

# SENTINEL & REPUBLICAN

MIFFLINTON.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1892.

G. F. SCHWEIER,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

DEMOCRATIC newspapers are opening their batteries on the present pension laws.

INDIANS in the Indian territory are having a ghost dance under the superintendence of the ghost of Sitting Bull, they say.

SENATOR JONES is talking silver in London. The people are all right on the free coinage question, but the men who control the bonded indebtedness of the world are against silver, because they can make more money by shrinking everything to the single gold standard.

Every second man one meets is ready to give a reason for the late defeat of the republican party. A reason given by an acquaintance is different from the common run of reasons and is as follows: That the defeat of President Harrison is due to the fact that the vast majority of our people don't know when they are well off.

Col. A. K. McClure, of the Philadelphia Times, has many friends who would be delighted to hear of Cleveland appointing him Secretary of State. The Colonel is intellectually one of the ablest men in the United States, just the kind of a man to adorn the office of Secretary of State, and as the new Secretary must needs be a Democrat—no Republican need apply—why not take a capable man like Colonel McClure.

## Already To The Front.

It has been told over and over, in these columns within the past two months that should the democracy win the election they will ask for the reinstatement of the State Banks.

The wires had scarcely more than finished announcing the election returns till the Georgia Legislature passed a resolution calling on congress to repeal the tax on State Banks which is all that is in their way for their reinstatement. Georgia is the first state to act and she has acted promptly.

## Will Not Do It.

Some of the democratic leaders say now that the country has declared against a protective tariff the present congress should immediately repeal the McKinley bill and President Harrison should sign the repealing act. The republican party stands on its record of protection and when the democracy get possession of the government they can make their promises good, and the republican party will not do it. The democracy claim they were elected to undo the tariff and other acts, now let them do it.

death, but it may not really be death after all. The spirit may not leave the body, may not take its departure with the last faint heart beat. It may cling for some moments to its shattered tenement before it takes its flight, before it faces those terrors or enters into those transcendent glories which the poet has painted. The death of the body, with which doctors only deal, may be but the prelude to a more important act, the departure of the spirit. Science was game far, but it has not yet lifted the veil of mystery which the Almighty has hung over the couch of death.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

## Stole Her Sister's Lover.

The Philadelphia North American, of the 16th inst., relates the following as having taken place in Millville, New Jersey, on the 15th present month:—Bloodcurdling yellings of "Murder! Police!" aroused the quiet neighborhood in which the residence of Henry Clarkson is located at a late hour last night. It was a woman's voice, which now and again could scarcely be heard, as though some one had a grasp on her throat. In the midst of a series of screams the noise suddenly ceased, and everything became quiet. The light which had been burning in a second story room was put out, and when an officer appeared and asked what was the trouble he was giving no answer. All night the officer watched the house, and was this morning told the story of the rumpus and midnight screams.

Mr. Clarkson stated that his youngest daughter, Jessie, had foolishly answered an advertisement in a matrimonial and courtship paper, and had corresponded with a Silas Harper, of Milford, Del. The correspondence had been kept up for over a year, and the two had become betrothed lovers, though they had never seen each other. Jessie has an elder sister Mamie, who has been trying for many years to get married but had not succeeded. Silas wrote on a postal card that he would come to Millville to meet his future wife and wed her. Mamie got the mail the day the postal card arrived. From the hieroglyphics on it she deciphered Silas' plan, so when Silas arrived on the appointed train Mamie was there to welcome him. She told Silas she was his own Jessie and suggested that they stop at the minister's on their way going home so they would not have to make a second trip down town again. Silas thought the plan was a good one, and he wedded the wily girl who had posed as his sweetheart. When they reached the Clarkson homestead, Mamie astonished her household by introducing her husband. It was not until late that night that Jessie, Silas' real sweetheart, came across the postal which her sister had carelessly left in her room. Then she guessed who Mamie's new husband was, and proceeded to the deceitful sister's room, where she accused her of stealing her lover. A war of words was followed by a hair-pulling and scratching match. It was at this point that the elder sister yelled "Murder!" Silas took in the show, hardly knowing what to make of it, and finally brought it to an end by bouncing both out of the room, "though," concluded Mr. Clarkson, "he left Jessie more tenderly than Mamie." He left for home this morning. I'm going to see a lawyer to bring him back."

## Winter Storms.

Cyclones used to be considered summer storms but they do come in winter time as is testified to by one that struck the town of Red Bird, Illinois last Friday morning between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock, November 17—a despatch from that town on the date mentioned says:—Exactly a 3:30 this morning a cyclone swept over this town destroying thirty-five houses, killing one boy and injuring some fifteen other persons. The wind was came in the midst of a driving rain storm and it was daylight before the full extent of the catastrophe was known or the injured could be given attention. The storm came from the south and cleared a path two hundred feet wide through the town.

