The Post.

Middleburg, OCT. 31, 1878.

J. CROUSE. Editor & Proprietor.

Rooms of
Republican State Committee,
N. E. Corner Tenth and Chestnut Streets,
[Second Floor.]
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
LEWIS ROGERS, M. S. QUAY,
M. S. LYTLE, Chairman.
Secretaries.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
COL. HENRY M. HOYT,
of Luzerne County.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
GEN. CHARLES W. STONE,
of Venango County.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
JAMES P. STERRETT,
of Allegheny County.

SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
AARON K. DUNKLE,
of Philadelphia.

Snyder County Republican Ticket.

Congress,
HON. H. G. FISHER, of Huntingdon.

Senate,
DR. A. M. SMITH, of Adamsburg.

Assembly,
HON. CHARLES MILLER, of Penn.

Associate Judge,
SAMUEL H. YODER, of Middlecreek.

Sheriff,
DANIEL BOLENDER, of Middleburg.

Treasurer,
ROBERT SMITH, of Adams.

Commissioners,
JOHN REITZ, of Franklin, and JOHN ROMIG, of Penn.

Auditors,
NER B. MIDDLESWARTH, of West Beaver and DANIEL DIEFENBACH, of Penn.

Coroner,
PERCIVAL HERMANN, of Jackson.

HOYT ON FINANCE.

Professing to be an honest man, the candidate of an honest organization. I favor honest money.

The volume of the currency should be regulated by legitimate demand, and not by the requirements of bankrupts and wild speculators.

The currency should be redeemable as early as the exigencies of the Government will permit, in the currency recognized by all civilized nations.

The contracts of the Government should be held as sacred as the contracts of individuals, and the bonds, the evidence of its indebtedness, should be paid according to the understanding between the Government and the lender.—Speech at Butler, Sept. 2, 1878.

CHARLES MILLER voted against the Philadelphia Recorder Bill—a Republican measure—thus showing that no matter which party's Bill it was he would vote against any unjust legislation.

THE TICKET.

Citizens of Snyder county the Election is almost here and before another issue of this paper it will have been determined who are to represent the people as public servants. There is an unusual importance attached to this election and it is the duty of every Republican to go to the polls. From Governor down to Coroner the ticket merits your suffrages and the County ticket is a good one.

The importance of the election—the merits of the respective candidates—the duty we owe to the State and nation, and to our party appeal to you to turn out and "Hold The Fort." Local dissensions, if there are any, should be buried.

Charles Miller voted to reduce the salaries from Governor down to Paster and Folder.

DR. A. M. SMITH.

Shall Snyder County have a Senator? We see no reason why not. Her voters have always stood firmly by the nominees who have in variably come from other counties of the district with which we have been annexed since 1855. We should now for once be represented by a citizen of our county. A native citizen—an intelligent business man—a skillful physician—an honest, upright man whose interests are identical with [illegible] gallant *Soldier* who offered [illegible] country at the age [illegible] accepted—one [illegible] that are [illegible] free [illegible]

A CARD.

The Bill which is NOW the law regulating the salaries of County Superintendents of Common Schools *I did not vote for*, but *did vote* for the Bill which had it become the law would have reduced the salaries in 22 counties $6,592.

Allegheny $652, Armstrong $200, Beaver $200, Berks $259, Bucks $480, Carbon $200, Chester $214, Columbia $200, Delaware $600, Elk $200, Fulton $200, Lawrence $200, Lehigh $300, Lycoming $427, McKean $200, Mercer $403, Montgomery $200, Northampton $200, Schuylkill $748, Union $100, Venango $200, and Wayne $200.

The Bill as now is the law, I declare the Records will show I did not vote for. The law is badly understood or wilfully mis-construed by the Editor of the *Times* and my opponent. I say here that it simply equalizes the salaries and does not cost the tax payers one dollar more than under than under the previous law—that is, in large counties salaries were too high and in small counties too low and thus Snyder county did not get her share of the fixed sum appropriated by the State for that purpose. In other words it is simply taking from large counties and giving to the small ones. The amount appropriated is a fixed sum and has never been increased by any legislative enactment. This is a correct and I think a clear statement. Weirick is wilfully ignorant of the law and through malice toward the present superintendent, always having denounced the law which created the office, his political ill-will toward me are the motives which induce him to mis-represent me and deceive the people. I submit to the Records and the judgment of every intelligent citizen,

CHARLES MILLER.

CHARLES MILLER voted right all the time.

STENGER vs. FISHER.

