



MIFFLINTOWN, Wednesday Morning, April 12, 1871.

B. F. SCHWEIER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

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READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

Meeting of County Committee.

The Republican Standing Committee of Juniata county will meet at Will's Hotel, in Mifflintown, on SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Chairman in place of J. M. Sharon, Esq., who has removed to the West, and for the transaction of other important business. A full attendance is requested.

J. W. WHARTON, Sec'y. Perryville, April 10, 1871.

President Grant's Message on San Domingo and Report of the Commissioners on the Same.

President Grant's recent message on San Domingo may be found on the first page of this paper. Every one should read it. It is a timely and statesmanlike document. It is a vindication of his upright intentions. It tells almost as distinctly as if told in so many words, that every pulsation of his heart is for the "honor and best interests of the nation." How brightly this message beams when contrasted with the messages of Andrew Johnson when his "policy" was not looked upon with favor by the people. President Grant puts the question of the annexation of that island into the keeping of Congress and of the people, and asks them to decide for themselves between this time and the next session of Congress.

The Report of the San Domingo Commissioners, B. F. Wade, Andrew D. White and S. G. Howe, describes the form of government under Baz, and speaks of the insurrection still in existence under Cabral. A majority of the people favor annexation, and believe that it will bring them peace and prosperity. Those who oppose annexation are chiefly traders and agents of foreign business houses. The moral, mental and physical condition of the people was found to be better than the commissioners expected. The population is neither white or black, but a mixture. There are some whites on the island. Crimes, such as murder, arson and burglary, do not prevail to a great extent. All the people are Catholics, excepting some Americans, who are mostly Methodists and Baptists. Land is cheap, and most people cultivate more or less. Owing, however, to the revolutionary turn of mind of the people the crop that is put into the ground by Jack may be reaped by Gill. They have no market for surplus produce. The population is 150,000. The resources of the country are vast, but need development. The geologists of the expedition report iron ore, copper, gold, rock salt and petroleum. The agricultural lands of the island are divided into five classes: first, the "mountain slopes and valley;" second, prairie lands; third, "rolling plain;" fourth, dry lands; fifth, red clay lands, which are mostly along the coast. Cattle and poultry are numerous. Timber is abundant, such as satinwood, mahogany, hard pitch pine and Dominican oak, also, lignum-vite, logwood and aloes. The climate is good, excepting along the coast, where it is unhealthy. The yellow fever does not visit the island every year. Earthquakes are rare, but hurricanes toss things around more than occasionally. Several rivers can be navigated by vessels of light draft. The Bay of Samana and other harbors are accessible to vessels of considerable draft. The public debt is one million five hundred thousand dollars. The report condemns the stories of land grants to Americans for their influence in favor of annexation. A few other matters are considered in the report, which we pass. The commission favors annexation.

Connecticut Election.

The election in Connecticut has turned out so differently from what the Democracy expected that they have little to say about it. They counted largely on imagined divisions in the Republican ranks. The whole Republican State ticket is elected, excepting the Governor, whose majority is less than twenty. The Legislature in both Houses is Republican, and the Congressional delegation stands three Republicans to one Democrat. The roster has been too badly hurt to crow.

A contemporary says of the result of the suit that Jerry Black has instituted against Berger, of the Harrisburg Telegraph, for libel, "Ten chances to one" if Jerry doesn't get more damaged than damages.

Our acknowledgments are due to Senator Scott for a report of the select committee of the Senate to investigate alleged southern outrages, and other documents.

The Coal Trouble.

The Senate Judiciary Committee on the Coal Trouble reported on the 5th inst. There were, it says, but two legal questions to consider, "First, Had the railroads violated their charters by high rates? Second, Had the action of these companies amounted to an abuse of their chartered privileges?"

In answer to the first the committee assert that the Reading, Lehigh Valley, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, and Lehigh Coal and Navigation Companies have all kept within the legal rates authorized by the general law of 1846. The Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Company, however, has exceeded its legal tariff. In answer to the second the committee say the proper method of ascertaining whether the companies had misused their chartered privileges was by a quo warranto of the law officers of the State.

This is necessary before the Legislature can act, and so inquiry into the subject can be made except by the courts.