There last night existed a beautiful little town full of happy homes, and a reign of rascality began, which in the absence of civil government and a written code of laws, brought into being committees of vigilance arbitrary proceedings mobocracy, and popular tribunals. One of these early adventures thought of California as a home; it was no place to live in; they would gather a little gold and hasten away and of the 50,000, who came fully half returned the same year, and most of the remainder would have gone away had they possessed the means. It was a community of men many of them reckless, swearing, swaggering fellows of every nationality, from every clime, and of every shade of color and conscience, yet young strong, hopeful, intelligent, energetic, many of them as honorable and highminded as ever were born. It was good stuff to make a new nation, or to renovate and revitalize an old one. It was a homeless churchless community.—Lippincott's Magazine.

Harriet E. Hall of Waynetown, Ind., says: "I owe my life to the great South American Nervine. I had been in bed for five months from the effects of an exhausted Stomach, Indigestion, Nervous prostration, and a general shattered condition of my whole system. Had given up all hope of getting well. Had tried three doctors with no relief. The first bottle of the Nervine Tonic improved me so much that I was able to walk about and a few bottles cured me entirely. I believe it is the best medicine in the world. I cannot recommend it to highly." Trial bottles, 15¢. Sold by L. Banks & Co. May 14-15.

"Mystic Cure" for Rheumatism and Neuralgia cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits, 75 cents.

Warranted by L. Banks & Co., Druggists Mifflintown.

Oct. 5, '92, 4m.

Hogs are dying by the hundred in Berks county of some new disease.

Some of the effects of the storm were marvelous. One house was lifted from the ground and scarce a vestige of it left, while a neighboring residence seemed to have escaped with comparatively little injury. Stone buildings offered no resistance to the cyclone's fury.

"That is what the doctor calls

## Winter Tours to California, Florida and Other Points of Interest.

Some idea of the amount of traveling done by Americans as a people, and the comfort and luxury at their command, is gathered from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's announcement of its personally conducted tours for 1893.

First comes a series to the Golden Gate starting from New York, Philadelphia, and Harrisburg, February 3rd, March 2nd, and March 29th, 1893. Tourists will travel by superbly appointed special trains of Pullman drawing-room, sleeping, dining, smoking and observation cars under the supervision of a Tourist Agent and Chaperon.

Next in importance comes a series of five to Florida—January 31st, February 14th and 28th, March 14th and 28th. The first four admit of two whole weeks in the sunny south while tickets for the fifth tour are good to return by regular trains until May 30th, 1893.

They will be conducted on the same general principles and maintained at that high standard manifested on all Pennsylvania Railroad Company's personally conducted tours. For information and detailed itineraries now being prepared, apply to Ticket Agents, Tourist Agents 849 Broadway, New York, 868 Fulton street, Brooklyn; or 233 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia.

## The First Cattle.

The first cattle that were brought into the American colonies were landed at the James River plantation in Virginia, in the year 1657. They came from the West Indies and were descendants of the cattle taken to those islands by Columbus on his second voyage, in the year 1493. In 1610 several cows were landed, and again in 1611, about 100 head more were brought to the plantation. This, therefore, was the genesis of the cattle business in America.

In order to encourage the industry to the fullest possible extent an order was passed forbidding the slaughter of any animal of the bovine kind under penalty of death. Under this restriction the number of cattle increased to 30,000 in Virginia alone before the end of the year 1619.

The first cattle brought into the New England colonies arrived at Plymouth in 1624, and were imported from England by Governor Winslow. Three肥牛 and a bull made up the cargo, "in black, black and white and brindle." In 1626 twelve cows were sent to Cape Ann, and in 1629 thirty more. 1830 about 100 were imported for the exclusive use of the colony of Massachusetts Bay. During the same year 103 were sent from Holland to New York, so that by the year 1630 there was a good many head of "horned cattle" in the different colonies.

The reader naturally thinks of these animals as superb specimens of the bovine race, but they were not. History that is the curious and interesting part of history, tells us that the average weight of fat cattle in the Liverpool market was at 1700 only 370 pounds. What an evolution in 182 years.

## Saved by a Woman's Shot.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., Nov. 16.—A bullet shot from a woman's rifle saved the life of a bear hunter near the town of Sullivan last Saturday.

The man was one of a party who had come up from Indiana on a hunting expedition. He started a bear and two cubs from a thicket and shot the cubs, whereupon the old bear turned upon the hunter and soon knocked him down.

The hunter's gun was empty and he was at the mercy of the ferocious brute when a rifle shot went out and the bear fell dead.

The hunter upon looking up to see his savior, was surprised to see a woman standing in a woodsmen's cabin near by with a rifle in her hands. She had never shot a gun before in her life, and the shock made her ill.

## California in 1849.

From every quarter came some of the best and many of the worst, and a reign of rascality began, which in the absence of civil government and a written code of laws, brought into being committees of vigilance arbitrary proceedings mobocracy, and popular tribunals.

