JAMES G. BLAINE,

OF MAINE. FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

JOHN A. LOGAN, OF ILLINOIS.

READ Blaine's letter of acceptance.

pleased with Mr. Cleveland. Of er since steadily maintained, while on course, but the Irish don't take to gress has for fifty years persistently warred him so readily.

people that Providence has sent the picuously than in their principal measure disease on them for the wickedness at the late session of Congress. of permitting bad government. CLEVELAND, the Democratic candid-

inal, with his own hands.

still living in Juniata.

"Humph!" soliloquised Gen. Hancock, "the superb." glancing at the scription appearing under my portthe other fellow.

ior under President Hayes? Yet ment, and that, as every one knows, differs since the close of the war three bushess at home to one they have sold abroad, and During the last year our exchanges in the der, and to practice as a religious privilege for a Mr. Hendricks. What has hap In the census of 1860, however, the work and which we expert to any extent, one dred and fifty millions of dollars—nearly penalty in every State of the Union. The

One of the most vigorous oppontent thought form the grain fields of Blaine, is Harpers Weekly.

Its editor, Mr. Cartis, was a delegate

The farmers see that is the joint form the grain fields of Russia and from the distant plains of double as much from them as we do from sult of the result of the farmers see that is the joint form the grain fields of Russia and from the distant plains of double as much from them as we do from sult of the result of the farmers see that is the joint form the grain fields of Russia and from the distant plains of double as much from them as we do from sult of the result of the farmers see that is the joint form the grain fields of Russia and from the distant plains of aggregate numbers, we import nearly double as much from them as we do from sult of the result of the farmers see that is the joint form the grain fields of the Mormous that they are double as much from them as we do from sult of the result of the farmers see that is the joint form the grain fields of the Mormous that they are double as much from them as we do from sult of the farmers see that is the joint form the grain fields of the Mormous that they are double as much from them as we do from sult of the Mormous that they are double as much from them as we do from sult of the farmers see that is the joint form the grain fields of the Mormous that they are double as much from them as we do from sult of the farmers see that is the joint form the grain fields of the Mormous that they are double as much from them as we do from sult of the farmers see that is the joint form the grain fields of the Mormous that they are divinely authorized to practise polygram the first multiples. The farmers see that is the joint form the grain fields of the Mormous that they are divinely authorized to practise polygram the first multiples. The farmers see that is the joint form the grain fields of the Mormous that they are divinely authorized to practise polygram the first multiples. The farmers are the farmers are the farmers are the Its editor, Mr. Cartis, was a delegate ings of all the people within the area of the comes daily of greater concern to them, ican to the convention that nominated United States from the time the first British and that its unparament would depreciate only Blaine, and it is said that when he returned to New York, that his purpose was to turn the paper into the salves for Phine, but the owners and the collection of two hundred and fifty years.

After 1860 the business of the country was encouraged and developed by a protection. column for Blaine, but the owners tive tarif. At the end of twenty years the of the paper would not allow him to total property of the United States, as redo so for the reason that Blaine gave the enormous aggregate of forty-four thou his book to an other house for pub sand millions of dollars (\$44,000,009,000).

THE North American says: A decision just rendered in Long Island crease Sunday laws, may suit the people of these twenty years to the permanent wealth eupation has very properly been cre-Base ball playing has become a regular business, and a tolerably profitable one, if all accounts can be be-

ister and the Tribune, contained a previous time in our history. Greater and string of resolutions, almost as long more varied relief has been extended to huas the platform of the Democratic the country in wealth has been ac party, in regard to the manner in | ied and dignified by a broadening and elewhich the offices shall be divided ple. among the politicians of the party. The whole transaction was a long should not forget that the law has given a visaged piece of business, and doubtspectic purpose to which all of the surplus
is profitably and honorably applied—the reless the parties to it laughed behind duction of the public debt and the coase the door at the farcical transaction. quent relief of the burden of taxation. No The most ludicrous part of it all, was, travagance with which the party stands United States. Wages are unjustly reduction any period in the sixty years preceding the Among our national interests one that when they had resolved, how charged is the generous pensioning of sol- ed when an industrious man is not able by the offices should be divided, they piers, sailors and their families—an extrav- his earnings to live in comfort, educate his result in part of Republican principles, appears which embodies the highest form of children and lay by a sufficient amount for placed and the formula of the formula the offices should be divided, they resolved that the rules of the party shall be revised. That must have been intended to dust the eyes of the rank and file of the party, for if the committee have the right to divide the offices, they have the right to revise the rules of the party. If is that the foreign commerce of

Resolved, That these proceedings ment, to be submitted to the party for their rejection or acceptance by

cerus the erring brethren, and be ly by comparison with preceding results in the same field. The total exports from the Comment, as one of the local public events of the times.

We can gain a correct conception of it on ly by comparison with preceding results in the Republic that any economic system is should be adopted which involves the reduction of wages to the hard standard prevailing elsewhere. The Republican party pendence in 1776 to the day of Lincoln's election in 1860, added to all that had been events of the times.

