SENTINEL & REPUBLICAN

MIFFLINTOWN.

Wednesday, Nov'r 27, 1878.

B. F. SCHWEIER,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

LAST week the management of the *Tribune* admitted another scurrilous article to its columns against the editor of the *Sentinel and Republican.*

The object of this article is not to write of the management, and *attaches* of that concern, or *cabal*; that we leave for a more convenient season, and we simply mention it as a preface to a brief notice of a libelous article that appeared in the issue of that paper of the 23d inst.

The writer of the article in question first devotes himself to the whereabouts of the publication of the *Sentinel and Republican*, which would be well enough not to notice, were it not for the fact that every other malicious man, or fool repeats it, and those not acquainted with matters of publication, and journalism, are thereby misled.

The article alleges that in part the *Sentinel and Republican* is not published in this place, that it is published in New York. That is a mistake only so far as to place; instead of New York it is Philadelphia; but the fact that it is in part printed in Philadelphia does not detract from it as a newspaper. We have known South Carolina papers to have been printed and edited in Pennsylvania, and it is a common thing to employ editors, or writers who seldom get into the inside of a printing house, or office of publication. If necessary, we could mention a most valuable church paper that circulates in this county, that is published in Lancaster, and its editors, or chief editor has his office and subscription list, and books in his office in Philadelphia. The same can be said of many secular papers that are edited and managed in the same way. The editing of a paper, or the writing of an article may be done on a store-box, in a railroad car, or in an office. The only fixed thing about it is the office of publication, and that is an immaterial point. But the idea that the ignoramus of the *Tribune* wishes to create, is that there is something wrong about a publication that is not all printed and edited at one place. Intelligent men pity the ignorance, or maliciousness of such people. There is nothing tenable in the position that such people take on the question, and the editing and publishing of newspapers, and other works throughout the world prove the falsity of it, and stamps the man who assumes such a position as ignorant or malicious.

The general and individual business of the world also proves that such a position is not a correct one. It would be just as intelligent to say that a printing establishment, or an editor should manufacture his own type, make his own paper, and everything else that pertains to the issue of a printed paper or book. The first European printer did make his own type, but now it is a rare thing to find a type foundry connected with a printing office, or editorial place. On the same principle every store should be a manufactory. On the some principle every wagon-maker should take out all his wood work, cast and forge the iron he uses. On the same principle every harness-maker should tan his own leather and make his own buckles.

Another silly observation is that the *Sentinel and Republican* is issued from an office in Fermanagh township, which, if correct, could not detract in the least from the paper, but the tax-list of this town proves the contrary.

From the two silly observations just considered the *Tribune* man passes to a charge which is as untenable as the past ones, and in addition to that, is highly libelous. He charges that a conspiracy existed between us and others, that for the consideration of public printing, we agreed to defeat McMeen and Wilson for the office of County Commissioner, and, as if to make the impression stronger that the charge is correct, says, "We have known him well," meaning the editor of the *Sentinel and Republican*, and such is his practice. We do not know who the author of the article is, but we are certain that he is not among our friends, and never has been; for no one who has ever been in our confidence will charge that we are openly, to the face, for men, and covertly against them. We spurn with scorn the assumed familiarity of the *Tribune* man. He has never been among our confidential friends, and never can become such; but, since he claims such close fellowship, and familiarity as to know us so well, we demand that he come forward and make his charge good. If he is acquainted with such facts, let him specify, let him come forward, and tell with whom we bargained, and tell of those whom we should have approached by insinuation, or directly asked not to support McMeen or Wilson for the office of County Commissioner.

Privately, when their names were mentioned we always spoke favorably of them, and recommended them as worthy the support of the suffrage of the people of Juniata county, and every public mention that we made that bore on the affairs of the county contained an indirect, if not a direct recommendation in their favor, and we defy the ignorant writer, and with him the whole *Tribune* management, to produce one single man, whose word is good, who will say that we, by insinuation or by request, direct or indirect expression, opposed the election of McMeen and Wilson. The man who makes such a charge, if he were in New York, or other place, where he could, he would work to his level, and his class would be the kind of men who stole away the putrid remains of A. T. Stewart for gain, and his picture would find a place in the rogues' gallery. The man who makes such a charge, and makes it doubly emphatic, by declaring that he "knows the man well" against whom he makes it, should be willing to come forward and make his charge good when asked to do so. The man who makes such a charge, and does not produce his proof, has neither mind or character, that is above those who are treacherous and villainous, a class that are faithful to no men or measures. Uncover the fellow or set of fellows, and let us see who he, or they, are. If we had not been for either Wilson or McMeen, there would have been no concealment about it; that is not our way of treating public men and public measures.

