SENTINEL & REPUBLICAN

MIFFLINTOWN.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1887.

B. F. SCHWEIER,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

BLAINE has gone to Europe and will remain away a year and a half.

ENGLAND is still acquiring territory. Turkey has just ceded the Island of Cypress to her.

THERE is no end to the criticism of the officers of the State Senate for failing to sign the Revenue Bill, the most important bill passed by the late Legislature.

"Silver dollars to the number of 100,000,000 may be stowed away in the silver vault now being built at Washington. The walls are to be 4½ feet thick. The vault will be the largest in the world."

THE General Revenue Act passed by the late Legislature has failed to become a law. Governor Beaver, when he came to examine it found it without the signature of the President or President pro tem of the Senate and of course he could not sign it. One of the popular features of the bill is that it abolishes the tax on personal property that is on watches, furniture, cattle and horses. Another popular feature is that it gives to the counties half of the tax collected on judgements, mortgages, &c.

THE Philadelphia Bulletin of the 1st inst., says:

During the recent discussion by the General Presbyterian Assembly of the communion wine question, several clergymen undertook to explain the exact character of the wine used by the Saviour at the Last Supper. After the issue had been disposed of by the adoption of a resolution in favor of unfermented wine, the Rev. J. S. Martin, of Chillicothe, made a novel suggestion.

"Having drawn the line on the wine question," he remarked to one of the brethren, "it's now in order for the Assembly to determine the exact kind of stone upon which Moses engraved the Ten Commandments. It's important to know whether it was sandstone, limestone or concrete."

THE New York Independent of last week says: The Presbyterian Church, as announced by the Moderator in General Assembly, has now amended its Confession of Faith in one particular. The section which forbids a man whose wife has died to marry her sister has been most wisely omitted. It has been a dead letter this long while, and in one case a man who had married his deceased wife's sister was Moderator of the Assembly, and was president of the chief theological seminary in the Church. But in this case there was no disloyalty on his part, or on the part of those who elected him, to the Presbyterian Church or its Creed; for no minister is required to declare his absolute acceptance of every single statement in the Creed, but only that he believes that it "contains" the "system of doctrine" taught in the Holy Scriptures.

The Marriage Law as Amended.

The act entitled "An act relating to marriage licenses, providing for officers indicated to issue licenses for parties to marry," was amended by the last Legislature to read as follows:

The clerk of the court shall inquire of the parties applying, either separately or together, for marriage license as aforesaid, on oath or affirmation relative to the legality of the contemplated marriage; and if there be no legal objection thereto, then he shall grant such marriage license; or the parties intending marriage may either separate or together appear before any magistrate, alderman or justice of the peace of the township, ward or county wherein either of the contracting parties resides, and in the county where the license is desired, who may, and is hereby authorized to inquire of them, touching the legality of their contemplated marriage; and such inquiries and the answers thereto having been subscribed and sworn to by the parties before such officer, may be forwarded to the clerk of the court, who if satisfied, after an examination thereof, that the same is genuine and that no legal objection to the contemplated marriage exists, shall grant a license therefor.

And if any of the persons intending to marry by virtue of such license shall be under twenty-one years of age, the consent of their parents or guardians shall be personally given before said clerk, or certified under the hand of such parent or guardian, attested by two adult witnesses; and the signature of such parent or guardian shall be properly acknowledged before a notary public or other officer competent under the law to receive acknowledgments, which said certificate and oath shall be filed on record in said office, and entry of the same shall be made by the said clerk on the marriage license docket as a part of the records of the issuing o said license and for which he shall receive as his fees the sum of fifty cents, in addition to the marriage license fee, and the said magistrate, alderman or justice of the peace, for services rendered by him under the provisions of this act, shall be entitled to the sum of fifty cents.

The clerk of the court shall furnish magistrates, aldermen and justices of the peace, at the cost of the proper county, all necessary blanks for acknowledgements and affidavit, herein required; and if any clerk of any of said courts shall in any other manner issue or sign any marriage license, or if any magistrate, alderman or justice of the peace, shall willfully make any false return to the clerk of the court, he shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, to and for the use of the party aggrieved: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent either party from making application for such license, by or through any next friend or relative, which next friend or relative may make the required proof on behalf of the person represented by him or her.

