

B. F. SCHWEIER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PHILADELPHIANS enjoyed sleighing last week.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND suffers with rheumatism.

A SEAT in the New York stock exchange sold last week for \$20,000.

Was the South Pennsylvania a squeeze on the Pennsylvania Railroad?

EUROPEAN despatches indicate that a great war will begin in February, Russia taking the lead.

The Electoral count bill was passed by the Lower House of Congress, and goes back to the Senate.

A BALTIMORE man has sued a neighbor for alienating his wife's affections. It is a baby piece of business to take into Court.

The New York Woman's Christian Temperance Union met last week one day and held a long talk against the use of fermented wines for communion purposes.

REPRESENTATIVES of eastern colleges that is colleges located on the Atlantic slope are to hold a conference to devise some plan to regulate the sports of students.

UNITED STATES Senator JONES, of Florida, is love sick and stays in Detroit, where the object of his adoration lives, instead of going to Washington to attend to his Senatorial duties.

The Senators had scarcely become comfortable in their seats at Washington, till Senator Morrill sprang the tariff question, and that insures a good deal of tariff talk for Congress this winter.

THERE is still a mild type of superstition in the minds of many people. Seventy-five years ago a witch doctor was necessary in every community to doctor people who were afflicted with superstitious belief.

The Secretary of the United States Treasury has submitted his report and estimates that there will be needed for United States Government purposes for the year ending June 30, 1888, \$325,185,794.

ST. LOUIS is greatly agitated over the abduction of Mrs. John W. Gutting, wife of a clerk of the Probate Court. Two men drove to the house in a wagon and carried her into the wagon and then drove away.

DR. WOODSON, of the Columbia, South Carolina, Theological Seminary has been dismissed for teaching evolution. His case awakened general interest in the Presbyterian church south during the past three years.

A DECREE of the Third Plenary Council of the Catholic Church of Baltimore has been issued against Catholics dancing for charity. The decree forbids the use of the proceeds of Charity Balls for charitable purposes.

A MEMBER of Congress is in favor of passing a constitutional amendment to empower Congress to pass a uniform marriage and divorce law. Another member proposes a constitutional amendment giving women the right to vote.

WASHINGTON real estate speculators have a big job on hand in the extension of certain streets in the district of Columbia. How they may succeed in getting bills through Congress to further their schemes remains to be seen.

The Philadelphia Bulletin remarks: The Presbyterian clergymen in Cincinnati have become much incensed at the laxity of those members of the church who have attended the performances of the American Opera Company in that city and who thereby have given aid and comfort to the ballet. The Methodist clergymen have also declared that they will put under strict discipline those Methodists who have been guilty of the same offence. But will this harsh spirit be productive of good? Is it not likely if the lash of discipline be applied to the laymen that they will be likely to resent the castigation? They will declare that they did not do to these performances to see the ballet, but to listen to good music, sung by men and women who are foremost in the ranks of great singers, and that the ballet was only at the worst an incidental performance, in which they would see that no harm was done to the morals of anybody. We are not certain but that the Cincinnati clergymen will find more iniquitous works of the devil in their city than ballet dancing. As it is, they are simply advertising an exhibition which many men and women of pure and wholesome minds have witnessed without suspecting that they were doing wrong or countenancing evil.

President Cleveland's Message.

If President Cleveland understands that "brevity is the soul of wit," he failed to manifest it in his late message to Congress. The annual document is long enough to scare the general reader from more than glancing at it, and is dry enough to sicken the men whose business drives them to read and analyze it. The country is in so profound a state of peace that even the Canadian fishery question and the Cutting-Mexican disturbance cannot cause a general ripple of contention, and the slough of Democratic financial depression is so deep that the President utterly fails to point out a way to a solid and more prosperous business footing, or more prosperous landing place. How can the blind lead the blind? He says:

The ordinary receipts of the government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1886, were \$336,439,737.06. Of this amount \$194,905,023.41 was received from customs and \$116,805,936.45 from internal revenue. The total receipts, as here stated, were \$13,749,090.68 greater than for the previous year, but the increase from customs was \$11,434,084.10, and from internal revenue \$4,407,210.94, making a gain in these items for the last year of \$15,841,295.04—a falling off in other resources reducing the total increase to the smaller amount mentioned. The expense at the different custom houses, of collecting this increased customs revenue was less than the expense attending the collection of such revenue for the preceding year by \$490,608; and the increased receipts of internal revenue were collected at a cost to the Internal Revenue Bureau \$155,944.99 less than the expense of such collection for the previous year.

