

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For State Treasurer—WILLIAM LIVERY. For Auditor General—JEROME B. NILES.

The cotton crop is an uncommonly large one.

The Presidential bee is buzzing in Senator Wallace's bonnet.

The Prohibitionists of Allegheny have nominated Tom Marshall for judge.

A. J. CASATT has been elected a director of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

During the month of August \$26,000,000 were paid out of the National Treasury for pensions.

Tax President is back, all right, indeed, all the better for having been in the woods of the Yellowstone region.

Judge HOADLY, Democratic candidate for Governor in Ohio has been nominated to Philadelphia for medical treatment.

The Legislative circus claims that they have been taking no pay since the 11th inst. They'll not play long without pay.

The Democracy are doing their best to get away from the responsibility of ending the extra session of the Legislature.

The yield of wheat in the wheat growing districts does not "turn out in the bushel," as well as it was expected to do.

It has been estimated and reported that the extra session has imposed a tax of 50 cents on every man in this Commonwealth.

The Democracy are divided in Ohio, which division if it cannot be closed will result in a great Republican victory in October.

A PROGRESSIVE expert on volcanic eruptions, predicts that another earthquake will take place on the Island of Iceland, on the 15th day of October.

NOTWITHSTANDING the troubles among Presbyterians the membership in the United States has increased over eight thousand within the past year.

There are fifteen hundred railroad companies in the United States, and Poor's Railroad Manual says that two thirds of them pay no dividends.

One day the politicians at Washington, D. C. send a despatch that Blaine is a candidate for the Presidency, the next day a despatch is sent that he is not a candidate.

The Democracy seem to be happy when contemplating the report that Mr. Blaine states that Governor Butler of Mass., if he carries the coming election will be the Democratic candidate for the Presidency next year and will then win the prize.

Governor BUTLER has nominated a negro lawyer to a Judgeship in Mass., and that says the southern man is the way that the chickens go home to roost. If the nomination is not confirmed the colored man will be displeased if he is nominated the white man will take—well it is hard to say what.

That the Emperor of Russia is overgrown may be learned from the statement, that he is 6 feet high, deep chested and broad shouldered. The shape of his head, which is above the average size, like most of his family, is peculiar, and his forehead is high. His hair is auburn, and his complexion very fair.

MILTON HAY, who was a warm personal friend of Abraham Lincoln, among other things says of him: "I never saw a man with less inclination for commerce, for gain by barter, or any of the usual methods of getting rich. He knew nothing about them. That is, perhaps, why he had such a happy temperament. He trusted Providence and did what came along."

IN PARIS, houses are built fire proof. The lath are of iron, so are the window frames and window sills. The floors are made of hollow tiles, the partitions are brick, the doors are iron, the roof is iron and clay tiles. In a house built of such material, a fire could be kindled on the floor of every room and do no harm to the building except to blacken it with smoke.

A new man, named Cooper, became quite well acquainted with a fast woman in Erie. She demanded a large sum of money from him and when he refused she said she would sue him for improper relationship and thereby ruin his character. He said she. She sued, the case went to court, and Cooper proved that the woman's game was to blackmail him. She lost the case.

This frost last week scared the city stock dealers to an uncommon degree. A short corn crop, and a short wheat crop, would cut down the earnings of the railroads, and the depression all around on railroads.

would set the trunk lines to fighting and that would shorten still more the earnings, and a general panic could not help follow such a situation of affairs, so it was said. On the other hand it was said that the bears manufactured such reports.

The people of Allentown have been interested in the breaking of a wedding appointment between a young man named Kurtz and a young lady named Longacre. Kurtz a few days before the wedding day became alarmed over the thought of the future, he became impressed with the belief that he and his bride would become miserable in every way. He told his father, the father told the lady's father and the match was broken off. Both parties have been on the border land of insanity ever since. Judging from the applications for divorce in the same part of the state, not all the people there that have taken marriage vows take it so hard when they think of dissolving their promises.

THE NORTH AMERICAN of the 12th inst., says, according to all accounts, the battle over the Sunday laws at St. Louis is being fought on other grounds than are ordinarily taken up under similar circumstances. Efforts to enforce Sunday laws are usually made by religiously conscientious persons in the name of religion, but in St. Louis the opposition to Sunday trading is being offered in the name of the workingman, who is said to be in danger of losing his one day of rest. This is an extremely sensible and weighty argument where-with to support the movement. It is precisely the working man who is most interested in the prevention of Sunday trading, for it is he who would be the greatest sufferer should the laws for his protection in the premises be broken down.