Letter From Kansas.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, May 1887.

DEAR SENTINEL:—We welcome your weekly news to our western home from the valley of the Juniata. How changed since the time I left the parental roof and said the fond good bye to a dear mother and good sisters and brothers to seek fortune or failure in the then far west which was Indiana. I took passage on a canal packet boat to Hollidaysburg from which place we were pulled over the Allegheny mountains on the Portage railroad by station engines that were located at the head of each plain, or at the end of each zig zag to Johnstown, and there again took a canal packet to Pittsburg, thence by steamboat on the Ohio river to Madison, Indiana, thence by R. R. to Indianapolis, where I staid over Sunday and heard Henry Ward Beecher preach Indianapolis was then a small town; Ohio, how I wondered, years after when I stood on the Union depot, at the magic changes. From Indianapolis I journeyed west across corduroy roads 70 miles to Logansport then a small town. They were then starting Chicago in a swamp, and people who believed themselves wise laughed at men for buying swamp land, but see the change in 40 years and I tell you Topeka is just where Chicago was, only things move faster. A farm that sold five years ago for $3000 was sold a few days ago for $30,000; another for $50,000. A year ago a party of men gave thirty-two hundred dollars for a 40 acre tract of land and have just refused $40,000 for it. Two young machinists bought property a few years ago at $10 a month and have been buying and selling until now they own fine houses and have thousands to their credit in bank. I write you of these advancements until you tire of them. There is nothing more certain, Topeka is booming up for the future as a great distributing point of the vast east and west. It is destined to be a great commercial center. It is the Capital of the state and is the center of the United States and is bound to be a great city whether we will see it or not. Charter after charter are filed for enterprises every day until we cease to wonder and only wait to see what to-morrow will bring forth. So rapid are the advancements that we cease to be surprised, and is it any wonder, when only last fall a tract of only 40 acres of land sold for $60 000 and is now being bargained for at $150,000 to be plotted and put on the market. We are to have a circular cable R. R., water, gas, electric light, and 34,000 inhabitants all have come in 26 years. Last year we built 1500 houses. This year we expect to build 2000 houses. We are just now trying to feel not surprised, over the fact that a Boston company of capitalists have gone up the river six miles and bought several hill farms paying $400,000. From this land lovely views are to be had. They propose to build a fine hotel, and to extend the circular rapid trans it R. R. to this property, and make a good road for a fine drive, which will be lit up by electric light at night. They will construct a dam across the river and put up manufactories at a cost of $10,000,000. This will then be one of the most beautiful as it is one of the most healthful places in the United States. We are just high enough for good health. Many people of poor health make the mistake in going to Colorado. It is too high for weak people. People in poor health are finding out what a climate we have. Men and money are coming here by every train. The real estate offices are crowded, in numerous cases fortunes are made in a day. Good bye.

T. B. THOMPSON.

Judge Lynch in Indiana.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 1.—Sheriff Lewis, of Gibson county, Indiana, arrived in the city last night, and brought the news of a very sensational affair happening in Crawford Co., Sunday. A 14 year old daughter of J Flannegan, near Boston, that county, was carried away and cruelly assaulted. At ten o'clock Sunday morning, Walter and Charles Davies, brothers of bad repute, visited the Flannegan residence, which is situated eight miles from this place, in Perry county, and finding the family away from home save the daughter and her two brothers, they told the Flannigan boys that some stray stock was breaking into the farm a mile away from the house. The Flannigan boys started out in the direction indicated by the visitors as that taken by the stray stock. No sooner had they started to look after the supposed stray stock than the Davies boys carried the daughter of young Flannegan to a neighboring wood. She was then beaten with a stick of wood and left for dead. When the two brothers returned home a search was made for the missing sister. An all night hunt failed to discover her whereabouts, but on Monday morning some of the neighbors found the girl, almost dead, tied to a tree in the woods. She stated that after the assault upon her, the two men pointed pistols at her and threatened to shoot her if she made any outcry during the night. The two Davies boys who were the criminals, were found in the woods near the suffering girl on Monday morning. One account states that both of them were taken to a sapling near by and lynched after they had confessed the deed. Another states that Walter Davies escaped, but that just after dark his brother Charles was found concealed under a house and was dragged out by the infuriated mob. He was terrified and quaking with fear. He was securely strapped to a horse and driven back to the spot where the crime had been committed He begged for mercy, but his cries were unheeded. He was taken from the horse, his hands tied behind him, and was given two minutes in which to pray. He availed himself of the time allowed, and at the expiration of it a stout sapling was bent down; a short rope tied to the top, with the other end about Davie's neck. Six men held down the tree, and when it was released it flew back into position and Davies was jerked 20 feet in the air. The force threw him over the top of the tree, and as the rope brought him up short on the other side, his neck was broken. The body was riddled with bullets by the crowd, and was allowed to hang there until yesterday morning, when it was cut down by his father and given burial.