The total ordinary expenses of the government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1886, were \$242,483,138.50, being less by \$17,788,797 than such expenses for the year preceding, and leaving a surplus in the Treasury at the close of the last fiscal year of \$93,956,588.56 as against \$63,463,771.47 at the close of the previous year, being an increase in such surplus of \$30,492,817.09.

He anticipates that by June 30, 1887, the surplus in the treasury will be \$90,000,000, and consequently recommends the cutting off of "superfluous revenues," but he suggests no definite way by which this may be accomplished, except in a general way recommends a "tariff for revenue only," which is the expression of the late Democratic national platform on which he was elected.

On the silver question he stands where he stood in his first message, which is indirectly in the interests of the British gold bugs and their New York allies. On the tariff and silver questions he has the merit that the colored preacher every Sunday enjoined on his hearers, namely: "What you say first, say last," which is good advice, if the question to be stood by is not a wrong question.

On civil service reform he delivered a long list of chestnut sentences, which are fearfully in discord with the practice of his administration. They have applied the school master's book rules to applicants and filled many of the offices with drunks, and gamblers, and thieves, and incapable and dishonest men under a series of questions, such as, describe the course of the currents of the wind, the currents of the ocean, what is the height of the highest mountains in America, in Europe, in Asia? What are the products of the valley of the Congo? What is the length of the valley of the Juniata? What is the width of the mouth of the Amazon river? Name the largest rivers in America, north and south. Does a cow get up behind or before first? Has a sheep teeth in both jaws? If a load climbing a pole 20 feet high ascends 9 feet one day and slides back 3 feet the next day, how long will it be in climbing to the top of the pole? The Jeffersonian test for an applicant for office, was, is he a man of good judgment, an honest man, capable of discharging the duties of the office? Cleveland's civil service reform is a bitter satire on pretended Jeffersonian simplicity and the message would appear better without a mention of civil service reform. Amidst all of the special pleading of the message it has a silver lining in the recommendation of enlarged treaty interests with Mexico, and other countries south which indicate that the President has caught a glimpse of Mr. Blaine's project of the turning of the business currents of Mexico and South America to the United States for the mutual benefits of the people of all the sections, instead of permitting the wealth of the trade of Mexico and South America going to England and Europe.

CONGRESSMAN DOWNING, of New York City, fell dead with apoplexy one evening last week, which makes the 12th deceased member of the 49th Congress. The numerous deaths has given considerable employment to his brother Congressmen in preparing obituary speeches. If a dozen or two more Congressmen should die the obituary speeches might incite the lesson, that fame is only a puff of human applause and human wealth only a bauble, and "that it is all vanity and vexation of spirit" as the wisest and most foolish of the Hebrew rulers came to realize in his later days.

GEORGE H. THORPE will contest the seat of Mr. Carlisle in Congress. Thorpe's petition alleges that there were cast for Mr. Thorpe 1,000 legal votes that were not counted. It is charged that the poll books and the returns of Pringle county were all in violation of the law and were opened within less than three days after the election; that the ballot-boxes of Pringle county were in the custody of the county clerk and liable to be tampered with. Objections are made of Grant, Carroll and Galatin

counties, in which all sorts of frauds are alleged. It is claimed that in many of the precincts throughout the district all of the election officers were Democrats. In Kenton county, Carlisle's old home, a number of irregularities are set forth.

GOVERNOR PATTISON will practice law after his term of office has expired.

SENATOR SEWELL understood the desire of the people on the trade-dollar question, when he introduced a bill in the Senate the other day that provides, "that for a period of six months United States trade dollars, if not defaced, mutilated or stamped, shall be received at their face value in payments of all dues of the United States. For the same period, holders of trade dollars, on presentation of the same at the United States depositories may receive in exchange like amounts in face value in standard silver dollars or subsidiary coin. The trade silver dollars shall not be reissued, but shall be coined into the standard dollars." Has Congress wit enough to pass the bill?