The committee close by recommending arbitration between the miners and railroads. The Legislature took no action on the report, except to order it printed. All the committee, except General Harry White, agreed to the report.

WRITS OF QUO WARRANTO ISSUED.

Gov. Geary, on the 7th inst., through Attorney-General F. Carroll Brewer, issued writs of quo warranto against the Philadelphia and Reading, the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, the Delaware and Hudson and the Lehigh Valley Railroad Companies to answer in the Supreme Court the charge of violating their charters by overcharging for the transportation of anthracite coal.

Riot in the Coal Mines.

Last week a number of miners resumed work at the Scranton mines. The action of these few men did not meet the approval of the thousands of idle men who have been on a strike for some time, and they resolved to stop the work where it had been re-commenced, and on the morning of the 7th inst. a band of five hundred men, armed with muskets, clubs and revolvers, visited Trapp's mines, in Scranton, and prevented the workmen from entering the mines. Three miners employed at the works were shot down dead in cold blood by the mob, and others beaten with stones so badly that they must die. On the night previous Morris & Weed's retail coal works in Scranton were torn down, the mouth of their mine blown down, and the track torn up. A large mob was engaged the next day in driving the men of the iron company's mines, near their mills. These several gangs of men carried the Irish-American flag, and had the arms of two of the militia companies, one Irish and the other Welsh.

The Mayor of the city was hooted at while reading the riot act to the mob—a thousand men, and they visited, in rapid succession, such mines as were worked there. Connell's mines, near Scranton, were besieged, and a suspension of work compelled. Two coal breakers were destroyed, of them, the Nay Aug shaft, was burned with about two hundred tons of coal in the shaft. The rioters to the number of five thousand proceeded to Noyang and Clark, coal breakers, in the Third Ward of Scranton, and the men at work in the former were driven off. They then set fire to Noyang breaker, and it burned to the ground.

Governor Geary was apprized of the troubles by the following despatch by the Mayor of Scranton: FROM W. N. MONIES, MAYOR OF SCRANTON. SCRANTON, April 7, 1871.—To John W. Geary, Governor.—A riot here.—Three citizens shot. Others wounded. Rioters a thousand strong. I have notified the Sheriff and General Osborne. I am powerless. Send us a force.

W. N. MONIES, Mayor. His Excellency responded as follows: FROM THE GOVERNOR TO THE MAYOR OF SCRANTON. HARRISBURG, April 7, 1871.—W. N. Monies, Mayor of Scranton.—Troops have been ordered to your assistance.—Please keep me constantly advised of the real situation of affairs in your midst. Be careful that your communications are facts well attested.

JOHN W. GEARY. The Governor immediately ordered Major General Osborn with troops from Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Plymouth and Hazleton, to Scranton to maintain the peace. Governor Geary's promptness in regard to this matter cannot be too highly praised.

The arrival of 900 militia men quelled disturbances immediately. Seven hundred men were soon sent home, leaving only two hundred to guard and preserve the peace. A sad accident was occasioned on Saturday night by some evil disposed persons going through the grounds where some of the militia were encamped and raising a false alarm by shooting. In the confusion which ensued some stacked muskets were knocked over, and a lieutenant and a private of Hazleton company were mortally wounded.

The lieutenant and private have since died. This unfortunate affair has so worked upon the minds of the Captain of the company that he has been attacked with mental derangement. Two other members of the company were attacked with the same malady. One is a brother of the lieutenant, and the other party was the unfortunate cause of the accident. The latest news before going to press is that all is quiet among the miners.—Two hundred militia men are retained to guard the peace.

The Insurrection in Paris.

In the fights that took place previous to the battles on last Thursday and Friday the government troops took 15,000 insurgent soldiers prisoners. The insurgents reiterate the charge that the government shot a number of prisoners, and threaten retaliation. "Bismarck has informed Thiers that all restriction as to the number of troops for Paris is removed, provided the number does not exceed 150,000."

