SENTINEL & REPUBLICAN

MIFFLINTOWN.

Wednesday, Sept'r 13, 1878.

B. F. SCHWEIER,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

GOVERNOR,
General Henry M. Hoyt,
OF LUZERNE.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
Hon. Charles W. Stone,
OF WARREN.

SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
Hon. Aaron K. Dunkel,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
Judge James P. Sterrett,
OF ALLEGHENY.

Republican County Ticket.

CONGRESS,
Hon. H. G. Fisher,
OF HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

ASSEMBLY,
Dr. J. P. Sterrett,
OF PORT ROYAL.

COMMISSIONERS,
H. L. McMeen,
OF TUSCARORA.
J. Banks Wilson,
OF FAYETTE.

PROTHONOTARY,
J. W. Wagner,
OF FERMANAGH TOWNSHIP.

TREASURER,
Jacob Lemon,
OF PATTERSON.

AUDITORS,
Lewis Degan,
OF FAYETTE.
Samuel Cooper,
OF PORT ROYAL.

Greenback Meeting No. 2.

A Commune Speech—No Credit—No Security or Bonds—No Corporations—Government to Manage Railroads and Workshops, and to Provide Labor for those who Have no Work.

Last Friday evening Greenbackers held another meeting in the Court House. It was extensively advertised as a meeting that should be conducted on the Moody and Sankey plan of holding religious meetings, and the prospects of such an entertainment, (with the prayers left out, of course,) could not fall short of drawing a large crowd.

The Speaker booked for the speech was a man named Randall, and his singing, musical, companion was named Linton.

The same coterie, or ring of men that managed the first meeting, managed the one now under consideration. At half-past 7 o'clock P. M., Committee-men Cullen, Notestine and Kelly arrived with the speaker and singer, and after seating the strangers, Cullen called the meeting to order, and delivered a short speech, but a confusion in the crowd at that time prevented a word of his remarks being heard at the distance from him that we sat. D. A. Notestine, who was larking in the corridor, in the rear of the room, was chosen chairman, and when he was called he came in with a feigned surprise, as if he had heard a peal of thunder from a clear sky. Daniel isn't poor on a play, and he and Linton could get up quite a respectable variety show. W. H. Egolf was chosen secretary, and when he took his seat some one whispered that there is more family business in this little meeting, in proportion to its size, than there was in Grant's administration. W. F. Snyder was chosen assistant secretary. Jacob Snyder, James North and John Kelly were chosen vice presidents.

The President announced the presence of the Patterson string band, which rendered a piece of good music, after which, by virtue of his office, Mr. Notestine introduced speaker Randall, and singer Linton. They are about the same height, at a guess 5 feet 6 or 7 inches, but in weight the singer is one-third heavier than the speaker. If a man may be called a brunette or a blonde, Randall is a brunette and Linton a blonde. The former was bearded and moustached; the latter wore a goatee and moustache.

Linton took a seat by the organ, and Randall stood at his left side, and they began a song without even an intimation of such a thing as a prelude; they burst out of a sudden so much like the way of the average musical performers in *play houses* in cities, that it was concluded that Linton had not been gotten out of a church choir, but had been gotten out of some minstrel troupe. His singing was entertaining, and if he had been supported by one or two like himself, the performance would have equalled the celebrated Carn Cross and Dixie band, after which piece Mr. Randall began a speech.

He said that they had come that day from New York city, where they had performed the evening before in Cooper Institute. He felt fatigued because of the long journey, but the news from Maine revived him, as the State had just cast a large vote in favor of Greenbackism. The Greenbacker there had become a fixed fact, and he will become a fixed fact in this State. The Greenback vote in that State two years ago was 663; last year it was 5,000; this year it is 35,000, and that was enough to encourage him.

If Mr. Randall could have seen the long faces of those of the Democracy in his audience who were read in the returns from Maine, he would not have so rejoiced over the misfortunes of his allies, for all who had read the latest returns from that State looked long-faced, for they realized that while a combination of Repudiation Republicans, Repudiation Democrats and Greenbackers took place, a combination of Honest Money Democrats and Honest Money Republicans also took place, and that at least 24,000 Honest Money Democrats voted for the Republican candidates, making the Republican vote for Governor about 4,000 larger than it was last year, which would have elected the Republican candidate for Governor if he simply should have had a majority vote, but as the law of that State requires a majority over all the votes cast, the election of Governor goes to the House of Representatives.

