SENTINEL & REPUBLICAN

MIFFLINTOWN.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1887.

B. F. SCHWEIER,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Republican State Convention.

The Republican State Convention convened at Harrisburg on the 17th inst., and between the rising and going down of the sun, it had transacted all business from the nomination of a ticket to the formation of a platform, and before the shades of night came down many of the delegates were at home engaged in their every day business.

Walter Lyon of Allegheny was elected temporary chairman of the convention and afterward in regular order gave way for Daniel H. Hastings, who was elected permanent chairman. Each chairman delivered a speech, and immediately after the speech of Mr. Hastings, he proceeded to business in a masterly manner.

Captain William B. Hart was nominated by acclamation for State Treasurer.

Judge Mitchell of Philadelphia, Judge Williams of Tioga, Judge Green of Schuylkill, were each nominated for Supreme Judge. Before the first ballot had been concluded the name of Judge Green was withdrawn. Judge Williams was nominated on the first ballot. The vote stood: Williams 148 votes, Mitchell 56 votes. The nomination of Judge Williams was made unanimous.

PLATFORM.

The committee on resolutions offered the following platform which was adopted:

1. That they reaffirm their declaration of 1886 in favor of submitting to a vote of the people the prohibitory constitutional amendment. We also endorse the action of the last Legislature in the submission of the amendment making suffrage free by by abolishing the tax qualification for a vote.

2. We favor a tariff for the sake of nurturing American manufactures until the industries and resources of this country furnish its people with every item of consumption they can naturally produce, and for the purpose of protecting home labor against foreign labor, as well as its products. It is likewise the part of that protective policy, of which Pennsylvania has been the parent, to protect American workmen from the unequal and unjust competition contract and pauper labor and we demand the passage of more vigorous national laws for the scrutiny of immigration, and the return of the unfit and the unworthy. In this connection we declare our abhorrence of anarchistic ellucs and propositions destructive of the rights of property and our system of society and government. Their merited violations of the lawshould be visited with prompt and extreme penalties.

3. We favor the creation of an American marine by the provision of bounties upon exports and discriminating duties upon imports in American bottoms.

4. The soldiers of the Union are entitled to the lasting gratitude and support of the nation. A restored government, and the surplus in the Treasury cannot better be distributed than in the enlargement of the pension list, so as to include all honorably discharged soldiers of the Union army who may be in adequate need of public aid.

5. We approve the action of the Legislature touching the revenues of the Commonwealth in diverting a large portion of the direct State tax of the receipt from licenses to the treasuries of the different cities and counties and especially endorse that part of the general revenue bill which continued to impose the support of the State government upon the corporations of the Commonwealth and brought within the purview of the law by taxation a large amount of moneys at interest in the hands of corporations not previously reached. We believe that a new bill perfecting the features should be matured by the commission charged with that duty with the view of having it submitted to the present Legislature for enactment in time to meet the assessment of next year, provided the Governor shall deem the calling of an extra session for this purpose such an extraordinary occasion as is contemplated by the 12th section of the fourth article of the Constitution.

6. We give unqualified endorsement to the Republican State administration. By careful and conscientious discharge of duty it has reflected high credit upon the party which called it into power, and gives assurance to the people of an economical and wise administration of the affairs of the commonwealth.

7. We arraign the Democratic party and the present national administration in the general imbecility in dealing with all great national questions. The only energy they have exhibited has been in the displacement of experienced officers without cause, and in the violation of their Civil Service pledges. The National administration seems to have no policy beyond expediency and no principle beyond the establishment of its succession. In order to preserve a solid Democratic South, President Cleveland has endeavored to nurture sectionalism by the preference to distinguished station of soldiers promoted in effort to destroy the government, by his refusal to sanction pensions to soldiers eminent in efforts to sustain it, and by his proposition to take from among the national trophies the banners of an extinct military power, soon by the lavish expenditure of the blood and treasure of the country, to surrender them to those whom he supposed to inherit its prejudices and who were without either desire to receive them.

The Republicans of Pennsylvania, the native State of James G. Blaine, will view with high pleasure his nomination for the Presidency in the campaign of 1888. Accident cannot abate the love of a great party nor the admiration of a great people for a statesman true alike to his convictions and to his country.