The insurgents were quite extravagant in display at the funeral of those killed during the first battles. There were three huge hearse with twelve black velvet pall, each decorated with twelve red flags, containing the dead. Following them were 8,000 National Guards and double that number of citizens. Women marched in hundreds past the Boulevards at a solemn pace. Each hearse contained thirty-three coffins, and twenty-three other hearse were already in the cemetery filled with dead from the hospitals. It was an awful scene. One huge grave was made for all. The bodies were lowered one at a time amidst the shrieks for vengeance of men and women on the government.

The fighting on last Thursday and Friday was severe. The insurgents are making it unsafe for the Priests in Paris. Many have been thrown into prison.—The Cathedral of Notre Dame has been sacked and many valuables carried off. On last Saturday another desperate fight took place outside of Paris. The government troops were successful.

Progress of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

The energy with which the building of the great thoroughfare is being pushed forward is an added guaranty of its early completion and its wise management.—We learn from the financial agents of the Road, Messrs. Jay Cooks & Co., that, at the present date, the grading is nearly finished for 266 miles, from Lake Superior, through Central Minnesota, to the eastern border of Dakota; trains are running over 130 miles of completed track; the Mississippi river is bridged at Brainerd and once more joined to the Lakes by rail, and track laying is rapidly progressing westward. By September next, trains will run to the Red river and the grading will probably be far advanced toward the Great Bend of the Missouri river in Central Dakota.

In the meantime work has been commenced the present season on the Pacific coast; a large force of men is already employed in the valley of the Columbia river, in Washington Territory, and hereafter the work of construction will be pushed both eastward and westward toward the centre with such rapidity as the best interests of the Road may justify. Including its purchase of the St. Paul and Pacific Road, the Northern Pacific Railroad Company has 413 Miles of Road now in operation, and before the close of the present season the length of finished track will be at least 500 miles. The new highway to the Pacific is being constructed at the lowest cost compatible with first-class work.

Work for Lawyers.

Lawyers sometimes in fact cases get a monstrous pile of work shoved up for their consideration. The Erie Railroad Company of New York is in law. It has become necessary that the transfer books of said company be examined by the legal gentlemen retained by the Erie. A despatch from New York speaks as follows of the books:

The books containing the transfers, five hundred and eighty four large volumes, were produced in accordance with the order of the master. They were brought in one of the large Erie baggage wagons, drawn by four black horses. The counsel retained in the case appeared thunderstruck at the undertaking before them, the examination of five hundred and eighty four transfer books.

A case of that kind is enough to make or unmake a lawyer. The public have not forgotten that since the inauguration of the late war between France and Germany that a French minister committed suicide at Washington. The news from Washington in regard to the present French minister is, that his mind has been so wrought upon by the civil disturbances in Paris that it became necessary to send him to an insane asylum.

SINCE JEFFERSON DAVIS' speech at Selma, Alabama, we would be at a loss to point out which particular issue of the Democracy in the past, is the "dead" one it so continually talks about. It strikes us that Davis' speech does away with these "dead issues" and resuscitates them into active life.—Pittsburg Gazette.

DISPATCHES FROM HAVANA, Cuba, give an account of a battle fought in San Domingo, near a place called Angua. Baz and Cabral commanded the respective forces. Cabral was defeated. Smaller fights of later date are reported, all resulting in the same end.

Mr. H. J. LOMBARD, one of the able and experienced Vice Presidents of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, has been chosen President of the Philadelphia Steamship Company.

They don't fool away their time in Texas. One man in that State who lost a valuable mare, received the following telegram: "Mare here. Come get her. Thief hung!"

THERE are 17 ex-rebel officers in the present House of Representatives. This is a terribly "tyrannical government."

There are seventy two postmistresses in the United States.

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, I JOHN W. GEARY, Governor of said Commonwealth:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, The recent suspension of work by the miners in the anthracite coal regions of this State, and the subsequent imposition by the coal transportation companies of prohibitory rates, have entailed great and manifold evils upon miners, operators, consumers, manufacturers and others;

And Whereas, All efforts of the Executive and the friends of law and social order have failed to harmonize conflicting interests and bring about an amicable adjustment of existing difficulties;

And Whereas, The recent investigation before a committee of the Senate has failed to provide any remedy for existing evils, or to accomplish anything towards the desired adjustment, or to give promise of relief to a suffering people.