Shocking Catastrophe.

The one and a half story house, occupied by John Powley, his wife and five children, situated about a quarter of a mile from Pennsylvania Furnace, in this county, was destroyed by fire shortly after midnight on Friday last. The fire having made preparations for butchering the following day, the family and an old man named John Barr, who was to assist in butchering, retired rather earlier than usual. At the hour named the eldest son of Mr. Powley was awakened by the smoke, and discovering that the house was on fire proceeded to the room of his parents and aroused them. Mr. Powley hurried to save his family, and succeeded in getting his wife, two sons and two daughters from the burning building, being forced to throw his youngest son from one of the lower windows. An infant daughter, sixteen months old, had been left in the bed while her mother busied herself in assisting to save the other children, and when she went for her last born the flames had surrounded and enveloped the bed, and the little one was burned to ashes. Mr. Barr occupied an upstairs room, and all attempts to arouse him were futile, and the poor old man was burned to death, nothing but a few charred bones being found among the ashes.

The Powley family lost all their worldly possessions, besides some four hundred dollars. John Barr was a resident of Greenwood Furnace, and was at Powley's as before stated, for the purpose of assisting in their fall butchering. The citizens of their locality showed their liberality by promptly providing for the wants of the stricken family.—Huntingdon Journal.

Rope Beds.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Globe & Democrat, writing from New York says: The nights are colder and benches in the parks are in less demand. A tramp if he is tough and doesn't mind cold feet, can find a lodging place without trying more than one square, and if he is particular about it he can have an entire bench to himself. Business at the burning hotels of the bowery is picking up in proportion to the falling off of park patronage. The gentleman of inelegant leisure who can acquire five cents goes to a dive where beer drags are kept on draught, pays his nickel for a drink and has the privilege of sitting on a bench for the rest of the night. If the place is not crowded he can lie down, but he has to get his legs out of the way and sleep sitting up if more guests arrive, as his nickel entitles him only to one seat. For tramps out of luck there is a less expensive lodging place on the East Side. The proprietor formerly had benches in the back room, but his patrons were the more disorderly class of wanderers, and they broke up so many benches during their boisterous disagreements that the profits were all absorbed in repairs to the furniture. Therefore he has discarded benches and chairs and stretches three stout ropes across the room—two at the height of four feet from the floor and one at about a foot and a half. He draws staler beer than the benches keep and charges only three cents a glass. The purchaser of a glass of beer acquires the privilege of leaning against a rope all night, and sleeping there, if he can. Early customers get the low rope and can sit on the floor with their backs against the cable. By throwing the arms over the rope and letting it support the body under the arm pits, an attitude of ayarish comfort is attained. An old customer said: "It's a little tough at first, but you try it for a few weeks, and it's 'reg'lar snoozin'." I've got calouses on my back and on the calves, and that yer rope's fine as live fethers now. Yer oughter try it." Late comers have to put up with less luxurious accommodations on the high line, standing up and hanging over it in such posture as the individual fancy or experience suggests. Late at night this unique lodging house presents a picturesque appearance. Some of the guests have their backs against the ropes and their arms over it, an attitude of somewhat careless dignity and ease; but those who are notoriously addicted to snoring are constrained by pressure of public opinion to reverse the position and hang over the high line with their breasts against it and faces downward. The proprietor usually cautions new guests that gentlemen who snore are not permitted to sleep on their backs. Toward morning, if the house is full, the rope gets saggy in the middle, and the guests are inclined to slide down from the ends toward the middle, which tends to crowd the line worse than three in a bed, and promote disorder, ill temper and kicks. Guests are supposed to depart at 6 A. M., and promptly at

6.10 o'clock the hose is turned on the floor, which never fails to arouse the sluggards. There is a tradition among the patrons that a humorous tramp once scooped the floor under the high ropes and made it impossible for a guess to maintain any other than a strictly erect posture. As soon as anybody began to doze his feet went from him and he came down with painful emphasis. The weak point in the tradition is attributing to one of the fraternity the ownership or intimate acquaintance with a piece of soap. However, the fact that cleats have been nailed to the floor in front of the ropes gives an appearance of probability to the story.