The Pit Brow Lassies.

One of the most noticeable legislative attempts to interfere with the natural course of industry is found in a bill lately introduced into the British Parliament providing that "no woman or girl shall be employed in connection with any mine for the purpose of manual labor, below or above ground."

The women of the British coal mines are well known. They work at the mouth of mine assorting coal, and are called "pit brow lassies." The The heroine in that charming novel, "That Lass o' Lowrie's," was one of them. Their work is the reverse of dainty, and their appearance, when engaged in it, more masculine than feminine, since they wear a coarse sort of trousers, and are begrimed with coal dust. These unattractive facts appear to have moved the legislators in London to attempt to remedy them by wiping out the women's occupation.

The result has been to bring a deputation of twenty-four Lancashire pit women to London to protest against this plan of legislating them out of industrial existence. Four miners came with them to support their prayer, and Mrs. Parkes, the wife of the Mayor of Wigan, where the women work, came to add her testimony for the same purpose. The pit brow lassies appeared in the usual femine garments, and differed very little in appearance from ordinary working girls except that they were more sturdy and stalwart. Mrs. Parkes said that the women of the pit brow worked but eight hours and a-half a day; that their labor was more healthy than cotton-mill work, and that they were "as good and as pure as any of their sisters."

The appearance of the women, and the fervency with which they pleaded for the right to work as they thought best, seem to have drawn from the officers of the Government an assurance that the bill should not be carried any further.

Very possibly the great majority of sentimental reforms have been just as repugnant to those for whom they were ostensibly designed as this proposition was to the women of the coal mines.—New York Sun.

Swindled.

John Hummel, of Monroe township, Snyder county, was recently swindled out of $3,000 very cleverly by three sharpers in the following manner: He had been corresponding with a man who signed himself C. B. Baxter, M. D. On Saturday morning, May 14, two well-dressed strangers drove to Mr. Hummel's farm, where they met that gentleman, and Baxter introduced Mr. W. H. Morton, his lawyer. The party looked over the farm and began negotiating for the sale. While near the barn another well dressed stranger drove up, and introduced himself to the party. His business was that of painting advertisements on barns and fences. After a great deal of talk the last man produced a satchel in which were rows of envelopes that he said contained prizes. The price for draws was five dollars, and Morton said he would take a shine at the prizes, which according to the fakir, ranged from five dollars to six thousand. Morton lost, his first draw being a blank. This did not discourage him in the least, but he asked Mr. Hummel for a small loan to continue the game. Mr. Hummel handed him thirty dollars, and he commenced over again. Morton's luck changed, for from the first time he won. First five, then ten, and soon fifty, with only an occasional loss. Then Mr. Hummel drew, and he won five dollars. The next time he lost, but he soon won, 'till at length, guided by his friend Morton, he drew an envelope containing a card with the mystic figures, $6,000, "conditionally." The conditions were plain, Mr. Hummel had to pay over the sum of $3,000 in cash, for which he was to receive $6,000, and he was to have two hours to do it in. He hadn't the money, but his friends suggested that he go to Sunbury and draw the amount from the bank. This he agreed to do, while the remainder of the party awaited his return. Mr. Hummel went to Sunbury to the bank and received $3,000 in bills, of good American money, and in return placed upon the counter his check for that amount. He then returned to his farm above Northumberland, holding in his hand the card on which appeared a dollar mark, the figure six, and three ciphers. The advertising man was seated in his buggy by the barn, and Mr. Hummel paid him the $3,000. As soon as he received it he shut up his satchel, hit his horse a cut and drove for Milton. Morton and Baxter condoled with Mr. Hummel for an hour; said they had also been stuck and could not purchase the farm at that time, but would return. They also made him promise not to mention the loss, and left after bidding him an affectionate adieu. Mr. Hummel, with assistance, pursued them to Erie, where he lost all trace of them. The utmost secrecy was maintained by all connected with it, but it finally leaked out.—Liverpool Sun.