We can gain a correct conception of it on ly by comparison with preceding results in should be adopted which involves the reduction of wages to the hard standard prevailing release the almost fabulous sums which were received and paid during the late war, scrupulous integrity was the prevailing rule. Indeed, throughout that trying period it the best newspaper is the county.

to American labor and to American capital. British newspapers are immensely This principle the Republican party has evother hand the Democratic party in Cen upon it. Twice within that period our opponents have destroyed tariffs arranged for protection, and since the close of the civil THE preachers in France are mak- war, whenever they have controlled the ing a point of the cholera, to tell the House of Representatives, hostile legisla-

THE TABLET QUESTION.

Revenue laws are in their very nature ate for President, while sheriff of scations of trade. The Republican party is thom. They see planty that during the past Buffalo, a few years ago, made the hangman's noose, and hung two crim
not contending for the permanency of any particular statute. The issue between the two parties does not have reference to a the expense of another section or interest.

and to our common prosperty and any arrangement we should invite them all to join with us in an agreement that for the future two parties does not have reference to a the expense of another section or interest.

there are men in Juniata who declare have been necessary for the past twenty-that they have been cheated out of an three years, or which may hereafter better better years, or which may hereafter better better years, or which may hereafter better years. that they have been cheated out of an come necessary, the Republican party has millions, while Illinois had advanced to the universal acceptance of the philasthromaintained and will maintain the policy of thirty-two handred millions. They see that first page of his daily paper: "Here's a portrait of Cleveland and under it the legend "Victory Assured!" I have the legend "Victory Assured!" Thave loss of vast amounts of American capital a vague recollection of some such inrait four years ago. And if I am not of theory, and I shall submit no argument has shared in the general prosperity, and mistaken the victory was assured to to sustain it. I only invite attention to that having recovered from the loss and deto constitute a demonstration.

"Mended the first time in our instory to obtain a valuation of all the property in the United see: isn't he the man whom the Democrats claim was defrauded of the Original Party from tack of time, partly from perjudice among many who because of the Presidency a few years ago?

The the censis of food an end of the sales of the property in the United States. The attempt was in a large degree or prohibiting the free exercise thereof."

States. The attempt was in a large degree or prohibiting the free exercise thereof. We seek the conquests of peace, and in an estimation of all the free exercise thereof."

States. The attempt was in a large degree with our friends and neighbour our relations and neighbour of the first time in our instead manaly.

We seek the conquests of peace. We despite the first time in our instead manaly.

States. The attempt was in a large degree with our friends and neighbour degree with our friends and neighbour our commerce, and in an especial degree with our friends and neighbour degr Schurz? Carl Schurz? Didn't he scheme of taxation, the returns were incomhold office as Secretary of the Interhold office as Secretary of the Interior under President Hayes? Yet

pened? Has Mr. Hendricks forgivcon and forgetten or has Mr. Schurz
repented?

The grant result was that the "true value" of all the property in the States and territories (excluding slaves) amounted to fourtories (excluding slaves) amount

turned by the census of 1880, amounted to ing the fact that countless millions had in the interval been wasted in the progress of ed sixty per cent., the aggregate prop-City, New York, to the effect that erty of the country increased two hundred base ball playing is a "pastime," and enhanced wealth per capita among the peotherefore is not prohibited by the ple. Thirty thousand millions of dollars (30,000,000,000,000) had been added during

that section, but it will not be ac- of the nation.

These results are regarded by the older cepted as satisfactory elsewhere.

The associations of the game in the our country should surmount the peril and the cost of a gigantic war, and for an entire public mind are such that an abiding period of twenty years make an average prejudice against it as a Sabbath ocated. Under this ruling any place ents of the present revenue system do not of entertainment might with even pretend that in the whole history of civilization any parallel can be found to the magreater propriety be kept open, terial progress of the United States since the accession of the Republican party to the Republican party.

The period between 1860 and to day has not been one of material prosperity only. At no time in the history of the United States has there been such progress in the meral and philanthropic field. endowed far more generously than at any man suffering, and the entire progress of vation of our national character as a peo-

Our opponents find fault that our revenue

OUR POREIGN COMMERCE. A frequent accusation by our opponents equality between exports and ity vote of the Democracy of Juniata with the countries of America, elsewhere States rest upon the intelligence and virtue

previously exported from the American col-

tlement may affect the future of security of tenure to be based on faithful and our commerce, it the uncertainty of security of tenure to be based on faithful commercial cities of the Union never had perpetual tariff agitation is to be inflicted. In enumerating the issues upon which such growth as they have enjoyed since upon the country t We are in the midst of accomplished. The the Republican party appeals for popular support, the Convention has been singularly explicit and felicitous. It has properly given the leading position to the industrial interests of the country as affected by the tariff on imports. On that question the two political parties are radically in conflict. Almost the first act of the Republicans and value the whole amounts invested by the amounts in the stand only in the leading position to the industrial system which has wrought same period the imports and exports which have entered and left her harbor are more than double in bulk and value the whole amounts invested by the amount invested by the amount invested and exports which have entered and left her harbor are more than double in bulk and value the whole amounts invested by the amount invested by the region of the Republicans. But there should be rigid observance of the law which gives Almost the first act of the Republicans amount imported and exported by her be- ty in the twenty years to come. when they came into power in 1851 was the tween the settlement of the first Dutch colestablishment of the principle of protection ony on the Island of Manhattan and the outbreak of the civil war in 1860.

