SENTINEL & REPUBLICAN

MIFFLINTOWN.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1888.

B. F. SCHWEIER,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. BENJAMIN HARRISON,
OF INDIANA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HON. LEVI P. MORTON,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
JAMES T. MITCHELL,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
THOMAS McCAMANT,
OF BLAIR COUNTY.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS:
ELECTORS-AT-LARGE,
LEWIS PUGHE, OF LACKAWANNA,
THOMAS DOLAN, OF PHILADELPHIA,

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1. John H. Taggart.	15. John H. Grant,
2. John Wanamak'r,	16. Wilson C. Kross,
3. Hibbert P. John,	17. David Clark,
4. Wm. C. Hamilton,	18. G. G. Hutchison,
5. John J. M'Kinley,	19. John C. Lower,
6. Jos. R. T. Coates,	20. Jerem'h K. Miller,
7. William S. Ellis,	21. George J. Elliott,
8. Edgar Pinchot,	22. Harry S. Paul,
9. Samuel L. Kurtz,	23. Geo. Shiras, Jr.,
10. Elwood Grist,	24. P. S. Newmyer,
11. William Connell,	25. John W. Wallace,
12. William G. Payne,	26. J. C Sturtevant,
13. Peter E. Buck,	27. Jos. Thos. Jones,
14. Henry H. Bechtel,	28. L. M. Trual.

Republican County Ticket.

FOR CONGRESS,
LOUIS E. ATKINSON.
Subject to action of District Conference.]

FOR STATE SENATOR,
JOSEPH M. WOODS.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
WILLIAM HERTZLER.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
ANSON B. WILLS.

FOR SHERIFF,
JAMES McCAULEY.

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER,
PHILIP HARLEY.

FREE WHISKEY.—"The Mil's bill says: "Any man mashing less than 25 bushels of grain a day, shall not have an Inspector or Gauger to examine his still," and says "That none, unless they have a personal knowledge of the fraud, can testify against the distiller." As no one but the distiller knows, he can't criminate himself. He can never be convicted. So the moon-shiner can come down from his illicit still in the mountains and distill his whiskey by the roadside, and thus make every man walk ziz-zag from the Cumberland Mountains to the Allegheries. It would be wise for Prohibitionists to consider well before aiding their enemies into power again. Read the above carefully and then ask yourself the question, who are our friends."

From distant Iowa comes this endorsement of our townsman and candidate for Congres, Dr. Atkinson.

The writer Captain James Pott, is a native of Fulton county and although casting his lot in a new state still looks back with longing love to his native district. He says—it affords us infinite pleasure to note the re-nomination of that faithful and efficient public servant, Hon. L. E. Atkinson, by the Republicans of the 18th Pa., Congressional district, for re-election for the fourth time. This is a well earned recognition of meritorous service.

Dr. Atkinson was first nominated when the district was "hanging in the balance," and when a nomination was not, by any means, equivalent to an election, but he succeeded and his course in Congress was so eminently successful and popular that the district has now for the third time demanded his renomination. Each time he was re elected by an increased majority, the last being 3,247 which will, we doubt not, be raised to 4000 this time. Himself a sufferer from the pains and penalties of army service, he is pre eminently the soldiers friend and no veteran has ever appealed to him in vain, in anything within his power to do, and he will go farther than most others to serve a deserving soldier.

Although no longer a constituent of that district, we have not lost all interest in it, and we congratulate the district and the soldiers, and all interested, on the sound judgment that dictated the re-nomination of Hon. L. E. Atkinson, for a fourth term.

THE outlook for the re-election of Hon. L. E. Atkinson, to Congress the fourth time by an over whelming majority is clear to all. He served with satisfaction to his constituents in the 48th, 49th, and 50th Congress and they are glad of the opportunity to send him to serve them in the coming 51st Congress. Hon. Henry H. Bingham, of Philadelphia is serving his 5th term in Congress. Hon. Charles O. Neill, of Philadelphia is serving in his 12th term in Congress. Hon. Wm. D. Kelly, of Philadelphia is serving his 13th term in Congress. Hon. Samuel J. Randall, of Philadelphia is serving his 13th term in Congress. Hon. Alfred C. Harmer, of Philadelphia, is serving his 8th term in Congress.

