

SENTINEL & REPUBLICAN

MIFFLINTOWN, Wednesday, November 19, 1884.

B. F. SCHWEIER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Teachers are in training for the Institute.

The nation has voted for a change, and will get it.

President Buchanan was a bachelor, so is Cleveland.

The cholera rages with unabated fury in Paris, France.

There are 40 Democrats in Altoona, who want the post office.

Question—what will the Democratic leaders do with the banking system, the tariff and the colored people.

An earthquake shock was felt in Canada and some of the New England States on the 13th day of this month.

The Democracy seem to have an affinity for bachelors, Buchanan, Tilden and Cleveland, all of them bachelors.

The British free traders are rejoicing over Cleveland's election; there is joy among the British Cobden Club men.

The Mormons can put up their noses at the new administration without subjecting themselves to the charge of taking on airs.

William A. Duncan, who was re-elected a Congressman from the 19th or Gettysburg district, died of consumption on the 14th inst.

Buchanan, who was elected 28 years ago, was a bachelor. It is a strange coincidence that Cleveland, who was elected on the same day of the month, namely, on the 4th day of November, is a bachelor.

It is reported from abroad, that the British experiment of wheat raising in India will not be a success this year for the reason that a great drought has greatly shortened the crop. How true the report is time will tell.

If Mr. Cassidy, of Governor Pattison's administration, entertained the hope of going to the United States Senate in the near future, the recent election in this State has blasted his hopes, for the Legislature is overwhelmingly Republican.

In 1832 Andrew Jackson stamped out nullification in South Carolina. In 1833 to satisfy the nullification men who had gone into the movement under the pretext of being free traders he issued a message to congress advocating a reduction of the tariff. Will history repeat itself? Are you ready for the change?

The Democratic brethren in Juniata will march to a feast instead of a funeral next Thursday. When the Indiana had a feast where liquor or "fire water," as they call it, is to be imbibed, they appoint a numerous committee or police force, to take care of the fellows that get drunk. Will the Democratic brethren take a hint.

The official canvass of the electoral vote of New York State was completed on Saturday. Cleveland's lowest electors had a majority of 1,078 over Blaine's electors, Butler had 16,945 votes in the State, St. John had 25,075 votes in the State, and thus the contest ends and the Democracy again have control of the nation.

A Northwestern clergyman is reported as having said to a newspaper reporter: "You newspaper men must have queer views of things.—You are always looking on and never taking part. I suppose, now, your idea of the day of judgment is that you will have a table off at one side and report the proceedings for the morning paper."—New York Evening Post.

The counties of Franklin and Huntingdon constitute a senatorial district. A man named Crum, of Huntingdon, and a man named McGowan, of Franklin, both Republicans, wanted the nomination, but as neither would get out of the others way they both ran. The Democrats ran a man named McAteer. Generally two men are more than a match for one man, but in this case McAteer defeated the two competitors and the Democracy have the district.

The preachers' reception of Blaine in New York, knocked the Plumed Knight higher than a kite, by antagonizing a sufficient number of Catholics to such a degree that thousands of them who were, before the reception, friendly to Blaine, voted against him, and thereby secured a majority for Cleveland. The spokesman who addressed Blaine declared him to be the enemy of "Rum, Romanism and Rebellion." Declaring him to be the enemy of Romanism turned thousands of Catholic friends from him. Men with bitter speech and bitter pens should never be put forward to speak and write in times of peace. They bring misfortune for whomsoever they write and speak.

Washington Letter.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

Washington, D. C., November 12, 1884.

