SENTINEL & REPUBLICAN

MIFFLINTOWN.

Wednesday, October 13, 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 Electors.

Edwin N. Benson,	Charles B. Forney,
Henry W. Oliver, Jr.,	Nathan C. Elsbree,
John L. Lawson,	Andrew Stout,
Edwin H. Fitler,	Geo. M. Reade,
M. Hall Stanton,	Geo. B. Wiestling,
James Dobson,	Michael Schall,
George DeB. Keim,	Walter W. Ames,
David F. Houston,	John P. Teagarden,
Morgan R. Wilis,	Nelson P. Reed,
Henry S. Eckert,	A. E. W. Painter,
John M. Stehman,	Thomas McKennan,
Isaac S. Moyer,	James T. Maffett,
Edgar Pinchot,	G. W. Delamater,
John Mitchell,	C. W. Gillifilan.
Conrad F. Shindel,	

Republican State Ticket.

SUPREME JUDGE,

HENRY GREEN,

OF NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

AUDITOR GENERAL,

JOHN A. LEMON,

OF BLAIR COUNTY.

Republican County Ticket.

CONGRESS,

Hon. HORATIO G. FISHER,

OF HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

STATE SENATE,

CHARLES H. SMILEY,

OF PERRY COUNTY.

ASSEMBLY,

WILLIAM C. POMEROY,

OF PORT ROYAL.

COUNTY SURVEYOR,

WILLIAM H. GRONINGER,

OF MILFORD.

Elections,

Dispatches from Ohio and Indiana are meagre this—Wednesday—morning, but with all that they point to Republican victory.

MR. DEWEES has withdrawn as a candidate of the Greenback party for the office of Supreme Judge in Pennsylvania.

THE North American says: There is no doubt at all that the adoption of free trade by this country would be a good thing for Great Britain. It is even possible that the average of human happiness abroad would thereby be raised. But whatever good might be done would certainly be at our expense, and as Mr. Garfield put it in his letter of acceptance, it is our business to legislate for the interests of the United States and not of the whole world.

AN exchange says, a tobacco dealer who wishes to give away samples of smoking tobacco in one-ounce packages has asked the Internal Revenue Bureau for a decision as to whether it would be a violation of law. The case does not seem to have been provided for by any legislation, and the Department officials are puzzled as to what answer to make. Congress will have attention called to the matter at the approaching session.

THE North American says: No sensible person will believe that the bite of a mad dog or of any other animal will cause hydrophobia after a lapse of twelve years. The young man who died in Jersey City the other day under peculiar circumstances, and whose mental sickness has been ascribed to a bite received twelve years before, in all probability fell a victim to the workings of a terrified imagination. If the physician he consulted had not told him that he was suffering from hydrophobia, the chances are that he would have recovered. In such cases there is reason to believe that it is often fright that kills, and doctors cannot be too careful how they excite alarm.

THE Harrisburg Telegraph says: "There is something amusing in the affected terror with which the Democracy of New York city regard the firm determination of the National Government to guard the ballot-box in that city. The Bourbon of the South, and the doughface of the North, have a great horror of a Federal official supervising the election. Tammany and anti-Tammany are alike incensed because the polls will be watched in November in New York. We never yet saw a burglar who was not outraged at the idea of merchants placing spring guns on their premises, and for the same reason the Democracy object to supervisors at elections."

THE West Chester Village Record of the 7th inst. says that a noticeable feature of a recent Democratic demonstration in the borough of Oxford, Chester county, was "the open and unscrupulous display of confederate or rebel flags among the decorations for the occasion by one of the most active members of the Democratic party in that borough; a member who to-day boasts of his record as a *soldier in the rebel army* and has, it is asserted, *within three weeks*, made the declaration openly and above board, that if the South were to make another and similar attempt to that of 1861, he should be ready to re-shoulder his musket in her cause; a man who frequently expresses gratification over the assassination of Abraham Lincoln in the most infamous manner, and a man of whom it cannot be said he is in anywise irresponsible for his assertion on any plea of insanity or affection of the brain whatever.

STATE ITEMS.

James Frey, of Hellertown, Northampton county, was buried under an embankment on Tuesday a week and killed.

Eighteen prisoners escaped from the Sheriff and his deputies at Smethport on Wednesday, but were soon recaptured.