Hon. Griffin Carlisle, of Ky., is serving his 6th term in Congress. Roger Q. Mills, of Texas, is serving his 8th term in Congress. The list of men who have served long periods of time in Congress might be lenghtened, but those just mentioned are sufficient to show that when a good man comes to the front in office, the people will return him as often as they have the oportunity to vote for him. It also proves that Mr. Atkinson's long Congressional carrer is not an exceptional one, but that it is only in keeping with the rule that when a Congressman developes into a safe and reliable public servant he is generally returned to his former seat in the national assembly.

Candidate Berry says his throat is not well and that he cannot preach. Men who have the feelings of humanity feel for Mr. Berry as they feel for all who have physical ailment, but that is one thing and trying to get up a sympathetic feeling on account of a man's ills, to place him in office is another thing which Mr. Berry's partisians are trying to do. On the same plea every man in the community who is suffering with an ailment might be run for an office. If Mr. Berry has throat ailment why should he be urged more for an office than some other citizen who has throat ailment. It is urged by men who profess to know that men who are diseased as Mr. Berry claims to be should not be cooped up in an office. It is said what they need is hand work that will give them muscular exercise which kind of work is more easily obtained than an office. If hand work will secure health why not work with ones' hands. Hand work is honorable. The great and good have all been handworkers from Grant and Lincoln back to time out of date. Perhaps Mr. Berry and his ring think it beyond the limit of men of "the cloth" to work with their hands, but there stands in the way of such assumption the illustrious example of the great men of the church. The apostles were all hand workers and the Master, Christ was a hand worker. He was a carpenter. The kindest thing to do for Mr. Berry, if he is out of health is to vote against him so that he may take to some other employment by which he may secure a greater amount of exercise. The Jesuitical pleas in his behalf has little or no merit in it, for he has been making the office of Register and Recorder the stepping stone for entry into another business as soon as he is voted out of office. It is almost three years since he put off the clerical robes and entered himself as a student at law, and if he has been steadily pursuing the legal course he will be admitted next January as a full fledged lawyer. Among the most profitable part of the lawyer's business in Juniata is that of settling up dead men's estates and Berry has learned that branch almost to perfection for the office of Register and Recorder is the best practical school to graduate in the Orphans' Court business. When candidate Berry's case is sifted it will be discovered that he is not the kind of a candidate to be voted into that office this year. Vote for Anson B. Wills

Frightful Railroad Disaster.

WILKESBARRE, Oct. 11.—The Father Matthew celebration at Hazleton yesterday ended in a most frightful disaster, the like of which has never been seen on the Lehigh Valley Rail road, or indeed in this country.

The wreck occured at Mud Run, about midway between White Haven and Penn Haven junction. A crowded section of the heavily loaded excursion train, while standing still, was run into by another section. The last three cars, filled to overflowing, were totally wrecked, and all the passengers in the rear car were killed.

The last two cars telescoped, and the passengers were either crushed to death or pressed against the boiler and burned to death.

Passengers gave many different accounts of the probable cause of the accident, some attributing it to the negligence of the flag man in not going back with the red light. Others say the section which ran into the other had no air brakes. The list of dead numbers 55, and the number of injured numbers over 100 people.

Mr. Jackson tells the following story of the affair: I was standing near the train talking to McCahill a few minutes before the accident occurred. Our train had been waiting for ten or fifteen minutes when I saw the headlight of the other section coming along. The light was nearly half a mile away when I first noticed it, and, of course, I supposed that the train would stop. At the time I noticed that there was a boy with a lantern, in which burned a white light, standing on the end of the platform of the rear car of our train. I did not notice that there was any red light there, but I did see the red light on the signal post, and also a man eighty yards up the track waving a red lantern, but the big headlight came dashing on at the rate of twenty five miles an hour. It passed the red light like a flash, and it then occurred to me what it all meant—the engineer had not seen the red light and an awful thing was about to happen! I had left my boy and his cousin on the rear seat, and I started toward the train and shouted.

The force with which the two engines struck the rear of the stationary train drove the last car almost entirely through the car ahead, and the engine's pilot and boiler were driven into this telescoped mass and crushed into and down upon 145 men, women and children, who occupied these two cars. The third car from the rear of the telescoped train was tipped up at an angle of 40 degrees and its occupants hurled violently to the forward end in a mass. In a moment a shriek of agony rent the mountain air which even drowned the noise of escaping steam from the pilot engine's boiler, which had cracked and was sending a stream of death down upon the helpless victims in the two telescoped cars. So violent had been the shock that the two telescoped cars could scarcely be distinguished the one from the other, and the occupants of the forward cars were lying side by side with their friends in the rear car.