Could you be here one day, from your home among the mountains of the Blaine State of Pennsylvania, what a change I could point out to you, in the countenance and action of men and women, that we can meet at certain hours of the day on Pennsylvania Avenue. You would be surprised. They do not seem to be the same people, I mean the people that hold office under the several heads of government under the patronage of a president. There are many of that class here and they are all impressed with the belief that York State is for Cleveland by a small majority, and that means their certain removal. The non-official class do not carry with them a funeral expression on their face, a close reader of human faces may detect a shade of satisfaction on their countenance, for when the new-comers arrive they will be in want of everything that Washington office holders have. The real estate dealer is brighter in appearance, for he believes that the men that must go, must sell at sacrificing prices, and that the new-comers, after they are sworn in snug government places, will buy at prices that will cause the speculator to rub his hands with satisfaction. The old ex-slaves have a sort of a woe begone expression of countenance that tells that there is a sickening uneasiness of heart about the situation to them. What will the restoration of the Democracy to power bring for them? They have passed under the rod, they know what it is to be sold as sheep in the shambles, can they be re-invested in a question that they ask themselves? Yes, if you were here with me one hour in a walk on the Avenue you could gather impressions that would do you for reflection during the whole winter. What changes the restoration will bring time only can tell. I am no prophet, but have seen enough of the world to not be surprised at anything. In four years the whole banking system will, most likely, be changed, by a change in only ten lines in the banking or financial laws of Congress, the old State banks, of the Andrew Jackson system of finance, will be vitiated into life, and then, ten years after that look out for the banking robbery such as overtook the country about every ten years during the past administration of the Democracy. The tariff laws, too, will doubtless be greatly changed within the coming four years. There is nothing so clear here, now, as the prospect that almost every measure that has been adopted by the Republicans since Lincoln will be trimmed and modified, or intensified to suit the caprice, or fixed notion of the new-comers. Cleveland himself is a different stamp of a man from any that has occupied the White House. All of the Republican Presidents have been temperate men. Grant was fond of good wine but he did not drink to debauchery, but none of them were fond of women. Cleveland is fond of both wine and women. I cannot forecast the future as to what his administration will be in the way of fun and frolic, or stealthily stolen indulgences. The atmosphere is full of predictions of its conviviality, but with all that, if he should in fact become the President, which, if he returns in his favor, in New York State, should be verified by a scrutiny of the tally papers, which is, at this date, taking place, the respect due the Chief Magistrate of the nation should be extended to him till he, by acts, proves himself unworthy of the new trust that has been given to him. I was pleased to learn of the reelection of the congressman from your town. His conduct here during the passed Congress was commendable. He gave close attention to business, and did not leave his head turned by the glitter and show at the Capitol of the nation, and his sweeping, unprecedented majority, at the recent election has directed attention from outside of the district to him, and I should not be in the least surprised to hear of him being named in connection with state and national offices in the near future.

COSMOPOLITAN.

In 1822 the Central and South American States threw off the governmental yoke of Spain, and President Monroe in a message recognized them as independent States and advised that the people of the United States should see to it that European governments should not again secure a hold on that quarter of the globe. The Monroe Doctrine, as his expression was called, slumbered till Blaine revised it under Garfield. Had Blaine been elected President he would have developed a South American trade that would have been an outlet for the manufactured goods of the United States and thus the trade of the country, at good prices, would have been kept up.

The teachers' institute, of Lancaster county, had 700 names enrolled at its meeting last week.

Blaine's majority in Kansas is 50,000. What good has St. John done?

Historic Close Votes.

As early as 1824, in the contest between Adams and Jackson, there was a difference of only 100 in Maryland's vote on these two candidates in favor of Adams. Four years later that State voted on these same candidates, and though there were nearly 20,000 additional votes divided between them, Adams still led by 1181. In 1832, when Clay and Jackson were the rival candidates, Delaware gave Clay but 166 more voter than Jackson got, and in Maryland there was an actual difference of only 4 votes. Clay getting 19,160 and Jackson 19,156. The vote in New Jersey that year stood: Clay, 22,392; Jackson, 23,856—a trifling yet all important difference of 464 votes. In 1836 when Harrison and VanBuren were the petitioners of suffrage, there was a difference in Connecticut of only 768 votes, in Louisiana of 270, in Mississippi of 201, and in New Jersey of 545. In 1840, when Harrison ran against VanBuren, there was a difference in the vote in Maine of only 411, in Michigan of 1835, in Pennsylvania of 1345 in a total vote of 287,097, and in Virginia of 1392. Between Clay and Polk in 1844 there were differences in Louisiana 701 votes, in New Jersey 823, and in Tennessee, Polk's home, Clay led him by just 113 votes. In 1848, between Taylor and Cass, the differences between votes for the two was: In Alabama 981, in Delaware 523, in Iowa, 109, in Mississippi 615, and in Virginia 1472.

