SENTINEL & REPUBLICAN

MIFFLINTOWN.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1889.

B. F. SCHWEIER,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THE Legislature closed its doors last Thursday.

HUNDREDS of families lost their homes by fires in Michigan last week.

FRANK W. PALMER, of Illinois has been appointed Public Printer by the President.

THE steamship City of Paris crossed the Atlantic in 5 days and 23 hours last week.

DR. E. E. HIBBER, has been reappointed Superintendent of Public Instruction, for this State

IT is expected that 14,000,000 people will visit the Paris Exposition within the next six months.

STEPHEN BATES of Danbury, horsewhipped three women who went in to his lot to gather wild flowers.

THE mean temperature of this latitude—well don't mention it—talk about the fluctuations of the weather last week we had summer weather: The week before we had frost.

BANKER FISH of New York, who brought mental misery and financial ruin upon General Grant, and wreck upon the Marine Bank of New York City was released from prison last week.

MISS KATHERINE DREXEL a Philadelphia woman worth between 3 and 4 millions of money has determined to renounce the world and its follies and seek the quiet religious repose to be found in a convent.

It is said, it is a rare sight to see a man in church in Paris excepting on the occasion of a wedding or funeral, and the great point with the Paris clergymen is how to reach the men.

THE Democracy are troubled because Harrison here and there puts a relative into office. Not so hard brethren, if Blood is not thicker than water what's the use of ever talking about relationship.

PARIS FRASER is enjoying a World's Fair, that is not what they call it, they call it, "The New Universal Exhibition. One of the attractions of the place is an iron tower 1000 feet high. The tower cost a million dollars. The admission fee is 20 cts during the day and 40 cents during the night.

Liquor dealers, and others, in Pittsburg are dissatisfied with Judge White for reducing the licensed liquor houses to one in every 1700 people. Judge White has not reduced the ratio to near the figures of the Court in Juniata County. On an average there is one licensed house in Juniata county for every 4500 people.

THE only civil service reform that has stood the test of time, in Church and state, is to put as many of your honest and capable friends into office as you have place for. To keep or put a backbiter in office is idiocy. To keep a back biter in office because he is capable is to acknowledge indirectly that you have no honest and capable friends.

We are in receipt of *Our Telephone*, a monthly publication of "The First Presbyterian Church of—Kensington—Philadelphia, and edited by Rev. J. Hervey Beale, pastor of the church. The paper is a literary gem and on the first page contains the picture of Mr. Beale's handsome church building. One of the attractions of *The Telephone* at this time is a serial story, entitled "Among the F. F. Vs," in 1862 by Rev. J. Hervey Beale. Mr. Beale is a native of Juniata and has many friends in this county, who doubtless would be pleased to read his own experience in Virginia as portrayed in "Among the F. F. Vs. of Virginia in 1862."

Five and a Half Millions is What Pennsylvania Fences Cost in one Year.

AS SHOWN BY THE CENSUS OF 1880—A FARM THAT COST MORE TO FENCE THAN THE LAND WAS WORTH.

Har. Tel.

The repeal of the fence law has been very sharply critisised not only by farmers but by some newspapers. This it seems to us is because of lack of knowledge on the subject. In all this criticism no reference is made to the cost of maintaining the fences. Now here are some figures that may materially change their opinion on this subject. From the last census part I. page 685, Gossip finds that the cost of building and repairing fences in 1879, one year in Pennsylvania was $5,507,456. Enough at the Government price of land to buy a State one third size of Pennsylvania. And when we consider that this foolish waste of money in fences going on for nearly two centuries one can understand why it was that the repeal of the fence law of 1700 was demanded.

Ten years ago a gentleman pointed out to Gossip a farm in one of the eastern counties of this State on which he said the fences had cost more than the land they enclosed; the gentleman, who was a practical farmer, said that he hoped the day would come when there would be no fence law in the State, when every farmer would be compelled to care for his cattle at his peril. That the law would be opposed by the farmers at first, but that in a short time they would be convinced that it was a measure in their own interest.

