SENTINEL & REPUBLICAN

MIFFLINTOWN.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1894.

B. F. SCHWEIER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR.
GEN. DANIEL H. HASTINGS,
of Bellefonte.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.
WALTER LYON,
of Pittsburg.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
AMOS MYLIN,
of Lancaster County.

FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
GEN. JAMES W. LATTA,
of Philadelphia.

FOR CONGRESS AT LARGE.
HON. GALUSHA A. GROW,
of Glenwood.
HON. GEORGE F. HUFF,
of Greenwood.

FOR CONGRESS,
Thad M. Mahon.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
H. Latimer Wilson.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
Anson B. Will.

FOR SHERIFF.
James H. Groninger.

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER,
Lewis Degen.

CHOLERA has broken out in St. Petersburg, Russia.

THE railroad strikes in the west in many cases cut off the supply of provisions. In Denver the scarcity of the potatoes caused by the rioting strikers, sent potatoes to $4 per 100 pounds.

THE democrats in the Senate are talking about reading Senator Hill out of the party because he voted against the business uprooting tariff bill. After the next election they will want to read a good many back into the party.

A FIRE on the 17th of last June destroyed 1000 houses in Honmura, Japan, and three days later an earthquake near the same place tumbled down many houses, and killed 26 persons and injured many people.

A CHILD of a workman in the mines near Punxsutawney, Jefferson Co, died last week. The father of the child does not belong to the secret societies of the strikers. The secret societies had influence enough to induce the cemetery association to refuse the burial of the child in that cemetery, and that is another illustration of the ignorant despotism that the rioting strikers set up where ever they are strong enough.

ON the 3rd of July, the Democratic manufacturing smashing tariff bill passed the United States Senate by a vote of 39 to 34. Senator Hill, Democrat of New York, who understands the affect that such a bill will have upon the manufacturing interests of the country voted against it. The Democratic administration has been at work since last December to get the bill through. It will now go to the house and when it gets through there time will tell.

THE National League of Republican Clubs that recently met in Denver, did not pass a straddling resolution on the gold and silver question, but they came out like honest men, and spoke in favor of restoring silver to the position it occupied before the English bankers got in their work upon the demonitization of silver. The League passed the following resolution on the silver question, We do not believe their will be a permanent return to prosperity to our country until the full use and highest position of silver shall be restored, and we favor such legislation as will bring this about.

THERE is a place called Pullman in Illinois, where the swell Pullman cars are made. The cars are named for the man who invented them, and whose enterprise founded the town of Pullman. Everything about the place is conducted to correspond with the style and finish of the cars. It is a swell town in appearance and pretension, but not withstanding the stylish surroundings required of every employee, the men employed in the works there struck some days ago on account of a difference about wages.

It is a swell town, workmen and all in appearance and pretension and its founder had ambition and business ability to concentrate a plant there that employed between five and six thousand men at good wages up to last year when the democratic hard times began to pinch.

Contracts fell off in number and prices for cars were reduced by competition, and the force of men was cut down, and the price of wages was lowered.

The workmen declared that they would no longer work for the wages that were paid them and they struck

There is a secret society called the American Railway Union presided over by a man named Eugene V. Debs.

Debs took up the cause of the Pullman strikers, and said that all railroads that have leased Pullman cars running on their roads shall no longer run the Pullman cars, and on all such railroads that refused to put off the cars, the men should strike, and that is how the strike on thirty-two railroads that center in Chicago was caused.

The strikers would not allow other men to run the trains.

They stopped freight and passenger trains and brought about a state of confusion and delay in all channels of business.

The general government was called upon on account of the stopping of mail trains, and immediately through regular process in United States Courts ordered the riotous strikers to cease their unlawful proceedings

The order of the courts were defyed by the ignorant people in the strike and United States troops were immediately sent to Chicago to put down the rioters.

Debs and his secret order men are not capable of self government.

Their acts prove to the world how incapable they are of governing themselves, and the only way they can be restrained from destroying the rights of others and destroying free government, is to hold them personally liable for their violent acts Take the leaders and imprison them. If they had the power no one would be allowed to live who does not subscribe to their views and acts. A despotism more complete than prevails in Russia would be the governmental portion of the people.

