

B. F. SCHWEIER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Hon. James Blaine and Col. Thos. A. Scott.

As soon as it was known that Hon. James Blaine would be a candidate for the nomination of the Presidency of the United States before the Republican National Convention, the envious and villainous tongues of the dirty members of the Confederate branch of Congress were set to work to fill the land with scandal against him. But in every instance the assaillants have been met by the correctness of the man attacked, and completely discomfited, until at last they find themselves in the pit they dug for another, sighing and philosophizing over the fact that

"They dug a pit; they dug it deep; They dug it for their brother; But by their sin they did fall in The pit they dug for others."

All the investigations that they started to ruin Blaine through, have been just that much against themselves, for they proved that the thousand and one charges, and more, that they sent out against him are not true, and every time a man tells a lie against his neighbor, and is found out in it—and he sooner or later will be—he is so much smaller in the estimation of every honest man, and just so much more contemptible to the honest men who have been hounding Blaine. They wished to ruin the reputation of Blaine. They have succeeded in ruining their own. The very latest charge brought against Blaine, was that he had received \$64,000 from a Western railroad company for some kind of service, not mentioned. Mr. Blaine, in the most positive terms said he had not; but they still kept on charging it on him until an investigation was ordered by the Confederate branch of Congress, to examine Mr. Blaine and that charge. They then said they had Mr. Blaine, that there was an unexplained \$64,000 on the books of the company, and that he got it.

The investigation progressed. Witnesses, one after another, were sworn, and still the case remained shrouded in mystery, the Confederates charging that Blaine got the money, and he, in turn, saying that he never saw it, and knowing nothing whatever about it. Finally, last week, the committee got Col. Thomas A. Scott, of the great railway King of America, before them to testify, and like the man that he always is, he said, "I got the \$64,000 that has created all this trouble." Ever since then the committee have felt like creeping into a knot-hole, and Blaine stock has gone up about 500 per cent.

This is the testimony of Col. Scott, as given before the Congressional Committee, on the 15th instant: Col. Scott was sworn, and on being examined by Mr. Hunton, said that he formerly owned the seventy-five bonds of the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad Company, and bought them a year and four months previously to his selling them to the Union Pacific Railroad. He bought them from Josiah Caldwell, who was negotiating bonds of that company. Caldwell belonged to Boston, but he did not know where he now was. He understood, however, that Caldwell, during the panic of 1873, went over to Europe after his failure in the west, and was there now. He gave Caldwell eighty cents on the dollar for the bonds. The purchase was made in 1870, when he had nothing to do with the Union Pacific Railroad Company. He gave \$60,000 for the bonds and sold them to the Union Pacific Railroad Company through Morton, Bliss & Co., for nearly \$64,000. When in March 1871, he entered upon the duties of President of the company, the stock was low down, and everything connected with it depressed, but it was not long before there was a marked improvement in all its affairs. He had believed the company would give him liberal compensation for his services. He was pressed for money, which he wanted more than the mere salary, and it was finally suggested that the company should buy these seventy-five bonds of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad Company. He was to have the option of buying them back. The Executive Committee agreed to buy the bonds at a price fixed through Morton, Bliss & Co., and the bonds went to the Union Pacific Railroad Company in this direct way, and in no other. This year's salary had never been paid. That would be \$5,000, with interest. If the Arkansas road had been finished the bonds would have been worth from ninety to one hundred cents on the dollar. He had rendered the Union Pacific Railroad Company a service for which there was no market value. He was satisfied that if the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad Company had been built its bonds would have been as good as those of the Union Pacific as to-day. He repeated that this purchase of seventy-five bonds by the Company was in consideration of valuable services rendered by him. The investment of these bonds was because of the Company's want to do an equitable thing for him. The Company did not display the transaction on their books, and never expected it would become a subject of investigation by Congress.

Question—I understand you say that the Executive Committee, of which you were ex-officio a member, bought the seventy-five bonds to oblige me? Answer—Partially to oblige me and also in consideration of valuable services.

Col. Scott repeated that the bonds belonged to him, and were sold to the Company when he wanted money, and the amount he received helped him to pay his debts. He had twice asked for his salary, but had not yet received it.

Question—Do you know whether Blaine had any part in these transactions? Answer—I never had any relations with Blaine in Little Rock. I sold the Little Rock bonds directly or indirectly to Mr. Lawrence. If I understood you correctly, the sale of the bonds to the Union Pacific Railroad Company was adopted as a means to compensate you in part for extraordinary services? Answer—Yes.