AGRICULTURE AND THE TARIFF. The agricultural interest is by far the largest in the nation, and is entitled in evtariff, and the effort is thus made to consoltrade. But happily the farmers of America es to attack the United States. subject to frequent revision in order that are intelligent, and cannot be misled by sothey may be adapted to changes and modiphistry when conclusive facts are before phere we should cultivate closer relations.

protection to American industry, while our New Jersey and Iowa were just equal in opponents insist upon a revision which population in 1860, and that in twenty years practically destroys that policy. The issue the wealth of New Jersey was increased by is thus distinct, well defined and unavoida- the sum of eight hundred and fifty millions ble. The pending election may determine of dollars, while the wealth of Iowa was invalue of the present revenue system to the in that year. They see that the south, people of the United States is not a matter which is almost exclusively agricultural, certain tacts of official record which seem vastation of war, has gained so rapidly that its total wealth is at least the double of that In the census of 1850 an effort was made which it possessed in 1860, exclusive of

OUR INTERNAL COMMERCE. This great result was attained notwithstand- ple enjoy from protection against foreign competion, they enjoy the advantages of amount annually to European factors-an absolute free trade over a larger area and amount which is a serious draft, in every a bloody war. It thus appears that while with a greater population than any other financial depression, upon our resources of our population between 1860 and 1880 in. nation. The internal commerce of our specie. thirty-eight States and nine Territories is and fourteen per cent-showing a vastly out tax, detention or governmental interferions of square miles-almost equal in extent to the whole continent of Europe. Its profits are enjoyed to-day by fifty-six mill away with everything like monopoly, and the nation by degrees reduces the price of articles to so much. point to a single monopoly in the United comprehe States that has been created or fostered by the industrial system which is upheld by

bly great in amount-requiring merely as and safeguard of him who wears it ple-that foreign nations are striving every device to enter- It is into this field system would freely admit the countries of Europe -countries into whose internal trade ald not reciprocally enter-countries to which we should be surrendering every advantage of trade, from which we should be gaining nothing in return.

EFFECT UPON MECHANICS AND LABORERS. A policy of this kind would be disastrous

seeds of public danger. they had added one more resolution of the protective tariff. In this way they to the long series which they pub-lished; an explanatory resolution, lished; and explanatory resolution resolution resolution resolution resolution resolution. lished; an explanatory resolution, yet radical error to confound the commerce something like this, they would have been better understood by their own times designedly—but an error so gross that it does not distinguish between the same against the other is an enemy to both. Labor is indispensable to the creation and profitable use of capital, and capital increases the difficiency and value of labor. Whoever arrays the one against the other is an enemy that it does not distinguish between the same enemy that it does not distinguish the same enemy that it do ship and the cargo. Foreign commerce of both. That policy is wisest and best toral vote to destroy their own future. Resolved, That these proceedings represents the exports and imports of a which harmonizes the two on the basis of of the committeemn are a farce, and country, regardless of the nationality of the absolute justice. The Republican party has and a joke on the Democracy for vessel that may carry the commodities of protected the free labor of America so that their amusement, that committeemen have no right to nominate and divide the offices, such rights belong exclusively to the party by an expression of a popular vote at the primary electory of a popular vote at the primary electory of a popular vote at the primary electory of the common description of the war will summon the northern States its compensation is larger than is realized its compensation is larger than is realized its compensation of that national two obvious causes suffered many discourage in any other country. It has guarded our ments since 1860, but our foreign common industrial develop prodigiously increased indeed at a rate and to an amount which absolutes of a popular vote at the primary electory of the people. A free bailot is the comminent states its compensation is larger than is realized at the war will summon the northern States its comminent with the comminent of the war will summon the northern States its comminent in the curve sateguard of Republican institution, without the great energies which as their inspiration in the curve people against the unfair competition of contract labor from China, and may be called upon to prohibit the growth of a similar to the war will summon the northern States its comminent with the people. A free bailot is the exchange. Our cambine in the assertion of that national transfer of the war will summon the northern States its comminent with the people. A free bailot is the comminent will which was their inspiration in the curve in any other country. It has guarded our distribution, without the people against the unfair competition of its transfer in the war will summon the northern States its comminent with the assertion of that national transfer in the people against the unfair competition of its transfer in the war will summon the northern States in the war will summon the northern States of the problem in the curve is a summon in the curve in any other constraint is transfer in the war will summon the northern States in the war will summon the northern tion, and any attempt on the part of trade beyond the sea. From 1860 to the for cheap labor in foreign countries to the urging soil committeemen to change the system present time the foreign commerce of the of nomination except by an amend- United States (divided with approximate American citizens. Such a policy (sike that of patriotism in the heart of the southern no werse crime against constitutional liberty imports) which would leave the time and other con- youth it revives and stimulates prejudice; reached the astounding aggregate of twen- ditions of home labor exclusively in the it substitutes the spirit of barbaric vena popular vote, is an usurpation of the primary rules enacted for the government of the party by a major
solution of the party by a major
solution of the distance of the strong agregate of twentillons of the distance of the strong agregate of twentillons of the employer) is injurious to all parties—not the least so to the unhappy parties—not the least so to the unhappy persons who are made the subjects of the love of peace, progress and harmony.

