SENTINEL & REPUBLICAN

MIFFLINTOWN.

Wednesday, June 30, 1880.

B. F. SCHWEIER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Republican National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. JAS. A. GARFIELD,

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

CHESTER A. ARTHUR,

OF NEW YORK.

Republican State Ticket.

SUPREME JUDGE,

HENRY GREEN,

OF NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

AUDITOR GENERAL,

JOHN A. LEMON,

OF BLAIR COUNTY.

General Hancock as a Candidate.

The Democratic National Convention last week nominated General Hancock, of Pennsylvania, for President. The General has command of the Division of the Atlantic, with headquarters on Governor's Island, near New York. Congratulations were showered on him in numbers immediately after he was nominated. The first body of men to call on him was composed of officers at headquarters. The General arose and made a speech. He said, "I will shake hands with you, gentlemen." That was all he said. If Republicans were to do as Democrats did when Grant was a candidate, they would call him a thick-headed military man, not even able to make a speech of three sentences. They would measure his ability by the amount of talk he can get off. But the great Republican party never has been a party of "mud-slingers," and they do not now propose to engage in the business. Their mission is not to belittle manhood; their mission is to elevate manhood, and having destroyed slavery to elevate manhood generally, it would be forgetting their own high and lofty mission were they to stoop to abuse a single man, such as the nominee of the Democratic party.

General Hancock was a good soldier and an able general, and when he drew his sword in favor of National Life, he did just what it was expected he would do, when he was educated at the public expense at West Point. He won his great fame at Gettysburg, as against the confederate General Lee, but Gettysburg was not fought for Hancock; it was not fought for Lee; it was for and against slavery. Hancock was for freedom and Lee was for slavery, and if neither of them had been there it would have been all the same. The fight was not for a man hero; it was for principle. Viewed in that light, Hancock and Lee were no more than others. They performed their part on one side or the other, and that is all. Lee is dead, and the Rebel cause has lost his valuable service. Hancock has been nominated by the party that opposed him at Gettysburg and called him a "Lincoln hireling." The party that was against him at Gettysburg have gained one man by nominating him; they have gained Hancock, but they have not gained one "jot or tittle" of principle, nor has the principle of free government lost, except to the extent of one man. A man has changed sides, and that is all. The loss of a man does not affect a principle. Andrew Curtin left the ranks of the party against slavery; Horace Greeley, for the bauble of a Presidential nomination, left the party of freedom, and Republicanism did not suffer. The Free North loved both Curtin and Greeley, and it almost broke its heart to see them go, but when they became the standard-bearers of the old champions of slavery, that had deluged the land in blood and gave millions of debt as an inheritance to freemen to pay, the North bade them good-by. Hancock was a good, and an able general, but when he became the standard-bearer of the chieftains of the Lost Cause who rule the Democratic party, he stepped beyond the lines of the free party, and they now bid him good by. If he was right in 1863, at Gettysburg, he is wrong now, for the principles of the contending parties have not been changed. There were thousands of Democratic soldiers in the army of the North, but they did not fight for Hancock or any other general; they were not soldiers of fortune, but they were soldiers against disunion and slavery, and now when a favorite general has been beguiled into becoming the leader or standard-bearer of the old party of disunion and slavery they will no more follow him than did the Republicans follow such distinguished civilians as Curtin and Greeley when they walked over into the same camp whence Hancock has gone.

Democratic Platform.

The platform that was adopted at Cincinnati by the Democracy is, with an exception or two, a fabric of inconsistency.

The FIRST resolve is in regard to the Constitution, and traditions of the Democracy. How can they expect to gain favor by referring to the traditions of slavery, which are the greater part of the traditions of the Democratic party. As to the Constitution, their effort at Rebellion tells how they regarded that instrument. Buchanan and Black considered it a "rope of sand."

THE SECOND resolve is in regard to the centralization of power. Here again the Democracy had better rise and explain how a more centralized system of government could be devised than that of slavery, which was the inspiration of the Democracy, and to-day the hope of its revival is the inspiration of the friends of the Lost Cause.

THE THIRD resolve, as far as it relates to honest money and the public faith, is good, but the last sentence, which favors a tariff for revenue only, means free trade. The resolution is a double-ender.

THE FOURTH resolve favors the subordination of the military to the civil power. The sentiment is right enough, but it awakens a smile when it is realized what a mockery such a resolution is in the face of the fact that all civilians have been put aside and a military man taken as a candidate to administer the civil Democracy. An Indian would shrug his shoulders and say, "Ugh! me no understand dat," and white people can see no further.

