SENTINEL & REPUBLICAN

MIFFLINTOWN.

Wednesday, May 21, 1879.

B. F. SCHWEIER,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

IN certain particulars the new Constitution is first rate, as for example it so provides that hasty legislation, by which, under the old Constitution bills could be passed through the Legislature without scarcely any one knowing anything about the bills, excepting those who had the legislation asked for in charge. But in other particulars it is proving itself to be a burden, and has, within the few years of its operation, so drained the Treasury that the Legislature is perplexed for sources from which to raise the means to pay for the running expenses of the government. The new Constitution doubled the membership of the Legislature; it doubled, or almost doubled the number of courts; it doubled, or nearly doubled the common school fund. The increased expenditure in the three departments just enumerated, if none others be considered, is sufficient to place the finance of the State in the embarrassed condition that it now is.

The effort to levy a tax on oil, that was made, failed in the Legislature last week. Just why the oil business should be exempt from taxation, while all other interests are taxed has not been shown. The oil business is an important business, and its revenues have enriched thousands upon thousands without paying any tax. If the expensive provisions of the new Constitution are to remain as part of that document, the quicker the Legislature sets about to tax oil, and such other products as can yet bear an assessment, the better it will be. The expressed opinion in every district is that the credit of the State must not be allowed to suffer, and the Legislature is asked to meet the question fairly, and tax such matters as are not already loaded down. Meanwhile, would it not be well to lop off some of the luxuries of the late or new fundamental document, by amending it.

THERE is a rumor afloat that the English government has been casting long steady looks across the water to Mexico, which European diplomatists interpret to mean that Johnny Bull has some feeling of a closer union of friendship for Mexico. How fully and heartily Mexico returns the longing looks we are not told, but one thing England may count on for certain, which is, that whenever she seeks to possess Mexico, Uncle Sam may be expected to raise an objection, by the introduction of the Monroe doctrine, which is directly opposed to the interference by European governments in American affairs.

THE Democrats are in a majority in Congress. Can any reasonable man tell why they refuse to pass the appropriation bills, and adjourn? Can any reasonable man tell why it is that they stay there and refuse to adjourn till the President will sign a series of bill that recognize the States rights doctrines, under which the Southern men claimed the right to rebel in 1861?

THE Presbyterian General Assembly is in session at Saratoga. Committees were all appointed last week. The question of the revision of the book of discipline, as brought up last year, was continued in the hands of last year's committee. The question of the propriety of church members attending theaters and operatic performances was referred to the Committee on Bills and Overtures.

SENATOR JONES' "religious liberty" bill, to exempt "Seventh-day Baptist" people, Jews, and all others who do not believe in the Common Sabbath, from the penalties of the Sunday laws, came up in the State Senate last Thursday, and awakened a lively discussion. The bill was defeated.

"VERY stringent regulations have been adopted in Russia as to passports. Every one coming into Russia must be provided with a passport, duly verified by the Russian Consul; he must be registered at the Police, and must comply with the regulations imposed, or be subjec to fine or imprisonment."

AN exchange says: In a test case in New York, Judge Parker decided that the widow of a deceased member cannot recover benefits from a beneficial society of which he was a member if he was in arrears for dues at the time of his death.

ASA PACKER, President of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, died at his home in Philadelphia on Saturday from the effects of a cold contracted last fall. He was aged 74 years.

"A RECENT decision of the Supreme Court declares that the prohibition to selling liquor on election day covers the twenty-four hours, and not the period the polls are open."

ON Thursday the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company leased the North Pennsylvania and Bound Brook for a term of 999 years.

ILLINOIS people wish to so amend their State laws, or Constitution that the Legislature can only convene once in every six years.

A CITY paper relates the following: A Philadelphia physician recently removed a live cisticercus or embryo tape-worm from the left eye of a merchant of that city. The eye in which the worm took up its abode had been covered with cataract for twenty years, and was consequently useless. But the merchant at times within the last three years suffered excruciating pain in the darkened eye. He consulted numerous oculists, but obtained no relief until his last physician made the case a special study, his investigations resulting in the removal, by incision, of the entozoon mentioned. It is believed to be the first authenticated case of cysicercus in the human eye in this country. The worm is supposed to have passed from the stomach, into which it is taken generally with uncooked pork, into the eye-ball, which organ is rarely reached or affected by it. Had the one taken from this gentlemen's eye reached the alimentary canal instead he would have become a very active and enterprising tape-worm.

AGAIN TO THE RESCUE.

Second Veto of President Hayes Bearing on the Southern Question.

The following is the message of the President of the United States, returning to the House of Representatives the bill entitled "An act to prohibit military interference at elections.

TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

After a careful consideration of the bill entitled "An act to prohibit military interference at elections," I return it to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, with the following objections to its approval:

In the communication sent to the House of Representatives on the 29th of last month, returning to the House without my approval of the bill entitled "An act making appropriations for support of the army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, and for other purposes," I endeavored to show by quotations from the statutes of the United States now in force and by a brief statements of facts in regard to recent elections in the several States, that no additional legislation was necessary to prevent interference with the elections by the military or naval forces of the United States. The fact was presented in that communication that at the time of the passage of the act of June 18, 1878, in relation to employment of the army as a *posse comitatus* or otherwise, it was maintained by its friends it would establish a vital and fundamental principle, which would secure to the people protection against a standing army. The fact was also referred to that since the passage of this act Congressional, State and municipal elections have been held throughout the Union, and that in no instance has complaint been made of the presence of United States soldiers at the polls.

FREEDOM OF ELECTIONS.

Holding as I do the opinion that any military interference whatever at the polls is contrary to the spirit of our institutions and would tend to destroy the freedom of elections, and sincerely desiring to concur with Congress in all of its measures, it is with regret that I am forced to the conclusion that the bill before me is not only unnecessary to prevent such interference, but is a dangerous departure from long-settled and important constitutional principles.

THE TRUE RULE.

The true rule as to the employment of military force at the elections is not doubtful. No intimidation or coercion should be allowed to control or influence citizens in the exercise of their right to vote, whether it appears in the shape of combinations evil-disposed persons or of armed bodies of the militia of a state or of the military force of the United States. The elections should be free from all forcible interferences, and, as far as practicable, from all apprehension of such interference.

NO SOLDIERS AT THE POLLS.

No soldiers either of the Union or of the State militia should be present at the polls or take the place or perform the duties of the ordinary civil police force. There has been and will be no violation of this rule under orders from me during this administration.

THE RIGHTS OF GOVERNMENT.

But there should be no denial of the right of the National Government to employ its military force on any day and at any place in case such employment is necessary to enforce the Constitution and laws of the United States.

WHAT THE BILL IS.

The bill before me is as follows:

"Be it enacted, etc., That it shall not be lawful to bring or employ at any place where a general or special election is being held in a State or any part of the army or navy of the United States, unless such force be necessary to repel armed enemies of the United States, or to enforce section 4, article 4, of the Constitution of the United States and laws made in pursuance thereof, on application of the Legislature or Executive of the State where such force is to be used, and so much of all laws as is inconsistent herewith is hereby repealed." It will be observed the bill exempts from the general prohibition against the employment of military forces at the polls two specified cases. These exceptions recognize and concede the soundness of the principle that military force may properly and constitutionally be used at the place of elections when such use is necessary to enforce the Constitution and laws.

THE EXCEPTED CASES.

But the excepted cases leave the prohibition so extensive and far-reaching that its adoption will seriously impair the efficiency of the Executive Department of the government.

THE MILITARY POWERS UNDER THE FATHERS.

The first act expressly authorizing the use of military power to execute the laws was passed almost as early as the organization of the government under the Constitution, and was approved by President Washington May 2, 1792. It is as follows: "Section 2. And be it further enacted, that whenever the laws of the United States shall be opposed, or the execution thereof obstructed, in any State, by combination too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals by this act, the same being notified to the President of the United States by an Associate Justice or the District Judge, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to call forth the militia of such State to suppress such combinations and to cause the laws to be duly executed. And if the militia of a State where such combinations may happen shall refuse or be insufficient to suppress the same, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, if the Legislature be not in session, to call forth and employ such numbers of the militia of any other State or States most convenient thereto as may be necessary, and the use of militia so to be called forth may be continued, if necessary, until the expiration of thirty days after the commencement of the ensuing session."

In 1795 this provision was substantially re-enacted in a law which repealed the act of 1792. In 1807 the following act became the law by the approval of President Jefferson:

THE THOMAS JEFFERSON LAW.

"That in all cases of insurrection or obstruction to the laws, either of the United States or of any individual State or Territory, where it is lawful for the President of the United States to call forth the military for the purpose of suppressing such insurrection, or of causing the laws to be duly executed, it shall be lawful for him to employ for the same purpose such part of the land or naval force of the United States as shall be judged necessary, having first observed all the pre-requisites of the law in that respect." By this act it will be seen that the scope of the law of 1795 was extended so as to authorize the National Government to use not only the militia but the army and navy of the United States in causing the laws to be duly executed. The important provision of the acts of 1792, 1795 and 1807, modified in its terms from time to time to adapt it to the existing emergency, remained in force until, by an act approved by President Lincoln, July 29, 1861, it was enacted substantially in the same language in which it is now found in revised statutes, viz: "Whenever, by reason of unlawful obstructions, combinations or assemblages of persons, or rebellion against the authority of the Government of the United States, it shall become impracticable in the judgment of the President to enforce by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings the laws of the Unitd States within any State or Territory, it shall be lawful for the President to call for the militia of any or all the States and to employ such parts of the land and naval forces of the United States as he may deem necessary to enforce the faithful execution of the laws of the United States or to suppress such rebellion in whatever State or Territory thereof the laws of the United States may be forcibly opposed or the execution thereof forcibly obstructed."