The civil service. However, this is a matter that con ceres the erring brethren, and be referred to, had been more wisely adjusted. of all the people. Suffrage is made univer-

BLAINE ACCEPTS.

ACCEPTS. Gentlemen:—In accepting the nomina-tion for the Presidency tendered me by the tion for the Presidency tendered me by the Republican National Convention, I beg to Republican Services and greater than to our manufactures and greater than to our manufactures and greater than to our manufactures and greater than to our labor. Experiment in the in-dustrial and financial system is the coun-try's greatest dread, as stability is its greatconferred and of the duty which is imposed. I venture to accompany the acceptance with four years forty per cent, more than the tosome observations upon the questions insome observations upon the contest—questions whose setvolved in the contest—questions whose settlement may affect the future of the nation merce. All the details when analyzed corto our shops and our homes, to our farms pointment to be based on qualification, and

> OUR FOREIGN POLICY. Our foreign relations favor our domestic development. We are at peace with the world-at peace upon a sound basis, with no unsettled questions of sufficient magni-tude to embarass or detract us. Happily ery adjustment of revenue laws to the first removed by our geographical position from consideration. Any policy hostile to the participation or interest in those questions fullest developement of agriculture in the United States must be abandoned. Realizing disturb the peace of Europe, we are left ing this fact, the opponents of the present system of revenue have labored very carnestly to persuade the farmers of the United quarrels of any. The United States has no States that they are robbed by a protective | cause and no desire to engage in conflict idate their vast influence in favor of free in assured confidence that no Power desir-

and for our common prosperity and advanspecific law, It is far broader and far dee

They see that the agricultural States have
per. It involves a principle of wide applimade even more rapid progress than the
bitration, and not by arms. This project At the primary election keep your eye on the trickster: remember that eye on the trickster: remember that was part of the fixed policy of President fect the nations beyond the sea, and thus powerfully contribute at no distant day to The effect even of suggesting it for the Spanish American States has been most happy, and has increased the confidence of se people in our friendly disposition. It ell to my lot as Secretary of State in June. 1881, to quiet apprehension in the Republic of Mexico, by giving the assurance in an est desire in the United States for territorisdictional interests of both. The line of demarcation is not merely conventional. It is more. It separates a Spanish-American people from a Saxon-American people. It citizen of the Republic, Congress is for-divides one great nation from another with bidden by the Constitution to make any law distinct and natural finality."

> do is in a high degree onsatisfact. We are but paymisters for this enormous

Cannot this condition of trade in great carried on without let or hindrance, with- part be changed? Cannot the market for our products be greatly enlarged ! We have ence of any kind whatever. It spreads made a beginning in our effort to improve should not be content until similar and muions of American freemen, and from this North and South America. While the enjoyment no monopoly is created. According to Alexander Hamilton, when he discussed the same subject in 1790, other in- rica, it is the especial province of this counthe nations of America. No field promises

triendship, of commercial enlargement. The name of American, which belongs to commercial exchange. us in our national capacity, must always Compared with our foreign commerce exalt the just pride of patriotism. Citizenthese domestic exchanges are inconceiva- ship of the Republic must be the panoply mileage of American citizen, rich or poor, native or couragement of actual settlers on the put railway as exists to-day in all the other na- naturalized, white or colored, must every- he domain, which should homeoforth tions of the world combined. These inter- where walk secure in his personal and civil held as a sacred trust for the benealt o tions of the world combined. These inter-nal exchanges are estimated by the Statis-rights. The Republic should never accept those seeking homes. The tendency to a lesser duty, it can never assume a nobler consolidate large tracks of land in the own-Last week the Democrat and Reg- aries and colleges have been founded and be arounded and be arounded from the design aries and colleges have been founded and be arounded from the design aries and colleges have been founded and be arounded from the design aries and colleges have been founded and be arounded from the design aries and colleges have been founded and be arounded from the design aries and colleges have been founded and be arounded from the design aries and colleges have been founded and be arounded from the design aries and colleges have been founded and be arounded from the design aries and colleges have been founded and be arounded from the design aries and colleges have been founded and be arounded from the design aries and colleges have been founded and be arounded from the design are design. be annually twenty times as great in amount one, than the protection of the humbiest as our foreign commerce. It is into this man who owes it loyalty - protection at with require regard to verted water foreign commerce. home, and protection which shall follow couraged. him abroad, into whatever land he may go land in the hands of one man is far les by upon a lawfut errand.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

