SENTINEL & REPUBLICA

MIFFLINTOWN.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1889.

B. F. SCHWEIER,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad employs 19,518 men.

FOR two hundred dollars a New Foundland woman agreed to allow her husband to elope with an other woman.

ANARCHISTS, Socialists, and Democrats fused in Chicago, and that is how the Republican ticket came to be defeated.

THE Washington Agricultural Bureau announces that a present the wheat crop promises 94 per cent. of a full crop.

THE Democratic brethren who only a few years ago shouted so lustily, "turn the rascals out" do not whisper that ugly sentence now.

It seems hard for Irishmen to hear that Englishmen propose to take farmers from England and place them on the lands to farm, from which Irish tenents were rejected.

REPORT states that during Stanley's exploration in Africa he gathered and sent to market eight hundred thousand dollars worth of ivory. Hunting fortune in ivory. Shame on the man who would begrudge it to him.

CARNEGIE in his speech before the Legislature confessed that when he and the Vanderbilts did not succeed in heading off the Pennsylvania Railroad Company he was willing to sell out on the best terms he could secure. Carnegie is a critical foreigner that has been making it go better in America than in the old country.

LABOR reformers have a belief that they are doing wonderful things for the labor of the country when they go about preaching for a division of the earnings of labor. The largest industry of the country is the farming industry. Upon it all other industries are based. Every dollar comes out of the soil and this great industry is largely conducted on a basis of the division of the earnings of the farms. The farms that are not cultivated by the owners themselves are cultivated by men who get the half of the products of the farms. It is a system that has been in operation in Pennsylvania several generations. When will manufacturing establishments and railroads adopt it?

IT was not a just piece of business for the Legislature to sit down on Representative Hertzler's bill to place a fish way in the Millerstown river dam, so that fish from deep waters may again come up the river. It was any thing but just and fair, Representatives from the Juniata Valley have been as steady as the needle to the Pole in voting appropriations for other parts of the state and yet when a small favor, as far as expenditure of money goes, but a great favor to the people in giving them a fish supply is asked the Legislature says no. The fish commission it seems was at the front against Mr Heartzler's bill and used their influence to strangle it. What are the fish commissioners for? Are they only for hatching purposes?

ANDREW CARNEGIE of Pittsburg, whose business connections employ 17,200 men, delivered a speech to the Legislature several evenings ago in which he said, Vanderbilt was coerced into selling his interest in the South Pennsylvania Railroad to the Pennsylvania Railroad, and that after his death when his sons contemplated renewing the work they too were coerced to abandon the enterprise—they were induced to sell out. The purpose of Carnegie's—he says—is to induce the Legislature to pass a law, to give to shippers in Pennsylvania the same freight rates on Pennsylvania railroads as are given to competitors with the same kind of freight from other states. Carnegie seems to be bitter against the Pennsylvania Company.

THE Pughtown Farmer Band was doing its best in tooting, "Sally in the Garden Sifting Sand," and other melodious pieces as it marched down Chestnut street, Philadelphia, several days ago, but alas, its sweetest notes of horns and most thumping beats on the base drum, and sharpest rattle of the snare drum, instead of awakening responsive musical cords in the breast of the Mayor aroused his wrath to such a degree that he declared the high stepping band under arrest. A street gamin shouted police. The band took leg bail, and only one or two of its members were gathered in by the custodians of the quiet and Peace of the City of Brotherly Love. The Pughtown Farmer Band may be a "joy forever" in Pughtown, but not so on Chestnut street.

A Farmer Loses $4,700.

SHAMOKIN, April 9.—Two strangers visited Daniel Keller's place to-day and after a proposal to purchase his farm engaged the old farmer in a game of cards. Keller became interested and procured $4,700 which he put up as stakes. The money was seized by the strangers and Keller was covered with a revolver while they moved off. Both escaped. One of the men represented himself as the son of J. B. Packer, of Sunbury, an old friend of Keller's.