Resolved, That while we gladly recognize some change for the better in the sentiment of certain portions of the Southern States in reference to the colored citizens, it would be contrary to Republican principles not to express our detestation of and our opposition to the discrimination still practiced because of color against the citizens when traveling on public highways of certain portions of the South, and we earnestly appeal to our Sister States where such wrong exist and to the national government to remedy this injustice.

Resolved, That this Convention recommends that in the nomination of candidates for Congress and the State Senate the nominations be made either directly by the people at the primary elections, or where that is not deemed practicable by district conventions composed of delegates elected by the people, representation to be provided on a fair and equitable basis, but each election district to have at least one delegate.

Resolved, That the Republican party in Convention assembled, extend to the Hon. William E. Gladstone, Hon. Charles Stewart Parnell and their associates its profound sympathy and hearty concurrence in their great and earnest efforts to secure to the people of Ireland independence and liberty of action for themselves in political affairs and their struggle to obtain free government and we bid them cheerful Godspeed their great work of humanity.

Resolved, That we commend the conduct of previous campaigns by Hon. Thomas V. Cooper and recommend that he again be appointed Chairman of the Republican State Committee.

Upon the adoption of the platform General Hastings presented to the convention "Senator Cooper the devoted chairman of the Republican State Committee."

Senator Cooper was received with cheers and said that he would only respond to the convention's kind greeting by thanking the delegates for their confidence in him and their generous support.

THE CANDIDATES.

HON. HENRY WARREN WILLIAMS.

The Hon. Henry Warren Williams, who has been nominated for Judge of the Supreme Court to fill the vacancy created by the death of chief Justice Mercur, was born in Susquehanna county, Pa. on July 30th, 1880. He began the study of law in the early part of 1852 in Montrose county under the preceptorship of the Hon. E. B. Chase. He continued his studies later in the office of the Honorable John W. Guernsey, of Tioga county. In 1865 he was appointed Judge in the Fourth District by Governor Curtin after eleven years of continuous practice in his profession. In the same year he was elected for a full term of ten years. In 1871 he was elected President Judge in place of Hon Robert G. White, whose term then expired and was re-elected in 1881. The district originally consisted of the counties of Tioga, Potter, McKean, Cameron and Lycoming, but since the adoption of the Constitution of 1874 it has consisted of the county of Tioga alone. Judge Williams was the last Chief Justice Mercur's chief competitor for the nomination for Supreme Judge in 1872, and he has several times since been pressed by the Northern counties for a place on the highest judicial tribunal of the State.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM B. HART.

Captain William B. Hart, who received the nomination for State Treasurer, was born in Montgomery county, March 15, 1842. He attended the common schools of that day, and at fourteen years of age went to work on a farm. Here he remained until he was seventeen, when he was apprenticed for four years to learn the brick laying trade. His apprenticeship had not been served when the war of the rebellion began, but he enlisted, in 1861. As a private in Company F, Fish Pennsylvania Volunteers, for three years. He served with gallantry in the South and West, participating in all the battles in which his command was engaged. His qualities and soldierly bearing attracted the attention of General Hartranft, who recommended him in a highly flattering manner to Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, for appointment as Assistant General of Volunteers with the rank of Captain. Upon this recommendation, and after passing a creditable examination, he was immediately appointed and served with General Hartranft's permanent command until the close of the war, being mustered out of service as a volunteer officer under War Department orders dated Sept. 19, 1865. In February, 1867, Capt. Hart received an appointment to a clerkship in the Pennsylvania State Treasury Department was promoted to the responsible position of Cashier in 1871, succeeding the Honorable Thomas Nicholson, whose confidence and friendship Captain Hart enjoyed to the end of his predecessor's life. He remained in the State Treasury until it passed into Democratic control by the election of Noyes in 1877. Captain Hart was made the Republican candidate for State Treasurer in that year by unanimous vote of the convention. Noyes was elected by a plurality of only 2,827 votes. For several years past Captain Hart served as Secretary to the Huntingdon Penitentiary Commission.

The Philadelphia Times, of the 11th says—It will take all day to morrow, Tuesday and Wednesday to take down and pack up the 4,000 tents at Mount Cretna. It will require a small train of cars to hold the canvas, ropes, stakes and poles. Captain Maloney, of the City Grays, of Harrisburg, who is the keeper of the State Arsenal, will begin the work to morrow morning, with forty men, civilians. It will take 95b ig trucks to haul the tents from the the railroad at Harrisburg to the arsenal, and three men will be kept busy until January inspecting and packing away the tents. Then these three men will be busy from January till next June repairing the tents that have been torn or need new ropes or a stitch here and there. Then from June until the date of next encampment the three will be hard at work unpacking the tents and loading them in the cars again.

