SENTINEL & REPUBLICAN

MIFFLINTOWN.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1889.

B. F. SCHWEIER,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THERE is talk of calling an extra session of Congress in October.

BLAINE, is afflicted with rheumatism in the muscles of the back.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN has struck a popular vein this time. He proposes to abolish poverty and death.

FORTY thousand land seekers rushed into Oklahoma last week, which is twice the number of inhabitants of Juniata county.

OKLAHOMA is not large enough to hold the land seekers that rushed into the promised land when it was opened to settlement. The surplus thousands are crowding across the border on the lands of the Cherokee Indians.

WE have now reached that season of the year when the married woman hesitates about paying 30 cents a quart for strawberries for the household, and the married man, without hesitation, pays 50 cents for twelve strawberries with his restaurant lunch.—New York Sun.

THE proposed law to increase the salary of judges is not looked upon with favor by the people. There are plenty of able lawyers who are willing to accept the bench with its present salary if the incumbents desire to vacate or resign on account of an insufficiency of salry.

FAME—Captain Murrall, of the British steamship Missouri, threw a part of his cargo of freight goods into the sea to take on board 700 passengers and the crew of the steam ship Denmark that was sinking in mid ocean, and that act has made the captain famous the world all over.

WHEN prohibition speech makers intimate in their speeches that the Republican party "will catch it," if the prohibitory amendment is defeated, they are using indiscrete language, just the kind of language to bring an overwhelming defeat upon the cause of the prohibitory amendment.

Court Proceedings.

The regular April Term of Court that convened on Monday, April 22 ult., and adjourned on Wednesday afternoon, April 24 was as short as foreshadowed in the SENTINEL AND REPUBLICAN.

Constable John Brant was appointed to wait upon the grand jury.

S. A. Sprout, Isaac Look, J. P. Calhoun were appointed tipstaves.

The constables filed their bonds, and reports, and from the latter it is learned that law and order reigns supreme in Juniata. The constable of Fayette reported one base born child, and reported one citizen for selling hard cider.

McConnell Beale was appointed an overseer of poor in Tuscarora township.

Wm. K. Deen was appointed a supervisor in Beale township.

Abraham Milliken was appointed a supervisor in Tuscarora township.

F. M. M. Pennell was appointed auditor to distribute proceeds of the Sheriff's sale of the H. J. Forney property.

Robert A. Robison, Daniel McConnell, D. B. Esh, Daniel Kloss, Wm. Puffenberger, W. W. Sharon were appointed viewers for a free bridge at Mifflintown across the river.

A subpoena in divorce—Sarah Knisely by her next friend B F. Oliver vs. George Knisely.

A decree in divorce was granted William Pile against Nancy Pile.

John Musser vs. Robert McMeen committee of May Bonsall lunatic. Verdict for plaintiff.

J. H. Moyer in trust for Balthazer Lauver vs. Henry A. Lauver, rule on Balthazer Lauver to show cause why judgement should not be marked for the use of Mary Aucker, J. H. Moyer and Reuben Lauver.

In the assigned estate of Jacob Smith an alias order to sell balance of real estate was granted. The assignees of the estate reported sales as follows of the Jacob Smith estate on the 18th of April 1889, which were confined by the Court:

Tract No. 2, 17 acres to H. C. McAlister for $850; No. 3, ½ acre to Sarah Fristle for $75; No. 4, 8 acres to Jacob O. Smith for $740; No. 5, 50 acres to Daniel Smith for $75; No. 6, 65 acres to Jacob O. Smith for $130; No. 7, 26 acres to Henry J. Shellenberger $80; No. 8, 26 acres to John L. Smith for $50.70; No. 9, 60 acres to John L. Smith for $720; No. 10, 16 acres, 93 perches to John L. Smith for $445; No. 11, 23 acres to Lewis Degen for $27.60; No. 12, 39 acres to John L. Smith for $156; No. 13, 27 acres to Henry Shellenberger for $225; No. 17, 1¼ of an acre to John L. Smith for $6.

JURY CASES.

The case of Jonathan E. Cree vs Dwelling House Fire Insurance Co., of Boston. This was a suit to recover insurance money that is withheld, because it is alleged the plaintiff did not inform the company of certain indebtedness against him. was continued.