I recognize, not without regret, the ne cessity for speaking of two sections of our tracts of the national domain to be concommon country. But the regret diminishes when I see that the elements which separated them are fast disappearing. Prejudices have vielden and are agrowing cordiality warms the southern doubt that between the sections confidence | 80. to the mechanics and working sen of the and esteem are to day more marked than at the poor and the rich, and in the sorrow- sional and violent outbreaks in the south share of the encouragement given by the ful degradation of labor would plant the against this peaceful progress, the public government to railways and to manufacture. meeds of public danger,

The Republican party has steadily aimed ceptional, and hopefull trusts that each will the seal given by our citizens to the

Any effort to unite the southern States upon issues that grow out of the memories mockery if it does not tend to preserve the of the war will summon the northern States | liberty of the people. A free bailot is the southern prosperity by always invoking and of the Republic rests upon the integrity of urging southern political consolidation. the hallot—upon the security of suffrage to

The general character of the civil service of the United States under all administra-

security of tenure to be based on faithful public business will be will work still greater marvels of prosperi- be rigid observance of the law which gives in all casses of equal competency the pref orence to the soldiers who risked their lives in defence of the Union.

removal of a civil officer except in four instances, and then for non political reasons, which were instantly conclusive with the appointing power. The efficers in the Disserve the best interest of the county. appointing power. The efficers in the District appointed by Mr. Lincoln in 1861, up-on the recommendation of my predecessor, served as a rule until death or resignation I adopted at the beginning of my service the test of competitive examination for apwith any Power on earth, and we may rest pointments 20 West Point, and maintained it is so long as I had the right by law to nominate a cadet. In the case of many officers I found that the present law which office. arbitrarily limits the term of the commission offered a constant temptation to chan

My observation in the Department of of by all who know him to be well qualified by at 5.40 p. m., Harrisburg, 10.40 p. m., State confirmed the conclusions of my legion to fill the position. If elected the people stopping at Rockville, Marysville, Dancanislative experience and impression me with of Juniata County will not be disap the conviction that the rule of impartial up- as to his ambification. pointment might with advantage be carried | July 14, 1884. beyond any existing provision of the Civil Service law. It should be applied to appointments in the consular service. Consuls should be commercial sentinelscting the globe with watchfulness for their country's interests. Their intelligence and competency become, therefore, matters of great public concurn. No man should be appointed to an American consulate who is not well instructed in the history and resources of his own country by which he is fficial dispatch that "there is not the faint- sent. The same rule should be applied even more rigidly to diplomatic service. The ial extension south of the Rio Grande. The people have the right to the most efficient boundaries of the two Republics have been established in conformity with the best jui-isdictional interests of both. The line of this as the prior and ulterior consideration. THE MORMON QUESTION.

Religious liberty is the right of every "respecting the establishment of religion, plete and unsatisfactory. Little more was market. They see that even in the case of sympathy of those countries has been all intrenched in one of the Territories of the

The imports during the past year ex- human sacrifice. The law does not interthe calme of every acre of tillable land in ceeded two hundred and twenty-five miliions, while the exports were less than one nizance only of what he does. As citizens, the House of Representatives was such as handred and twenty-live millions -- showing the Mormons are untitle to the same civil to deserve commendation. Knowing the Such facts as these touching the growth a balance against us of more than one hunand consumption of cereals at home give drad millions of dollars. But the money confined. Polygamy can never receive naof the internal commerce of the United States. They suggest also that, in addition to the advantages which the American peowhere the rights of society begin.

OUR CURRENCY. The people of the United States, though ously contemplated the recognition of any other money thou gold and suver-and currency directly convertable into them. They have not done so, they will not do, under any irecly over an area of three and a half mill- our trade relations with Mexico, and we necessity less pressing than that of desperate war. The one special requisite for the tually advantageous arrangements have been completion of our momentary system is the successively made with every nation of fixing of the relative values of silver and While the gold. The large use of silver as the money be selected, of account among Asiatic nations, taken connection with the increasing commerce of the world, gives the weightiest reasons ternal competition which takes place does try to improve and expand its trade with for an international agreement in the premises. Our government should not cease No field has been cultivated so urge this measure until a common standard the minimum of a reasonable profit on the capital employed." It is impossible to American policy in its broadest and most a standard that shall enable the United isive senge-a policy of peace, of States to use the silver from its mines as an anxiliary to gold in settling the realsness of

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The strength of the Republic is moreasman who owes it loyalty -- protection at with proper regard to vested rights, be dis-One handred thousand acres of profitable to the nation in every way than when its ownership is divided among one thousand men. The evil of permitting large dated and controlled by the few against the many is enhanced when the yielding, while public and should be disposed of only to and therefore, do now announce him as and the northern heart alike. Can any one zens of the Republic or willing to become

election of President Lincoln ! This is the guishes—the foreign carrying trade. It was country regards them as ex- tures, and small share of the capital and terprises, would have carried our ships to The south needs capital and occupation- every sea and to every port. A law just engreat interest may at last receive its due share of attention. All efforts in this direc-

> SACREDNESS OF THE BALLOT. This survey of our condition as a nation

vote. He who corrupts suffrage strikes at the very root of tree government. He is the arch enemy of the Republic. He forgets that in trampling upon rights of other she fatally imperials his own rights. "It is a good land which the Lord our God doth give us. guarding with vigilance the source of pop-

niar power. I am, with great respect, your

Announcements.