And Whereas, As usual in such cases, this unnatural, aggravated and unlawful conflict between labor and capital has resulted, as I am advised, in breaches of the peace and the destruction of life and property at the city of Scranton and other places in the mining regions of that vicinity, and assuming the shape of riot and violence on the part of the miners and others, further threatens the lives and property of law abiding citizens and the temporary subversion of the laws, and calls for prompt and efficient remedies;

Now, therefore, I, JOHN W. GEARY, Governor of the said Commonwealth, by virtue of the power and authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws, do hereby proclaim and declare:

First. That it is unlawful for any person, or association of persons, by violence, threats, or other coercive means, to prevent any laborers or miners from working when they please, for whom they please, and at such wages as they please; and alike unlawful, by such violence or threats, to deter or prevent the owners or operators of mines from employing whomsoever they may choose to employ, and at such wages as may be agreed upon between the employer and persons employed.

Second. That it is unlawful for any railroad or other transportation company, in subversion of the objects of its creation, to impose rates of freight or transportation intended to be and which are substantially prohibitory, or to combine with others to effect the same ends, and thus create, prolong, or aggravate existing evils.

Third. That it is unlawful, at all times and under all circumstances, for persons to assemble in a riotous or tumultuous manner, and under grievances, either actual or pretended, to commit breaches of the peace, destroy property, or endanger or take the lives of others, and thus subvert and nullify the laws, and subject the good name of the State to humiliation and reproach.

Fourth. That reliable information having been received that these riotous assemblages are too large and powerful to be dispersed or suppressed by the local authorities of Scranton, which have called on me for aid, I have invoked the military of the State to suppress the riots and mobs at Scranton, and wherever else in the Commonwealth such unlawful assemblages may be formed; and under the conviction that the time has come for a complete settlement, for the present and future, of the unlawful complications and difficulties under which the people now suffer, I have also invoked the civil power of the State against the railroad, and other transportation companies, for the misuse and abuse of their corporate rights and privileges, and will enforce all the remedies authorized by the laws of the land; and I call upon all military organizations to hold themselves in readiness to support the civil authorities whenever thereunto required, and upon all civil magistrates, officers and citizens, in their general spheres of action or influence to sustain and enforce the laws against all offenders in anywise responsible for the evils and wrongs under which we now suffer.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this Seventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and of the Commonwealth the ninety fifth.

JNO. W. GEARY. Attest:—F. JOHNSON, Secretary of Commonwealth.

INCENDIARIES AT WORK AT POTTSVILLE.—On the night of the 5th, inst., the coal breaker of Jenkins & Perry near Pottsville were burned. About the same time the stable of H. A. Morely & Co., at the Hunter coal breaker, containing ten mules, and the blacksmith and carpenter shops of Ogor, Mirdel & Co., situated at Conner's patch, together with their entire contents, were burned. All these fires were caused by incendiaries. The operators are exercising extraordinary precautions in this county for the safety of their property.

The latest sensation in Chicago is described by despatches as follows: The affair of Friday night the 7th, inst., which resulted in the shooting of Dr. E. C. Scanlan by his brother in law, Percy H. Leonard, has caused much excitement in this city. A lady well known in fashionable circles, and who had Dr. Scanlan for her family physician, is mixed up in the affair. Of this lady, it is said, Mrs. Scanlan became very jealous, but the public sentiment is that she in no way gave cause for the feeling. Leonard has been committed for trial.

Mechanics are loudly called for in Dayton, Ohio.

ALABAMA.

Outrage by Armed Men—Two Horses Stolen Pursued and Captured of Two of the Thieves—A Pursuer Killed.

A dispatch from Memphis, Tenn., says on the night of April 5th, seven armed men entered the stable of J. P. Farmer, at Florence, Ala., and after shooting at the night watchman and threatening to kill Mr. Farmer, took two horses, left with Mr. F., by the constable, and fled. A party soon afterward started in pursuit, and overtaking them, a skirmish ensued, during which one of the pursuers was killed, another wounded, and two horses killed. Charles W. Hickerson, Ben. De Long and seven horses were captured—Hickerson claimed that the horses were stolen from him in Tennessee. They waived an examination, and were sent to jail in default of bail.