Question—How does the compensation you received compare with the compensation of other companies for similar services? Answer—None whatever. I always believed that Caldwell, from whom I purchased the bonds, was the principal man in negotiating them. Blaine—Did I ever speak or write to you in behalf of Caldwell? Answer—You never did. Blaine—Have you any knowledge at all that I was interested in the proceeds after you sold them to the Union Pacific Railroad Company? Answer—I have no knowledge or belief whatever that you had anything to do with them.

Answer—The Reading Railroad Company gives its President \$30,000 per annum, the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore \$24,000, and the Erie \$40,000. But when you come to consider how low down the stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company was when I became President, and the prosperous condition of the Company soon after, my compensation was worth double the value of the seventy-five bonds of the Little Rock & Fort Smith Company. The reason why compensation was given in this form was that the Executive Committee did not wish to interfere with or disturb the fixed salary of \$3,000 to the President.

Question—Have you any knowledge or information that connects Blaine with the seventy-five bonds? Answer—None whatever. I always believed that Caldwell, from whom I purchased the bonds, was the principal man in negotiating them. Blaine—Did I ever speak or write to you in behalf of Caldwell? Answer—You never did. Blaine—Have you any knowledge at all that I was interested in the proceeds after you sold them to the Union Pacific Railroad Company? Answer—I have no knowledge or belief whatever that you had anything to do with them.

Mr. Scott would make a strong candidate on the ticket as Vice President.

They Can Never Pay What They Have Cost.
The Confederate House of Congress is grumbling at the mail facilities in the North, and says that the Post Office Department should be made to pay expenses, by cutting off certain mail privileges that are enjoyed now by sections having a certain amount of population. The truth of the situation is, that mail facilities should not be lessened, and if a change is made, it should be in the lessening of rates of postage. It should not be made a burden on the country, but, like the Common School System, it should be as near free as can be. The transmission of mail matter among the people is the greatest channel of communication that exists among us, and consequently, is one of the greatest civilizing mediums of the age. Instead of cutting it down, it should be increased.

But if the Confederates in Congress are taken at their word, what becomes of their situation? The carrying of the mails in the South never paid expense. If they were required to pay up, or do without mail in the future as delivered by the Government, the Government would stop just now, for they can never pay what they have cost.

GEORGE H. PENDLETON presided over the Democratic State Convention in Ohio last week. It would be just as proper for the Republicans to put Belknap in the Chair of the next Republican State Convention of Iowa. There seems to be nothing to inconsistent for the Democracy.

The ex-governor Blackburn, of Kentucky, a member of Clymer's extinguished Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, while passing through the rich counties of York and Lancaster, on the Congressional excursion train to the Centennial Exhibition, remarked to a party of suppressed traitors like himself, "This is a beautiful country, rich in food for an army. Here is where we cast our longing eyes during the war. We wanted to have this milk and honey; to pitch our tents in these fertile valleys and to live on the country." A Pennsylvanian, hearing this Copperhead, retorted: "And, yes, sir, if such fellows as you had come into these rich valleys, these farmers of Lancaster would have given you powder and lead for milk and honey; and as beautiful a grave as the sun ever shone upon, covered with a top dressing of six feet of as rich soil as ever grew a crop." This miserable remnant of the thieving guerrilla bands of Kentucky, and bugleman of the Democrats in Congress, yet had the impudence to accept the hospitalities of a citizen of Pennsylvania.—*Pittsburg Commercial.*

How Much Would They Pocket?
The \$1,000,000 suit by the people against Wm. M. Tweed, which had been set down for trial yesterday, has been put over until June 5th, when it will be called in the General Term. The people's suit for \$6,000,000 against Peter B. Sweeney has been set down for the same date. So says a New York paper. This is the money stolen from the people by Democratic officials, in one city of the nation, by two men. If all the charges against Republican officials, made by an unscrupulous partisan press were proved to be true, they would not equal a one-hundredth part of this mammoth Democratic steal. If the reform Democracy can pocket \$7,000,000 in one city, how many millions would they pocket if they had access to the treasury of the United States? This is a conundrum which we would like to see answered.—*Harrisburg Telegraph, May 17.*

A Verdict of Five Hundred Dollars for a Colored Man.
A despatch from Philadelphia on the 17th inst., says: "The case of Fields Cook versus Curtis Davis was decided to-day in the United States District Court. A verdict was rendered by consent for the plaintiff for \$500. Mr. Cooke is a colored elderyman from Virginia, to whom Mr. Davis, who is the proprietor of the Bingham House in this city, refused accommodations on account of his color."