The race of Pierce against Scott in 1852 was correspondingly close in some States, the advantage being in Delaware only 25 votes; in Louisiana, 1492; in North Carolina, 686, and in Tennessee, 1880. In the memorable and remarkable contest of 1860 Lincoln only had 657 votes the better of Douglas in California. In 1864 McClellan got only 612 more votes than Lincoln in Delaware. In California in 1868 Grant received but 506 more votes than Seymour, and in Oregon but 164 majority. In 1872 again, between Greeley and Grant, Delaware held her party votes within 969 of each other. In 1872 Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks was elected Governor of Indiana by 1148 majority.

Congress—Official.

The following is the official vote for Congress in the 18th District: ATKINSON, R. PATTERSON, D. Franklin, 5679; Folton, 951; Huntingdon, 4231; Juniata, 1977; Perry, 3220; Snyder, 2310. Total, 18368. Atkinson's maj., 3027.

The Republican party could not do better than nominate Atkinson for Governor, besides having all of the qualifications for the making of a first rate governor, he has the quality of running well before the people at the polls. Nothing more is needed than to place him at the head of the ticket for the next gubernatorial election. What say the Republicans of the State?

The New York Independent of November 13, says, to show that the rich are growing richer and the poor are growing poorer certain writers cite the wretchedness found in the poorer quarters of this city. But the inhabitants of the most wretched garrets and cellars of New York may be not poorer but richer than their ancestors. The Evening Post published, not long since, an account of the dens in Naples, in which the cholera made such terrible ravages. The writer, speaking of one cellar, a mere cave excavated in the tufa rock, says: "It is divided into imaginary apartments—that is to say, walls in the wall and strings tied across divide the space of damp earth and dripping tufa roof, which is let out by the proprietor to fifty families. . . . In what may be styled the appartments noble there is a faint glimmer of light from a grating, as one of the branches of the cavern rises toward the upper air. Let your readers try to realize to themselves that every function of life before and after birth till death, the liberator, comes, is performed publicly in this grotto; that there is but one cesspool for the 200 human beings lived there; that every drop of water has to be fetched from a fountain nearly half a mile away. . . . Let them imagine the heards of rats and swarms of cock roaches that co-inhabit this grotto, the almost total absence of oxygen in the atmosphere. . . . Then, those who can conjure up the picture may form some idea of the homes of the poorer classes of Neapolitans."

The wretched creatures who are crowded into the garrets and cellars of Baxter and Mulberry Streets in this city, are not people who have been reduced from comfort, but, for the most part, those who have come up from such wretched holes as those described above. In other words, these people, wretchedly as they are housed, are yet in better quarters than those from which they had across the sea.

In the rural districts of New York St. John's vote was more than double that cast for Butler.

Another Great Fire.

It was almost 2 o'clock on Tuesday morning, when Frederick Uvel, a middle aged man from Germany, was preparing to draw his first baking for Marsh Grimes, who had an oven on a lot owned by John Cunningham, in Patterson. The German heard a noise overhead, he looked up and saw a fire by the fire, between the ceiling and the roof, not having a supply of water at hand he could only give the alarm. All of the buildings on the lot, stable and dwelling house occupied by Grace Wright, and store and post office occupied and kept by Wm. Copeland, were soon in flames. The post office and most of the store goods were carried out. The fire spread right and left on the north side of Main street and was checked on the west at the Railroad Hotel by the Patterson fire department. On the east it extended to the Gas hardware store which was saved by being kept wet by the bucket brigade. The property destroyed was among the most valuable in town. In addition to the Cunningham property mentioned above, was the dwelling house and barber shop of John Robinson. Brown's dwelling house, and store house occupied by George Wilson with a full line of store goods and Sewing machine agent McNitt, as a dwelling place, and Squire Marks as Justice of the Peace, Joseph Pennell's dwelling and store, Samuel Strayer's dwelling and store, Wm. Dietrich's dwelling place, George Wilson's dwelling place. Wm. Hamlin kept a drug store in Mr. Wilson's building, James North's dwelling house. There were stables and other buildings belonging to all of the houses mentioned and were all destroyed by the fire. There was a brass breeze blowing from the north west that blew the sparks across Main Street over the south side of the town but by the most persistent work of wetting the roofs of houses and stables, the flames did not get across Main Street further than to destroy the large house of J. B. M. Todd. Mr. Todd had a store in the building, lived in the house, and had tenants, Crawford Grimes, and Benjamin Stine, living in the west end of the building. The fire department of Harrisburg was dispatched to help, promptly sent an engine, which had some as near as Harrisburg when it received word that the fire had been got under control. The Lewisburg fire department was none the less prompt and sent its engine, but a mishap overtook the train that was carrying it at Black Log and before the accident that overtook the train was overcome the fire was extinguished. Most of the movable property was removed from the burning buildings in the condition that property is that has been snatched from the burning, excepting in the case of Mr. North's effects. Both he and Mrs. North were away from home, and of course little was saved from their house. There was more or less insurance on nearly all of the property. The bakery was run last Monday night and Tuesday morning for the purpose of securing a stock of bread for the impending Democratic race. How the flames is explained by the statement that every roof had a man on it to catch sparks that fell in showers.