The farmers will understand that under the fence law, as it now stands, they must take care of their stock. Owners of land do not need to fence out cattle, and, therefore the owner of cattle is responsible for the damage his cattle do, if he permits them to run at large. This is a very radical change in the law, and it may be in many places difficult for the owners of cattle to accommodate themselves to it, but they will be compelled to do so or suffor the damage their cattle may do.

J. W. Plette Heard From.

The Pittsburg Post published this despatch from Akron Ohio under date of May 10, 1889:

"Mrs. J. W. Plette asked Probate Judge Grant to-day to telegraph to Columbus asking whether her husband had been seen there. He left home Saturday, saying he was going to Columbus to be examined by the supreme court for admission to the bar. He had with him considerable of his wife's money. They became acquainted in a Pennsylvania town a few months ago, when Plette was helping his wife, who was then a Mrs. Julia A. McMeen, settle up her husband's estate. They became engaged and came to this city and were married April 21, residing here since. An answer came to the telegram to-day that Plette had not registered in Columbus. His wife fears foul play, and does not believe he has deliberately left her.

Mrs. Julia A. McMeen is from Reed's Gap Juniata county.

A Girl Horse Stealer.

KANSAS CITY, May 7.—Clara Graham a beautiful girl of 18 years, was convicted there in the Criminal Court yesterday of horse stealing. When placed on the stand February 13, while out of work she hired a horse and buggy and started for a drive. While out she met Frank McCoy on horseback and he joined her and proposed an elopement, she to go to St. Joseph. She went there and when he did not come she went to Horton, Kansas, and being out of money she sold the horse and buggy. The jury found her guilty and gave her two years. She is the only woman ever convicted in Missouri of horse stealing.

A Snake in Her Stomache.

MRS. GEHRINGER PULLED IT OUT OF HER THROAT AND FAINTED.

GRAMSVILLE, PA., May 2.—Mrs. Augustus Gehringer, of this place, a few days ago felt a tickling sensation in her throat, followed by a sickening, suffocating sensation. The woman was almost strangled, and fell into a dead faint. Upon recovering conscience she wrapped her apron around her thumb and forefinger, and forcing these members into her throat felt something moving, which she quickly grasped and pulled out. To her horror it proved to be a living snake nine inches in length. She again swooned. It is believed she swallowed the reptile while it was very small in drinking a cup of water from the well.

A Woodman's Talk.

The Newport Ledger interviewed George Washington Bears of Lebo, Pa., on the subject of small game in the interior of Pennsylvania. Bears claimes to be a hunter and trapper, but acknowledges that he does not yet know it all. He said: "The fields and swamps show up their share. Now, who ever read in any book that the mink, which is popularly supposed to be an animal that gets its living entirely from the water, will sit all night, if necessary, in the nest of the gray rabbit and nab unsuspecting bunny when he comes hopping home! And the nest of the rabbit may be miles away from any stream, at that. I know the mink will do this, for I have shot scores of them as they crouched beneath a bush or a high tuft of weeds where some rabbit had his cozy form. The skunk will do the same thing, and so will the weasel. When I say these animals will take possession of a rabbit's nest to catch him when he comes home I am not stating a fact exactly, either. We have no rabbits in this country. What are known everywhere on this continent as rabbits are hares. Rabbits live in burrows that they dig themselves. Our miscalled rabbit does not, but passes his life on the surface in brush piles, stone piles and other hiding places. Our rabbit is a true hare, and one of the best of the family.

"I wonder if any veterinary surgeon ever knew that the inner skin of a mink dried and ground into powder is the best thing in the world for founder in horses! I never heard of one who did.