This ancient and fundamental law has been in force from the foundation of the government.

IT IS PROPOSED TO CHANGE THE OLD LAW.

It is now proposed to abrogate it on certain days and in certain places. In my judgment no fact has been produced which tends to show that it ought to be repealed or suspended for a single hour at any place in any of the States or Territories of the Union. All the teachings of experience in the course of our history are in favor of sustaining its efficacy unimpaired.

THE LAWS OF THE FATHERS MAINTAINED THE NATION.

On every occasion when the supremacy of the Constitution has been resisted and the perpetuity of our institutions imperiled the principle of this statute enacted by the Fathers has enabled the government of the Union to maintain its authority and to preserve the integrity of the nation. At the most critical periods of our history my predecessors in the Executive office have relied on this good principle. It was on this principle that President Washington suppressed the whisky rebellion in Pennsylvania in 1794. In 1806, on the same principle President Jefferson broke up the Burr conspiracy by issuing orders for the employment of such force, either of the regulars or of the militia, and by such proceedings of the civil authorities * * * as might enable them to suppress effectually the further progress of the enterprise. And it was under the same authority that President Jackson crushed nullification in South Carolina and that President Lincoln issued his call for troops to save the Union in 1861. On numerous occasions of less significance under probably every administration, and certainly under the present, this power has been usefully exerted to enforce the laws without objection by any party in the country and almost without attracting public attention.

THE POWER OF SELF-PROTECTION.

The great elementary constitutional principle which was the foundation of the original statute of 1792, and which has been its essence in the various forms it has assumed since its first adoption, is that the government of the United States possesses under the Constitution, in full measure the power of self-protection by its own agencies, altogether independent of State authority, and if need be, against the hostility of State Governments. It should remain embodied in our statutes unimpaired as it has been from the very origin of the government. It should be regarded as hardly less valuable or less sacred than a provision of the Constitution itself.

OTHER STATUTES LIABLE TO BE ANNULLED.

There are many other important statutes containing provisions that are liable to be suspended or annulled at the times and places of holding elections if the bill before me should become a law. I do not undertake to furnish a list of them. Many of them, perhaps the most of them, have been set forth in the debates on the measure.

WHAT THEY RELATE TO.

They relate to extradition, to crimes against the election laws, to quarantine regulations, to neutrality, to Indian reservations, to the civil rights of citizens, and to other subjects. In regard to them all it may be safely said that the meaning and effect of the bill is to take from the General Government an important part of its power to enforce the laws. Another grave objection to the bill is its discrimination in favor of a State and against the national authority.

THE BILL FOR STATE, AND AGAINST THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

The presence or employment of the army or navy of the United States is lawful under the terms of this bill at the place where an election is being held in a State to uphold the authority of a State government then and there in need of such military intervention, but unlawful to uphold the authority of the United States then and there in need of such military intervention.

Under this bill the presence and employment of the army or navy of the United States would be lawful and might be necessary to maintain the conduct of a State election against the domestic violence that would overthrow it, but would be unlawful to maintain the conduct of a national election against the same local violence that would overthrow it.

THIS DISCRIMINATION.

This discrimination has never been attempted in any previous legislation by Congress, and is no more compatible with sound principles of the Constitution or the necessary maxims and methods of our system of government on occasions elections than at other times.

IN THE EARLY LEGISLATION.

In the early legislation of 1792 and of 1795, by which the militia of the States was the only military power resorted to for the execution of the constitutional powers in support of the States or National authority, both functions of the government were put upon the same footing.

WHEN THE AUTHORITY WAS GIVEN.

By the act of 1807 the employment of the army and navy was authorized for the performances of both constitutional duties in the same terms. In all later statutes on the same subject matter the same measure of authority to the government has been accorded for the performance of both these duties. No precedent has been found in any peevious legislation.

THE REASON WHY THE PRESENT BILL FAVORS THE STATES IS NOT GIVEN.

And no sufficient reason has been given for the discrimination in favor of the State and against the national authorities which this bill contains.