I had not run a foot when the crash came, and my heart sickened as I thought that above the terrific noise of the shock I could hear my boy; but I guess he was dead then. We found him and his cousin hours afterward. We could do nothing for our friends, it seemed. The first engine of the rear train and the two last cars of our train, which had been packed with people—the aisles and even the platform being filled—we were so mixed up that we could scarcely tell which was which. The boiler of the engine was pouring down steam on the people in both cars which were telescoped, and the escaping steam was scalding them to death. The groans and shrieks were something not to be forgotten in a lifetime, but as the hours wore away they gradually became less and less as one after another the sufferers either died or became unconscious. It was hours before any assistance came to us from the railroad officials, and as there were no lights in the cars and we had only the engine torches to guide us the thing was more terrible than it otherwise would have been. It was nearly 3 o'clock before we got all of the dead and injured out. The former were placed in the freight house to await the coming of Coroner Dr. James A. Horan, of Manch Chunk, who had been summoned.

Blaine talks about Trusts.

GOSHEN, Ind., Oct. 10.—Mr. Blaine arrived here to day and made a speech in the Opera House which was almost entirely devoted to the subject of trusts. He declared that the Mills bill was designed to Foster the great Sugar trust, and that the Salt Trust and Whisky Trust were backed by Democratic money and power. The Standard Oil monopoly, he said, also supported the Democratic party at every critical election during the past five years, and the Steel-rail and Cottonseed-oil Trusts were also in Democratic hands. He argued that free trade was far more likely to encourage and develope "trusts" in the necessaries of life than was protection. He challenged any one in his audience to name a single great trust in this country controlled by Republicans with any political connection.

Look upon both Pictures.

"The question is often asked, why are you a Republican" and it is proposed to give a few reasons below for the faith that guides us into Republican ways, also a few reasons that warn us against Democray and Free Trade, viz: because

REPUBLICANISM

Has subdued Rebellion and saved the Union.

Conquored war and established peace.

Gave freedom to a race and a free ballot to all men.

Was patriotic enough to create a debt to carry on war and honest enough to make provision to pay that debt.

Made liberty universal throughout the States and the flag honored throughout the world.

Made treason odious and loyalty the badge of respected citizenship.

Raised the nation from bankruptcy and secured for our public credit the faith of the financial world.

Made persons and property and freedom of thought and of expression secure in every part of the land.

Has dignified labor and secured its rightful reward by protective tariff laws.

Has practically given each citizen a free home by securing the public domain from the monopoly of capital.

Has by a rigid supervision of corporate franchise, made transportation cheap, safe and rapid for persons and property.

Has by wise economies and just laws, reduced the public debt and the interest upon it.

Has by generous and yet just, appropriation for pensions, illustrated its love and respect for the Nation's gallant defenders

Has made competency a condition for appointment to office and fidelity to duty the tenure for holding it.

Has reduced the public expenditure to the lowest point consistent with the general welfare and collected the tax from sources best able to pay it.

Has made religious liberty secure to all forms of faith by an enlightened public opinion and established free schools with no sectarian denomination in them.

Has by fidelity to public trust, by its constitutional amendments, by its statuary enactments, Federal and state, by the life and character of its long line of statesmen, heroes, orators and martyrs, by its sacred traditions, and its matchless history of great things accomplished proven itself competent and worthy to achieve the great things yet to be done for the good and glory of the country.

Free trade is no experiment in America. Sad experiences of the past ought to warn the wage worker and laborer. Will you profit by your experiences. Answer at the ballot box in November.

DEMOCRACY AND FREE TRADE WOULD

Shrivel the public revenue.

Drain the country of money.

Drive labor largely to the land.

Lower the standard of comfort.

Scale down all salaries and profits.

Revive here the British colonial system.

Inundate this country with foreign goods.

Turn the balance of trade against us.

Destroy our capacity for cheap production.

Universally reduce the value of farming land.

Unsettle all forms of mercantile business.

Instantly cause a paralysis in iron manufacture.

Increase farm products and diminish the market.

Strike the skilled laborer first and most severely.

Destroy the possibility of diversified employment.