Mr. Randall might have added that the Greenback party in Maine was increased by drawing off the repudiationists from both the Republican and Democratic parties, but instead of weakening the Republican party numerically, it had increased it to a larger number, and the indications are that by next year all the honest money men will be fused against the repudiation Greenbackers, and then they will be as powerless as when they began. He might have also added that if the *Communistic Greenback Repudiationists*, which he represented, has the effect of uniting the honest money men on an *honest money candidate* for Governor in the same proportion that they were united in Maine, Hoyt's majority in this State will not be short of 75,000. He might have said that the indications are that all of the repudiationists in the country will unite under the banner of the so-called Greenbacker, but in real truth the banner of the commune, and that the real American and honest money people will unite under the Republican banner. It is presumed that he did not have the latest information relative to the strength of the respective parties in the House of Representatives in Maine, which is, as per latest report, 65 Republicans, 57 Greenbackers, 13 straight-out Democrats, 14 fusion Democrats and Greenbackers, and 2 fusion Democrats and Republicans. But he, Randall, had not come to speak of Maine and her late election, only as a sign to point the way of the politics of the times. He had come to speak of the

PRINCIPLES

of his party. They were live principles. Facts are what the people want. He had come to talk of facts, and the *First* fact that he wished to talk about is, *That a Nation as an Individual, should pay its way as it goes. The second fact is, that posterity should not be made to pay the debts of those who lived before them.*

He did not stop long enough to argue on these communistic principles, but he repeated the principles a number of times, as if he would have them stamped into the minds of his hearers; but it is a question if one in every ten noticed that he was preaching the doctrine of the *Commune*, so intent were they in listening for the word "greenback," and anything that did not have that to it was scarcely heard. He did not tell how little can be done in the world if an individual, or a nation, is brought down to the principle of *pay as you go*. Doubtless the credit system is abused, but to *pay as you go* would be an abuse almost as great to the other extreme. There is not a canal, or railroad, or court house, or poor house, and scarcely a bank, store, or other kind of business in the country that could exist if such a system were inaugurated. Talk of hard times. What would they be if no man had credit? The largest enterprises in this country are conducted on the credit system. Establishments that employ and pay thousands of men, cash, every month, are run on credit—a credit that must extend a century, for if they are called on to pay up they must break up. What then would the thousands of men, and the hundreds of officers do who are getting their living out of the concern that is run on credit? Would it make times any better, to throw the millions out of work that are now employed in establishments of the country that are run on the credit system, and demand that *they pay as they go?* He did not tell that such a system as he advocated strikes at the *confidence* between men, upon which confidence the credit system is based. He did not tell that when he asked people to have confidence in greenbacks he was asking them to credit something that had no value in it. If stopping manufacturing establishments throughout the country makes hard times, and puts men to tramping, how would it be if the system of *pay as you go* would be inaugurated? Such a system, if enforced, would break up 99 per cent. of the business of the country and throw millions of men out of employment.

When he spoke of the principle, that the children should not be made to pay the debts of those who lived before them, he enlarged the proposition by declaring *that an individual had no right to create a debt that his children must pay after him, so no government has the right to create a debt that posterity will have to pay*, and that was why he was opposed to the funded or bonded debt of this country. He did not tell that if debts could not be funded or bonded or perpetuated little prosperity or progress could be made. He did not tell that it is by a bond system of finance that most of the public houses are built, school houses, asylums, state houses, &c., and while he was at it he might have talked about the bonded system of finance by which the Juniata county court house was built, as an illustration. He was opposed to any bonded system that compels posterity to pay for the work of the fathers. But he wanted no illustrations to show the cloven foot of the commune. The point that he urged hardest to create a feeling against the credit system and bonded system was the interest features of them. Those features he used to create a feeling against the whole system. He forgot to tell that a man need not take credit if he does not wish to; he forgot that a man need not bond his property if he does not wish to, unless he buys property on time, or some misfortune which he cannot control overtakes him, and just here at this point of misfortune he might have told the audience that it was the misfortune of the freemen of this Republic that they had to take up arms against the slave power of the South, and by the war that took place before slavery was crushed out it was the misfortune of many to lose their lives, and the misfortune that millions of money had to be borrowed to pay the debts that were created to pay the soldiers, to pay the officers, to pay for the boots, shoes, blankets, and clothing for the men, and for the feed for the horses and for the munitions of war, and for the thousands of other things that are needed in such times, and for the waste and fraud and peculation of such turbulent periods; but he did not tell that it was such distressing misfortune as that which caused the greenback to be made, and the bonds to be issued which he declared should not be paid through the application of his principle, that the people of the nation of the generation of to-day have not the right to require the people of the generation of to-morrow to pay their obligations. From the funded debt, or bond question, he took a tilt at

