SENTINEL & REPUBLICAN

MIFFLINTOWN.

Wednesday, June 18, 1879.

B. F. SCHWEIER,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PRESIDENT HAYES expects to visit his home in Ohio in September.

GENERAL GRANT is expected to land in California about the 25th of July.

WILLIAM, Emperor of Germany, celebrated his golden wedding—the fiftieth anniversary of his marriage—on the 11th inst.

AT Hot Springs, Arkansas, they have a Beecher and Tilton case. The preacher's name is Butler, and the lady's name is Pope.

SENATOR BLAINE is suffering from a recurrence of the attack of two years ago. The doctors have advised him to leave Washington a while.

THE late suicide by strychnine in Philadelphia has brought on the statement that common salt given in solution will act as an antidote for strychnine poison.

ILLINOIS *State Journal*: "Stop flaunting the 'bloody shirt,'" says Thurman; and his friends at Winchester immediately voice the same sentiment by flaunting the rebel flag.

LAST week the State put a $2,000,000, fifteen year loan on the market. It was all taken at 4 per cent., and immediately went up to $1.02. Eight or ten million more could have been borrowed at the same figure.

"No more tinkering with the finances," says the Iowa Republican platform, "so that industries may be revived and the general welfare promoted." This is the cry of the nation. The party that gives most honest heed to it will win, and ought to win."

"THE President has signed what is known as the 'little Silver bill,' and persons holding quarters, halves and smaller silver coins can use them to advantage. They are now a legal tender to the extent of twenty dollars, and may be at any time exchanged for legal tender money in sums of fifty dollars."

THE Democracy, through their papers, condemn the Army of the Government. Who has ever heard them condemn the Confederate Army? Every act that they complain of was brought about by the Confederates, or Rebels organizing and putting into the field an army that resisted all civil process by Government in the Southern States.

"IN a speech made in 1873, General Tom Ewing said: "All these events have forced me, though most reluctantly, to the conclusion that the Democratic party is powerless and ineffective as an ally, and not a fit instrument of reform in American politics." And in in all his guesses he will never hit any nearer right than that."

"THE pastor of the Congregational Church at Mansfield, Ohio, has a telephone in his pulpit with the wires leading to the houses of several aged and invalid members of his parish. The instrument is placed on a table in front of where he stands, and is not conspicuous to the congregation. While he speaks he pays it no attention, but every word he says is easily heard by his distant auditors."

SENATOR HILL, and other Senators in Congress, just now are trying to demonstrate, by hook and crook, that they were the best of Union men. If the Senators could just demonstrate, or prove, that no rebellion took place, that no Confederate government was organized, and that the most of the Southern representatives in Congress were not office-holders under the rebel government, their argument would be conclusive. It is strange, beyond comprehension to the ordinary mind, how a Confederate government was organized, when the leading officers of it were all Union men.

THE Northern people never believed in buying and selling human kind as horses and cattle are bought, and yet enough of them voted with the Democratic organization till it rebelled against the Constitutional government. The act of rebellion could not be explained away; it was a naked truth that stared everybody alike in the face. Now again, the Democratic organization is controled by the same men that went into rebellion, and their revolutionary work is plainer than was their work in 1860, before they made war, but how many of their blind followers see it?

THERE is something droll in the effrontery of the Democratic leaders. In Ohio Ewing's friends are making the campaign on the charge that the Republicans are endeavoring to starve the army while the Democracy want to pay it in full. This is certainly a nice dodge, when it is considered that in the debate of the army bill the ridicule of the Federal soldier was a common piece of jocularity on the part of the Democracy. Gen. Ewing is a splendid embodiment of the Democratic idea of a soldier, whom the honest and patriotic men of the Buckeye State will shelve as they have others of his ilk and impudence. —*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

A CHURCH or two in the Western country have established telephones leading from the church building, that is, from the preaching house, to the residences or homes of aged and infirm members, who cannot attend preaching, and by that means minister to the spiritual wants, as far as the singing, praying and preaching can minister, to the spiritual wants of the old people who are no longer able to attend the meetings. It is a fitting recognition to the older members, who one day were the active people of the church. Of course a telephone cannot make up for the loss of actual attendance, where the magnetism of a congregation itself is inspiring; neither can it make up for the failure of the members of the church to visit the aged people of the flock, but it is a great deal better than neglect. Of course the Eastern States believe that they should set the fashions for the Western States, but in the matter of church telephones for old people the East may profitably adopt the fashion of the Western people.