It is not worth while to stop to ask whether Debs and co-leaders are ignorant men, or devilish men. The thing to do is to break up the despotism that they have inflicted on the thousands of workingmen that they have duped into their secret organizations and who have to throw themselves out of good positions where they can make a good living for themselves and those who are dependent upon them, whenever Debs and the other leaders order them to quit work.

The country at large in duty to itself will see that government is vigorously seconded in keeping its avenues of travel and transportation for grain and live stock and merchandise and mail open for the use of every man. The people will see to it that the government is strengthened in suppressing secret organizations that are led by ignorant and designing men to overthrow the rights of every man who does not obey their command. Debs and his fellow bosses have cracked the whip so long over the dupes of the orders that they preside over that they ignorantly and malignantly immagine that they stand as the dictators of the rights of the whole people. They are a very small part of this nation, and the best way to impress upon the mind of Debs and a number of other ignorant leaders a true conception of the rights of all men under the law in this free government, is to send them to prison.

Strikers and Anarchists in Chicago.

Governor Altgeld of Illinois never said a word during the week of riot in Chicago, not until President Cleveland was driven to send troops to the city to protect the travel and commerce between the states, and to see to it that the United States mails were not interfered with in their passage from one State to another, and to maintain the dignity and rights of United States Courts. It was not until United States troops were landed in Chicago that Altgelt opened his mouth, and then it was to send an impudent letter to President Cleveland, protesting against United States troops trespassing upon State rights.

To Altgelt, democratic State rights doctrine was more than thousands of rioting strikers violating the rights of free American workmen in their right to work wherever work was offered to them. Instead of seconding the effort of the President to put down the mob the governor expressed sympathy for them indirectly by denouncing the President for interfering with affairs in Illinois.

The President, however, was equal to the occasion. He mildly told the governor that in time of public danger and violence there is no time to talk about State rights and went on concentrating United States troops in the unfortunate city.

The National troops were employed in trying to pass the United States mails through the city in guarding United States property. Wherever they appeared the rioters disappeared.

There was a great deal of railroad property destroyed all last week, but on Friday the work of destruction of acres of cars and warehouses by fire was begun. Over three million dollars worth of cars were burnt on that day.

The lawless crowd defied the police, hooted and jeered the troops. Wherever the strikers moved in a body, destruction and fire followed in their wake.

The Cleveland troops bore the insults without resenting them, confining themselves strictly to such duty as was set apart to them.

Altgelt was driven by an uprising of a sentiment of the people of the city and state in favor of law and order to order out state troops, and on Saturday several companies of the Illinois National Guard were ordered to help the police stay the tide of destruction that was being levelled chiefly at railroad property by the strikers.

It fell to the lot of Company C., of the Second Regiment of Illinois National Guards to do the first firing on the strikers.

The company 38 strong were sent in the southwestern section of the city to give protection to a lot of workmen who were sent to remove ruins of burnt cars &c., from the track. Fifteen hundred strikers came down on the little band of workmen and soldiers, yelling and whooping and cursing like so many devils just out of hell.

They threw stones and clubs and coupling pins and spikes and whatever else they could lay their hands upon.

The little band stood its ground under all that pressure though Lieutenant Reed had been knocked down by a blow on the head and almost killed, and others of the troops were hurt with the flying stones and clubs. The strikers were emboldened and came nearer, and a few of them drew pistols and began to fire at the State troops. It was then that Captain Maher gave the Command to the Company to fire.

The number of killed and wounded by the fire will never be known.

Among the number seen to fall was a woman. The strikers fell back, but soon rallied. The military company and the workmen engaged in relaying the track took a train and left the scene of the first military movement against the strikers. This bloody work was on Saturday.

The strikers kept up their work of burning and tearing up railroad tracks all that day and another million and a half dollars went up in smoke.

On Saturday Debs sent an insolent despatch to President Cleveland concerning his interference with the affairs of the strike

At a late hour on Sunday night President Cleveland issued a proclamation, warning all persons in the State of Illinois, and in the City of Chicago to refrain from further obstruction of the execution of the laws of the United States, and requesting all persons to abide at their homes, and away from riotous assemblages, on or before 12 o'clock, noon, on the 9th inst.—Monday. The proclamation was to keep away spectators from riotous scenes.