Paralyze the arm of the worker and empty his pocket.

Leave skilled labor the alternative of idleness or English wages.

Close up thousands of Mills, factories, furnaces and workshops.

Empty the building association of their tens of millions of dollars.

Destroy our coasting trade, from which all foreign tonage is now excluded.

Rob us of our industrial prosperity for the benefit of Manchester and Birmingham.

Substitute for the music of the looms and lathes and hammers the complaints of idle workmen.

Eventually place America practically in the condition of Agricultural countries like Indiana and Southern Russia.

Bankrupt many railroads and displace an immdnse number of laborers in transportation, by reason of a diminished internal commerce.

Make these states the dumping ground for England's surplus products, which necessity would compel us to take, upon her own terms."

The Democratic brethren have about a dozen meetings advertised for this county, in the following places.

Turbett township, Tuesday evening, October 23, 1888, at Church Hill school house.

Beale township, Wednesday evening, Oct. 24th, at Johnstown.

Fermanagh township, Thursday evening Oct. 25th, at Arch Rock school house.

Milford township, Friday evening, Oct. 26th, at Red Bank school house.

At Waterloo, Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock, Oct. 27th.

At East Waterford, Saturday evening, Oct. 27th.

Port Royal, Monday evening, Oct. 29th.

Thompsontown, Tuesday evening, Oct. 30th.

Richfield, Wednesday evening, Oct. 31st.

At McCoysville, Thursday evening, November 1st.

At Seven Stars, Friday evening, Nov. 2nd.

At Mifflintown, Saturday evening, Nov. 3rd.

VOTE THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

The Prohibitionists have been holding meeting and have future appointments as follows. McCulloch's Mill, 17th; Spruce Hill, 18th; VanDyke, 20th; Thompsontown, 24th; Walnut, 25th; McAlisterville, 27th; Port Royal, 30th; Academia, November 1st; Mifflintown, 2d.

VOTE THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Tribute of Respect.

We the committee appointed by the Pre't of the Mountain Home Lyceum to draft resolutions expressive of our grief for the death, and respect for the memory of our fellow member W. Bruce Myers, whose sad death came so very suddenly and unlooked for, do resolve:

1. That by this dispensation of a wise and all powerful, but mysterious, Providence our Lyceum has lost an honored and highly esteemed member, the community a very promising young man cultured and intelligent, giving evidence of usefulness in society and in the world.

2. That we tender to the bereaved family own heart-felt condolence for the loss of a dutiful son and loving brother.

As a solace in the hour of grief, we deem it best to refer them to him, who alone can bind up the broken hearted and console those who are overwhelmed with sorrow. To him we would kindly commend them.

3. That each member of Lyceum wear a badge of mourning for a period of thirty days.

4. That these resolutions be inserted in the "Evening Star."

Com.} J. H. DEEN, CLARA B. BARTON, MINNIE B. GEUYER.

The Handsomest Lady in Mifflintown and Patterson Remarked to a friend the other day that she knew Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs was a superior remedy as it stopped her cough instantly when others had no effect whatever. So to prove this and convince you of its merit, any druggist will give you a Sample Bottle *Free*. Large size 50c and $1.

LEGAL.

[GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.]

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by an act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act relating to Elections of this Commonwealth," passed the 2nd day of July, 1839, and its supplements, it is the duty of the Sheriff of every county within this Commonwealth to give public notice and to enumerate

The Officers to be Elected;

Designate the Places at which the Election is to be held; and

Give notice that certain persons holding other offices of profit or trust are incapable of holding or exercising, at the same time, the office or appointment of judge or election, inspector, or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth therefore,

I, DAVID FOWLES, High Sheriff of the county of Juniata, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the electors of the county of Juniata that on

TUESDAY, NOV'R 6, 1888,

(it being the first Tuesday after the first Monday of said month,) a General Election will be held in the several Election Districts established by law in said county, at which time they will vote by ballot for the several officers hereinafter named, to wit:

STATE.

THIRTY (30) PERSONS AS ELECTORS for President and Vice President of the United States.

ONE PERSON FOR AUDITOR GENERAL for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

JUDICIARY.

ONE PERSON FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

COUNTY.

ONE PERSON to represent the counties of Juniata, Snyder, Union, Mifflin, Huntingdon, Fulton and Franklin in the LOWER HOUSE OF CONGRESS.