No Mixed Marriages.

Archbishop Lynch, of Toronto, has issued the following order to all the priests in his diocese in Ontario: "You will please announce to your people that we have determined to grant no dispensations for mixed marriages when the woman is a non-Catholic. Experience of many years has proven that a Protestant mother cannot raise her children Catholics, and she is thus unable to comply with the essential condition on which such a dispensation is granted. They may apply to Rome direct if they will."

A Long Time Ago.

"Say," said one of the condemned Chicago bomb throwers, "you remember how about the time we were convicted that—"

"Hold on, partner," replied another, "don't know that I remember."

"But you know when we were condemned—"

"Can't say that I do. What are you getting at, anyhow?"

"I was trying to refer to an event which took place about the time we were convicted here in Chicago for killing those policemen—it was a long time ago, but you must remember it."

"Ya-es—I don't know but I have an indistinct recollection of it, but I can't call to mind any of the particulars. I know it happened when I was quite a young man, and it's sort o' faded away as the years rolled by. Come down to modern times if you want to talk to me."

And just about this time the grandson of the lawyer who defended them in the original trial got up in a neighboring court room and asked for a new trial, and an appeal, and a stay of proceedings, and that the whole thing be thrown out of court.—Dakota Bell.

Farmers—Stray Cattle.

In Canada, as in most other communities, when a farmer picks up an estray animal, he cares for it, advertises it, and calls upon the owner to prove property, pay charges and take the animal away. To the ordinary mind this transaction appears very straight-forward, and to offer a very small opportunity for fraud. But the mind of the swindler is equal to the occasion, and can convict this simple matter of advertising an estray, into a swindle upon the farmer who advertises. These swindlers as usual, haunt in couples. According to the Sarina, Ontario, Observer: They read the local newspapers carefully, and when a farmer publishes an estray notice, No 1 calls to look at the animal. The farmer shows the beast and the fellow decides it is not his; then he returns to his partner and describes it minutely to him. No. 2 goes to the farmer and after proving by a thorough description that he is the owner of the animal, says he cannot take it away, and offers to sell at a bargain. The farmer buys it and in a few days the right owner comes and claims the animal." This is a swindle which may readily take in an honest farmer, and it will probably not be confined to the other side of the border. Farmers beware how you purchase estrays.—American Agriculturalist for June.

A Western Bishop has given to the world his ideal girl. It would not be rash to fancy by the way, that the Bishops wife was flattered by the description. It sounds very much like men say "Mother was when she was a girl." "She was a little girl until she was 15 years old and she helped her mother in her household duties. She had her hours of play and enjoyed herself to the fullest extent. She never said to her mother "I can't—I don't want to," for obedience was to her a cherished virtue. She arose in the morning when called, and we do not suppose she had her hair done up in papers and crimping pins, or banged over her forehead. She did not grow into a young lady and talk about her beau before she was in her teens, and she did not read dime novels, nor was she fancying a hero in every plow boy she met. The old fashioned girl was modest in her demeanor, and she never talked slang nor used by words. She did not laugh at old people nor make fun of cripples. She had respect for her elders, and was not above listening to words of counsel from those older than herself. She did not know as much as her mother, nor did she think her judgment was as good as that of her grandmother. She did not go to parties by the time she was ten years old, and stay till after midnight dancing with any chance young men who happened to be present. She went to bed in reason and doubtless said her prayers and slept the sleep of innocence, rose up in the morning happy and capable of giving happiness. As now, there be an old fashioned girl in the world to day, may Heaven bless and keep her and raise up others like her.

