SENTINEL & REPUBLICAN

MIFFLINTOWN.

Wednesday, April 23, 1884.

B. F. SCHWEIER,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

HERE in Pennsylvania close fences along the highways are considered needful, down in Texas, there is a strong feeling against fences in the country.

"MR. GATLING, of Gatling gun fame," says the N.Y. Tribune, "is a benevolent-looking old gentleman, with snowy hair and whiskers. He is slightly deaf, wears gold-rimmed spectacles, and talks about his wholesale slaughtering machines as unconcernedly as though it were merely an improved hay-rake." If the world would only believe it, and act upon it, the hay-rake would appear in its true light, namely of infinite more value than the Gatling gun.

One of the famous historians and genealogists of this Commonwealth is Dr. Egle, of Harrisburg, through his suggestion E. W. S. Parthemore, of Harrisburg, began a search for the family records of the family in this country. The search has been rewarded by the finding of valuable papers, such as, dismissal and passport papers from his native place in Germany with church certificate and recommendation from the Reformed Church of the town of Sprendlingen, margraviate of Baden, Baden. The church certificate mentions the given name of his wife and states the number of their children. It is a valuable paper to the Parthemore family. The first Parthemore in America was named John Friedrich Parthemore. He came over in 1744.

The editor of the Lewisburg Chronicle was in attendance upon the late Republican State Convention, and among the statements that he makes in his paper as to the appearance of men there is the following. "It was impossible to tell the profound statesman from the dullest spectator, except that the greatest men wore the poorest clothes and slouchiest hats; while the "dudes" were rigged in the finest clothes, the neatest fits, and the tightest and shiniest boots, and stove-pipe hats indicating a freet application of "Sunriss" every few minutes. Tom V. Cooper, chairman of the State Committee, shrewd as Solomon and sharp as a thistle, seemed as if he had his last suit on, and hadn't money enough in the pockets to buy another—if it contained pockets, and so on through the list of able men there was no pretention to fine dress.

The Greely Search.

On June 21, 1880, Lieut. A. W. Greely sailed from Washington with the intention of establishing a station in Grant land, latitude eighty-two degrees north. From this depot as a base of supplies, parties were to make explorations further north. He landed on the 14th of August, 1881, from the steamer proteus, at Discovery harbor, Lady, Franklin Bay, with a party of two officers and twenty two men—and provisions for about four years. The vessel, which transported him there, returned August 25, 1881, and since then no news has been received from him. A supply expedition was sent out by the war department in 1882, but found the entrance to Smith sound blocked by ice, and failed to reach him. In 1883 the Proteus attempted it again, but was crushed in the ice at the entrance to Smith sounds. The present expedition will consist of three vessels. The steamer Thetis, the flagship of the expedition, Com. W. S. Schley, commander. The Bear, Lieut. W. H. Emory, commander, and the war sloop Alert, presented by the British government, George W. Coffin, commander.

Lieut. A. W. Greely was born in Newburyport, Mass., in 1842. He served through the war, being engaged in nearly every battle fought by the Army of the Potomac, reaching the grade of captain and brevet-major. He was for many years connected with the signal service, and was chosen to the arduous task of polar exploration through his pluck and scientific attainments.

Last Wednesday was the 50th anniversary of the Pennsylvania railroad from Philadelphia to Columbia. The North American of Thursday speaks of the event, as follows: The first charter for the construction of the road was granted in 1823, at the solicitation of John Stevens. The enterprise failed, and the charter was repealed in 1825. In 1828 the project was revived, and Major Wilson, the engineer, with twelve men, began to locate the road. It was completed in 1834. The terminus in Philadelphia was at Broad and Vine streets. Thence it extended to Callohill street, and curving to the northwest, crossed "Pratt's Garden." It crossed the Schuylkill river on a wooden bridge below Peter's island. The first locomotive put in use was the Lancaster, constructed by M. W. Baldwin in June, 1834. It had six wheels, and weighed 17,000 pounds. The formal opening was held on April 16, 1834, the Governor and other State officials participating in the ceremonies. The trip of eighty-two miles was passed over in four hours. In 1853 thirteen more locomotives were built and placed in use. There had been horse-paths made along the tracks, and when the road was put in operation they did most of the work. Individual and firms owned their own cars and horses.—Turnouts were made a mile and a half apart, and between them was a post called the centre-post. When the drivers met between turnouts, the one who had not reached the centre was obliged to go back to the turnout to allow the other to pass his train. However inconvenient the first arrangements for transportation may have been, they were the beginnings of what is to-day the largest system of railroads in the world.