GOLD AND SILVER

as a currency, and declared that there is not half enough coin in the country to do business on, and that was the first sound point that he made. He might have gone on and stated that never in the history of the country has there been enough coin to transact all the business of the country, and that no system ever presumed such to be the case, but that the precious metals were considered the measures of value, and that the experience of the finance of the world is that four paper dollars may be based on one dollar of gold or silver money with the paper at par. He did not seem to know that the Republican party advocated the contraction of the currency only so far as to bring the paper money to a par value, so that there be no difference in the value between a paper dollar and a gold dollar. If he knew that, he forgot to tell it, he did not seem to know that if you inflate the paper above the proportion of four dollars to every one of gold, that it depreciates, and that immediately the paper falls to a discount which is increased as the volume of paper is increased beyond the safe point. He forgot that this thing of paper money is a little like a man taking poison for his health; he may take a certain amount with good effect, but if he gets too much, which he can easily do, all is lost, both the health and life of the man. He might have illustrated his not-enough-gold-and-silver point by telling that there is not enough money in the country to buy the property, if thrown on the market at one time, no more than the business can be done on the volume of gold and silver in the country at one time. But he wanted no sound illustrations. From the gold, silver and paper question he passed on to

CORPORATIONS.

and here again as all along previous to this point he introduced the doctrines of the *commune*. He denounced the work of corporations, and declared it as a *principle that as all the rights of corporations are derived from the State, the State has the right to withdraw the "rights or privileges granted," and step in and conduct the business that corporations conduct and employ the people in works of manufacture, and so forth.*

The first part of the proposition is correct, that certain privileges are granted to corporations by legislative enactments, and that they may be taken away, but the second point, that government may come in and conduct the business of corporations, is not sound American doctrine. He did not tell that such is the doctrine of the *commune*, and that the commune is a strong government, and that the only difference between it and a kingly government is that the one is run by a sort of a committee to whom is imparted regal powers instead of to one man or to one family, but this *cloven foot of the commune* or State running the business of the country was set out only, so far as to make him certain in what he said if he should be taken to task by some secret tribunal, under which he seemed to be working. He did not tell that a system of government that would provide business, and work for its people, could not help degenerating into a system of slavery. Men would soon lose their independence, if they depended for a living on government, instead of their own individual exertions and enterprises. Two generations of such dependence would be long enough to make slaves of them. If a few years of employment by a corporation will bind men, from president to the rank and file, so closely that they will violate Sunday and other laws in their interests, how would men sacrifice all their personal interests if they were directly under the management of government? From corporations and communism he took a tilt at

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

He declared it to be the opponent of their plans; he said that it gave the greenback to the soldier, but he forgot to tell that it gave the greenback to everybody else that it owed and promised to redeem them in coin, gold or silver money, as soon as able to do so. He forgot to tell that it not only paid all whom it could in paper, but borrowed all the money it could on a bond security, which were all promised to be paid back in honest money. He forgot to tell that every once in a while, during the progress of the war, the people got a scare on the question of repudiation, and Congress would pass an act declaring it as the intention of government to redeem every dollar of the debt in coin, gold or silver. He charged that the Republican party was responsible for the *funding of the public debt*, which is true. He said that the whole object of the party to which he belongs is to get rid of the funded debt, which was an honest confession, and if confession will do a man good he must have felt happy then. He said the debt of the government should not be made the place of security of the capitalists, and take capital out of the way of labor. He forgot, or was too ignorant, to know that the very money that he clamored to have unfunded, was used to give security and freedom to labor. He forgot, or he never knew, that the money he works to unfund and repudiate destroyed slavery, which threatened all labor in this country. Again, he declared that government should provide the business and work for all who are willing to work. From this country he crossed the Atlantic ocean, landed in England, and spoke of

ENGLAND'S MONEY SYSTEM AND ARISTOCRACY.

The English money system is a funded one; in that he declared it to be like the Republican funded system. He said England's money was eating up nations, and our money is eating up America, or the United States. He did not see that there was little in the comparison, excepting that perhaps the wars of nations compelled them to borrow money to carry them on, and that the war in this country to free labor compelled the government to borrow money which he never wishes to pay back, but wishes to repudiate under the principle that the *people of the present generation should not be held responsible for the debts of the former generation.* He said that the debt of England was keeping up the Aristocracy of that country, and that a bonded debt is keeping up the Aristocracy of this country. He does not know that the real Aristocracy of England and Europe is not a matter of dollars and cents; that the Aristocracy there is one of blood, ancestry, that had its origin in the times of the *Clans* or *Tribes* of those countries, a long time before the days of paper money. It it a fact that many of the real Aristocracy of the old world are rich people, but he confounded the fancy moneyed people, of which there are a great many, with the former class. He fell into the mistake that money is aristocracy, and he used his own mistaken views to excite others against the bonded indebtedness of this country, because he believes it is an aristocratic system. If riches constitute aristocracy, there are quite a number of such people in this country, but money does not confer aristocracy on a man more than it confers virtue or religion.

