

The Democrats in Congress have opened the fight for the reduction of the army.

The new Secretary of War, Alexander Ramsey, of Minnesota, was born in Dauphin county, this State.

EX SECRETARY OF WAR McCreary expects to leave Washington early next week to assume the duties of United States Judge of the Eighth judicial circuit.

DEMOCRATIC United States Senator Wallace provides office for his relatives, and as yet no Democrat has arisen to say that there is too much of it in the family.

One hundred and fifty delegates, representing the States of the Government, met in New York last Wednesday, to organize a National Agricultural Society.

The Pittsburg legal bar have been having an exciting time over the question as to who should be appointed Judge for the place made vacant by the death of Judge Ketchum.

The Democrats have concluded to abandon Indiana and concentrate their energies to the task of carrying New York, Connecticut and New Jersey, next November, in addition to the Solid South.

Some one in Congress proposes to withdraw the *LEGAL TENDER* quality of the greenback. Is somebody about to don the long ears? Why not leave the greenback alone for a while, or if it must be subject to legislation why not provide for its speedy redemption?

It is believed from certain movements among the Democratic erring brethren at Washington, that they desire to admit Utah, with Polygamy in, as a State, so as to secure its electoral vote for the next Democratic candidate for the Presidency.

Democratic leaders have been very particular about the marriage relations. In the South, one day they would invoke the blessing of heaven on the marriage relation, and the next day they would violate all such ties. Some of them were guilty of selling their own children. The Democracy will not scruple at a dalliance with Mormonism to gain power.

A message from Washington, under date of the 12th says: A Democratic Senate, in obedience to the fiat of a Democratic caucus, has actually authorized the employment of three Republican assessors to serve the three committees of which the chairman are Republicans. A man who should have predicted such a thing previous to the late elections would have been thought insane. The measure was introduced yesterday by Senator Wallace, the man who was foremost at the extra session in remaining Republican employees of the Senate to private life. It was opposed only by Senator Sanbury. Even the latter based his opposition upon the principle of economy in public expenditure, of which he has always been a consistent promoter. He expressed his willingness that the Republican assessors should have their salaries increased, but he wished, however, not to increase the corps of Senate employees.

The New Secretary of War.

Mr. Ramsey, the new Secretary of War, was born in Dauphin county, near Harrisburg, in this State, on September 8, 1815. He learned the carpenter trade, worked as a journeyman, read law, became an aspirant for office. The first position which he held was a clerkship in the office of the Register of Dauphin county; in 1840 he was chosen Secretary of the Electoral College of Pennsylvania, and in 1841 was elected Clerk of the State House of Representatives. Two years thereafter he was elected from the Harrisburg district to the lower House of Congress, in which he served two terms, retiring in 1847. In 1849 he was appointed Governor of the new Territory of Minnesota by President Taylor, and continued in that office until 1855. Mr. Ramsey was chosen Mayor of St. Paul, and was Governor of the State of Minnesota in 1858, continuing in that office until 1862, when he retired only to take his seat in 1863 in the Senate of the United States. In 1869 he was renominated for the Senate by the Republican legislative caucuses on the first ballot and served a second term in that body, retiring in 1875. In the early part of that year there was a protracted struggle in the Minnesota Legislature over the succession to his seat, which resulted in the choice of S. J. R. McMillan, independent Republican. While not one of the most brilliant men in the Senate, Mr. Ramsey was a faithful worker, attentive to his duties, and generally sound in his views on public measures. For some time he served as chairman of the Senate committee on Post Offices, and then struck him severely on or under the shoulder, pressing him obliquely from below the right shoulder to above the left hip and buried itself about two feet in the soft, black ground. The poor man's legs and head were uninjured, but the greater part of his body seems to have been crushed into the earth beneath the terrific aerolite, which is about the size of a common patent bucket and apparently of a round shape. It appears to be formed of what is called iron pyrites.

AMONG THE UTES.

INDIANS AT THE AGENCY.

Refusal to Yield the Indians that Took Part in the Massacre.

SPEECHES ON BOTH SIDES.