The Presbyterian church of Milroy and Siglerville, Mifflin county, have severed their connection with Huntingdon Presbytery, and called Rev. J. W. White to preach for them. Mr. White is the Christian preacher and gentleman who Huntingdon Presbytery convicted of preaching heresy. The conviction of the preacher caused the congregations to withdraw from Huntingdon Presbytery.

Republican State Convention.

THE Republican State Convention met at Harrisburg, on Wednesday, April the 16th, 1884, to complete the election of a delegation to the Republican National Convention, which will meet at Chicago, June 3, 1884, and to elect or announce a Republican Electoral Ticket.

Chairman Cooper, of the State Committee, called the convention to order, at 10:30 A. M. Ex-Senator Waddell was elected temporary chairman. A delegate from Butler county proposed a resolution to instruct the committee on resolutions to report a resolution instructing the Delegates-at-Large to the Chicago Convention to vote for Blaine for President, and Lincoln for Vice President. The resolution was adopted by considerable of a majority. Bayne delivered objection to certain methods of organizing committees, but the chair pursued the plan adopted by past conventions, after which the convention adjourned to dinner.—After noon Gilusha A. Grow was elected permanent chairman. Cooper was re-elected chairman of the State Committee. A delegate named Miller raised a breeze by proposing a resolution to change the representation to the State convention. He proposed to abolish the Senatorial representation, and instead of that and the Assembly delegate, he proposed that the representation to the State convention be based on the number of republican votes, that every thousand votes shall be entitled to one delegate, and where the fraction of over five hundred voters appear that the fraction shall be entitled to a delegate. The resolution was laid on the table, 84 votes were cast in favor of the resolution, 143 votes were cast against the resolution, after which the

PLATFORM

was read, and adopted as follows:

The Republican party of Pennsylvania in convention assembled, makes the following declaration of principles:

FIRST. We congratulate our fellow-Republicans upon the re-established unity and harmony of the party which has restored Pennsylvania to her rightful place in the Republican column. We recognize that the partisan course of the Democratic State administration, which was the accidental fruit of Republican divisions, has contributed to Republican concord, and that the fidelity of the Republican Senators and Representatives in defending the rights of the people and resisting the needless and unjustifiable expenditure of more than half a million dollars in a fruitless extra session has added in cementing this union.

SECOND. We unqualifiedly approve and demand the continuance of that system of protection to home industry which has proved itself to be the basis of national independence, the incentive to industrial skill and development and the guarantee of a just and adequate scale of wages for labor; and we denounce all attempts to reduce the rates of the tariff below the level which will accomplish these objects.

THIRD. While reviving no past differences and earnestly seeking good will between the sections of our common country, we insist that the guarantees of constitutional amendments shall be faithfully observed; we demand that every citizen shall be protected in his right to cast a free ballot and have it honestly counted, and we denounce every attempt to deny or abridge this right, whether by fraud or by violence.

FOURTH. That as a dual standard of the precious metals can only be maintained by the occurrence and cooperation of the commercial nations of the world, and as this cannot be had at the present time, and as the attempt to maintain such a standard by the United States alone is calculated to produce serious complication in our monetary system, it is earnestly recommended to our Senators and Representatives in Congress that they urge such legislation as will suspend the coinage of the standard silver dollar until united action with the other nations can be had.

FIFTH. That we also recommend the retirement of the trade dollar in exchange for standard dollars, without increasing the monthly issue of the latter.

SIXTH. That by the integrity and wisdom of his administration President Arthur has deservedly won the respect, confidence and commendation of the whole people.

SEVENTH. We commend every effort to sustain and promote thorough civil service reform in all departments of the National and State governments.

EIGHTH. That James G. Blaine is the choice of the Republicans of Pennsylvania for President and Robert T. Lincoln for Vice President and that the delegates-at-large this day elected be, and they are hereby, instructed to vote for them so long as their names shall be before the convention and to use all honorable means to secure their nomination.

It was now 5 o'clock in the evening, when the chairman of the committee on contested seats reported that they had been at work since 11 o'clock, A. M., and had not yet reached a conclusion, which information caused the convention to adjourn till 7 o'clock in the evening.