This country may contain aristocrats that have been transported from the old world, but they are a precious few, and Mr. Randall need not fear them. There is greater danger to government from his communism, than from all of the genuine aristocracy of the world. If his argument is worth anything, it amounts to this, that, when a man is rich he is an aristocrat, and when he is poor he is no aristocrat, and that money constitutes the man. Of course, he is entitled to his opinions, but he should not come before the people with such lame arguments in an effort to prejudice the people against the well established and correct principles of the Republic.

If he wishes to be a communist, it is a matter with himself, so long as he commits no violence, but he should not underhandedly introduce his doctrines under the *cover of a greenbacker*. After he had finished the aristocratic side of the question, he requested Mr. Linton to treat the audience to music, which he did, in an interesting manner, at the conclusion of which he announced that he and the singer would hold a dialogue relative to the questions under consideration, after which he would deliver a second speech. Having heard his principles—

That a nation, as an individual, should pay as it goes.

That posterity should not be made to pay debts of those who lived before them.

That the government should step into the place of corporations, and private business, and provide labor for all who will work.

We did not feel like listening to the conclusions to be justly drawn from such premises, and therefore withdrew after he had asked the first question, which was:

What is the object of Government?

PATTERSON, Sept. 16, 1878.

Editor Sentinel and Republican:—Dear Sir, The editors of the *Democrat and Register*, in a weak attempt to palliate the crime that has been fastened upon them, exemplify the adage that "Falsehood begets falsehood." Lacking the manliness to own a fault, they endeavor to condone it by repeating the offence. How utterly helpless men become, how lost to all sense of right, to every attribute of honor, when, without moral courage, they listen to the Syren song of the tempter, and allow themselves to be led into the devious ways of sin. With what brazen effrontery do these men, when confronted with one falsehood, utter a second lie. They say they did not charge the return judges or any individual with changing the returns. True, they did not, for a very good cause. Well they knew if they made the charge direct, they would be called to answer in a court of justice. But, coward-like, they make a base insinuation, which reflects upon the honor of every member of the convention. In the article that contains lie No. 2, they assert that the writer of this was the first to "squeal." Ah! well, now, gentlemen, wait a little. Allow your memories to be refreshed. Who "squealed" on a certain day in the summer of 1876, when one John F. Hartranft appeared before the Mayor of the city of Harrisburg and made an affidavit charging certain officials connected with the Auditor General's Office of Pennsylvania with "Crookedness?" Who "squealed," William? Who "squealed" a few months ago, when a Superintendent of the Public Grounds at Harrisburg was appointed, and it was discovered that the commission issued contained not the name of Amos, but that Captain Patterson had carried off the prize?

But to answer the falsehood. These worthies assert that the article published in the *Sentinel and Republican*, three weeks ago, over my signature, was written by a Democrat. Now, gentlemen, if that article was *not* written by a Democrat, you published a falsehood and are guilty of deliberate lying. Is not the proposition a fair one? Your assertion is plain, simple and distinct, without any "ifs" or "buts." You name the port to which the gentleman referred to has his baggage checked. I do not know who this once magnate in the Democratic ranks is to whom you assign the authorship of the communication, but it is doubtless the same individual whose brains you have often borrowed to make your paper respectable in point of ability. Do not take it for granted, gentlemen, because you are so often compelled to use other people's brains, that it is necessary for all men to get through life by the same borrowing process. But to the charge. I hereby offer and agree to pay the editors of the *Democrat and Register* five hundred dollars the moment they make good the assertion that the article in question was written by a Democrat, or the moment they establish the fact that it was written, composed, dictated or even read, by any individual previous to its being placed in the hands of Mr. Schweier, other than the person over whose signature it was published. Come, gentlemen, if you did not lie, you can easily make good the assertion. Bring on the Democrat, prove the charge, and receive the money. A word with regard to the vote in Patterson. The returns show that Mr. Jacob S. Thomas received one vote. I am informed by Mr. Thomas that "Bill Jackman said I had six votes in Patterson." Now I offer and agree to pay Ex-Clerk William J. Jackman, who retired from the Auditor General's office of Pennsylvania with so much credit, honor and dignity, and who for some time has been resting upon laurels won by success in evading an investigation as to the haste of his taking off, one hundred dollars for each and every affidavit (above one) he produces from gentlemen who voted at the late Republican primary election in Patterson, setting forth that they cast their ballots for Jacob S. Thomas for treasurer. Come, William, bring along the affidavits and get the cash. Five affidavits, five hundred dollars. It will go quite a way toward making up the long lost salary which in days gone by was wont to flow from the vaults of the treasury into the pockets of one who gave his time, his talents and all his ingenious skill in figures to secure the grand old Commonwealth, of which he *was* a distinguished citizen, against fraud, but who, alas! for the honor and the good of the State, has been cast upon the cold charities of a world that does not always appreciate true greatness!