THE FIFTH resolve is in regard to a free ballot. Here again the Democracy introduce the clap-trap, for Rebellion was crushed out that the freedom of the ballot and common rights may be preserved and enlarged.

THE SIXTH resolve is in regard to the use of the military on election days. If the reader will just reflect that the efforts of the Democratic leaders to divide and destroy the Republic was the first cause of all the ballot-box legislation they will better understand the Cincinnati Convention when it ventilated itself through the sixth resolution.

THE SEVENTH resolve is in regard to the Tilden and Hayes campaign and the wrangle that followed, when it became known that the election was so close that one elector was claimed by both parties. The resolution ignores the fact that the Democracy were not satisfied that the regular means as provided in the Constitution should be employed to determine the count. They do not tell that they clammored for a commission till Congress gave them one, and that when the very commission of their own choosing decided against them, they still shout, "Hurrah for Tilden!"

THE EIGHTH resolve is so indefinite that the reader inclines to the opinion that the Convention overlooked it. It must have been written by a man who had been drenched on Cincinnati beer.

THE NINTH resolve is a left-handed regret that Samuel J. Tilden has declined to become a candidate for the Presidency, the hollow mockery of which Mr. Tilden will plainly understand when he looks at the simple fact that the Cincinnati Convention would not even allow his letter, declining a nomination, to be read in convention.

THE TENTH resolve is not poisonous.

THE ELEVENTH resolve is worthy of consideration.

THE TWELFTH resolve is a double one, and the first half of it may be construed two or three ways.

THE THIRTEENTH resolve is hard to understand, for it claims to offer protection to the poor against both the "cormorants, and the commune." How the Democracy can claim to protect the poor, when its leaders were in favor of slavery, and set up rebellion in the interest of slavery, is one of the things that the Democracy should explain. The inconsistency of the thirteenth resolution is enough to turn the reader against the party. They had better left such clap-trap stuff out.

THE FOURTEENTH and last resolve congratulates the country upon the thrift of the Democratic Congress in reducing the public expenditures $40,000,000 a year. It congratulates the country upon the promised change of administration. As to the $40,000,000 per year saved, that is one of the clean cuts of the Democracy, out of the "whole cloth." As to a chasge of administration, that will be a point to settle next November.

The late Cincinnati Platform, without anything else, should be sufficient to defeat the Democracy by a large majority. Read the platform as published in full in another column.

Democratic Ratification Meeting.

Lantz Posting Bills as They do in the West—The Wires of Editor Garman—A Big Banner, by Editors Bonsall and Jackman—What Mr. Mozer says Should be Done With the Man Who Says that Hancock Swears—View of Other Leaders of the Democracy—Editor Jackman Calls the Meeting to Order and Names the Officers—E. S. Doty, Esq., Sr., the President of the Meeting—His Speech—Speech of D. D. Stone, Esq., and Speech of A. J. Patterson, Esq.

When the news from Cincinnati was received in this place it stirred the Democracy to no uncommon degree—that is, one portion of the party was profoundly moved. Immediately heads were put together, and it was agreed that a ratification meeting should be held in the open air in front of the Court House. The proposal of a ratification meeting seemed to give life to nearly all of the leaders that heard of the movement, and they perched around in places along Main street as thick almost as on the day of a Democratic convention. Mr. Lantz, while in the West, had learned how to post a town with bills, and forthwith proceeded to put his new information into practice. He posted his bills everywhere, but the pavement seemed to be the favorite place. He pasted them down on the brick, and as Republican ladies passed the posters they did not do as Democratic Southern ladies used to do when they passed a "boy in blue" on the pavement of a Southern city, by gathering up the skirts of her dress and darting off sidewise as if from some repulsive thing. Mr. Lantz was ably seconded in the posting business by Mr. John Garman. Editor Garman was too busy laying the wires for the meeting to give attention to the posters. Editors Bonsall and Jackman deemed it just the time to put their banner on the outer wall, and forthwith sent a big boy and a little boy on to the street to proclaim the joyous news to the Democracy that a nomination had been made at Cincinnati and that all should come and ratify. The big boy carried the banner and the little boy rang a bell, but neither of them shouted, "Sold," or "For sale," but they went the rounds of the town peaceably, with all the boys saying in their own minds, "I'll go to the ratification meeting." Merchant Parker was a little off because Tilden had not been nominated, but he rallied after he cracked a joke, and thought Presidential millstones are hard to see through. However, if the Democracy can forgive Hancock for hanging a woman like Mrs. Surratt, he is of the opinion that he can be elected. Lawyer McMeen expressed more eagerness for a tilt in politics than since he was elected District Attorney, and now he believes that he will waive his preference for a civilian for the office of President. Cigar merchant Deering was solicited to go up into Milford and get up a boom for the ratification meeting. Banker Parker was placid in his smiles over the demonstration of the erring brethren as if attending a social gathering. Enumerator Watt felt as positive of the success of Hancock as of any event in his life before. Lawyer Parker moved around as if the whole business is a joke, that he will shout for Hancock, when but a few years ago he was of the firm opinion that the General and all the boys in blue were the mercenary troops of Abe Lincoln. He looked as if would like to boom up the record of Hancock, and boom down the record of Garfield. Enumerator Jenkins felt jubilant, but he could not be induced to go to Milford to get recruits for the meeting. Liquor merchant Mozer was feeling so elated that he could not help expressing the belief that the man who says that Hancock swears like a Turk should be hanged forthwith. Editor Jackman was stunned into silence, but whether from joy, disappointment, fright, or what, no one could tell. Merchant Yeakly was rejoiced, and his face beamed the delight of his heart. Dr. Banks said nothing, only once in a while ejaculated, "Good! good!" Janitor McNulty was rather non-committal. The only dampening episode on Main street was that which overtook Charles Lowery when a bucket of water cooled his brow. So they worked along for quite a while till they had matters in shape with Esquires Doty, Sr., D. D. Stone and A. J. Patterson in training for a speech, each, in the evening, and then they subsided into the even tenor of their respective pursuits, till