Whilst Mr. Stenger's political and official record bears unmistakable evidences of "vaulted ambition which o'erleaps itself and tumbles down behind"—and his wavering course in Congress—his *treachery to Magee* of Perry—that he would *laugh* as *Mary, Queen* of the *Scots*, or fiddle as Nero did when the streets ran knee-deep with blood and Rome was on fire and holding a sacred trust would sacrifice his country, how then can you compare him to Horatio G. Fisher. Then several reasons follow why we should not vote for Stenger.

First, *He* is aristocratic and not the friend of the *poor man*.

Second, He is rich and affiliates with the South.

Third, All his votes show as *per* the Records that he would vote, for certain popularity and pay, to rob the United States Treasury, by voting pensions to rebel Soldiers.

Fourth, Don't trust him again because it was either fraud, strategy or money which made his nomination.

Vote for *Hon.* Horatio G. Fisher, the representative of the whole people.

CHARLES MILLER voted to adjourn after 100 days.

SHERIFF BOLENDER.

The Republican candidate for Sheriff is a vigorous canvasser—he leaves no stone unturned to secure his election—having twice held the office he is perfectly familiar with the duties thereof and became well known throughout the county. There is no doubt as to his competency; and being the nominee of the party should receive its undivided support. His republicanism we have never known to be called in question. We submit his claims to the office to the voters on the 5th of November.

CHARLES MILLER voted against the Moorehead STEAL which would have robbed the State Treasury of $100,000 to build him, Moorehead a Rail Road for his individual benefit.

Capital may be produced by industry and accumulated by economy, but only jugglers will propose to create it by legerdemain tricks with paper.—*Thomas Jefferson.*

CHARLES MILLER voted for the Bill which dis-allowed any person, Bank or Corporation to take more than 6 per cent. interest.

An incendiary fire at Edenburg, Clarion county, on the 20th inst., destroyed 225 buildings. The loss is estimated between $350,000 and $400,000.

CHARLES MILLER voted to reduce his [illegible] salary.

[illegible] in Ohio foot [illegible] What [illegible]

THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.

If ever there was a period in the history of the Republican party when it behooved it to adhere inflexibly to the support of its candidates, that time is the present. By every means which it can employ, the Democratic party is seeking to gain control of that government which it helped during four years of bloody strife to destroy, and every patriot who loves his country should be on his guard and not only frown down, but do his part in overthrowing that organization, so dangerous to the peace and prosperity of the republic. Two years ago Mr. Stenger was elected to Congress by Republican votes, and his course in that body was as partisan and revolutionary as that of any member from either of the states which warred against the government. When the question of submitting the dispute in regard to the Presidential election arose in Congress, Mr. Stenger opposed submitting the issue to an Electoral Commission, and was ready to plunge the nation anew into civil war. Although conscious of the damnable means employed by Tilden's agents to steal the electoral votes of several States, and subvert the choice of the people, as declared for Hayes, Mr. Stenger has acted with the Potter Committee, whose sole purpose has been to eject Mr. Hayes from the Presidential Chair. What claim has he upon Republicans for their votes? When has he since he became a voter favored a single candidate of the Republican party? Has he ever been known to vote for one? It is his boast that he has never done so. And in view of the important interests, affecting the entire country, which are to be protected in Congress, is it not madness in the Republicans of this district to support Mr. Stenger who will continue to misrepresent them in all important issues and give his earnest, vehement support to the preposterous claims and interests of the States which crimsoned the land with blood and weighed it down with debt? The Republican who this Fall casts his vote for Mr. Stenger will have a stigma affixed to him which will stick like the shirt of Nessus. Personal considerations will justify no such violation of duty to an imperilled country, and the Republican who will prove recreant to that duty should be spurned from the fold. Hon. H. G. Fisher the Congressional nominee of the Republican party is a gentleman in every particular worthy of the fullest confidence and support of the patriotic voters of this district. He is not only a genuine Republican, but an able and effective exponent of the principles of the party. He loves loyalty and hates treason, and no vote of his will aid in taking three hundred millions of dollars out of the national treasury in payment of trumped up and unwarranted claims of men, who within the last decade, were in armed rebellion against the government. He will vote in Congress for honest money—for such money as will rescue the nation from the disasters brought upon it by the late terrible war, which was waged and sustained mainly by the Democratic party. Mr. Fisher is the peer of Mr. Stenger intellectually as he amply demonstrated by his speech in the Court House on last Thursday evening. *His* effort on that occasion was that of a statesman, and gave decided gratification to all who heard it. Mr. Fisher is not only an able champion and exponent of Republican principles, but above all, *is an incorruptible man*—a man whose name is stainless and above reproach. His integrity has never been impeached or brought into question, and this should commend him to the hearty support of voters who esteem honesty and purity in public men. The adversary is alert and employing every instrumentality within its reach to gain control of both branches of the legislative departments of the government. Shall they succeed through your apathy or vote? Shall a party blackened by crime and leagued with the sworn foes of the republic be invested by your vote with the control of that republic? Shall all the blood and treasure which has been spent in subduing the belligerant forces recently arrayed against that republic be squandered, and the flag handed over to the foe? We trust not so long as the harrowing memories of that struggle survive. In the hands of the Republican party who defended it from the assaults of the armed hosts of the Democracy, the government is safe beyond peradventure. And so long as the Democratic party survives as the advocate and support of the heresies which are blazoned upon its banners, will it be less than suicidal to entrust it with the destinies of the nations.—*Chambersburg Public Opinion.*

