SENTINEL & REPUBLICAN

MIFFLINTOWN.

Wednesday, March 9, 1881.

B. F. SCHWEIER,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

EX-PRESIDENT HAYES and party spent last Sabbath at Altoona.

THREE hundred delegates attended the temperance convention at Harrisburg on the 2nd inst.

CONGRESS appropriated $8,000 each to Curtin and Yocum, to pay expenses for their election contest.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Franklin Pierce and James A. Garfield were inauguration on the 6th day of the week—Friday.

THERE is a bill in the Legislature that provides for the flogging of the man that beats his wife, or other female person.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD, in his inaugural address, reiterates the Monroe doctrine, indirectly, when he speaks of the inter-ocean canal.

A learned Chicago Judge has decided that a Chinaman is not a white person under the United States statutes and therefore cannot be naturalized. But the Constitution destroys the color line.

THE telegraph tells that at the same time that the great snow storm was raging here in North America last week, a heavy snow storm prevailed in the north of England, and in Wales and Scotland.

"VICE-PRESIDENT ARTHUR, who some three years ago buried his second wife, will be married in a few weeks to a well-known society lady, and will maintain a handsome establishment in the capital during his term of office."

THE new Insane Asylum at Danville, Pa., was destroyed by fire on Sunday. The building was completed last year at a cost of $600,000. There were 350 persons in the buildings at the time of the fire; all escaped.

IT would not be a great wrong to the country to re-fund the national indebtedness at 3 per cent., but when men who have money to invest say that they will not re-fund at that figure, but instead of re-funding withdraw such support as they give, it is time to call a halt, which President Hayes did by vetoing the re-funding 3 per cent. Democratic measure.

THE past winter was a great one for snows, but the greatest snow storm was that of last Thursday and Friday. While the snow fell to the depth of one foot in Pennsylvania, the fall in the West was deeper. In Wisconsin and Michigan it varied from one to three feet in depth. Business was suspended, railroad travel was broken up, and now, after the lapse of a week, the routes of travel are just being fairly opened.

SPEAKING of the late storm in and around Chicago, a dispatch on Saturday said: In the country around Chicago all traces of roads have entirely disappeared and many of the drifts are over six feet high. In the Chicago Post Office over 200 tons of mail matter has accumulated waiting to be sent out. To add to the other discomforts of snow a milk and egg famine is upon the city, the entire supply from the Northwest being cut off.

The New Cabinet.

James G. Blaine, of Maine, to be Secretary of State.

William Windom, of Minnesota, to be Secretary of the Treasury.

Wayne MacVeagh, of Pennsylvania, to be Attorney General.

Thomas L. James, of New York to be Postmaster General.

Samuel J. Kirkwood of Iowa, to be Secretary of the Interior.

Robert T. Lincoln of Illinois to be Secretary of War.

William H Hunt, of Louisiana to be Secretary of the Navy.

EX-PRESIDENT HAYES found the road back to Ohio a hard road to travel. He had hardly got out of Washington when his train collided with another train, killing two persons and wounding sixteen other people. After that they got along nicely till in this State. When near Altoona the spring under one side of the car gave way, which caused the car to lean far enough to one side to strike the side of Spruce Creek tunnel. The corner of the car and almost the entire one side of the coach was torn off. How badly the ex-Presidential party was frightened no one will ever know.

LAST Friday in his inaugural address President Garfield addressed himself to the question of re-funding the national debt as follows: "The re funding of the national debt at a lower rate of interest should be accomplished without compelling the withdrawal of the national bank notes, and thus disturbing the business of the country. I venture to refer to the position I have occupied on financial questions during a long service in Congress, and to say that time and experience have strengthened the opinions I have so often expressed on these subjects. The finances of the Government shall suffer no detriment which it may be possible for my administration to prevent."

THE Harrisburg *Patriot* and other Democratic papers are crying out because the Democratic scheme of refunding at 3 per cent. has not become a law. They say it should have passed because it would save so much. If Democratic leaders had talked about the saving process before they organized rebellion there would be no national debt to pay now. The passage of the 3 per cent. funding bill as it was passed by the Democratic Congress would so have contracted the currency of the country that a shrinkage in values equal to that which followed the panic of 1873 would result. Democratic leaders would have rejoiced in that, if it would only break up the financial system that tided the government through rebellion.

Washington Letter.