AN interesting Jewish newspaper, called *The Reformer and Jewish Times*, published at 120 William street, New York, lies on our table. In considering the question of Jew and Christian, among other things, it says:

To forbid or prevent our children from mixing in Christian society is really tantamount to telling them that we fear their religion has such a slender hold upon them that we are afraid to trust them in situations where the influences and teachings of that religion would have to be exerted. On the whole, it is, perhaps, better that one in a thousand of our people should marry out of our faith, than that the other nine hundred and ninety nine should be denied the valuable privileges and undoubted advantages of social intercourse with the world.

It is not to be denied that intermarriages with Christians are objectionable and to be avoided, but we have too much confidence in Judaism and its professors to fear that such intermarriages will ever become common, or that the few which do occur will exert any general influence for evil upon our people, if they exert any evil influence at all outside of the family immediately interested. If our religion is so weak that it cannot stand by itself, but must continue to be boxed up in its own narrow circle, then our religion is a very poor one for our present circumstances, and was only good so long as we lived by ourselves; but if, as it is much more reasonable to believe, our religion is a strong one, which, except in a few isolated cases, is able to withstand, as it has for ages withstood, all worldly influences, then we must admit that American Jewish society is doing a great folly and a great wrong in strengthening and rebuilding barriers between itself and other classes, which it should be the aim of all intelligent and progressive people to tear down and destroy. The time has come for enlightened Israelites to decide for themselves once for all if they will form a part of modern society or if they will continue to be socially as well as religiously a peculiar people. There can be no halting half way. There may be among some people a feeling against the Jews just as there exists among others a feeling against Catholics, but all the weight of evidence is against any deep-rooted general anti-Jewish prejudice on the part of our Christian fellow-citizens.

A DISPATCH from Washington says: A most aggravated case of the interference of the German Government with the affairs of citizens of the United States has just been called to the attention of the Secretary of State. It appears that a father and two sons, both the latter born in the United States (at St. Louis), returned to Germany. The sons, upon arriving at the age of manhood, returned to St. Louis, and exercised their rights as citizens. A few weeks ago they were peremptorily ordered to return to Germany, and enroll themselves on the military list of the empire, and upon their declining to do so they were notified that legal proceedings would be instituted to compel their father to disinherit them. That in the event he failed to do so, whatever property was found to be descendable to the sons at the death of the father, would be sequestrated. Secretary Evarts has received a dispatch from Minister White stating that the attention of the German Government has been called to this violation of the rights of an American citizen. It is expected that a satisfactory solution of the matter will be reached. It is reported in letters here that the country is almost depopulated of its able-bodied men fit for military service by reason of the emigration of the bone and sinew of the empire to the United States and other countries to avoid the exactions the military requirements.

THAT there was a time in the history or life of Boston when to wear a moustache put a heavy discount on a man, may be learned from the Boston *Journal* of a recent date. The paper just mentioned says: "I was in the city of Boston in 1847 and in 1848. I was then a young man just entering business, and had the impudence to allow what little beard nature had blessed me with to grow, not excepting the upper lip. (I do not think there were more than two or three men in Boston who dared to wear a moustache, and they were foreigners.) One day I had applied to the Washington bank for a discount. The President was the father of J. Charles Baldwin, whose residence was at or near the corner of Essex street. The notes were returned with words that 'nothing was done.' As I never had been refused before, I thought it strange, and I interviewed the cashier, who referred me to the President. I found him in his room, and, approaching him, I asked why the notes could not be discounted. Raising his eyes and scanning my face, he replied: 'We cannot discount notes for a person who wears a shoe brush on his face.' Argument was useless, and rather than give up the moustache (which has never been shaved to this day) I removed my account to another bank."

THIS from the New York *Times*: A blow on the head, even with a cane or the fist, is a serious thing, and may disturb the balance of the brain or impair its faculties. Of this fact there are too many melancholy instances. The police force of this city, so fond is it of clubbing with impartial severity alike the innocent and the guilty, might fairly be called a society for the promotion of murder.

STATE ITEMS.

A seven-year-old boy named John Gregor, of Girard, Erie county, was so severely kicked by a horse on Friday a week, that he died soon after.

On Monday morning, the 9th inst., at an early hour, the treasure box of a chief of a band of gypsies in camp near Easton was stolen and robbed of $1,500. A white and a colored man, doing menial work in the camp, have since disappeared, and are suspected of the robbery.