Which, Man or Woman.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—A special to the Post from Belaire, Md., says: Hannah Calder, who married Kate Beale last February, was before Judge Walters this morning for a writ of habeas corpus to secure his wife, who left him shortly after the marriage. Kate was sworn and testified that she was willing to live with Hannah if proved a man. Hannah was then called to the stand and testified that he was a man. The judge asked him if he was willing to undergo an examination, which question Hannah would not answer. Judge Walters then stated that the court could do nothing, and that it was entirely with Kate to do as she pleased. At 3 o'clock Hannah consented to an examination, which was conducted by Dr. J. C. Butler, of Belaire. After the examination, Dr. Butler made an affidavit before Justice Lyle as to Hannah's sex and agreed to keep it concealed. At 3.30 o'clock Hannah left for Baltimore and Kate Beale returned to her home at Federal Hill. It is therefore believed that Hannah is a woman.

From the Spark of a Pipe.

CHICAGO, April 9th.—A despatch from Mansin, Iowa, says: Robert Shiedeler and wife were driving to town yesterday, when a spark from Schidler's pipe ignited the clothing of his wife, and as the wind was blowing a stiff gale she was enveloped in flames in an instant.

Terror stricken she jumped from the buggy on one side and her husband from the other. He did all in his power to quench the flames, but to no avail.

The grass took fire around them and Mrs. Schideler was completly enveloped in a fiery shroud and died before her husband's eyes.

Schideler's hands were burned to the bone. He was brought to town and his wounds dressed, but it is feared that his hands will have to be amputated.

He is nearly crazy from the shock of his wife's death and his own pain and his physicians say he may die.

The family is one of the oldest in the county, having been here for thirty years. Mrs. Schidiler was sixty-years old and her husband seventy.

Communication.

Drunkenness is an offence in the sight of God and man. it is a sin that keepeth a man out of heaven, but a man's moral right to drink is not in the least effected because of the drunkard. Men are intemperate in many other things, they are intemperate in their use of women and in that way entail more misery on themselves than by drink. Should the women be abolished because their use is abused. Shame on the thought. To teach temperence and pratice it is God like. The good things are all to use, they were given by Deity to man for that purpose, and woe to him who abuseth them; woe to the drunkard; woe to the whore-monger. To tell intellegent people that to get rid of the drunkard the use of liquor must be prohibited is to invite the people to turn their backs on the proposed prohibitory amendment. Punish the drunkard, punish the man who sells him drink. If Deity sends them to hell for drunkeness, why not punish them here for raising a disturbance here. Be sensible, don't on account of the drunkard attempt to infringe on the rights of other people. You can't save the drunkard, that is God's work, he alone can save him, he alone can save you, the Prohibition cranks can't save you. The cranks do not know where to stop. In Connecticut, a crank Supreme Court, ruled, that cider, sweet or hard comes under the prohibitory condemnation. What next? who knows but that the cranks will take an advanced position that the cultivation of wheat and rye and corn will have to be stopped because liquor is distilled from them. They have not yet done so, but you cannot tell what they will advocate. The cranks don't seem to know that the greatest reformers of the world used drink temperately. Christ's first miracle was that of making wine for a marriage feast. He did not get drunk. His enemies said he sat down to table with wine bibbers. John Calvin, the founder of the Presbyterian church kept wine in his house to be used temperately. Martin Luther after his successfull encounter with the established Catholic Church of Rome at the Diet of Worms drank beer that was sent him in a silver pitcher by Duke Erich who had been his friend at the trial before the church court which determined the fate of Protestantism. Luther in taking the beer said. "As Duke Erick has now remembered me so may our Lord Jesus Christ also remember him in his dying hour." Do the prohibition reformers of these times know more than Christ, Calvin, Luther? Enforce the laws against evil doers, and you have the remedy.

TEMPERANCE.