Mrs. Wilthew, who was shot by her husband in Pottsville on Wednesday, and who afterward killed himself, is improving.

What General Grant Said as to General Hancock and Order No. 40.

General Grant was interviewed at his home at Galena, Illinois, some days ago, by a correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette. The interview, or that part of it that relates to Hancock, reads as follows:

General Hancock is a very good corps commander. He was ambitious, and had courage and a fine presence; but he is vain, selfish, weak, and is easily flattered. He cannot bear to hear any one else praised, but can take any amount of flattery. Down to 1864 he seemed like a man ambitious to do his duty as an officer; but in 1864, when McClellan was nominated, Hancock received one vote, and that greatly excited and changed him. He was so delighted that he smiled all over. You could not even sit behind him without seeing him smile. It crazed him. Before that we got on well. After that he would hardly speak to me. I was working to enforce the laws of Congress and he was working for the Presidency. Perhaps he thought I did not praise him enough, but any way, he hardly spoke to me. It was on my nomination that he was made a Brigadier General in the regular army. When I was made General, Stanton told me it was a compliment to me, and that I could name the men to fill the vacancies in the Lieut. Generalship and Major Generalship caused by my promotion. I nominated him for the vacant Major Generalship in the regular army. He acknowledged it manfully. He was a very fair corps commander. After he had received that vote in 1864 he had 'the bee in his bonnet,' and shaped everything to gain Democratic and Southern favor. He has watched, and planned, and waited, till at last he has received the Democratic nomination."

HANCOCK AND ORDER NO. 40.

"General, do you think he is in sympathy with the South?"

"He is crazy to be President. He is ambitious, vain and weak. They will easily control him."

"Do you think, General, that his celebrated Order No. 40 represents the direction of his sympathies?"

"Well, I will give you the true inner history of Order No. 40. Congress was striving to prevent Andrew Johnson from undergoing the reconstruction laws. Whenever Congress passed a law Johnson bent his energies to defeat its enforcement, and would find pretext to dodge around it. Then Congress would pass another law to hedge him up there. So it went till Congress had taken from him all control of the Generals commanding the seven districts of the south, except the power to recall them and appoint others in their places. These commanders could remove any civil officer of any grade, Judge or Governor. When I was made General and they were determining my powers and duties, they gave the General, by accident, I think, or without seeing all it involved, co-ordinate powers with these district commanders, and as I was senior, it gave me authority.

"General Sheridan was sent to the Department of Louisiana, covering Louisiana and Texas. He is very shrewd and very able. If he is in charge of any field, and there is anything he ought to know in that field, he is sure to know it. He is as able and vigilant an officer as the country has, or any country has. He kept his eyes open, learning rapidly the men who were not worthy to occupy their places, and discovering competent and worthy men to put in their places. He had a good list and a blazed list, a list of unworthy officers, ready to change them in an hour when the time should come. He consulted with me privately about it, and did nothing rash.

"The Legislature of Louisiana passed a law authorizing the issue of $7,000,000 of levee bonds, ostensibly for the levee. They conditioned their sale on their bringing to the State not less than 80 per cent. of their face. The Governor and three Commissioners were to place the bonds on the market. But they soon found that the bonds would not bring more than 40 per cent. To avoid the law they invented the plan of borrowing money and using the bonds as collateral. They could borrow about 34 or 35 per cent. of the face of the bonds. Just at this juncture, to prevent these men from defrauding the State, General Sheridan took off the heads of the Governor and Commissioners so quick that they did not know what ailed them, and appointed good men in their places.

THE SCHEME IN IT.

"For some reason the removed men were anxious to be reappointed. They employed Reverdy Johnson and another lawyer to work for them, agreeing to pay them $250,000 if they were reinstated. This is a great deal of money for four men to pay for positions, unless there is some special gain in the case. Reverdy Johnson came to me, but I was so stupid and stubborn that I could not be induced to reappoint them. He then went to Andrew Johnson and made his case and Andrew Johnson sent for me, and asked me to reinstate those men. I refused to do so. He said, 'Reinstate them even if it is only for one day. I will promise they will resign.'

"I thought Johnson might not know of the motive why they were so anxious to be reinstated, and thinking I would do him a great service in keeping him from a great blunder, I told him that one hour would do those men as well as one day, and I unfolded their intent. But Johnson insisted on their being reinstated. I refused, and excused myself.