EVENING.

When the dusk of evening began to fall, the Band was brought out, and was sent around to inspire the multitude, and after traversing the streets, and after a tour to Patterson, it led the crowd to the Court House yard, where the meeting was held. Nearly all the boys in town were there. A number of men were there. Editor Jackmac called the meeting to order and announced E. S. Doty, Esq, Sr., as President. Mr. Doty, on taking the chair, delivered a speech. Mr. Doty always makes a good speech. If his lot had been cast in a city, or great business place, where men of wealth often give dinners to each other, he would have become one of the best of after-dinner speech-makers. His speech was just the kind of a speech that a President of a Democratic meeting may make. He swallowed the soldier, Hancock, without a grimmace, and expressed himself satisfied with the work of the Cincinnati Convention, and was full of expressions of hope for the restoration of the Democratic party to power. Having delivered his speech, he expressed pleasure in introducing D. D. Stone, Esq. Mr. Stone is a lawyer, and is one of the editors of the *Tribune*. He began in a long-measured tone of voice, just as if made little difference to him how long the far end of a sentence might be in coming to the front. He, too, is a good speaker, and he, too, swallowed Hancock without as much as a grimmace; indeed he smiled over it as if he enjoyed the diet. Perhaps it was because he and Hancock fought on opposite sides at Gettysburg, that his tongue was eloquent. Perhaps he had the future outlined in his mind. Possibly he saw his own general, General Mahon, who does not weigh one hundred pounds, but who now is a United States Senator from Virginia, alongside of the stalwart six-footer and two hundred pounder, General Hancock, shaping the policy for Hancock to run the Government to suit the South. Possibly he dreamed with his eyes open, that with Hancock as President, and Mahon, and Hampton and Butler as United States Senators, and many other Confederate soldiers in Congress, the "Lost Cause" may be redeemed through the agency of Congressional enactments to which they could hope to get the signature of Hancock, if they can get him into the Presidential chair. He said that the election of Hancock will destroy sectionalism. Mr. Stone was unfortunate in the use of the word "sectionalism," for that was the word most extensively used before Rebellion took place, and practically it meant that the slaveholder could advocate everywhere that he pleased, but that if a man would go into the States of the South and advocate the freedom of the races he could expect only one of two things to overtake him—either submit to be shot, or leave the country. If the election of Hancock to the Presidency is to bring about such a state of unequal rights as that, he can never be elected; and the surest way for the people of the country to prevent such a state of inequality being brought about is to reject Hancock by an overwhelming majority. He said the Southern men rejoice over the nomination; it will bring unity to the distracted Democratic party; even John Kelly, Chief of New York Tammany, he said, had come up to the work of ratification of the nomination. How Kelly would have considered the expressions of Mr. Stone can only be conjectured, for of all the men that the Democracy sat hardest on, among themselves at Cincinnati, was John Kelly. They did not know how to get rid of Tilden and his claim, but when Kelly came forward and boldly said that Tammany would defeat Tilden they put the old gentleman overboard, and then, also, deliberately kicked Kelly and his friends overboard, and now both their uncle, Samuel J., and John Kelly, have the sulks; but that isn't of much account to the Republicans, only that Mr. Stone might have explained it when he introduced Mr. Kelly.