Last week the Supreme Court filed a decision affirming the judgment of the Lancaster County Court of Common Pleas in a case which was decided on the unusual ground that the injury complained of was an act of Providence, for which the defendant was not liable in damages. Myers and Fritz were neighboring farmers. In August 1883, a mighty rain storm swept stones and stubble from the farm of one over the growing crops and hay fields of the other. To the suit for damages which followed the defense was interposed that the storm was of such violence that no human foresight could have guarded against its ruinous effects. The Judge instructed the jury that if they agreed to this, it was a perfect defense. Their verdict was for the defendant.

William Showers, of Reading, murdered two boys, his grand-sons. His motive in killing the boys was his desire to marry a Miss Sergent, who promised to become his wife on the condition that the boys be bound out, or sent from his home. His wife died about a year ago. Fiendish depravity. Several hundred men marched to the Lebanon county jail last Thursday night for the purpose of hanging Showers. The crowd were persuaded by the county officials, not to make an attack on the jail by assurances that he would have a speedy trial in which justice shall be done in accordance with his crime. Showers says he did not murder the boys. He says the crime was committed by a man named Hoffnagle who was married to the mother of the murdered boys.

Jacob Kissinger, of New Park, York county had twelve hives of bees swarm some days ago. He secured them and put them into boxes, but they got off again and went to Gilmore Kime's place about a quarter of a mile away, where they met 2 swarms of his bees and after inter-mingling for some time, the whole 14 swarms left for parts unknown, and have not been discovered. The loss of these bees is no small one to their owners.

It is a remarkable fact, not generally known, that in Ethiopia a people numbering about 200,000 have the Old Testament in an Ethiopic version, and still adhere rigidly to the Mosaic ceremonies and laws. They are the children of Hebrew immigrants who in the time of the great dispersion settled in Abbyssinia and married wives of that nation.

Said a railroad conductor to his wife: "We need Sunday so badly. No one can tell how lonesome and homesick and desolate I feel sometimes while passing along through the cities and villages, and hearing the church-bells ringing Sabbath mornings and Sabbath evenings."

It is reported that Deacon George White of Seymour, Indiana, has been expelled from his church on acount of his extremely liberal views. He boldly declares that he believes the world is a million years old, and that likely as not it will last for another million before the judgment day.

A Sturgis, Mich., man placed $78 in greenbacks in his stove for safe keeping. The usual result followed: his wife built a fire in the stove a few days later, and the money was burned.

A strange horse disease is playing havoc among horses in a number of counties in Illinois. It is believed the disease was brought from France with imported horses.

Standard Machinery.

Wm. Bell sells a full line of Standard machinery and farm implements, among which are American Road Machine Co's., Reversible Road Machines. Newark Machine Co's., Columbus, O., Victor Double Huller, Grain Drills, horse rakes &c. Hauck & Comstocks, Sawmills, Cider mills, Corn Planters, Feed Cutters &c. Ellis' Champion, Thresher and Separators for one and two horse tread power, sweep power, or steam power, Syracuse Chilled Plow, Riding Plows and Side Hill Plows. Root's Mount Joy, two horse, wheeled and single horse cultivators. Lawrence & Co's Champion Spring Tooth Harrows. Repairs kept for all of the above goods, also, repairs for Johnston Harvester Co., and Eureka Mower Co's machinery.

Mifflintown, Juniata county, Pa. May 2, 87, 5 mo.

A NEW LEASE OF LIFE.

When one has been suffering the agonies of a severe attack of rheumatism, neuralgia or sciatica, and relief comes, it seems as if a new lease of life had been granted. Such have been the feelings of thousands who, after trying physicians and numberless remedies, have used Athlophoros and found to their great joy that this medicine really did cure these diseases.

367 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

After suffering for nearly two years with a continuous attack of rheumatism; after trying almost every specific, domestic and foreign, which the credulity of a wise man, or a fool, might lead one to trust in, it was a double pleasure to me to find a remedy which, originating in the famous "City of Elms"—the home of my ancestors and its first founders—has proved so invaluable a blessing. It is nearly six months since I was led to trace out the significance of that word Athlophoros. It has proved to me, in a good degree, a renower of my former vigor and strength, so that I have been enabled to move about with almost youthful activity, and to feel, while approaching my "three score years and ten," that I have a new hold on life. I believe your philosophy of the disease to be correct that it has its origin in the blood, and that your remedy touches those joints and muscles, loosening the nodes, which have been brought into subjection to this dreadful disease, and sets them free as no other remedy that I have tried. I have been cautious for so long a time in recommending it to others till I had tried its efficacy in my own case; and I am now free to state the estimate I put upon it, as the safest and most efficient cure I have any knowledge of.