ASSEMBLY. MR. Entron :- Please announce the name of Maj. Jno. D. Howell as a candidate for subject to Republican usages. VETERAN REPUBLICANS.

PROTHONOTARY.

EDITOR, SENTINEL AND REPUBLICAN. 1. G. Marks, of Patterson, is a staunch Republican, and he has many friends who would like to support him as the standard bearer for the office of Protho therefore present him as a candidate, to the Republicans of Juniata, for primary nomin-

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

EDITOR, SENTINEL AND REPUBLICAN .- I in defence of the Union.

I entered Congress in 1863, and in a niata County Michael Coldren of Walker somewhat prolonged service I never found township as a citizen worthy of their sup-it expedient to request or recommend the port for the nomination of County Commis-removal of a civil officer except in four in-sioner. He is a practical man, of econom-

> REPUBLICAN. Dear Ser:-Allow me to an Duncannon, S 52 a. m.; Newport, 9 20 a. nounce the name of B. H. Custer, of Mon-m.; Millerstown, 9 34 a. m.; Thompsontown, roe township, as a candidate for County 9 46 a. m.; Van Dyke, 9 55 a. m.; Tuscar Commissioner, subject to Republican usages. Mr. Custer is a man well qualified for the Royal, 10 07 a. m.; Millin, 10 15 a. m.

ges for mere political reasons. I have pubof W. North Sterrett, as a candidate for tingdon, 12 06 p. m.; Tyrone, 12 58 p. m.; licity expressed the belief that the essential the office of County Commissioner, subject Altoona, 1 40 p. m., and stop at all regular mediting of the law world belief that the essential the office of County Commissioner, subject Altoona, 1 40 p. m., and stop at all regular mediting of the law world belief that the essential the office of County Commissioner, subject Altoona, 1 40 p. m., and stop at all regular mediting of the law world belief that the essential the office of County Commissioner, subject Altoona, 1 40 p. m., and stop at all regular mediting of the law world belief that the essential the office of County Commissioner, subject Altoona, 1 40 p. m., and stop at all regular mediting of the law world belief that the essential the office of County Commissioner, subject Altoona, 1 40 p. m., and stop at all regular mediting of the law world belief that the essential the office of County Commissioner, subject Altoona, 1 40 p. m., and stop at all regular mediting of the law world belief that the essential the office of County Commissioner, subject Altoona, 1 40 p. m., and stop at all regular mediting of the law world belief that the essential the office of County Commissioner, subject Altoona, 1 40 p. m., and stop at all regular mediting the law world belief that the essential the office of County Commissioner mediting the law world belief that the essential the office of County Commissioner mediting the law world belief that the essential th modification of that law would be immany to Republican usages. Mr. Starrett is a stations between Harrisburg and Altoona.

The onice of County Commissioner, subject attached to Republican usages. Mr. Starrett is a stations between Harrisburg and Altoona.

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The onice of County Commissioner, subject attached to Republican usages. Mr. Starrett is a stations between Harrisburg and Altoona.

The observation in the Department of the County Commissioner, subject attached to Republican usages.

can usages. Mr. Cooper is a man of good Pittsburg 8.45 p. m. Gounty Commissioner, subject to Republijudgement and a good financier and will if elected serve the best interest of the taxpayers of Juniata county. SPRUCE HILL. [7-22-84.]

STATE SENATOR.

Without the urgent selicitation of au- 39 p. m., Newton Hamilton 7,59 p. m., erous friends but solely of my own voli- Huntingdon 8.20 p. m. on, I offer myself as a candidate for State senator, subject to Republican usages.-That I possess the ability to discharge the duties of the office, will hardly be denied; sition in which I was placed faithfully p that I have done my full share in making the Republican party successful in Juniata | 1 00 p.m. luring the last few years, is well known to every Republican in the county. If they laborer is worthy of his hire, then I shall expect them not to forget my claims at the

nor the means to spare. Respectfully, WM. M. ALLISON. Mr. Epron,-I would announce name of W. C. Pomeroy, of Port Royal, for Harrisburg at 1 00 p. m-State Senator. In doing so I express the this county and in this Senatorial district. Mr. Pomerov, as a member of the Legislathe extra session. He voted for an adfound no agreement could be had between

interests of the Republican party. June 2, 1884.] WALKER.