He said that if Hancock is elected he will take his seat. Everybody will agree with Mr. Stone that is just what he should do, and everybody that is anybody will say that is just what we will help him do, but that is not the point that Mr. Stone wanted to make. It was a stroke at Hayes, the present first-rate President. The impression that the speaker wished to awaken, is that Tilden was elected and that he failed to take his seat. But Mr. Stone, when he insinuated in that way, insinuated what was certainly said in the Convention at Cincinnati when Hancock was nominated. It was there boldly declared that Tilden is an ex-President, and that the Electoral Commission that settled the dispute or wrangle over the Presidential election in 1876 was a crime. Certainly Mr. Stone knows that the work of the Electoral Commission was no crime. He knows that any resort to violence after its result had been reached would have been a greater outrage than the attempted secession of the South, for the Electoral Commission was the child of the Democracy. The Democracy proposed to settle the wrangle in that way, and the Republicans agreed to the Democratic proposal. The Commission was the result of Congressional deliberation. It was reached through the forms of law and had the approval of all when it was established. He hoped God will prevent further fraternal strife. That is a hope that everybody will join in, and the probability is that the public mind will be so influenced, that the vote will be so overwhelming that there can be no dispute about, as onto whom the mantel of the Presidency has fallen.

He said that in 1856, a convention at Cincinnati had nominated James Buchanan and he was elected, and that therefore the nomination of Hancock at Cincinnati is ominous of success. Mr. Stone happened to miss a scrap of history, and that scrap is an important one in connection with his statement; it is that at Cincinnati Horace Greeley was nominated for the Presidency. He did not state that they beguiled Mr. Greeley into a nomination, expecting to win the Presidency, and that now they have taken a Northern soldier, hoping thereby to beguile a sufficient number of people to give them the Presidency through him. He said, there is nothing to be said against Hancock. If he had said that people this campaign are looking above men; that they are looking at principle, the principle that triumphed in the war, upon which to rest the destiny of the Republic four years more, he would have been nearer the situation. He said the South will be solid for Hancock. He spoke of the Constitution, but he failed to tell that the Constitution was of no account to the secessionists of the Southern States. The Democracy have given so many constitutions away that when they talk about the old instrument one almost expects to hear of them violating it. He said that the Democracy is the friend of the poor. He forgot that the management of the Democracy is in favor of slavery, and that slavery as a system is not considered to be friendly to the interests of the poor. If it can be proven by the Democracy that a system of slavery is to the highest interests of the poor, then the Democracy may set up the plea that the Democracy is the friend of the poor. Mr. Stone's speech was an able one, and it was attentively listened to, and the committee on applause gave all the encouragement they knew how.

A. J. Patterson, Esq., was the next speaker introduced by the President. It was never our fortune to hear Mr. Patterson deliver so well as at this meeting.