A. B. DAVENPORT.

Every druggist should keep Athlophoros and Athlophoros Pills, but where they cannot be bought of the druggist the Athlophoros Co., 112 Wall St., New York, will send either (carriage paid) on receipt of regular price, which is $1.00 per bottle for Athlophoros and 50c. for Pills.

For liver and kidney diseases, dyspepsia, indigestion, weakness, nervous debility, diseases of women, constipation, headache, impure blood, &c., Athlophoros Pills are unequaled.

Perfect Hair.

Indicates a natural and healthy condition of the scalp, and of the glands through which nourishment is obtained. When, in consequence of age and disease, the hair becomes weak, thin, and gray, Ayer's Hair Vigor will strengthen it, restore its original color, promote its rapid and vigorous growth, and impart to it the lustre and freshness of youth.

I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for a long time, and am convinced of its value. When I was 17 years of age my hair began to turn gray. I commenced using the Vigor, and was surprised at the good effects it produced. It not only restored the color to my hair, but so stimulated its growth, that I have now more hair than ever before.—J. W. Edwards, Coldwater, Miss.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers.

IF YOU ARE SUFFERING from debility and loss of appetite; if your stomach is out of order, or your mind confused; take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This medicine will restore physical force and elasticity to the system, more surely and speedily than any tonic yet discovered.

For six months I suffered from liver and stomach troubles. My food did not nourish me, and I became weak and very much emaciated. I took six bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and was cured.—J. M. Palmer, Springfield, Mass.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

Farms For Sale.

Robert McIntire, of Lack township, offers for sale, TWO FARMS, each containing seventy-five acres with allowance, and each farm contains a set of farm buildings and large orchard, and good water. The two tracts adjoin each other and will be sold separately or together to suit purchaser. The farms are situated in Lack township, within three miles of Peru Mills and one fourth of a mile from Byron Run Church. Plenty of time will be given to suit purchaser. Go and see the farms, or write to Robert McIntire, Reeds Gap, Juniata Co., Pa., Sept. 8, 1886,-tf.

NEW DEPARTURE.

You have a special invitation to call in, and see me, and examine my large stock, and select from it what you want at my New Departure

CASH PRICES.

I am determined to sell at cash prices so low that you will be astonished to hear them.

FURNITURE

Cannot be done without in these days of civilized housekeeping and my Cash Prices for

CARPETS,

Rugs, Lamps' Mattresses of all kinds, feather bolsters, Chairs, single, or in sets, Chamber Suits, in cherry, walnut, ash, and mahogany, if you desire it, will cause you to realize that you can have a house splendidly furnished for a small price. My

GENERAL ASSORTMENT

of carpets, ranges from the substantial rag, ingrain, two and three ply, to tapestry and body brussel. Every Department in the Household Furniture Line is complete, even to

PICTURES.

If your desire for Household Decoration leads you to picture the walls of the rooms of your house we can supply you with pictures at prices that will cause you to wonder how they can be produced for so little money,

IN SHORT

if you have a desire to economise in your purchases of household goods for use and for household adornment, you cannot afford to pass me by for my Cash Rates are so low that you cannot fail of making money by buying at

JOHN S. GRAYBILL'S.

ON BRIDGE STREET, AT THE CANAL,

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Amos G. Bonsall, Louis E. Atkinson,
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Three and Four per cent. interest will be paid on certificates of deposite.

[jan 22, 1887—tf

I WISH TO STATE

A FEW FACTS

Worth Knowing,

That I can STOP TOOTHACHE in less than five minutes; no pain, no extracting.

That I can extract teeth without pain, by the use of a fluid applied to the teeth and gums; no danger.

That Diseased GUMS (known as Scurvy) treated successfully and a cure warranted in every case.