As to the Republicanism of the *Sentinel and Republican*, its utterances during the campaign are a matter of record, and its files are open to all. As a journalist, we hold that it is not the province of an editor to abuse political opponents. We did not write disparagingly of McWilliams and Van-Ormer. We did not issue a paper that would cause McMeen and Wilson to feel ashamed when they meet their neighbor opponents, and we feel confident that had the campaign been conducted in such a spirit, the Republican party would not now have the pleasure of realizing that two of their most worthy citizens have been elected as Commissioners, for abuse and unfair disparagement has a natural tendency to unite people, and would have united the Democracy in this county, in which it is in a considerable majority.

There is one truthful statement that the *Tribune* man made, and that is in regard to a bill that we sent to Mr. Nourse, Chairman of the Republican County Committee. He says it was 16 dollars, and that is true. We pronounce the bill an exceedingly low one for the kind of work it was rendered for. It was work that required 9 different forms, each of which had to be "set up separately, and worked off separately." We believe that if the bill were passed into any printing office, the management of which pays all honest obligations, it would be pronounced an exceedingly moderate bill.

Again, the libelous charge is made that we made false denials to a christian minister. In that statement, as in all preceding ones, excepting the 16 dollar bill, the *Tribune* man fails of a correct statement. We had been "billed" for the Mexico meeting, but some time before it took place, the question of the meetings came up in Dr. Atkinson's office, when the Doctor remarked that he had been "billed" for the Waterford meeting, and that he had received an invitation to the marriage of a friend, to take place on the evening of the meeting under consideration, that he felt like attending the wedding, and that he wished we would go to Waterford in his place. We agreed to do so, if the day would not turn out to be a rainy one, and if he would go to Mexico in our place, and that is how we came to be at Waterford and not at Mexico.

After the meeting at Waterford, and before the audience had dispersed, Rev. Mr. Ross arose and stated in substance that he had read in a newspaper that the Sheriff's Proclamation, as printed, would cost 400 dollars, and he trusted that if any person present could say whether that was true or not true, that he would do so. We arose and told the Reverend gentleman that we believed that what he had read was not correct, that we believed that the charge could not be near 400 dollars, that if the bill would be squared by our bill it could not near reach that amount. Such is the substance of the inquiry, and such is the substance of the answer. Citizens from this place were present, and a large audience of Waterford people, and people living in the vicinity were present, and heard the inquiry, and the answer.

THE *North American* says: The contributions of the North for the relief of the sufferers by yellow fever have been the most munificent ever given in the world for any relief movement. This is saying a great deal, but the figures will readily prove it. To say nothing of the scores of brave and noble men and women who have risked their lives in the cause of humanity, the amount given publicly through the recognized channels—the several city committees—is about $1,330,000. Add to this the thousands that have been sent by private and religious and charitable organizations, and calling into account the vast subscriptions of ice, food, and transportation given free, the footing would be more than twice as much, or about $200 for each death, and nearly fifty dollars for each case reported. Philadelphia was the second city in the country in the amount of her contributions, and her gifts were greater by one-third than those of the next city on the list. This is something for the South to remember, for it is not the first time that she has appealed to us, and never in vain.

THEY say that when one man attempts to take the life of another, that he is insane. Within the past few months attempts were made to take the life of three Kings, that of the King of Germany, the King of Spain, and, but a few days ago, the King of Italy. It is a bad kind of insanity to have in a country, and can only be successfully met by execution.

A DISPATCH from Pottsville, dated last Thursday, relative to the reading of the death warrant to Jack Kehoe, says that the chief of the Mollies remarked, on the completion of its reading: "That's the of it. I accept the death warrant cheerfully. It comes from an honest man." What have the men who have been abusing Hartranft to say to that?

THE Afghanistan trouble in Asia, that comprehends in its scope, the country just mentioned, England and Russia, is threatening, and may lead to a war any day.

By late dispatches it is announced that England and Afghanistan have begun a war. A battle was fought last week, in which England was the victor.