"Johnson then removed Gen. Sheridan and appointed Gen Hancock. He called Hancock to Washington to instruct him in defeating the laws of Congress concerning reconstruction. As soon as I learned that Hancock was in town, I called at his hotel instead of sending for him. I wanted to see him privately in his own room. I found him in his room, perhaps before he had his breakfast. I said, 'General, you and I are soldiers; army officers. We have positions; we serve under successive administrations without regard to party. It is our duty to enforce the laws of Congress. We are not responsible for the wisdom of the laws. Congress bears that responsibility; we simply enforce them.' He said, 'Well, I am opposed to nigger domination.' I said, 'General, it is not a question of nigger domination.' Four millions of ex-slaves, without education or property, can hardly dominate 30,000,000 of whites with all the education and property. It is a question of doing our sworn duty.' He said, 'Well, I'm opposed to nigger domination.' I saw that my only chance to influence him was by the remnant of authority left in my hands. He was determined to please the Democratic party and the south.

"He went south and removed the Governor and commissioners that Gen. Sheridan had appointed. I instantly telegraphed him not to appoint to office any men who had been removed, and to give me his reasons by mail for removing the men. He telegraphed in a long reply, costing the government $250, his reasons. I telegraphed him that the reasons were not sufficient; to send me by mail other reasons. He again telegraphed about the same points, only not quite so long, costing only $150. He telegraphed that if he did not have freedom to act, his usefulness would be destroyed, and that he would have to ask to be relieved. I telegraphed him to revoke his order. He asked Johnson to relieve him, as no one else could. This is the inner story and spirit of his celebrated Order No. 40.

"This order resulted in the loss of many lives. I know of cases. I can give them. The names and dates are within reach.

THE WHEAT CROP.

An Estimate for 1880—The Total Product About 455,000,000 Bushels.

NEW YEW, Oct. 8.—Reports to Bradstreet's from the entire wheat-growing regions show that the crop for 1880 has been generally over-estimated. The results of the threshing have not borne out the estimates made while the wheat was being gathered or in the shock. The returns are down to September 25, and indicated that the total out-turn of wheat for 1880 will not be in excess of 465,691,000 bushels. The returns from the great wheat-growing States of Illinois and Iowa are quite up to earlier estimates, but it is probable, when the full returns of the threshing in those States are summed up, that the total product of this country will not exceed 455,000,000, as compared with the estimate of the Agricultural Department for 1879 of 488,000,000 bushels. The export of wheat from the United States last year was in round numbers 185,000,000 bushels. It is estimated that the requirement for home consumption from this year's crop will be 261,000,000 bushels. On this basis, and taking the total out-turn at 455,000,000 bushels, there will remain about 184,000,000 surplus for export from the wheat crop of 1880. A general summary of the wheat crop of 1880 with reference to territorial divisions is given as follows: Western States, 338,067,000 bushels; Southern States, 41,929,000; California and Oregon, 38,000,000; Middle States, 36,595,000; Colorado, Nevada and Territories, 10,000,000; New England, 1,100,000. Grand total, 465,681,000.

THIN AND LAZY.

Singular Climate Effects in Colorado.

The Denver (Col.) Great West in a recent issue says: "It is a singular fact that nearly everybody loses flesh on coming here from the east. The average loss in weight sustained is about one-eight. For instance, in the course of two or three months, a two hundred pound man loses twenty-five pounds and becomes a one hundred and seventy-five pounder. This is due to the high altitude of Denver—a mile above the sea—to the dry and light atmosphere, to the scarcity of vegetation and to the comparative abundance of oxygen, which consumes the tissues and taxes the vital functions to a greater extent than on lower altitudes. Higher up it is much worse than here. At Leadville, for instance, which is two miles above the sea level, the diminution in weight does not generally fall short of a sixth or seventh, and it takes place much more sapidly than here. In that high altitude, too, lung diseases, such as pneumonia, very frequently set in, and they prove fatal in about thirty per cent. of the cases attacked. But very few dogs, except hounds, can live in Leadville and no cats survive there. In Denver, however, we have a multitude of both dogs and cats, and they appear to experience no special difficulty about living and getting fat. Yet it is a noticeable fact that animals and men lose a share of their strength after coming here. After being here two or three months their muscular power is not near so great as in the east. Nor can they endure so much hard work. Eight hours of continuous labor does more to exhaust and prostrate a man here than ten hours in Louisiana or Wisconsin. And when worn out and prostrated a feeling of lassitude and drowsiness that it is very difficult to dispel comes over one. In such instances many hours of rest are requisite to repair and rebuild the wasted energies. Mental labor is even more exhausting than physical. A healthy man may do manual labor for eight or ten hours a day, and experience therefrom no evil effects; but let mental labor be pursued with the same assiduity, and the nervous system becomes weakened and irritable. In time the physical powers become disordered and weakened by sympathy and by the strain upon them to supply the brain waste. These facts are more predicable of new-comers than of those who have resided for a year or more at high altitudes. Persons and animals thoroughly acclimated do not experience these drawbacks. Indeed, these could not look better anywhere than they appear here. The great difficulty is in getting acclimated.