Mn. EDITOR .- Permit me to announce the name of Captain James J. Patterson for State Senator. This Senatorial District is often urged and tempted, have never seri- a close one, and it behooves the Republican party to not forth as its candidate, one who has the fitness to fill the position, and who will command the confidence of the people. Captain Patterson was a brave soldier in the 148th Pa., Reg't, commanded by Col. Beaver, and served honorably through the whole war. If he will accept the nomination, no worthier candidate could

COUNTY TREASURER.

ame of David G. Shellenberger, of Monroe, as a candidate for the office of County asurer. Subject to Republican usages. Mr. Shellenberger has been a life-long publican and if nominated would carry Fayette, Monroe, and Susquehanna like a whirl wind, and if elected would make an FAYETTE. obliging officer. FAY Cocolamus, May 19th, 1881.

Mr. Enron .- We have no more capable ian for the office of County Treasure. Samuel Buck, of Port Royal, and we desire to bring his name before the Republicans of Juniata for nomination at the primary election, subject to the rules and regulations of the Republican party. REPUBLICARS.

The name of George W. Wilson has often en spoken of in connection with county office, but he has never heretofore consented to permit his name to go before the people for nomination. His numerous fr are confident that he will make one of the trolling it are aliens. It is but fair that the best officers in the interest of the county, actual settlers and to those who are citi- candidate for the office of County Treasure, under the nominating rules of the Republican party. His successful career as a mer-chant in Patterson, has given him an extensive acquaintance in the county and dem-onstrated his fitness for one of the best offices in Juniata in the gift of the people. April 28th, 1884. MILFORD.

> I hereby announce myself as a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the rules and regulations of the Republican party.
>
> JAMES H. SIMONS. Millintown, Pa., April 14, 1881.

Ma. Epiron .- Allow me to announce the ame of G. W. Surra, of Mifflintown, as a candidate for the office of County Treasursubject to Republican usages. Mr. Smith is a man of good business qualifica-Shinn is a man or great water an obliging Leave New York via Allentown, at 5 30 pm. FAYETTE.

To the Republican voters of Juniata Co.: I announce myself as a candidate for no nation for County Treasurer, subject to the Primary Election rules of the reminds us that material prosperity is but a can party. JACOB S. THOM Millintown, Pa., April 21, 1884. JACOB S. THOMAS.

COUNTY CHAIRWAY.

EDITOR, SEXPINEL AND REPUBLICAN --Please announce James McCanley as a candidate for the office of Chairman of the Republican County Committee MIFFLINTOWN.

PATENTS

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

TIME-TABLE On and after Monday, June 30th, 1884, trains that stop at Mifflin will run as follows: EASTWARD.

HUNTINGBON ACCOMMODATION leaves Huningdon daily at 5,00 a. m., Mount Union 6,25 a. m., Newton Hamilton 6,32 a. m., McVeytown 6,54 a. m., Lewistown 7,20 a. m., Milford 7,39 a m., Mifflin 7,45 a. m., Port Royal 7,52 a. m., Mexico 7,57 a. m., Tuscarora 8,00 a. m., Vannyke 8,04 a. Thompsontown 8,12 a. m., Durward 8,16 a m., Millerstown S,23 a m., Newport 8,35 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg at 9 40 a. m., and at Philadelphia, 3 15 p. m.

Journstown Express leaves altoons daily feeling satisfied that if he receive the nomination his chance for election in November will be very good. MIFFLINTOWN.

On the second of the Court House square.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Pittsburg daily at 7.33 a. m., Altoona at 2.20 p. m., and stop-ping at all regular stations arrives at Mifflin at 5-33 p. m., Harrisburg 7.30 p. m., Phila-

adelphia 8 05 a. m.
Mall Express leaves Pittsburg at 1 00 pm.
Mall Express leaves 7 17 pm; Hunt-

EDITOR OF THE JUNIATA SENTINEL AND daily at 4 30 a. m.; Harrisburg, 8 15 a. m.; ora, 9 59 a. m.; Mexico, 10 02 a. m.; Port MONROE. Milford, 10 21 a. m.; Narrows, 10 29 a. m. Lewistown, 10 40 a. m.; McVeytown, 11 07 Mr. Ebiroz -Please announce the name a. m.; Newton Hamilton, 11 29 a. m.; Hunnon, Newport, Millerstown, Thompsontown, D. Port Royal, time at Mittin, 12 15 p. m.; Alna, 2 40 a. m., and Pittsburg, 6 50 a.m. Editor, Servinel and References.—
Please announce Samuel Cooper, of Port
Royal, as a candidate for the office. MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia daily at

and Altoona reaches Altoona at 3.25 p. m., HUNTINGTON ACCOMMODATION leaves Philadelphia duity at 11 10 a. m., Harrisburg at 5.00 p. m., Duncannen 5.35 p. m., New-pert 6,02 p. m., Millerstown 6,13 p. m., Thompsontown 6,25 p. m., Vandyke 6,32 p. m., Tuscarora 6,36 p. m., Mexico 6,39 p. m., Port Royal 6,44 p. m., Miffin 6,51 p. m., Lewistown 7,15 p. m., McVeytown 7,