A CRAZY reformer, named W. G. Moody, is advocating a law fixing a penalty against the employment of men at work for a period of more than 6 hours. Moody does not seem to know that it is a natural right that a man has to work for himself or contract to work for another, one, or twelve hours, just as it suits both parties. He seems to have lost sight of another great fact in the question, a fact that legislation cannot change, and that is, that the supply and the demand of labor will ever regulate the question. There is no use wasting time over Moody's crazy propositions. The average county editor will be glad when the days come around when he will not have to work more than six hours in every twenty-four hours, but he does not expect that happy period of time to be ushered in until the coming of the millennial days.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

The fireboats that special agent Bowen of the Union Fire Insurance Co., of Philadelphia published in regard to the treatment of the Lewistown fireman are answered by the Chief of the Lewistown Fire Co., as follows:

I am one of the 17 there is an article in the special agent of the Union Insurance Company concerning the Lewistown fire, in which he makes some statements concerning the way the Lewistown people treated the Lewistown Fire Company which are not correct. He states that when the fire broke out the company crossed at the bridge between the railroad and the town they were required to pay toll both for the firemen and the engine, which caused some delay in going to work. Such was not the case. We were not required to pay toll, nor were we delayed in any way in going immediately to work. He also states that we were obliged to make up a purse to purchase coal, which is not correct. We did not purchase coal. It is true we ran out of coal before we were through with the fire, but a new supply was brought us by the Millifin men. Please make this statement in your next issue in justice to the wrong which has been done to the Lewistown people.

JOE M. SKELHEDDER, Chief Lewistown Fire Company.

Lawyers, September 3.

The Department of Agriculture at Washington, publishing the following crop report on the 11th day of this month: September returns to the Department of Agriculture indicate a lower condition of corn than in August in every section of the country and in nearly every State. The only gains in the west are in Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, where a slight improvement is indicated. Minnesota stands as in August, Arkansas makes a gain of one point and Georgia and Alabama remain as in August, but all the other cotton States show a heavy decline. The figures are also much reduced for each of the middle States. The Corn surplus States show changes as follows: Ohio, a reduction of 99 to 82; Michigan, 68 to 60; Indiana, 55 to 55; Illinois, 86 to 82; Iowa, 85 to 80. The increase in Missouri is from 83 to 84; Kansas, 99 to 101; Nebraska, 84 to 87. The decrease in New York is from 90 to 77, and in Pennsylvania it is from 99 to 89. The general average of condition on the first of September was 84—a decrease of five points during the last month. The cause of this reduction so nearly universal is drought, which is reported from every State of the Atlantic coast, the Gulf coast and the Ohio valley, and beyond the Mississippi to the crest of the divide between that river and the Missouri. Between the Ohio and the lakes the distribution of rain has been unequal, in a few places in excess, while a deficiency is generally reported. The crop is nearly everywhere late, requiring one to two weeks longer season than usual to mature. Where Kansas and Missouri seed was planted in more northern territory, the crop is still later, causing much ap-

prehension as to ripening. While the planting was late and the early season too wet, with drought following, the average temperature of the summer has been low, making a full yield an impossibility. Telegraphic communication with State agents show that the recent frosts have damaged corn north of the fortieth parallel. The Ohio agent places the injury in that State at 20 per cent. The Indiana agent estimates the loss at 10 to 20 in the northern section, and 5 in the middle belt. The loss is heavy in Wisconsin and Minnesota. There is also some injury in New York and Pennsylvania. While the damage cannot yet be clearly determined, it is certain that frosts have already reduced the general average below 80, though much of the heaviest corn of the west is beyond serious injury. The "condition of wheat when harvested," as reported in those returns, averages 83, which indicates a prospect of 17 per cent. less than the yield of last year, or a loss of 86,000,000 bushels. The crop of oats will be large, the general average being 99. The promise for potatoes is good, being represented by 95, three points higher than the reported average of September, 1882.

