

SENTINEL & REPUBLICAN

MIFFLINTOWN.
Wednesday, May 21, 1884.

B. F. SCHWEIER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

The Democrats are wrecked on the tariff.

Butler is willing to take the Presidency.

People are asking, "why does Congress refuse to reelect the trade dollar?"

The Carlisle Democrats are about to apply the lash to the Randall Democrats.

Charles O'Connell, a famous New York lawyer, died last week, aged 80 years.

The wheat crop in Illinois and Dakota will not be near an average crop this year.

A financial distemper, in New York, last week, excited all the money centers in the country.

Says the Record, speculators are gamblers, a gambler is not a safe bank officer. Bank director, paste this in your hat.

Business circles in this country are the most corrupt circles in it. For proof take the action of business circles in New York and elsewhere.

The Treasurer of the Presbyterian Board of Publication left Philadelphia with ten thousand dollars that he should have handed over to the board.

The Methodist Conference is wrestling with the question of marriage, and divorce. The Catholic church permits no divorce excepting for adultery.

General Fremont is 70 years of age and broken and poor in matters of finance. An effort is being made to confer the rank of Major-General of the regular army upon him.

The underwriters of New York have issued a statement in which they say that the loss by fire in the United States the past year amounts to one hundred million of dollars.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian church met in New York last Thursday. They got there in time to feel the whirl of excitement that the smashing bankers created.

The Medical Jurisprudence Society, of Philadelphia, a few days ago listened to a paper read by a doctor, on the propriety of putting certain useless individuals out of the way. For instance, idiots.

The service of a car wheel is said to last 8 years, and a railroad tie lasts no longer. So that ties and car wheels have all to be renewed every 8 years, which is four times within the period of every generation.

Cyrus H. McCormick, the inventor of the reaping machine, died last week. He was born in Rockbridge county, Va., in 1809. The McCormick's lived, long ago, near Enoch Horning's place of residence, in Farmington township.

Last Thursday, Governor Hood, of Ohio, ordered the 14th and 8th regiments of Ohio militia to the town of Ashland to keep a crowd of one thousand men from taking possession of the jail for the purpose of hanging two murderers.

General Grant must be happy in contemplating the fact that he could not get hold of the \$250,000 raised for him, had he been able to reach it he would have given it to his friends to manage it for him, and they would have managed to spend the whole of it.

It is said that, a day or two before Vanderbilt sailed for Europe he sold \$10,000,000 of U. S. bonds. The story of New Yorkers is, "was he squeezed, or did he sell to buy railroad stock that was depreciated in price by the late distemper of finances in Gotham."

The body of Rev. J. D. Leman was cremated at Washington, Pa., last week. He was a Lutheran preacher with a charge at McKeesport, Pa., twenty-five members of the congregation accompanied his remains to the furnace, and afterwards accompanied his ashes home.

Governor Butler favors the giving of a pension to the rebel soldiers that were disabled during the rebellion, and that puts the Governor a head as a bidder for Southern votes for the Presidency. How many votes will the bid secure for him provided that he receives the nomination?

A young man aged 24 years, shot himself in the head, thereby producing instant death, because a West Chester girl would not return his love, and because the girl was not in love with him, he committed suicide.—What a goose of a youth he was, doubtless if he had just kept on loving the girl he would have found one that would have returned his love, and then he could have been happy in this vale of tears. What a goose of a youth was he?

THERE WAS A FIRE in Willard's hotel in Washington. A few days ago, in a room where a ton or two of fire trade speeches were stored, previous to their being sent out into the country. The speeches were thrown out of the window to the street, where the rag and paper pickers were ready and eager to carry them away.

INGERSOLL is having an \$8,000 log house built on his land, in New Mexico. It will not take him many months to make \$8,000, lecturing against the God of Moses. "For some reason, or other," people like to pay to hear Ingersoll denounce God. What will they do on the other shore?

TONQUIN, in China, is ten thousand miles from France, and yet, notwithstanding that distance twenty thousand French troops were sent there, and the news now is, that Tonquin has been completely conquered. If France can conquer Tonquin from a distance of ten thousand miles, America can conquer England from a distance of one-third of ten thousand miles.

The Presbyterian General Assembly is in session, in New York city. They have passed many resolutions, of different kinds, but as yet they have not seen their way clear to pass one to pray for the violators of trust, for example, the New York gentlemen, who, by arts known to business confidence men, have stolen \$50,000,000 from people who trusted in their business integrity and personal honor.