A Fierce Bird of Freedom.

A special despatch from Minneapolis says: "Prof. W. F. Carr and Samuel Chase, engaged in carrying out on Nicollet avenue, near the Washburn Home, were attacked yesterday afternoon by a large eagle. The bird dropped down like a bullet, and knocking Chase's hat from his head, assailed him with great fury. The man caught up a crowbar and for a few moments defended himself in an unequal combat, calling lustily for his companion. Prof. Carr coming up, the savage bird turned upon him, caught him by the leg, threw him down, tore his trousers, and, sinking his talons in the fatty part of his leg, inflicted a serious wound. The bird then mounted to the collar of the unfortunate man and seemed determined to beat him away bodily, but just at this crisis other came up, and by their united efforts the bird of liberty was finally conquered and securely pinioned. It was found that his wings measured nine feet ten inches from tip to tip, and his talons were over four inches long. The place where he made the attack was where the den of wolves had been found during the previous week."

A Widower only Eight Days.

A despatch from Ottawa, Ont., says: There was a flurry of excitement in St. George's the fashionable Episcopal Church in this city, last evening, when James Greenfield, the sexton, who only eight days before had buried his second wife, walked into church with Miss Davies, a blushing young woman of some twenty summers, leaning on his arm, whom he married. The bride had been engaged by Greenfield, who is an old army pensioner, over seventy years of age, to marry his wife during her illness. She did so faithfully, although she did not prevent her patient from dying. The funeral over Miss Davies demanded the money due her for attendance, \$10 for nursing and \$5 for laying the deceased woman out. The heart-broken widower had no funds to meet the demand made upon him, and he appealed in vain to the members of the congregation, who thought him well able to pay the bill himself.

Returning to his desolate home Greenfield found that Miss Davies had installed herself there until the bill was settled. The bill was amicably talked over, and finally a compromise was effected. Greenfield promised to marry the charming young woman on his signing a receipt full of all demands that she might have against them. Within eight days Greenfield was transformed from a grief-stricken widower into a weather-beaten bride groom.

A letter from Newberry county, South Carolina, says, the condition of many of the people in that county is distressing in the extreme. The freeze of last January killed their oats and wheat, had beat down their crops in the early part of May, and in May twenty floods swept away what the last left. Farmers lost all of their crop except what was planted on high lands. Their cotton crop will not amount to 40 per cent. of last year's crop, which was ahead one. They have no seed to plant next season, and nothing to buy with it. It will be a hard fight to keep life in the bodies this winter. The condition of the whites is bad enough, but that of the blacks is worse. They have nothing, and the whites are unable to help them. Farmers say that the negroes will have to leave and seek employment elsewhere. This terrible state of affairs is only in one section of Newberry—that along the Peach river bottoms.

From the Snyder county Tribune. Saturday night a week two tramps applied at the residence of George Schoch, Penn township, for shelter, which the kindly disposed gentleman granted, giving them a place to sleep and their breakfast Sunday morning. The tramps while at breakfast overheard the family making arrangements to attend morning services at Salem, and, after finishing their morning meal, thanked Mr. Schoch and went away. After the family had left the house the ungrateful tramps returned, forced an entrance, and made away with a gold watch and chain, some clothing and money, in all amounting to about \$125. Upon his return Mr. Schoch at once missed the stolen articles, raised a posse of about twenty of his neighbors, and succeeded in capturing the thieves at Fremont the same day (Sunday). They are now under lock and key at Middleburg.

The boiler of a railroad engine exploded near Annville on the Lebanon Valley Railroad, on last Thursday evening. A freight train ran into the train with the exploded engine. Cars loaded with coal oil and hay, took fire and quite a conflagration prevailed in which a tramp lost his life.

John Symons, of Hollidaysburg, Pa., threw on his fire place for a back log, a large unsplit oak stick with a hole in a decayed knot on one side of it. Before the log began to blaze three rattlesnakes of a good size crawled out of the hole. Symons killed them with a pair of tongs. They had twenty one rattles among them.