A boorish railroader, on a train, in York State, wakened up an editor, who had gone to sleep in his seat in a passenger train a few nights ago, and made mention of in the New York Independent of September 13 as follows: One of our editors coming down the Hudson River Railway last Friday night on the train due in New York at 6:45 A. M., in the ordinary saloon car, at about a quarter before 6 in the evening was aroused from a sound sleep by a Westcott Express agent, who laid his hand on him and with a rough shaking demanded to know if he had any baggage. Naturally incensed he told the man to keep his hands off him, and expressed his indignation at being roused in this way for this purpose. The man repeated his demand to know whether he had any baggage in a rough and bullying tone, as if he had an official right, and was determined to enforce it. When asked if he did not know better than to lay his hands on a gentleman in that way and rouse him from sleep, he replied that it was his business to do so, that he was directed to do it, that passengers had no business to be sleeping in the saloon car, and that if they wished to sleep they might take the sleeping car. The conductor sat near by, and on being asked if he allowed such things to be done under his eyes and could not interfere to protect his passengers, replied that he had no power, that the Westcott baggage men had his orders, and that he could not interfere. We should like to know whether this is the treatment that passengers are to expect on the Hudson River Railway. We particularly wish to know whether in the night trains they are to be disturbed in their attempts to sleep, and driven into the sleeping cars; whether they are to be roused by any agent or vendor of small wares and whether Westcott's Express men are to be allowed to lay their hands on them and give them a shake and demand whether they have any trunks. Most gentlemen feel that their persons are their own, and are particular as to who lays his hands on them with demands to know about their baggage and by telling them that if they want to sleep they may go to the sleeping car, and that they have no right to sleep in the saloon cars, and that these baggage agents act on independent orders, and that the conductor cannot interfere, we begin to inquire whether the ordinary traveler has any national right to expect such treatment on the Hudson River Railway, and whether he may not have some reason of his own for rejoicing in the opening of a new line to Albany.

Forty-two Children.

The following comes from Reading:—John Heffer, a German ragpicker, a resident of Reading, who was killed on the Pennsylvania R. R. at Lancaster, on Wednesday, had a remarkable history. He was 67 years old, and was born in Wurtemberg, Germany. The remarkable thing about Heffer's life was the large number of children he had. He was married 3 times and had a family of 40 children, only 5 of whom, all daughters, ranging from 6 to 27 years survive. When 25 years old, in 1840, he married his first wife in Germany. She lived 8 years and became the mother of 17 children in that time, having twins in the first year of their marriage. The next year brought forth another pair of twins. Each succeeding year for 4 years thereafter Mr. Heffer became the mother of triplets. Then she died and was laid away in the village church yard in Germany. The widower now had a family of seventeen children—three months thereafter a young lady took charge of the children, and in due course of time, she became the second wife Mrs. Heffer. In February, 1849, his second wife presented Mr. Heffer with a boy, and on Christmas of the same year the 19 child was added to the Heffer flock. The family was now larger than any other in that part of the country. When they gathered around the table the household had the appearance of an orphan asylum. Five years passed on and Mr. Heffer's family was increased by the addition of ten more children—a pair of twins being born every year for the next 3 years. Only one child was born in 1854. He came to this country with his family. In 1857 his wife died, having been married 9 years. He was now the father of 32 children, 12 of whom had died, leaving 20 to be taken in charge by a widow whom he married in 1858. Mrs. Heffer No. 3 had one child by a previous marriage. She became the mother of 9 more children in 10 years by single births. None of the first set of 17 children survived, two of the 15 of the second wife still live, and 3 of the third wife. In a period of 28 years he became the father of 42 children. The old man had long since forgotten the names of his numerous progeny.

Pottstown boasts of a lady, the executrix of one of the largest dwellings in the town, in whose house a pitcher has not been broken during the twenty-nine years of her married life.

William Brown, reputable citizen of Lehigh county, recently witnessed a fight between a copperhead snake and a rat, in which the latter was victorious.

Communication.

Mr. Editor:—The Sunday School picnic at Home is not always the best sort of affair, but we point generally to the fact that no other medicine was used for such universal appreciation in its own state, and country, and among all people, as Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

RHEUMATISM. "Eight years ago I was afflicted with Rheumatism, so severe that I could not walk. I tried several remedies without much success. I was cured by the use of two bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It is still retained in my household as a most reliable cure for all kinds of Rheumatism. It is the best blood medicine I ever used." Liver St., Rockland, Mass., May 13, 1882.