DISPATCHES.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 5.—A most heart-rending accident occurred in Lavilla, a suberb of this city, to-day. About two o'clock, Mrs. William Clark had just finished the family meal, and two of her children had taken seats at the table, while a third stood by her near a gasoline stove, the reservoir of which she was about to fill. From some unexplained cause the vessel of gasoline, which Mrs Clarke held, became ignited, and a fearful explosion occurred, filling the room instantly with a volumn of intense flame. Mrs. Clark and her three children were burned in a most terrible manner. The three children have died, and there is little hope of the recovery of the mother. Mr. Clarke is one of the leading business men in the place, and Mrs. Clarke was greatly beloved by a large circle of friends.

A tramp recently shot one Whittaker, conductor of a freight train, near Logansport, Ind., dangerously wounding him, because the conductor had ejected him and a companion from his train. The pair of tramps are now in custody.

STATE ITEMS.

Apples are eight cents a bushel in Lycoming county.

Squirrels are not to be found in Bradford county.

It is estimated that the tobacco crop covers 149,000 acres in Pennsylvania.

The epizooty, in a mild form, has reached Harrisburg.

Erie has a strong Garfield club composed of colored voters.

The epizooty is reported in Pittsburg, and the car horses are somewhat afflicted with it.

The receipts of the Berks county fair were $7,200.

Girls are the most expert thieves in Pittsburg.

Pennsylvania has an area of 46,000 square miles, and 6,068 miles of railroad.

A drive of 12,000,000 feet of logs was recently sent down Beach Creek to Flemington.

Lumbering promises to be very active in Clearfield county.

Levi Felty, of Mifflin, Lebanon county, has what he calls a Garfield sweet potato, which weighs 2¼ pounds.

Christian Bosche, an old employe of the Switchback Road, had a leg cut off by cars on Friday.

A man named Wilson was killed by cars near Bradford on Thursday.

A young married woman named Tests was found dead in a garret in Scranton on Sunday with an infant two days old by her side. A few days before she cut off her hair to buy food while her husband was carousing in a saloon.

In the Snyder county case of the Commonwealth against E. Ettinger the jury rendered a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree.

The erection of political poles is forbidden in Allegheny, Pa. One fell down there two years ago and hurt a boy, and it cost the city $1,200 to settle the damages.

Robert Meagle, colored, was arrested at Harrisburg on Monday night a week charged with attempting to poison his wife, three children and step father at their home in Charlestown, W. Va., last week. He was committed to prison to await the arrival of West Virginia officers.

James Loughrey, 18 years old, living at Pittston, was accidentally shot and killed on the 15th inst., while returning from a hunting excursion by the gun of a companion—Patrick Clisham—catching in the branches of a tree and being discharged, the contents lodging in Loughrey's brain.

An unknown disease is prevailing with fatal effect among the hogs along the North Branch of the Susquehanna.

The Hollidaysburg schools closed several weeks ago on account of scarlet fever.

Titusville people enjoyed a remarkable spectacle on Monday evening. It was nothing less than a sunset reproduction of the great fire in that city. As the sun went down among the heavy black clouds a scene almost exactly like that on the night of the fire was wrought in the sky: So say the local papers.

Mrs. David Schrack, the wife of a wealthy farmer living near Port Kennedy, drowned herself in the Schuylkill river, while suffering from malarial fever, which prevails extensively along that water course.