Two noted Frenchmen, named M. Gambetta and M. DeFourtou, fought a duel in France last Thursday. They exchanged shots only once, and both missed. The duel grew out of words spoken in debate.

BANKS do not receive a man's deposit unless they wish to, but their refusal to receive gold or silver coin on deposit, does not affect the value of the metal.

THE country does not wish to dispense with the one and two dollar notes. They are convenient and easily carried.

Work of the Red-Shirted White-Liners.

A special dispatch from Washington says: A narrative of events in Hampton county, S. C., has been written by an eye-witness to and participant in many of the scenes recorded, and is given herewith. The name of the writer is withheld; but both the narrative and its writer are vouched for by Congressman Smalls, who has just arrived from South Carolina:

"This county, the 'baby' county as our Democratic friends call it, has been dragooned by the 'red riders of Hampdon' for months, in preparation for the farce of a free election on the 5th; and extraordinary exertions were made to carry it for the Democracy. Even Hampton himself spent a week in our midst in settling a feud in the ranks of his party; and the county has been frequently raided upon by the red-shirted white-liners of Barnwell county, and even Georgia has furnished her quota of armed persuaders. It is therefore no surprise that a county that in 1876 gave a Republican majority of 500 should now be carried by the Democracy by 2,500 majority.

"This is the first election in this county, it having been created a county by a division of the county of Beaufort for purely political reasons. As a part of Beaufort county it was hopelessly Republican, and early in the present campaign the leaders of that party in Beaufort were warned not to interfere with, or canvass, or assist the Republicans of Hampton county at their peril; and the only two meetings that prominent Republicans from Beaufort attended showed that the threats of the leaders of the Democracy of Hampton were not idle words. At Lawtonville, at one of these meetings, two prominent Republicans from Beaufort attempted to address the meeting, but only one succeeded in doing so; and a scene of bloodshed was only prevented by the other gentleman making a retreat, and all this while Governor Hampton was but eight miles away on a hunt. The other instance was the attempt at Gillisonville of Congressman Smalls to canvass the county in his interest. The place was thronged by armed men, officered by aids on the Governor's staff; and one officer, Colonel Kirkland, of Barnwell, with his men had been riding three days under orders, so he said, to be present at the taking off of Smalls. When trouble seemed inevitable Mr. Smalls retired to the house of Z. T. Morrison, and with a few colored men was penned up in the house during the entire day, while the red-shirts kept up a continuous fire on the building from the sixteen shooters, State arms, with which they were armed. The house was riddled with bullets, but as darkness came on, about a thousand negroes who had heard of the affair came to the rescue, and in their midst Mr. Smalls made his way into Beaufort county and took the cars for home.

"It was impossible for the Republicans to make a canvass of this county, and during the entire night preceding the election the roads were patroled by the armed Democracy, who visited the quarters of the colored voters, fired into their houses, and by every means conceivable sought to terrify them into remaining away from the polls.

"On the day of the election arrangements had been made among the Republicans for massing their strength at certain polls, so that their numbers might be a means of protection. Matthews Bluff was one of the places decided upon, and some four hundred colored men arrived there soon after daybreak. In the election of 1876 this poll gave 178 Republican to 43 Democratic votes. They found no managers there, but about 10 o'clock A. M. the managers put in an appearance; but finding a larger number of Republican voters present than they had anticipated, they refused to open the poll, and a prominent white Democrat of the vicinity broke up the ballot-box, and now makes a boast of the exploit. The colored men, many of them, decided to go to the next poll, Beech Branch, a distance of ten miles. They went in squads. The first to arrive was a party of six, who were immediately surrounded by the red-shirts, who drew revolvers upon them and compelled them at their muzzles to vote the Democratic ticket. This deterred the others from making the attempt to vote at this poll.

"At Black Creek over 300 Republicans voted; but on closing the polls to count the votes they refused to admit any one but a few red-shirts to see the ballots counted, and the return only gives the Republicans one hundred and fifty votes. At Nixville a white man named Upchurch, who was running for sheriff, was compelled to hide in the house of his brother-in-law to escape the violence of the red-shirts, who threatened his life for allowing the negroes to put him on their ticket.