The New Tramp Law.

The following bill, passed by the Legislature, entitled "An act to define and suppress vagrancy," has been approved by the Governor, and is therefore a law:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.,* That the following described persons are hereby declared to be vagrants: First. All persons who shall unlawfully return into any district which they have been legally removed without bringing a certificate from the proper authorities of the city or district to which they belong stating that they have a settlement therein.

Second. All persons who shall refuse to perform the work which shall be allotted to them by the overseers of the poor as provided by the act of June 13, 1836, entitled "An act relating to the support and employment of the poor."

Third. All persons going about from door to door, or placing themselves in streets, highways or other roads to beg or gather alms, and all other persons wandering abroad or begging who have no fixed place of abode in the township, ward or borough in which the vagrant is arrested.

Fourth. All persons who shall come from any place without this Commonwealth to any place within it, and shall be found loitering or residing there, and shall follow no labor, trade, occupation or business, and have no visible means of subsistence, and can give no reasonable account of themselves or their business in such place.

SECTION 2. If any person shall be found offending in any township or place against this act it shall and may be lawful for any constable or police officer of such township or place, and he is hereby enjoined and required on notice thereof given him by any of the inhabitants thereof, or without such notice, on his own view, to apprehend and convey, or cause to be conveyed, such person to a justice of the peace or other committing magistrate of the county, who shall examine such person and commit him, being thereof legally convicted before him, on his own view, or by the confession of such offenders, or by the oath or affirmation of one or more credible witnesses, to labor upon any county farm or upon the roads and highways of any city, township or borough, or in any house of correction, poor house, work house or common jail, for a term of not less than thirty days, and not exceeding six months, and shall forthwith commit him to the custody of the steward, keeper or superintendent of such county farm, house of correction, poor house, work house or common jail, or to the supervisors or street commissioners and overseers of the poor of the respective county, city, borough or township, wherein such person shall be found, as in his judgment shall be deemed most expedient. The said justice of the peace or committing magistrate in every case of conviction shall make and sign a record of conviction, annexing thereto the names and records of the different witnesses examined before him, and shall by warrant under hand and seal commit such person as aforesaid. Provided, Any person or persons who shall conceive him, her or themselves aggrieved by any act, judgment or determination of any justice of the peace or alderman in and concerning the execution of this act may appeal to the present or next general quarter session of the county, or city, or town, or township, and there, after giving reasonable notice thereof, to the said justice of the peace, or alderman, or to the supervisors or street commissioners and overseers of the poor, as the case may be, to contract with the proper authorities of any township, borough, city, county, or other persons, to do any work or labor outside of the place of commitment. In all cases the work or labor shall be suited to the proper discipline, health and capacity of such vagrant, and he shall be fed and clothed in a manner suited to the nature of the work engaged in, and the condition of the season; and when any vagrant is committed, under the provisions of this act, to the custody of the supervisors or street commissioners and overseers of the poor of any township, borough, city or county, it shall be their duty to provide comfortable lodging and quarters, either in a station house or other building. The violation or neglect of any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed to be a misdemeanor, and the person so offending, on conviction therein in the proper court, shall be sentenced to undergo an imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, and to pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, either or both at the discretion of the court.

SECTION 3. If any person not being in the county, township, or place in which he usually lives or has his home, shall apply to any director, overseer, guardian or commissioner of the poor of any county, city, borough, township or ward, for a certificate of removal to his home, but is poor and has not the means to do so, the said director, overseer, guardian, or commissioner of the poor may employ or let out such poor person to labor at some suitable place, to be by them selected, and at such wages as shall seem to them just; and when in the opinion of said director, overseer, guardian or commissioner of the poor such poor person shall have earned a sufficient sum, said director, overseer, guardian or commissioner of the poor shall, with the money so earned, and with such additions thereto from the treasury of the county, city, borough, township or district as they may think reasonable, cause such person to be returned to his home, whether in this State or elsewhere: *Provided,* That the expense shall not exceed twenty dollars.

SECTION 4. That the custodian or custodians of such vagrant may at discretion discharge such vagrant at any time within the term of commitment upon not less than ten days good behavior, or upon satisfactory security that he shall not become a charge upon the public within one year from the date of such discharge.

SECTION 5. That the county commissioners in every county in which there shall not be sufficient provision for the safe custody of persons committed under this act, upon the recommendation of a grand jury of the county and approval

by the court, are hereby empowered and required to make suitable provision by building or enclosure: *Provided,* That the expense for the same shall not exceed the amount fixed by the grand jury.