It was 8 o'clock in the evening before the committee on contested seats reported. The committee presented a majority and minority report on the admission of Pittsburg delegates.—The majority report was in favor of the delegates who were Blaine men, the minority report favored the men who are not for Blaine. The vote of the convention on the adoption of the reports, was, 128 votes for the minority report, and 117 votes for the majority report.

It was after 1 o'clock on Thursday morning before the convention got through electing the delegates-at-large to Chicago, and were prepared to announce the delegates and electors, as follows:

DELEGATES.

At Large—James McManes, Hamilton Disston, P. L. Kimberly, W. H. Jessup, J. W. Lee, Lewis Emery.

Dist.	Dist.
1. H. H. Bingham, Wm. J. Pollock.	16. E. G. Schieffelin, C. W. Hill.
2. Wm. R. Leeds, David H. Lane.	17. D. J. Morrell, E. D. Scull.
3. Samuel B. Gilpin, Harry Hunter.	18. John Stewart, S. E. Duffield.
4. Alex. Crowe, Jr., W. E. Rowan.	19. W. H. Lannius, J. A. Kitzmiller.
5. J. I. Thompson, John Ruhl.	20. E. A. Irvin, I. C. Thornton.
6. B. F. Fisher, Richard Young.	21. Jno. K. Ewing,* James E. Sayres,*
7. J. P. H. Jenkins, R. M. Yardley.	Jno. F. Wortling,* Jno. K. Ewing.*
8. Sam'l R. Dobbin, F. S. Livingood.	22. C. L. Magee,* William Flinn,*
9. L. S. Hartman, E. L. Reinhold.	Jacob S. Slagle,* Jos. D. Weeks.*
10. W. S. Kilpatrick, Samuel Thomas.	23. Thos. M. Bayne, E. M. Byers.
11. J. C. Brown, Jas. Cruikshank.	24. E. F. Acheson, John W. Wallace.
12. Henry M. Boies, H. B. Payne.	25. J. B. Henderson, H. C. Howard.
13. I. V. Sollenberger, J. A. M. Passmore.	26. W. H. H. Riddle, T. C. Cochrane.
14. Horace Brock, Jacob Wagner.	27. Jos. Johnson, E. W. Echels.
15. G. A. Grow, F. F. Lyon.	

*Contested.

ELECTORS.

At Large—Calvin Wells, A. W. Leisenring, James Dobson.

Dist.	Dist.
1. Edwin J. Stewart	15. Jos. L. Hennings.
2. John Mundell.	16. Joseph A. Ege.
3. W. J. McLaughlin.	17. Jos. B. Hellman.
4. Edwin L. Levi.	18. B. F. Junkin.
5. Jos. B Altemus.	19. Thos. B. Bryson.
6. Horace A. Beale.	20. Wm. P. Duncan.
7. A. Fackenthal.	21. J. W. Hutchman.
8. I. McHose.	22. Geo. L. Oliver.
9. J. P. Wickersham.	23. Josiah Cohen.
10. S. B. Thatcher.	24. Michael Weyand.
11. John Seabold.	25. C. A. Randall.
12. Daniel Edwards.	26. Cyrus Kitchen.
13. P. W. Sheafer.	27. B. Woods.
14. L. S. Hart.	

Worse Than a Brute.

One can scarcely believe that a man can become so depraved as to act as did W. S. Madden, at Scranton, Pa. A partial account of his bad deeds are found in the following statement, which was sent from Scranton to the Philadelphia Press, on the 12th inst. The despatch says:

A girl named Sallie McClenahen escaped this afternoon from a back room on Spruce Street, in the centre of the city, where she had been chained to the floor like a wild beast for nearly three weeks by a quack calling himself W. S. Madden. She took refuge in the Susquehanna House.—At first Mrs. Carpenter, wife of the hotel proprietor, thought the girl was mad, but the pitiful earnestness of her pleading left no room to doubt her sanity, and soon her story was confirmed by the appearance of the big burly Madden himself upon the scene.

Madden seized the girl by the arms to drag her away, but the poor creature clung to Mrs. Carpenter and cried:

"For God's sake don't let him take me back again, or he will kill me."

Mrs. Carpenter bravely defended the girl against the furious quack, and he was compelled to go without her. Madden was arrested shortly after in his office, where the chains and locks with which he had bound the girl were also found.

At the hearing before Mayor Beamish, Sallie told a horrible story of human heartlessness. She said she had known Madden nearly two years; he had betrayed her, and said as soon as he got divorced from his wife, who is now in Altoona, he would marry her. Last January, while Sallie was living with her sister in Lewistown, Madden entreated her to come to Scranton, saying he would take care of her. She refused at first, but finally came. Seeing no sign of a divorce, she wanted to go back to Lewistown, but this made him wild.