"At Lawtonville the poll was held in a room over a store, with a narrow pair of stairs leading up to it outside the building. These steps were occupied all day by armed red-shirted Democrats, who scrutinized every vote that passed them, and turned back large numbers of colored men who had Republican ballots in their hands. Many of these went to Stafford's Cross Roads and tried to vote, but were refused because they had come from Lawtonville, and a favorite device of the Democratic managers at Lawtonville was to refuse to receive the ballots of colored men unless they would bring a certificate from the managers at Stafford Cross Roads, which is eight miles away, that they had not voted there that day. At Stafford's some colored men desired to see the ballots counted, but they were surrounded and fired into, and one of them had his ear cut off, and votes were counted without a single Republican witness.

"At the last election, in 1876, only 3,000 votes were cast in this county, all told, and the heavy vote this year and the refusal to allow Republicans to witness the count, confirm the suspicion that the boxes were stuffed.

"The poll at Varnsville was abolished by the Legislature; but, notwithstanding this fact, the Democratic managers appeared and opened a poll and 350 Democratic votes were polled."

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THE MISSING STATE BONDS.

MORE OF THEM COME TO LIGHT.

Within the past three months, or since the excitement attendant upon the discovery that there had been an over-issue of the State loan coupon bonds of April 19, 1853, there have been presented at the State Treasury in this city between fifteen and twenty of these bonds for redemption. The Sinking Fund Commissioners had already redeemed the full amount of the loan, $228,000, and had no authority given them to redeem the over issue, although the latter are all right on the face and appear genuine. The fact that these bonds have been presented for redemption and a uniform refusal to redeem been made reopens the case. Under the act of April 19, 1853, the Legislature authorized a loan to take up the bonds of the State falling due 1853 and 1854. Bonds to the amount of $500,000 were prepared, numbered and signed, but only $400,000 of the amount appears on the books as having been legally issued. What became of the whole of the remaining $100,000 has never been satisfactorily explained; $28,000 of them were subsequently, in 1858, sent to the Treasury Department with the information that they had been left in charge of the Girard Bank by a former State Treasurer. The commissioners consented to receive this $28,000 and place it with the $400,000, making in all $429,000 as legally issued by the Sinking Fund Commissioners. The other bonds, amounting to $72,000, were still out, never legally issued, it is true, but nevertheless in the market, as subsequent developements showed. During the past summer a number of bonds of this overissue were presented to the cashier of the State Treasury for redemption but they were refused payment for the reasons given above—that $428,000 the authorised loan, had been redeemed and the redemption of one of the over-issue would be a virtual acknowledgment of their validity, and this responsibility the Sinking Fund Commissioners did not wish to assume. Holders were also informed that the question of the redemption of the over-issued bonds will be submitted to the Legislature and the Commissioners will be guided in their course by whatever action the Assembly may see wise to order. And that brings the matter down to the present. As stated above since the excitement of August 7th, when the transactions of the over issue first came to light, there have been between fifteen and twenty of these bonds sent to the Treasury for redemption. All of them are of the denomination of $1,000. The greater portion of these bonds came from New York and Philadelphia, and proves very conclusively that they were negotiated in those cities by some person familiar with bond operation. On the 7th of November one of these bonds was presented from Philadelphia and redemption refused. Yesterday the same bond was sent from the Central National Bank, of Philadelphia, and through its Harrisburg agent again presented and again refused payment. The Central National had given notice that if the State Treasury refused payment of the bond, the same course should be taken as is pursued in the case of a protested note, and accordingly the bond was protested before a Harrisburg notary. The protesting of a State bond is a rather novel transaction in financiering, and what course can be taken to obtain the value therof is not quite clear. But it is probably made as a test case by holders of other $72,000 bonds, although the final issue cannot be satisfactory to either party until the Legislature passes judgment.

It has been said that these bonds were never overissued. That they were a myth, but the fact that almost $20,000 worth have been presented at the State Treasury effectually explodes this story.

State Treasurer Noyes intends to make a report of the whole to the Legislature, and to make matters clear, will publish the voluminous correspondence he has held with prominent bankers and financiers throughout the State in regard to the matter. Acting under instructions from the Sinking Fund Commissioners the State Treasurer will not pay any of the over issued bonds, and brokers and others will have sufficient warning in this to refrain from touching them. It is said that Legislative inquiry will be made as to who issued these bonds, and the matter traced back and the guilt fastened on the proper party.

"THE New York *Tribune* says Tweed died too soon. He should have lived to take off his hat to the South Carolina Democrats Mr. Rainey tells about in the Washington dispatches. They were election officers, and when the voting was over they retired from the public view 'for supper,' taking the hungry ballot-box along—that unfortunate ballot-box which had been holding its mouth open, in an appealing manner all day long. When that box re-appeared, its appetite for Democratic ballots had been entirely satisfied."