He said that twenty-four years ago the Democratic party nominated James Buchanan at Cincinnati, and he was elected President. But he forgot to tell that James Buchanan was such a weak time-serving man that he was molded, as a potter molds his clay, by the leaders of the Democracy, and that when the leaders of the Democracy were for rebellion, Mr. Buchanan could not say no, but that he had Judge Black, an astute lawyer, to insinuate that the Constitution is a "rope of sand," that it neither opposed nor favored rebellion under the doctrine of secession, and that, therefore, he, President James Buchanan, must needs be powerless to stay the work of rebellion. He forgot to tell that Mr. Buchanan in a sort of a boastful way would tell his intimate friends that "after me the deluge," proving conclusively how he knew of the work of the plotters against free government, how he had yielded to their influence, and that is just why the country will so overwhelmingly defeat Hancock. While they know that he was a good soldier, and while they know that he was called a Lincoln hireling, and every other ugly name, and now see the men who called him such names, and so tried to dishonor him, gather around him, the facts of the disaster of the James Buchanan administration rises vividly before their minds, and will cause them to reject Hancock, not for Hancock's sake, but because they fear he will be a tool in the hands of men who do not believe in Northern civilization; that he will be an instrument in the hands of men who believe that slavery is the right system for the government of society. He said that four years after the Cincinnati convention that nominated Mr. Buchanan, the Democracy met in Charleston, S. C., in National Convention, and there split, which if they had not done would have resulted in the election of another Democratic Administration, and then it would have fallen to the lot of Democratic administration to put down rebellion. Certainly, that may answer Mr. Patterson for a figure of speech, and it does credit to his ability at ingenuity, but the fact is against him that it was under a Democratic administration that rebellion was organized and that one State after another seceded, claiming, and not only claiming, but also really entering into full possession of all United States property that they could lay their hands on. He said that that the Democrats made a great mistake. But he did not say that the great majority of the leaders of the Democracy were in favor of secession and rebellion, and in favor of what he smoothly called a mistake, and that is why the Democratic administration could say, "After me the deluge." He did not tell that so strongly were the leaders of the Democracy in sympathy with the movement of the South, that it was proposed to get the State conventions of Pennsylvania and New York to declare that the interests of the States mentioned lay with the South, and therefore steps should be taken to unite with the Southern movement. He said that the Democracy want to correct their mistake, and that they have taken Hancock, who was a loyal soldier, to do it with. For Mr. Patterson to say so, was to express a noble sentiment, and is another tribute to his ingenuity, but he may indeed be "counting without his host." Hancock was a Democratic soldier, and a first-rate one at that, but it was his duty to be as good a soldier as he could be, and being blest with fine soldierly qualities he developed to be a first-class general, just as it was his duty to do. He was educated at West Point as a soldier, to serve the Government whenever it needed his services, and if he had not come forward he would have been direlict in the first duty that he owed to the Government. He could not have been a rebel unless he had been one doubly steeped in the pool of rebellion. Lee, Breckinridge, Davis and others put in the plea or excuse for themselves that their States had seceded, and that therefore they were justified; but no such plea could have been put in for Hancock, for the State of Pennsylvania had not seceded. If he had gone over to rebellion he would have been even worse than Lee and others, for they threw themselves behind the secession of their States for justification, which he could not have done. He was a good soldier, an able commander, and yet with all that no man can vouch for him, that he can stand as proof against the schemes and seductive influence of the chiefs of the Lost Cause if he be elected President of the Republic. A man may be ever so good, and ever so able, but, unless he has passed the ordeal of temptation he does not know the full scope of his powers. Put Hancock in the Presidential chair, surround him with the chieftans of the Lost Cause, and knowing, as he will know, if he ever gets to the Presidency, that they put him there, what may they not do with him. The people of the Republic who favor the Free System of government of the North cannot afford to make the experiment of electing Hancock to the Presidency. Mr. Patterson said that by electing him, the rights of the States will be guaranteed. The saying may be all right, but it is one of those kind of sayings that a member of the Lost Cause can say with the same heartiness that Mr. Patterson said it. He said that he is the candidate of the people who favor personal liberty. If he had said that the rigorous chieftans of the Hancock party favored the personal liberty of one class of people, the history of the past would have been more fully recognized, and what has taken place in the past may take place again. He said the election of Hancock will settle the "bloody shirt" business. That is a question that only the experiment of the election of General Hancock can solve, and the experiment will be attended with too much danger to make it. He said when he thinks of Hancock he thinks of Leonidas and other great Greek soldiers, who served their country; he brought glory to the arms of Government. He said Hancock has pluck; he will be bold and fearless. But he did not add that, therefore, if he goes wrong under the lead of the old leaders of the Democracy and Rebellion, he may prove to be a dangerous man. In his concluding remarks Mr. Patterson paid his respects to Mr. English, the Democratic candidate for Vice President, and took a tilt at Garfield, Credit Mobilier, and so forth, after which the meeting adjourned. The boys then built a bon-fire in the square.

The Platform.

The Doctrine of the Democrats for the Coming Campaign.

The following is the platform adopted by the National Democratic Convention at Cincinnati:

The Democrats of the United States in convention assembled declard:

FIRST. We pledge ourselves anew to the constitutional doctrines and traditions of the Democratic party, as illustrated by the teaching and example of a long line of Democratic statesmen and patriots and embodied in the platform of the last National Convention of the party.

SECOND. Opposition to centralization and to that dangerous spirit of encroachment which tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create—whatever be the form of government—a real despotism. No sumptuary laws; separation of Church and State for the good of each; common schools fostered and protected.

THIRD. Home rule; honest money, consisting of gold and silver and paper convertible into coin on demand; the strict maintenance of the public faith, State and national, and a tariff for revenue only.

FOURTH. The subordination of the military to the civil power and a general and thorough reform of the civil service.

FIFTH. The right to a free ballot is the right preservative of all rights, and must and shall be maintained in every part of the United States.

SIXTH. The existing administration is the representative of conspiracy only, and its claim of right to surround the ballot-boxes with troops and deputy marshals to intimidate and obstruct the electors, and the unprecedented use of the veto to maintain its corrupt and despotic power, insults the people and imperils their institutions.