None of these early adventures thought of California as a home; it was no place to live in; they would gather a little gold and hasten away and of the 50,000, who came fully half returned the same year, and most of the remainder would have gone away had they possessed the means.

It was a community of men many of them reckless, swearing, swaggering fellows of every nationality, from every clime, and of every shade of color and conscience, yet young strong, hopeful, intelligent, energetic, many of them as honorable and highminded as ever were born.

It was good stuff to make a new nation, or to renovate and revitalize an old one. It was a homeless churchless community.—Lippincott's Magazine.

"I was reading an article this morning on how it feels to die," said Dr. W. H. Epworth. "No living man can tell how death feels, or whether the action of dissolution is accompanied by sensation or not. A man who through disease as cause has lost consciousness—had become to all appearances dead—and is then resuscitated, can really tell us nothing about it, for he did not die. The machinery did not come to a complete stand still—the life force did not leave the body. It may be that the poet has dipped deeper than the physician into the awful mystery of death. It may be that he has described terror not visible to the eyes of the medical man, who interests himself only in the condition of the animal mechanism."

"I have stood by the deathbed of men who told me they were going to hell, and saw them pass safely to their long sleep. I have looked at their dead faces a few minutes later and saw thereon a look of fear, of horror, that was not visible when the heart gave its last faint throb and the heart stood still. I have had others tell me almost with their last breath that they were going to heaven. They passed away with wan, weary faces that were pitiful to contemplate but before they became rigid a smile as sweet as an angel's dream overspread the pallid features. The deep lines of suffering faded out and the aged looked almost youthful, the weary and worn became radiant.

What causes this change, which every physician has noticed? When does death occur? We say when the animal machinery stops, when the heart and pulse cease.

"That is what the doctor calls

## Johnstown Orphans.

The payment of the annuity to flood orphans was made at Johnstown on the 4th inst., when \$20,325 was distributed. Each orphan under 16 years of age was paid \$75. There are now 271 orphans of parents who were lost in the great flood. The original number was 339, 9 having died and 55 became of age. The biggest check paid to any one person was \$600 to Mrs. Schubert, widow of Editor Schubert of the Free Press, who was drowned and left eight small children. The fund has done incalculable good.

## What is a Gentleman.

What is a gentleman? was a question we were asked the other day. Allow us to say, first, it is a mistake to say that a Prince Albert coat, plenty of money and a la-de-dah air constitute a gentleman. We have seen a long-legged dude, wearing a No. 6 hat and a No. 10 shoe, stand laughing at an honest farmer, and making what he thought were witty remarks about his unfashionable dress, and that same good honest granger had more nobility of character and sound sense and judgment in his whole carcass. Manliness are the component parts of a true gentleman in this free country.—Ex.

## Congressman Mahon Plural-ity.

The following is the official vote for congressmen in this district, as computed by the return judges.

MAHON, TROUT, ALMAN.	
Franklin . . . . .	5937 4811 132
Mifflin . . . . .	930 1207 11
Huntingdon . . . . .	4060 2687 127
Juniata . . . . .	1593 1717 76
Snyder . . . . .	2295 1529 9
Union . . . . .	2333 1469 79
Mifflin . . . . .	2098 2111 113

19,247 15,631 547

Plurality . . . . . 3,616

Majority . . . . . 2,058

J. T. Alman received 5 votes in Junta, 2 in Snyder and 4 in Union.

## The Senatorial Vote.

WOODS, Mc'LISTER, DERSTINE.	
Junta . . . . .	1625 1701 58
Mifflin . . . . .	2163 2058 59
Perry . . . . .	3063 2793 193

6860 6554 260

Plurality . . . . . 296

Majority . . . . . 36

The Next House.

It will be composed of 123 representatives, 224 democrats and 7 Farmers' Alliance Representatives, not counting Rhode Island, where there was no election.

The following shows the representation in the House of the fifty-third Congress.

Alabama—9 Democrats, Democratic gain 1.

Arkansas—6 Democrats, Democratic gain 1.

California—4 Republicans, 3 Democrats, Republicans gain 1.

Colorado—2 Republicans, Republcan gain 1.

Connecticut—1 Republican, 3 Democrats, Republicans gain 1.

Delaware—1 Democrat.

Florida—2 Democrats.

Georgia—11 Democrats, Democratic gain 2.

Illinois—10 Republicans, 12 Democrats, Republicans gain 4.

Indiana—2 Republicans, 11 Democrats, Republicans gain 2.

Iowa—6 Republicans, 5 Democrats, Republicans gain 1.

Kansas—4 Republicans, Farmers' Alliance gain 2.

Louisiana—6 Democrats.

Massachusetts—10 Republicans 3 Democrats, Republicans gain 5.

Michigan—6 Republicans 6 Democrats, Republicans gain 2.

Minnesota—3 Republicans, 3 Democrats, 1 Farmers' Alliance, Republicans gain 2.

Mississippi—7 Democrats.

Missouri—1 Republican 14 Democrats, Republicans gain 1.</