THE GOVERNMENT SHUT OUT.

Under the sweeping terms of the bill the National Government is effectually shut out from the exercise of the right and from the discharge of its imperative duty to use its whole executive power whenever and wherever required for the enforcement of its laws at the places and times where and when its elections are held. The employment of its organized armed forces for any such purpose would be an offense against the law, unless called for by and therefore upon permission of the authorities of the State in which the occasion arises.

THE BILL MEANS STATE SUPREMACY.

What is this but the substitution of the discretion of the State Government for the discretion of the government of the United States as to the performance of its own duties? In my judgment this is an abandonment of its obligations by the national government, a subordination of national authority and an intrusion of State supervision over national duties which amounts in spirit and tendency to State Supremacy. Though I believe that the existing statutes are abundantly adequate to completely prevent military interference with the elections in the sense in which the phrase is used in the title of this bill and is employed by the people of this country, I shall find no difficulty in concurring in any additional legislation not limited to that object which does not interfere with the indispensable exercise of the powers of the government under the Constitution and the laws.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, May 12, 1879.

ON Friday a Boston court returned a verdict of $26,000 in favor of Charles B. Wharthen, a traveling salesman, for personal injuries that resulted in the loss of a leg, by the collision of cars on which the salesman was a passenger. The case was tried before and a verdict of $18,000 returned, but exceptions were filed and a new trial granted, with the above result.

THE Negro Exodus, it is said, is dying out.

STATE ITEMS.

Meadville has twenty-six lodges of secret societies.

The 134th and 137th regiments Pa. Vols. are making arrangements for a monster re-union.

A disease of the kidneys is giving the owners of horses in Chester county much trouble.

Fisherman who angle on Sunday in the waters of Chester county pay their $25 fine.

A project is on foot to build a railroad from Bellefonte through Nittany valley, to Mill Hall Clinton county.

The road bed, ties and ballasting on the Middle division, Pennsylvannia railroad, never was in a more perfect condition than it is now.

In Franklin, during a circus exhibition, not a scholar was absent morning or afternoon from a school-room. The spirit of the Spartan youth still lives.

Two boys in Columbia county have been sentenced to pay $25 fine and costs of prosecution for beating a school teacher who had chastised them.

State Treasurer Noyes is the owner of a herd of deer, which roam the park surrounding his residence at Westport, Clinton county. He has also some fine Alderney stock.

Miss Lou Veling, of Pottsville, recently gave a private exhibition before Wilhelm, on the piano which so pleased the great musician that he will take her to Hamburg with him and place her under the tuition of the best teachers.

Michael Bollinger of McVeytown, who is seventy-nine years old, several days last week walked two miles, made 125 rails and returned home in the evening.

Superstitious Chambersburgers believe that Hezekiah Schaffer was innocent of the crime for which he suffered death, beecause the night following his death a light fall of snow covered his grave.

A Clearfield county man wants to walk around the world in 500 days, not including Sundays, for a purse of $25,000, which is at the rate of $1 per mile.

The grand jury of Bedford county presented to the court as nuisances each and every mill dam in the Raystown branch so constructed as to prevent the free passage of fish up the waters of said river.

Xingo Park, who was arrested in Clearfield county two or three years ago for participation in labor riots, and defended by General Butler and Hon. Matt Carpenter, has suddenly disappeared from Elizabeth, where he has been living about a year. It is feared that he has been foully dealt with by miners, who accuse him of having incited them to strike, and then deserted them.

The wife of a Pittsburg baker took $900 from her husband's safe, a year ago, and started her father in the hotel business. She contracted a bill of $150 for liquors in her husband's name, and a few days ago took $1,100 from the safe and sent it to her father. The husband is at a loss to know what to do, as he cannot indict his wife for larceny.

A ten-year-old son of Mr. Wilberforce C. Eaton, of Fairview, Erie county, was knocked down by a vicious horse on Monday a week, and literally tramped to death.

Jennie Layton, a ten-year-old girl, living in Johnstown, picked up a pistol in play on Sunday a week, and fired at her cousin, a young man named Jesse Layton. The ball struck him in the center of the forehead, but, glancing upward, he escaped with no greater injury than an abrasion of the skin.

A dispatch from Reading says, on the 14th inst, the police by order of Mayor Tyson, notified the proprietors of all stores usually kept open on Sunday that they must positively close next Sunday.. The mayor has expressed his determination to do all in his power to prevent open violation of the Sunday laws.