SEVENTH. The great fraud of 1876-77—by which, upon a false count of the electoral votes of two States, the candidate defeated at the polls was declared to be President, and for the first time in American history the will of the people was set aside under a threat of military violence—struck a deadly blow at our system of representative government. The Democratic party, to preserve the country from the horrors of a civil war, submitted for the time, in firm and patriotic faith that the people would punish this crime in 1880. This issue precedes and dwarfs every other. It imposes a more sacred duty upon the people of the Union than ever addressed the conscience of a nation of freemen.

EIGHTH. We execrate the course of this administration in making places in the civil service a reward for political crime, and demand a reform by statute which shall make it forever impossible for the the defeated candidate to bribe his way to the seat of a usurper by balleting villains upon the people.

NINTH. The resolution of Samuel J. Tilden not again to be a candidate for the exalted place to which he was elected by a majority of his countrymen, and from which he was excluded by the Republican party, is received by the Democrats of the United States with sensibility, and they declare their confidence in his wisdom, patriotism and integrity, unshaken by the assaults of a common enemy, and they further assure him that he is followed into the retirement he has chosen for himself by the sympathy and respect of his fellow citizens, who regard him as one who, by elevating the standards of public morality and adorning and purifying the public service, merits the lasting gratitude of his country and his party.

TENTH. Free ships and a living chance for American commerce on the seas and on the land. No discrimination in favor of transportation lines, corporations or monopolies.

ELEVENTH. The amendment of the Burlingame treaty. No more Chinese immigration, except for travel, education and foreign commerce, and therein carefully guarded.

TWELFTH. Public money and public credit for public purposes solely, and public land for actual settlers.

THIRTEENTH. The Democratic party is the friend of labor and the laboring man, and pledges itself to protect him alike against the cormorants and the commune.

FOURTEENTH. We congratulate the country upon the honesty and thrift of a Democratic Congress, which has reduced the public expenditure $40,000,000 a year; upon the continuation of prosperity at home and the national honor abroad, and, above all, upon the promise of such a change in the administration of the government as shall insure us genuine and lasting reform in every department of the public service.

JUST when the Democracy had started in quite vigorously through their writers against Garfield, on the point that he is not sound on the doctrine of the TRINITY, the Democratic National Convention at Cincinnati opened their proceedings by prayer by a Unitarian preacher. After that, let the country hear no more from the Democracy on the question of the TRINITY.

THE Harrisburg *Telegraph* has this to say about the Riot Bribery cases: "Any doubt as to whether the remaining Riot Bribery cases will be tried was set at rest by the discovery that the costs had all been paid in the indictments against J. K. Shoemaker, Alex. McCune, D. C. Clarke, George F. Smith and A. W. Leisenring, thus implying that they had been abandoned. The costs were paid on May 27. In the case of Christian Long the bill has not yet been settled, nor has it been in Jesse Crawford's perjury case. The perjury charges against W. H. Kemble and Charles B. Salter have also been abandoned."

THE Mexican cattle raiding question is stated by an exchange as follows: The Mexican government has refused to grant the request of the United States Government to permit Gatch to pursue Victoria's band into Mexico, whither they have taken refuge after their atrocities upon United States territory. Nothing remains now but to hold Mexico responsible should they recross the frontier and commit and depredations.

How to Destroy Army Worms.

In case the worms appear in cultivated lands the best plan of action to follow is to prevent the spreading of the insect. This may be done by destroying them or by confining them to the fields in which they appear. The best methods of destroying them is by crushing them with rollers, or by poisoning with arsenic, Paris Green or London purple. Either of these substances can be applied by mixing with water and using a fountain or garden syringe. In many instances, however, these remedies are impracticable. The second line of defense remains, and if well carried out the result will not merely be the confining of the worms to the fields in which they appear, but the destruction of them also when they attempt to migrate to other fields. This is done by means of ditches and pits dug around the infested field or that to be protected. The ditches can be made quite rapidly. First plow a furrow with a "land side" next to the field to be protected, and then with a spade make this side of the furrow verticle, or, if the soil be compact enough to admit of it, overhanging. When the ditch is completed, holes should be dug in it from one foot to eighteen inches deep and from twenty to thirty feet apart. The sides of these holes should also be vertical, or if possible overhanging. The worms, unable to climb up the vertical side of the ditch, will crawl along the bottom of it and fall into the holes, where they will soon perish. Where the soil is sandy, so that the ditch cannot be made with a vertical side, it should be dug deeper than in other cases and the side made as nearly perpendicular as possible, so that when the worms attempt to crawl up the sand will crumble beneath them and cause them to fall back again.