CHARLES MILLER voted to compel Coal and Iron Companies to pay their employes in money and not in Store Goods.

THE DOLLAR THEN AND NOW.—In 1864 the greenback dollar would buy two yards of calico. Now it will buy sixteen. In 1864 the workingman's $1 50 for a day's work would buy three yards of calico for his wife. Now his $1 a day will buy her sixteen.

In 1864 it took the laborer, working at $1.50 a day, twenty-two and one-half days to buy a barrel of pork. Now, if he only gets $1 a day, he can buy a barrel in eight or nine days.

In 1864 the price of a day's labor—$1.50—was equal to that of three yards of brown muslin. Now the price of a day's labor—$1—is equal to that of twelve and one-half yards of brown muslin.

In 1864 a day's labor at $1.50 [illegible] one gallon of molasses. [illegible]

A TERRIFIC TORNADO.

Philadelphi Visited by a Destructive Storm.

Damage to Life and Property.

Philadelphia was visited on Wednesday last by one of the most destructive storms in the history of that city. Several persons were instantly killed and many wounded. Twenty Churches were damaged—the tall spires being bent and blown down crushing in roofs of churches and adjoining buildings. The prominent buildings which where damaged are the Permanent Exhibition, West Philadelphia Depot, the Farmers Market and other prominent Public Places. The Pennsylvania Railroad Depot was damaged to the extent of $50,000. The Transcontinental Hotel had its roof blown off involving a loss of $10,000. The Farmers Market was badly damaged; its roof was torn off and hurled against adjoining buildings which in turn were damaged. The mammoth sign of *The Press* was torn to splinters. The Shoemaker Piano Factory was imfured to the extent of $10,000 exclusive of damage to stock. The Parks suffered severely and the shade trees everywhere up-rooted. The damage to Private residences was fearful and the loss cannot be estimated. The destruction to shipping was disastrous. At Pottstown manufactories, churches and private dwellings suffered fearfully, and at Wilkesbarre Railroad tracks were washed away and Mine Drilling demolished. The damage reaches millions.

Did Daniel S. Boyer and Franklin Weirick say to Prof. Noetling then Superindent, that his salary was too low and proposed to go to Harrisburg and use their influence to have the same increased to $800 or $1000?

Auctoneer.—George H. Hackenburg, of Middlecreek, P. O., would announce to the people of Snyder county, that he will cry sales for real and personal property, at short notice and on the most reasonable terms. He guarantees satisfaction. [Mar.15.77tf.

Notice of Application for Pardon.

APPLICATION will be made to the Board of Pardons at their next regular meeting December 3rd 1878, for the pardon of Joseph Wagner and Emanuel Ettinger, convicted of Larceny at the Court of Quarter Sessions of Snyder county at December sessions, A. D. 1878. Parties interested will please take no ice.

ARNOLD, SIMPSON & VANGEARR,
Oct. 31, '78. Atty's for Jos. Wagner & Emanuel Ettinger.

YOU WILL BE SORRY

If you replace that old Pump with a new one and do not first carefully examine the

Buckeye Force Pump,

The Buckeye is the very lastest improvement in Pumps. It is constructed with air-chambers which make it very easy to operate. Hose can be attached to the Buckeye Pump, and water can be thrown upon any building in case of fire. You can water your Garden and Yard, Wash Windows, Wash Buggies, and have a

FIRE ENGINE

ever ready on your own premises at no more cost than an ordinary pump. It

Cannot Freeze

in cold weather. Durable beyond a doubt. The very pump for deep wells. The working parts are leather sections and valves within a porcelain lined chamber. Nothing to decay about it. The

Iron Turbine Wind Engine

is also a great improvement in Wind Engines. Call and see these pumps in operation, or for particulars address

W. C. BRATTON,
Oct. 31,'78tf. Lewistown, Mifflin county, Pa.

Auditor's Notice.