I have neither the inclination or the time to carry on a war of words; nor do I care to court notoriety through the press. Chosen by the members of my party to perform a political duty, and conscious of having discharged that duty honestly, I do not propose that these calumniators whose honesty has so often been compromised, and who, when made the recipients of honor from their party, have received it as pearls cast before swine, shall be permitted to proclaim falsehood after falsehood without rebuke.

Once again, gentlemen of the machine organ, I call upon you to come forward, prove your charges, and get your rewards, or henceforth be content to allow the public to pronounce many articles that appear in your paper utter falsehoods.

G. W. WILSON.

NOTHING that the late Democratic Congress did alarmed the North to such a degree, as the filing of Southern claims to the amount of *three hundred millions of dollars*, at Washington, last winter. It clearly proved to the country that there is a deep-seated purpose to have the claims of the South paid by the National Government. The *Democrat and Register* last week took issue with us on the question of the payment of the Southern claims, and declared that it can not be, that there is a Constitutional provision against the payment of such claims. The *Democrat and Register* has forgotten that the very provision that it quotes as a barrier against such payment, was time and again declared unconstitutionally adopted. It was adopted by two-thirds of the Legislatures of the States, but the Democratic party always maintained that it was not completely adopted because it had not been ratified by the people at the polls, hence it is not constitutional. Again, they declared it unconstitutional because it was, they say, forced on the country during the war.

Again, what regard for a constitutional provision have men who engaged in a rebellion for which there was no constitutional provision. Such people care not for constitutional barriers, and just so soon as they get the power they will pass the claims that are on file for payment, and millions more that are kept in the background, and that is not all of it; when that day comes, the *Democrat and Register* will fall in and tell its readers that it was a war between brothers, and that if it is right that the debts of the North shall be paid, it is right that the debts of the South shall also be paid by the Nation. If you desire to help pay the Southern claims vote in such a way that Congress will be filled up with Democratic Congressmen.

IN Maine, the successful candidate for governor is required, by law, to have a majority of votes over all the candidates in the field. At the late election there were three candidates, a Republican a Democrat, and a Greenbacker. The Republican candidate received the largest vote; he received nearly 4,000 votes more than the Republican governor last year, but with all that large increase he did not have a majority over both the Democrat and Greenbacker. The latest dispatch relative to the vote for governor stands, Republican, 56,000; Democrat, 26,000; Greenback, 43,000 The election of governor goes to the House of Representatives. That body will consist as follows: 65 Republicans, 2 Democrats elected by Republicans, 27 Democrats and 57 Greenbackers. Thirteen out of the 27 Democratic Representatives were chosen on the straight Democratic ticket over both Republican and Greenback candidates and will hold the balance of power in the House. The other 14 were chosen by Greenback aid. The Congressional question is not clearly stated, but such Congressmen as were elected are Republicans and Greenbackers

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EX-GOVERNOR CURTIN has joined the Democracy and the Greenbackers, and is now talking about a pure administration. The inside workings of the repeal of the tonnage tax during Governor Curtin's administration would be interesting reading matter. Who'll furnish a copy for publication?

POLITICAL NOTES.

FROM EXCHANGES.

From every point General Hancock seems to be looming up as the Democratic leader for 1880.

The latest novel and original departure of any Democratic squad is the nomination of a full-blooded negro to an office in Clark county, Ohio.

Chairman Speer's speeches are very "telling." He talks of biblical incidents, cedars of Lebanon, pool of Siloam—but never ventures a word upon Dill's votes for corporations, nine million bills, cattleyard monopolies, &c. And yet Chairman Speer is a telling orator. What does he know about salary grabbing?

The Greenback Democrat who defeated Hale for Congress in the Fifth Maine district, boasts that he is a bankrupt, and was never able to make a living for himself; also that he never went to school. His constituents ought to feel proud of that fellow.

HOT CREEK, Wyoming, Sept. 10.—The stage coaches in both directions were stopped about twelve o'clock last night between Lightning creek and Cheyenne river by three armed men. The up coach contained two passengers and had one messenger along with it. They first halted the down coach, robbed all the pasengers, and were engaged in opening the mail sacks when the north-bound coach arrived, which they also stopped, and, after robbing the two passengers, proceeded to cut and rob the mails. They broke open the treasure boxes and took the contents but it is thought that they got less than one hundred dollars in money from the passengers, and from whom they took jewelry and watches, also one watch from the driver and one from the messenger, Smith, who remained in the coach after the passengers got out intending to stand One of the thieves placed a passenger in front of him, and Smith was forced to give up or kill the passenger. They also took away Smith's arms. They took all precautions by tying the passengers' hands behind their backs. One of the thieves who was not masked, was recognized as James E. Johnson, commonly known as "Lengthy."