William Schroeder, a young man, boarded a moving freight train at Hollidaysburg, slipped and fell, and his right leg and the lower part of his body were crushed into a shapeless mass.

Canal navigation has been closed.

IT IS WONDERFUL how easily rheumatism begins, and how insidiously it grows in the system, until one is started to find himself its victim in either the acute or chronic form. He then learns the fearful tenacity of its hold, and the utter powerlessness of the ordinary remedies to give relief. Probably no disease has physicians given more study, and their efforts to provide specific, and until Athlophora was discovered there was no medicine which would surely cure rheumatism, neuralgia, and nervous or sick headaches. Thousands of testimonials like the following prove beyond question that Athlophora is the only reliable remedy, and that it will do all that is claimed for it.

Catskill, Green Co., N. Y. August 18th, 1886. I can recommend the Athlophora to anybody that is in want of it. It has cured my mother who has had neuralgia all her life and also rheumatism. She says she is a great deal better, and is without a bottle for twice the price. I gave a bottle to my brother who had neuralgia in the bowels and it freed him in a few days. FRANK EDWARDS.

Bouse Pt., Chalko Co., N. Y. Two years ago this Summer I was sorely afflicted with rheumatism in my right knee and left shoulder, and was induced by a friend to try Athlophora. I used five bottles, got well, and have been comparatively free from rheumatism since. I have great faith in it, and have recommended it to my friends. So far as I know all who have tried it speak its praise. H. HEATON.

Every druggist should keep Athlophora and Athlophora Pills, but where they cannot be bought of the druggist the Athlophora Co., 112 Wall St., New York, will send either carriage paid on receipt of regular price, which is \$1.00 per bottle for Athlophora and 50c for Pills. For liver and kidney disease, indigestion, weakness, nervous debility, disease of women, constipation, headache, impure blood, etc., Athlophora is an unequalled.

PRIVATE SALE.

John Byler offers a valuable farm at private sale. The farm is about 150 acres, the main road leading from Milltown to McAllisterville, in Fernagh township, Juniata Co., Pa., and only 2 1/2 miles from the former place. The farm contains 145 acres of land, 120 acres of which will be cleared, the balance in valuable timber. The land is in a good state of cultivation and under good fence. The improvements are a good frame house 20 by 35 feet, a good frame bank barn 40x90 feet, and other out-buildings, a well 6 feet deep of never failing water at the door of the house, and a well 16 feet deep, of never failing water in an orchard of over 100 trees on the farm. For further particulars call on JOHN BYLER, on the farm, or address him at Milltown, Juniata county, Pa.

FOR WINTER WEAR.

Some Special Low Prices on All-Wool, Double Width DRESS GOODS, HAIR-LINE STRIPES, 50 CENTS A YARD.

Camels' Hair Suitings at 50 cts., worth 75cts.

French Tricots at \$1.40, worth \$2.00.

Plain Colored Cloths at 50c., 65c., 75c. and \$1.00.

BLACK SILKS AT LOW PRICES.

Special Values in BLACK AND COLORED SILKS, SATIN RHADANES and FAILE FRANCAISE.

Large assortment of Plain, Colored, and Fancy STRIPED SILK VELVETS at Lowest Prices.

Latest Novelties in Dress Trimmings, in Braid, Jet, Feather and Fur.

Our \$20.00 and \$25.00 English Seal Plush Coats are unequalled at the prices—all sizes.

Short Real Plush Mantles, Cloth Jackets and Newmarkets in latest styles.

Finest Alaska Seal Coats and Short Wraps at close prices.

Small Fur in great variety.

Our Mail Order Department sends prices and samples promptly.

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Your Children

Are constantly exposed to danger from Colds, Whooping Cough, Croup, and diseases peculiar to the throat and lungs. For such ailments, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, promptly administered, affords speedy relief and cure.

As a remedy for Whooping Cough, with which many of our children were afflicted, we used, during the past winter, with much success, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. For this affection, we consider this preparation the most efficacious of all the medicines which have come to our knowledge.—Mary Parkhurst, Freeport, Maine, Home for Little Wanderers, Boston, Mass.