The Grand Rapids, Iowa, Detective says: the notorious "Molly Maguire" and leader Tom Hurley, alias McCabe, who shot and killed Gomer James, in Shenandoah, Pennsylvania hunted by the Pinkertons, was recognized and captured by Sheriff Shoees, of Gunnison county, Colorado, at the Crested Butte coal mine. On the day of his preliminary trial, July, 1886, McCabe committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor, and thus the old land-marks of Molly Maguireism disappears tragically from the face of the earth.

A Kentuckian with a large jug made a bargain with a countryman to take him four miles over the hill. "How much'll you charge?" "Oh, a couple of swigs of the stuff in that jug'll make it about square, I reckon." After the journey had been made and the countryman had taken a swig, he said: "Stranger, I'm a peaceable man, but if you don't want to be chuck full of lead to night you'd better find another way to carry yer molasses." Madison (Ky.) Democrat.

An Hard Saying.

"This is an hard saying, who can hear it?" John 6 60. So thought the multitude as they listened to the plain cutting, uncompromising words uttered by the Master preacher. And the result was that from that time many of his disciples went back and walked no more with him." There we have a sad picture of human fraility, and of the depravity of the heart preferring to cling to sin and accept the wages of sin, than to listen to him who is the "resurrection and the life." It can truly be said that man is wise in everything excepting in that which pertains to his soul's eternal interest. Wise for time, but foolish for Eternity. One of the strange infatuation of his daily conduct, that he prefers error to truth, darkness to light, and the chaff to the wheat—that is in spiritual things. It is far from being so in temporal things, which should be of only secondary consideration. When a man receives money he wants to know for certain that it is not counterfeit; when he purchases a piece of land he is careful to secure a good title; but when he comes to deal in spiritual and eternal things, he seems little concerned and is satisfied with most anything. Now this is the worst of recklessness, the heigth of folly. Nothing is of more vital importance than to be right on the subject of religion. How often do we hear the utterance, "this is a hard saying who can hear it?" The language of the worldly minded and pleasure loving is "Speak unto us smooth things." It will not do for a minister in the pulpit, or an editor in his chair to speak or write plain. They must say no hard things. Their words must be as smooth as oil, or they are called scolders or grumblers, "for these are hard sayings, and who can hear them?" It is true they may write and preach against the ruinous sin of covetousness and the damnable sin of pride. They may denounce formality and hypocrisy, and expose the infamous sins of fornication and adultery, but must not make any allusion that any of their hearers or readers are guilty of these things. It will not do to say with the prophet. "Thou art the man." If they should it would be at the expense of losing patronage. "Stop my paper," is the language that brings the editor to his senses. It may naturally be asked why people love smooth things, and cannot hear hard sayings. Because smooth things are agreeable to their fallen unsanctified natures. Smooth things will not crucify the flesh, which is carnal and at enmity with God. There is no self denial. All is pleasure and agreeable. There is a wide range of sinful habits and practices of our evil hearts. No one has any objection to a religion that will not stir the heart or conscious. It suits all classes. Happy the man who can say or write smooth things. What a pleasant good-natured, jolly man he is. How liberal in his views! Such an one is fully abreast of the times. He draws the popular approbation and garlands are spread in his path. How the world bows and smiles to such men. Now all this is contrary to the commands of Jehovah, the example of his holy prophets and it is also ruinous to souls. Over the popular applause of men we hear the voice of Almighty, saying "Son of man I have set thee a watchman unto the house of Israel: therefore thou shalt hear the word of my mouth, and warn them from me." (Ezek. 33-7) "Cry aloud, spare not, lift up thy voice like a trumpet and show my people their transgressions and the house of Jacob their sins. (Isaih 58-1.) The minister clothed with power from God should be fearless in delivering the messages of the Almighty. Look at Noah, standing up before a terribly wicked people at a time when there was not one righteous man to be found, and warning the heartless multitude of the flood: Moses in the palace of Pharaoh demanding the release of his oppressed brethren: Elijah on Carmel building the altar of God: John the Baptist urging the multitude to repent, for the kingdom of Heaven was at hand: Peter on the day of Pentecost: Paul at Athens: Luther shaking the papal throne: Wesley preaching on his father's grave: in short all the host of God fearing men in all times and in all countries. These men of God never varnished the truth to please men—had no smooth things to offer but flung the bare truth at the people of their times. As if armed with the the thunderbolts from the quiver of Almighty, they preached until men trembled under their words like Belshazzar of old. Again the power to please may be found anywhere, but the power to seize the conscience and bring the sinner face to face with his own wortlessness and condemnation, comes of simple faith and happy fellowship with God. Yet how often do we find that most Christians and some preachers seem to court the art of pleasing in preference to the stern truths of God. It is that which some congregations chiefly value in a pastor, above all he must be able to please. And I would not be understood to urge that this power or art has no value. There is no virtue in being disagreeable. Repulsiveness is far from being a grace. But in one whose chief business is to bring souls to Christ the power to please is by no means prime essential. To think chiefly of that indicates a low state of piety. It is a sin—not of ardent but feeble love for Christ. It indicates but a secondary regard for God's honor, and a subordinate interest in the work of turning men to him. And then is it not at the root of that sensitiveness of other's opinions, which makes the worker in the vineyard unhappy! If one would live in the spiritual sunshine he must cease to fear men. There is also a fearful responsibility in this matter. To only please will ruin precious immortal souls; it will lull them to spiritual slumber over their own damnation, until they are forever lost. "This is an hard saying who can hear it," may come from the lips of the hypocritical and being offended; they walk no more with him. But to please our Master is far nobler ambition, to live for that and, and to bring the lost and the wandering to his fold is a higher and more satisfying portion. Oh Lord, help us to always honor Thee in all things.