He threw her down in his back room, put chains on her ankles and fastened one to a bed, the other to a staple in the floor. There she has starved and suffered terrible agony and cruelty for nearly three weeks. Once, when she raised an outcry, he threw her down, jumped on her breast and choked her. He nailed down the windows and fastened the door whenever he went out. Sometimes he returned, drunk, late at night.—Her food was an occasional sandwich or pretzel, which he brought in his pocket. This afternoon, when he took the chains from her ankles to let her go to an outhouse, she made a dash for liberty and got away.

Madden denied the girl's statement, but finally admitted having chained the girl to the floor, and in default of $4800, was sent to the county jail. The feeling against him was intense. Sallie McClenahen is about 20 years old, and although half starved, shows traces of great beauty. Madden came to this city a year ago with a quack called Gibson, who is also in jail.

Monday's Philadelphia Press furnishes the following additional particulars of Dr. Madden's brutality.

SCRANTON, April 13.—Popular indignation has been running high here all day against Dr. Winfield Scott Madden, who was arrested last evening upon the charge of having kept Sallie McClenahen, a handsome girl, chained in his office like a wild beast for nearly seven weeks, and there can be no doubt that had his victim been a native of Scranton an effort would be made to lynch him. Madden seems to realize his position, and was in a state of mental terror most of the day, frequently requesting the prison authorities to double the guards, lest an attempt should be made upon the jail.

Miss McClenahen is at the Susquehanna House and seems much improved since she escaped from the influence of the monster who effected her ruin and made her his slave. Mrs. Carpenter, wife of the proprietor of the hotel, has taken a deep interest in the girl and was affected to tears while the latter related her bitter story.

Sallie is not tall but graceful, has large, expressive eyes, luxuriant, jet black hair, and was evidently the possessor of great beauty before Madden's ill treatment. She was an artless country girl when he first met her and a regular attendant at the Presbyterian Sunday School in Lewistown. She still speaks of the school and of her pastor, the Rev. Mr. McClean, with evident pleasure. There is certainly nothing vicious in her nature, and her disgrace and sorrow are due entirely to the great confidence she reposed in Madden.

Madden pretended great love for her, and finally, under painful circumstances, she urged him to marry her. He said he had a wife living at Altoona but that he expected a divorce. He then left her and went to Scranton, Sallie becoming a mother shortly afterward, her child soon dying.

Madden became associated with a quack, named Gibson, and built up a large medical practice by employing certain mountebank methods. Gibson pretended to work miracles by means of what he called a "pneumaticizer," of which he called to be the inventor, but he was convicted of an assault on a farmer's wife, and fled to New York. He then advertised that he was dead, but was arrested last week in Pittsburg and brought back to this city, now occupying a cell next to Madden's.

When Gibson went away Madden became more respectable and tried to build up a regular practice. All this time he feared that Miss McClenahen, who was living at Lewistown with her sister, would be advised by her relatives and have him arrested.

So he was constantly writing letters, begging that she would come here. She came on the 20th of February, and finding that he had not yet obtained his promised divorce, was about to return home. He insisted on her staying. She had $5, but he took her money away from her and shortly afterwards begun the fearful system of cruelty which resulted in his arrest yesterday. After chaining her ankles to the bed in his back room until the iron wore into the flesh, he had a large strap made, and with this held her captive until she finally broke away.

Upon hearing her story and committing Madden, in default of $4800 bail, Mayor Beamish gave the girl $5 and she will probably leave for home tomorrow. Madden admits having chained the girl in his room and strapped her to the floor, but says that she wanted to be restrained in that manner, which the girl, of course, denies, saying that when Madden first bound her to the floor she fear he was going to kill her. His reason for making her a prisoner was that he thought if she was free she would have him arrested and disgraced.

State Democratic Platform.

THE Democracy adopted the following platform at Allentown, last Wednesday:

FIRST. The Democratic party of Pennsylvania, in State Convention, declares its unalterable determination to maintain those principles of government ordained by the Federal Constitution and their interpretation, which the founders of the party settled and made known, and denounces the late attempts by the agents of the Federal Government to overturn these principles by judicial legislation and executive usurpations.

SECOND. We are against centralization, monopoly, extravagant expenditures, subsidies and a debasement of the civil service to partisan spoliation.