Corn and Potatoes.

On the 12th day of this month, the Agricultural Department issued a circular which speaks of the corn and potato crop of this year as follows: The returns of the rate of yield of corn indicate a product somewhat in excess of 1,800,000 bushels, or an average rate a small fraction above twenty-six bushels per acre. The best yields are, as in 1883, in what has been designated as the Great American Desert. The "acid regions" in the vicinity of the hundredth meridian have produced heavy crops of maize of high quality. That line of longitude has ceased to be an absolute barrier to corn production or general farming, the rate of yield in Nebraska being 38.5; in Kansas, 35; Iowa, 35; Missouri 34; Minnesota 35.5; Ohio 31; Illinois 30; Indiana 29; Michigan 27; Wisconsin 24.5; Kentucky 23. The Pacific coast returns a yield of 33 bushels in Washington, California 30 and Oregon 28 bushels. The Southern States report a yield of 22 bushels in Maryland, 20 in Tennessee, 19 in Arkansas, 16 in Virginia, 15 in Texas, 14 in Mississippi, and Alabama, 15.8 in Louisiana, 11 in Georgia and less in other States. The New England States average nearly 33 bushels, New York returns 30 bushels and Pennsylvania 31. The quality of corn is better than in 1883 nearly everywhere, and in the Northern belt it is worth 25 to 75 per cent. more.

Excursion Tickets to Jacksonville, Fla., via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the accommodation of travelers to the South, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has placed on sale winter excursion tickets to Jacksonville, Florida, which will be sold from Cumberland, Md., Baltimore, Pa., Everett, Huntingdon, Tyrone, Altoona, Johnstown, Indiana, and Pittsburg, to Jacksonville, and return, at \$50.00. From Lewisburg Junction, \$49.10, good until May 31st, 1885.

A stock of excursion tickets have also been placed on sale at the above agency for Cape May, Cape May Point, Atlantic City, and Old Point Comfort.

The Everett Press made the following statement in its issue of the 12th inst. We notice elsewhere the burning of a barn caused by sparks from a portable or traction engine. It seems that the fire had gone down some, while the workmen were at breakfast, and in order to hurry it up old rails and light wood were used for fuel. A break in the spark catcher let out the disastrous engine. Any person who would allow an engine at his barn on a windy day, or a fire of last week, and permit it to be fired with light inflammable material, ought not to be much grieved if there be any result as is announced. About a year ago an accident of the same kind occurred in Morrison's Cove, caused in the same careless manner. Accident we have written above we ought to say criminal carelessness. The engine often offered in that threshers have arrangements ahead which must be met, and in order to meet them the fires must be kept up, no matter what kind of weather. It is time this foolishness and idocy be stopped.

When you hear a man or a woman tattle about a neighbor ask yourself as to the motive of the talk. Jealousy, envy and malice are most frequently the cause of ugly remarks about people. The bad conduct of a man or a woman may be talked about and should be treated by the people as the conduct merits, but the malicious scandal monger is generally a bad person, to be shunned like the plague or a spell of cholera.