SALT RHEUM. "Groomer Andrews, of New York, writes: 'I was afflicted with Salt Rheum in the vicinity of New York. It was cured by the use of two bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It is still retained in my household as a most reliable cure for all kinds of Rheumatism. It is the best blood medicine I ever used.'" Liver St., Rockland, Mass., May 13, 1882.

Communication.

WALKER TOWNSHIP, Sept. 12, 1888. Editor Sentinel and Republican, DEAR SIR:—Having in memory's store a few facts I here relate them. The reader will at once notice by the head of my letter that I have written this for the good weather, or at least Sabbath evening brought on the 10th inst. was witness of one of the most interesting spectacles I have ever witnessed. So cold was in the morning about break of day that water which had been spilt on the porch by a boy who had been playing with a bucket of water, was probably less than one half hour before it was frozen. This was a fact, and it is not to be doubted by some but it is nevertheless a fact. Owing to the scarcity of peaches and apples, the fruit which was to be used in the pie was scarce. A peach orchard, living in western Delaware, some days ago had picked some peaches and being called away left them standing in the orchard. When the man returned and went to bring in his peaches he found both peaches and basket gone. A few days after he noticed the basket where he had left it; but it was empty. The thief must have been a pretty general one, for he would have kept the basket in his trunk, and he would have taken it to Jacob Schellenberger has put up some hand-bills about the public roads. This is certainly a benefit to the traveler and our State's credit is increased. We are glad to hear of this one important thing; but we hope she may soon stand in the advanced rank with her comrades.

A committee of the Senate was in New York City the other day taking testimony on the state of the business of the country. They have been in Philadelphia and other places and have received testimony from the most extensive business men in the land. Nearly all of the Millifin men have been in quite limited circumstances in their earlier days. In that portion of the work of the committee will be of great benefit for it will demonstrate to the Press, that the greatest wealth is within the reach of the business ability to turn the circumstances that surround him to account. Jay Gould was a witness and said of his beginning in life as follows:

He said he was born in Roxbury, Delaware county, in the State of New York, on 27th of May, 1826. His father kept a small farm and a dairy with 20 cows.

He said he assisted his sisters in tending the house and one day he said to his father to go to school. The father replied that he was too young, "but," said the witness, "I was determined to secure an education, as I was then 14 years of age. At last," said the witness, "with a salute I fell in with a blacksmith and as I could keep his books. He consented and that was the first occupation that brought me remuneration."

He had a test for mathematics; used to get up at 3 o'clock in the morning and study till 6 and in this way prepared himself for a start in life. He heard of a man in Union county who was making a map of that county, and having a great taste for surveying he (the witness) went and offered his assistance. He was thereupon engaged at \$20 per month, but his work proved so unsatisfactory that his employer told him the work he performed was a silly lot of stuff. "After that," said the witness, "I had not the heart next day to ask anybody to give me a dinner. He finally went to a quiet place, where nobody could see him and a good story. He then went to his sister's house, where he went up stairs and prayed, after which he felt better. After that he resolved not to go home again, but to go ahead and die in the dead. He returned to his task of completing the map and made similar surveys of Delaware and Albany counties, from which he realized \$5,000, which was his first capital.

After the panic of 1857 he came to New York and, owing to the depreciation of values in property, he was able to buy on credit the bonds of the R. R. and a good story. He then went to 10 cents on the dollar. That was the beginning of his railroad career.

New Advertisements.

VALUABLE FARM LAND FOR SALE. A valuable farm, containing about 160 acres, all tillable land, in good state of cultivation, with good Dwelling House, Bank Barn, Wagon Shed and outbuildings, all in good repair. The land is all river bottom, and is well watered, and is well situated for a first class home or to engage in the lumber business. For particulars call on or address JEREMIAH LYONS, MILLIFIN TOWNSHIP, JUNIATA CO., Pa., Sept. 19, 1888.

Private Sale.