In re-assigned estate of Barnhard Kable. | *In the Court of Common Pleas of Snyder county.*

THE undersigned having been appointed Auditor to distribute the balance in the hands of William Moyer, Assignee for the benefit of creditors of Barnhard Kable, will meet all parties in interest, for the purpose of performing the duties of his appointment, at his office in the Court House, in the Borough of Middleburg, on WEDNESDAY, NOV. 13th, at 10 o'clock A. M. All creditors failing to present their claims at that time will be debarred from participation in said distribution.

A. M. PFAHLER,
Oct. 17th, 1878. Auditor.

Revolver Free. Seven-shot Revolver with box cartridges. Address J. Bown & Son, 136 & 138 Wood St., Pittsburg, Pa.

General Election Proclamation

I, DANIEL EISENHART, High Sheriff of Snyder county, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that an election will be held in the said county of Snyder, on

Tuesday, November 5th, 1878,

for the purpose of electing the several persons hereinafter named, to wit:

One person for Governor of Pennsylvania.

One person for Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania.

One person for Secretary of Internal Affairs of Pennsylvania.

One person for Supreme Judge of Pennsylvania.

One person to fill the office of Representative in Congress for the 18th district, composed of the counties of Snyder, Huntingdon, Juniata, Perry, Franklin and Fulton.

One person to represent the 27th Senatorial district composed of the counties of Snyder, Union and Northumberland, in the Senate of Pennsylvania, to fill the vacancy made by the resignation of Hon. Andrew H. Dill.

One person to fill the office of Representative in the General Assembly of the Commonwealth for the county of Snyder.

One person to fill the office of Associate Judge for the county of Snyder.

One person to fill the office of Sheriff for the county of Snyder.

One person to fill the office of Treasurer for the county of Snyder.

Three persons to fill the office of Commissioner for the county of Snyder.

Three persons to fill the office of Auditor for the county of Snyder.

One person to fill the office of Coroner for the county of Snyder.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the place of holding the aforesaid election in the several townships and boroughs within the county of Snyder are as follows, to wit:

At the Odd-Fellows Hall, in and for the Borough of Selinsgrove.

At the House of Daniel Hovis in and for Perry township.

At the house of David H. Herrold, in and for Chapman township.

At Boyer's Town Hall, in and for Washington township.

At the house of John M. Moyer, in the Borough of Middleburg, for Franklin township.

At the Odd-Fellows Hall in Beavertown, in and for Beaver township.

At the house of Jacob Miller in and for West Beaver township.

At the house of James D. Long in and for Centre township.

At the house of James J. Mitchel, in and for Middlecreek township.

At the House of Hanah A. Miller in and for Penn township.

At the school house in Kratzerville, in and for Jackson township.

At the school house at Shamokin Dam in and for Monroe township.

At the house of Fred. Rathbun, in and for West [illegible] and for the Borough of [illegible]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT

Every person, excepting the Justices of the Peace and Aldermen, Notaries Public and persons in the militia service of the State, who shall hold or shall within two months have held any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this State, and city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the Legislature, Executive or Judiciary Department of this State, or of any city or of any incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, are by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector, Judge, or other officer of said election, shall be eligible to be then voted for.

By the act of Assembly of July 3, 1839, it is also made "the duty of every Mayor, Sheriff, Alderman, Justice of the Peace, Constable, or every city, county, township, or district within this Commonwealth, whenever called upon by any officer of an election, or by three qualified electors thereof, to clear any window or avenue to the window or avenue to the place of General Election which shall be obstructed in such a way as to prevent voters from approaching the same, and it shall be the duty of every respective Constable of such ward, district or township within this Commonwealth to be present or by Deputy, at the place of holding Elections, in such ward, district or township, for the purpose of preserving the peace as aforesaid."

Also that in the 4th section of the act of Assembly entitled "An act relating to executions and other purposes," approved April 16, 1840, it is enacted that the aforesaid 13th section, "shall not be construed as to prevent any militia officer or borough officer from serving as Judge, Inspector or Clerk at any general or special election in this Commonwealth."