Sheriff's Sale.

At 1 o'clock, November 28, the sheriff will sell in the Court House:

Two acres, more or less, with log house and stable, in Fayette township, to be sold as the property of John Bushey.

One hundred and sixty acres, more or less, with log house and bank barn, in Beale township, to be sold as the property of David Ritchison.

A tract of 84 acres, more or less, with log house and log stable, to be sold as the property of John E. Dobbs, in Tuscarora township.

The undivided one-third of 65 acres, more or less, to be sold as the property of T. Patton.

The undivided interest of 122 acres with bank house and bank barn, and same in tract of 65 acres of wood land to be sold as the property of John Cox, in Greenwood township.

A Farm.—Do you want to save from \$5 to \$10 dollars each year on your team wear? If so, buy your boots and shoes from G. W. Heck, the only Exclusive Boot and Shoe Store in Juniata county.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

TIME TABLE

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

HUNTINGDON ACCOMMODATION leaves Huntingdon daily at 6:00 a. m., Mount Union 6:25 a. m., Newton Hamilton 6:32 a. m., McVeytown 6:34 a. m., Lewisburg 7:20 a. m., Mifflin 7:35 a. m., Harrisburg 8:25 a. m., Port Royal 7:52 a. m., Mexico 7:57 a. m., Tuscarora 8:00 a. m., Vandyke 8:04 a. m., Thompsonstown 8:12 a. m., Duncannon 8:16 a. m., Millertown 8:25 a. m., Newport 8:25 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg at 9:40 a. m., and at Philadelphia, 3 15 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 12:30 p. m., and arrives in Philadelphia at 5:05 p. m.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Pittsburg daily at 7:35 a. m., Altoona at 7:29 p. m., and stopping at all regular stations arrives at Mifflin at 5:33 p. m., Harrisburg 7:30 p. m., Philadelphia 3 05 a. m.

WESTWARD. Philadelphia daily at 4:30 a. m., Harrisburg 8 15 a. m., Duncannon 8 22 a. m., Newport 8 20 a. m., Millertown 9 24 a. m., Thompsonstown, 9 40 a. m., Van Dyke, 9 55 a. m., Mexico, 9 59 a. m., Port Royal, 10 07 a. m., Mifflin, 10 15 a. m., Altoona, 10 21 a. m., Narrows, 10 29 a. m., Lewisburg, 10 40 a. m., McVeytown, 11 07 a. m., Newton Hamilton, 11 25 a. m., Huntingdon, 12 06 p. m., Tyrone, 12 58 p. m., Altoona, 1 40 p. m., and stop at all regular stations between Harrisburg and Altoona.

OTTER CREEK leaves Philadelphia daily at 5:00 p. m., Duncannon 5 35 p. m., Newport 5 40 p. m., Millertown 6 15 p. m., Thompsonstown 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., Mifflin 6 51 p. m., Harrisburg 7 15 p. m., McVeytown 7 30 p. m., Newton Hamilton 7 59 p. m., Huntingdon 8 30 p. m.

PACIFIC EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia 11 20 p. m., Harrisburg 3 10 a. m., Duncannon 3 30 a. m., Newport 3 40 a. m., Millertown 4 42 a. m., Thompsonstown 4 50 a. m., McVeytown 5 50 a. m., Mt. Union 5 58 a. m., Huntingdon 6 26 a. m., Port Royal 6 40 a. m., Spruce Creek 6 54 a. m., Tyrone 7 12 a. m., Bell's Mills 7 24 a. m., Altoona 8 10 a. m., Pittsburg 1 00 p. m.

Fast Line west, on Sundays, will stop at Duncannon and Newport, when flagged.

Mail Express east, on Sundays, will stop at Tyrone for Greenbush, and Mail east will stop at Lucknow and Poorman's Spring, when flagged.

JOHNSTOWN EXPRESS will stop at Lucknow, when flagged.

LEWISTOWN DIVISION. Trains leave Lewistown Junction for Mifflin at 6:35 a. m., 10:50 a. m., 3:25 p. m.; for Sunbury at 7:15 a. m., 2:35 p. m.