J. HENRY COMSTOCK,
Entomologist, Dep't of Agriculture.

Captain Young, of the sunken steamer Narragansett, who was arrested for rising from his seat in a church in Jersey City, on Sunday a week, and telling the preacher he was a liar for saying that the officers and crew of the Narragansett were cowards, has been released, the charge of disorderly conduct not being pressed.

Legal Notices.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned, Auditor, appointed to distribute balance of money in the hands of Jonah Yoder, Executor of Benjamin Yoder, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Mifflintown, on FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1880, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., when and where all persons interested in the distribution of said balance may attend.

GEORGE JACOBS, Jr.,
June 30, 1880. *Auditor.*

Dissolution Notice.

THE partnership heretofore existing between A. S. Wright and John S. Graybill, under the firm name of A. S. Wright & Co., has this day (June 22, 1880,) been dissolved by mutual consent; all accounts due said firm to be paid to said John S. Graybill, and all debts due by said firm to be paid by the said John S. Graybill, who will continue the business at the same place.

A. S. WRIGHT.
JOHN S. GRAYBILL.
Mifflintown, June 22, 1880.

Executors' Notice.

Estate of David Beshoar, Sr., deceased.

LETTERS Testamentary on the estate of David Beshoar, Sr., late of Fermanagh township, Juniata county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands are requested to make known the same without delay to

ANDREW BESHOAR,
MICHAEL R. BESHOAR,
June 2, 1880. *Executors.*

Sale Bills printed on short notice at the office of the *Sentinel and Republican*.

Legal Notices.

Orphans' Court Sale of

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of sale issued out of the Orphans' Court of Juniata county, Pa., the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Holmes Parvin, late of the borough of Patterson, deceased, will expose to sale by public vendue, at 1 o'clock P. M., on

SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1880,

on the premises, the following valuable real estate, to wit:

A LOT OF GROUND,

fronting on Main street in the borough of Patterson twenty five feet, and extending northward one hundred and ten feet to an alley, and being bounded on the north by alley, south by Main street, east by lot of Kingsley's heirs, and west by lot of W. C. Laird, being the more westerly half of lot No. 14 in the general plan of said borough, and having thereon erected a fine

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

and outbuildings.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.—Fifteen per cent. of the price for which the property is sold to be paid when the property is stricken down; twenty-five per cent. additional to be paid when the sale is confirmed by the Court; sixty per cent. (the balance) to be paid in two equal payments, the first whereof shall be due January 1, 1881; the last to be due and payable April 1, 1881. The two last payments to be secured by mortgage on the premises and to bear interest from date of confirmation.

W. C. LAIRD,
Administrator of Holmes Parvin, dec'd.
June 29, 1880.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the Orphans' Court of Juniata County.

Estate of Michael Funk, dec'd.

THE undersigned, appointed Auditor at an Orphans' Court held at Mifflintown, June 15, 1880, to distribute the balance in the hands of Samuel Funk, Administrator *de bonis non* of Michael Funk, deceased, on his final account, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the borough of Mifflintown, on

SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1880,

at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where all parties interested may attend, or be forever debarred from coming in upon said fund.

MASON IRWIN, *Auditor.*
June 28, 1880.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the Orphans' Court of Juniata County.

In re Estate of John Wright, deceased.

THE undersigned, appointed Auditor at an Orphans' Court held at Mifflintown, June 15, 1880, to distribute the balance in the hands of Ezra D. Parker, Esq., Executor of the estate of John Wright, deceased, on the second partial account, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the borough of Mifflintown, on

THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1880,

at 10 o'clock P. M., when and where all parties interested may attend, or be forever debarred from coming in upon said fund.

MASON IRWIN, Auditor.
June 15, 1880.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration, on the estate of Philip Manbeck, late of Walker township, dec'd have been granted in due form of law to the undersigned. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are request to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SOLOMON MANBECK,
June 9, 1880. *Administrator.*

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 Spece	David Smith
Catharine Kurtz	S Owen Evans
John McMeen	Teston Benner
D B Dimm	C. F. Spicher
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
Jacob Hoops.	Levi K Myers

Oct 28, 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 Motzer.	David Sieber.
Henry Kloss.	[aug7, '78

CAUTION NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against fishing, hunting, breaking or opening fences, or cutting wood or young timber, or in any unnecessary way trespassing on the lands of the undersigned, in Fayette township and a tract of woodland in Walker township.