THE New York *Herald* thinks the present indications warrant the prediction that a Democratic President may be elected about 1952.

STATE ITEMS.

The District Attorney of Schuylkill county has upon his docket four or five homicide cases.

A Wilkesbarre gentleman having the skin of a dead boa constrictor that he purchased from Barnum worked into slippers for his lady friends.

Farmers in Clarion county are compelled to partrol their fields in which cattle feed, as a protection against thieves.

Mrs. Mary McKinney, aged sixty years, while attempting to dip a bucket of water from the canal at Chester yesterday fell into the water and was drowned. A verdict of accidental death was rendered by the Coroner's jury.

John Marpole, found guilty in the Cumberland county courts, of breaking the glass in Middle Spring church and assault and battery, was sentenced to jail for six month on each case.

A young girl in Luzerne county, while carrying a pail of slacked lime up stairs, fell, causing the liquid to spread over her face and literally burning out her eyes.

There is a camp of tramps near West Gerben, Chester county, numbering one hundred and twenty.

Thomas A. Scott.

From the Chicago Tribune.

Colonel Scott has been one of the remarkable men of our time. Self-reliance and conscious power has carried him over many a gulf where a weaker man would have been wrecked. His great executive ability was fully demonstrated in the War Department, where as Assistant Secretary during the early part of the war of the rebellion he was the first to introduce system, discipline and efficiency. Of course it has been as a railroad manager that he has earned his greatest fame. He was probably the most practical and thorough of the railroad magnates of the country. He was a master of all the details of his business. He could reconstruct a tariff more quickly than his best freight agent; he could out-talk his liveliest passenger agent on the latter's own ground; he could straighten out a confusion of trains by telegraph with greater promptness and skill than his most experienced train dispatcher; he could dictate the terms of a pool by the rapidity of his calculations, and the comprehensive information always at his command. He was the manager of the longest railroad in the world—having 4700 miles of road under his immediate personal supervision. It was under his direction that the Pennsylvania trunk line grew into a great tree, with roots and branches that reach out in every direction. In his case more was exacted from his management than from that of Vanderbilt, for Vanderbilt virtually owns his roads, and can quickly silence a dissatisfied stockholder by buying up his interest: Scott, however, never had the aid of great wealth, but managed the vast interests under his direction with such thoroughness and so much personal magnetism that he was always able to vanquish the cliques and over-ride the embarrassments that were constantly threatening him. It is said that during the great strike and riots of 1877—which were to the Pennsylvania Company what a war is to the nation—he went to the depot in Philadelphia, never stepped outside of it for two weeks, and assumed the chief command, with a telegraph instrument at his side. He has always been the man for an emergency—composed, intrepid, and alert under all circumstances. We hope it may prove that rest and complete isolation from business for a few months will restore him; for he is too young a man and too able a man to be well spared.

STATE ITEMS.

The Evangelical Mennonites, in conference at Coopersburg, Pa., recently reaffirmed their position against insurance companies, and expelled two ministers who refused to submit to the rule The penalty for taking a policy is expulsion.

During the excitement from a cry of fire recently in Wagner's Opera House, at Bradford, an oil man leaped out of the window and left his wife screaming with terror.

In Johnstown all coal for retail is weighed on the borough scale, registered and a transcript furnished the buyer.

Eighteen hives of bees recently sold in Lancaster for $178.

One hundred and eight acres of land in Bucks county recently sold for $104,50 per acre.

Mr. Bartholomew, of Ulster, Bradford county, cleared $600 from fifty hives of bees last year.

There is not forty per cent. of the land of Pennsylvania tilled.

A Baptist Church Council was recently convened in Bradford, Pa., to examine a brother with a view to his ordination. After a thorough examination the Council found that he was not in agreement with the denomination in regard to doctrine; thereupon, instead of declaring him out of harmony with the Church, they advised him to go to the Crozer Seminary and study, and the sum of $100 was raised in the Council toward his first year's expenses.

A young lady of Harrisburg was attacked by a tramp in the streets of that city in daylight.

Stone is being blasted for the new penitentiary at Huntingdon.

A merchant who failed in Potter county last week owed the farmers of his vicinity over $2,000 for butter. That's confidence in trade.