"A skunk is by general acceptance in this country believed to be identical with the pole-cat, and is known as the pole-cat exclusively in some regions. Yet the fact is is that the skunk is no more a pole-cat than a bear is a fox. There is no such thing in the United States as a pole-cat, which is a true weasel, common only in England. The oil that can be dried from skunk's fat is an incomparable remedy for croup, sore throat, asthma and kindred diseases. This is known well in the Juniata valley, and I have sold in my time the oil of 3,000 skunks at the rate of $1 an ounce. It is the most penetrating ointment I ever knew.

"I have learned by observation that owls never build nests. They lay two big eggs and will deposit them in squirrels' nests, hawks' nests, or any similar receptacle. They never make nests of their own. I found a curious nest once on Pisgah hill. There were ten eggs in it of different sizes, some of them very large. I took them home and set them under a hen. They all hatched out but two, but at different times. The result was a screech owl, four pheasants, two wild turkeys, and a wood duck, and I raised them all. I found out afterward that what I had supposed was a nest was not a nest at all, but a place where an egg collector named Zebedee Giles had deposited some of his spoils one day while he went in search for more.

"Bear's grease has from time out of mind been considered the best of all boses for hair oil. That may be, if only a dressing is wanted. Bear's grease has no medicinal properties. On the contrary, coon's oil and only makes the best of hair dressing, but the person who uses it will never be troubled with dandruff or baldness. It may be known, but I doubt it, that a coon, no matter how near starvation, he may be, will not eat the choicest morsel if he can't get to water to wash it first. The coon bears its young only every two years, and the mother coon keeps one family of young about her up to the very day that she brings forth another. When a female coon is with young she leaves no scent that a dog can follow.

"Wherever there are many red squirrels, gray and black squirrels will be extremely scarce. The little red squirrel is the implacable enemy of both the other kind, and he has a way of mutilating them so that reproduction of their species is impossible. There are no black squirrels in the Blue Mountains, but there is a specie half-black and half-gray that I never heard of anywhere else. I once shot a curiosity in the way of a squirrel. Half of it was a bright red and the other half as white as snow. It had black eyes.

"Two or three years ago the clearings along the Blue Mountains were terrorized by some unknown animal. It was never seen, but its cries were the most frightful that could be imagined. I had never heard any thing like it, and I used all my skill for monts to trap or kill it, but without success. One night while I was coon-hunting the unknown animal's awful cry rose from a clump of bushes only a few feet from where I was standing. I could see nothing, but I fired both barrels into the bushes. There was a thrashing about in the bushes for a few seconds and then all was quiet. I went to the spot and found the animal dead. It was about the size of an ordinary dog. I carried it home and found that it was nothing but a common red fox. It had been shot or hurt in some way in the throat, and its vocal chords had been injured so that when the poor beast attempted to bark the fearful cries that had made it such a terror came forth instead.

"The woodpecker can climb up the trunk of a tree like a flash, but he can't climb down the trunk to save his life. The little sap-sucker of the same family can do both. The kingfisher dives under the water and catches his fish in his mouth. The crane stands in the water and fishes, and spears his prey with his long, sharp bill, as you would speer an eel with your gig. He rises with the fish impaled on his bill and flies away home. I shot a six-foot crane once, on the wing, that had a three-pound trout impaled in that way."

Fire in Dwelling Houses.

The Philadelphia Record of May 8, says.—The great number of fires that have recently occurred in dwelling houses by night ought to suggest to householders the advisability of adopting due precautions against such occurrences. While we make our doors and windows secure against entrance from without, there is a tendency to forget that through our own heedlessness we may be inviting greater danger within. For instance before going to sleep to leave a burning lamp in such a position that if it should explode it would at once set the house on fire approaches the height of folly. And yet it is often done, and with just such tragic results as are reported from Westchester, N. Y., this very morning.