Washington a Political City—The People Live off Government—Fire gilt Life—Turn Night into Day—Facts for Country People—The Salt of the Earth — Such Crowds — What the Crowd Teaches—Hancock—The Crowd Desired to Draw his Carriage—The Inauguration of Garfield—The President's Speech—Congress—The Efforts of the Democracy to Create a Panic by Disturbing the Finance—The Hayes Veto Saves the Country from the Purposes of the Dying Democratic Congress.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5, 1881.

Washington is a political city, nothing more, nothing less. It is isolated from all the great interests of the Republic. It does not feel the pulsations of trade, of commerce, of industry, excepting as the office-holder buys from the shop-keepers, excepting as when the lobbyist comes here to seek legislation for trade, commerce, or industrial establishments. People here live off Government, and if the capitol of the nation were removed the place would almost become a silent desert. The official class live well, as do most of their dependants. They have few hours of work, and many hours of leisure, and it is that "fire-gilt" life that impresses the ignorant demagouge Congressman when he comes here to such a degree that forthwith he springs to the conclusion that all the world can be made to live prosperously on the same number of working hours that are rendered by office-holders here, and hence he turns what he is pleased to call labor-reformer, and advocate a labor system that forbids the employment of men for work over six to eight hours per day. Poor creature! He is out of his natural element; he cannot see that the country would become bankrupt, and a nation of beggars and tramps in less than ten years, if the industry and commerce of the country were run that length of time on the hours that Washington officials, and business keep. They do not go to work till 9 or 10 o'clock in the morning, and quit at 3 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon. They turn night into day, retiring at 1 to 3 o'clock in the morning. Don't pronounce me super-critical. I have nothing to say against private parties who pay their way honestly, who live that way, or any other way that they please, but I am talking about the unbalanced people who would try to ruin a nation by such a gilded way of living. There are special times, of course, such as the time of an inauguration, receptions, and so forth, when the regular every-day life must of necessity be broken in on, but such times are the exceptions and not the rule in the affairs of every-day life. I write of these facts that you country people may know the truth. I have been here long enough to be impressed with the fact that a small percentage of the "salt of the earth," which is to preserve us all, is also here. They are the elect, and live differently.

SUCH CROWDS,

amounting in the aggregate to seventy thousand, as came down upon us this week, are good for us; they teach us unmistakably that Washington, in its isolated *governmental state*, is not the Republic, but that, after all the fuss and glitter here, the real power behind the throne is the people. The people here to witness the inauguration represented every phase of life in the Republic. Prominent men with their handsome and virtuous wives and daughters, from the various towns and counties of the country were here in numbers sufficient, if necessary, to manage honestly and successfully a dozen Republics. The vicious classes were here in numbers sufficiently large to fill a penitentiary. There are a number of the last-named class here in office who would be better served if they did duty in some one of the many prison houses in the States. The facilities for travel will always assemble a great crowd at Washington upon a change of administration. Large as the crowd has been it would have been much larger if

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had been elected. The 100,000 officers that would have been retired by him, and supplied by an eager, hungry office-seeking Democratic crowd, would have brought fully ten times that number of aspirants here on inauguration day. The General was next to the President-elect the lion of the occasion. When he came to the city, on the 3rd, ten thousand people were at the station to hurrah and give him a glorious send off into the city. The Democracy are hero-worshippers to a certain extent, and they manifested their hero love by proposing to pull Hancock's carriage by hand. The carriage in which he sat was a sort of a coach, closed carriage, drawn by four horses, and if it had not been for the military the ardent admirers of the General would have unhitched the team and pulled the carriage themselves. On inauguration day—Friday, the 4th—the General came in for the most considerate attention when he visited the Senate chamber to witness the inauguration of Mr. Arthur, and the retirement of Mr. Wheeler. It is a rare thing for a cheer to be sent up in the Senate chamber, but Hancock was greeted with a cheer. No one greeted him more cordially than the Republican Senators, and in the evening at the inauguration ball, where President Garfield held a reception, one of the first to pay his respects was General Hancock, and the greeting of the two men was pleasant to a degree that was satisfactory to all parties.

THE INAUGURATION.