The case of Mickle Paul, trading in name of Paul Brothers vs George W. Heck. This was a about an indebtedness for shoes, and came up from Squire E. B. McCrum's docket, and was to recover a balance of 66 per cent of a claim that Heck in embarrased financial circumstance had said he could not pay. Verdict for defendant.

In the case of Catharine Stuck vs William J. Stuck and David S. Stuck administrators of Benjamin Stuck, for money advanced to her husband during his lifetime the jury found for Mrs. Stuck $1,248.

In the case of Juniata county vs Samuel R. Loudon, for the recovery of money for clerk service paid by a previous board of Commissioners under the tax act of 1885, which was alledged he was to refund of the state refunded certain taxes to the county. Verdict for county $150.

COMMONWEALTH CASES.

Com vs Andrew Yeater—charge—receiving a stolen horse knowing him to have been stolen—prosecutor John Shineloff. Bill ignored.

Com vs Michael Dressler—charge—larceny of 14 railroad ties—prosecutor Henry Keesling. The prosecutor dropped the case.

Com vs Frank Casner—charge—larceny of a bridle of W. S. Leach and gears of D. B. McWilliams—prosecutors, W. S. Leach and D. B. McWilliams. Verdict guilty, and sentenced to three months imprisonment in county jail.

Com vs John Shineloff Jr., and Calvin Glace and David Glace—charge of taking a horse and buggy and driving several miles and abandoning it—prosecutor George Dolby. Guilty, ten days in county jail.

John Shineloff Jr, and John Diven and David Gloss—charge, taking a horse and buggy and driving a number of miles and abandoning it—prosecutor G. G. Arnold. Guilty ten days in county jail.

Com vs John Shineloff Jr.—charge setting fire to a hay stack—prosecutor James Zimmerman. Guilty, two years in Pittsburg penitentiary.

Com vs Peter Varner, John W. Varner, Wilson Rhodes, Elijah Bell, Jerome Winner, William Vallentine—charge, cutting and carrying away timber from lands of another without authority—prosecutor, Lawyers Simpson and Son of Snyder county, acting for Daniel Sheff, of Schuylkill county. Settled by paying for the timber.

Com vs Frank Shield—charge, selling liquor without licence—prosecutor, Constable of Fayette township. No witness on hand. Verdict, not guilty.

Com vs Geo. Hackenberger—charge selling liquor without license—prosecutor, Constable of Patterson. Bill ignored.

Com vs. R. M. Quig—charge—selling liquor in violation of license law—prosecutor, John Shineloff Sr. Not a true bill. Shineloff to pay costs. In jail for costs.

The commonwealth cases this court cost the county about five hundred dollars.

ORPHANS COURT.

J. R. VanOrmer, was appointed guardian of the minor children of Mary VanOrmer, deceased.

Geo. Marx, was appointed guardian of the minor children of G. W. Rumbaugh, deceased.

In the estate of Samuel H. Fisher deceased, opinion of the court was filed.

In the estate of Patrick Evers, deceased, auditor's report was confirmed and the sum of $591.28 was awarded to the oversseers of poor of Mifflintown.

In the estate of Fred Alboard, deceased, report of J. H. Neely, auditor, was filed and confirmed nice.

Dr. Lucien Bank's, guardian of Elizabeth E. Thomas was granted leave to buy an organ for his ward.

In the estate of Thomas Barnard, deceased, opinion and decree of Court filed, ordering payment of legacy to Jane Neely, or to show cause why claim should not be paid.

High License is Wrong.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL DECLARES HIMSELF AS HEARTILY IN FAVOR OF THE PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Contributed by the W. C. T. U's.

Postmaster General Wanamaker made his first public utterance Sunday on the question of high license and prohibition. He declared in favor of the Constitutional Amendment, and exhorted the eight hundred persons who listened to his words to work, pray and vote for it.