The Indians With Their Knives, and the Whites With Their Pistols.

The Red Men Yield, But Demand a Trial at Washington.

THEY ARE TO HAVE A TRIAL OUTSIDE OF THE TERRITORIES.

Special dispatches to the Denver Tribune from Los Pinos, dated Saturday, Dec. 6, state that on that day, at noon, the Utes came into the agency building, Jack, Colorado and 12 other White River Utes, and of course Orury (having been among the Indians), were present. When the Indians and the Commissioners had taken seats, General Hatch addressed the Indians, setting forth the full demands of the Commissioners, their right to make the demands, and the patience already exercised with the Utes. "To-day," he said, "is your last chance. We will wait no longer. We want no final answer, and we want no evasions."

The list of the Utes charged by the agency women with taking part in the massacre was then read, and the question put by General Hatch: "Will you surrender the men whose names are in this paper to be tried, and, if guilty, punished, and if innocent, acquitted?" The question was put twice, and after a consultation, evasive answers were returned each time. When the question was put the third time, Orury replied without consulting the other Utes: "How do we know that these Indians you name were at White River at the time of the massacre? or even if they were there, we do not know that they were concerned in it. These women mentioned names which came first to their lips, whether they knew them to have been present or not; we cannot depend on what they say." "That is what we depend on," said Gen. Hatch. Gen. Adams then addressed the Indians, making a speech of over an hour's duration, saying, among other things, that the Commissioners did not want to punish Colorado, Jack and the other men who took part in the Thornburgh fight, but the cowardly dogs who participated in the massacre of the unarmed men at the agency, closing by saying, "We want those Utes, and we will have them."

The Indians held a consultation in a low tone of voice among themselves, but did not seem inclined to reply at all, when General Hatch again rose and asked if the guilty Indians would be surrendered, saying he had no more to say for a few moments, when Colorado lighted a big pipe—the "pipe of peace." Each Indian present drew his knife and laid it on his knees, the questing of peace or war being the one pending. Colorado then passed the pipe to the next man without smoking, and it went round the circle. When the circle was finished he jumped to his feet, straightened to his full height, pulled his belt around until the knife sheath was in front, and snatched the knife out, threw it, quivering and ringing upon the floor. Instantly every Indian prisoner laid his hand upon his knife or pistol, the whites following their example. The two parties stood facing and defying each other for some moments, each waiting for the other to make a forward move. There were but six white men in the room, while the Indians numbered 25, though there were 15 soldiers in an adjoining room.

Finally Orury spoke. "We cannot," he said, "deliver up these Indians unless they are tried in Washington; they must not be tried in Colorado. The Colorado people are all our enemies, and to give them up to be tried in this State would be to surrender them to a mob who would hang them. We will bring these 12 men here for you to see, and then those whom you decide guilty shall be taken to Washington and the President shall determine their guilt or innocence. Douglas will have to go; we know he was in the White River troubles, and we shall decide who shall sign this condition, and no other will we surrender the 12 men." The chief spoke with great arrogance and boldness.

Orury added that it would require about a week to bring the men in. Gen. Hatch told him he accepted the proposition as far as bringing the men in was concerned, but as for taking them to Washington, he would have first to telegraph to Secretary Schurz to get permission to do so before he could agree to take the Indians east.

Colorado and Jack were immediately dispatched to bring in the twelve named, including Douglas and Persimmon. They said they would return in five days. After they had gone, Orury again spoke, reiterating his statement that the Utes could not get justice in Colorado, and could only get it in Washington. "You, then," said Orury, meaning Generals Hatch and Adams and their legal adviser, Valdes, "are all my enemies; I am one against three; you hate me; you are all Colorado or New Mexico men and a French devil; I have not one friend among you; I will not give me justice, and that is why I want to go to Washington, where I can have at least one friend."