Of it a book of incidents might be written, but then it would be only a book of incidents such as may occur in any crowded city or town on the occasion of a great public demonstration when every public avenue is crowded with people. General Sherman commanded the 15,000 military. Many political clubs were in the inaugural procession. One Philadelphia club had the bad taste to refuse to march because a number of Confederate troops were in line. Another Philadelphia club could not endure the cheers that were sent up for Hancock by some drunken fellows from the side-walk, but must needs resent the harmless insult by breaking ranks and trying to break the heads of the insulting crowd. At 12 o'clock on the 4th President-elect Garfield took the oath of office, on the east portico of the Capitol building, in the presence of 25,000 people that were massed in the open space in front of the building. His aged mother was present in plain dress and Quakerish bonnet, as was also his wife. After the ceremony he turned and kissed both his mother and his wife. If there was ever such a pleasant scene enacted, as the newly created ruler on coronation day, or inauguration day greeting his mother and wife at the close of the governmental ceremony with a kiss, I cannot point to the record that relates it. His inaugural

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was an able one, and characteristic of the checkered life from the cabin in the woods to the palace of the nation of fifty millions of free people. It was a brief review of the struggles of this people in the 100 years past, and a brief foreshadowing of the possibilities of the Republic to come. The difficulties of the Southern situation as surrounded by the prejudice and ignorance of that section was mentioned, and the remedy, as pointed out by the President, is education. He renewed his adherence to hard money, and indirectly, but emphatically, pronounced himself as on the side of ex-President Hayes as against a re-funding scheme that will withdraw the present national money. "The farmers of the United States afford homes and employment for more than one-half our people and furnish much the larger part of all our exports." "The interests of agriculture deserve more attention from government than they have yet received." Opposition to polygamy is pronounced, and the Monroe doctrine is plainly enough announced so as to tell the people across the water that the present administration will not suffer a great deal of intermeddling with affairs on the American continent. As to civil service, the President expressed the belief that it cannot "be placed on a satisfactory basis until it is regulated by law."

CONGRESS

was not as thoroughly absorbed by the inauguration as many a former one was absorbed by a change of administration, for the reason that the *re funding* scheme of the Democracy was put upon its passage at its close. The Democratic Congress that retired yesterday came in upon the panic wave that rolled over the country in 1873. The first Congressional elections that followed the panic were in favor of the Democracy, and it took the people six years to learn that the teachings of Democratic demagogues, that the Republican party was the cause of the panic, was not true. When the people realized that they had been deceived they re-elected a Republican Congress. The scheme of the leaders of the Democracy to precipitate another panic was nearly accomplished when they passed the re-funding bill, and had it not been for the timely veto of ex President Hayes the country would be on the road to a panic at the rate of the shrinkage of a million of money per day. The withdrawal of a half million or a million of money from circulation from this time on till September would have produced a first-class panic such as might have prepared the way for the election of the next Democratic Congress, just as the election of a Democratic Congress followed the panic of 1873. The Democracy are now loud in their denunciations of Hayes because he vetoed the re-funding bill. They say it would have been such a saving to re-fund at 3 per cent. So it would be, if that were the "naked truth," but the truth is, that the men who had the money and held largely of the bonds that the 3 per cent. bonds proposed to replace plainly informed the government, as it was their duty to do, that they would not have the new bonds. The National banks informed the government that they would not do business on three per cent. bonds. It was their duty to give such information. They proclaimed their purpose to withdraw the circulation, which they have a right to do. With such purposes clearly expressed by the banks, and other moneyed men, and with the defects of the bill, in not providing to meet such shrinkage in the currency as would follow its passage, Mr. Hayes did the wisest thing in all his life, for the country, in vetoing the bill, and in that way saving the country from a money panic, which was the purpose of the dying Democratic Congress to create.

THE *North American* says: M. De Lesseps is again to the fore, and has actually excavated his canal—on paper—without regard to the Monroe or any other doctrine. He has actually reduced the amount of dirt to be shoveled to some 2,000,000 cubic metres. This is something, certainly, though a mere ash-panful compared to the 73,000,000 cubic metres which 8000 men are to handle between now and 1888. Perhaps he has got his figures mixed up a little, hind-side before, as it were, for unless all signs fail, 8881 is much nearer the date when the French engineers and foreign capitalists will succeed in digging their celebrated ditch across any portion of this continent.

THE following despatch explains itself. Philadelphia March 5.—Sentence was passed this morning upon Chas. G. Haines assistant commissioner of high ways, and William F. Niskey and Henry Clements, contractors, convicted of conspiracy to defraud the city in obtaining highway contracts. Haines was sentenced to an imprisonment of eighteen months in the Eastern Penitentiary and $500 fine, Niskey and Clements to one year's imprisonment and fines of $500 each. All the defendants appeared.

"MRS. ELIZABETH UPRIGHT, of Rockland, Iowa, has just been placed on the pension rolls because she enjoyed the distinguished honor alone of all the women in the country of having given eleven sons to the Federal Army."