Samuel Watts	John Beshoar.
Hugh T. McAlister.	S. C. Myers.
John Musser.	Jacob Witmer.
James McMeen.	William Thompson.
Robert McAlister.	[aug 27, '79

CAUTION NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against trespassing on lands of the undersigned, in hunting, cutting timber, breaking down fences, &c.

H. L. McMeen.	John Grey.
Alexander Anderson.	John Milliken.
Jane McCulloch.	[Oct 22, 1879-tf

WARNER'S SAFE REMEDIES

Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

(Formerly Dr. Craig's Kidney Cure.)

A vegetable preparation and the **only sure remedy** in the world for **Bright's Disease, Diabetes, and ALL Kidney, Liver, and Urinary Diseases.**

☞ Testimonials of the highest order in proof of these statements.

☞ For the cure of **Diabetes**, call for **Warner's Safe Diabetes Cure.**

☞ For the cure of **Bright's** and the other diseases, call for **Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.**

WARNER'S SAFE BITTERS.

It is the best **Blood Purifier**, and stimulates every function to more healthful action, and is thus a benefit in all diseases.

It cures **Scrofulous** and other **Skin Eruptions** and Diseases, including **Cancers, Ulcers**, and other **Sores.**

Dyspepsia, Weakness of the Stomach, Constipation, Dizziness, General Debility, etc., are cured by the **Safe Bitters.** It is unequaled as an appetizer and regular tonic.

Bottles of two sizes; prices, **50c.** and **$1.00.**

WARNER'S SAFE NERVINE

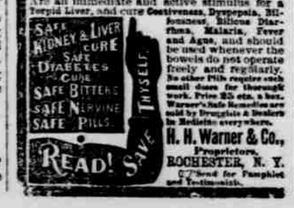
Quickly gives **Rest and Sleep** to the suffering, cures **Headache** and **Neuralgia**, prevents **Epileptic Fits**, and relieves **Nervous Prostration** brought on by excessive drink, overwork, mental shocks, and other causes.

Powerful as it is to stop pain and soothe disturbed Nerves, it never injures the system, whether taken in small or large doses.

Bottles of two sizes; prices, **50c.** and **$1.00.**

WARNER'S SAFE PILLS

Are an immediate and active stimulus for a Torpid Liver, and **Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Diarrhœa, Malaria, Fever and Ague**, and should be used whenever the bowels do not operate freely and regularly. No other Pills require such small doses for thorough work. Price 25 cts. a box. Warner's Safe Remedies are sold by Druggists & Dealers in Medicine everywhere.



H. H. Warner & Co.,
Proprietors,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.
☞ Send for Pamphlet and Testimonials.

Travelers' Guide.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

TIME-TABLE

FOR

THROUGH AND LOCAL PASSENGER TRAIN BETWEEN HARRISBURG AND ALTOONA.

LEAVE WESTWARD. Mifflin Accommod'n.	Passenger.	Way	Mail.	STATIONS.	LEAVE EASTWARD Mail.	Johnstown Express.	Mifflin Accommod'n.
	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.	P. M.	
	12 20		7 30	Philadel'a	4 15	5 30	
P. M.	A. M.		P. M.		P. M.	P. M.	A.
5 00	8 00		1 30	Harrisb'g.	8 15	1 45	9 00
5 22	8 15		1 43	Rockville	7 59	1 17	8 45
5 32	8 22		1 50	Marysvi'e	7 52	1 11	8 35
5 46	8 30		1 56	Cove	7 44	1 03	8 24
5 56	8 40		2 06	Duncan'n	7 32	12 53	8 12
6 08	8 48		2 14	Aqueduct	7 22	12 45	8 02
6 35	9 02		2 25	Bally's	7 07	12 35	7 47
6 55	9 14		2 35	Newport	6 57	12 24	7 32
7 10	9 27		2 47	Millerst'n	6 43	12 11	7 18
7 26	9 40		3 01	Thomp'n	6 32	11 59	7 00
7 46	9 54		3 16	Mexico	6 18	11 45	6 40
7 52	10 00		3 20	Perrysv'e	6 12	11 38	6 33
8 00	10 16		3 27	Mifflin	6 07	11 34	6 25
	10 46		3 55	Lewisto'n	5 42	11 04	
	11 00		4 08	Anderson	5 29	10 52	
	11 17		4 24	McVeyt'n	5 14	10 35	
	11 28		4 37	Manay'nk	5 04	10 26	
	11 43		4 52	N Hamil'n	4 51	10 11	
	11 50		4 59	Mt.