THIRD. We believe that the electoral fraud of 1876-77, by which Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks were cheated out of the offices of President and Vice President, to which they were fairly elected, was the most deadly blow ever aimed at our system of representative government and the duty of driving from power the men and the party who made that fraud triumphant is the most sacred obligation ever imposed upon the consciences of free men.

FOURTH. We favor a tariff for revenue limited to the necessities of the government economically administered and so adjusted in its application as to prevent unequal burdens, encourage productive industries at home and afford just compensation to labor, but not to create or foster monopolies, and to this end we favor the abolition of the internal revenue system of taxes and such adjustment of the existing tariff duties as will be consistent with these principles.

FIFTH. Every legitimate effort of labor to better its condition, enhance its rewards and protect its rights commands the sympathy and support of the Democratic party. The importation under contract of foreign pauper labor is an evil which should be remedied by judicious legislation.

SIXTH. We favor the enforcement of the Constitution of Pennsylvania in its every article and section and especially demand the regulation by law, in accordance therewith, of the corporations of the State, the equalization of the tax laws, the appropriation of public moneys to public uses only, an honest management of the State Treasury and rigid enforcement of the laws governing it.

SEVENTH. The refusal of the Republican members of the Legislature to agree to a just apportionment was a flagrant violation of the Constitution for unworthy partisan purposes. We denounce their course and we applaud and commend the determination of the Democratic Governor, Representatives and Senators to insist upon an honest and fair apportionment and we commend the present Democratic State administration for its maintenance of the Constitution, its enforcement of the laws and its honest and capable discharge of public duties.

RESOLVED, That Samuel J. Randall is the choice of the Democracy of Pennsylvania as the candidate of their party for President. By long faithful public service he has illustrated unfaltering devotion to high political principle and fealty to the Democratic party. His honesty and honor, his capacity and courage, his faithful labors and signal abilities have merited and won for him the confidence and support of the people of the United States.

By act of Congress a reward of $25,000 will be paid for the rescue of the arctic explorer, Greely.

Items.

Mormon women are taught to speak of "our husband."

Mrs. Emily Maple says: "Farmer's wives are the best women in the world."

Silver has been discovered on a farm in Wayne county, Pa., samples of which essay at about $40 a ton.

Masked highwaymen waylaid Michael Conlin, collector of the township of Troy, Ill., and robbed him of $1,500.

Tramps committed to the Fulton county prison are to be fed on bread and water and compelled to break stone to pay for their keeping.

A jury fixer in Buffalo was punished by fifteen days imprisonment and $15 fine. He will not be likely to fix another jury least $30 out of it.

In Chicago there are 3777 saloons, or one to every 35 families; 313 bakers, or one to every 470 families; 716 butchers, or one to every 305 families, and 2603 grocers, or one to every 89 families.

The Valley Spirit, of Chambersburg, reports that white potatoes are selling for 25 cents per bushel in that section, and that hundreds of bushels of them remain on farmer's hands for the want of a market.

According to late reports, Fort Ross, Sonoma county, Cal., with a population averaging from fifty to one hundred persons, has not had a death since its settlement, thirty years ago.

An attempt was made on Sunday night a week to rob Joel Scheirer, of White Hall twp., Lehigh Co., by burning an anæsthetic on the stove. The family was stupefied, but for some reason the robbers fled without securing anything.

The following item comes from across the sea: "Gordon has been sent with 500,000 thalers to buy over my allies, as he succeeded in buying some Arab chiefs," says Mohammed Ahmed, el Mahdi, in the *Abou Maddara;* "but I swear in the name of Allah that if Gordon falls into my hands I will kill him and distribute his money among the poorer Moslems who fight with me. As to myself, if I do not succeed I will perish on the battlefield."

Consult Dr. Le Barge, Dr. DeBUTTS, Successor to

In diseases of the Blood, Skin and Bones—Nervous Debility, Impotency, Organic Weakness, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis and Mercurial Affections. Scientific treatment; safe and sure remedies. Deformities Treated. Call or write for list of questions to be answered by those desiring treatment by mail. (Persons suffering from Impotency should send their address, and learn something to their advantage. It is not a trap.) Address Dr. C. L. LeBARGE, President Physician in Charge General Med. & Surg. Institute, 393 Locust st., St. Louis, Mo. Successor to Dr. Butts' Dispensary. Established 30 Years.

CAUTION NOTICE.