Pink Pratt, colored, was hanged on Friday at Marietta, Ga., in the presence of eight thousand people, for outrage committed on the 4th of August, 1880, his victim being Margaret Walkins, a twelve year old white child. His neck was broken by the fall.

Rules of Lent.

Bishop Shanahan's Circular to His Diocese.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* last week published the following, which we reproduce for the information that is contained in the rules: Rev. J. F Shanahan, bishop of this diocese, has issued his annual circular to the churches in his diocese, and it was read from the pulpits of the Catholic churches on Sunday. It is as follows:

RULES FOR LENT.

DIOCESE OF HARRISBURG, MDCCCLXXXI, ASH WEDNESDAY, March 2, EASTER SUNDAY, April 17.

I. All days of Lent, except Sundays, are Fast days.

II. The Linten Fast binds all over twenty-one years of age, not duly exempted.

III. On Fast days only one meal is allowed—this about noon.

IV. On Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, except the second Saturday (Ember Day), and Thursday and Saturday of Holy Week, privilege for meat once a day is granted.

V. On these privileged days meat is allowed more than once to persons exempted from fasting.

VI. Reasons for exemption are: Sickness, pregnancy, nursing, detriment to health, necessary hard work, advanced age.

VII. Fish and flesh, in any form, are forbidden at the same meal. Fat may be used in cooking.

VIII. Coffee, tea or chocolate, and through custom, a small piece of bread may be taken in the morning.

IX. An evening collation, about the fourth of a meal, is allowed; only meat prohibited.

X. In doubt, Spiritual Director should be consulted.

J. F. SHANAHAN,
Bishop of Harrisburg.

STATE ITEMS.

The Evangelical Church has decided to establish a college at Reading.

John C. Cayman a brakeman, was instantly killed on Pennsylvania Railroad at Harrisburg on the 2nd inst.

A 2-year old child of James Patterson, of Duncannon, pulled a pot of boiling coffee from the stove and was so badly scalded that death ensued in a day or two.

The Juniata Conference of the Lutheran Synod of Central Pennsylvania will meet in New Bloomfield on the 14th inst.

A bullet that was accidentally fired into the head of Mrs. Chittenden of Tinsville, thirty-two years ago, was removed a few days ago.

The amount of logs to be placed in the Susquehanna this spring is estimated by the Cherry Tree *Record* at 275,000,000 feet.

An occurrence which is exceedingly rare in this part of the world transpired near Port Kennedy on Sunday a week. A farmer living in that vicinity had a flock of pigs four weeks old running in his barnyard, when a large eagle swooped down and carried one of them away before the owners eyes. He was unarmed and was unable to stop the flight of the bird or make him give up his prey.

Pittsburg boasts of a young detective thirteen years of age, who worked up a case against two confidence operators and had them arrested and committed for trial.

A shocking accident occurred in a saw-mill near Clarion on Saturday a week. A young man employed in the mill, while working at a circular saw, fell, and the entire top of his head was cut off.

The dead body of an infant was found in a snow drift on the Welsh mountain, Lancaster county, near the ranche of the famous Buzzard gang on Sunday a week.

The Franklin county *Repository* says: Isaac Zearfoss, who resides in Southampton township, this county, about a mile from Shippensburg, was attacked on Saturday night last, and severely injured by some person at present unknown. Mr. Zearfoss is a miller, and had taken a load of flour to Shippensburg in the afternoon, returning home about nine o'clock. He had put his horses away and was just coming out of the stable, when, without warning, he was struck on the back of the head with a sharp weapon, and again on the shoulder, felling him to the ground. He was able, however, to cry an alarm, to which his wife responded, when his assailant fled through a field to the woods and disappeared. The next morning search was instituted, without success. In the woods a hatchet, with which it is supposed the blows were inflicted, and a smoothing iron were found. The cuts are both severe, but fortunately not dangerous. The villian had possibly noticed Mr. Zearfoss with the load of flour, and had concealed himself in the stable to await his return, and made the attack for the purpose of securing the proceeds. Considerable excitement naturally prevailed in that vicinity, and had the scoundrel been captured, he would have been roughly handled.

Romance in Georgia.

From the Americus (Ga.) Republican.

Three years ago a young couple of Sumter county were engaged to be married. The day was set, license bought, the guests invited and a Justice of the Peace on hand to tie the knot, but true love sometimes has "ketches and kinks" that mars the smoothness of its course. It was so in this case. The bride elect smelt liquor on the breath of her lover and broke with him then and there. To propitiate the assembled friends two other lovers arose and were married. The young man rejected left the country and the State. A short while back he returned, found his loved one, true to her old love, awaiting his return in a sober and manly condition, renewed his proposals, and the two were united at the Barlow House, in this city, on the tenth of this month.