A freight train on the Philadelphia and Erie railroad ran over a cow on the 10th inst, near Northumberland, and the engine and several cars were thrown from the track and badly wrecked. David Morgan, engineer, of Sunbury, was caught in the wreck and instantly killed. The fireman, Simcox, of Wayne station, was thrown about twenty five feet against a fence, and was seriously bruised and scalded. His injuries may prove fatal.

The Primary of the Democracy.

"They will laugh best,
Who laugh last,
When the hurly-burly's done,
When the battle's lost and won."

The evidence of a tremendous effort among the Democracy was visible long before Saturday, the day on which the clans met at the polls. All last week quiet caucuses were held wherever convenient, and the leaders were Frenchy, and made it convenient to hold their little meeting in the open air. At a blacksmith shop, on the road in buggies, on the pavement, at street corners, indeed everywhere, the work went merrily on. The one party had the word REFORM inscribed on their escutcheon; the other party had inscribed on their escutcheon, THE OLD WAYS ARE GOOD ENOUGH. As early as on Friday afternoon, David Watts, a noted leader, having no fences to repair, no patients to see, or no clients to consult, must needs go Milford township to repair some kind of an old threshing machine. Theorus Garman was going about like a stalwart of the unterrified, declaring that he knew nothing of the matter in hand, but he could not understand how minority candidates so frequently came to the front to carry the banner. Senator Crawford was busy attending to the sick; his pockets were fairly bulged out with pills, and Banks stepped around as briskly as if the yellow fever or some other dreadful malady had broken out in the community. Ezra Parker was never more attentive to working up the social part, and visited all the old ladies in town. John McCoy suspended operations as far as his own individual work was concerned on the railroad, and turned in for a fair play tilt. Professor Stone visited the Upper End, and Bob Parker popped his jokes and worked, and intimated that he could tell Garman something about how to get a minority candidate to the front. Southard Doty was rubbing up his circulation for the convention. Dr. Elder was interested in the Sunday-schools immensely, in which useful employment Mr. Patterson was scarcely a step behind; but with all that they both managed to take a shy at REFORM and THE OLD WAYS. Dave Hetrick and Dr. Arnold had journalistic business early on Saturday with Bonsall and Jack man, and for some reason or other Sheriff Loudon's new well lost its attraction. Some one must have fallen awful sick in the Lower End—so sick indeed that a doctor was needed, and a lawyer was needed, possibly the latter to make a will. Be that as it may, Dr. Fisher and Lawyer Jacobs went down on Sunday. Hollobaugh forgot all about game and fish laws, and broke out in Patterson to a surprising extent.

A book might be written of the work of the lovers of REFORM and the lovers of THE OLD WAYS, for as it was about town so it was in the townships. The hurly-burly of REFORM and OLD WAYS was even greater in the townships than in town, for in the latter a sort of a compromise was gotten up—that only one set of delegates should be run, while in a number of the townships two sets were run. The poll in Fermanagh township was one hundred, nearly the whole Democratic vote there. In Walker the poll was 127, which seems to point out how the battle was stirred up by the leaders.

On Monday morning as early as 7 o'clock there was a noticeable commotion among the leaders about town. Senator Crawford established his headquarters in his office, and thither frequent pilgrimages were made and caucuses held. Editor Garman had his headquarters in the street. E. D. Parker "vamoosed the ranch," and did not put in an appearance. Bonsall was around, but felt as if he had been led to the sacrifice. He might have dictated his own nomination, but somehow, willingly or unwillingly he allowed the people of the "old way" to give him away. E. S. Parker was early out to hold aloft the banner of REFORM. Representative Banks lowered his one shoulder, drew back a foot, shut one eye, and threw himself into position as if he was about to receive a blow from a shoulder hitter. Sheriff Walls was using the persuasive art, and Lawyer McMeen straightened himself up, looked on, philosophized on how crooked things can be made straight, and withdrew with a shake of the head.—Burchfield once in a while stood and looked on, as if calculating the chances for a triplet, that must, if christened, embrace the name of Democrat-National Greenbacker. Meanwhile a steady stream of local Democratic politicians and laymen came pouring into town until the circle of recognition and hobnobbing that the candidates were almost of necessity compelled to make, was so large that to go around it was hard on the nervous system.