Masked burglars are operating very extensively in Lehigh county.

Mr. Joseph Eberly, of Hampden township, Cambria county, lost eight head of fine cattle a few days ago from smut in corn, which choked them to death.

A black bear of unusual size was shot in Clearfield county last Saturday, as it was in the act of snatching a large sheep from a flock.

Ebenezer Hewett was instantly crushed to death by a log which caught him at a tree while it was rolling down a steep hill in Clearfield county last week.

Hogs in large numbers are dying in Clearfield county from the effects of a "strange disease."

West Chester is prepared to receive all the tramps that wend their way in that direction—in the work house.

Mr. Hugh Abernatha, of Woodward township Lycoming county, lost three children in one week from diphtheria.

A small child of Mr. Luden Deane, of West Huntingdon was throw under a wagon on Friday last and killed.

Wilkesbarre is agitating the organization of a monster vocal and instrumental concert.

A few weeks ago Mrs. John Mandeville, of Garland, Warren county, fell down stairs causing injuries which resulted in her death. Nov. 9, Mr. Mandeville was struck by a falling limb while chopping in the woods, and killed almost instantly. Both were past middle age.

One of the recently elected Auditors of Butler county bears the financial name of Cashdollar.

The spiritualists of Titusville indulge in dances once a week.

West Chester citizens are organizing against tramps. The police force is to be doubled and persons who prowl around nights are to be arrested.

Few States like Pennsylvania can present such a clean score of Democratic candidates for Governor filed away. Foster in 1860, Woodward in 1863, Clymer in 1866, Packer in 1869, Buckalew in 1872. Pershing in 1875, Dill in 1878.

POLITICAL.

It seems to be pretty generally comprehended now that the Maine election did not kill Blaine after all.

General Garfield expresses the belief that the Republicans in Congress will press a thorough investigation of the cipher business.

GENERAL ITEMS.

From the Richmond (Va.) State.

"Austin Mitchel, fasten the prisoner," said the officer to a colored inmate of the jail; and Jones' wrists were made secure in iron fastenings on the post. Now all was ready.

William Jones is a tall well built man of about thirty five years, and would weigh one hundred and sixty or one hundred and seventy pounds. His face was clean shaved, save his upper lip, which wore a short brown moustache, and he would be called rather a good looking man. He was once a respectable citizen being well raised, but yielding to temptation several years ago he got caught, and has served a term in the penetentiary. Afterward he served a term in jail, which was only a few weeks ago. He then received 39 lashes, and upon being turned loose he cribbed a pair of shoes, valued at $1.50, for which he was sentenced to receive thirty-nine lashes again and to work in the chain gang for six months. And yet, after being catalogued with the "old offenders," Jones looked as though he would like to reform and regain his whilom self-respect. "Oh, for the halcyon days!" he sighed, as he stood fastened to the post. He had felt the whip before and knew what to expect. It was worse than having a tooth pulled—worse than any punishment that he could conceive The officer, who was not devoid of feeling, said Jones I don't like to whip you, and I'm going to surprise you. Here goes, one, two, three," etc., counting. He used a long cowhide, and each lick brought the blood to the skin. The stripes were laid across the back. The whipper did not appear to inflict very hard licks, but by a sort of slight-of hand—"a simple twist" of the wrist—they stung to the quick. The prisoner kept a steady body, but his face was a psychological study. The writhing of muscles, the agony, the shame these were intense. He uttered not a word, but the tears came rolling down his cheeks and the spectators who happened to be in the jail-yard turned their heads. He thought he would receive nine and thirty but when the tenth stripe had been inflicted the officer said: That'll do for to day; unloose him." Then Jones was unfastened and putting on his shirt he walked back into his cell. The officer informed the writer that he had never whipped a woman, but that he had whipped about as many colored girls as he had men. "We make them strip down to the waist and I lay the stripes on pretty hard. An Ethiopian's back is tough and can stand it.

In the gray of Monday morning last the stage coach from Leadville to Canyon City had reached a point within seven miles of its destination when it suddenly toppled from a precipice. The fall was perpendicular for sixty feet and landing in the bed of a stream. The coach was bottom up. Its occupants, Henry Rask, John J. Bush, R. Powers, C. R. Powers, of Golden; S. T. Silver, of Boulder; James H. Davis and Thomas Beauchamp were all seriously injured, but miraculous to relate none of them were killed outright Four horses fared worse; one of them being killed and another so badly hurt that it was thought best to shoot it.