Men talk about text book education as a remedy for the moral and financial ills of society. The confidence games of gentlemen highly educated in text book learning is illustrated in New York circles, last week, where millions of dollars were stolen by confidence operations, proves that the remedy talked of is no remedy.

What is needed is a higher moral training, and a higher degree of personal honor, that will keep men from engaging in confidence games to over-sell others in business and professional life.

The cremation of a doctor and at preacher took place at Washington Pa., since May came, and is the latest thought most asked of, by people who believe that the disposal of dead people in the grave is to be succeeded by the burning of dead bodies of human beings. When a man fails sick the first functionary that is called in is a doctor, the next is a preacher, and the last is the undertaker. Some dead undertaker should be taken to Washington for cremation and thus complete the cremation of the functionaries that mostly wait on the dying, and the dead.

The North American of the 15th inst., says: "The equanimity and even cheerfulness with which the news from New York yesterday was received and discussed in the financial and business circles of this city bear striking witness to the soundness of our finances. It is a fact that the monetary institutions of Philadelphia were never in a stronger and healthier condition than they are to-day. They are managed upon principles radically different from those which prevail in New York. Here security is made the first consideration, and the question of profit is a secondary matter. It is in times like this that this policy is vindicated."

ONE of Grant's sons married a rich man's daughter, named Chaffee. "At the time of the marriage of his daughter with young Grant he had \$1,000,000 in cash deposits, and when his daughter married he gave her \$400,000 in bonds. These were all put into the firm of Grant & Ward, and every dollar of them is lost. Chaffee himself in street speculation lost \$100,000. A month or six weeks ago he had half a million in cash securities. Just before he made his last visit to the west he took his money and gave it to his son-in-law to keep for him during his absence. It was not an investment nor was it for the purpose of securing any investments. It was simply deposited with young Grant as a trust during the brief absence of the ex-senator. This money in some way reached the hands of Ward and was lost. Chaffee is practically penniless, and in a most wretched state of mind. This friend of Chaffee says it is by no means believed that Ward could have lost the large sums charged up to his failure.

The Philadelphia Times of May 17 says, "every town tries to solve the tramp problems in its own way. Johnstown locks them up in dark cells on bread and water diet, Harrisburg makes them scrub out the engine houses and sweep the streets; but none of them have but none of them have been so successful as Trenton, where the City Treasury has been made several hundred dollars richer by the proceeds from tramp labor in the municipal stone and wood yards. As nearly as the tramp problem can be solved Trenton seems to have solved it. The Times has not as yet heard of the Mifflintown way of solving the tramp problem, which is to send him to jail by a process of law, to take him out of jail by a process of law, and supplement it all by obtaining pay from the county, by a process of law, at a figure that would

give supper, lodging and breakfast, at a good hotel, in Philadelphia. Lawyers from Philadelphia, Johnstown, Harrisburg, and other places might come to Mifflintown to learn how to run the tramp law.

GATH compares Grant to Noah, "who brought us through the deluge, but alas, he got drunk after the waters subsided. I do not mean that he got drunk on liquor, but he thought he might become a rich man in speculation, though he was already the greatest man alive on our hemisphere. Grant's example is the best testimony that there is nothing worth considering but a very rich man. Spangled with victories, adorned with the recognition of all princes, rich in the experience of travel, he deliberately descended from his mental palace to become a member of a speculative house. The house failed, and now it is said that Grant knew nothing about it. This only puts the darkness of ignorance upon the luridness of perversity. He made every shank in Wall Street believe that military, political prominence, public approbation were nothing compared to cash. The people went to work and raised money for Grant. The rich men themselves said, "For God's sake, let him not get as low as we are." After they raised him the money he took it and went into business, so called."

The Marine Bank Failure.

One of the leading directors of the Marine National Bank of this city, that failed last week, being asked for the cause of the failure, replied as follows: "The only cause of the suspension was the overdraft by Grant & Ward, which is now believed to amount to about \$750,000. The firm of Grant & Ward was a firm of reckless and daring speculators and kept its accounts with this bank.—The bank had been in habit of certifying the checks of this firm, and thus making itself responsible for their payment, whether the firm had a corresponding amount of deposits with it or not, expecting that the account would be made good each day before the close of banking hours. On this occasion it had certified \$750,000 in checks, and the firm failing to make the account good, the bank failed. Such, in a word, is the story of this failure.