Governor Foster, of Ohio, has just pardoned a man named Ferdinand Seitz who was convicted of murder twenty-five years ago and has been in prison ever since. Seitz entered the prison a mere stripling, but emerged from it an old man. He has never seen a railroad and enters a different world from the one he left to go to jail. He has no relatives alive except his mother, who is in Germany, ignorant of her son's whereabouts or fate. Seitz has maintained his innocence of the crime through all these many years. The pardon was secured by one of the jurors who convicted Seitz. This juryman has agreed to give him a home. Without this promise, executive clemency would be of no benefit to the man.

GENERAL ITEMS.

The State of Massachusetts forbids pigeon-shooting within its borders.

A little boy in Montreal, 8 years old, old, has grieved to death at the loss of his mother.

Attorney General Devens has decided that a white man cannot legally be enlisted in a colored regiment.

English spaniels and other dogs in Bucks county are making havoc with the poultry. Seventy-five fowl were killed in a little while at one place the other night.

The body of Miss Catharine Keith, who became lost in a snow storm a week ago, was found on the 2nd inst., on an unfrequented country road six miles from Acton, Ont., buried in a snow drift.

The butter annually made by farmers and carried to market in many of the eastern markets is now being manufactured by incorporated companies which establish creameries in the rural districts, to which farmers sell their cream. This is just putting the butter business into the hands of companies which know how to keep up its price and control its supply and demand.

The returns of two other Chesterfield township, Burlington county N. J., competitors for the Taylor prize for the best 29 hogs killed on the 1st of March have been received. Joseph Carter killed 38 hogs, the highest weight being 925 and the lowest 614 pounds; the largest 20 averaged 767 pounds. Isaac Harrison killed 27 hogs, the highest weight being 1018 pounds and the lowest 626 pounds; the largest 20 averaged 763 pounds. Isaac Southard's crop remains to be reported.

A dispatch from Portland, Oregon, says: "A farmers' convention, held at Salem, to consider the wheat question in all its bearings, adopted a resolution condemning the law which prohibits the purchase of foreign-built ships. It is estimated that the wheat now stored for export in the Willamette Valley is 80,000 tons."

President Garfield received about 10,000 letters since the Chicago Convention, according to the count of the post master at Mentor.

California sent to the Eastern States $1,000,000 worth of fresh fruit last year.

Two Senators and six Congressmen were found by the police in a gambling house raided at Washington recently.

It is predicted that this will be a poor year for fish.

A stone pitcher used by John Brown during his imprisonment in Charlestown, Va., was sold at auction in Baltimore recently for $5.

Two unknown tramps were found on Sunday morning a week on the hot slag near the rolling mill at Patterson, N. J., where they had gone to sleep. One was dead, and the other was carried to the hospital in a dying condition and insensible. Both were terribly burned. The slag is a favorite sleeping place for tramps in cold weather, the surface being warm, but the fumes and occasional heat arising are deadly.

The Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati last week graduated 203 students. The Ohio Dental College on Wednesday night of last week issued diplomas to twenty-nine graduates. The College of Medicine and surgery graduated thirty, and the Pulte Medical College (homeopathic) sent out forty graduates.

On Monday a week George B. Sullivan, aged 30, a respected lawyer of Bowagene, Mich., argued a case in Niles, and left for home, as supposed, but nothing more was heard of him until the following Wednesday, when his dead body was found in a field adjoining the Central Railroad, near Pakagon. His death is shrouded in mystery.

John A. Williamson, who robbed the safe of the City Auditor at Petersburg, Va., of $4000 worth of cancelled coupon bonds, has been adjudged insane.

A trunk containing $250 in gold was stolen one night recently from the Jones House in Tarport.

The Indiana Legislature has killed a local option bill.

George Chick, a traveling scissor-grinder, has been sent to the Cumberland jail for kissing a little lame girl in Millville, N. J.

Twenty-one of the thirty-eight States of the Union limit their Legislatures to sessions of ninety days or less, while thirty-one States have biennial sessions.

E. P. Smith, a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, was chloroformed in his bed on Sunday night a week, and robbed of $2,000 in bills and a $450 diamond pin which he had concealed beneath his pillow.