Diphtheria has been prevalent to such an extent in Connellsville that the schools are but slightly attended, and many parents have removed their children from the town to escape the ravages of the dread disease.

The Huntingdon Journal says: A miner named John Lavell, was killed in Mears Bro's mine, in Carbon township, on Friday afternoon of last week. The deceased was about 60 years of age, and leaves a wife and nine children.

At Canoe creek, Blair county, twenty-five cows have died from the effects of eating acorns.

In Trough Creek Valley, Huntingdon county, last Wednesday, a boy named Clark, aged 12 years, was thrown from a horse, and instanly killed. He was riding the animal from water, when it gave a sudden jump, throwing him off. His neck was broken.

Complaints are freqnent among the Chester county farmers of the number of sheep killed by dogs, and a number of them have resolved to make use of the shotgun policy.

A young and tender couple were recently united in the holy bonds, etc., at Phœnixville, but the mother of the groom being somewhat of a virago and strongly opposed to the union, has decided to draw his salary, he being a telegraph operator and a minor, and is about to sue the clergyman who united them.

Curwinsville has a cheese factory, and the other day shipped four tons of choice cheese to the eastern market.

Mrs. Mary Ritter, of Bethlehem, is an invalid. Recently she was approached by a Gipsy woman, who promises to cure her for eighty-two dollars in money and about a score of such articles as dresses, breast-pins and ribbons. The Gipsy procured all that she asked for, and enjoining Mrs. Ritter to keep the transaction from Mr. Ritter, she disappeared. She has not been heard from since.

On Tuesday morning a little 4-year-old daughter of H. E. Shaffer was instantly killed at Mt. Union. She was playing with her brother in front of a store, where stood a wheelbarrow on which were two barrels of apples. The little ones were playing about the wheelbarrow when by some means it was upset, one of the barrels of apples falling upon the little girl and crushing the life out of her.

Enos Cummings, a farmer, of Westmoreland county, was ordered out of his wagon and searched a few nights ago by a highwayman. Mr. Cummings got out on the off side and dropped a roll of $75 in notes, which he recovered the next morning early.

The specimens of silver ore recently taken from the Indiantown Gap silver mine essays from $3,000 to $10,000 per ton.

A disease has broken out among the fine flock of Southdown Sheep, on the premises of Samuel Sharpless, near Street Road Station, Chester county, which carried off nine of them within a very few days. The sheep are attacked in the throat, and are soon carried off.

John Roberts, a cattle dealer of Dunkard township, Washington county, was thrown from his buggy on Wednesday and killed.

As the night lengthen horse-stealing increases in the rural districts. There is a great deal of this crime committed along the eastern bouudaries of the State, the horses being run into New York and New Jersey.

STATE ITEMS.

An unknown tramp, 78 years of age, choked to death in Chambersburg, on Saturday, while eating a lunch.

Seventy thousand dollars were offered and refused for a farm of ninety-eight acres of land in Chester county.

Reading has a young Hercules who lifts eight men, balances a plow on his chin, breaks a common clothes-line with his hand, and permits a heavy stone to be broken on his chest.

It is stated that all good lots of tobacco have been taken up in Lancaster and York counties at an advance of 3 to 4 cents over last year's prices.

Miners recently went into a coal mine near Plymouth, Luzerne county, and discovered hundreds of rats retreating from the portion of the mines where they were to work. The next day the roofing gave way, letting down thousands of tons of rock and dirt.

The McConnelisburg Democrat says that two children belonging to a family named Straitiff, were burned to death about four miles from London a few days ago. It seems that the mother of the children left the house for a time, leaving the children alone in the building. From some cause the house took fire and when the mother returned it was in ashes, the little ones having been consumed in the flames.

GENERAL ITEMS.

In some of the towns in the west Democrats carry two torches.

Napoleon Lafra, of Dodgeville, R. I., last Wednesday attempted to murder his five year-old daughter by throwing her into the Blackstone River at Pawtucket. The child was rescued and the father locked up.

An unknown disease is prevailing among the cattle in the vicinity of Petersburg, Va. During the past few days several valuable cows have died and many more are afflicted. The symptoms of the disease are loss of appetite and general languid appearance. Almost every case of the disease proves fatal.