Teeth FILLED and warranted for life.

Artificial Teeth repaired, exchanged or remoddled, from $9.00 to $12 per set. Beautiful Gum Enameled Teet inserted at prices to suit all.

All work warranted to give perfect satisfaction. People who have artificial teeth with which they cannot eat, are especially invited to call. Will visit professionally at their homes if notified by letter.

Will visit regularly at Richfield the 2nd weeks of May and October.

G. L. DERR,

Practical Dentist,

ESTABLISHED IN MIFFLINTOWN, PA., IN 1860.

Oct. 14 '85.

A Great Cause of Human Misery

Is the Loss of

MANHOOD

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhœa, induced by Self-buse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D.

The world renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings or cordials pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, *post-paid*, on receipt of four cents or two postage stamps. Address

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A COLOSSAL COLLECTION

—OF—

Bright, New Spring

—AND—

SUMMER STYLES!

The Champion Clothier of Juniata County having just returned from the Eastern cities with a wonderful

SPRING & SUMMER STOCK,

Will make friends, outshine rivals, win victories, and sell itself on its merits. MEN'S BOY'S & CHILDREN'S

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING,

and Gent's furnishing goods. First Class, combining Style, Quality and Elegance, with prices that will astonish you. No sale is expected unless I prove this.

But I ask your patronage only when I give complete satisfaction. My stock of HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES OVER-ALLS, WATCHES and JEWELRY, Calico, Percale and White Shirts, Neck wear, Collars and Cuffs, Trunks and Satchels, is full and complete. Call and see.

Sam'l STRAYER,

THE OLD RELIABLE CLOTHIER AND FURNISHER IN PATTERSON.

June 16, 1886.

J. WARREN PLETTE,

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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

TIME-TABLE

On and after Sunday May 22nd, 1887 trains that stop at Mifflin will run as follows:

EASTWARD.

ALTOONA ACCOMMODATION leaves Altoona daily at 5 20 a. m., Tyrone 5 42 a. m., Huntingdon 6,33 a. m., Mount Union at 6,59 a. m., Newton Hamilton 7,04 a. m., McVeytown 7,24 a. m., Lewistown 7,32 a. m., Milford 8,11 a. m., Mifflin 8,17 a. m., Port Royal 8,22 a. m., Mexico 8,28 a. m., Tuscarora 8,32 a. m., Vandyke 8,35 a. m., Thompsontown 8,43 a. m., Durward 8,47 a. m., Millerstown 8,54 a. m., Newport 9,05 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg at 10 10 a. m. and at Philadelphia, 3 15 p. m.

SEA SHORE EXPRESS leaves Altoona daily at 6,55 a. m., and stopping a all regular stations between Altoona and Harrisburg, reaches Mifflin at 9-56 a. m., Harrisburg 11.40 p. M., and arrives in Philadelphia at 3.15 p. m.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Pittsburg daily at 6.55 a. m., Altoona at 2,00 p. m., and stopping at all regular stations arrives at Mifflin at 5 03 p. m., Harrisburg 7.00 p. m., Philadelphia 4 25 a. m.

Mail Express leaves Pittsburg at 1 00 p. m. Altoona 6 20 p m; Tyrone 6 54 p m; Huntingdon 7 37 p m; Lewistown 8 01 p m; Mifflin 9 15 p m; Harrisburg 10 45 p m; Philadelphia 4 25 a m.

Philadelphia Express will stop at Mifflin at 11 32 when flagged.

WESTWARD.

FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia daily at 11 50 a m; Harrisburg 3 40 p m; Mifflin 5 08 p m; Lewistown 5 28 p m; Altoona 8 10 p m; arrives at Pittsburg at 11 35 p m.

WAY PASSENGER leaves Philadelphia daily at 4 30 a. m.; Harrisburg 9.10 a. m; Duncannon, 8 54 a. m.; Newport 9 26 a m.; Millerstown, 9 40 a. m., Thompsontown, 9 52 a. m.; Van Dyke, 10 00 a. m.; Tuscarora, 10 04 a. m.; Mexico, 10 07 a. m.; Port Royal, 10 13 a. m.; Mifflin, 10 20 a. m; Milford, 10 26 a. m.; Narrows, 10 34 a. m; Lewistown, 10 45 a. m.; McVeytown, 11 ll a. m.; Newton Hamilton, 11 39 a. m.; Huntingdon, 12 17 p. m.; Tyrone, 1 01 p. m; Altoona, 1 40 p. m., and stop at all regular stations between Harrisburg and Altoona.