A special dispatch says that at Brookfield, Wis., on Wednesday, James Donnelson, a boy, upon entering a blacksmith's shop, threw his overcoat, in the pocket of which was a loaded pistol upon an anvil. Striking the anvil, the pistol was discharged, and the ball entering the head of Christian Sowers, a farmer, caused his instant death.

At last we have a pen portrait of Shere Ali, the Ameer of Afghanistan, and here it is. He is fifty-four years old, of medium height, rather slight, but very muscular. He looks like a Jew, is exceedingly energetic shrewd and treacherous. He keeps abreast of all improvements in military affairs.

A resident of Missouri, known as "Uncle Johnny Grable," died recently, after willing his body to the St. Joseph Medical College.

The October yield of precious metals on the Pacific coast is estimated at $2,500,000, the lightest month for years.

David Dudley Field has erected a tower at Stockbridge to perpetuate the fame of the old Mission Church. The tower cost $15,000. The bells will be ready to chime out on Christmas day.

John Mulcahey, aged sixty six, was struck by a locomotive and instantly killed on Thursday night in Rahway, N. J. He had been forty years employed by the railroad company.

A house in Abbeville county, South Carolina, near the Georgia line, where Captain Hoffman, of the Revenue Service, and his party were stopping, was surrounded by moonshiners on Thursday night, and the officers ordered to leave. They were saved through the efforts of the farmer with whom they were stopping. Commissioner of Internal Revenue Raum has ordered Abbeville county to be strongly policed.

The mail which left Fort McKinney on the 20th instant was stopped and robbed by two masked men on Friday morning, twenty-one miles of Fort Fetterman. Two passengers, Thomas D. Williams, of Omaha, and George W. Chubb, of Cheyenne, lost all their valuables. The mail bags were cut open, and a half hour was consumed in ransacking the letters, which were nearly all torn and scattered over the ground. All the money was taken out.

FOREIGN.

As an indication of the rapidity with which Christianity is making its way in Japan, it is stated that one of the leading printing offices in Tokio has begun the publication of a paper in the interests of the Christian religion as a matter of enterprise. It is solely a native undertaking, none of the missionaries having anything to do with it.

It is said that the failure of the Glasgow Bank has had a disastrous effect on the Church of Scotland, owing to the high position some of the leading officials of the bank held in the Church.

When Passinate, the would-be assassin of the King of Italy, was arrested ten years ago, at Palermo, for posting revolutionary placards, he told the police that he was studying French for the purpose of going to Paris to kill Napoleon III.

There has been good sleighing this winter in parts of Erie county.

A pedestrian named Adams, in Wilkesbarre, accomplished three miles in twenty-four minutes.

The Hollidaysburg rolling mill and nail factory are running day and night, and the several foundries and machine shops have all the orders they can fill for some months.

PRIVATE SALES.

Persons desirous of selling property at private sale, may arrange to have the property advertised in the *Sentinel and Republican*, on the *terms of no pay if not sold.* If sold, to pay at such rates as have previously been agreed upon.

A LOT OF GROUND ON THE SOUTH side of Main street, McAlisterville, this county, having thereon erected a Dwelling House, and Shop or business place, Wash House, and Spring House, and Stable, a Well of good water with pump in it. Eleven apple trees of choice fruit. The lot is well fenced. This is a desirable property in the locality in which it is located, and can be bought at a reasonable price. For further particulars address

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ONE OF THE MOST PROFITABLE BLACKSMITH STANDS in the county may be purchased of the undersigned at a reasonable price. The property is situated in Johnstown, Juniata Co., Pa., and with the Smith stand includes a lot of about TWO ACRES, having thereon erected a comfortable Two-story FrameHouse, a commodious Stable and other outbuildings. There is a Well of good water at the door of the house. For particulars call on or address WM. HOOPS,

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A FARM OF 180 ACRES IN TUSCARORA township, Juniata county, one-fourth of a mile west of McCoysville, 130 acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation—the balance in good timber. The improvements are a large Frame House, 30x50 feet, Frame Barn, 40x80 feet, Wagon Shed and Corn Crib, Carriage House and Hog Pen 30x40 feet, Wood House and Spring House, a good young Orchard and about 50 peach trees and cherry trees. A stream of good water passes near the house and barn. For further particulars address

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