On Sunday morning strikers began to burn cars in the railroad yard at Hammond, Indiana, and stopped, side tracked and over turned passenger trains. Operators were driven out telegraph offices and anarchy was the order of the strikers. A company of United States troops, 35 strong were sent in cars from Chicago to Hammond to the scene of the riot.

When the train came in the strikers hooted and yelled like so many demons. The little company took up its position in front and rear of the train, and prepared to move the train through the town.

The sheriff of the county read a message from the Governor of the State that State troops would arrive at Hammond on Sunday afternoon and co-operate with the United States soldiers. When the sheriff had finished reading the message, the rioters set up their accustomed yells, and prepared to upset a number of cars ahead of the train that was being escorted through the yard. It was then the troops were ordered to fire, and charge bayonetts. One man was shot dead, and three men and a woman wounded.

In Chicago Sunday was a quiet day comparatively speaking for the reason the railroads did not attempt to run trains, and the strikers were venting themselves in destroying box cars and signal towers, &c. The fire department was called out almost a hundred times to put out fires that had been kindled by the incendiary.

On Monday, President Cleveland issued another proclamation against all interference with post routes, and inter state commerce routes, in the States of Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Wyoming, Colorado, California and the Territories.

Strikers on Monday interfered with the running of trains near Danville, Illinois, and were fired on by troops. The strikers had women among them. Two women were killed with a number of men.

The bosses of the trades unions in Chicago held a meeting on Monday, and ordered their 90,000 man to strike on Tuesday evening. The men have a right to quit work, but they have not the rigat to prevent the 180,000 that are honestly wanting work in Chicago from taking work in the places that the strikers have left. There are two to a half dozen men in Chicago that are anxious to take the places made vacant by each striker.

President Cleveland sizes up to a comprehension, and to the requirements of the situation like a thorough bred American.

The king of Japan has issued an edict that women may live a life of singleness if they choose it. Heretofore all women in Japan had to marry. The Mormons teach that no unmarried woman can get into heaven, and when a single woman comes to die, an elder of the church is taken into the sick chamber and stands by her bed side and they are married, and that gives her a passport to heaven.

"An Armstrong county farmer, heard smothered squacking in his hen house and twas midnight. When he went out he found the hen house door ajar, and sounds indicating that the intruder was still within. Therefore the farmer slammed the door, bolted it, and posted himself outside of the hen house until morning appeared. Then he looked in the window and discerned a neighbor who came contritely forth and paid the farmer twenty-eight dollars for time, loss of sleep, &c. Still some say there is no money in poultry raising."

Pullman and Debs.

The two men who have gotten up the insurrection in Chicago are George M. Pullman and Eugene V. Debs, and they are a living illustration of the falsehood that there is no opportunity among the people in this country to acquire place and means.

They were both poor and prove the truth of the old saying, "put a beggar on a horse and he'll ride."

Pullman was born in Chautauqua county, York State, March 3, 1831 of poor parents He clerked in a store at 14 years of age At 17 years of age, he became an apprentice at Cabinet making; at 22 years of age he took contracts to move houses and stables, wherever he could find that kind of work to do. When 27 years old he went to Chicago and there engaged in the business of moving houses. While thus engaged he invented a new kind of sleeping car, and called it the Pullman car. When 49 years old, he founded the town of Pullman where he amassed a large fortune in the manufacture of the cars that bear his name. It was in the town named for him that the present strike and insurrection against the best government ever instituted for the people took place because he reduced the wages of certain of his workmen to $1.62 and $1.90 a day.

Eugene V. Debs was born poor in Terre Haute, Ind., in 1855, and is 39 years old. His father kept a little grocery in Terre Haute. Eugene learned the trade of painting in a railroad shop, and after that became a firemen on a railroad locomotive and joined the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, among whom he learned the secret way of working labor unions.

He is a democrat and served a term in the Legislature of Indiana. In 1893, he organized the American Railway Union through which was brought the present state of arson, blood and treason and insurrection against the welfare, safety and security of society generally, and particularly in the State of Illinois and the city of Chicago.

NEW DENTAL OFFICE.

Dr. S. D. Diffenderfer, graduate of the University of Maryland Dental Department, desires to inform the public that he has opened a Dental Office at Oakland Mills, Pa., where he can be found at all times. Teeth extracted painlessly. All work guaranteed.