Pacific Express leaves Philadelphia 11 20 p m; Harrisburg 3 10 a m; Duncannou 3 39 am; Newport 401 am; Mifflin 442 a that I have been a soldier, and in every po- a m; Mt. Union 5 58 a m; Huntingdon 6 25 am; Petersburg 6 40 am; Spruce Creek armed my duty, the records will show; and 6 54 a m; Tyrone 7 12 a m; Bell's Mills 7 32 a m ; Altoona S 10 a m ; Pittsburg

> Fast Line leaves Philadelphia at 11 10 a m; Harrisburg S 15 pm; Mifflin 4 37 pm; Lewistown 4 58pm; Huntingdon 6 00 pm; Tyrone 6 40 p m; Altoona 7 20 p m; Pitts-

Fast Line west, on Sundays, will stop Duncannou and Newport, when flagged .- Mail Express east, on Sundays, will stop at Barroe, when Hagged. Johnstown Express east, on Sundays,

will connect with Sunday Mail east leaving Way Passenger west and Muil cast will wishes of a large number of Republicans in stop at Lucknow and Poorman's Spring, when fingged. Johnstown Express will stop at Lucknow. when flagged. LEWISTOWN DIVISION.

Trains leave Lewistown Junction for Milov at 625 a m. 10 50 a m. 3 25 p m : fo Trains arrive at Lewistown Junction from Mitroy at 9 10 a m, 1 50 pm, 4 50 pm; from Sunbury at 925 a m, 430 pm. TYRONE DIVISION.

Trains leave Tyrone for Bellefonte and ock Haven at 8 10 a m, 7 30 p m. Leave Evrone 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 20 p m. Prains serive at Tyrone from Bellefonte and Lock Haven at 7 05 a m, and 6 35 p m. Trains arrive at Tyrone from Curwens-ville and Clearfield at 658 am, and 556 pm, Trains arrive at Tyrone from Scotia, Warriors Mark and Pennsylvania Furusce at 6 58 a m, at 2 35 p m. H. & B. T. R. R. & BEDFORD DIVISION.

Trains leave Huntingdon for Bedford, Bridgeport and Cumberland at 8 35 a. m. and 6 05 p. m. Trains arrive at Huntingdon from Bedford, Bridgeport and Comberland at 12 46

Mr. Entroy .- Allow me to annother the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad.

Arrangement of Passenger Trains. May 11th, 1884

Trains leave Harrisburg as follows : For New York via Allentown, at 750 and 9 50 a. m., and 4 00 p. m. For New York via Philadelphia and "Bound Brook Route," 6 25 7 50 a m, and 1 45 For Philadelphia, 6 25, 7 50, 950 am, 1 45 and 400 pm. For Reading at 5 20, 6 25, 7 50, 9 50 a m

145, 4 00 and 8 30 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 S 95 a m., and For Allentown at 5 20, 7 50, 9 50 a m, 1 45

and 4 00 p m. Way and Market for Lebanon, 4 00 a. m. Runs on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. SUNDAYS. For Allentown, Reading, and way stations 7 00 a. m., and 4 00 p. m.

For Philadelphia at 7 00 a. m., and 4 00 p. m. Trains for Harrisburg leave as , ollows : Leave New York via Allentown at 900 a m. 1 00 and 545 p m. Leave New York via "Bound Brook Route" How Lost, How Restored! and Philadelphia 745 a m, 1 30, 4 00 and 5 30 p m, and 12.00 midnight, arriving at Harrisburg 150, 829, 9 25 p. m., and

12 10 and 9 40 a m. Leave Philadelphia at 1 30 9 50 a m., 4 00, 550 and 745 pm. Leave Pottsville at 6 00, 9 00 a. m. and 4 40 Leave Reading at 5 60, 7 30, 11 50 a m, 1 27, 6 15, 7 50 and 10 25 p m. Leave Pottsville via Schnylkill and Susque-

hanna Branch, 8 20 a m. and 4 40 p m. Leave Allestown at 6 00, 8 40 a m., 12 15, 4 30 and 0 05 p m. Way Market leaves Lebanon (Wednesdays and Saturdays only.; 5 05 a. m. SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia at 630 a. m., and 7 45 p. m. Leave Reading at 9 00 a m and 10 25 p m. Leave Allentown at 7 35 a. m., and 9 35 p m. STEELTON BRANCH.

Leave HARRISBURG for Paxton, Lochiel, and Steelton daily, except Sunday, 5 35, 640, 935 a m, 135 and 940 p m; daily, except Saturday and Sunday, 5 35 pm, and on Saturday only, 4 45 and 6 10, p n Returning, leave STEELTON daily, except Sunday, 6 10, 7 05, 10 00, 11 45 a m, 2 15 and 10 15 pm; daily, except Saturday and Sunday, 6 10 p m, and on Saturday

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[Oct 26, 1881.

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