PITTSBURG, April 9th.—A Butler, Pa., special says: Lewis Patterson, a prominent and wealthy farmer living near Centerville, this county, was robbed last night by three masked men. There was nobody with him in the house but his mother, 80 years old. She heard a noise and called to him. He turned toward the window and he saw three men who called him to come out. Upon refusing they burst in the door and as the first man entered Patterson felled him with a poker. The others overpowered him, however, and dragged him barefooted to the barn, threatened to hang him if he refused to tell them where he kept his gold. When he declared he had none they placed a rope around his neck, but as he still persisted that he had no money they concluded to torture him by roasting his feet at a fire in the house. He was taken back to the house and his feet and face burned. They then searched the house and after securing $43 in money and Patterson's gold watch declaring that if he moved until they were gone one half hour he would be shot dead. There is no positive clue to the desperadoes

Contributed to the SENTINEL.

"Time and Tide wait for no man," is a saying frequently heard. The sun the great center of the solar system is the regulator of time—the length of days and nights in the different seasons on the different planets. It brings about the daytime and the night time the morning and evening to the inhabitants of this globe It controls the motion of all planets in this system and possibly controls and regulates the motions of them by its own motion for the Bible expressions in the book of Joshua indicate that it has movement, and astronomers have expressed the opinion that it moves and all the planets and satellites with it. Therefore it is the regulator of time on the earth as well as on the moon and other planets. No man has ever stopped the sun time or rather no man has been instrumental in stopping the progress of the day and making it longer except one, Joshua, and he did not do it, but God who granted his request. The sun and the moon stood still a whole day longer in addition to the day on which the wonder took place until Joshua won a complete victory over those he was warring with. When Joshua spake unto the Lord and said, in reference to the Sun and moon; "Sun stand thou still upon Gibeon and thou moon in the valley of Ajalon this wonderful miracle took place—another day was added to that day without night. This was done for Joshua since he was a leader chosen by God to lead the Israelitish nation from whom the then promised Christ was to come. And it was because of this promised Son of God (greater than the sun and Joshua and at whose crucifixion the sun was darkened, and at whose 2nd coming the sun shall again be darkened and the moon turned into blood and the stars will fall to the earth, and the powers of heaven will be shaken,) Christ the resurrection and life for Joshua and for the saved Israelites so to be in the last day, that the sun was brought with the moon to a standstill in favor of the Israelites so that their victory became complete by reason of the longer daylight to fight in. There is also another case recorded in the Bible besides that of Joshua where a descendent of Adam was seen to have the sun and moon subject to her. This case is found in revelations 12c and 1st verse and reads: "And there appeared a great wonder in Heaven, a woman clothed with the sun and moon under her feet and upon her head a crown of 12 stars." This woman seems to have more of the Heavenly bodies subject to her than Joshua had for but a day. The Catholic church claim that she is the holy Virgin, the mother of Jesus Christ the Son of man, the Son of God, who to redeem and save man bore betrayal by the traitor and bore a crown of thorns and the cross, crucifixion and death instead of using for a means of defense his Godlike miraculous power to raise the dead to life and instead of using his miraculous power to walk upon the sea, and at another time to calm the winds and waves of the sea, saving the ship by saying "Peace be still; and instead of calling ten legions of angels to his defense at his trial before Pontius Pilate. This Christ bore the crown of thorns and the indignities, and insults mentioned that he might crown believers with forgiveness of sin and life in the Heavenly mansions. If the woman with the sun and moon under her feet and the crown of stars on her head was the Virgin Mary then she was or perhaps is to be honored with this power through the merits and worthiness of her son, the Son of God equal with God the Father, on account of which Son of Righteousness, Jesus, God heard and answered Joshua in the day of battle.

By reason of the Sun and Moon coming to a standing for Joshua it is proven that the cause of Christ was in the Israelitish nation and they prepared the way for him the Son of God during their existence as a nation previous to his coming and when he did come crucified him. And it can be added that the world exists to day because of the cause of Christ among nations and people.