That it is best not to touch things that one has no acquaintance with, is illustrated by a dispatch from Pottsville, on the 14th, which says: This morning while Mary Scanlon, aged 10, was walking on the track on the Lehigh Valley railroad, near Shenandoah, she saw a torpedo attached to a rail, and not knowing what it was, struck it with a stone, when it exploded, tearing the flesh from her arms and legs. Her injuries, though serious, are not thought to be fatal.

Near Renovo, a short time since, a man and his dog, while out hunting, came across a bear at the foot of a hollow tree. Nothing daunted, the hunter poured some heavy buckshot on top of pheasant shot, and brought down old bruin at the first shot. A half-grown cub then ran out, which the man felled with an axe. Two more cubs were secured alive. The old 'un weighed 250 pounds. If this hunting can be excelled on the Rocky mountains, or anywhere else, let us have a note of the fact. Pennsylvania sharp-shooters are hard to beat in the field.

STATE ITEMS.

Governor Hoyt has signed the tramp act.

Pennsylvania has now seventeen cities, Bradford being the last one incorporated.

It takes 1,280 pounds of silver coin to pay the hands in the Pennsylvania railroad shops at Altoona.

A boy named Nagei fell from a wagon in Allentown, on the 13th and was instantly killed.

A week old colt belonging to W. A. Martin, of Granville township, Mifflin county, died from the bite of a rat.

Colonel Keller, of reading has received a check for $2700, pension money. He was wounded seven times.

On the 14th inst, the solicitor of Lancaster, Pa., entered suits to the number 160 against the Pennsylvania railroad company for violations of the ordinance about speed of trains.

On the 13th, at Allentown Pa., a boy named Nagel fell from a wagon in this city this morning. A barrel of water fell on him, crushing his head and he was instantly killed.

The body of Dennis Murphy, who had been missing from his home at Towanda, Pa, for two weeks, has been found in the Susquehanna. It bore marks of violence, and foul play is suspected.

The body of a little daughter of Michael Hoary, living at Locust Gap, Lancaster county was found in the creek at Mount Carmel in a partly decomposed condition on Sunday a week. She was missed from home several weeks ago, and it was supposed she had been stolen away by gipsies.

Up in Lackawanna county they elected on Tuesday a week, Miss H Evelyn Brooks County Superintendant of Common Schools. Lackawanna is the youngest county in the State.

Two months ago Dr. Pierce, of Factoryville Wyoming county, deserted his wife and family and elopod with Mrs. Riggs, the wife of his hired man He had the day before prescribed some medicine for his wife who was ill After the flight of her husband Mrs. Pierce took the medicine. She died a few hours afterward. Pierce and Mrs. Riggs went to Texas. The woman had taken her little boy, four years old with her. Shortly after taking up their residence in Texas, Pierce subjected Mrs. Riggs and her boy to the most brutal treatment. Three weeks ago Mrs. Riggs, taking advantage of the absence of Pierce, took $100 of his fled with her child. Pierce got track of her and followed her. She eluded him and reached her father's house on Saturday but was very sick, and died soon after ward. Pierce then fled, but the officers of the law are after him on the charge of murdering his wife.

The Waynesboro' *Keystone Gazette* gives the particulars of an accident which happened at a barn raising—Mr. Henry Shanks's—on Friday last a week Over 100 hands were at work. When the frame was high enough to be reached with stout spikes the sill slipped from the wall and the frame fell fastening Valentine Kriner, Geo., Swisher, Ferdinand Gilbert, Hiram Shank, Jacob Hoover, Lee Gilbert and John Smith under it. The three first named gentleman were seriously hurt, two in the back, and Mr. Gilbert in the skull The wildest excitement prevailed and it was a short time until they were all relieved. The injured persons, under the care of Drs. Ripple and Frantz, are getting along as well as can be expected under the circumstances.

The following State Military Board has been appointed by Governor Hoyt: Major General, John F. Hartranft; Brigadier General J. K. Sigfried; Brigadier General, James A. Beaver. Lieutenant Colonel Russel Thayer Major Alexander Krumbhar The Adjutant General, under the direction; and supervision of the State Military Board, is required to purchase and issue to the National Guard of Pennsylvania such uniform great coats, blankets knapsacks or clothing bags, accoutrements, as may be neccessary to complete the equipment of the said National Gaurd of Pennsylvania, such articles to conform as nearly as may be in style and pattern with similar articles in use by the United States army, the Board to report upon the style, pattern, price quantity and quality of the several articles, after consultation in regard to the same.

Shenandoah Herald, of last week.