Intelligence has been received at Baltimore of the hanging by Judge Lynch in Colorado of a citizen of Westminster, Maryland, together with his servant. The Marylander, a lawyer of ability and integrity, bought some mules for traveling purposes. The mules happened to have been stolen, and the lynchers finding them in possession of the Maryland man, strung him up without giving him a chance to explain, and his servant, a Coloradoan, shared his fate.

The negroes in the Thirteenth district of Davison county, Tenn., are in a state of wild excitement from a suspicion that one of their race, Ananias White, who is in custody, has murdered his wife Emma, whose disappearance ten days ago has been an exciting mystery. His six-year-old child says he knocked her mother down with a club, put a shawl on her head and carried her away. Blood-stained pillows in the house and a total absence of bed sheets intensified suspicion.

A Woman Kills a Wildcat.

From the Kingman County (Kan.) Citizen.

Last week the attention of Mrs. G. M. Kenney, of Rural township, was called by the barking of the dogs to a draw near the house and going out she saw an immense wildcat. With the courage of some of Mayne Reid's heroes she took an axe, and just as the catamount was about to spring upon her she knocked it down and killed it. It was an unusually large specimen and weighed over forty pounds. Mrs. Kennedy is to be congratulated on her bravery in averting what might have been a catastrophe, as she has four small children, who make the locality where this animal was killed their playing ground.

A colored man was elected a school director in Bellefonte at the recent election.

Legal Notices.

LIST OF DEALERS AND VENDERS of Foreign and Domestic Merchandise in the County of Juniata, for the year 1881, as appraised and classified by the Merchantile Appraiser.

MIFFLINTOWN.

Names.	Class.	License.
Thomas Kirk, hotel	5	$50 00
Rebecca Will, hotel	5	50 00
J. A. Murray, hotel	5	50 00
Solomon Books, jewelry and confectionary	14	7 00
Singer Sewing Machine Co.	14	7 00
J. W. Kirk, merchant	14	7 00
W. F. Snyder, furniture store	14	7 00
C. F. Hinkle, grocer	14	7 00
Mrs. E. J. Kepner, druggist and stationary	14	7 00
Franciscus Hardware Co.	11	15 00
R. E. Parker, merchant	14	7 00
John Yeakly & Son, merchant	14	7 00
Joseph Pennell, merchant	12	12 50
L. Banks & Co, druggists	14	7 00
F. Espenshade, merchant	13	10 00
Albert Hackenberger, confect'r	14	7 00
John Etka, confect'r and grocer	14	7 00
O. P. Robison, do.	14	7 00
Geo. W. Heck, shoe store	14	7 00
Emil Schott, merchant	12	12 50
John E. Hollobaugh, restaurant		20 00
Daniel W. Harley, clothier	12	10 00
J. S. Graybill, furniture store	13	10 00
Kennedy & Doty, grain and coal	12	12 50
Jos. Musser, grain and flour	14	7 00
J. C. Moser, liquor store		25 00

FAYETTE.

Brown & Son, merchants	13	10 00
W. H. McAlister, merchant	14	7 00
I. T. McAlister, merchant	13	10 00
S. S. Beaver, merchant	14	7 00
Frank Shields, hotel	5	50 00
David Shirk, merchant	14	7 00
L. & J. B. Wilson, merchant	13	10 00

MONROE.

E. C. Graybill, hotel	5	50 00
Daniel Auy, hotel	5	50 00
Rhine & Graybill, merchants	12	12 50
B. H. Custer, merchant	14	7 00
J. S. Graybill, merchant	14	7 00

SUSQUEHANNA.

E. G. Shaffer, merchant	12	12 50
Jacob Weiser, merchant	14	7 00
Jacob Weiser, hotel	5	50 00

GREENWOOD.

J. T. Dimm & Bro., merchants	14	7 00
Thomas Cox, hotel	5	50 00

DELAWARE.

Samuel Schleigel, merchant	13	10 00
C. G. Winey, merchant	13	10 00

THOMPSONTOWN.

Wickersham & Shelly, merch'ts	13	10 00
J. G. Haldeman, merchant	13	10 00
David Smith, Jr., grain and coal	13	10 00
Mrs. Mary Snyder, hotel	5	50 00

PORT ROYAL

Noah Hertzler, grain and coal	14	7 00
Rannels & Son, merchants	12	12 50
C. M. Funk, confectioner	14	7 00
C. S. Kepner, confectioner	14	7 00
Sterrett & Son, druggists	14	7 00
J. H. M'Cormick & Bro., grocers	14	7 00
Kennedy & Doty, grain & coal	14	7 00
Samuel Buck, clothier	14	7 00
W. T. McCulloch, merchant	12	12 50
Mrs. Adda Shields, hotel	5	50 00
John McManigal, hotel	5	50 00

WALKER.