Tide waits for no man. It is caused by the Sun and the moon and in greater part by the latter. It comes gradually in from the sea at certain hours each day, and covers exposed rocks and sand bars and the low parts of beaches previously exposed to the air and sight by the ebbing out of the tide which also takes place at certain hours. Tide was divided and stood aside (whether it was flowing in or out) for one known man, Moses, who said to the children of Israel at one time in his life that in the latter days God would raise up a prophet like unto himself. Moses in so saying had reference to the Saviour and deliverer of the world Christ; and it was likely because of this Christ whom Moses was emblematic of that he was made a deliverer to save the Israelites from the Egyptians. It was because of the coming cause and kingdom of Christ as well as because of the coming of an Israelitish nation that at the stretching out of the rod by Moses, God separated and parted the tide, waves, currents, and waters of the Red Sea to deliver the Israelites (who passed through the sea being baptised unto Moses in the cloud as they went, so says Paul.) Hence it may be said that the tide whether ebbing out or whether ebbing in was divided with the deep water to the bottom of the sea for the chosen Moses and his follows. A reason for believing that Moses was made successful in giving the signs for the opening of the Red Sea for the deliverance of Israelites as before stated, the Israelitish nation was to prepare the world for the advent of Christ—even to prepare the old testament by holy prophets and priests. Another reason that the Israelites were preparing the way for Christ is that their sacrifices of bullocks, sheep, doves &c., in the tabernacle and in the temple were emblematic of the crucifixion and sacrifice of Christ on calvary who there bore the sins of the world to redeem the people out of it who accept God. Another reason that Moses and his followers had the red Sea divided before them by the Lord, was, it again can be said because of the cause of Christ to be forwarded in the nation of Israel and this is proven by the brazen serpent made by Moses in the wilderness being emblematic of Christ. As Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness so must the Son of man be lifted up, is the way a New Testament verse reads. So even the lifting up of the brazen serpent on a pole was emblematic of the lifting up of Christ on the cross. The people of Israel bitten by living serpents for the sin of murmuring were made well if they simply looked on the brazen serpent; but if they refused the simplicity of a look at it they died. Those that look unto, follow and believe in Jesus Christ are made alive to everlasting life, having their sins blotted out and cast into the sea of God's forgetfulness. And just here it can be said that the 1st born of Israel of people and of their cattle escaped being slain when the death angel slew the 1st born of people and cattle of the Egyptians because of the instituted Passover (the slain and then roasted lambs, the blood of which was sprinkled on the door posts, and the unleavened bread, &c.,) which Passover was instituted by Moses and Aaron and eaten by Israel not many hours before the death angel passed upon Egypt. This Passover was emblematic of Jesus Christ our Passover, the Lamb of God sacrificed for us on the cross and whose blood cleanses the believer from his sins. And because emblematic of the Lamb of God, the Son of God in likeness as a man, it was for this reason made effectual so that the death angel passed over the 1st born of Israel leaving them alive. As the Israelitish 1st born were thus saved from death by observing the instituted Passover so also because of Christ our living Passover, believers will when their bodies die have their souls taken to Paradise alive until the Resurrection Christ shall come with the holy angels, to judge when their bodies shall be resurrected, changed and glorified, and be united to their saved souls, and then shall then be unconvicted in the judgment to the 2nd death (which will be the state of the lost) because of the offered salvation and effectual power of their Lord and Passover, who is more able to preserve them from the 2nd death than the instituted and emblematic Passover in Egypt was made effectual to saving the lives of the 1st born of Israel from the death that came upon the 1st born of Egyptians. And to finish it can be said daytime and nighttime waited for man when the sun and moon stood still; and tide and water was divided to the Red Sea when Israel passed through and these two wonderful miracles were performed by God on account of the cause of the then promised Christ the Passover to the next life for the saved. This Christ our Passover did come at the appointed time and lived with men to redeem them, and suffered, died, arose from the grave and entered Heaven, and is Mediator between God and man, and will come to earth a 2nd time, not in humility as before, but instead the same Son of God exalted and glorified. FABER.