The work of the Democracy on Monday speaks well for their energy, but their system contrasts most unfavorably with that employed by the Republicans to nominate candidates. With the Democracy it is a nervous whirl and hurly-burly. With the Republicans it is an "even tenor" gathering whose duty is simply to sum up the work done in the districts and announce the names and give the organized official stamp to the candidates that have been elected by a direct vote of the people.

THE CONVENTION.

Long before the Convention was called, which was at 2 o'clock, the Court House was filled.

The assembly was called to order by Chairman Bonsall.

Mr. Ard, of Port Royal, was nominated as Chairman of the Convention by Mr. Beidler. Mr. Doty nominated Mr. Reed for Chairman. The Convention did not immediately proceed to settle the question of the Chairmanship, but by order of A. G. Bonsall, Chairman of the County Committee, proceeded to a call for credentials. The following is a list of the delegates:

Mifflintown—J. Beidler, Southard Doty.
Fermanagh—Mr. Watts, Mr. Graham.
Fayette—Mr. Watts, Henry Bay.
Walker—I. D. Wallis, James Adams.
Delaware—Mr. Conn, Mr. Speakman.
Thompsontown—Wm. McKnight, I. Wetzler.
Monroe—Mr. Amy, John McConnell.
Susquehanna—Mr. Benner, J. Bay.
Greenwood—Thos. Cox, Mr. Ferguson.
Patterson—Wm. Zeiders, Cyrus Hench.
Milford—O. P. Harris, Cloyd Guss.
Port Royal—Mr. McCormick, S. A. Ard.
Turbett—G. Calhoun, J. Weimer.
Spruce Hill—James Fitzgerald, W. B. Gibson.
Beale—James Howell, James Reed.
Tuscarora—James Harlen, Mr. Neely.
Lack—Absalom Rice, Mr. Fillmore.
Black Log—John Hoffman, Samuel Lauver.

The question of the Chairmanship of the Convention was settled by a vote *viva voce*, on a call of Mr. Bonsall, as follows: Ard, 22 votes; Reed, 15 votes.

Mr. Ard took the chair, and stated that as James Howell and James Adams had been named as Secretaries, they should take their seats. They both, however declined. Mr. Doty and Mr. Neely were then nominated, and elected without a dissenting vote.

After the Secretaries had taken their seats the Chairman thanked the Convention, and asked that the Convention proceed to nominate a candidate for Sheriff.

Messrs. Bonsall, Fowles, Shivery, Rogers, Diven, Masser, Scholl and Farra were put in nomination.

The first ballot stood, Bonsall 2, Diven 2, Scholl 3, Fowles 10, Rogers 3, Masser 2, Shivery 9, Farra 5.

The second ballot was the same, after which the name of Mr. Scholl was withdrawn.

The third ballot stood, Bonsall 3, Diven 2, Fowles 11, Rogers 3, Masser 2, Shivery 10, Farra 5.

After the tenth ballot the name of D. S. Masser was withdrawn.

The eleventh ballot stood, Bonsall 3, Diven 2, Fowles 13, Rogers 3, Farra 4, Shivery 11, after which the name of Mr. Rogers was withdrawn.

The twelfth ballot stood, Bonsall 3, Diven 2, Fowles 14, Farra 5, Shivery 12.

After the thirteenth ballot the name of Mr. Diven was withdrawn.

The sixteenth ballot—after the withdrawal of Mr. Farra — stood, Bonsall 2, Fowles 16, Shivery 18, after which the name of Mr. Bonsall was withdrawn. The field was then clear for Fowles and Shivery. The result of the seventeenth ballot was, Fowles 19, Shivery 17.

The next business was the nomination of a candidate for Register and Recorder. I. D. Musser, J. M. McDonald, G. S. Conn and John A. McMeen were put in nomination. The nomination of Register and Recorder was also a protracted piece of work.

While the 16th ballot was in progress, a delegate, who had partaken of such a lot of Fowl that he forgot himself, in voting called out the name of Fowles. After this ballot the name of Mr. Musser was withdrawn, after which John McConnell, from Richfield, said that now as Mr. Musser had withdrawn, he as a delegate would withdraw from the Convention, and, suiting his action to the word, withdrew.

The 17th ballot stood, McDonald 24, Conn 11. Mr. McDonald was declared the nominee.

John B. Meloy, D. K. Sulouff, and J. E. McCahan were put in nomination for Jury Commissioner. Mr. McConnell, from Richfield, refused to vote for Jury Commissioner.

Meloy had 21 votes, Sulouff had 10 votes, McCahan had 4 votes. Meloy was declared the nominee for Jury Commissioner.