Gale in the West.

DES MOINES, Iowa, April 6.—The most terrific wind storm that ever visited this locality occurred to-day. The wind commenced blowing from the southwest at about 8 A. M. and continued with great violence until sundown, doing great damage to property, unroofing and blowing down buildings, uprooting trees, tearing up sidewalks, and scattering fences and signs in all directions. The damage is estimated at \$20,000. No persons severely injured as far as known.

St. JOSEPH, Mo., April 9.—A heavy gale prevailed in this city and along the line of the St. Joseph and Denver City railroad on Saturday. At Cameron and here several houses were blown down, and some freight cars standing in exposed places near this city were blown from the track.

At Weston, Mo., a number of dwellings were blown over, and one man was killed.

A Steam-tug Sunk and Three Persons Drowned.

CHICAGO, April 8.—At noon to-day, as the tug S. R. Watson was towing the schooner Summers from the river into the lake, and just as the end of the pier was reached, the schooner suddenly hoisted her sails. A high wind prevailed, the sails suddenly filled, and the schooner shot ahead of the tug. The towline was taut and the crew of the tug found it impossible to cast off. The result was that the tug was capsize and immediately went to the bottom, with all on board. Capt. Green of the tug, and two of his crew—Lewis Gurety and Pat. Walters—and Lewis Johnson, mailing clerk for many years in the Chicago Evening Journal office and part owner of the tug, were drowned. Two men on board were rescued.

A severe gale swept over the city of Leavenworth, Kansas, on the 5th, inst., commencing at 4 A. M., and lasting until noon. Houses were unroofed, together with the Methodist church. The Eagle woolen mills were entirely demolished. No lives were lost. At Pomeroy, sixteen miles south of there, the storm was quite severe. Dwellings were crushed by falling trees, and some of the inmates were injured.

CHURCH BURNED.—St. Bridget's Catholic church, in the Eleventh Ward, Pittsburg, was entirely destroyed by fire on the morning of the 7th, inst. Loss \$40,000; insured for \$15,000 in home companies. The fire also destroyed a portion of the central wing of the Eleventh Ward school building adjoining—Loss 20,000; fully insured.

New Advertisements.

Beef! Veal! Mutton!

The undersigned hereby informs the public that he still continues to carry on the Butchering Business in Mifflintown, and will hereafter supply the citizens of Mifflin and Patterson with

CHOICE BEEF every TUESDAY and SATURDAY mornings, and with

Veal and Mutton every THURSDAY morning. His wagon will go the rounds of both towns on the mornings mentioned. As he is the only butcher in his vicinity who continued in business during the past winter, for the accommodation of the public, he feels that he is entitled to more than an ordinary share of patronage throughout the summer season.

April 12, 1871. FRANK MAXWELL.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU OF THE

Young Men's Christian Association, Office, 123 South 7th St., Philadelphia, Between Chestnut & Walnut.

If you wish to hire labor of any kind, write and tell us just the help you want. The wages you will pay. The best, and cheapest way to reach your place, and if far from Philadelphia, you had better enclose Railroad fare. We will do our best to serve you and give you all the information we can about the person we send. Our desire is to assist the worthy, and no charges to either party. Address

ALEX. SLOAN, Sup't. Employment Bureau, 123 South 7th Street, Philada.

PARK HOUSE.

REEDSVILLE, MIFFLIN CO., PA.

DAVID I. RICE, Proprietor.

The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the fact that he has leased the hotel property in Reedsville, formerly occupied by Aaron Skoop, and is prepared to accommodate strangers and travel generally. He will spare no means to make the Hotel exceptional in every particular. He will exercise a personal supervision over his Bar, Table and Stable. He respectfully solicits a share of the patronage of the public. DAVID I. RICE. Reedsville, April 10, 1871.

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of Robert Quick, deceased. WHEREAS Letters of Administration on the estate of Robert Quick, late of Juniata county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent will present them, properly authenticated, to S. OWEN EVANS, Trustee. March 22-64

The Monarch of Exhibitions

IS COMING!