By an Act of Assembly approved the 17th day of April, 1839, it is enacted that at "all elections hereafter held under the laws of this Commonwealth, the polls shall be opened at seven o'clock a. m. and closed at seven o'clock, p. m.

The Inspectors and Judge of the elections shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district to which they respectively belong, before seven o'clock in the morning, and each of those Inspectors shall appoint one clerk who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

The qualified voters of this county at all general, township, borough and special elections, are hereby hereafter authorized and requested to vote by tickets 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 labelled outside "Judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all State officers voted for and be labelled "State;" one ticket shall embrace the name 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 be labelled "County;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for and be labelled "Township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for and be labelled "Borough," and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot boxes.

WHEREAS, The Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States is as follows:

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United states, or any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

SECTION 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

AND WHEREAS, The Congress of the United States, on the 31st of March, 1870, passed an act, entitled "An Act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes," the first and second sections of which are as follows:

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 by law to vote at any election by the people, in any State, Territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality or other territorial subdivision, 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 or 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 or voting, and by such constitution or laws, persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite or to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of every such person and officer to give to 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 and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

AND WHEREAS, It is declared by the second section of the VI article of the Constitution of the United States that "This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be the supreme law of the land, * * anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

AND WHEREAS, The Legislature of this Commonwealth, on the 5th day of April, A. D. 1870 passed an act, entitled "A further supplement to the act relating to elections in this Commonwealth," the tenth section of which provides as follows:

"SECTION 10. That so much of every act of Assembly as provides that only white freemen shall be entitled to vote or be registered as voters, or as claiming the vote at any general or special election of this Commonwealth, be and the same is hereby repealed; and that hereafter all freeman, without distinction of color, shall be enrolled and registered according to the provisions of the first section of the act approved seventeenth April, 1869, entitled "An Act further supplemental to the act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," and when otherwise qualified under existing laws, be entitled to vote at general and special elections in this Commonwealth.

The said above recited amendment and acts must be executed and obeyed by all assessors, register of voters, election officers, and others, that the rights and privileges guaranteed therein by may be secured to all the citizens of this Commonwealth entitled to the same.

By the 15th section of the act of Assembly of January 30, 1874, it is enacted that as soon as the polls shall close, the officers of election shall proceed to count all the votes cast for each candidate voted for, and make a full return of the same in triplicate, with a return sheet in addition, in all of which the votes received by each candidate shall be given after his name, first in words and again in figures, and shall be signed by all of said officers and certified by overseers, if any, or if not so certified, the overseers and any officer refusing to sign or certify, or either of them shall, write upon each of the returns his or their reasons for not signing or certifying them. The vote, as soon as counted, shall be publicly and fully declared from the window to the citizens present, and a brief statement showing the votes received by each candidate shall be made and signed by the election officers as soon as the vote is counted, and the same shall be immediately posted upon the door of the election house for information of the public. The triplicate returns shall be enclosed in envelopes and be sealed in presence of the officers, and one envelope with the unsealed return sheet given to the judge, which shall contain one list of voters, tally-paper and oaths of officers and another of said envelopes shall be given to the minority inspector. All judges living within twelve miles of the prothonotary's office, or within twenty-four miles if their residence be in a town, village or city upon the line of a rail road leading to the county seat shall, before two o'clock post meridian of the day after the election, and all other judges shall before twelve o'clock meridian of the second day after the election, deliver said return, together with return sheet, to the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of the county which said return sheet shall be filed, and day and hour of the filing marked thereon, and shall be preserved by the Prothonotary for public inspection. At twelve o'clock on the said second day following any election the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas shall present the said returns to the Courts * * * * * *

The returns presented by the Prothonotary shall be opened by said Court and computed by such of its officers and such sworn assistants as the Court shall appoint in the presence of the judge or judges of said Court and the returns certified and certificate of election issued under the seal of the Court as is now required to be done by return judges; and the vote as so computed, and certified, shall be made a matter of record in said Court. The sessions of the said Court are open to the public * * * *

And the other of said triplicate returns shall be placed in the box and sealed up with the ballots * * * * Whenever a place has been or shall be provided by the authorities of any city, country, township, or borough, for the safe-keeping of the ballot boxes, the judge and minority inspector shall after the election shall be finished, and the ballot-box or boxes containing the tickets, list of votes, and other papers, have been securely bound with tape and sealed, and the signature of the judge and inspector's affixed thereto, forthwith deliver the same, together with the remaining boxes to the Mayor and Recorder of such city or in counties, townships, or boroughs to such person or persons as the Court of Common Pleas of that proper county may designate, at the place provided, as aforesaid, who shall then deposit the said boxes and keep the same to answer the call of any court or tribunal authorized to try the merits of such election.