Mr. Wanamaker said he had been requested to talk of temperance. He read a portion of the fifteenth chapter of Ephesians, beginning with the verse, "Be not drunk with wine." He said:

What is the Christian idea of right? It is important that we get the right thought, because then we will do right and lead a happy life. The Christian idea is that we carefully guard our deportment. We should be temperate in all things that we do. The Bible says that he who does not do this is a fool. Now, a man who calls you a fool is not minded much, but when God writes us down as fools it is a very serious thing. We should be temperate in everything. That means the use of tobacco and opium; it includes profanity and anger and impurity of life. We are so to talk that we shall build each other up.

Mr. Wanamaker then referred to the wreck of the American men-of-war at Samoa and spoke of the broken hearted wives and children who were waiting for the return of their husbands and fathers, who had been dashed to pieces on the rocks. He continued:

HIGH LICENSE WRONG.

Right here in our city are broken-hearted people beaten against the rocks of adversity by this tide of liquor and of license. The man who will not sign a temperance pledge, though he does not need it himself, to help a weaker brother is not as much of a man as he thinks himself to be. Christ said: "Deny yourselves. Take up your cross and follow me." There is no need to be drunk to be under the influence of wine. The man who takes only a little and will not give it up is as much controlled by it as if he was an habitual drunkard. He is under the influence because he won't give it up.

What's the reason you won't stand out for the amendment? Because you like a glass of beer. You say "I want to be free to take an occasional drink if I feel like it." What influence keeps you from voting for the amendment? Isn't it the influence of the glass of beer? There are thousands of men in this city who do not get drunk. They say, "We have the right to drink it if we want to; to sell it, to buy it or to give it away." A man may not drink it at all, but he may be under the influence of the liquor spirit. He will say: "I am a temperance man, but I am in business and the liquor people deal with me, so I won't say anything against it." Now what influence is he under?

It's the same with many a politician. He's afraid he won't get votes, so he is silent on the liquor question. When a minister or a teacher refuses to speak out on the question he is ruled by the liquor interests. The drunkard who votes for prohibition is a freer man than the total abstainer who carries water on both shoulders and then votes for liquor, or to put it in the harness of high license.

THE HOME AND THE SALOON.

Just as the saloon keeper must answer for every glass he sells, so we must answer for voting for liquor. It is simply a question of whether or not we are in favor of the saloon. It isn't a question of high license. The quibble that prohibition does not prohibit has nothing to do with it.

The law against stealing does not prevent stealing. The same power that puts the amendment on our Constitutional will attend to the enforcement of the law. It is our duty to make it as difficult to get liquor as it is to get poison.

License means that the city, the State and the saloon-keeper shall go into partnership to ruin men, to build up jails, almshouses, hospitals and houses of correction, and to keep up the taxes.

God's going to count the votes. Vote for prohibition and you will be voting for Him, for order, for religion and for the highest civilization. He will see every ballot. When you go home to-night go down on your knees, every one of you, and pray God to help you to carry the amendment.

Contributed for the SENTINEL.