AT A BARGAIN.—A farm of 65 acres, limestone dirt land, 55 acres of which are cleared, in a good state of cultivation, and a good story of brick house, with a good two story frame house with well water. There are 4 springs of running water on the place. Large frame barn 60 feet long and 30 feet wide, with 36 stalls, a good frame bank barn 40x50 feet, and other out-buildings, a well 6 feet deep of never failing water at the foot of the house, and a well 16 feet deep of never failing water at the barn. There is an orchard of over 100 trees on the farm. For further particulars call on JOHN BYLER, on the farm, or address him at Millifin, Juniata county, Pa.

Attention.—Housekeepers, you may find a large assortment of Cook stoves at McClellan's.

A HOME DRUGGIST.

Popularity of Home is not always the best sort of affair, but we point generally to the fact that no other medicine was used for such universal appreciation in its own state, and country, and among all people, as Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

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DR. JOHN BULL'S Smith's Tonic Syrup

FOR THE CURE OF FEVER and AGUE Or CHILLS and FEVER, AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for its superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the BILFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERSISTENT cure of Ague and Fever, Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern States, where it is so generally used, as evidence of the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are carefully followed. It is a great many cases a single dose is sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by its use. It is a perfect restorative of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if the patient will keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic, it is smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually the medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic, it is smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually the medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic, it is smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually the medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order.

DR. JOHN BULL'S SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP, BULL'S SARSAPARILLA, BULL'S WORM DESTROYER, The Popular Remedy of the Day.

Public Sale of Valuable Real Estate.

The heirs of Frederick Lauer, deceased, will offer on the premises at public sale, at 10 o'clock, p. m., on FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5th, 1888, the following described real estate to-wit: A FARM, situated in Greenwood township, Perry county, Pa., bounded by the lands of Andrew J. G. Jones, J. Kipp, and others, containing 155 ACRES, more or less, 100 acres of which are cleared and in a high state of cultivation, the balance is well set with timber. The improvements are a large, double, frame DWELLING HOUSE, Bank Barn, Hog Pen, New Wagon Shed and Smoke House, Corn House and Wash House, with a well of never failing water near the door. There is also an excellent Orchard of choice fruit on the place. This is a most desirable property, being situated in a limestone valley, convenient to schools, churches, mills, &c., and within a few miles of the Pennsylvania Railroad, about 24 miles from Millifin, and on the road leading from Liverpool to Thompsonstown.

TERMS:

Ten per cent. of purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale. One half of balance on 1st day of April, 1889, the balance on 1st of April, 1890, with interest secured by judgment bond. Possession will be given on the 1st of April, 1889, and deed delivered.

THE TENTH ANNUAL MEETING

Riverside Park Fair AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF JUNIATA COUNTY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 28 & 29, 1888, at MILLIFIN TOWNSHIP, PA.

THE TRIALS OF SPEED.

Since the formation of this Association and the grading of the first-class half mile track, many fine horses have been produced in our neighborhood, and there will be some sharp contests in speed at this meeting.

FRIDAY'S TROT.—Purse \$2000.

Contests to be held on Friday, Sept. 28. Entrance fee 10 per cent.

SATURDAY'S TROT.—Purse \$250.

Open to all horses. Entrance fee 10 per cent.

Special Attractions this Year.

A Band of Music will be in attendance. Excursion Tickets between Allentown and Harrisburg on the P. R. R. will up with a Grand Cake Walk on Saturday evening. The premiums to all members of Agricultural, Household and Mechanical Products will be liberal, and we cordially solicit all persons to take active part in bringing out for exhibition their products, manufactures, &c. All goods from the towns named, free to the grounds by Jacob Schellenberger and Wm. Lisk's wagons, on Thursday morning, Sept. 27, at 10 o'clock, and on Friday, Sept. 28, at 10 o'clock. Amos G. Bonnell, Secretary.

PRIVATE SALE.

John Byler offers a valuable farm at private sale. The farm is situated along the main road leading from Millifin to McAllisterville, in Fermanagh township, Juniata Co., Pa., and only 24 miles from the former place. The farm contains 143 ACRES of choice land, all of which is cleared, the balance in valuable timber. The land is in a good state of cultivation and under good fence. The improvements consist of a good frame house 30 by 36 feet, a good frame bank barn 40x50 feet, and other out-buildings, a well 6 feet deep of never failing water at the foot of the house, and a well 16 feet deep of never failing water at the barn. There is an orchard of over 100 trees on the farm. For further particulars call on JOHN BYLER, on the farm, or address him at Millifin, Juniata county, Pa.