ONE PERSON to represent the counties of Juniata, Mifflin and Perry in the STATE SENATE.

ONE PERSON to represent the county of Juniata in the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ONE PERSON FOR SHERIFF of the County of Juniata.

ONE PERSON FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER of the County of Juniata.

ONE PERSON FOR JURY COMMISSIONER of the County of Juniata.

I also hereby make known and give notice, that the places for holding the aforesaid General Election in the several boroughs and townships within the county of Juniata, are as follows, to wit:

The freemen of the borough of Mifflintown are to hold their election in the southeast room of the Court House, known as the Sheriff's office, in said borough.

The freemen of the township of Fermanagh are to hold their election in the northeast room of the Court House, known as the Treasurer's office, in Mifflintown borough.

The freemen of the township of Walker are to hold their election at the School House in Mexico, in said township.

The freemen of the township of Delaware are to hold their election at Smith's School House, in said township.

The freemen of the borough of Thompsontown are to hold their election at the School House in said borough.

The freemen of the township of Greenwood are to hold their election at the Public House of Thomas Cox, in said township.

The freemen of the township of Monroe are to hold their election at the School House in Richfield, in said township.

The freemen of the township of Susquehanna are to hold their election at Frymoyer's Hotel, in said township.

The freemen of the township of Fayette are to hold their election at the School House in McAlisterville, in said township.

The freemen of the borough Patterson are to hold their election at the School House in said borough.

The freemen of the borough of Port Royal are to hold their election at the School House in said borough.

The freemen of the township of Milford are to hold their election at Locust Grove School House, in said township.

The freemen of the township of Spruce Hill are to hold their election at Spruce Hill School House, in said township.

The freemen of the township of Turbett are to hold their election at the Church Hill School House, in said township.

The freemen of the township of Beale are to hold their election at the School House at Academia, in said township.

The freemen of the township of Tuscarora, except that portion of it lying north-westward of the summit of the Shade mountain, are to hold their election at the School House near McCulloch's Mills, in said township.

The freemen of the township of Lack, except that portion of it lying north-westward of the summit of the Shade mountain, are to hold their election at the Lack School House, in said township.

The freemen of so much of the townships of Lack and Tuscarora as lie north-west of the summit of the Shade mountain are to hold their election at Lauver's School House in said district.

☞ The election is to be opened at **7 o'clock** in the forenoon, and shall continue without intermission or adjournment, and is not to be closed before **7 o'clock** in the evening.

I also hereby make known and give notice, "that the inspectors and judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district at which they respectively belong, before 7 o'clock in the morning of Tuesday, November 2, and each said inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

"In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for judge at the next preceding election shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place; and in case the person elected judge shall not attend, then the inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place; and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward or district for which such officer shall have been elected, present at the place of election, shall elect one of their number to fill such vacancy.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

is hereby directed to the 8th Article of the New Constitution.

SECTION 1. 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 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 of 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.

I also hereby make known and give notice, that every person excepting Judices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of office or trust under the United States, or this State, or any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under legislative, executive or judiciary departments of this State, or of the United States, or of any incorporated city or district, and also that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioner of any incorporated district, is by law, incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of judge, inspector of clerk of any election in this Commonwealth, and no inspector, judge, or other officer or such election shall be eligible to any office then to be voted for."

Also, that in the 4th section of the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to executions and for other purposes," approved April 18th, 1840, it is enacted that the aforesaid 13th section "shall not be construed so as to prevent any military officer or boroughs officer from serving as judge, inspector or clerk of any general or special election of this Commonwealth."

As therein directed, I also give official notice of the following provisions of an act approved March 30th, 1866, entitled "An act regulating the mode of voting at all elections in the several counties of this Commonwealth:"

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth, at all general, township, borough and special elections, are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote by ticket, printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all Judges of Courts voted for, and to be labeled outside "Judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace all the names of State officers voted for, and be labeled "State;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including office of Senator, member and members of Assembly, if voted for, and members of Congress, if voted for, and labeled "County;" and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot-boxes.

First and Second Sections of the Act of Congress of March 31, 1870.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That all citizens of the United States, who are, or shall be otherwise qualified to vote at any election by the people, in any State, Territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality or other territorial subdivisions, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, any Constitution, law, custom, usage or regulation of any State, Territory, or by, or under its authority to the contrary notwithstanding.

SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if, by or under the authority of the Constitution or laws of any State, or the laws of any Territory, any act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such Constitution or law persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of every person and officer to give all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite and to become qualified to vote without distinction of race, color or previous condition of servitude, and if any such person or officer shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also for every such offence be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars or be imprisoned not less than one month nor more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Given under my hand at my office in Mifflintown, this seventh day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States, the one hundred and twelfth.

DAVID FOWLES, *Sheriff*.

Sheriff's Office, Mifflintown, October 8th, 1888. }4t.

THE CHEWERS OF
OLD HONESTY
TOBACCO
WILL SOON FIND THAT IT LASTS LONGER, TASTES SWEETER THAN OTHER TOBACCOS, AND WILL PLEASE YOU.
ASK YOUR DEALER FOR IT, AND INSIST ON GETTING IT.
EVERY PLUG STAMPED LIKE ABOVE CUT.

GREAT AMERICAN MEAT-CUTTER.
Unequalled and pronounced the best for Hash, Sausage, Mince Meat, Scrapple, Croquettes, Hashing Stock, &c. &c. No. 120 sent, express prepaid, on receipt of $2.00. AMERICAN MFG CO. 204 & Washington Ave., Philadelphia.

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 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.
TERMS—Cash.
G. L. DERR,
Practical Dentist,
ESTABLISHED IN MIFFLINTOWN, PA., IN 1860. Oct. 14 '85.

BEST MADE
CLOTHING
FOR
BOYS
A. C. YATES & CO.,
LEDGER BUILDING
SIXTH AND CHESTNUT.

Duff's College.
The oldest and best Institution for obtaining a Business Education. We have successfully prepared thousands of young men for the active duties of life. For Circulars address,
P. DUFF & SONS, Pittsburg, Pa.

SALESMEN WANTED
TO SELL NURSERY STOCK.
Profitable employment for hon-st, energetic men, either on salary or commission, expenses paid. A fine outfit furnished each salesman. The business easily learned. We grow all the new and rare varieties of Fruit and Ornamental trees. Write for terms. HOOPES, BRO & THOMAS, Maple Ave. Nurseries, West Chester, Pa. Established 1853.
September 18, 4t.

Caution Notice.
All persons are hereby cautioned, not to trespass on the lands of the undersigned in Spruce Hill, and Beale townships, for the purpose of gathering berries, hunting, fishing, or in any other way trespassing, on said lands, as the trespass law will be enforced against people who violate said law.
HARRISON MINNIMYER
June 9, 1888.

SOMETHING NEW under the sun, which King Solomon never heard of—a CLOTHES LINE that requires NO CLOTHES PINS. Every house-keeper, laundress and store-keeper wants it. Sample sent by mail, 6 feet for 25cts., 12 feet for 50cts. *First Class AGENTS WANTED for this County.* Address NORTON R BOND & CO., Manufacturers Agents, Philadelphia, Pa., (Lock Box 988.)

JOB PRINTING OF EVERY KIND done at this office.

SUMMER COLLECTION
—OF THE—
Latest New Spring
—AND—
SUMMER STYLES!
The Champion Clothier of Juniata County having just returned from the Eastern cities with a wonderful
SPRING AND 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.

LOUIS E. ATKINSON. F. M. M. PENNELL.
ATKINSON & PENNELL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
MIFFLINTOWN, PA.
☞Collecting and Conveyancing promptly attended to.
OFFICE—On Main street, in place of residence of Louis E. Atkinson, Esq., south of Bridge street. [Oct 26, 1886.

D. M. CRAWFORD, M. D.,
Has resumed actively the practice of Medicine and Surgery and their collateral branches Office at the old corner of Third and Orange streets, Mifflintown, Pa.
March 29, 1876.