STATE ITEMS.

One thousand men by actual count were drunk at Connellsville last Friday night a week.

The celebration at Erie on the 10th inst in honor Commodore Perry's victory was a lively affair, and very largely attended.

The cheese factories of Crawford county are reduced to half time The drought has destroyed the feed and dried up the milk.

Protests against the number of books used in the public schools and their exorbitant cost, are being made by the people in all parts of the state.

A mule and two horses were stolen on Sunday night a week, from a field between Boiling Springs and Churchtown, Cumberland county. They were the property of David Deitch.

A very shocking accident occurred on Saturday a week at Buskill Falls. A young lady, daughter of Mr Compton, fell some ninety feet from the bank of the falls to the rocks below. She was terribly bruised and mangled; several bones were broken, but hopes are entertained for her recovery.

A little son of Jacob Bruner of Gwynedd, Montgomery county, was playing "cook supper" in the barn. The building and $2000 worth of grain and hay paid for the supper.

In a recent suit it cost Crawford county $104,30 to convict a man for stealing an old pair of boots not worth 2 50.

David Deitrich, of Greencastle, Franklin county, has been an undertaker for fifty years in which time he assisted in the burial of 3,500 people In 1863 he furnished 163 coffins.

Richard Jones, a darkey fell off a scow in Tuckahoe creek, near Hillsborough, the other day and was drowned.

Clearfield county is destined to become a petroleum El Dorado. Within the last month a number of oil strikes have been made, and boring is now proposed on extensive plans.

A citizen of Indiana county has brought a suit against his neighbor who indulges in the game of croquet, setting forth that it is a great annoyance to his family and a nuisance which he desires abated.

A bald eagle, measuring five feet from tip to tip of wing, was shot in Westmoreland county while at the edge of a stream watching for fish. There should be a law to prevent this kind of outrage. The eagle is a harmless, noble bird, and the emblem of our country, and should be permitted to live in peace.

John Deane and Anthony Carey were arrested and taken to Pottsville on 10th inst on the charge of being implicated in the Stanton murder at Danesville in 1869. This is the fourth arrest made since Saturday for the same murder, and other two being Munley and Noon,

While a steer was being driven into Gettysburg a few days ago for slaughter, by James Hake and his son Henry the animal became unmanageble and turned on young Hake, who being between the steer and the fence and finding himself in danger, picked up a stone and buried it at the steer. It struck the animal square in the forehead between the eyes and with sufficient force to kill it. Mr. Hake then cut its throat with a pen knife.

Charles Higby was acquitted at Beaver of murdering Benjamin Sheridan, on the ground that the killing took place while Sheridan was trying to force an entrance into Higby's house.

Hon Kirk Haines died at his home in Millerstown, Perry county, on Tuesday evening, after an illness of several weeks. Mr Haines represented the Perry district in the State several years ago, and for a number of years was a prominent Republican politician.

Two farm hands, Henry Schultz and John Kleinmaster, were last week crossing the Mississippi in a skiff, about sixty miles below St. Louis when they saw a seven year old boy floating on the trunk of a huge cottonwood tree. The boy was in a comatose state. Near his mouth the bark of the tree had been gnawed. He had been a voyager on the strange craft for six days. Good medical treatment revived the little fellow and he was at last accounts doing well.

Joseph Brower, an adventuresome Californian went down to Chili several years ago and rented from the government of that republic the rich island La Mocha. Out of this Island Brower made a plantation, hiring natives from the mainland to work as laborers in his hacienda. All went well until about two months ago, when the natives demanded to be served with potatoes instead of beans at their dinner. Bower refused and was at once attacked by a hundred natives. In the wild fight that followed thirteen of the laborers were killed, but they finally triumphed, and Brower with his whole family were slain, the assassins sailing for parts unknown in one of his vessels.

GENERAL ITEMS.

Francis Locall, a desperado, shot his wife at Plantagenet, Ont., on Monday a week and fled

Business indications in districts in the South that are not troubled by yellow fever are encouraging.

Pickney Bell, a white man, who had been in jail at Murfreesboro, Tenn., for killing a constable of Rutherford county while attempting to arrest him was taken out and lynched on Monday night a week.

A New York dressmaker employs three men cutters, goes to Paris for styles every season, owns a house for which she paid $35,000 and keeps her carriage and horses. She has made her way entirely by herself.