J. Rickenbaugh, merchant	14	7 00
Wm. Fry, merchant	14	7 00
W. Hetrick & Co., merchant	14	7 00
Kennedy & Doty, grain dealers	14	7 00
C. A. Thompson, coal dealer	14	7 00
N. D. Van-Dyke, merchant	14	7 00
W. H. Kurtz, merchant	14	7 00

TURBETT.

Noah Hertzler & Son, merchants	12	12 50

SPRUCE HILL.

J. L. Barton, merchant	12	12 50
J. C. Conn & Bro., merchant	14	7 00

TUSCARORA.

H. S. Thompson, merchant	14	7 00
A. J. Ferguson, merchant	14	7 00
J. F. Hockenberry, merchant	14	7 00
F. P. Titzel, merchant	14	7 00
Wm. Van Sweringen, merchant	14	7 00
John Laird, merchant	13	10 00
Waltz & Co., merchants	13	10 00

LACK.

R. H. Patterson, merchant	13	10 00
G. W. Campbell, merchant	14	7 00

BEALE.

J. Nevin Pomeroy, merchant	13	10 00
J. P. Kelly, merchant	14	7 00
Alex. Woodward, merchat	14	7 00
A. S. Anderson, merchant	14	7 00

PATTERSON.

Samuel Strayer, clothier	13	10 00
Brown & Wilson, merchants	13	10 00
Midtagh & Copeland, grocers	14	7 00
Howard Kirk, tobacconist	14	7 00
W. H. Ezoll, confectioner	14	7 00
F. F. Rohm, market car	14	7 00
Stevens & Guss, hardware	13	10 00
Hamlin & Co., druggists	14	7 00
T. M. Cook, merchant	14	7 00
Joseph Pennell, merchant	12	12 50
F. D. Frankenberry, grocer	14	7 00
I. M. Goshen, coal dealer and grocer	14	7 00
J. North & Son, grain dealers	12	12 50
R. F. Nixon, hotel	5	50 00
John Foreman, hotel	5	50 00
John Hayes, hotel	5	50 00
Cloyd Parker, restaurant		20 00

The licenses mentioned in the above list will be due and payable to the County Treasurer on and after the 1st day of May, 1881.

An appeal will be held in the Commissioners' office in the borough of Mifflintown, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of APRIL, A. D. 1881, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., when you may attend if you if yourself aggrieved by said assessment and classification

D. B. McWILLIAMS,
Mercantile Appraiser

March 4, 1881.

BRIDGE LETTING.

SEALED Proposals will be received at the Commissioners' office in Mifflintown, up to 12 o'clock, noon, of March 22, 1881, for repairing Bealetown bridge, in Tuscarora township, Juniata county. Specifications can be seen at the Commissioners' office.

☞ The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all the bids proposed.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMISSIONERS.
JAMES IRWIN, *Clerk.*

Commissioners' Office, }
March 2, 1881. }

South Pennsylvania Railroad.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of Stockholders of the South Pennsylvania Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 554 Washington street, in the city of Reading, Berks county, Pa., at 10 o'clock A. M., on TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1881. An election for a President and twelve (12) Directors will be held the same day between the hours of 12 M and 2 P. M.

By order of the Board.

Attest, F. J. GROTEVENT,
March 9, 1881. Secretary.

CAUTION NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned not to trespass upon the lands of the undersigned in Delaware township, for the purpose of lumbering, or for any other purpose.

Mar 9, '81. J. W. KURTZ.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE

In the Orphans' Court of Juniata County.

In the Estate of Dr. C. L. Weimer.

THE undersigned, appointed Auditor by said Court to make distribution of the balance in the hands of Elizabeth Weimer, Executrix of Dr. C. L. Weimer, late of the township of Monroe, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the borough of Mifflintown, on FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1881, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and four o'clock P. M. of said day, when and where all persons interested will present their claims or be forever debarred from coming in upon said fund.

ALFRED J. PATTERSON,
Auditor.

Mifflintown, Feb. 18, 1881.

CAUTION NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against trespassing on the lands of the undersigned in Greenwood and Susquehanna townships, for the purpose of hunting, fishing, cutting timber, or for any other purpose.