Temperance Column.

Thinkin' it Over.

We've been thinkin' it over and prayin',
Betsy and I,
About the amendment, and sure as I'm saying',
Twixt you and I,
I've 'bout made up my mind to vote as I think,
For the best;
And I don't care for John, or Tom, or Harry O'Blink,
Nor all the rest.

'Tis true I've never been much of a crank,
Nor a prigin;
For I have very often been dry and alway drank,
(Can't tell a squib);
But I've been thinkin' and thinkin' that may be
I'd better quit;
And if this agitation goes on I'll see
More about it.

I'll think a little just now, while I can,
It'll do no harm;
I've earned twenty shillings a day, like a man,
With my sturdy arm;
For twenty years or more I ween,
And little got;
And though I take a nip, now and then, 'tis seen
I'm not a sot.

Twenty shillings a day, and what have I got?
Now let me see;
Well, there's not a shilling for a house and lot
For Betsy and me.
Our lodgings are on the fourth story floor,
And not very good;
Sometimes we would like a little more coal
Or a little wood.

And then, we don't have anything great to eat,
And little to drink;
Sure, we've been very sparin' and should be rich,
I certainly think;
But there's little Anna, she needs a new hood
And hat, I declare
Is almost out of everything good
She needs to wear.

What have I got? Not very much it seems,
Of twenty shillings a day;
So let the traffic that garnered my dimes,
I'll vote it away.
And I'll tell my comrades, far and hotwixt,
To vote the same way;
And we'll carry the amendment at the time fixed
June the 28th day.

I know that if the accursed stuff
Was out of the way;
I could work and do without well enough,
Strong as I say.
And there is Tom, and Dick, and Harry and Ben,
No nobler than thar;
Only for drink they would be true men,
We'll vote it away.—NEW YORK.

Masks and Chloroform.

CHICAGO, April 9th.—A despatch from East Liverpool, Ohio, says: "The residence of Robert McBane, an aged farmer living a few miles from here, was visited early yesterday morning by two masked men who forced an entrance through the cellar window and found their way up stairs where the family were sleeping. They attempted to chloroform the inmates but were not successful. When they were discovered the family was aroused by their appearance. They knocked three small children almost senseless and locked them in a small room and asked Mr. McBane to give up all his money, saying they knew he received a thousand dollars Saturday for some territory he disposed of. On being told he had not closed the bargain and did not receive any money they struck him with a fire shovel cutting an ugly gash in his head and knocking him senseless. His wife pleaded for mercy. They removed her to a small closet and locked her in. After searching the house from cellar to garrett and finding nothing but a small amount of silver they escaped leaving no clew. A neighbor who happened to call a few hours later forced his way into the house and found the mother and children almost suffocated in their tight quarters and Mr. McBane almost dead from loss of blood. No clew to the identity of the masked ruffians has yet been discovered."

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.

Horses Stolen.

From the Fulton Republican of April 10, 1889. A very fine five-year old mare and a two-year old colt, both of Hambletonian and Percheron breed, were stolen from the stable of William Duvall, who resides one mile east of Aker's mill, in Brush Creek township, on Sunday evening, March 31st.—About 12 o'clock Mr. Duvall was awakened by the barking of his dog, and on going to his stable found the lock sawed out and his horses gone. He immediately followed the track on foot, and being an expert hunter he easily followed the trail, which crossed Sideling Hill mountain into Wells Valley, proceeding along the main road until near the U. B. camp ground; they then struck for Rays Hill mountain, through fields, woods, bark roads and cow-paths to the top of the mountain near the Dripping Rock, where, on Monday about day-light he found his horses feeding on oats stolen from his bin, and a bag, which had also been stolen from him, filled with oats. The close pursuit of Mr. Duvall frightened the thief, who made good his escape. On returning, he met his brother Amos, who had followed on horse back, at the foot of the mountain, where the balance of the oats was fed. The animals were very valuable dark bays, nicely matched, which Mr. Duvall would not take $500 for. A saddle and two bridles were also stolen. This is the second attempt to steal these horses that failed. About a month ago, on returning home about 11 o'clock at night, he saw his stable door open, and at once secured his double-barreled gun, which was heavily charged with buckshot, which he fired at the thief, who was leaving, but without effect.