CAMP MEETING.

The Juniata Valley Camp Meeting will commence August 14, and continue to August 24.

The religious exercises will be in charge of Rev. J. Max Lantz, Presiding Elder of the Juniata District, who will be sustained by efficient ministerial service.

Prof. J. M. Black of Williamsport, will conduct the singing.

Rev. R. H. Gilbert of Tyrone, Pa., will have charge of the Children's meetings, and Rev. B. H. Hart, of Huntingdon, Pa., of the young people's services.

8.30 o'clock a. m., Prayer Meeting.
10.00 o'clock a. m.....Preaching.
2.00 o'clock p. m., Children's Meeting
6.00 o'clock p. m., Young People's Meeting.
8.00 o'clock p. m.....Preaching.

For these meetings the bell will ring ten minutes before the time of commencing.

Persons applying for tents must make application to the Secretary, at Newton Hamilton, and forward with application $1 on each tent desired, the balance to be paid on or before the 4th day of Camp.

Boarding per term, commencing with dinner on Tuesday, August 14, and ending with breakfast on Friday, August 24, 1894, $7; boarding per day, $1; single meal, 40c; children under 12 years of age, half price. The boarding house will be refurnished and rendered more comfortable and attractive than ever.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the Board of Directors, April 6, 1894:

Resolved, That the Association close the gates on Saturday night, August 18, 1894, and the same be kept closed to the public, until 12 o'clock, midnight, Sunday, August 19th, during the time of our next Camp meeting; and that notice of such closing be given in our Annual Circulars, and through the press of the Juniata District.

The above resolution will be strictly carried out. Hence there will be no ingress or egress on the Sabbath. The gates will be closed both to the public and to tent holders on the Lord's day.

Baggage will be carried on the Pennsylvania Railroad on Monday and Tuesday, August 13 and 14, and returned on Friday, August 24, free of charge.

Debs ordered the strike that resulted in the burning of millions of dollars worth of property, and the loss of millions of dollars in business, and in the loss of life. Now let Debs and his co conspirators pay the bill. They levied five cents a week on every member of their dupes to pay Debs and his fellow workers to carry on and manage their war against everyone who attempted to work where they would not work. Let them be prosecuted for damages and judgment obtained against them. Let them be tried for treason against the laws of the State and Nation. Put them to prison for life.

Rebecca Wilkinson, of Browns valley, Ind., says: "I have been in a distressed condition for three years from Nervousness, Weakness of the Stomache, Dyspepsia, and Indigestion until my health was gone. I had been doctoring constantly with no relief. I bought one bottle of South American Nervine which done me more good than any $50 worth of doctoring I ever did in my life. I would advise every weakly person to use this valuable and lovely remedy. A few bottles of it has cured me completely. I consider it the grandest medicin in the world." Warranted the most wonderful stomach and nerve cure ever known. Trial bottle 15 cents. Sold by L. Banks & Co., Druggist, Mifflintown, Pa.
Feb. 1, 93-1y.

Have you tried South American Nervine—the gem of the century? The great cure for Indigestion, Dyspepsia and Nervousness. Warranted the most wonderful Stomach and Nerve Cure ever known, Trial bottles 15 cents. Sold by L. Banks & Co., Druggists, Mifflintown, Pa.
Nov. 14, 1y.

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 hopes 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." Sold by L. Banks & Co., Druggist, Mifflintown, Pa. Feb. 9 '93, 1y.

LEGAL.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs Fieri Facias containing waivers of inquisitions and exemptions issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Juniata County, Pa., returnable to the September term next of said Court, and to me directed, I will expose to sale at public outcry, on

FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1894,

at 1 o'clock, P. M., at the Court House, in Mifflintown, Pa., the several tracts of land hereinafter described.

No. 1. A tract of land situate in Fermanagh township, Juniata county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: On the north by lands of Wm. Hawk; on the east by lands of Dr. L. Banks; on the south by lands of Solomon Brubaker; on the west by lands of Jonas Oberholtzer containing 13 acres more or less, having thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house, frame stable, frame chicken house, frame shop and other out buildings. Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of Joseph Oberholtzer.