For nearly two years past a young man, wearing the garb of a Highland piper, has been wandering about the coal regions of Pennsylvania playing his pipes in the streets, attending picnics and dances, and apparently depending on his instrument to make him a living. He visited Shenandoah frequently and will be remembered and recognized by *Herald* readers all over the Schuylkill region. A few days since he was playing in a mining village on the out skirts of Scranton. A crowd had gathered around him, among them a mine laborer named Briady. Suddenly the piper ceased his music and stepping from the crowd seized Briady by the shoulder, and announced that the laborer was his prisioner. At the same time he produced papers which he said was his authority for making the arrest.

Briady seemed entirely overwhelmed by the arrest, and made no opposition or protest, but accompanied the piper to the authorities where it was revealed that the piper was a detective. For two years he has been on the track of his prisoner, who is charged with having murdered a wealthy man named Findlay, in Scotland, in January, 1877 Briady was in the employ of Findlay. Early one morning the latter was found dead by the roadside with his skull crushed with a club.

Briady had been discharged the morning before for drunkenness. He had been heard to make a threat that he would get even with Findlay. He was nowhere to be found, but was traced to Galsgow, where it was believed he had taken a vessel for America.

William Male, a detective, was employed by the relatives of the murdered man to come to this country and search for Briady, who it was thought would bring up in the Pennsylvania coal regions, where he had friends working One of Briady's peculiarities was his love for the music of the bagpipe, so the detective, being a piper, adopted the disguise of a Scotch piper played about in the coal towns, in hope of some day attracting the attention of the man he was seeking, he being sure from information he had received that Briady really was somewhere in the coal regions. The ruse succeeded, after two years patient trial. Male is on his way to Scotland with the alleged murder.

GENERAL ITEMS.

Reports from the wheat-growing districts of Michigan and Nebraska are very encouraging.

A man has just been paid the bounty for 1,061 crow scalps in Dorchester county, Md.

There is severe drought in Illinois. The crops are suffering in consequence,

Congress costs the country $12,000 per day. The Pennsylvania Legislature costs the State more than $3,500. Other States pay in similar proportion

Californias new constitution was adopted by the people by a majority of from from 8,000 to 7,000. The election was held on Wednesday last a week.

Edward Kenner, colored, and Mary Susan Hale, white, are now confined in the Virginia penitentiary on a term of five years for miscegenation that being an indictable offence under the State laws.

The sixth annual convention of the National Millers' Association met at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago on the 13th, 600 out of 900 members being present.

Floods have destroyed 300 houses in Kottori, Hungary. The harvest prospects in that district are ruined.

At Jamestown, N. Y., on the 14th, while several men were repairing the bridge on the Lake road the structure gave way, falling upon George Reed, a contractor, and Swan Johnson, causing a concussion of the brain of the former and breaking the back of the latter. Their injuries are probably fatal.

The Rev. John Locker, a Methodist clergyman of Cass City, Mich, eloped recently with the wife of a mechanic, a Mrs. Bell. Locker left behind him a wife and five children. The runaways were arrested and lodged in the Cairo jail.

A duel is reported from Sherman, Texas, between Wiley and Jacobs, cattle thieves. Ten paces were stepped off, and both men began firing revolvers. Wiley fell mortally wounded at the third shot, but raised himself on his elbow and sent a ball through Jacobs' brain, killing him instantly.

Andrew Manning, a dissipated factory operative at Danielsonville, Conn., on the 13th inst., quarreled with his wife, and struck her on the head with an axe, killing her instantly. He then ran to a neighboring pond and drowned himself.

Within a circuit of twenty miles, in the adjoining counties of Fulton, Hamilton, Montgomery, and Saratoga, New York, is the seat of American glove making. There are nearly three hundred factories on that spot, turning out yearly three-fifths of all the gloves made in this country.

Louis Barron, a machinist, of Watertown, N. Y., last Wednesday went home from work, sick, fell fainting in his yard, and exclaimed to his wife, "I am dying." This frightened Mrs. Barron to such an extent that she died shortly afterward.

Although delivering the ten dollar certificates at the rate of $800,000 a day, the Treasury department cannot meet the demand. The total amount to be issued is $40,000,000, of which $13,000,000 have already been disposed of.

At midnight on Sunday a week 200 feet of the north Irvin dam, on the west branch of the Penobscot river, Maine, was washed away by a great freshet from the melting snow.

Wm. H. Brush, a leading brick manufacturer of Buffalo, N. Y., was seriously and, it is feared, fatally shot at his works the other morning by his brother-in-law, Ellis Hampton, during a quarrel arising out of family difficulties. Hampton was arrested.

The Freeman, husband and wife, who killed their child under a mistaken religious spell, were found guilty of homicide by the magistrate at Barnstable, and fully committed for trial. Freeman says he will have an astonishing revelation to make May 21st, and still maintains that he was justified of God. His wife is greatly crushed by the growing conviction that she has been guilty of a crime.