Joseph Middagh was nominated by acclamation for the office of Coroner

Thomas McCulloch and Southard Doty were nominated for the chairmanship of the county committee, which was decided by ballot. The vote stood Doty 15, McCulloch 21.

Mr. Beidler offered a series of resolutions that were longer than the moral law, relative to a change from the present delegate system, to a more enlarged delegate system. He advocated the resolutions in a speech that was delivered in a manner "so child like and bland" that the convention did not taste that it was only a species of taffy, that was to please them with the pleasant delusion that they were getting out of the OLD WAYS, into the way of the true REFORMER.

Mr. Doty offered an amendment, which declared that a wide spread dissatisfaction exists in the Democratic party on account of the practices under the delegate system. The amendment proposed a change from the delegate system now in use to a system such as is used by the Republicans in this county, to nominate candidates, including the election of Representative delegate and Senatorial conferees, by the people at the polls, just as county candidates are nominated under the Crawford county system.

Mr. Beidler again spoke to the question, and among other things, said the system that the amendment proposed would result in giving the party minority candidates to vote for.

Mr. Doty asked leave to ask a question. He wanted to know which, whether Fowles or Sheibly was the minority candidate? How it comes that under the present system often a man having only one or two delegates gets the nomination.

Mr. Beidler said those were among the things that had not yet been found out.

Mr. Doty referred to the result of the Republican nominations last fall, as proof that the nominations under such a system as the Republicans have is the correct one, and results in the election of majority candidates. He desires a fair expression of the people that is all, but instead of that, combinations rule the hour, and that is not all, when the combination chooses to do so, they cut the ticket.

Mr. Beidler's soothing syrup had put the convention in a complaisant mood, but under Mr. Doty's eloquently ringing notes, it was rapidly loosing its placidity, and was turning about at a lively rate, nearly everybody stood up, and Mr. James Adams stepped forward and demanded to know where the combination is, he wanted specifications. A delegate from Tuscarora excitedly gave Mr. Doty to understand that he had obeyed the instructions of his constituents. McConnel, of Richfield, delivered some remarks.

The Chairman also got excited, and made a speech and wanted to know something about large townships.

Mr. Adams again took the floor, and wanted to show tickets with Doty.

McConnel would not down; he wanted it understood for all time that in Monroe no such a thing as a combination took place.

Beidler again took the floor, and with a good deal of warmth declared that he was sound on the ticket question, and pronounced himself to be a Democrat from the tip of his toe to the top of his head.

A delegate from Tuscarora, whose name escaped us in the confusion that was going on, vehemently declared that he knew of some delegates that had been approached, but they must know that Mifflintown has not money enough to buy Tuscarora township.

Meanwhile all efforts that had been made to get the amendment before the convention failed. Finally the President got it in shape and stated it thus:

"*All who don't want the Crawford County System vote for the amendment.*"

The question was first put *viva voce*, but no one could tell which was which, so it was ballotted for. Before the ballot was taken James Howell arose and said that he could not, with justice to himself or the people whom he represented, vote for such important changes unless the question had first been submitted to his people, and as the question had not been an issue in his district he declined to vote.

The result of the ballot was, 23 against the amendments and 12 votes for the amendments.

The question then recurred to the adoption of the original resolutions, offered by Beidler, which John McConnell called the revised delegate system.

The vote was 20 for and 12 against the adoption of the resolutions.

Beidler now suggested that the convention proceed to appoint committees, &c., as provided by the resolutions just accepted by the convention. He said instructions had been given to do so.

A delegate moved *that the resolutions as adopted be submitted to the voters of the Democratic party for ratification.*

Doty dashed like a burning flame to the support of the motion. It was Democratic doctrine to submit questions to the people for their acceptance or rejection, and all questions of importance that concerned the whole people should be submitted to a vote of the people. As to instructions having been given, a great mistake must exist somewhere, for certainly no instructions had been given to him, and both he and Mr. Beidler were there by one and the same authority. If his colleague had instructions, they must have been received from some private source, and not from the poll of votes on Saturday.