OYSTER EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia daily at 5 40 p. m., Harrisburg, 10 25 p. m., stopping at Rockville, Marysville, Duncannon, Newport, Millerstown, Thompsontown, Port Royal, time at Mifflin, 11 56 a. m; Altoona, 2 20 a. m., and Pittsburg, 6 10 a. m.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia daily at 7.00 a. m., Harrisburg 11.20 a. m., Newport, 12 13 p. m., Mifflin 12.47 p. m., stopping at all regular stations between Mifflin and Altoona reaches Altoona at 3.30 p. m., Pittsburg 8.20 p. m.

ALTOONA ACCOMMODATION leaves Philadelphia daily at 11 50 a. m., Harrisburg at 4.15 p. m., Duncannon 4.40 p. m., Newport 5,16 p. m., Millerstown 5,26 p. m., Thompsontown 5,36 p. m., Vandyke 5.41 p. m., Tuscarora 5.48 p. m., Mexico 5.50 p. m., Port Royal 5,54 p. m., Mifflin 6,00 p. m., Lewistown 6,22 p. m., McVeytown 6-48 p. m., Newton Hamilton 7,10 p. m., Huntingdon 7 40 p. m. Altoona 2 00.

Pacific Express leaves Philadelphia 11 25 p m; Harrisburg 3 10 a m; Duncannon 3 39 a m; Newport 4 01 a m; Mifflin 4 42 a m; Lewistown 5 04 a m; McVeytown 5 27 a m; Mt. Union 5 54 a m; Huntingdon 6 20 a m; Petersburg 6 33 a m; Spruce Creek 6 48 a m; Tyrone 7 07 a m; Bell's Mills 7 27 a m; Altoona 8 05 a m; Pittsburg 12 46 p m.

Sea Shore Express east, on Sundays, will connect with Sunday Mail east leaving Harrisburg at 1 15 p. m.

Way Passenger west and Mail east will stop at Lucknow and Poorman's Spring, when flagged.

LEWISTOWN DIVISION.

Trains leave Lewistown Junction for Milroy at 6 35 a m, 10 55 a m, 3 15 p m; for Sunbury at 7 15 a m, 3 00 p m.

Trains arrive at Lewistown Junction from Milroy at 9 00 a m, 1 25 pm, 4 30 p m; from Sunbury at 9 25 a m, 4 10 p m.

TYRONE DIVISION.

Trains leave Tyrone for Bellefonte and Lock Haven at 8 10 a m, 7 15 p m. Leave Tyrone for Curwensville and Clearfield at 8 20 a m, 3 05 p m, 7 25 p m.

Trains leave Tyrone for Warriors Mark, Pennsylvania Furnace and Scotia at 9 25 a m and 4 30 p m.

Trains arrive at Tyrone from Bellefonte and Lock Haven at 12 05 p m, and 6 37 p m.

Trains arrive at Tyrone from Curwensville and Clearfield at 6 58 a m, and 11 45 a m, 6 17 p m.

Trains arrive at Tyrone from Scotia, Warriors Mark and Pennsylvania Furnace at 8 58 a m, at 2 35 p m.

H. & B. T. R. R. & BEDFORD DIVISION.

Trains leave Huntingdon for Bedford, Hyndman and Cumberland at 8 25 a. m and 6 35 p. m.

Trains arrive at Huntingdon from Bedford, Hyndman and Cumberland at 12 15 p. m., 6 20 p. m.

HOLLIDAYSBURG BRANCH.

Trains leave Altoona for points South, at 7 20 a m 8 25 a m. 2 00 p m. 5 00 p m. 8-00 p m., 9 50 p m.

Trains arrive at Altoona from points South, at 6 50 a m. 11 35 a m. 5 55 p m. 7-00 p m. 7 25 p. m. and 10 25 p m.

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