A more recent dispatch than the above says:

Chief Orury's proposals for the surrender of the Utes implicated in the massacre, provided that they were to be tried at Washington, was considered at the Cabinet meeting to-day. It was agreed to send the following telegram, signed by Secretary Schurz, to Commissioner Hatch:

"Receive the surrender of the Indians designated by your commission, with the understanding that they will be guaranteed a fair trial by a military commission outside of Colorado and New Mexico. Inform Orury that he will be received here by four or five Uncompagres and three Southern Utes and three White River Utes. Take care that good and influential men are selected, especially from the White River Utes. It will probably

A CONFIDENCE GAME.

Know Who You Travel With.

A Pittsburg Man in the Hands of Gamblers.

HOW THEY TRIED TO FLEECE HIM.

HOW HE OUTWITTED THEM.

While walking along Broadway, New York, a few days ago, Mr. T. F. Scott, a merchant from Pittsburg, was addressed by a gentlemanly-looking young fellow, who called Mr. Scott by name and who said that he was a nephew of Mr. John H. Shoenberger, of Pittsburg. The stranger of course had met Mr. Scott in Pittsburg, and in a short time the conversation became quite friendly. Finally the young fellow said he had won a lottery prize, and wanted Mr. Scott to identify him. This was done, and the stranger was paid a large sum of money in a room in the top one of the large buildings in lower Broadway. The lucky youth then began to play "blotto," and won heavily, and at one asked Mr. Scott to join him. The latter gentleman saw that something was wrong and wanted to leave the place, but was prevented by a burly negro, who said he could not go without permission from the men who ran the game. They said that Scott could go if he would give them \$1,500. He said he had but \$10 with him, but they said they would take his check for the amount. Mr. Scott is a check-writer man, and he at once complied with this demand, but he drew the check on a bank where he had no funds deposited. The men then allowed him to leave, and Mr. Scott notified the bank of the state of affairs. The check was sent to a well-known attorney in Pittsburg for collection by a Law and Collection Bureau in New York, and then the story came out. Efforts will be made to discover the New York operators.

There is a division of counsels among the colored people on the subject of the exodus from the South. Fred Douglas is out in a letter against the movement while Pinchback, the leader of the colored people in Louisiana, is in favor of making it general.

James L. Moody, once an eminent lawyer of St. Louis and then Circuit Judge, was taken to the hospital in that city, the other day, as a charity patient. After the war, when General Grant visited St. Louis, Moody was his host, and it was intimated that when Grant became President Moody would become an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. But he took to drink and lost everything, being driven from the bench by impeachment.

England's yield of wheat this year is 55,000,000 bushels, which the London Economist calls a "miserable yield."

It is estimated that the English will have to spend 246,000,000—say \$230,000,000—this year for foreign wheat and flour. This sum is over \$16,000,000 in excess of the usual expenditure for this purpose.

James Longacre was shot and killed at Plano, Ill., on Wednesday, by C. M. Bennett. Longacre had been engaged to Bennett's sister, but the engagement had been broken. Yesterday he went to Bennett's house with the avowed purpose of marrying the girl anyway, but he was ejected. He then threatened to kill Bennett, when the latter shot him through the head, and the coroner's jury justified the act.

Mr. Deal, while proceeding along Jarvis street, Toronto, on Wednesday night, was accosted by two men, who threw a stone over her head and forcibly lifted her into a buggy and drove off to the outskirts of the city, where Mrs. Deal, after a desperate struggle, managed to escape, and at midnight reached the house of John McDonald. Mrs. Deal is the mother of the two young men who recently kidnapped Mr. Jeffrey.

A very severe wind storm passed over the town of Kentick, Randolph county, Mo., on Tuesday evening a week. The residence of Byrd Pyte was torn to pieces, every member of the family being more or less injured, and Mr. Pyte fatally. The house of Joseph Patrick was blown down, and Mrs. Wright, a visitor, received injuries from which she died last night. The dwelling house of Noah Burkhard was demolished, and Mrs. Burkhard seriously wounded. Several other houses were considerably damaged, and fences, trees &c., blown down.