J. E. M.

Black Log, August 13, 1887.

The Chief and his Daughter.

Many of their young women were very good looking. They are reared for sale; but upon account of general business depression, the chief said, prices were low. "Here is my daughter," he remarked, pointing to a bright lass of sixteen, tawny brown in color and beautifully formed. "I will sell her for two maracottas and a half." A maracotta is Venezuelan for an American twenty dollar gold piece.

"No," said I, "I do not care to buy her. In my country there are no slaves; besides, what would I do with her? She can speak only your language. We could not talk."

"That is nothing," eagerly: "she will learn your language in a month. Besides, she can cook your food: and I must sell her—times are hard."

"No, it would never do," I replied. "I am not going home direct, and do not care about buying to-day."

"Take her at two maracottas one and a half. No! Well, then, caballero, you shall have her for one. See, she is young, strong, and can work."

But no inducement was of avail, and the chief reluctantly gave me up as impracticable.—From "Along the Caribbean," in The American Magazine for September.

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, Junista county, Pa. May 2, 87, 5 mo.

LEGAL.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION proposed to the citizens of this Commonwealth for their approval or rejection by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Published by order of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in pursuance of article XVIII of the Constitution.

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution of the commonwealth:

SECTION 1. *Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met*, That the following is proposed as an amendment of the constitution of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof.

AMENDMENT.

Strike out from section 1 of article eight, the four qualifications for voters which reads as follows:

"If twenty-two years of age or upwards, he shall have paid within two years, a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months, and paid at least one month before the election," so that the section which reads as follows:

"Every male citizen, twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections:

First. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Second. He shall have resided in the state one year (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the state, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

Third. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

Fourth. If twenty-two years of age or upwards, he shall have paid, within two years, a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months, and paid at least one month before the election," shall be amended, so as to read as follows:

Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at the polling place of the election district of which he shall at the time be a resident and not elsewhere:

First. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least thirty days.

Second. He shall have resided in the state one year (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the state, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

Third. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least thirty days immediately preceding the election. The legislature, at the session thereof next after the adoption of this section, shall, and from time to time thereafter may, enact laws to properly enforce this provision.

Fourth. Every male citizen of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a citizen for thirty days and an inhabitant of this state one year next preceding an election, except at municipal elections, and for the last thirty days a resident of the election district in which he may offer his vote, shall be entitled to vote at such election in the election district of which he shall at the time be a resident and not elsewhere for all officers that now are or hereafter may be elected by the people: *Provided*, That in time of war no elector in the actual military service of the State or of the United States, in the army or navy thereof, shall be deprived of his vote by reason of his absence from such election district, and the egislature shall have power to provide the manner in which and the time and place at which such absent electors may vote, and for the return and canvas of their votes in the election district in which they respectively reside.