We suppose that the directors and officers of this bank knew that the practice of over-certification was a direct, open and undisguised violation of the law of Congress, and that the person or persons guilty of this violation are punishable by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding five years, or by both in the discretion of the court. The offense having been committed, let the law be executed, and the guilty party or parties punished as the law directs. An effective example needs to be made on this subject.

The practice of over-certification is essentially contrary to the first principles of sound banking. The bank that certifies a check makes itself liable for the payment of that check; and if it does so without corresponding deposits to the credit of the drawer thereof, then it is effecting a loan to the drawer, with no other security than his general credit. If he fails to make the account good, then the bank suffers the loss; and the loss may be so great as to involve the ruin of the bank. The mere statement of the case is sufficient to show that the practice is a very bad one, and that the law is right in forbidding it.

The excuse for this practice lies in the necessities and convenience of stock speculators; and this is no excuse at all. Banks are not organized to act as clearing houses for stock speculators, but are organized to serve the mercantile community.—Their regulations should be adjusted to the wants of the latter class, rather than to those of the former. In New York Clearing House, taught by this example, should take prompt action on this subject, and endeavor to suppress the practice of over-certification in every bank connected with that association; and the Comptroller of the Currency should fearlessly put the law in force against every national bank guilty of the practice. The Legislature of this State should enact a law forbidding the practice by banks under its authority. Let the stock brokers take care of themselves the best way they can; but let not the principles of sound banking be violated for their convenience.—New York Independent.

Communicated.

Fixing the Pay of Legislators.

When the first constitution of this Commonwealth was formed, it gave the Legislature power to create office and fix their salary, or daily pay, and as there was no other source to fix their own pay, they made it three dollars per day, which rate continued for about a half century. But, as population and business increased, our representatives raised it to five dollars per day, and we heard no complaint. In a few years thereafter they added two dollars, thereby raising it to seven dollars per day, then the people began to complain loudly. Time ran on till Jeff Davis and the South raised the rebellion, then our nation was compelled to have soldiers and all the equipments of war, then prices of real and personal property rose everywhere and the Legislature voted themselves ten dollars per day. No one complained, for boarding, rents, seriales, and labor, all sprang up in price and so continued till peace came, and then gradually the price of things fell back to the original rates. The Legislature, however, held on to the war prices and do so yet. They themselves have the fixing and ruling thereof.

Now for a remedy. I propose to take from the Legislature the power to fix the salary and lodge it in the hands of the people where it rightfully belongs. I propose that the taxpayers shall fix the pay. I propose that a law be passed to require the first grand jury that meets in each and every county of the State after the old year has passed away, shall be required to vote in their session room, after a free interchange with one another, and a survey shall have a slip of paper like a ticket and mark on his ticket the amount in dollars, that he believes would be a fair day's pay, for each secular day, that a member of the House or Senate should have, that no juror shall vote a figure higher than nine, or lower than four dollars, thus limiting each juror to the figures, 4 or 5 or 6 or 7 or 8 or 9, and no higher or lower. The foreman of said jury shall call to his aid three of their own body to act as clerks. The duty of one of the clerks shall be to take up each and every ticket, separately, that has been polled, and call out, aloud, the figure marked thereon and then give it to the foreman of the jury, who shall look and see that the figure is properly reported. The duty of two of the clerks shall be to record, on paper, the figures reported by the foreman and thus they shall proceed until all the votes are called and tallied, then the clerks shall proceed to add up and compare their record of votes, and if they agree as to the aggregate, then they shall divide by the number of votes polled and that dividend shall be regarded as the judgment of the grand jury. The foreman of the jury shall certify a copy of the proceedings to the Auditor General of the Commonwealth, and in the month of April or May, The Auditor General with other certain State officers, shall meet in the Auditor General's office, and shall proceed to open the returns of the grand jury of the counties of the Commonwealth, alphabetically, and the clerks shall record the name of each county, and the figures determined by each jury, and the aggregate of the figures shall be divided by the number of counties, which is now 68, and the result of the division shall be the pay per day of the legislators. Proclamation of the result shall then be made to the people of this State. The fixing of the pay of members would be obtained through the sworn judgment of over 1600 men chosen equally from every county, all classes would have a voice in the matter, the rich and the poor, old and young, the agriculturist and mechanic, the merchant and laborer, in fact every class of citizens and taxpayers. County newspapers would publish a list of grand jurors, and they, in mingling with their neighbors, would have an opportunity of ascertaining a correct estimate of the salary question for Legislators.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

STATE SENATOR.