The fire at Winchester, referred to by the Record is mentioned by despatch, thus:

WESTCHESTER, N. Y., May 7.—The dwelling-house of Watson Bownes was destroyed by fire about half-past 1 o'clock this morning, and his mother, Rebecca Bownes, aged 60 years; his daughters Catharine and Marguerite, aged respectively 6 and 4, and Catharine Dunn, a servant, aged 19, and her sister Mary, aged 10, were burned to death.

It is supposed that a lamp which was left burning in the hall exploded and started the flames. When Mr. Bownes was awakened by the crackling of the flames the fire had already gained great headway, and the house was filled with smoke. Bownes immediately gave the alarm, and succeeded with great difficulty is saving his wife and one child. He then returned to the burning house and made a frantic effort to rescue his other children and his mother, but without avail. His limbs and face were terribly burned, and his hair was burned off close to the skin. It is believed, however, that he will recover. Mrs. Bownes was also burned about the head, neck and shoulder, and it is feared that her injuries may result fatally.

The two children were found in the arms of their grandmother, with whom they slept. The bodies of the dead were so horribly charred and disfigured that the villagers were not permitted to see them.

Fall of Frogs in Dakota.

JAMESTOWN, Dakota, May 7.—About 6 o'clock last night a peculiar circumstance was noted by a number of people. A small black cloud hanging rather low, was noticed to move rather queerly, when suddenly the cloud was lost sight of and a precipitation of frogs were seen. There were several hundred of them and they could be seen hopping up in the street a block away. It is supposed they were taken up from a slew by a whirlwind.

What Some Newspapers Have Decided to Do.

Forty Delegates to be Taken to Paris.

The Expense to be Born by the "Scripps League."

A Great Enterprise in Behalf of American Industries.

Most Important Journalistic Undertaking.

Farmers, Machinists, Carpenters and Other Artisans to be Represented.

The approaching exposition at Paris judged by the elaborate preparations for it, will exceed in its proportions, in its completeness in its importance to the industrial world, and in its effects upon the future development of industrial science, any enterprise of the kind which has proceeded it in any city in the world. It will be of special interest to the mechanics and to all intelligent and progressive workmen in the United States. Indeed, it is to the industrial classes that such exhibitions are chiefly interesting, as it is the progress of their occupations that they most affect.

During the Centennial Exposition of 1876 the municipality of Paris selected a delegation of the most intelligent mechanics of that city and sent them to Philadelphia to represent their fellow workmen, to observe the prograss of American industrial art and to report such observations as would be of value to their brethren. They were received not only as representative French workmen, but as representatives of the French nation as well; and their visit had a wholesome effect upon French mechanical art and upon Franco-American relations too. They were

WELCOMED WITH DISTINGUISHED HONORS BY

the workmen of this country, and this fraternization had useful results in the subsequent correspondence of French and American labor organizations.

The present occasion is a most happy one on which to return the visit of the French labor delegates. American mechanics would no doubt profit as much by a visit to Paris as the French mechanics did by their visit to Philadelphia.

But aside from the industrial significance of the exposition itself, the present year is one peculiarly appropriate for Franco-American fraternization. It is at once the centennial anniversary of French liberty and American constitutional government, and it is eminently proper that the two nations which together inaugurated the reign of human liberty should be internationally associated in the celebration of the centennial of that sublime epoch.

Since no other agency seems ready to undertake the responsibility and burden of this important work, THE SCRIPPS LEAGUE has resolved to undertake it, and to

BEAR THE LABOR AND EXPRESS.

The proprietors of the Scripps paper have given the subject careful consideration in all its details, and have appropriated a sum of money ample for the project as they have conceived it.

In conjunction with the three journals with which THE PRESS is associated in management and proprietorship—THE News, of Detroit, THE POST, of Cincinnati, and THE CHRONICLE, of St. Louis—THE PRESS, of Cleveland Ohio, will place itself in communication with the leading labor organizations, especially those of Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania and West Virginia and on their nomination, select representative workmen from those states. The labor delegates will be chosen from as wide a variety of localities and trades as possible, but with a view to

REPRESENT THE MOST IMPORTANT TRADES,

by their most skillful, industrious and intelligent workmen. The details of the mode by which they will be chosen are not yet quite fully arranged, but it can be safely announced that the following features will be embodied in it:

First—The organizations from which the delegates are to be chosen will be invited to make a certain number of nominations each.