The epizootic is so bad in some towns in Massachusetts that the street cars run on half time, owing to the diseased condition of the horses. The same condition of affairs prevails at Providence, Rhode Island.

Twenty thousand barrels of apples were shipped to Europe by steamers leaving New York last Saturday, one vessel carrying as high as 7,000 barrels. The fruit commands a ready market with good prices.

Joseph Abbott was convicted on the 5th inst., at Elmira, N. Y., of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to be hanged November 19, for killing Geo Reed, a fellow convict in the Elmira Reformatory in April last.

A North Carolina man planned to frighten his wife by a sham attempt at suicide. He was to very gently hang himself, and a friend was to cut him down; but the friend was not prompt and the plotter was choked to death.

Willis Jex, a youth of twenty-one, has gone to prison in New York, on the suit of his wife for support. She is about seventeen years old, and was a book canvasser up to May last, when the imprudent pair were secretly married. He abandoned her in September, and she being destitute, the authorities caused the arrest of Jex. He is a clerk in his father's real estate office, and is paid five dollars a week.

Two men named Lowry and Thomas have been arrested in Nelson county, Va., charged with robbing the dwelling of Robert Massie, a farmer, and outraging his daughter, aged nineteen, on Saturday last, while Mr. and Mrs. Massie were absent from home. The men pretended to be horse traders, and finding the young lady alone in the house they perpetrated their crime with impunity.

Orange county, New York, rejoices in the possession of a woman who, when left a widow with two children, a farm of one hundred acres and a debt of $500, resolutely set to work, alone and unaided, to till her soil and harvest her crops. Last year she mowed and pitched on and off the wagon thirty-five tons of hay. This year she handled fifty tons of hay, occupying her leisure moments by taking care of twelve cows. Recently she was married, bringing to her new husband a sound mind in a healthy body, a farm free from debt, and a snug bank account. Her second choice is a lucky man, but it would, perhaps, have been more to his credit if he had taken the plucky little widow to his bosom a year sooner, and borne a portion of her burden, especially as they both lived in the same neighborhood, and he must have known of her brave struggle against adverse fortune.

Legal Notices.

REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC SALE.

THE undersigned, Executors of the estate of David Bashore, Sr., deceased, late of Fermanagh township, Juniata county, Pa., will sell at public sale, on the premises, at 2 o'clock P. M., on

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19th, 1880,

The following described real estate, to wit:

A Farm situated in Walker township, about four miles from Mifflintown, county seat of Juniata county, Pa., containing

EIGHTY ACRES,

more or less, all clear excepting about Four Acres; flint and sand land, having thereon erected a

Good Frame Bank Barn,

Wagon House, Corn Crib, Hog Pen, other Outbuildings,

DWELLING HOUSE,

Good Water, Orchard. This property is in a good community, convenient to churches, stores and schools. The farm adjoins lands of Andrew Bashore, Samuel Imes, and others.

ALSO—At the same time and place, a tract of WOODLAND, containing 12 Acres, more or less, located about a mile east of the above-described tract.

The above properties will be sold. Terms to be made known on day of sale.

ANDREW BASHORE,
MICHAEL R. BASHORE,
Executors of the estate of David Bashore, Sr., deceased.

Sept. 8, 1880.

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.

Subscribe for the *Sentinel and Republican.*

Legal Notices.

[GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.]

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by an act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act relating to Elections of this Commonwealth," passed the 2d day of July, 1839, and its supplements, it is the duty of the Sheriff of every county within this Commonwealth to give public notice and to enumerate

The Officers to be Elected;

Designate the Places at which the Election is to be held; and

Give notice that certain persons holding other offices of profit or trust are incapable of holding or exercising, at the same time, the office or appointment of judge of election, inspector, or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth; therefore,

I, JAMES R. KELLY, High Sheriff of the county of Juniata, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the electors of the county of Juniata that on

Tuesday, November 2, 1880,

(it being the first Tuesday after the first Monday of said month,) a General Election will be held in the several Election Districts established by law in said county, at which time they will vote by ballot for the several officers hereinafter named, to wit:

JUDICIARY.

One person to the bench of the Supreme Court, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

STATE.

Twenty-nine persons as Electors for President and Vice President of the United States of America.

One person to represent the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania as Auditor General.