Michael Tobin, who was convicted of murdering a fellow soldier named Alvers, at West Point, and was sentenced to be hanged on the 20th inst., has been reprived by the order of President Hayes, until the 25th inst.

Sheriff Kerber, of El Paso, reports to the Adjutant General of Texas that his deputy arrested on the 28th ult. Antonio Alizarez, a fugitive from the Penitentiary, and also under indictment for the murder of Judge Howard and others and put him in the San Elizario jail. On the same night Mexicans crossed the river and rescued the prisoner.

One hundred and twenty-seven dollars, the proceeds of a collection made for the benefit of the yellow fever sufferers at the Catholic Church in Litchfield, Ill., on Sunday morning, was stolen from the residence of the pastor while he was absent officiating at the obsequies of one of the nuns of the Ursuline Convent.

A Vasalia, Cal., dispatch of the 13th says: Last night William H. White, suspecting undue intimacy between his wife and Dr. Mehring, the family physician, ostensibly left home, but soon returning found Mehring in Mrs. White's bed room and attacked him with a knife and cut his throat, producing instant death.

Governors of Southern and Western States have appointed days of prayer for the abatement of the yellow fever.

New Advertisements.

THE MILD POWER
CURES
HUMPHREYS'
HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS

Been in general use for twenty years. Everywhere proved the most SAFE, SIMPLE, ECONOMICAL and EFFICIENT medicines known. They are just what the people want, saving time, money, sickness and suffering. Every single specific the well tried prescription of an eminent physician.

Nos.	Cures.	Cents.
1.	Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations,	25
2.	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic,	25
3.	Crying-Colic, or Teething of Infants,	25
4.	Diarrhea, of Children or Adults,	25
5.	Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic,	25
6.	Cholera-Morbus, Vomiting,	25
7.	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis,	25
8.	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache,	25
9.	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo,	25
10.	Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach,	25
11.	Suppressed, or Painful Periods,	25
12.	Whites, too Profuse Periods,	25
13.	Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing,	25
14.	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions,	25
15.	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains,	25
16.	Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Agues,	50
17.	Piles, blind or bleeding,	50
18.	Ophthalmy, and Sore or Weak Eyes,	50
19.	Catarrh, acute or chronic, Influenza,	50
20.	Whooping-Cough, violent coughs,	50
21.	Asthma, oppressed Breathing,	50
22.	Ear Discharges, Impaired hearing,	50
23.	Scrofula, enlarged glands, Swellings,	50
24.	General Debility, Physical Weakness,	50
25.	Dropsy and scanty Secretions,	50
26.	Sea-sickness, sickness from riding,	50
27.	Kidney-Disease, Gravel,	50
28.	Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness,	1 00
29.	Sore Mouth, Canker,	50
30.	Urinary Weakness, wetting the bed,	50
31.	Painful Periods, or with Spasms,	50
32.	Disease of Heart, palpitations, etc.	1 00
33.	Epilepsey, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance,	1 00
34.	Diphtheria, ulcerated sore throat,	50
35.	Chronic Congestions and Eruptions,	50

FAMILY CASES.

Case, Morocco, with above 35 large vials and Manual of directions, $10.00
Case Morocco, of 20 large vials and Book, 6.00

These remedies are sent by the case single box or vial, to any part of the country, free of charge, on receipt of price. Address Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co. Office and Depot, 109 Fulton st., New York.

For Sale by all Druggists.

☞ Humphreys' Specific Manual on the care and treatment of disease and its cure, sent FREE on application.

For sale by HAMLIN & CO., Patterson Pa., July 10, 1878—6m

Legal Notices.

Assigned Estate of John W. Chisholm.

NOTICE is hereby that John W. Chisholm and wife, of Milford township, Juniata county, Pa., have made an assignment for the benefit of creditors, to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present them without delay to ROBERT McMEEN,
Sept. 16, 1878. Assignee.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of the authority contained in the last will and testament of James McCrum, late of Milford township, Juniata county, deceased, the undersigned, Executor of said will, will expose to public sale, at the residence of the Executor, John E. McCrum, at 10 o'clock A. M., on

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1878,

the following described real estate:

No. 1.—A tract of land situate in Milford township, two miles west from Mifflintown, adjoining lands now of John S. McCrum, Jesse Reynolds and Lewis Saylor, containing FORTY-FIVE ACRES, more or less, having thereon erected a

LOG-FRAME HOUSE,

Bank Barn, Cooper Shop and other buildings.

No. 2.—A tract of land situate in same township, adjoining lands of David Cunningham, William Wright and others, containing THIRTY-NINE ACRES, more or less, the whole under cultivation, and is located two miles west of Mifflintown.