The ant is an insect that like all other insects in the Temperate Zone is active during the spring, summer and autumn months. It is not to be found in active life during the winter season. The Bible says at the XXXc and 25th verse of Proverbs: "The ants are a people not strong yet they prepare their meat in the summer." The ant next to the honey bee is a very diligent insect working for food and gathering it, and watching the interests of its nest or home (whether it be in a stump or log or the ground) against the invasion of man and beast. It lives off living insects that it captures, carries to its nest and kills for itself and young ants. It also gathers large quantities of food from vegetable growth for itself and young ants. It is not a large insect yet it prepares its meat in the summer. Mankind, people of all nations may profit in following the example of the ant in their business affairs and in the important affairs of religion. As the ant prepares its meat in the summer before the winter so may people prepare for this life and for the next life beyond death while in this present life the only time for preparation, by believing, accepting and following Jesus Christ at whose baptism at Jordan, the Heavens were opened and the Holy Spirit descended in the form of a dove and abode with him, Jesus "the Word" made flesh dwelling among us "in fashion" and "in likeness as a man." The opening of the Heavens and the Voice and Spirit from Heaven indicate the Divinity and God side of Christ The Voice at this time said, "This is my beloved Son in whom I am well pleased," (meaning the Son of God. The persevering or enduring seeker will have the Divine aid to overcome every obstacle that could debar him from salvation. Every difficulty and obstacle can be overcome through this Christ, who is able to save them "to the uttermost that come unto God through him" Pattern after him who says, "Follow Me." The ant furthermore is one of the most persevering insects since it has more perseverance than a great many people. There is a story of a person who watched an ant gathering food. The ant had found a grain of a certain kind of corn and immediatly started to carry it towards its home. Everything went right well until it came to a solid, massived stone wall that ran across its route. The distance to go around the wall was to great, and the only thing for the ant carrying the grain of corn several times heavier than its own weight was to attempt to get over it. It undertook the task and with difficulty crawled half way to the top when it and the grain of corn fell down. It rallied and tryed again and succeeded in getting up a little higher when it a 2nd time lost its hold and tumbled with the grain. It rallied again and came within a quarter of an inch of the top of the wall when the weight of the grain overbalanced it and it again tumbled. And yet it did not give up hope and effort. Its persevering nature nerved it to go at it again and after a few staggers that it overcame in the way succeeded in reaching the top. It was necessary for the ant to persevere to get or bring the food across the wall, so is it necessary for people when they see the saving Christ and the power to save, to make every effort to obtain his favor and salvation. A man or woman says, "I have some comprehension of Jesus, but it is distant" such is not sufficent. The idea is by Divine help to mount over all obstacles. If the 1st effort at better is fail, he who ever liveth to make intercession at the right hand of Power, does not satisfy, the effort should be made again for as the ant at last attain its purpose so will the believer attain light in this life and in the last day hear the words of Jesus the great king, saying, "Well done thou good and faithful servant." There may be walls of obstacles between a man carrying some of the Divine food or light, faith in Christ and the harbor of safety. When such is the case let the man or person as the ant "people" persevere so let him persevere in faith in the Great Master who fed five thousand with three fishes and five loaves of bread; raised the four days dead Lazarus to life; healed ten lepers; healed the blind from birth, which two latter cases the physicians and surgeons either allopathic or homeopathic do not and cannot do to day. Have faith in this forgiving, saving, miraculous Christ who said to some "Thy sins be forgiven Thee," since such thus addressed by the Saviour had the proper faith in him to be forgiven. A verse reads "for the Son of man has power on earth to forgive sins," and they that believe on him "shall in no wise perish." This Son of man suffered the "Just for the unjust." "All have sinned and come short of the glory of God," but Christ is Agent and Lord to save as many of the whole number as believe in him the only Savior from the state of the lost or 2nd death. Therefore persevere and endure in him. He will add his favor to the effort and bring the persevering over the walls of unbelief to belief through himself who makes the seeker worthy through his own merits being Advocate with God the Father for seekers and believers making the believers the finders of how, righteous before God through the efficacy of his own righteousness. The person that sees this Righteous Christ "after off," should like the ant seeking the top of the wall, try, try, again to come to him who says: "Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden and I will give you rest" Come to him "chief among ten thousand the one altogether lovely" to true saints, made saints by having their sins washed away through the blood of this Christ. The persevering ant after getting over the wall got safely home with its treasure larger and heavier than itself, and it is nearly the same with believers they finally get to the Heavenly mansions only they carry no treasures of earth beyond the grave except the "Pearl of Great Price," who is present with them in this life and what is beyond.

"Go to the ant thou sluggard consider her ways and be wise," is the way another Bible verse reads. This verse doubtless has reference to sluggards in every day life and every day work, and has also reference concerning God and the higher life which may be obtained by Christ the way and resurrection. Let the sluggard cast off his sluggardliness and work to live right here and now through Christ. Let him strive to attain Heaven itself though the worthiness of Christ who suffered for the purpose that they might become worthy for the Heavenly kingdom, the higher life.

FABER.

Bear against Tiger Leopard against Wolf.

A recent despatch from New York to the Philadelphia Inquirer says: There was a terrific fight between a bear and a Bengal tiger at the Grand Museum last night, which was not conducted according to any prize ring rules. The tiger was awarded the fight at the end of the first round. The bear did not claim a foul because he was dead. The fight was in this wise.