My children have been peculiarly subject to attacks of Croup, and I failed to find any effective remedy until I commenced administering Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. This preparation relieves the difficulty of breathing, and invariably cures the complaint.—David G. Stack, Chatham, Columbia Co., N. Y.

I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my family for many years, and have found it especially valuable in Whooping Cough. This medicine allays all irritation, prevents inflammation from extending to the lungs, and quickly subdues any tendency to Lung Complaint.—J. B. Wellington, Avonville, Mich.

I find no medicine so effective for Croup and Whooping Cough, as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It saved the life of my little boy, only six months old, carrying him safely through the worst case of Whooping Cough I ever saw.—Jane Major, Piney Flats, Tenn.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25c. per bottle, \$1.

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OUR SHOE DEPARTMENT

You will find one of the most complete in the county. The gum boots and shoes that we sell this fall have an improved sole and heel that adds to their wearing quality. Don't miss them.

We have Men's Fine Shoes at prices that will astonish you, our stock of Ladies' Shoes can not be surpassed in the county.

Our stock is all fresh and clean and sold at prices that will surprise you. We have on hand a full line of Fresh, Plain and Fancy GROCERIES.

Also, the only full line of QUEENSWARE in the county. Every house must have its full supply of Queens and Glassware, this is the store to call on for such articles.

All orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Remember the place, MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE, Mifflintown, Pa., Frederick SPENSCHADE.

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The success of Baugh's \$25 Phosphate as an excellent crop producer and permanent improver of the soil, is easily accounted for. It is made of the bones of animals, and with special regard to a general adaptation as a plant food.

Every particle of which bones are composed, is a direct food of vegetables. We are this fact immediately available in the \$25 PHOSPHATE. It is the best for first crop as well as permanent results. It has been used on more than 200,000 acres of land and has been found to be a very superior phosphate, and one that will fully maintain its value permanently improving the soil.

MONROE, Pa., Jan. 1st, 1886. Having thoroughly tested Baugh's \$25 PHOSPHATE, I am satisfied that Baugh's is the best for first crop as well as permanent results. I had better stated that more than 200,000 acres of land were used the \$25 Phosphate. I will use no other kind and advise all farmers to buy Baugh's \$25 Phosphate and use it for the improvement of their soil.—JOHN FADDER.

BAUGH & SONS, MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Use Baugh's \$25 PHOSPHATE AT FIVE PERCENT, CHEAP ANIMAL BONE MANURE

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We propose to sell you clothing that will wear satisfactorily. We propose to sell you clothing in which you can get comfortable.

We propose to sell you clothing that will look well on you and every thing we sell you must be as represented to you, at the nice styles of these days.

We can suit you in Sack, Cutaway, or Albert, or any of the nice styles of these days.

We can suit you in summer goods, short coats, long coats, fancy coats. Send us your order, tell us what you want, and give you satisfaction.

We keep a full line of pants, linen, woolen, and pants of mixed goods.

Nice white vests, broad cloth coats, and fine cassimeres of goods that men and boys wear.

We can accommodate you from the crown of the head to the feet. We invite you to see us, in the finest Clothing House in Juniata.

Sam'l STRAYER, THE OLD RELIABLE CLOTHIER AND FURNISHER, IN PATTERSON.

June 16, 1886.

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A having innocently contracted the habit of self-abuse in his youth, and in consequence suffered all the horrors of Sexual Incontinence, Lost Manhood, Physical Decay, General Prostration, etc., with out of sympathy for his fellow sufferers, mail free the recipe by which he was finally cured. In confidence. J. W. PINKNEY, 42 Cedar St., New York. Jan. 8, '85-17.

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Trains leave Lewistown Junction for Port Royal at 6:15 a. m., 10:45 a. m., 2:30 p. m., 5:15 p. m., 8:00 p. m. Trains arrive at Lewistown Junction from Port Royal at 6:00 a. m., 1:15 p. m., 4:00 p. m., 8:25 p. m.

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Trains leave Tyrones for Baldwinsville at 8:10 a. m., 1:40 p. m., 5:10 p. m. Tyrones for Baldwinsville at 8:10 a. m., 1:40 p. m.,