One person to represent the counties of Juniata, Perry, Dauphin, Huntingdon, Fulton and Snyder, in the Lower House of the Congress of the United States of America

One person to represent the counties of Juniata, Perry and Mifflin in the State Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person to represent the county of Juniata in the House of Representative of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

COUNTY.

One person to fill the office of County Surveyor for Juniata County.

I also hereby make known and give notice, that the places for holding the aforesaid General Election in the several boroughs and townships within the county of Juniata, are as follows, to wit:

The freemen of the borough of Mifflintown are to hold their election in the southeast room of the Court House, known as the Sheriff's office, in said borough.

The freemen of the township of Fermanagh are to hold their election in the northeast room of the Court House, known as the Treasurer's office, in Mifflintown borough.

The freemen of the township of Walker are to hold their election at the School House in Mexico, in said township.

The freemen of the township of Delaware are to hold their election at Smith's School House, in said township.

The freemen of the borough of Thompsontown are to hold their election at the School House in said borough.

The freemen of the township of Greenwood are to hold their election at the Public House of Thomas Cox, in said township.

The freemen of the township of Monroe are to hold their election at the School House in Richfield, in said township.

The freemen of the township of Susquehanna are to hold their election at Frymoyer's Hotel, in said township.

The freemen of the township of Fayette are to hold their election at the School House in McAlisterville, in said township.

The freemen of the borough Patterson are to hold their election at the School House in said borough.

The freemen of the borough Port Royal are to hold their election at the School House in said borough.

The freemen of the township of Milford are to hold their election at Locust Grove School House, in said township.

The freemen of the township of Spruce Hill are to hold their election at Spruce Hill School House, in said township.

The freemen of the township of Turbett are to hold their election at the Church Hill School House, in said township.

The freemen of the township of Beale are to hold their election at the School House at Academia, in said township.

The freemen of the township of Tuscarora, except that portion of it lying north-westward of the summit of the Shade mountain, are to hold their election at the School House near McCulloch's Mills, in said township.

The freemen of the township of Lack, except that portion of it lying north-westward of the summit of the Shade mountain, are to hold their election at the Lick School House, in said township.

The freemen of so much of the townships of Lack and Tuscarora as lie north-west of the summit of the Shade mountain are to hold their election at Lauver's School House, in said district.

☞ The election is to be opened at **7 o'clock** in the forenoon, and shall continue without intermission or adjournment, and is not to be closed before **7 o'clock** in the evening.

I also hereby make known and give notice, "that the inspectors and judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district at which they respectively belong, before 7 o'clock in the morning of Tuesday, November 2, and each said inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

"In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for judge at the next preceding election shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place; and in case the person elected judge shall not attend, then the inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place; and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward or district for which such officer shall have been elected, present at the place of election, shall elect one of their number to fill such vacancy.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

is hereby directed to the 8th Article of the New Constitution.

SECTION 1. Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections:

First—He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Second—He shall have resided in the State one year, (or if having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months,) immediately preceding the election.

Third—He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

Fourth—If twenty-two years of age or upwards, he shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election.

I also hereby make known and give notice, that "every person excepting Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of office or trust under the United States, or this State, or any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under legislative, executive or judiciary departments of this State, or of the United States, or of any incorporated city or district, and also that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioner of any incorporated district, is by law, incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election in this Commonwealth, and no inspector, judge, or other officer of such election shall be eligible to any office then to be voted for."

Also, that in the 4th section of the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to executions and for other purposes," approved April 18th, 1840, it is enacted that the aforesaid 13th section "shall not be construed so as to prevent any military officer or borough officer from serving as judge, inspector or clerk of any general or special election of this Commonwealth."

As therein directed, I also give official notice of the following provisions of an act approved March 30, 1866, entitled "An Act regulating the mode of voting at all elections in the several counties of this Commonwealth:"

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth, at all general, township, borough and special elections, are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote by ballot, printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all Judges of Courts voted for, and to be labeled outside "Judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace all the names of State officers voted for, and be labeled "State;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including office of Senator, member and members of Assembly, if voted for, and members of Congress, if voted for, and labeled "County;" and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot-boxes.