The sacred concert closed last night at the museum at 10 o'clock, and immediately afterward the employees began to prepare the animals for shipment to their summer quarters in Philadelphia. By some accident the black bear escaped from his cage and walked over to the Bengal tiger's cage and remarked that this was a good time to settle that little difficulty growing out of the election last fall, and insinuated that if the chip on his shoulder was knocked off, hostilities would begin at once. The chip was knocked off and the war began.

The tiger was in his cage, but the bars were far enough apart so that he could spar satisfactorily. He let out with his right and caught Bruin by the throat. With his left duke he scalped the bear. The scrimmage soon became interesting. The tiger had the best hold and although the bear fought nobly he was unable to make the tiger loosen his grasp. Keeper Peck and Manager Patterson did their best to separate the brutes but without success.

In its struggles the bear struck Patterson on the thigh and tore his flesh down to the knee, while Peck was thrown to the ground and badly injured about the knee. The tiger's face was scratched and torn by the bear's claws, but it did not relax its hold until the bear expired.

Meantime the whole menagerie had been converted into a perfect pandemonium. The lions already restless began to roar with excitement and fiercely jumped against the sides of their cages. The hyenas become furious at the smell of blood which flowed from the bear and the tiger, while the leopard and other large animals were all roaring and rushing up and down within their cages. All this time the little monkeys in the central cage had climbed up against the side of their den and appeared to be enjoying it hughly.

The assistants who had rushed from the cage to assist the men who were fighting the tiger, had partially unfastened the partition between the leopard and another cage which held a wolf, and wildly rushing from end to end of his den the leopard perceived this opening and rushed into the adjoining cage. In a moment he had fastened upon the throat of the unfortunate wolf precisely as a cat pounces upon a rat and shook him furiously back and forth. The attention of the keeper was attracted by this new uproar, and those who could be spared were sent to quell it. They found nothing but an empty box in front of the doorway to prevent the wolf and leopard from getting out on the floor. One of the men climbed up the side of the cage and let down the bars. From time to time the wolf, which had now freed itself, sprang upon the leopard's back while he was crouching for a spring. The leopard gnawed at the forearm of the wolf and the wolf snapped viciously again and again at his spotted hide, and the cage was filled with fur and blood. Bones cracked and frightful roars and screams followed each new attack. At last the leoppard made a desperate spring at the wolf and caught him fairly by the neck, shaking him viciously and finally hurling the wolf into the corner of the cage a mangled mass of blood, bones and lacerated flesh. The wolf died in a few moments. The leopard may recover.

It was a long time before the other animals, which had been raised to a high pitch of excitement, could be quieted, and it was a late hour when the transfer to the cars was finally effected.

Tip the Left Ear.

A Washington office-holder, who is a keen observer, called at the White House recently "merely to pay his respects" to the President, and reports his observations as follows: "There was a great pressure of patriots in waiting, and they were admitted to the President's room in squads of about fifty at a time. I got in at the tail end of one of these sections, and of course had to wait my turn in line. This gave me an opportunity to observe how the President greeted and disposed of the visiting statesmen. With most of them he extended merely a formal greeting, and to such he turned his right ear as the receptacle for their personal requests. He stood a stoical listener, with no facial expression showing special interest in what was said and passed them on with the simple suggestion to file their papers.

"With several, however, he manifested an appreciative interest, and with such he would step toward the window and turn his left ear and listen with absorbed attention, quite in contrast with his course toward those to whom he presented his right auricular organ.

"Therefore, I give it out as a pointer to those who are struggling to reach the President's ear, that if he presents the right-hand side of his face to your earnest appeals for place and pap, the sound waves of your voice will not vibrate the drum of that auricle; but if he faces you with his left ear, what you have to say will make a lodgment in the tympanum of that organ and you will have grounds of hope for the consideration of your claims.

"I observed this so closely that it is a sure tip. I myself only struck the right lobe as I paid my respects and passed out. My observation suggests the query, 'Is the President deaf in his right ear?'"—Washington Critic.

From the Minneapolis Tribune.