LEVI LIGHT.
HARRISON MISLOH.

sept 2, '79-1y

Travelers' Guide.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

TIME-TABLE

ON THROUGH AND LOCAL PASSENGER TRAIN BETWEEN HARRISBURG AND ALTOONA.

LEAVE WESTWARD. Mifflin Accommod'n.	Way Passenger.	Mail.	STATIONS.	LEAVE EASTWARD. Mail.	Johnstown Express.	Mifflin Accommod'n.
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.	
12 00	12 30	7 30	Philadel'a	4 15	5 30	
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
4 30	8 00	2 00	Harrisb'g	7 30	1 30	9 00
4 48	8 15	2 15	Rockville	7 17	1 16	8 45
4 56	8 22	2 21	Marysvi'e	7 11	1 09	8 35
5 06	8 30	2 27	Cove	7 05	1 01	8 24
5 15	8 40	2 38	Duncan'n	6 58	12 52	8 12
5 55	8 48	2 44	Aqueduct	6 49	12 44	8 02
6 16	9 02	2 55	Baily's	6 40	12 33	7 47
6 30	9 14	3 05	Newport	6 30	12 22	7 32
6 45	9 27	3 15	Millerst'n	6 18	12 12	7 16
7 14	9 40	3 25	Thomp'n	6 06	12 01	7 00
7 46	9 54	3 44	Mexico	5 54	11 47	6 49
7 45	10 00	3 48	Perrysv'e	5 51	11 42	6 33
8 00	10 16	3 54	Mifflin	5 40	11 36	6 25
	10 46	4 20	Lewisto'n	5 17	11 18	
	11 00	4 35	Anderson	5 05	11 08	
	11 17	4 50	McVeyt'n	4 52	10 48	
	11 28	5 07	Manay'nk	4 39	10 37	
	11 43	5 23	N Hamil'n	4 27	10 27	
	11 50	5 32	Mt. Union	4 20	10 20	
	11 58	5 40	Mapleton.	4 12	10 13	
	12 06	5 47	Mill Creek	4 05	10 06	
	12 18	6 05	Hunting'n	3 52	9 55	
	12 35	6 18	Petersb'g	3 38	9 41	
	12 44	6 28	Barree	3 31	9 34	
	12 51	6 38	Spr'eeC'k	3 25	9 27	
	1 04	6 52	Birmgh'm	3 13	9 12	
	1 15	7 01	Tyrone	3 08	9 07	
	1 24	7 13	Tipton	2 59	8 38	
	1 30	7 19	Fostoria	2 55	8 34	
	1 34	7 24	Bells Mills	2 52	8 31	
	1 55	7 45	Altoona	2 35	8 15	
	P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.	
	8 50	1 15	Pittsburg	7 20		

WESTWARD FAST TRAINS.

Pacific Express leaves Philadelphia 11 55 p m; Harrisburg 4 20 a m; Duncannon 4 48 a m; Newport 5 11 a m; Mifflin 5 50 a m; Lewistown 6 12 a m; McVeytown 6 53 a m; Mt. Union 7 00 a m; Huntingdon 7 22 a m; Petersburg 7 35 a m; Spruce Creek 7 49 a m; Tyrone 8 12 a m; Bell's Mills 8 31 a m; Altoona 8 50 a m; Pittsburg 1 45 p m.

Pittsburg Express leaves Philadelphia at 6 25 p m; Harrisburg 10 25 p m; Rockville 10 36 p m; Mifflin 11 49 p m; Lewistown 12 09 a m; Huntingdon 1 12 a m; Tyrone 1 53 a m; Altoona 2 25 a m; Pittsburg 7 00 a m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia at 12 10 a m; Harrisburg 4 05 p m; Mifflin 5 25 p m; Lewistown 5 48 p m; Huntingdon 6 59 p m; Tyrone 7 30 p m; Altoona 8 00 p m; Pittsburg 12 01 p m.

Chicago Express leaves Philadelphia at 9 00 a m; Harrisburg 12 25 p m; Mifflin 1 40 p m; Lewistown 1 57 p m; Huntingdon 2 54 p m; Tyrone 3 31 p m; Altoona 4 05 p m; arrives at Pittsburg 7 50 p m.

Fast Line West, on Sundays, will stop at Duncannon, Newport, McVeytown, Mt. Union, Petersburg and Bell's Mills, when Flagged.

EASTWARD FAST TRAINS.

Cincinnati Express leaves Pittsburg at 4 20 p m; Altoona 9 20 p m; Bell's Mills 9 36 p m; Tyrone 9 52 p m; Petersburg 10 21 p m; Hunt