deceased.
5. The account of S G Dressler and Abel Shaeffer, Administrators cum testamento annexo, of George Pile, late of Delaware township, deceased.
6. The account of David W and Peter W Swarts, Administrators of Mathias Swarts, late of Monroe township, deceased.
7. The first and final account of G M Graham and Joseph McCulloch, Executors of the last will and testament of Wm Turbett, late of Turbett township, deceased.
8. The first and final account of J W Milliken, d. b. n. c. t. a. of James Keiser, late of Tuscarora township, deceased.
9. The first and final account of J W Milliken, Administrator of Emily Keiser, late of Tuscarora township, deceased.
10. The first and final account of Thos B Milliken, Guardian of Oscar Wendell and Ibra Milliken, minor children of Sarah Ickes, intermarried with Jas L Milliken, late of Tuscarora township, deceased.
11. The first and partial account of John Motzer and Louis E. Atkinson, Administrators, etc., of the estate of R W Jamison, late of Fayette township, deceased.
12. The final account of Louis E. Atkinson and H M Ross, Administrators of Frederick Ross, late of the borough of Patterson, deceased.

J. T. METLIN, *Register.*

REGISTER'S OFFICE,
Mifflintown, July 19, 1876.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

THE undersigned, Executor of the last will and testament of Robert C. Gallaher, deceased, will sell at public sale, at Mifflintown, Juniata county, Penna., at one o'clock P. M., on

TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1876,

The following valuable real estate, to wit:

No. 1.—THE MANSION FARM, situate in Fermanagh township, Juniata county, adjoining the borough of Mifflintown, containing **155 Acres** and **55 Perches**, net. The improvements are

TWO LARGE BRICK HOUSES,

ONE FRAME HOUSE, BLACKSMITH SHOP, WAGONMAKER SHOP,

LARGE FRAME BANK BARN,

with Wagonshed and Corncrib attached, Carriage House, Horse Stable, and all other necessary outbuildings. There is a Well of excellent water near the door, and running water convenient to the barn for the use of stock. The farm is in a good state of cultivation, and under good fence. This is one of the best farms in the county, and is especially desirable on account of its convenience to market, churches, schools, &c., A portion of it can be conveniently laid off into town lots, which would command a ready sale, at fair prices, without detriment to the farm.

No. 2.—A Lot of Ground in the eastern portion of the borough of Mifflintown, containing **6 Acres** and **133 Perches.** This is a choice piece of land, and has a good Limestone Quarry on it.

No. 3.—Two Lots in the borough of Mifflintown, south of Lutheran Cemetery.

TERMS OF SALE.

Five per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale; $1600 to remain in the property, to pay legacies due at the death of Jane Gallaher, widow, the interest thereof to be paid annually, and to be secured by mortgage; $11,895.87 to remain in the property during the life-time of Jane Gallaher, the interest thereof from April 1, 1877, to be paid to her on the 9th day of September, 1877, and annually thereafter on the 9th of September of each year, and to be secured by mortgage. The balance of the purchase money to be paid April 1, 1877, when deed will be delivered and possession given.

Any person wishing to view the above property, can do so by calling on Jonathan Kauffman at Mifflintown, or on the undersigned, at his residence 1½ miles east of Mifflintown.

JOSEPH ROTHROCK,
Executor of Robert C. Gallaher, dec'd.

July 19, 1876.

Five Dollars Less Than Heretofore.

BY going to D. J. MILLER, you can have a new set of Artificial Teeth, upper or lower, for $10.00 per set, and any other work pertaining to the Profession, such as filling and treating Teeth.

Teeth remodeled at low price.

D. J. MILLER, Dentist,
Over the Store-room of Yeakly & Son,
Main Street, Mifflintown.

July 12-3m

FARM AT PRIVATE SALE!

THE undersigned offers at private sale, his FARM, containing 114 ACRES, about 92 acres clear, and the balance—22 acres—timber of desirable quality. The improvements are a

GOOD LOG-FRAME HOUSE,

weather-boarded and plastered, good Frame Bank Barn, Fruit. The Land is in a profitable state of cultivation.

The farm is situated in Walker township, 2 miles from the county seat, two miles from the town of Port Royal, two miles from the town of Mexico—just far enough from the towns to make marketing a pleasure. Convenient to schools, churches, and mills. A desirable property. Price not high. For further particulars call on the subscriber, residing on the farm, or address him at Mifflintown Post Office.

MARTIN WEAVER.

July 12, 1876.

A fine assortment of cloths, cassimeres vestings, &c., always on hand and for sale by S. B. LOUDON.

Sentinel and Republican $1.50 a year

New Advertisements.

Valuable Hotel Property FOR SALE!

The undersigned offers at Private Sale the

JUNIATA HOTEL PROPERTY,

situate in the borough of Mifflintown, Juniata county, Pa., fronting 85 feet on Main street, and extending back 140 feet. The hotel building is of

BRICK AND FRAME,

recently repaired, repainted and repapered; a well of excellent water with pump at front door, and a large cistern with pump at kitchen door.

A LARGE STABLE

on the lot and in good condition. The entire property is in excellent order, and the hotel has a

Large Run of Patronage.