SECTION 7. That for each arrest, hearing or commitment made under this act, there shall be paid out of the county treasury to the committing magistrate and officer making such arrest or commitment, the same fees and mileage as now provided by law for like services in other cases of arrest, hearing and commitment; and no such person shall be detained beyond the term of his commitment by reason of his inability to pay the costs of his arrest, hearing and commitment, but shall forthwith be discharged by the officer in whose custody he may be. Any willful refusal to make such arrest on the part of any constable or police officer shall subject him to a penalty of ten dollars, to be collected as penalties are by law collectible, and shall be paid into the poor fund of the district in which the officer resides.

SECTION 8. That all poor-houses, almshouses and other places provided for the keeping of the poor are hereby declared to be work houses for the purposes of this act, and it is hereby made the duty of the custodians of such buildings to provide work for such vagrant a reasonable sum of money out of them when able not less than six hours a day.

SECTION 9. That the custodian of any vagrant, upon his discharge, and at his request, shall give him a certificate of discharge, which shall exempt him from any further arrest for vagrancy for a period of five days, upon condition that he shall forthwith leave the county wherein confined. And the said custodian is hereby authorized to give, in his discretion, to such discharged vagrant a reasonable sum of money out of his earnings, or out of the treasury of the township, borough, city or county, to defray his expenses in leaving the county as aforesaid.

SECTION 10. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

Frauds in Luzerne County.
A recent despatch from Luzerne County, says: "The board of Special Auditors to investigate the accounts of the county for seven years back are radical in their work and terribly in earnest. Recently they caused an arrest to be made, in the person of James Courtright, ex-County Treasurer of the county of Luzerne, charged with defrauding the State of twenty thousand dollars or more. The information made charges against him 'upon the oath of Allen H. Dickson and W. L. Paine of this city, to have, on and from January, 1875, and upon divers times, both before and after being at those times a county officer, to wit, Treasurer of said county, and charged with the collection, safe keeping, transfer and disbursement of the public money, converted to his own use a portion of the said money to the amount of twenty thousand more or less.' The prisoner was released upon acknowledgment himself held in the sum of ten thousand dollars for his appearance, and J. M. Courtright becoming his bondsman for an additional ten thousand dollars. Now three defaulting ex-County Commissioners, who have stolen about forty thousand dollars, and a county Treasurer, who 'loaned' twenty thousand dollars, awaiting trial, and the Sheriff had a hearing on the 19th instant to answer a charge of bribery in gaining his election."

Woman in the Church.
In the Methodist Conference in Baltimore, last week, the following resolution relative to women was offered by Mr. T. Hanlon, of New Jersey: *Whereas,* The Scriptures do not prohibit persons on account of sex from entering the wider fields of opportunity for every good work; and *whereas,* It would greatly add to the working force of the Church to admit Christian women to certain offices of the Church; and *whereas,* Many women of our Church are now practically doing the work of said offices without official recognition or authority; therefore be it *Resolved,* That paragraphs 77, 78, 80, 307, 305, 297, 298, 299, 300 and 301 of the Discipline be so amended that women shall be eligible to the office of leader, steward, exhorter, and local preacher. Referred to the Committee on the state of the Church.

In our columns of a day will be found advertised the celebrated preparations of Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia. Their specialties are the "Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry," for all throat, breast and lung diseases. "Tar and Sarsaparilla Pills," a cathartic and most excellent antibilious medicine. "All-Haling Ointment," for all skin and all skin diseases, and that most distressing complaint, itching piles. The products of our chemist's laboratory stand higher than those of Dr. Swayne & Son. The druggists and the doctors all know that Swayne's medicines are to be relied upon. Therefore they are conscientiously recommended to all who may be suffering. Read the advertisements, and request your druggist or storekeeper to obtain them for you.

News Items.
A Texas disciple of Isaac Walton the other day went to the neighborhood of Cottonwood Spring to gather some fish-bait, and while digging around struck a bag of gold containing between \$2000 and \$3000 which had been buried there some years before by a gang of robbers who left their estates to be administered upon by a vigilance committee.

Tom Allen and Joe Goss will mail each other for \$2,500 a side on the 7th of September, at some point near Cincinnati.