No. 2. A tract of land situate in Fermanagh township, Juniata county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: On the north by lands of G. W. Smith, on the east by lands of Joseph Oberholtzer; on the south by lands of Michael Stoner; on the west by lands of Emanual Moyer's heirs, containing 6 acres, more or less, having thereon erected a two-story weather boarded log house, frame stable, two frame shops, and other out buildings, seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Jonas Oberholtzer.

No 3. A tract of land situate in Fermanagh township,, Juniata County, Pa., bounded and described as follows: On the north by lands of John K. Oberholtzer; on the east by lands of John Renno; on the south by lands of Joseph Oberholtzer; on the west by lands of Wm. Hawk, containing seven acres, more or less having thereon erected a frame building used for a hennery. Seized taken into execution and to be sold as the property of Jonas Oberholtzer.

No. 4. A tract of land situate in Fermanagh township, Juniata county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: On the north by lands of Solomon Brubaker; on the east by lands of John Renno; on the south by lands of Jonas Oberholtzer; on the west by lands of Solomon Brubaker, containing 10 acres, more or less. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John K. Oberholtzer.

CONDITIONS OF SALE:

Fifty dollars of the price or sum at which the property shall be struck off shall be paid to the Sheriff at the time of sale, unless the purchase money shall be less than that sum, in which case only the purchase money shall be paid, otherwise the property will again be immediately put up and sold; the balance of the purchase money must be paid to the Sheriff at his office within five days from the time of sale, without any demand being made by the Sheriff therefor, otherwise the property may again be sold at the expense and risk of the person to whom it is struck off, who, in case of any deficiency at such resale shall make good the same

SAMUEL LAPP, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Mifflintown, July 10, 1894.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of the Catherine Lauver.

Letters Testamentary on the estate of Catherine Lauver, deceased, late of Monroe township, having been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay

REUBEN LAUVER,
JOHN H. MOYER,
Evendale, Juniata County, Penna

RETURN OF JURORS.

Return of the Jurors of the Execution of James B. Carpenter.

JUNIATA COUNTY, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, ss.

We the undersigned citizens of the county of Juniata, State of Pennsylvania, do hereby certify that we were present at the execution of James B. Carpenter, a criminal, convicted of murder in the first degree, and that he was hanged by the neck, until he was dead, in manner prescribed by the 76th section of the Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved the Thirty-first day of December A. D., 1869.

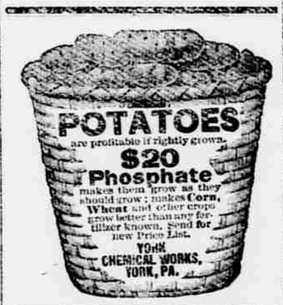
Witness our hands this Twentieth day of June, 1894, J. T Robison, S. B. Cramer, Clarence Zook, C. F. Hinkle, M. R. Beasher, Joseph Dunn, J. G. Heading, Uriah Shuman, O. B. Wolf, R. M. Quig, John Shever, Brady Groninger.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 15th day of June, 1894.

W. H. ZEIDERS, Q. S. & O. T. SAMUEL LAPP, Sheriff.

A GOOD HOME INVESTMENT.

The first mortgage bonds of the Mifflintown and Patterson Water Companies, are now offered for sale at the Juniata Valley Bank. The amount of the issue is $27,000. Ten (10) bonds are $1,000 each. The rate of interest is five (5) percent. clear of taxes, payable in semi-annual coupons. The Mifflin coupons in February and August, and the Patterson coupons in April and October. The principal is payable in twenty (20) years and redeemable in ten (10) years. The Companies have been in operation. Nine (9) months and have an income that is quite sufficient to meet the interest on the bonds and all other charges. The stock-holders of the companies are Louis E. Atkinson president; L. Banks, vice president; R. E. Parker, Secretary; T. V. Irwin, treasurer, Jeremiah Lyons, F. M. M. Pennell, WILE. Hoopes and Wm. H. Banks, and they purpose to keep safe the interests of patrons, bond-holders and creditors before they take any return for their own investment Except the Original Court House bonds which bore six (6) per cent. interest. There has never been so good a bond investment offered to investors. Price par and accrued interest.



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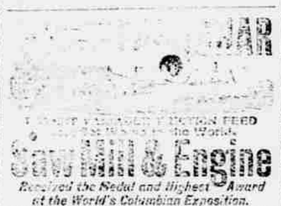

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