Some Foolish People

Allow a cough to run until it gets beyond the reach of medicine. They often say, with, it will wear away," but in most cases it wears them away. Could they be induced to try the successful medicine called Kemp's Balsam, which we will sell on a guarantee to cure they would immediately see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Price 50c and $1.00. *Trial size free*. At all druggists.

Legal Notices.

MERCANTILE APPRAISER'S LIST.

LIST OF DEALERS AND VENDERS —OF— **Foreign & Domestic Merchandise** —IN THE— COUNTY OF JUNIATA, FOR THE YEAR 1889, AS APPRAISED AND CLASSIFIEDBY THE MERCANTILE APPRAISER.

	Class.	Rates.
MIFFLINTOWN.		
Manbeck & Nelson, grain, coal and lumber	10	$20 00
C. S. Kepner, confectionery	14	7 00
O. P. Robison, grocer	14	7 00
Wm. Beil, implement dealer	14	7 00
G. W. Heck, boots and shoes	14	7 00
I. D. Musser, grocer	14	7 00
P. Espenschade, merchant	13	10 00
L. Banks & Co., druggist	14	7 00
John Eiks, grocer	14	7 00
A. Heckenberger, grocer and notion	14	7 00
Franciscus Hardware & Co., hardware	12	12 50
C. F. Hinks, merchant	13	10 00
W. H. Rodgers, druggist	14	7 00
W. F. Snyder, furniture	14	7 00
W. H. Rollman, jeweler	14	7 00
McCauley & Myers, implement dealers	14	7 00
K. H. McClintic, hardware	13	10 00
Joseph Pennell, merchant	13	10 00
Emil Schott, dry goods	11	15 00
Jos. Adams, grocer and confectioner	14	7 00
Banks Kauffman, music instruments	14	7 00
J. A. Murray, hotel	5	150 00
D. W. Harley, clothier	13	10 00
John Kirk, merchant	14	7 00
WALKER.		
W. W. Dimm, merchant	14	7 00
K. A. Smith, merchant	14	7 00
W. S. Richenbaugh, merchant	14	7 00
C. A. Thompson, grain and coal	13	10 00
David Barber, grocer, flour and feed	14	7 00
N. D. VanDyke, merchant	14	7 00
J. T. Kepler, merchant	14	7 00
FAYETTE.		
Wilson & Co., merchants	13	10 00
David Shirk, merchant	13	10 00
W. W. Sharron, merchant	14	7 00
Saussman & Gingrich, merchants	13	10 00
E. M. Kelly, merchant	13	10 00
Brown & Son, merchants	13	10 00
Joseph Page, implement D.	14	7 00
MONROE.		
J. S. Winey, merchant	13	10 00
Rice & Gilsbill, merchants	12	12 50
S. S. Winey, merchant	14	7 00
J. K. Vanhorn, hotel	5	75 00
Edward Sinker, merchant	14	7 00
Jacob Ludwig, merchant	14	7 00
SUSQUEHANNA.		
E. G. Shoffer, in retail	13	10 00
H. R. Beale, merchant	14	7 00
GREENWOOD.		
Adam Arnold, hotel	5	75 00
J. T. Dimm & Bro., merchants	14	7 00
THOMPSONTOWN		
J. P. Wickersham, merchant	13	10 00
M. E. Schlegle, merchant	13	10 00
E. A. Tennis & Bro., grain and coal	13	10 00
J. W. Hibos, lumber and coal	14	7 00
Samuel Schlegle, merchant	13	10 00
C. G. Winey, merchant	13	10 00
PORT ROYAL		
G. B. M. Kepner, druggist	14	7 00
G. G. Cromer, grocer	14	7 00
Wm. McCulloch, merchant	14	7 00
P. Kepner, grocer	14	7 00
A. J. Pettit, merchant	13	10 00
D. H. Bonsum, merchant	13	1 00
A. H. Reynolds, merchant	13	10 00
Philip Kepner, coal	14	7 00
Jacob Groninger, coal and lumber	14	7 00
Noah Herttler, grain and lumber	14	7 00
TUSCARORA.		
Noah Herttler, merchant	12	12 50
BEALE.		
Alex Woodward, merchant	14	7 00
J. P. Kelly, merchant	14	7 00
W. R. Pomeroy, merchant	14	7 00
SPRUCE HILL.		
J. L. Barton, merchant	13	10 00