Last Sunday morning a seek, eight children, whose ages ranged from eight to fifteen years, got into an old leaky skiff in the Ohio river, a short distance from Vevay, Indiana, and started out for a ride. When in the middle of the river they discovered that the skiff was filling, and shrieked for help, at the same using every effort to reach the shore, but the skiff soon went down. A gentleman on the Kentucky shore jumped into a small boat and attempted to rescue them, but before he could reach the scene, five, all the children of Charles Irwin, were drowned. One of the three rescued was so badly frightened that it is feared he will not recover.

The Giant Powder Works at McCainsville, N. J., exploded on the afternoon of the 16th inst. The explosion was caused by an accident in the mixing room. Frederick Johnson and Patrick Gallagher were blown to atoms. The report was heard twenty miles from the scene.

Mr. Edgar Farmer, one of the most prominent citizens of Newark, N. J., and the senior member of one of the most extensive trunk factories in the country, was found hanging dead in the loft over his stable on the morning of the 16th inst. For some time past the deceased has given evidence of mental derangement. He imagined that he was in a destitute condition.

A Roman tomb was recently opened at York, England, and enclosed in a stone coffin was found the body of a young girl, admirably preserved by the use of gypsum, and furnished with what has been considered a modern device—a chignon. This rested upon a pyramid of pads, plaits and coils, and although many hundred years old, is a good specimen of the present fashion.

A wag, who had wrapped a piece of cloth having the word "Centennial" on it around an egg and then boiled it so that the word appeared plainly on the shell, sadly deceived a Portland, Ct., farmer, who took it out of the nest where it had been placed and exhibited it at the office of a local newspaper as a wonderful manifestation of the hen's intimate knowledge of the history of the United States.

Ten men were flogged at New Castle, Delaware, on Saturday a week, and afterwards placed in the pillory. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces that round-trip tickets over that road from all points in the East to St. Louis and Cincinnati will be sold at reduced rates to persons wishing to attend the Republican and Democratic National Conventions.

Mounted revenue officials are raiding through North Carolina and Virginia, breaking up illicit distilleries and capturing a large amount of contraband whiskey.

It is estimated that during the time that the fractional currency has been in circulation, sixteen millions of it has been lost to the public generally by destruction in various ways.

At Johnsonburg, Illinois, on the afternoon of the 17th, it appears that a cooper known as the "California," who has been there but a short time, had a fight with another man (welder or greaser), in which he was wounded. He then armed himself with a revolver and went to a store near by, put the pistol to the head of Mr. Gardeman, shot him dead; then went to his room, and just as some citizens were preparing to arrest him, he appeared, flourishing two revolvers, and threatening to kill any one attempting to arrest him. (Orestes Wilking advanced to arrest him and was shot through the brain and killed instantly. A number of citizens armed with shot guns and revolvers immediately started in pursuit of the murderer, but were kept at a distance by the constant and rapid firing of the desperado, and at last accused he had not been captured. Gardeman, the first man killed, had nothing to do with the fight in which the California was engaged.

It has been decided by the Massachusetts Supreme Court that a Jew can marry on Sunday, but that he can't marry on Sunday.

A step backward. The Russian Minister of Public Institutions has issued an order prohibiting women from practicing medicine.

The liquor drinkers of the State of New York annually liquify and pour down their insatiable throats upwards of \$106,000,000.

Jefferson A. Broslaki has been arrested at St. Louis, charged with being implicated in the counterfeiting of railroad tickets, a large number of which have been circulated in the west. Plates, stamping machines, dies, ink, &c., were found in the room of the deceased, together with about \$10,000 worth of spurious tickets. Other parties are implicated.

Counterfeit gold coin, made of platinum plated heavily with genuine gold, has of late been circulated in California. It is exceedingly deceptive, being of the right weight, color and feeling.

Ten criminals, a majority of them being white men, were flogged (more or less) at the New Castle (Del.) jail on Saturday, the number of lashes dealt out to each ranging from ten to thirty.

J. G. MacRae, a prominent citizen of Ontario, has been arrested in connection with the death of his wife, which took place last week under suspicious circumstances. The body was exhumed, and a medical examination disclosed the fact that death was caused by injury to the brain, probably caused by a blow, or the rupture of a blood vessel. The daughter of Mr. MacRae gave evidence implicating her father. The case excites much interest.

The people of Ottawa, in British North America, fear a fish famine for the next two years, as the result of the floods in the streams this spring. The water having overflowed the banks of the streams, and covered the lands adjoining, the fish will, it is feared, deposit their spawn far in shore, where the eggs will be exposed and destroyed when the water subsides.