Given under my hand, at my office in Middleburg, this 30th day of September, A. D. 1878, and in the one hundred and [illegible] year of the independence of the United States of America.

UP WITH THE FLAG

FALL SEASON, 1878.

Hurrah for another Large Business!

There is nothing dingy or forbidding about OAK HALL this Fall. The personal attention of Mr. Wanamaker has brightened up everything about the place, and the Fall buyers with a

GRAND SEND-OFF!

$700,000 in Clothing and Cloths is under the broad roof, and

The Stir about the Place

shows that the people have discovered that

Oak Hall is "Home,"

and that, after all, it is best to

"Stick to Old Friends."

The fact is, we have outstripped every former effort, and put forward, this season,

BETTER STOCK,
BETTER CUT,
BETTER MADE.

We rely on our TRUE and TRIED GOODS at TRUSTWORTHY PRICES,

and, on the basis of low prices, good goods, and thorough satisfaction to our customers, propose to do a larger business than ever.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
S. E. Cor. Sixth and Market Sts.,
—PHILADELPHIA.—

P. S.—Most of our old Salesmen will be found on our floors.

WEST JERSEY
MARL AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.—We are now prepared to deliver this justly celebrated Marl at points along the S. & L. R.R. at $10 per ton. An analysis of 100 pounds of this Marl taken from a uniform slice cut from the face of the bank, made by George H. Cook, State Geologist of New Jersey, shows as follows:

PHOSPHORIC ACID,	2 8-10 lbs.	ALUMINI	8 9-10 lbs.
SILICIC ACID,	49 5-10 lbs.	PROTOXIDE OF IRON	17 7-10 lbs.
POTASH,	6 7-10 lbs.	WATER,	8 1-10 lbs.
LIME,	2 5-10 lbs.		
MAGNESIA,	3 5-10 lbs.	Total	100 lbs.

The West Jersey Marl Company have their Marl cut from the top to the bottom of the bed, and thoroughly mixed, and they pledge themselves to supply Marl equal to the sample analyzed.

This Marl is adapted to all classes of soil and crops, and numerous testimonials can be shown from farmers and truckmen of its remarkable worth as a

PERMANENT FERTILIZER.

Its constituents of Phosphoric Acid and Potash alone make it at once the cheapest and best of manures, and of actual value to the farmers of over $1 per bushel or $20 per ton.

Further information, &c., will be given by

J. CROUSE, Agt., Middleburg,
Sept. 12, '78 MOSES SPECHT, Agt., Beavertown.

Great Bargains!

Are now being offered at S. WEIS' SELINSGROVE, PA.

Preparing for Fall Trade.

Prices Reduced.

Great many Goods closing out at Cost.

EXTRAORDINAY BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS.

CALL EARLY AND SECURE BARGAINS

AS I DESIRE TO REDUCE MY LARGE STOCK of DRY GOODS & NOTIONS between this and the 15th day of September, to make room for Fall Goods, I concluded to sell at Great Bargains now to all my Customers who will favor me with a call.

Respectfully,
Oct. 16, '73. **S. WEIS.**

Auditor's Notice.

In re-assigned estate of Henry Meehtly. | *In the Court of Common Pleas of Snyder county.*

THE undersigned having been appointed Auditor to distribute the balance in the hands of I. I. Monbeck, Assignee for the benefit of creditors of Henry Meehtly, will meet all parties in interest, for the purpose of performing the duties of his appointment, at his office in the Court House, in the Borough of Middleburg, on SATURDAY, NOV. 16th, at 10 o'clock A. M. All creditors failing to present their claims at that time will be debarred from participation in said distribution.

PHILIP LEESE.

CAUTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following articles have been purchased by the undersigned, at Constable's Sale and left in the possession of Benj. K. Shaffer during my pleasure. All persons are cautioned not to meddle or interfere with the same, viz: 1 Hog, Cook Stove & Pipe, 1 Bed & Bedding, 1 Sink, 2 Tables, 1 Clock, 1 Looking glass, 1 Meat Stand, 1 Tub, 1 Barrel of Ashes, 1 Lamp, 1 Stand, 4 Jars, &c.

Oct. 10, '78. PHILIP LEESE.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration as above given on the estate of Louisa Rossell deceased, late of Adams Township, Snyder county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons owing the estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the estate will present them for settlement.