J. C. Conn & Bro., merchants	14	7 00
E. I. Heckdom, merchant	14	7 00
Samuel Mowery, merchant	14	7 00
TUSCARORA.		
J. B. Henry, merchant	14	7 00
J. C. Crawford, merchant	14	7 00
H. S. Thompson, merchant	13	10 00
A. J. Furgeson, merchant	13	10 00
T. Harkison, merchant	14	7 00
Wm. VanSwearingen & Son, merchants	14	7 00
LACK.		
R. H. Patterson, merchant	13	10 00
John Vaughan, merchant	14	7 00
Robert Kline, merchant	14	7 00
G. W. Campbell merchant	14	7 00
A. W. Oppie, merchant	14	7 00
PATTERSON.		
W. S. North, grain, coal and lumber	12	12 50
Mong & Son, merchants	13	10 00
Samuel Strayer, clothier	13	10 00
Joseph Pennell, merchant	13	10 00
McMeen & Beale, merchants	12	12 50
T. J. Middagh, merchant	13	10 00
Farmers Mer. Assn., merchandise and coal	12	12 50
W. H. Banks & Co., druggists	14	7 00
Robert Nixon, hotel	5	150 00
Reuben Guss, hardware	12	12 50
Howard Kirk, Tobacconist	14	7 00
T. H. Reese, confectionery	14	7 00
Henry Dunn, confectionery	14	7 00
B. R. Mitchell, flour and feed	14	7 00
H. M. Hawk, merchant	14	7 00
George Backenberger, restaurant and confectioner	14	7 00
Isaac M. Gosben, grocer and lumber	14	7 00
MILFORD.		
J. B. Meloy & Bro., merchants	14	7 00

The licenses mentioned in the above list will be due and payable to the County Treasurer on and after May 1st, 1889.

An appeal will be held in the Commissioner's office, in the borough of Mifflintown, on Friday, April 26, 1889, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M., which and where all persons feeling themselves aggrieved may attend if they think proper.

Given under my hand this 23rd day of March, A. D., 1889.

W. B. McCAHAN,
Mercantile Appraiser.

LEGAL.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of DAVID SMITH, late of Delaware township, Juniata Co., dec'd.

Whereas Letters Testamentary on the last Will and Testament of David Smith, late of the township of Delaware, deceased, have been issued to the undersigned, this is to notify all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment and those having claims to present the same duly authenticated for settlement.

JONATHAN KEISER, Executor.
Thompsontown, March 16th, 1889 6w.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION proposed to the citizens of this Commonwealth by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for their approval or rejection at a special election to be held June 18, 1889. 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 to the constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:

AMENDMENT.

Strike out from section one, of article eight, the tour 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 three 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 shall, 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, shall be entitled to vote at all 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 an 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 legislature 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 canvass 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 States 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 here by established.