New Advertisements.
LIFE, GROWTH, BEAUTY.
London Hair Color Restorer.
Not a Dye; makes harsh hair soft and silky; cleanses the scalp from all impurities, causing the hair to grow where it has fallen off or become thin. Can be applied by the hand, as it does not stain the skin or soil the finest linen. As a Hair Dressing it is the most perfect the world has ever produced. The hair is renovated and strengthened, and natural color restored without the application of mineral substances.
Since the introduction of this truly valuable preparation into this country, it has been the wonder and admiration of all classes, and as it has proved to be the only article that will absolutely, without deception, restore gray hair to its original color, health, softness, luster and beauty, and produce hair on bald heads of its original growth and color.
This beautiful and fragrant perfume article is complete within itself, no washing or preparation before or after its use, or accompaniment of any kind being required to obtain these desirable results.
HERE IS THE PROOF
SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE.
Read this True Certificate, testified to by Edward B. Garrigue, one of the most respected of our countrymen: "I purchased a hair color restorer, which I used, and the hair appears to be permanent. I am satisfied that this preparation is nothing like a dye but operates upon the secretions. It is also a beautiful hair dressing and promotes the growth. I purchased the first bottle from Edward B. Garrigue, druggist, Tenth and Coates streets, who can also testify my hair was quite gray when I commenced the use of it."
MRS. MILLER,
No. 730 North Ninth street, Phila.
Dr. Swayne & Son, Respected friends: I have the pleasure to inform you that a lady of my acquaintance, Mrs. Miller, is delighted with the success of your "London Hair Color Restorer." Her hair was falling rapidly, and was quite gray. The color has been restored, the falling off entirely stopped, and a new growth of hair is the result. E. B. GARRIGUE,
Druggist, cor. Tenth & Coates, Phila.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE!
By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Juniata county, the undersigned, Administrator of Jeremiah Kirk, deceased, will offer for sale on the premises in Delaware township in said county, at 2 o'clock P. M., on
SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1876.
The following described real estate of said decedent, to wit: A tract of land in the township of Adams, bounded by lands of S. Owen Kavanagh, Samuel J. Kartz, John B. Garber, John L. Auser, and others, containing
NINETY ACRES,
more or less, having thereon erected a
GOOD LOG HOUSE,
BANK BARN, and other outbuildings. There is also the assortment of fruit on the premises. The greater part of the land is cleared and under cultivation; the balance is woodland.
TERMS.—Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid when the property is sold, the balance in two equal installments when the sale is confirmed by the Court; and the balance in two payments at five and eight months from date of confirmation of the sale.
JOHN L. AUSER,
Adm'r of Jeremiah Kirk, dec'd.
May 24, 1876.

Notice to Assessors.
The Assessors of the several districts of Juniata county are hereby notified to call at the Commissioners' Office on or before Monday, May 29th, 1876, and lift their Registrations, and to present to the registrars the voters of their respective districts. By order of the Commissioners,
JAMES DEEN, Clerk.
Commissioners' Office,
Milliflinton, May 19, 1876.

DIVOLUTION.
The co-partnership heretofore existing between Noah Hertzler, John B. Hertzler, and David Hertzler, Jr., trading as the firm of Noah Hertzler & Sons, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
JOHN G. HERTZLER,
DAVID HERTZLER, Jr.

The business and all accounts due said firm will be settled by the undersigned, who will continue business as heretofore.
NOAH HERTZLER,
JOHN G. HERTZLER,
Port Royal, May 15, 1876.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Juniata County.
In re Assigned Estate of Isaac Haldeman.
The undersigned, Auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Juniata county to make distribution of the balance in the hands of John H. Moyer, Assignee of Isaac Haldeman, of Monroe township, Juniata county, Pa., and a half mile north of Thompsonsburg, and one mile east of Yan Wert, on which David A. Patterson now resides,
43 Acres are Cleared:
the balance is Wooded. Any person desiring to purchase will please go and see the land. About price consult John H. Patterson, Academics, Juniata Co., Pa.
JOHN G. HERTZLER,
West Dublin, Fulton Co., Pa.
May 10, 1876-6m.

JUNIATA VALLEY BANK.
MIFFLINTOWN,
JUNIATA COUNTY, PENN'A.
GEORGE JACOBS, President.
T. VAN IRVIN, Cashier.
DIRECTORS:
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Warehouse No. 42 North Water Street, PHILADELPHIA.
March 22, 1876-6m

FIRST-CLASS PICTURES taken at
Hess' Photograph Gallery, 187 North Milliflinton.