Second—THE PRESS and its sister journals of the Scripps League will choose from these nominees at least,

FORTY REPRESENTATIVE MEN AND WOMEN.

These will be chosen with especial regard to their prefect knowledge of their respective trades, their sobriety and reliability, their capacity for observation, and their ablity to convey to their fellow workmen, in plain but clear and exact English, a fair conception of what they have seen and studied in Paris and throughout Europe.

Third—The delegates selected, ready for departure, they will be assembled at some point of rendezvous, to receive instructions, and then depart for New York in palace cars, where they will take first-class passage for Europe.

Fourth—Arrived in England, they will first visit the leading industrial centers of that county—including London, Birmingham and Shetheld—and then cross the channel to France.

THEY WILL REMAIN AT LEAST TWO WEEKS IN PARIS

studying the exposition each delegate making a special study of his own trade and the exhibits which illustrate it. They will next visit the great manufacturing establishments in the neighborhood of Paris, and afterwards take a flying trip to Lyons, and possibly some other great industrial city of the interior.

Fifth—From each point of interest, and especially from Paris, each delegate will write a carefully prepared report of his observations in his own special trade. These reports will deal not only with mechanical improvements that may be observed, but also with the

RELATIONS OF EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYED,

as they are illustrated by the observations of the delegates in Europe as compared with their knowledge of such relations in America.

Sixth—Among the trades to be represented in the delegation there will be engineers, machinists, ship carpenters, furniture designers, agricultural implement makers, etc., etc., etc.

From the hour of leaving their homes the delegates will be in charge of a competent and responsible agent of THE SCRIPPS LEAGUE, who will look after their comfort and

PAY ALL THEIR EXPENSES PROPERLY

pertaining to the purpose of the expedition.

The expedition will also be accompanied by special staff artists and correspondents of THE PRESS and its sister papers, who will deal with the expedition and the experience and adventures of the delegations in a more general and descriptive manner than will the special reports of the delegates.

The letters of the correspondents and the special reports of the delegates, thus otained, will be published as they shall be received, by THE PRESS and its sister papers, but the whole will form too valuable a mass of industrial literature to be lost in the ephemeral columns of a daily newspaper. For this reason, and to make the results of the expedition of permanent value to the workingman of the whole country, steps will be taken to collate all the literary results of the expedition, to properly condense and classify them and to publish the whole in an elaborate volume.

Another Great Reduction

—IN THE—

PRICE OF THE BEAUTIFUL

—AND—

Popular Cabinet and Card Photographs

Cabinet & Card Photographs given away by the dozen.

NOTICE.

For the next *Sixty days* I will reduce Cabinet Photographs to the low price of $3.00 per Doz., and every Tenth Person on the Books getting one Dozen Cabinets will have their money refunded and receive one Doz. first class Cabinet Photographs.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS.

Reduced from $2.50 per Doz., to $1.50 per Doz. The same offer on Cards as on Cabinet Pictures, one Doz. given free of charge to every Tenth Person getting one Doz. Cards.

ALL WORK REDUCED.

Family groups reduced away down ½ less than regular price. Remember this offer is only for the month of April and May. Here is a chance to get one Doz. first class Cabinet or Card Photographs free of charge, and it is just as likely to hit you as someone else, so don't fail to take advantage of this great reduction.

Respectfully,

JOSEPH HESS.

Mifflintown, Pa., April 1st, 1889.
June 4-'89.

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 MENSINGER

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 BEARSHOE.

Mifflintown, May 26, 1888.

PRIVATE SALE.