All persons are hereby cautioned against trespassing upon the lands of the undersigned, in Fayette, Delaware or Walker townships, by fishing, hunting or in any other way:

JONATHAN KISER,	WM. BRANTHOFFER,
CATHARINE KURTS,	JOHN MCMERN,
D. B. DIMM,	G. W. SMITH,
S. J. KURTS,	HENRY AUKER,
LUCIEN DENN,	JESSE PIERS,
JACOB HOOPS,	C. G. SHIMLY,
A. H. KURTS,	DAVID SMITH,
S. OWEN EVANS,	TEXTON BRUNER,
C. F. SPICHER,	JOHN L. AUKER,
J. B. GARBER,	S. M. KAUFFMAN,
J. F. DETTRA,	DAVID HUMBARGER,
ARNOLD VARNES,	LEVI K. MYERS.

November 30, 1883-tf.

PRIVATE SALE.

A house and lot of 4 acres of flint land, 1½ miles from Van Wert, 5 miles from Mifflintown, the county seat. The house is 2 stories high with 6 rooms, and a cellar.—There is a stable for 3 or 4 cattle or horses, hog pen. There is both running and pump water on the premises. Fruit of all kinds, cherries, grapes, pears, apples and peaches. Churches and schools convenient. The Dunker church is only half mile distant.—The Presbyterian and Lutheran churches are 4 miles away. Terms easy. Possession given immediately. If sold before harvest the 2½ acres, now in wheat, will be put into the bargain. For price and other particulars address JOHN CLECK,

Van Wert, Juniata county, Pa.

April 9, 1884.

NOTICE TO SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

To the School Directors of Juniata County:

GENTLEMEN:—In pursuance of the forty-third section of the Act, 8th of May, 1884, you are hereby notified to meet in convention, at the Court House in Mifflintown, the first Tuesday of May, being the 6th day of said month, and select, viva voce, by a majority of the whole number of directors present, one person of literary and scientific acquirements, and of skill and experience in the art of teaching, as County Superintendent, for three succeeding school years; and certify the result to the State Superintendent, at Harrisburg, as required by the thirty-ninth and fortieth sections of said act. WELLINGTON SMITH,

County Superintendent.

April 9, 1884-3t.

VIGOROUS HEALTH for MEN

PROF. HARRIS' Restile A Radical Cure FOR SPERMATORRHEA AND IMPOTENCY.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, organic weakness and decay, and numerous chronic diseases, baffling skillful physicians, result from youthful indiscretion, too free indulgence and over brain work. Do not temporize while such enemies lurk in your system. Avoid being imposed on by pretentious claims of other remedies for these troubles. Get our free circular and trial package and learn important facts before making treatment elsewhere. Take a remedy that has cured thousands, and does not interfere with attention to business or cause pain or inconvenience. Founded on scientific medical principles. Growing in favor and reputation. Direct application to the seat of disease makes its speedy influence felt without delay. The natural functions of the human organism are restored. The animating elements of life which have been wasted are given back. The patient becomes cheerful and gains strength rapidly.

Tested for over 5 years by use in thousands of cases.

Free TRIAL PACKAGE.

SEND ADDRESS HARRIS REMEDY CO., Mf'g Chemists, 306½ North 10th St., St. Louis, Mo.

ONE MONTH'S TREATMENT, $3; 2 MONTHS, $5; 3 MONTHS, $7.

FARMERS who are interested in Growing Crops cheaply and successfully should write us for our pamphlet on pure fertilizers. A good fertilizer can be made at home for about $12 a ton by composting with POWELL'S PREPARED CHEMICALS. References in Every State. Agents wanted for unoccupied territory. Apply with references.

BROWN CHEMICAL CO.

Manufacturers of

Powell's Tip-Top Bone Fertilizer,

Bone, Potash, Ammonia, &c.

16 LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

KENNEDY & DOTY, Agents,

MIFFLINTOWN, Pa.

june 20-83.

The *Sentinel and Republican* office is the place to get job work done. Try it. It will pay you if you need anything in thatline.

FROM THE PRESIDENT

OF BAYLOR UNIVERSITY.

"Independence, Texas, Sept. 26, 1883.

Gentlemen:

Ayer's Hair Vigor

Has been used in my household for three reasons:—

1st. To prevent falling out of the hair.

2d. To prevent too rapid change of color.

3d. As a dressing.

It has given entire satisfaction in every instance. Yours respectfully,

WM. CAREY CRANE."