Trains arrive at Lewistown Junction from Mifflin at 9:10 a. m., 1:50 p. m., 4:50 p. m.; from Sunbury at 9:25 a. m., 4:30 p. m.

TYRONE DIVISION. Trains leave Tyrone for Bellefonte and Lock Haven at 8:10 a. m., 7:30 p. m. Leave Tyrone for Greenbush 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., 4:30 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 Greenbush and Clearfield at 6:58 a. m., and 6:35 p. m.

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

H. E. T. R. R. BEDFORD DIVISION. Trains leave Huntingdon for Bedford, Bedford and Cumberland at 8:35 a. m., and 6:05 p. m.

Trains arrive at Huntingdon from Bedford, Bedford and Cumberland at 12:40 p. m., 3:55 p. m.

Philadelphia & Reading Railroad. Arrangement of Passenger Trains. NOVEMBER 16, 1884.

Trains leave Harrisburg as follows: For New York via Allentown, at 7:55 and 9:50 a. m., and 4:30 p. m.

For New York via Philadelphia and "Round Brook Route," 6:25 7:55 a. m., and 1:45 p. m.

For Philadelphia, 6:25, 7:55, 9:50 a. m., 1:45, 4:00 and 8:30 p. m.

For Reading at 5:05, 6:25, 7:50, 9:50 a. m., and 4:00 and 8:30 p. m.

For Potsville at 5:05, 7:55, 9:50 a. m., and 4:00 and 8:30 p. m.

For Allentown at 5:05, 7:55, 9:50 a. m., 1:45 and 4:00 p. m.

Trains for Harrisburg leave as follows: Leave New York via Allentown at 1:00 8:45 a. m., 1:00 and 5:45 p. m.

Leave New York via "Round Brook Route" and Philadelphia 7:45 a. m., 1:30, 4:00 and 6:30 p. m., and 12:00 arriving at Harrisburg at 1:50, 8:20, 9:25 p. m., and 12:10 and 9:20 a. m.

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

Leave Potsville at 5:50, 9:00 a. m., and 4:40 p. m.

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

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

Leave Allentown at 6:45, 8:40 a. m., 12:15, 4:30 and 9:05 p. m.

SUNDAYS. Leave New York via Allentown, at 6:30 p. m., Philadelphia 7:45 p. m., and 1:50 p. m. Leave Reading at 7:40 a. m. and 10:25 p. m. Leave Allentown at 9:05 p. m.

STEELTON BRANCH. Leave HARRISBURG for Paxton, Loch Leck and Steelton daily, except Sunday, 5:35 6:40, 9:25 a. m., 1:35 and 9:40 p. m., daily, except Saturday and Sunday, 5:25 p. m., and on Saturday only, 4:40 and 6:10 p. m.

Returning, leave STEELTON daily, except Sunday, 6:10, 7:05, 10:00, 11:45 a. m., and 19:15 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. WOOLLEN, General Manager.

JOHN YORGEY'S NEW BOOT AND SHOE SHOP has been removed to Main street, Patterson, Pa., where he will make all the latest styles of LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, BOY'S, FINE BOOTS and REPAIRING specialty. PRICES REASONABLE. Give him a call before you go elsewhere. Dec. 19, 1884.

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Choice Pattern

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BRUSSELS,

Extra Super Medium and Low Grade

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A Full Line of

VENETIAN,

A Complete Line of

RAG,

A Choice Lot of

HEMP,

Beautiful Patterns in

STAIR,

and

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Carpets

AT THE

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AND

FURNITURE ROOMS

OF THE

JUNIATA VALLEY.

—:—

JOHN S. GRAYBILL,

At the Old Stand,

ON THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF

BRIDGE & WATER STREETS,

MIFFLINTOWN, PA.

HAS JUST RECEIVED

All the above enumerated articles,

and all other things that may

be found in a

CARPET & FURNITURE STORE,

AT PRICES

BEYOND COMPETITION.

ALSO,

ALL KINDS OF

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AN EXTRA LINE OF

MATTRESSES,

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IN GREAT VARIETY,