The undersigned offers 14 acres of choice land, adjoining the borough of Patterson, at 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—a CLOTHES LINE that requires NO CLOTHES PINS. Every housekeeper, hotelkeeper and store-keeper wants it. Sample sent by mail, 6 feet for 25cts., 12 feet for 50cts. *First Class AGENTS WANTED for this County.* Addr ss NORTON & BOND & CO., Manufacturers Agents, Philadelphia Pa., (Lock Box 968.)

GREAT AMERICAN MEAT-CUTTER. Unequaled and pronounced the best for Hash, Sausage, Mince Meat, Scrapple, Croquettes, Hamburg Steak, &c. Size No. 120 sent, express prepaid, on receipt of $2. AMERICAN MFG CO., 252 & Washington Ave., Philadelphia.

DR. DIX'S CELEBRATED FEMALE POWDERS are safe and effectual. Ladies, send today by 10,000 American women, guaranteed superior to all other remedies, or cash refunded. Sent by mail, $1. Particulars 4c. Dr. DIX, 32 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

Life of HENRY WARD BEECHER bound in cloth, fully illustrated, giving his life from his birth to his death. Price One Dollar. Postpaid prepaid. UNION BOOK CO., Station G., Brooklyn, N.Y.

Successful Treatment of Disease

A SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY!

MICROBES the Cause of all Diseases.

MICROBE KILLER Kills the Microbes.

Successful Treatment.

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

Wonderful Tonic and Blood Purifier.

The efficacy of the Microbe Killer in cases of consumption has been so effectually demonstrated that we are justified in claiming for it a curative power beyond those of any medicine known. We do not claim for it miraculous power in curing cases far gone that cause it impossible, but we do claim that it will cure any case where the lungs are not more than half gone. Persons with poor appetite, weak and debilitated, will find it the best tonic. Every one should use it, particularly those who have suffered for years with incurable chronic diseases. Microbes, or germs, are the cause of disease. The medicine that will kill the germs and at the same time cure the patient is the one to use.

Sold only in one gallon stone jugs. Price $2.00, sufficient to last about one month. Cheap within the reach of all. Physician of 17 years experience in charge of the office. Send for circular and information.

Wm. Radam's Microbe Killer, 819 Arch St., Philada., Pa.

LEGAL.

PROTHONOTARY'S NOTICE.

Estate of S. S. GRAYBILL of Monroe Twp.

Notice is hereby given that the final account of J. G. Graybill of Richfield, Monroe Twp., has been filed in the Prothonotary's Office of Juniata Co., and the same will be presented for confirmation and allowance to the Court of Common Pleas of said county, on Tuesday, the 11th of June A. D., 1889, when and where all persons interested may attend if they think proper.

THEO. H. MENINGER,
Prothonotary.

Prothonotary's Office, }
Mifflintown, Pa., May 8th, 1889. }

PROTHONOTARY'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the First and partial account of John Motzer (of Walker township) Committee of Ermina Brandt a lunatic has been filed in the Prothonotary's Office of Juniata county and the same will be presented for confirmation and allowance to the Court of Common Pleas of said county, on Tuesday the 11th day of June A. D., 1889. When and where all persons interested may attend if they think proper.

THEO. H. MENINGER,
Prothonotary.

Prothonotary's Office, }
Mifflintown, Pa., May 8, 1889. }

PROTHONOTARY'S NOTICE.

Estate of JOHN LAIRD of Tuscarora Twp.

Notice is hereby given that the first and final account of John K. Jenkins, Assignee by deed of Voluntary Assignment of John Laird of Tuscarora Twp., has been filed in the Prothonotary's office of Juniata county, and the same will be presented for confirmation and allowance to the Court of Common Pleas of said county, on Tuesday the the 11th day of June, A. D., 1889, when and where all persons interested may attend if they think proper.

THEO. H. MENINGER,
Prothonotary.