A Mrs. Taylor, of El Paso, Texas, fell down the elevator shaft, thirty feet, in the Clarendon Hotel at Memphis last week, but, alighting on her bustle, was bounced to her feet, nothing the worse of the adventure except a sprain of the wrist.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

John Lewis, one of the pioneers of Calaveras county, California, tells of a remarkable shot that he once made. It's a true story, too. For many mouths a fox had been playing havoc with Mr. Lewis's hens, and, do what he would, he could not catch or shoot the fellow. There was a big tree, about 300 feet long, that had fallen just above his cabin, and when he tried to shoot the sly beast would dodge around the upturned roots, sneak along the further side of the tree until it reached the top, and then make a bolt and escape. One moonlight night Lewis heard a commotion among the hens, and, running out with his gun, saw the fox as usual slip around the root end of the trees. He raised his gun, and with the muzzle followed along the tree at about the rate he thought the fox would travel, and when the muzzle cleared the upper end of the tree he fired into the shadow. Then he went back to bed. The next morning he went out to the tree top, and there lay the fox dead, riddled with buckshot.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

A. Rodman, of Slate Run, Lycoming county, met a horrible death the other day. While unloading logs from a car at the top of a slide, one of the logs slipped, and in turning over struck Rodman in the back of the head, knocking him into the slide, down which his body was carried with the logs. His death was instantaneous, the body being most horribly mangled and the skull crushed.

It may not be generally known, but according to the provisions of the recent marriage law, a clergyman or other officiating officer who marries a couple whose license was obtained in another county is liable to a fine of sixty dollars, if any party is disposed to prosecute him.—Ex.

James Bailey, of Iowa, married his second wife two days after the death of the first Mrs. Bailey, was the recipient of a coat of tar and feathers, and succeeded in rubbing off the last of the tar just fifty-three days after the close of his second honeymoon.—Exchange.

Samuel Lightner, of Newport felled a tree in which an owl was discovered. His son struck at it with an ax, missed it, and cut a frightful gash in his father's hand.

There are about 11,000 remedies mentioned in the fifteenth edition of the "United States Dispensatory;" yet poor humanity gets sick and sore just as usual.

Jacob Porch, tax collector, in Mount pleasant, Westmoreland county, is suffering with several broken ribs, due to a violent sneeze.

Doylestown business men will form a protective association and blacklist delinquent debtors.

A canvasback duck is said to be able to fly eighty miles an hour.

The old fashioned cobblers professed to read character by the way people wear off their shoe soles. Some of their sayings read thus:

"Worn at the side
Soon a rich man's bride."

Or, among others,

"Worn on the toes
Spend as he goes."

And,

"Worn on the heel
Thinks a good deal."

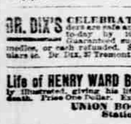
And worst of all,

"Worn on the vamp
He's surely a scamp."

Successful Treatment of Disease

A SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY!

MICROBES the Cause of all Diseases.



MICROBE KILLER

Is a Wonderful and Successful Treatment.

CURES: Catarrh, Bronchitis, Consumption, Malaria, Rheumatism.

Wonderful in Nerve and Blood Curative.

The efficacy of the Microbe Killer in cases of consumption has been so effectually demonstrated that we are justified in claiming for it curative powers beyond those of any medicine known. We do not claim that it performs miracles power in curing cases so far gone that cure is impossible, but we do claim that it will cure in cases where the lungs are not more than half gone. Persons with poor appetite weak and debilitated, will find a tonic in one bottle. Every one should test, particularly those who have suffered for years with nervous prostration, dyspepsia, Microbes are germs, the cause of disease. The much fabled Fountain of Youth is found in the same time cure the patient in the one to one.

Sold only by the Microbe Killer Co. Price $1.00, sufficient to last about one month. Cheap, with the reach of all. Agents wanted everywhere. Every agent owns in charge of the office. Send for circular. Information free.

Wm. Radam's Microbe Killer, 308 Arch St., Philadelphia.

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 KISSMORE

June 9, 1889.

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 BEASHOR.

Mifflintown, May 26, 1888.

PRIVATE SALE.

The undersigned offers 14 acres of choice land, adjoining the borough of Patterson, a private sale. There is a good barn and corn crib on the tract. The land is all clear and level and well adapted for the growth of all kinds of grain and garden products. For particulars call on

JOHN CUNNINGHAM.

Patterson, Juniata Co., Pa.