A passenger from a southern railroad conductor found without a ticket, said, "Here's a \$100 bill, you can give me the change." The conductor, as usual, took it, and said he would soon come back. The purpose of these deceptions is to make a quiet study of the bill in the baggage car, and see if it is all right. When he reached the baggage car, the conductor found that what he had taken to be \$100 was a bill for a \$1000. He went back to the passenger car, but the passenger had gone, but was found in another seat, and denied that he was the man, or that he knew anything about it. He also insisted, and was supported by a friend's testimony, that he had a ticket and that it had been taken off. Finally the conductor went off with the bill, and reported the affair to the company who gave it to him. It is supposed that some bank burglars were on the train; that one of them carelessly took over the wrong bill, and that it was decided after to lose \$1000 than to risk being arrested.

A Missouri lawyer had a cow killed by a Pacific Railroad locomotive. He asked the company to pay the price of the cow, but they wouldn't. So he muttered "revenge," and searched his musty and dusty old law books till he found an absolute statute requiring the engineer of every train on the Pacific to ring the bell while crossing a country road, under a penalty of \$20 for each offence, one half of which goes to the informer. Then he watched the passing trains till he had seen all the particulars of thirty seven violations of this law, and filed in the Circuit Court of St. Louis thirty-seven separate informations against the company. The jury found against the company, assessing \$740, one half of which the smart lawyer expected to get, but the judge threw a wet blanket on his hopes, by deciding that the thirty seven suits could have been embraced in one, and the informant was liable for the costs in all of them but one—\$10 in each of \$236. This left him only \$10 after getting the informers fees, and he got nothing for his ox, or for his trouble watching trains or filing complaints.

A wounded buck was seen by a young man named Pittenger as it bounded to Mill creek, near Williamsport, the other day. Pittenger gave chase and got hold of the deer, when a violent struggle on the ice followed. Joseph Hyman appeared on the scene, and while Pittenger still held the animal Hyman shot it. Just then two other hunters, named Ebner and Woolever, appeared.

They had shot the deer in the first place, and had claimed it. The deer was taken into Williamsport, and there a settlement was made, one of the four receiving his part of the venison or its equivalent in money.

ONE PREACHER OUTWITS ANOTHER.

At a recent meeting of Baptist preachers in New York, the Rev. Dr. Fowler told a story of an eminent divine who outwitted another eminent divine. Eminent minister 2 entered the church of eminent minister 2 just as eminent minister 2 was about to announce his text. Eminent minister 1 tried to sit down near the door, but eminent minister 2 spied him and invited him to come at once into the pulpit. Eminent minister 1 could not escape; he mounted the stairs and took his seat by the side of eminent minister 2. "You must preach for me this morning," whispered the preacher at home. "I came to hear you," said No. 1, "and I am going to." But the other insisted, and the stranger finally consented, so No. 2 took his written sermon from between the leaves of the Bible, where he had placed it when about to deliver it, and tucked it on a little shelf under the pulpit. He went down into the congregation to enjoy his friend's sermon. But No. 1 simply pulled the sermon from under the pulpit and went through it word for word.

STATE ITEMS.

Colia Howe, a sixteen-year old girl, of Wilkes-Barre, has been missing since Sunday.

The Lock Ridge farmmen, near Alburtis, Lehigh county, two in number, are turning out between 5,000 and 7,000 tons of good iron per week.

Mr. John Weaver, a large cattle buyer, who lives in Montgomery county, had his pocket-book snatched from him at Altoona and lost \$300.

The Tarport man who claimed to have taken poison a few days ago because the course of true love did not run smoothly with him, it is now proven, took nothing more harmful than a seidlitz powder.

A Pittsburg paper reports that there is talk of building two more pudding furnaces and a set of three high muck rolls at the lower mills, Wood's Run, Allegheny county.

Howard Piper, 10 years old, of Alexandria, Huntingdon county, was instantly killed by being thrown from his horse on Tuesday of last week, riding to school.

A Pittsburg named Harrison has been imprisoned in London for carrying a revolver. That's more sinned than would have been paid him at home.

Lancaster is on top now in the matter of sensations. First it was a poisoning case in which a beautiful young girl was concerned, and now it is an elopement of a married man with a miss in her teens.