Beidler proceeded to reply, but the excitement ran so high that he made slow progress, and before he got to a focal point with the speech, some one got the Chair to entertain a motion to adjourn. The motion carried. The convention adjourned without fixing a time to reconvene to dispose of unfinished business. Quickly after the announcement of adjournment by the Chair, Mr. Ard called Mr. Beidler to preside. It was a strange piece of procedure to call a man to preside over an adjourned convention. Ard withdrew, and Mr. Beidler took the chair and remarked as he did so, "Now I am President of this convention," and everybody there that thought they knew a little about how conventions usually are conducted inferred, that he was about to call the convention from its adjournment to order; but no such call was made, and the convention still stands adjourned with a parcel of unfinished business on its tables. The men favorable to the OLD WAYS, crowded up to the chair, and seemed to be engaged in transacting business among themselves; perhaps this is what was intended to have been brought about by the adjournment. If it was so intended, it was completely carried out; if it was an accident, it was well calculated to suit the people of the old ways; but it was getting rid of those who favor reform in an unprecedented manner. What business took place with the convention in an adjourned state around the chair has not been made public. The common run of conventions, when they have business that cannot conveniently be disposed of at one sitting, take a recess of a few minutes, or adjourn to a stated time, or, when their business has been finished, adjourn *sine die*; but this convention did not finish its business as a convention, did not take a recess, did not adjourn to a stated time, did not adjourn *sine die*, but adjourned, and as an unorganized body, fixed up the balance of the business that was left when the motion to adjourn was put. It must have been run under a new system of rules, under a system of rules revised to suit the occasion.

Perhaps the intention is to recall the convention at some early day to finish the business that was left unfinished. It is a question for those who favor REFORM and those who favor THE OLD WAYS, REVISED, to settle. Perhaps the convention will be called to regularly despose of the motion to submit the series of rules—Revised Delegate System, as read by Mr. Beidler—to a vote of the Democratic party for ratification.

The men in favor of the old ways, in all probability, will attempt to put into operation the system which Mr. McConnell, of Richfield, nicely called, the "Revised Delegate System." Taken all in all, it looks like a piece of bitter sarcasm on the efforts of the people of their party who favor reform. They asked for a system that gives candidates a chance to get before the people of the party for nomination, and instead of that, they compel them to accept a system that multiplies the number of delegates, and enlarges the field of delegates for candidates to struggle through. Candidates now have a hard time of it to get through the circle of 36 delegates; how much harder will it be to get through when the circle is made another time as large? Doubtless the reformers groaned under the additional load imposed on them—"They asked for bread, and got a stone." The convention was call early, so that a long time may intervene between it and the general election in which to ease up the reformers and feed them on taffy to get them to work into the OLD WAYS.

GENERAL ITEMS.

London, according to private letters, is overrun with American bridal parties.

Grasshoppers have already begun operations in parts of Kansas.

A herd of camels was taken to Arizona a few years ago with a view to their employment as beasts of burden. The attempt to acclimate the useful animals has been entirely successful, as they thrive well and are increasing rapidly in numbers.

At Port Griffith, Luzerne county, on Saturday a week, a two-year-old child drank nearly a half pint of lye and died in terrible agony in two hours.

GENERAL ITEMS.

Forty thousand camels belonging to the British transport service have died during the war in Afghanistan.

Hailstones weighing from five to twelve ounces fell at Commonwealth, Kansas, on the 9th inst. The storm passed over a large section in the region of Topeka, killing hogs, chickens and doing much damage to the crops.

Three hundred lodges of Indians are encamped on the boundary line hunting buffalo. Sitting Bull has gone north with six lodges of his immediate followers.

A man named William Fitzgerald attempted to burglarize the house of W. E. Walsh in Brooklyn on Sunday a week, and was fatally shot.

'Squire Jones was killed by his wife in Carter county, Ky., the other night, in a quarrel over a woman of bad character, whom he wanted to keep in the house.

It pays to be a good chemist with enough business to keep one occupied. Professor Doremus received $2,800 for making the analyses in the Cobb poisoning case at Norwich, Connecticut.

The farmers of Illinois have begun to harvest their wheat crop. The crop is not heavy but of excellent quality. The crop along the line of the Northern Pacific railroad, in Minnesota and Dakota, is excellent. The immigration to this section continues large.

It seems that the eleven school children who died so suddenly at Jacob's Mill, a village in northern Vermont, were not poisoned at the brook, as at first supposed, but were the victims of diphtheria, induced by foul pools and sinks under and around the school-house.

John G. McCabe was drowned in Philadelphia several months ago. He wore an oilskin coat and high top boots. A man's body similarly attired was found floating off Woodbury, and Mrs. McCabe, identifying it as that of her husband, had it brought to Philadelphia and buried. The other day another body in oilskin coat and high top boots was taken out of the water at Wilmington, and Mrs. McCabe, believing it to be her husband's has buried it by the side of the first one.