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR is entirely free from uncleanly, dangerous, or injurious substances. It prevents the hair from turning gray, restores gray hair to its original color, prevents baldness, preserves the hair and promotes its growth, cures dandruff and all diseases of the hair and scalp, and is, at the same time, a very superior and desirable dressing.

PREPARED BY

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

Sold by all Druggists.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

TIME-TABLE

On and after Sunday May 13th, 1883, trains that stop at Mifflin will run as follows

EASTWARD.

MIFFLIN ACCOMMODATION leaves Mifflin daily at 6.20 a. m., and Stopping at all stations between Mifflin and Harrisburg, arrives at Harrisburg at 8 20 a. m; at Philadelphia, 3 15 p. m.

Leaves Mifflin daily at 1 15 p. m.; Port Royal, 1 20 p. m.; Thompsontown, 1 42 p. m.; Newport, 1 60 p. m.; arrives at Harrisburg at 2 40 p. m.; at Philadelphia at 7-25 p. m.

JOHNSTOWN EXPRESS leaves Altoona daily at 7.05 a m., and stopping at all regular stations between Altoona and Harrisburg, reaches Mifflin at 10.30 a. m., Harrisburg 12.20 p. M., and arrives in Philadelphia at 5.05 p. m.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Pittsburg daily at 7.35 a. m., Altoona at 2.25 p. m., and stopping at all regular stations arrives at Mifflin at 5 38 p. m., Harrisburg 7.30 p. m., Philadelphia 2 55 a. m.

Mail Express leaves Pittsburg at 1 00 p m. Altoona 6 25 p m; Tyrone 7 17 p m; Huntingdon 8 05 p m; Lewistown 9 20 p m; Mifflin 9 45 p m; Harrisburg 11 15 p m; Philadelphia 2 55 p m.

WESTWARD.

MIFFLIN ACCOMMODATION leaves Philadelphia daily at 4 30 a. m.; Harrisrisburg at 10.10 a. m., and stopping at all stations, arrives at Mifflin at 12.05 p. m.

OLD TER EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia daily at 5 40 p m., Harrisburg, 10 05 p. m., stopping at Rockville, Marysville, Duncannon, Newport, Millerstown, Thompsontown, Port Royal, time at Mifflin, 11 39 p. m.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia daily at 7.00 a. m., Harrisburg 11.10 a. m., Mifflin 12.22 p. m., stopping at all stations between Mifflin and Altoona reaches Altoona at 3.50 p. m., Pittsburg 8.45 p. m.

MIFFLIN ACCOMMODATION leaves Philadelphia daily at 11 10 a. m., Harrisburg except Sunday at 5.00 p. m., and stopping at all stations, arrives at Mifflin at 7.00 p. m.

Pacific Express leaves Philadelphia 11 20 p m; Harrisburg 3 10 a m; Duncannon 3 39 a m; Newport 4 02 a m; Mifflin 4 42 a m; Lewistown 5 06 a m; McVeytown 5 30 a m; Mt. Union 5 58 a m; Huntingdon 6 25 a m; Petersburg 6 40 a m; Spruce Creek 6 54 a m; Tyrone 7 12 a m; Bell's Mills 7 32 a m; Altoona 8 10 a m; Pittsburg 1 00 p m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia at 11 10 a m; Harrisburg 3 15 p m; Mifflin 4 37 p m; Lewistown 4 58 p m; Huntingdon 6 00 p m; Tyrone 6 40 p m; Altoona 7 20 p m; Pittsburg 11 30 p m.

LEWISTOWN DIVISION.

Trains leave Lewistown Junction for Milroy at 6 35 a m, 10 50 a m, 3 25 p m; for Sunbury at 7 10 a m, 1 50 p m.

Trains arrive at Lewistown Junction from Milroy at 9 10 a m, 1 50 pm, 4 50 p m; from Sunbury at 9 50 a m, 4 30 p m.

TYRONE DIVISION.

Trains leave Tyrone for Bellefonte and Lock Haven at 8 30 a m, 7 30 p m. Leave Tyrone for Curwensville and Clearfield at 8 50 a m, 7 50 p m.

Trains leave Tyrone for Warriors Mark, Pennsylvania Furnace and Scotia at 9 20 a m and 4 00 p m.

Trains arrive at Tyrone from Bellefonte and Lock Haven at 7 05 a m, and 6 35 p m.