COUNTY TREASURER.

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IN New York, on the 13th inst., Colonel Fred Grant said, in an interview with a reporter: "When I first came to this city from Chicago I had about \$57,000. I was introduced to Mr. Ward and after a short acquaintance he asked me to join him in a speculative venture that turned out to be successful. After that he proposed partnership and eventually my brother and myself entered into a partnership agreement. It was represented that Ward and Fish were worth \$250,000 each. Ward had charge of the books and safe of the firm and, in fact, everything was entrusted to him by the other members of the firm." Colonel Grant closed with this remark: "I admit that I have been a fool. So has my father, the General, and my brother, and there is nothing too strong to say against Ward at this moment."

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A HOME DRUGGIST TESTIFIES.

Popularity at home is not always the best test of merit, but we point proudly to the fact that no other medicine has been so widely used, and so generally approved in its own country, as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. The following letter from one of our best-known Massachusetts druggists should be of interest to every reader:

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists; \$1.50 bottles for six.

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TRAIN-TABLE.

WESTWARD.

EASTWARD.

MILFORD.

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

F. ESPENSCHADE, AT THE CENTRAL STORE, MAIN STREET, MIFFLINTOWN, Pa., OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE.

Opposite Court House, Mifflintown, Pa.

Calls the attention of the public to the following facts:

Fair Prices Our Leader!—The Best Goods Our Pride!

One Price Our Style!—Cash or Exchange Our Terms!

Small Profits and Quick Sales Our Motto!

Our leading Specialties are

FRESH GOODS EVERY WEEK

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS, GROCERIES, BOOTS AND SHOES, for Men, Women and Children, Queensware, Glassware, Wood and Willow-ware, Oil Cloths, and every article usually found in first-class stores.

COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for goods at highest market price.

Thankful to the public for their heretofore liberal patronage, I request their continued custom; and ask persons from all parts of the county, when in Mifflintown to call and see my stock of goods.

F. ESPENSCHADE, Sept. 7, 1858.

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Collecting and Conveyancing promptly attended to.

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THOMAS A. ELDER, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, MIFFLINTOWN, PA.

Office hours from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.

Office at 212 N. 3d st., opposite Methodist parlour.

D. M. CRAWFORD, M. D., has resumed actively the practice of Medicine and Surgery and their collateral branches. Office at the old corner of Third and Orange streets, Mifflintown, Pa. March 29, 1878.

J. M. BRAZEE, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Academics, Juniata Co., Pa.

Office formerly occupied by Dr. Stewart. Professional business promptly attended to at all hours.

JOHN McLAUGHLIN, JOSEPH W. STEINEL, INSURANCE AGENTS, PORT ROYAL, JUNIATA CO., PA. Only reliable Companies represented. Dec. 8, 1876-ly

WILLIAM BELL, AGENT AND DEALER IN Farmers and Mechanics Machinery. Mifflintown, Juniata County, Pa. Office on Bridge street opposite South side of Court House. Nov. 8, 1882.

PEARBY HOTEL, Ninth St. south of Chestnut, one square south of the New Post Office, one-half square from Walnut St. Theatre and is the very business centre of the city. On the American and European plans. Good rooms from \$2.00 to \$5.00 per day. Refreshments and newly furnished. W. PALM, M. D., Owner and Proprietor. Nov. 21, 1883, ly.

AYER'S AGUE CURE contains an antidote for all malarial disorders which, so far as known, is used in no other remedy. It is entirely non-poisonous, and its effect is permanent and healthy. It is the only medicine which cures the most obstinate cases of Ague, Intermittent or Chills Fever, Sore Throat, Dumb Ague, Bilious Fever, and Liver Complaint caused by malarial infection, after due trials of all other remedies, to refund the money. Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists.

NOTICE TO TRIPASSERS. All persons are hereby notified not to trespass on the lands of the undersigned in Walker and Farmington townships, for the purpose of hunting, building, fire, or for any other trespassing purpose. HENRY ALLEN, CHRISTIAN NISSEN, HENRY MOSE, ISAAC AYER, WILLIAM RICKARDS, WELLSINGTON SMITH, KURTZ PATTERSON, JOSEPH S. WALLACE, SEAL & DUNN, JONAS KAYSTRA, CURTIS STOUT, Oct. 31, 1883-ly.

JOHN S. GRAYBILL, BRIDGE STREET, South Side, MIFFLINTOWN, - - PENNA.