Several articles and letters have been printed in German papers of late lauding the efficacy of the sting of the common bee as a cure for gout. Here is one of the latest of these communications which appeared recently in the Augsburg *Evening Gazette*: "I was lying in bed," says the writer, "suffering from a heavy attack of gout, accompanied with violent pains in my left foot, when I chanced to read in a newspaper an article describing how gout may be cured by the sting of bees. I at once determined to try the remedy, and soon contrived a small box by means of which a captured bee could be applied to the afflicted part. I then let my foot be stung by three bees in succession, each bee leaving his sting behind in my flesh. After a few minutes these stings were extracted; and when the pain caused by them had subsided, I found that the gouty pain had also left me. On the same day I left my bed, and on the morrow was able to walk about. For some little time my foot was slightly inflamed, and I experienced some burning sensation; but in four or five days this left me, and I was completely recovered."

The speculative prices at which things are sold at Leadsville is illustrated by the following, which is from a paper published at that famous mining town: A. Cohen was one of the speculators who went there to look for a silver mine. His money dwindled rapidly until he had only $3.50 left. In desperation he went to a wholesale grocery and bought a barrel of apples, paying his entire capital on account, and remaining in debt $1.50. Then he set up a stand at a busy street corner and offered his apples for sale at ten cents apiece. Before sundown he had sold out, and was the possessor of nearly $30. The next day he had a larger stock in trade, and did equally well. In a fortnight he was a well-to-do man. His profits had been immense. Now he has a large fruit, nut, and candy business, and has a store full of assistants.

A dispatch from Savannah, Georgia, on the 9th, says: A riot took place this afternoon at McIntosh, Liberty county, a station on the Atlantic and Gulf railroad, between a party of negro excursionists from Bryan county and negroes belonging to McIntosh. The trouble began in a fight between two negroes, whereupon John Randale, the captain of a negro militia company from Byran county, which company formed a part of the excursion party, ordered a charge. The company obeyed the order, bayoneting everybody within reach, the captain himself killing one man by running him through with his sword. There was intense excitement at this outrage, and the McIntosh negroes rallied and drove the military company into the cars, opened fire upon them, killed four, wounded a large number of others, and only stopped shooting when the train was drawn out of range. They tried to prevent the train from leaving by tearing up the railroad track, but failed. All the parties engaged were negroes.

A second cyclone rolled through Kansas on Monday a week. It came upon Kansas City just before evening, as black as Erebus. In a moment it was over. About 7 o'clock a rift appeared through the clouds in the west and at sunset the edges of the clouds were bathed with a border of silver. Thinking the danger past, a boy in the town of West Kansas went out under a tree to milk a cow. He had hardly fixed his stool when a whirlwind tore up the tree by the roots, killing both cow and boy instantly. This was the storm which blew a Mrs. Hawkins and her two children, of Butler county, a quarter of a mile, killing all three.

Several incidents of the heavy storm that visited Dubuque on Monday evening a week, are related by Tuesday's Dubuque *Times*. For an hour and a half the air was filled with flying trees, signs, chimneys and whatever the tornado could pick up. A horse and wagon standing by a stream of water were blown in, the horse drowned and the stream itself afterward blown dry. A large number of children had gathered in the Temperance Tabernacle to rehearse for a concert, when the storm lifted off the roof and they were left to sing to the hurricane. A boat on the Dunleith side of the river was picked up by a whirlwind, tossed high in the air and let down bottom-side up, the occupants managing to swim ashore. In all this havoc only one man was killed, because the storm foretold its coming by an ominous mutter when miles away in the northwest.

Legal Notices.

REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC SALE.

THE undersigned, Executors of the estate of Ezekiel Campbell, deceased, late of Lack township, Juniata county, will offer at public sale, on the premises in said township, at 1 o'clock, P. M., on

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1879,

The following described real estate, to wit: A farm of limestone and shut land, containing

237 ACRES,

adjoining lands of John Patterson, Dr. Morrison and others. One hundred clear, the balance in timber. The improvements are a

Two-Story Mansion House,

20 by 24 feet, with a Frame Kitchen attached; Tenant House, Bank Barn, Wagon Shed, Corn Crib, Spring House, and other outbuildings. A quarry of good limestone has been opened on the farm. There are three springs of good water on the premises, one of which is in the yard. Two ORCHARDS, having a variety of fruit, grace and add value to the property. The cleared land has been well limed, and is in a good state of cultivation. The tract has been patented, and the title is indisputable.