SOMETHING NEW under the sun which King Solomon never heard of—CLOTHES LINE that requires NO CLOTHES PINS. Every housekeeper, 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 & BOND & CO., Manufacturers Agents, Philadelphia Pa., (Lock Box 988.)

DR. DIX'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS are relied upon by thousands of ladies as safe and sure. Sent by mail, $1. Particulars in Dr. Dix, 27 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

Life of HENRY WARD BEECHER bound in cloth by Illustrated, giving his life from his birth to his death. Price One Dollar. Expenses prepaid.

UNION BOOK CO., Station G., Brooklyn, N.Y.

GREAT AMERICAN MEAT-CUTTER.

Unequalled and pronounced the best for Hash, Sausage, Mince Meat, Scrapple, Croquettes, Hamburg Steak, &c. &c. Price $1.50 net, express prepaid, on receipt of $2.50.

AMERICAN MFG CO., 204 & Washington Ave., Philadelphia.

LEGAL.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Building of Bridge across Tuscarora Creek at Showers Crossing in Lack Township will be received at the Commissioner's Office up to 10 o'clock, May 30th, 1889. Also proposals for the Repairing of the South East Wing Wall of Bridge at Thompsen's Lock in Delaware Twp. Plans and specifications to be had in Office. The right to reject any or all of the Bids are reserved.

Commissioner's Office, Mifflintown, April 25, 1889

JOHN H CUNNINGHAM,
FRANCIS HOWER,
ARNASON RICE. } Com.

Attest: G. W. Burchfield, Clerk. May 1, 4w.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION proposed to the citizens of the 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 amendment is proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the Eighteenth Article thereof:

AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional article to said Constitution to be designated as Article XIX, as follows:

ARTICLE XIX.

The manufacture, sale, or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquor, to be used as a beverage, is hereby prohibited, and any violation of this prohibition shall be a misdemeanor, punishable as shall be provided by law.

The manufacture, sale, or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquor for other purposes than as a beverage may be allowed in such manner only as may be prescribed by law. The General Assembly shall, at the first session succeeding the adoption of this article of the Constitution, enact laws with adequate penalties for its enforcement.

A true copy of the Joint Resolution.

CHARLES W. STONE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

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 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 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 respectfully reside.

Fifth. For the purposes 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 alsmhouse or public institution, except the inmates of any home for disabled and indigent soldiers and sailors, who, for the purposes 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.

MASON & HAMLIN

The call-at organ was introduced in its present form by Mason & Hamlin in 1861. Other makers followed in the manufacture of these instruments, but the Mason & Hamlin organs have always maintained their supremacy as the best in the world.

Mason & Hamlin office, as demonstration of the unequalled excellence of their organs, the fact that at all of the great World's Exhibitions, since that of Paris, 1867, the highest honors were given them with best make of ORGANS several countries, they have received the highest honors, illustrated catalogues free. ORGANS $22 TO $2500. PIANOS $150 TO $1500.

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Spring & Summer.

I HAVE THE

LATEST 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 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.

SPRING & 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 AND 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 o. 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 fashcass millinery store, come and examine my stock. I consider it no trouble to show goods.

MRS. DRIEL.

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 literary matter

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

TIME-TABLE

On and after Sunday Nov'r 26th, 1888 trains that stop at Mifflin will run as follows:

EASTWARD.

ALTOONA ACCOMMODATION leaves Altoona daily at 5 20 a. m., Tyrone 5 32 a. m., Huntingdon 6.32 a. m., Mount Union at 6.57 a. m., Newton Hamilton 7.02 a. m., McVeytown 7.22 a. m., Lewistown 7.35 a. m., Milford 8.05 a. m., Mifflin 8.12 a. m., Port Royal 8.17 a. m., Mexico 8.22 a. m., Tuscarora 8.26 a. m., Vandyke 8.36 a. m., Thompsontown 8.37 a. m., Durward 8.43 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 4.20 p.m; Tyrone 4 52 p.m; Huntingdon 5.37 p.m; Lewistown 5 48 p.m; Mifflin 6 10 p.m; Harrisburg 10.45 p.m; Philadelphia 2.20 a.m.

Philadelphia Express will stop at Mifflin at 11 27 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