Will Parks, of Cass township, Huntingdon county, while engaged with some young men in shooting mark with shot-guns, was leaning forward with his breast resting on the muzzle of his gun, when one of the young men ran past, striking the hammer of the gun with his foot, causing it to discharge its contents in Park's breast and face. The flesh was literally torn from his shoulder and arm, some of the shot passing through his breast and out at his back; his left hand was also badly mutilated, as he had it on the muzzle at the time.

GENERAL ITEMS.

English railways last year killed or injured 3,000 persons, 600 being killed outright.

The trade balance in favor of the United States for the month of October was \$40,000.

The New York elevated railroad carried 30,000,000 passengers in the last twelve months.

When an Indian slams his knife on the floor in a highly dramatic manner he means war.

Five thousand dollars reward is offered for the invention of a stock car capable of carrying live animals a long distance without needless suffering.

Miss Anna Walker, a young girl from Washington, Indiana, has disappeared quite mysteriously. She had been on a visit to some friends in Vincennes, and started on her return home on Wednesday. Her non-arrival caused inquiries, which was the first intimation that she was missing. She is reported to be well off.

Another one of the Los Angeles (Cal.) gang of counterfeiters has been captured. On his person was found a shipping receipt for a package which was intercepted and found to contain a complete kit of counterfeiters' tools, dies and molds, for making spurious five-dollar gold pieces.

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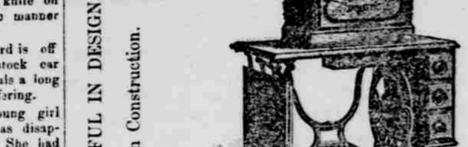
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MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE NEW DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE.



SCIENTIFIC IN PRINCIPLE. Largest Space for Passing the Goods. SO BEAUTIFUL IN DESIGN. Perfect in Construction.

Self-Threading Shuttle. Self-Setting Needle. Lightest Running and Noiseless. Largest Bobbin in Use. Winds the Bobbin without running the Machine or removing the work.

The NEW DOMESTIC takes no lintans. No long talk or argument required, every machine telling its own story. The NEW DOMESTIC has no enemies, except those who sell, or are interested in selling other makes of machines.

NO COGS TO BREAK. NO CAMS TO GRIND. SIMPLEST, MOST DURABLE, MOST PERFECT SEWING MACHINE IN THE WORLD. IT SEWS ANYTHING. IT PLEASES EVERYBODY.

W. H. AIKENS, Third Street, Millintown, Juniata Co., Pa. Also Agent for the ESTEY and other makes of Organs. Sold on easy monthly payments. (Dec 17, 1879.)

D. W. HARLEY'S THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST MENS' YOUTHS' & BOYS' CLOTHING.

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, AND FURNISHING GOODS. HE is prepared to exhibit one of the most choice and select stocks ever offered in this market, and at ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES! Also, measures taken for suits and parts of suits, which will be made to order at short notice, very reasonable.

SAM'L STRAYER MEN & BOYS' CLOTHING, HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, ALL SIZES.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.—Goods of all kinds are low.—Come and see me and be astonished.—Pants at 75 cents. SUITS MADE TO ORDER. Patterson, Pa., April 16, 1879. SAMUEL STRAYER.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Notice of Election. THE annual election for officers and managers of the Juniata County Agricultural Society, will be held at the Directors House, in Port Royal, at one o'clock P.M. on FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1880.

ENTRANCE NOTICE. A RED HEIFER, about two years old, both horns tipped, came to the residence of the undersigned, in Fayette township, McAllesterville, during the latter part of September last. The owner is hereby notified to come and prove his property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.

CAUTION NOTICE. A trespassing upon the lands of the undersigned, in Fayette, Delaware or Walker township, by fishing, hunting, or in any unnecessary way trespass on the lands of the undersigned.

CAUTION NOTICE. A trespassing on the lands of the undersigned, in Greenwood and Susquehanna townships, for the purpose of hunting, fishing, cutting timber, or in any other purpose.

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