Will be sold in pieces, or in one tract, to suit purchaser.

TERMS.—Ten per cent. to be paid at the time of sale; two-thirds of the purchase money to be paid on the 1st of April, 1880; the balance to be secured by mortgage.

SAMUEL KLINE,
MATHIAS STUMP,
Executors of Ezekiel Campbell, dec'd.

June 18, 1879.

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of Mrs. Anna Van-Art, deceased.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION on the estate of Mrs. Anna Van Art, deceased, late of Fayette township Juniata county, 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

J. L. VAN ART,
June 11, 1879. *Administrator.*

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the "Fermanagh Building and Loan Association" has received its Charter, and is organized and ready to receive subscription for stock at the office of the Treasurer in Mifflintown, Pa.

R. E. PARKER, Treasurer.
E. J. NANGLE, Secretary. [june4,'79.

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.

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 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. FAREA.
may14,1879-tf MRS. MARY KEECH.

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

CAUTION NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against 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 Branthoffer — A H Kurtz
Henry Specce — David Smith
Catharine Kurtz — S Owen Evans
John McMeen — Teston Benner
D B Dimm — Daniel Spieher
G W Smith — John L Auker
S J Kurtz — J B Garber
Henry Auker — S M Kauffman
Noah Cameron — J F Dettra
J W Hostetler — John Lycom
Christian Kurtz — David Hunberger
Jesse Pines — Arnold Varnes
Oct 23, 1878

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 GROININGER, 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.

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 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

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 Shouffstall. — William Hetrick.
John Motzer. — David Sieber.
Henry Kloss. [aug7, '78

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

PRIVATE SALES.

A RARE CHANCE

To Buy a Large Tract of Good Land at a Moderate Price.

To a man who desires to make farming and stock-raising his business, this is the greatest bargain in Juniata county.

Three Hundred Acres and more, having thereon a large Brick Dwelling House in good condition, Barn and other outbuildings; a running stream of water near the door, also, good well water in yard; an Orchard of 8 acres, as good as any in the county; a grove of 50 maple trees, which, if attention were directed to, could be turned into a source of income, as such groves are in Somerset county, this State, and as such groves are in New England. Good timber on the farm. The farm will produce 40 to 50 tons of hay annually, and grow grain of all kinds. There is an abundance of LIMESTONE on the farm.

We repeat, this is the greatest bargain now offered in this county, to the man who has energy, and desires to farm and raise stock. To such a man, who has a moderate sum of money for first payment, there is a rare chance to secure a property, that in the nature of things must increase in value gradually, for the period of a full generation yet to come.

Time, 5 to 7 years, to suit purchaser. If you have the inclination, the means, and the pluck to develope one of the finest tracts of land in the county, call at this office for particulars.

Professional Cards.

LOUIS E. ATKINSON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
MIFFLINTOWN, PA.
Collecting and Conveyancing promptly attended to.
OFFICE—On Main street, in his place of residence, south of Bridge street.

ROBERT McMEEN,
Attorney and Counselor-at-Law.
Prompt attention given to the securing and collecting of claims, and all legal business.
OFFICE on bridge street, first door west of the Belford building.
April 14, 1875-tf

ALFRED J. PATTERSON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
MIFFLINTOWN, JUNIATA CO., PA.
All business promptly attended to.
OFFICE—On Bridge street, opposite the Court House square.

DAVID D. STONE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
MIFFLINTOWN, PA.
Collections and all professional business promptly attended to.
june20, 1877.

J. S. ARNOLD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
RICHFIELD, JUNIATA CO., PA.
All business promptly attended to. Consultations in two languages, English and German.

JOHN McLAUGHLIN,
INSURANCE AGENT,
PORT ROYAL, JUNIATA CO., PA.
Only reliable Companies represented.
Dec. 8, 1875-1y

THOMAS A. ELDER, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon,
MIFFLINTOWN, PA.
Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Office in his father's residence, at the south end of Water street. [oct22-tf

D. M. CRAWFORD, M. D.,
Has resumed actively the practice of Medicine and Surgery and their collateral branches. Office at the old corner of Third and Orange streets, Mifflintown, Pa.
March 29, 1876.

J. M. BRAZEE, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Academia, Juniata Co., Pa.
OFFICE formerly occupied by Dr. Sterrett. Professional business promptly attended to at all