CAUTION NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against fishing or hunting, gathering berries, or crossing fields, or in any other way trespassing on the lands of the undersigned.

J. S. KENNER.

F. ESPENSCHADE,

AT THE CENTRAL STORE BRIDGE STREET, Mifflintown, Pa., 2ND DOOR WEST OF ODD FELLOWS HALL.

Calls the attention of the public to the following facts:

Fair Prices Our Leader!—The Best Goods Our Pride!

One Price Our Style!—Cash or Exchange Our Terms!

Small Profits and Quick Sales Our Motto!

Our leading Specialties are

FRESH GOODS EVERY WEEK

IN DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS, GROCERIES, BOOTS AND SHOES, for Men, Women and Children, Queensware, Glassware, Wood and Willow-ware, Oil Cloths, and every article usually found in first-class stores.

COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for goods at highest market price.

Thankful to the public for their heretofore patronage, I request their continued custom; and ask persons from all parts of the county, when in Millifin to call and see my stock of goods.

F. ESPENSCHADE, Sept. 7, 1881.

KENNEDY & DOTY,

(Successors to Buyers & Kennedy.)

DEALERS IN

GRAIN,

COAL,

LUMBER

CEMENT,

Caloined Plaster, Land Plaster,

SEEDS, SALT, &c.

We buy Grain, to be delivered at Millifin town, Port Royal, or Mexico.

We are prepared to furnish Salt to dealers at reasonable rates.

KENNEDY & DOTY.

April 21, 1882-tf

JUNIATA VALLEY BANK,

OF MILLIFIN TOWNSHIP, PA.

BRANCH AT PORT ROYAL.

Stockholders Individually Liable.

J. NEVIN POMEROY, President.

T. VAN IRWIN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

J. Nevin Pomerooy, Joseph Rothrock,

George Jacobs, Philip M. Kepner,

Amos G. Bonnell, Louis E. Atkinson,

W. G. Pomerooy, John Hertzler.

STOCKHOLDERS:

J. Nevin Pomerooy, R. E. Parker,

Philip M. Kepner, Annie M. Shelley,

Joseph Rothrock, Jane H. Irwin,

George Jacobs, Mary Kurts,

L. E. Atkinson, Samuel M. Kurts,

W. G. Pomerooy, J. Holmes Kurts,

Amos G. Bonnell, T. V. Irwin,

Nash Hortler, F. R. Frow,

Charlotte Snyder, John Hertzler.

Interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. on 6 months certificates, 8 per cent. on 12 months certificates.

Jan 23, 1882-tf

Valuable Grist Mill and Saw Mill at Private Sale.

The undersigned offers for sale a GRIST MILL and SAW MILL, situated in old Port Royal, Juniata county, Pa., with 11 ACRES of land, more or less, with mill dam, mill house 30x50 feet, three stories high, one story of stone, and two of frame, containing 5 run of stone, two pair of burrs, and one sand stone, chopper and corn breaker, a Silver Creek steam engine, and separating machine, two four foot 20 feet long, two four packers, all driven by the water of Hunter's creek on a 12 foot overhead wheel. The mill has a good run of custom work and is in a good state of growing country and is in good running order. The saw mill is driven by a Ross wheel, and is in good running order, doing a large amount of sawing in the season. FRAME HOUSE, Spring of water, Cistern, Frame Stable, hog house, an orchard of thirty trees of choice fruit in bearing. Any person wishing to view the property can do so by calling on the proprietor, and any person wishing to learn the particulars can do so by calling on or addressing

JOHN HERTZLER, Sr., Port Royal, Juniata Co., Pa.

AYER'S AGUE CURE

contains an antidote for all malarial disorders which, so far as known, is used in an other remedy. It contains no Quinine, nor any mineral nor deleterious substance whatever, and consequently produces no injurious effect upon the constitution, but leaves the system as healthy as it was before the attack.

NEWARRANT AYER'S AGUE CURE to cure every case of Fever and Ague, Intermittent or Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Bilious Fever, and every complaint caused by malarial disease, after due trial dealers are authorized, by our circular dated July 1st, 1882, to refund the money.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.