There is also a

STORE-ROOM,

with glass front, in the brick end of the hotel. This is a very desirable property, and would prove a good investment. Will be sold on

Reasonable Terms.

If not sold at private sale, the property will be offered at PUBLIC SALE at 1 o'clock P. M., on WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6th, 1876.

July 12-tf H. A. STAMBAUGH.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

THE public are hereby notified that the partnership heretofore existing between Y. D. Yoder and Brothers, of Fermanagh township, Juniata county, Pa., has been dissolved by mutual consent.

Y. D. YODER & BROTHERS.

June 28, 1876.

Prothonotary's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named persons have filed their Assignees' accounts in the Prothonotary's office of Juniata county, and the same will be presented for confirmation and allowance at the Court House in Mifflintown, at the August term of adjourned court, August 15, 1876:

The first and partial account of Reuben Leonard, Assignee of Samuel Leonard.

The first and final account of John Jamison, Assignee of Amos Graybill.

The account of Wm. Ulsh, Assignee of George Singer.

JACOB BEIDLER, *Prothonotary.*

PROTHONOTARY'S OFFICE,
Mifflintown, June 28th, 1876.

Notice to Tax-Payers.

THE Commissioners of the county of Juniata hereby give notice that no more County Bonds will be issued and sold by them at present, as we consider that we have funds enough for all necessary purposes. We also give notice to collectors of *County and State Taxes* for the year 1876, that they allow the tax-payers of the county an abatement of 6 per cent. on all taxes paid by them previous to the first day of September, 1876, and such collectors will be required to settle their respective *Duplicates* in full within one year from date of same.

The Commissioners will be at their office in Mifflintown on the second Tuesday of every month, to transact any business connected with said office. By order of Commissioners.

JAMES DEEN, Clerk.

Commissioners' Office,
Mifflintown, May 30, 1876.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE GREAT CENTENNIAL HISTORY

It sells faster than any other book ever published. One Agent sold 61 copies in 1 day. Send for our extra terms to Agents. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

$12 A DAY at home. Agents wanted.—Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

A man of noted health was asked how it was he seemed to be always well. "I am not particular in my meals; I eat what I like; and whenever I feel under the weather, I resort to my

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT,

which I always keep in the house." Wise man, and economical as well. He does not resort to violent means for relief. He uses Nature's remedy, in the shape of this aperient.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

$77 PER WEEK GUARANTEED to Agents, Male and Female, in their own locality. Terms and OUTFIT FREE. Address P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Maine.

$5 @ $20 per day at home. Terms free. Address GEO. STINSON & Co., Portland, Me.

"PSYCHOMANCY, OR SOUL CHARMING." How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affections of any persons they choose, instantly. This simple mental acquirement all may possess, free, by mail, for 25 cents; together with a Marriage Guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies A queer book. 100,000 sold. Address T. WILLIAM & CO., Publishers, Philadelphia.

ADVERTISING

in RELIGIOUS AND AGRICULTURAL WEEKLIES HALF-PRICE. Send for Catalogue on the LIST PLAN. For information, address

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 41 Park Row, NEW YORK.

STILL GREATER REDUCTION

—IN THE—

PRICES OF TEETH!

Full Upper or Lower Setts as Low as $4

No teeth allowed to leave the office unless the patient is satisfied.

Teeth remodeled and repaired.

Teeth filled to last for life.

Teeth extracted without pain, by the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, always on hand.

Owing to the hard times, I will insert full single sets teeth, of the very best kind, for $10.00.

Toothache stopped in five minutes without extracting the tooth, at the Dental Office of G. L. DERR, established in Mifflintown in 1860.

G. L. DERR,
Practical Dentist.

Jan 24, 1872.]

JUNIATA VALLEY BANK.

MIFFLINTOWN, JUNIATA COUNTY, PENN'A.

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

DIRECTORS:

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

August 4, 1875-tf

New Advertisements.

LIFE, GROWTH, BEAUTY.

London Hair Color Restorer.

London Hair Color Restorer.

Not a Dye; makes harsh hair soft and silky; cleanses the scalp from all impurities, causing the hair to grow where it has fallen off or become thin.

Can be applied by the hand, as it does not stain the skin or soil the finest linen. As a Hair Dressing it is the most perfect the world has ever produced. The hair is renovated and strengthened, and natural color restored without the application of mineral substances.

Since the introduction of this truly valuable preparation into this country, it has been the wonder and admiration of all classes, and as it has proved to be the only article that will absolutely, without deception, restore gray hair to its original color, health, softness, lustre and beauty, and produce hair on bald heads of its original growth and color.

This beautiful and fragrantly perfumed article is complete within itself, no washing or preparation before or after its use, or accompaniment of any kind being required to obtain these desirable results.

HERE IS THE PROOF

OF ITS

SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE.

Read this Home Certificate, testified to by Edward B. Garrigues, one of the most competent Druggists and Chemists of Philadelphia, a man whose veracity none can doubt.

I am happy to add my testimony to the great value of the "*London Hair Color Restorer,*" which restored my hair to its original color, and the hue appears to be permanent. I am satisfied that this preparation is nothing like a dye but operates upon the secretions. It is also a beautiful