JOHN McLAUGHLIN. JOSEPH W. STIMMEL
McLAUGHLIN & STIMMEL,
INSURANCE AGENTS,
PORT ROYAL, JUNIATA CO., PA.
☞Only reliable Companies represented.
Dec. 8, 1886-1y

JUNIATA VALLEY BANK,
OF MIFFLINTOWN, PA.
WITH
BRANCH AT PORT ROYAL.
Stockholders Individually Liable.
JOSEPH ROTHROCK, *President.*
T. VAN IRWIN, *Cashier.*
DIRECTORS.
W. C. Pomeroy, Joseph Rothrock, John Hertzler, Philip M. Kepner, Robert E. Parker, Louis E. Atkinson, T. V. Irwin.
STOCKHOLDERS:
Philip M. Kepner, Joseph Rothrock, L. E. Atkinson, W. C. Pomeroy, John Hertzler, Mary Kreiz, Charlotte Snyder, Annie M. Shelley, Jane H. Irwin, R. E. Parker, J. Holmes Irwin, T. V. Irwin, Jerome N. Thompson, Jr
Three and Four per cent. interest will be paid on certificates of deposite.
[Jan 23, 1887—tf

New Firm.
Spring And Summer Goods.
No more winter for months to come. Spring and summer are here and to conform to the change the Senior member of the firm has just returned from Eastern Markets, where he selected with great care the goods that his many patrons favor.
DROP IN.
We have now filled our shelves with Spring & Summer Goods of all kinds. Our customers have appreciated our efforts to give them goods to suit their purposes, and we believe that we are better prepared than ever to merit their confidence. We invite you to come and see and be satisfied In our dress goods department we have almost everything. Don't be backward, call for what you want.
Shoes and Boots.
Our Boot and Shoe Department is full in its assortment, and you certainly can be suited in fit, quality and price. Whatever improvements have been added by the manufactures we have them all. We can supply you with foot wear for any in or out door service. Our grocery Department never lags. 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.,
Fred'k ESPENSCHADE & Son.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

TIME-TABLE

On and after Sunday May 13th, 1888 trains that stop at Mifflin will run as follows

EASTWARD.

ALTOONA ACCOMMODATION leaves Altoona daily at 5 20 a. m., Tyrone 5 52 a. m., Huntingdon 6,33 a. m., Mount Union at 6,59 a. m., Newton Hamilton 7,04 a. m., McVeytown 7,26 a. m., Lewistown 7,39 a. m., Milford 8,11 a. m., Mifflin 8,17 a. m., Port Royal 8,28 a. m., Mexico 8,38 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 9,04 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 50 p. m. Altoona 6 20 p m; Tyrone 6 52 p m; Huntingdon 7 37 p m; Lewistown 8 45 p m; Mifflin 9 10 p m; Harrisburg 10 45 p m; Philadelphia 4 25 a m.

Philadelphia Express will stop at Mifflin at 11 33 p. m., when flagged

WESTWARD.

FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia daily at 11 50 a m; Harrisburg 3 40 p m; Mifflin 5 05 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, 8 35 a. m. Duncannon, 8 54 a. m.; Newport, 9 28 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 46 a. m.; McVeytown, 11 3 a. m.; Newton Hamilton, 11 39 a. m.; Huntingdon, 12 17 p. m.; Tyrone, 1 07 p. m. Altoona, 1 45 p. m., and stop at all regular stations between Harrisburg and Altoona.

OTTER EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia daily at 5 50 p. m., Harrisburg, 10 20 p. m. stopping at Rockville, Marysville, Duncannon, Newport, Millerstown, Thompsontown, Port Royal, time at Mifflin, 11 55 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 3.35 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 5,10 p. m., Millerstown 5,25 p. m., Thompsontown 5,36 p. m., Vandyke 5,40 p. m., Tuscarora 5,48 p. m., Mexico 5,50 p. m., Port Royal 5,54 p. m., Mifflin 6,00 p. m., Lewistown 6,25 p. m., McVeytown 6, 48 p. m., Newton Hamilton 7,10 p. m. Huntingdon 7 40 p. m., Altoona 9 00 p. m.

Pacific Express leaves Philadelphia 11 55 p m; Harrisburg 3 10 a m; Duncannon 3 38 a m; Newport 4 01 a m; Mifflin 4 20 a m; Lewistown 5 01 a m; McVeytown 5 25 a. m; Mt. Union 5 49 a m; Huntingdon 6 12 a m; Petersburg 6 25 a m; Spruce Creek 6 40 a. m; Tyrone 7 00 a m; Bell's Mills 7 22 a m; Altoona 8 05 a m; Pittsburg 12 45 p m.

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

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 40 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 8 20 a m and 4 30 p m.

Trains arrive at Tyrone from Bellefonte and Lock Haven at 12 05 p m, and 6 47 p m.

Trains arrive at Tyrone from Curwensville and Clearfield at 8 58 a m, 11 40 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.,