TERMS.—Ten per cent. of the prices bidden to be paid when the properties are stricken down; one-half of the balance on April 1, 1879, and the balance on April 1, 1880, with interest on the last payment from April 1, 1879, and said last payment to be secured by judgment bond. Deed to be delivered and possession given April 1, 1879.

JOHN E. McCRUM,
Executor of James McCrum, dec'd.
Sept 11, 1878.

CAUTION NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that on the 16th day of August, 1878, the undersigned, George Varner, bought at a constable's sale, in Lack township, Juniata county, Pa., the following property, which was sold as the property of J. Robinson Vaughen: One red cow, all the grain in the barn, 1 grain cradle, 1 pair wagon ladders. And further, all persons are cautioned against meddling with, or in any way disturbing my property as above mentioned, which I have left in the possession of Mrs. Vaughen until I see proper to remove it elsewhere. And I further caution all persons against interfering in any way with a certain white cow and two heifers on the premises of the said Vaughens, as they do not belong to them, but are subject to my control.

GEORGE VARNER.
Aug. 19, 1878.

CAUTION NOTICE.

I HEREBY caution all persons against interfering in any way with two young black mares, one two-horse road wagon, and all the farming utensils or implements, and horse gears now in the possession of my son, J. Robinson Vaughen, as the property just mentioned belongs to me.

MRS. MARY VAUGHEN.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against trespassing, for hunting, or other purposes, on the lands of the undersigned, in Milford township, Juniata county.

HENRY GRONINGER.
JOHN CUNNINGHAM.
Dec 10, 1877—tf

Executor's Notice.

Estate of James McCrum, deceased.

LETTERS Testamentary on the estate of James McCrum, late of Milford township, Juniata county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands are requested to make known the same without delay to

JOHN E. McCRUM, Executor.
July 17, 1878.

Administrators' Notice.

Estate of Sam'l B. Crawford, deceased.

WHEREAS Letters of Administration on the estate of Dr. Samuel B. Crawford, late of McCoysville, Juniata county, 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

J. C. CRAWFORD,
JAMES H. JUNK,
aug28 *Administrators.*

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HEREBY give notice that there has been a WHITE BOAR, at my place since about the 15th of May; will weigh about 150 pounds, live weight. The owner is notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of as the law directs.

M. R. BESHORE,
Walker Township, Juniata Co., Pa.
Aug 21, 1878.

Legal Notices.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned not to fish, hunt, gather berries, break or open fences, or cut wood or young timber, or in any unnecessary way trespass on the lands of the undersigned.

SIMON MUMMAU. LUDWICK SHRADER.
GEO. DIFFENDARFER. WILLIAM PEOPLES.
FREDERICK HAINES. FRANCIS HOWER.
Fermanagh Twp., June 22, 1878.

CAUTION NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against trespassing on the lands of the undersigned either in Delaware or Walker township, for the purpose of fishing or hunting, or for any other purpose.

L. E. ATKINSON.
N. A. LUKENS.
oct31-tf G. S. LUKENS.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned not to allow their dogs to run, or themselves to fish, hunt, gather berries, break or open fences, or cut wood or young timber, or in any unnecessary way trespass on the lands of the undersigned.

M. R. Beshore.	M. & J. H. Wilson.
David Hetrick.	Henry Hartman.
Thomas Benner.	Porter Thompson.
Christian Shoaffstall.	William Hetrick.
John Motzer.	David Sieber.
Henry Kloss.	[aug7, '78

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against trespassing upon the lands of the undersigned, either in Walker or Delaware township, by fishing, hunting, or in any other way.

John N. Van-Ormer.	J. W. Leyder.
Henry M. Miller.	Solomon Manbeck.
George S. Smith.	J. S. Lukens.
William Manbeck.	Luke Davis.
H. D. Long.	John F. Smith.
David Allman.	

New Advertisements.

KINGS COUNTY REFINERY SYRUPS
All Standards. No Off Grades. None Genuine unless branded with CROWN BURNT in head of the Barrel or Hogshead. VEILLER, JAYNE & CO. N.Y.

PIANO Beautiful Square Grand Pianos, price $1,000, only $275. Magnificent Upright Pianos, price $1,000, only $275. Elegant Upright Pianos, price $800, only $175. Pianos, 7 octave, $125, 7½ $135, New Styles. Organs $35. Organs, 9 stops, $57.50. Church 16 stops, price $490, only $115. ORGAN Elegant $375 Mirror Top Organs only $105. Beautiful Parlor Organ, price $340, only $95. "Fraud Exposed, $500 reward. Read "Traps for the Unwary" and Newspaper about cost of Pianos and Organs, sent FREE. Please address

DANIEL F. BEATTY,
Washington, N. J.

SWEET Chewing JACKSON'S BEST NAVY Tobacco
Awarded highest prize at