Away down at Pocomoke City, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, last November, Miss Lily Duer shot and killed her friend, Miss Ella Hearn. There was something very strange about the homicide, both slayer and slain being girls in their teens. Some said jealousy of a certain young man brought about the shooting and others held that jealousy of a young woman caused it.

A regular rough-and-tumble fight took place on Monday morning a week, at Wooster, Ohio, between Seniors and Sophomores against Juniors and Freshmen belonging to the college at that place. The battle ended by the Seniors and Sophomores being driven in disgrace from the field. Threats of expulsion are made by the faculty, but as the whole college is involved, it is not likely anything will be done, unless the faculty wish to go out of business.

A dispatch from Watertown, New York, on the 13th, says: Mrs. Charles Merrihew, who resides near Deer river, and who has been suspected of poisoning her brother-in-law and husband, confessed to the coroner that she made an attempt upon her husband's life. She was urged to make a confession of both crimes, which she refused to do, but virtually admitted having killed her brother-in-law. She implicates Winthrop N. Herrihew, a cousin, who was in love with her. Mrs. Merrihew has been arrested and taken to Lowville. She is a small woman, with dark hair and eyes, and is about twenty-four years of age. She is quite broken down, says she richly deserves punishment, and moans over her crime continually.

A dispatch from Fitchburg, Mass, says: Francis E. Hayden was arrested here for the alleged poisoning of his sister. He is also suspected of having in like manner murdered his father and mother. There was some property at stake, amounting to about $8,000, which it is thought Hayden was after. Miss Hayden having died under similar circumstances, Medical Examiner E. P. Miller made an autopsy on the body. Portions of the stomach were sent to Dr. Hills, of Boston, for analysis, and on Friday his report was received, stating that white arsenic was found in the stomach. This led to the arrest of young Hayden. Ebenezer C. Hayden, the father of the prisoner, died on April 10, after an illness of about a week, and Mrs. Hayden, his mother, died six days later. The symptoms in each case were such that the bodies will probably be exhumed and closely examined. The prisoner dabbled in chemistry, and kept a laboratory; so he had the poison at his hand.

GENERAL ITEMS.

A dispatch from Nandalia, Ill., says two children of Frank Carroll, a farmer near there, were burned to death while playing in a crib filled with corn husks.

Robert Held eloped with a Denver widow, and his own wife aided him in the exploit. The object of the Heids was to get the widow's $1,000, and after doing that Held deserted the widow and returned home.

Information has been received at the Secret Service Division that a new counterfeit $5 note on the National Bank of Pawling, N. Y., has made its appearance in New York city It is a transfer from the Tamaqua (Pa.) and Hanover (Pa.) plate, issues from which had so large a circulation a few months ago.

Legal Notices.

Prothonotary's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that Louis E. Atkinson and William Van Sweringen, Assignees of Hugh W. Davis, have filed their account, as said Assignees, in the Prothonotary's office of Juniata county, and that the same will be presented for confirmation and allowance at the Court House in Mifflintown, on TUESDAY, JUNE 17, 1879.

GEO. REYNOLDS, *Prothonotary.*

PROTHONOTARY'S OFFICE, Mifflintown, May 16, 1879.

Prothonotary's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that Ezra Smith, Committee of Catharine Dunn, a lunatic, has filed his account, as said Committee, in the Prothonotary's office of Juniata county, and that the same will be presented to the Court for confirmation, at the Court House in Mifflintown, on TUESDAY, JUNE 17, 1879.

GEO. REYNOLDS, *Prothonotary.*

Prothonotary's Office, Mifflintown, May. 14, 1879.

Register's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following persons have filed their accounts in the Register's Office in Mifflintown, and that the same will be presented to the Court for confirmation and allowance, on TUESDAY, JUNE 17, 1879:

1. Supplemental accountof Ezekiel Campbell, administrator of Daniel Owens, dec'd, as stated by Samuel Kleim, one of the administrators of Ezekiel Campbell, deceased.
2. The account of Henry Titzell, administrator of Wm. Price, late of Tuscarora township, deceased.
3. The account of Calvin Barton, administrator of John Bowers, late of Beale township, deceased.
4. The account of J J Rhine, executor of the last will and testament of Mary Leister, late of Fayette township, Juniata county, deceased.
5. The first and final account of Louis E. Atkinson, administrator of Elizabeth Rambler, late of Lack township, Juniata county, deceased.
6. The first and final account of H. Latimer Wilson, administrator of Benjamin Trego, late of Fayette township, Juniata county, deceased.
7. The first and final account of J. Harvey Beale, executor of the last will and testament of Jane Beale, late of Beale township, Juniata county, deceased.
8. The first and partial account of Ezra Smith, administrator of Elizabeth Fry, late of Delaware township, Juniata county, deceased.
9. The first and intended as the final account of Philo D. Hamlin, administrator of Dr. Philo Hamlin, late of the borough of Mifflintown, Juniata county, deceased.
10. The account of John Hepner, administrator of Mary Hepner, late of Fayette township, Juniata county, deceased.
11. The account of David B. Cox, administrator of Sarah Cox, late of Greenwood township, Juniata county, deceased.
12. The account of Samuel Cleck, administrator of Barbara Cleck, late of Walker township, Juniata county, deceased.
13. First and partial account of James North, administrator, and Rebecca E. Kepner, administratrix of John M. Kepner, late of Milford township, Juniata county, deceased.
14. The account of John McMinn, administrator of Joseph Gourley, late of Walker township, Juniata county, deceased, as stated by Robert McMeen, administrator cum testamento annexo, of said John McMinn, who is himself deceased.
15. The first and final account of Elizabeth Saylor, administratrix, and John Saylor, administrator of Jesse Saylor, late of Turbett township, Juniata county, dec'd.
16. The partial account of Ezra D. Parker, executor of the last will and testament of John Wright, late of Mifflintown, Juniata county, deceased.
17. The account of James J. Patterson, guardian of Lizzie E. Coder, minor child of —— Coder, deceased.
18. First and final account of Ezra Smith, guardian of Louis Albert Crater, son of Louis Crater, deceased.
19. The first and final account of William Thompson, guardian of Evaline Thompson, minor child of James Thompson, late of Delaware township, deceased.
20. The first and final account of John Gingrich, guardian of Greeley H. Gingrich, minor child of William Gingrich, late of Miami county, Ohio.
21. The Second and partial account of Alfred J. Patterson, executor of the last will and testament of David Hoke, late of Spruce Hill township, deceased.

I. D. MUSSER, *Register.*

Register's Office, Mifflintown, May 17, 1879.

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of Joseph Funk, deceased.

WHEREAS Letters of Administration on the estate of Joseph Funk, deceased, late of Walker township, Juniata county, 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

ABRAM E. SIEBER, *Adm'r,* Thompsontown, Juniata county, Pa.

May 14, 1879.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against hunting, fishing, gathering berries, building fires, or in any way trespassing on the lands of the undersigned in Fermanagh township.

WM. McLAUGHLIN.

may 14, 1879-tf

Notice to Trespassers.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons found trespassing on the lands of the undersigned in Delaware township, either by fishing, hunting, cutting timber, building fires, or in any way whatever, will be dealt with as the law directs.

R. W. HUMPHREY. GEORGE SPEAKMAN. M. C. FARRA. MRS. MARY KEECH.

may14,1879-tf

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of Michael Funk, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration *de bonis non* having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Michael Funk, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate will present them without delay to

SAMUEL FUNK, Adm'r, Mexico, Juniata Co., Pa.

April 9, 1879.

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 GROSINGER, E. E. BERRY. JOHN CUNNINGHAM, HENRY CRAMER.

Dec 10, 1877-tf

CAUTION.

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

R M Thompson, T S Thompson, J B Thompson, E P Hudson, Wm G Thompson, Abram Shelly, Davis Smith, Jr., C A Shermer

Oct 9, 1878.

Legal Notices.

CAUTION NOTICE.

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

Jonathan Kiser, C G Shelly, Wm Brantlhoffer, A H Kurtz, Henry Spiece, David Smith, Catharine Kurtz, S Owen Evans, John McMeen, Teston Benner, D B Dimm, Daniel Spicher, G W Smith, John L Auker, S J Kurtz, J B Garber, Henry Aukor, S M Kauffman, Noah Cameron, J F Dettra, J W Hostetler, John Lycom, Christian Kurtz, David Hunberger, Jesse Pines, Arnold Varnes

Oct 23, 1878

CAUTION NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned not to allow their dogs, cattle or hogs to run, or themselves to fish, hunt, gather berries, or cut wood or young timber, or in any way trespass on the lands of the undersigned in Greenwood or Susquehanna township.

Peter Miller, Henry Rush, Daniel Shadle, George Dressler, E Long & S Dimm, Frederick Roats, Joel Dressler, Jonathan Miller

Nov 20, 1878

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 Metzer, David Sieber. Henry Kloss. [aug7, '78

New Advertisements.

Better Times Approaching.

Violins	$1 00to50 00
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New Organs at astonishingly low prices. Second-hand of other makes at a bargain. For further particulars address

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Dec. 4, 1878-6m

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