First and Second Sections of the Act of Congress of March 31, 1870.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That all citizens of the United States, who are, or shall be otherwise qualified to vote at any election by the people, in any State, Territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality or other territorial subdivisions, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, any Constitution, law, custom, usage or regulation of any State, Territory, or by, or under its authority to the contrary notwithstanding.

SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if, by or under the authority of the Constitution or laws of any State, or the laws of any Territory, any act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such Constitution or law persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of every person and officer to give all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite and to become qualified to vote without distinction of race, color or previous condition of servitude, and if any such person or officer shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also for every such offence be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars or be imprisoned not less than one month nor more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Given under my hand at my office in Mifflintown, this fourth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty, and of the Independence of the United States, the one hundred and fifth.

JAMES R. KELLY, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Mifflintown, October 4, 1880.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC SALE.

THE undersigned, Attorney in fact for the heirs of Philip Manbeck, deceased, will sell at public sale, on the premises, in Walker township, Juniata county, at 10 o'clock A. M., on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1880,

The following valuable real estate, to wit:

No. 1.—A tract of land in said township, bounded by lands of Solomon Manbeck and J. S. Lukens on the south, William Landis and Rev. Jacob Graybill on the east, Levi Myers on the north, and George S. Smith on the west, containing

One Hundred and Fifteen Acres,

more or less, about Eighty-five Acres of which are clear, and the residue in thrifty young timber—rock oak, &c.—and having thereon erected a good weather-boarded

Log-Frame Two-Story House,

BANK BARN, Corn House, Spring House, Wash House, Hog Pen, and other outbuildings. There is a Spring of excellent water near the buildings, and a large Orchard of good fruit—apples, peaches, plums and cherries. This land is well fenced and in excellent order, and is located on the turnpike, 1½ miles west of Thompsontown, and 7½ miles east of Mifflintown, is near schools, churches and stores, and will make a very desirable home for a farmer.

No. 2.—A tract of land situated in the township and county aforesaid, bounded by lands of George S. Smith on the north, Solomon Manbeck on the east and south, and Henry M. Miller on the west, containing Seven Acres and One Hundred and Fifteen Perches, more or less, of cleared land, having thereon erected a

GOOD DWELLING HOUSE,

Frame Stable and outbuildings. There is a Good Young Orchard and good water on the premises.

No. 3.—A tract of about EIGHTEEN ACRES of land in said township, bounded on the north by lands of Henry M. Miller, west by lands of Luke Davis and Patton's heirs, and on the south and east by lands of Solomon Manbeck. About Eight Acres of this land are cleared, fenced, and under good cultivation; the remainder is well set with heavy white oak, chestnut and hickory timber. The land is all of good quality.

Tracts Nos. 2 and 3 will be sold either separately or together, to suit the convenience of purchasers.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid in hand; forty per cent on April 1, 1881, when possession will be given, and the balance in two equal annual payments, on April 1, 1882, and on April 1, 1883, with interest from April 1, 1881.

SOLOMON MANBECK.

Attorney in Fact for the Heirs of Philip Manbeck, dec'd. [sept15-ts

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

THE undersigned, Assignee of Jacob Yoder, will offer at public sale, on the premises hereinafter mentioned, in Fayette township, Juniata county, Pa., one mile north of Oakland Mills, at 1 o'clock P. M., on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1880,

The following described real estate, to wit:

A FARM OF 26 ACRES,

all clear land, good deep soil, adjoining lands of Samuel Kinzer, Adam Sponhower, and John Barefoot, having thereon erected a

GOOD LOG HOUSE,

GOOD FRAME BARN,

Wood Shed, Hog Stable and other outbuildings. There is a Well of good, never-failing water at the door of the house.

Terms easy, to suit purchaser.

H. H. BRUBAKER,
Assignee of Jacob Yoder.

Oct. 6, 1880.

CAUTION NOTICE.

All persons are hereby cautioned against trespassing upon the lands of the undersigned in Fayette township, by opening fences, cutting wood or young timber, hunting, or in any unnecessary way trespassing on the lands aforesaid.

Elizabeth Garver	Henry Sieber
Joseph Sieber	Amanda Bashore
John Sausman	Jonathan Burris
David Cramer	S. S. Beaver.
John K. Sausman	[oct6

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.	A.
	12 30	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 38
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	Baily's	7 07	12 35	7 47
6 55	9 14	2 35