A true copy of the joint resolution.

CHARLES W. STONE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Notice to Trespassers.

Having leased 400 acres of wood land of David Wilson, and 400 acres of wood land of John McClure, adjoining lands of Pennsylvania Railroad Company in the vicinity of Boxler's Gap. I hereby caution all persons against trespassing on the above mentioned leased lands for the purpose of cutting timber and so forth.

JOHN BRANNON.
Mifflintown, May 26, 1888.

WANTED—AGENTS

TO SOLICIT ORDERS

For our Choice and Hardy Nursery Stock. Steady work for energetic, temperate men. SALARY AND EXPENSES, or commission if preferred. The business quickly and easily learned. Satisfaction guaranteed to customers and agents. Write immediately for terms. State age. Address

R. G. CHASE & CO.,
1430 South Penn Square, Phil'a, Pa.

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 959.)

AUTUMN AND WINTER,

I HAVE THE

Latest Fall

And

WINTER STYLES!

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

FALL AND WINTER STOCK,

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

New Firm.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

No more summer for months to come. Fall and Winter 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 FALL AND WINTER 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.

Spring and Summer Goods.

I would inform the public that I have now in my new millinery store at my place of residence on Water street, Mifflintown, second door from corner of Bridge street, a full stock, of Spring and Summer millinery goods, all new, and of the latest styles and having employed first class milliners I am prepared to supply the public with everything found in a firstclass millinery store, come and examine my stock. I consider it no trouble to show goods.

MRS. DEIBL.

March 22-87.1.y.

OILS! OILS! OILS!

THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY

of Pittsburg Pa., make

A SPECIALITY

of manufacturing for the Domestic trade the *Finest Brands* of Illuminating and Lubricating Oils, Naphtha and Gasoline, that can be made from Petroleum.

We challenge comparison with every known Product of Petroleum.

If you wish the most

UNIFORMLY SATISFACTORY OILS IN THE MARKET,

ask for ours, trade for Mifflintown and vicinity—Supplied by

FRANCISCUS HARDWARE & CO.

January 2nd,-89-1y.

All important local news are published in the columns of the SENTINEL & REPUBLICAN, also important general news, and a large and varied amount of miscellaneous matter.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

TIME-TABLE

On and after Sunday Nov. 25th, 1888 trains that stop at Mifflin will run as follows:

EASTWARD.

ALTOONA ACCOMMODATION leaves Altoona daily at 5 20 a. m., Tyrone 5 35 a. m., Huntingdon 6.33 a. m., Mount Union at 6,57 a. m., Newton Hamilton 7.02 a. m., McVeytown 7.22 a. m., Lewistown 7.44 a. m., Milford 8.05 a. m., Mifflin 8.12 a. m., Port Royal 8.17 a. m., Mexico 8.21 a. m., Tuscarora 8.25 a. m., Vandyke 8.30 a. m., Thompsontown 8.37 a. m., Durward 8.42 a. m., Millerstown 8.49 a. m., Newport 9.00 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg at 10 05 a. m., and at Philadelphia, 1.25 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 08 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 42 p m; Huntingdon 7 37 p m; Lewistown 8 45 p m; Mifflin 9 10 p m; Harrisburg 10 45 p m; Philadelphia 4 26 a m.

Philadelphia Express will stop at Mifflin at 11 37 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 6 10 p m; arrives at Pittsburg at 11 55 p m.

WAY PASSENGER leaves Philadelphia daily at 4 20 a. m.; Harrisburg, 8 15 a. m.; Duncannon, 8 54 a. m.; Newport, 9 26 a m., Millerstown, 9 47 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 28 a. m.; Narrows, 10 34 a. m., Lewistown, 10 46 a. m.; McVeytown, 11 14 a. m.; Newton Hamilton, 11 38 a. m.; Huntingdon, 12 17 p. m.; Tyrone, 1 07 p.