Fifth. For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence by reason of his presence or absence while employed in the service of the United States or the State, nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of the State or of the high seas, nor while a student of any college or seminary of learning, nor while kept at any almshouse or public institution, except the inmates of any home for disabled and indigent soldiers and sailors, who, for the purpose of voting, shall be deemed to reside in the election district where said home is located. Laws shall be made for ascertaining, by proper proofs, the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage hereby established.

A true copy of the joint resolution.

CHARLES W. STONE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

JOB PRINTING OF EVERY KIND done at this office.

LEGAL.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Juniata Co., the undersigned Executors of the estate of John F. Smith, deceased, will sell by public vendue or outcry, on the premises in Walker township, at 1 o'clock P. M., on

Saturday, August 27th, 1887.

The following described real estate, to-wit:

A tract of land situate in Walker township, Juniata county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: On the north by lands of Rebecca Miller, and Cloyd Kloss; on the east by lands of Henry Long, Rebecca Smith (widow), Wesley Smith, and Charles Wertz; on the south by the Juniata river and on the west by lands of Jerome Thompson, containing

148 ACRES,

more or less, having thereon erected a good Stone Double House, plastered outside and inside, Good Bank Barn, wagon-shed, and other out-buildings, good water at house and barn. Land level and nearly all river bottom. There are two orchards on the farm, one in good bearing condition and the other just beginning to bear. This farm is situated about three miles from Thompsontown, two miles from Mexico station, one mile from Van Dyke station on the P. R. R., and five miles from Mifflintown, the county seat. Convenient to churches, schools and stores, and is a desirable and valuable farm.

TERMS OF SALE: Ten per cent. to be paid by the purchaser when the property is stricken down; forty-five per cent. on the first day of April, 1888; forty-five per cent. (the balance) on the first day of April, 1889, the last payment to be secured by judgment bond on the premises, to bear interest from the first day of April, 1888.

JOHN H. SMITH,
SOLOMON MANBECK,
Executors.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Juniata county, the undersigned Administrator cum *testamento annexo* of the estate of Thomas Watts, late of Monroe township, deceased, will sell by public vendue or outcry, on the premises at 1 o'clock P. M., on

Saturday, September 3rd, 1887,

The following described real estate to wit:

A tract of land situate in Monroe township, Juniata county, bounded and described as follows: on the north by lands of S. Mills and Elias Kamp, on the south by lands of George Rumlelt and John Fulk, on the west by lands of Solomon Lauver, and on the east by lands of George Hockenbraught and Michael Rumfelt, containing

160 ACRES,

more or less, over one hundred acres cleared, the remainder being timber land well set with chestnut and rock oak, having thereon erected a

Good Frame Two Story House,
and
NEW BANK BARN,

and other outbuildings and very good running water. This is a desirable property located about two miles from Richfield, in close proximity to schools and in an intelligent and moral community.

TERMS—Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid when the property is stricken down; fifteen per cent. on the confirmation of sale by the court, and the residue on April 1st, 1888, when possession will be given.

PETER BROWN,
Administrator c. t. a.

July 27, 1887.

HAVE YOU RHEUMATISM?

A Remedy that has been in successful use for many years in Germany, and was only lately introduced in this country, is now

RUSSIAN RHEUMATISM CURE

This Remedy has the endorsement of Continental Physicians and Government Sanitary Commissions, and with thousands of sufferers to whom it has afforded relief. It has saved others—all who have tried it. It

WILL CURE YOU

from further agony, if you'll only give it a chance.

EVERY BOX HAS BOTH TRADE MARKS AND SIGNATURE. Twelve Doses in a Box. None Genuine without this Signature and Trade Mark. PRICE $2.50 PER BOX.

For complete information, Descriptive Pamphlet, with testimonials, free.

For sale by all druggists. If none or the others not in position to furnish it to you, the Cure will be promptly forwarded to take anything else, but apply direct to the General Agents, PFAHLER BROS. & CO. 819 & 821 Market Street, Philadelphia.

RUSHING TO DEATH

in the attempt to swim the Niagara Whirlpool Rapids is no more reckless or dangerous than to trifle with disease which each day secures a stronger hold and hastens the end of life. This, is specially true of rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, and nervous headache, which though perhaps slight at first are extremely dangerous, and steadily secure a firmer grip until at last the agony is unendurable and sudden death brings relief.