Trains arrive at Tyrone from Curwensville and Clearfield at 6 58 a m, and 5 56 p m.

Trains arrive at Tyrone from Scotia, Warriors Mark and Pennsylvania Furnace at 6 58 a m, at 2 35 p m.

Philadelphia & Reading Railroad.

Arrangement of Passenger Trains.

OCTOBER 29th, 1883.

Trains leave Harrisburg as follows:

For New York via Allentown, at 7 50 a. m. and 1 45 p. m.

For New York via Philadelphia and "Bound Brook Route," 6 25 7 50 a m, and 1 45 p m.

For Philadelphia, 6 25, 7 50, 9 50 a m, 1 45 and 4 00 p m.

For Reading at 5 20, 6 25, 7 50, 9 50 a m, 1 45, 4 00 and 8 00 p m.

For Pottsville at 5 20, 7 50, 9 50 a m, and 1 45 and 4 00 p. m. and via Schuylkill & Susquehanna Branch at 3 00 p m. For Auburn, 8 10 a m.

For Allentown at 5 20, 7 50, 9 50 a m, 1 45 and 4 00 p m.

The 7 50 a m, and 1 45 p m trains have through cars for New York via Allentown.

SUNDAYS.

For Allentown and way stations at 5 20 a. m.

For Reading, Philadelphia and way stations at 5 20 a m and 1 50 p m.

For Philadelphia, 5 20 p. m.

Trains for Harrisburg leave as follows:

Leave New York via Allentown at 9 00 a m, 1 00 and 5 30 p m.

Leave New York via "Bound Brook Route" and Philadelphia 7 45 a m, 1 30, 4 00 and 5 30 p m., and 12.00 midnight, arriving at Harrisburg 1 50, 8 20, 9 25 p. m., and 12 10 and 9 40 a m.

Leave Philadelphia at 4 30 9 50 a m., 4 00, 5 50 and 7 45 p m.

Leave Pottsville at 6 00, 9 00 a. m. and 4 40 p m.

Leave Reading at 5 00, 7 30, 11 50 a m, 1 27, 6 15, 7 50 and 10 25 p m.

Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Branch, 8 20 a m. and 4 40 p m.

Leave Allentown at 6 00, 8 40 a m., 12 15, 4 30 and 9 05 p m.

Way Market leaves Lebanon (Wednesdays and Saturdays only,) 5 15 a. m.

SUNDAYS.

Leave New York via Allentown, at 5 30 p. m.—Philadelphia at 7 45 p m.

Leave Reading at 7 30 a m and 10 25 p m.

Leave Allentown at 9 05 p m.

STEELTON BRANCH.

Leave HARRISBURG for Paxton, Lochiel, and Steelton daily, except Sunday, 5 35, 6 40, 9 35 a m, 1 35 and 9 40 p m; daily, except Saturday and Sunday, 5 35 p m, and on Saturday only, 4 45 and 6 10, p m.

Returning, leave STEELTON daily, except Sunday, 6 10, 7 05, 10 00, 11 45 a m, 2 15 and 10 15 p m; daily, except Saturday and Sunday, 6 10 p m, and on Saturday only, 5 10 and 6 30 p m.

C. G. HANCOCK

General Pass'r and Ticket Agent.

J. E. WOOTTEN,

General Manager.

No paper in the Juniata Valley publishes as large a quantity of reading matter as the *Sentinel and Republican.* It is above all others the paper for the general reader.

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Choice Pattern

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—:o:—

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All the above enumerated articles, and all other things that may be found in a

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

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

F. ESPENSCHADE.

Sept. 7, 1883

LOUIS E. ATKINSON. GEO. JACOBS, JR

ATKINSON & JACOBS,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

MIFFLINTOWN, PA.

Collecting and Conveyancing promptly attended to.

OFFICE—On Main street, in place of residence of Louis E. Atkinson, Esq., south of Bridge street. [Oct 26, 1881.

MASON IRWIN,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

MIFFLINTOWN, JUNIATA CO., PA.

All business promptly attended to.

OFFICE—On Bridge street, opposite the Court House square. [jan7, '80-1y

JACOB BEIDLER,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

MIFFLINTOWN, PA.

Collections attended to promptly.

OFFICE—With A. J. Patterson Esq. on Bridge street. [Feb 25, '80

THOMAS A. ELDER, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon,

MIFFLINTOWN, PA.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Office in his residence, on Third street, opposite Methodist parsonage. [oct22-tf

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Nov. 8, 1882.

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