AT MIFFLINTOWN,

On Tuesday, April 18, 1871

FOR ONE DAY ONLY!

PERFORMANCES AT 2 and 8 P. M.

ADMISSION - - - - - 50 Cents.

CHILDREN under 10 years 25 "

Doors open one hour previous to each Performance.



BOSTON, SPRINGER & HENDERSON'S

GREAT

Mastodon Menagerie

GIGANTIC CIRCUS,

COLOSSAL CARAVAN,

AND

MUSEUM!

Together with the

Ali Ben Abdallah Troupe of

Real Bedouin Arabs.

This is not only the largest but the most attractive, Novel, Original and Instructive Public Amusement ever offered in this country, assembling in one

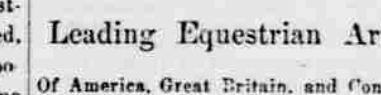
UNPRECEDENTED COMBINATION,

ALL THE

Leading Equestrian Artists,

Of America, Great Britain, and Continental Europe, numbering nearly

100 Male and Female Performers,



Including the Great ALI BEN ABDALLAH Troupe of

Genuine Bedouin Arabs,

OR

SONS OF THE DESERT,

(Fourteen in number) acknowledged by the European and American Press as giving the MOST STARTLING, RARE and WONDERFUL PERFORMANCES of any people on earth. Their extraordinary feats, both on the ground and in mid-air surpasses both description and belief. Nothing but actual demonstration will convince the incredulous.

THE

VAST DEPARTMENT OF

ZOOLOGY!



Is composed of the rare and curious Animals of Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America, Australia, New Holland and Ceylon, including Ornithological selections of the best specimens of Tropical and Oriental Birds, embracing the finest collection of

Trained Horses, the Smallest Ponies, AND THE

Best Performing Lions

in the world. Among the specialties

HERD OF ELEPHANTS

AND A

Drove of Camels and Dromedaries.

Also, mending done in the neatest manner and upon the shortest notice. A liberal share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Shop located in the reservoir building, a short distance west of the wood station.

J. W. DEAN.

March 8, 1871-ly

WALL PAPER.

Rally to the Place where you can buy your Wall Paper Cheap.

THE undersigned takes this method of informing the public that he has just received at his residence on Third Street, Mifflintown, a large assortment of

WALL PAPER,

of various styles, which he offers for sale CHEAPER than can be purchased elsewhere in the county. All persons in need of the above article, and wishing to save money, are invited to call and examine his stock and hear his prices before going elsewhere.

Large supply constantly on hand.

SIMON BASOM.

Mifflintown, April 4, 1871-4f

Local Advertisements.

Hurrah! Hurrah!

Great Excitement at the Mifflin Chair Works!

WHY is it that everybody goes to WM. F. SNYDER when they are in need of any kind of Chairs?

BECAUSE he keeps the Best and Finest Assortment of all kinds of Chairs that was ever offered to the eyes of the public.

Reader, if you are in want of Chairs of any kind, you will do well to call on the undersigned and examine his fine stock of

Cane Seat and Windsor Chairs,

of all descriptions, before purchasing elsewhere. Having lately started in business, he is determined to do the very best, he can as regards durability and cheapness, and warrants all work manufactured by him.

Remember the Sign of the BIG RED CHAIR on the pole on the corner of Main and Cherry streets, when you want to buy good chairs.

WM. F. SNYDER.

Mifflintown, Feb. 8, 1871.

A. B. FASICK.....JOHN NORTH.

New Firm.

FASICK & NORTH,

BOOT & SHOE MAKERS,

THIRD STREET, MIFFLIN,

Two Doors North of Lutheran Church.

Having entered into partnership, we are now prepared to manufacture and have for sale all kinds of

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS,

FOR

GENTS', LADIES AND CHILDREN.

Our work is all manufactured by ourselves, and we warrant it to be made of the best material. Oil work sold at our counter will be repaired free of charge, should the casing give way.

Give us a call, for we feel confident that we can furnish you with any kind of work you may desire.

Repairing done neatly and at reasonable rates. FASICK & NORTH.

aug 18, 1869-4f.

The Place for Good Grape-vines

IS AT THE

Juniata Valley Vineyards,