These diseases can be cured by the use of Athlophoros which, in connection with Athlophoros Pills, never fails when properly used. Read the following from those who have tested it.

C. A. Steward, Nelson, Pa., says: "Athlophoros has saved my mother's life. Last spring, two of the best physicians in the county, said she could not live two months. She had been helpless for a year, had to be lifted off and on the bed, limbs all drawn out of shape, cords contracted, flesh sore to the touch, could not be lifted or touched without screaming aloud. The soreness is all gone, the cords relaxed, appetite good, and gaining every day, and I think a few more bottles will cure her."

New Haven, Conn.

I had the neuralgia for three months in my face. Went to the doctor; he gave me some medicine to take internally and a preparation of chloroform to put on the outside, but it did not do any good. Could not sleep night or day. Had suffered so much and so long that I was afraid it would drive me crazy. Was told to try Athlophoros by a party it had cured of the rheumatism. After taking part of a bottle the pain all left as by magic, and now I am well, with not a sign of neuralgia about me.

MAMIE DIETRICH, 16 Hudson St.

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

TUSCARORA ACADEMY,

ACADEMIA, PA.

Fall term opens Monday, September 5th, 1887. Prepares for college or business; instruction thorough; low rates. For circulars, and other information, address the Principal,

R. F. ELLIOTT, A. B.

Caution Notice.

All persons are hereby cautioned against hunting or fishing on the property of the undersigned in Fayette township, as the trespass laws will be enforced.

EPHRAIM DUNN.

JUNIATA VALLEY BANK,

OF MIFFLINTOWN, PA.

WITH

BRANCH AT PORT ROYAL.

Stockholders Individually Liable.

JOSEPH ROTHROCK, *President*.
T. VAN IRWIN, *Cashier*.

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Noah Hertzler, Philip M. Kepner,
Amos G. Bonsall, Louis E. Atkinson,
Robert E. Parker,

STOCKHOLDERS:

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Joseph Rothrock, Jane H. Irwin,
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L. E. Atkinson, R. E. Parker,
W. C. Pomeroy, J. Holmes Irwin,
Amos G. Bonsall, T. V. Irwin,
Noah Hertzler, F. B. Frow,
Charlotte Snyder, John Hertzler.

Three and Four per cent. interest will be paid on certificates of deposite.

[Jan 26, 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 remodelled, from $9.00 to $12 per set. Beautiful Gum Enameled Teeth 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.

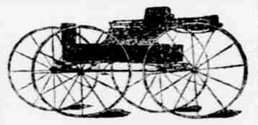
TERMS—Cash.

G. L. DERR,

Practical Dentist,

ESTABLISHED IN MIFFLINTOWN, PA., IN 1860. Oct. 14 '85.

ONEIDA CARRIAGE WORKS.



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Easily operated. Requires little power. Does not get out of order. *Best built and best grinder on earth.*

THE JOHN T. NOYE M'F'G CO.,

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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 6,38 a. m., Mount Union at 6,59 a. m., Newton Hamilton 7,04 a. m., McVeytown 7,26 a. m., Lewistown 7,53 a. m., Milford 8,11 a. m., Mifflin 8,17 a. m., Port Royal 8,23 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 at 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 51 p m; Mifflin 9 18 p m; Harrisburg 10 45 p m; Philadelphia 4 25 a m.

Philadelphia Express will stop at Mifflin at 11 23 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 55 p m.

WAY PASSENGER leaves Philadelphia daily at 4 30 a. m.; Harrisburg, 8 15 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.; Lewistown, 10 46 a. m.; Narrows, 10 54 a. m.; McVeytown, 11 14 a. m.; Newton Hamilton, 11 39 a. m.; Huntingdon, 12 17 p. m.; Tyrone, 1 04 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 4.49 p. m., Newport 5,15 p. m., Millerstown 5,26 p. m., Thompsontown 5,36 p. m., Vandyke 5,44 p. m., Tuscarora 5,48 p. m., Mexico 5,50 p. m., Port Royal 6,04 p. m., Mifflin 6,00 p. m., Lewistown 6,23 p. m., McVeytown 6,48 p. m., Newton Hamilton 7,10 p. m., Huntingdon 7 40 p. m. Altoona 9 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