Prothonotary's Office, }
Mifflintown, Pa., May 8th, 1889. }

Get a good paper by subscribing for the SENTINEL and REPUBLICAN.

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 Thompson'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 BOWER, } Com.
ABSALOM RICE. }

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

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 this 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:

AMENDMEMT.

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 provded 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 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 respectfully reside.

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

A true copy of the joint resolution.

CHARLES W. STONE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

PRICE $180 We Sell DIRECT to FAMILIES By avoiding Agents you save the enormous expenses and profits which double the costs on other first class Pianos. Sent for trial in your own home before you buy. GUARANTEED SIX YEARS. Catalogue Free. Starkel & Smith Piano Co., 250 E. 134th., N.Y. PIANOS, $150 to $1500. ORGANS, $35 to $500. $35

MASON & HAMLIN

The cabinet 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 offer, as demonstration of the unrivalled excellence of their organs, the fact that at all of the great World's Exhibitions, since that of Paris, 1867, inclusive, they have received ORGANS with best makes of all competing countries, they have been awarded the highest honors. Illustrated catalogues SENT TO ANY ADDR. free.

Mason & Hamlin do not hesitate to make the extraordinary claim for their pianos, that they are superior to all others. They recognize the high excellence achieved by other leading makers in the art of piano building, but still claim superiority. This they attribute solely to the remarkable improvement introduced by them in the year 1882, and now known as the "Mason & Hamlin Piano Bracing," by means of which the use of which the qualities of purity and sustained power, peculiar to stringed instruments, are greatly improved, and a musical quality of a fine standing character is lent to the instrument. PIANOS GRAND & UPRIGHT

A circular, containing testimonials from three hundred purchasers, musicians and dealers, sent free. Pianos and organs sold for cash or easy payments. Second hand pianos and organs taken in exchange. Illustrated catalogues free.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN AND PIANO CO. BOSTON. NEW YORK. CHICAGO.

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 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.

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 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 milliner store, come and examine my stock. I consider it no trouble to show goods.

MRS. DEIHL.

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 assortment of literary matter.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

TIME-TABLE

On and after Sunday May 12th, 1889 trains that stop at Mifflintown will run as follows:

EASTWARD.

ALTOONA ACCOMMODATION leaves Altoona daily at 5 35 a. m., Tyrone 6 07 a. m., Huntingdon 6,54 a. m., Mount Union at 7,11 a. m., Newton Hamilton 7,17 a. m., McVeytown 7,27 a. m., Lewistown 8,06 a. m., Milford 8,20 a. m., Mifflin 8,27 a. m., Port Royal 8,32 a. m., Mexico 8,37 a. m., Tuscarora 8,41 a. m., Vandyke 8,44 a. m., Thompsontown 8,52 a. m., Durward 8,55 a. m., Millerstown 9,00 a. m., Newport 9,14 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg at 10 20 a. m., and at Philadelphia, 1,25 p. m.

SEA SHORE EXPRESS leaves Altoona daily at 7,15 a. m., and stopping at all regular stations between Altoona and Harrisburg, reaches Mifflinton 10,03 a. m., Harrisburg 11,40 p. M., and arrives in Philadelphia at 3.15 p. m.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Pittsburg daily at 5,20 a. m., Altoona at 2,00 p. m., and stopping at all regular stations arrives at Mifflin at 6 02 p. m., Harrisburg 7,00 p. m., Philadelphia 10,50 p. m.

Mail Express leaves Pittsburg at 1 00 p. m. Altoona 6 20 p. m.; Tyrone 6 32 p. m.; Huntingdon 7 37 p. m.; Lewistown 8 02 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 37 p. m., when flagged

WESTWARD

FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia daily at 11 50 a. m.; Harrisburg 3 40 p. m.; Mifflin 5 06 p. m.; Lewistown 5 28 p. m.; Altoona 8 10 p. m.; arrives at Pittsburg at 11 45 p. m.

WAY PASSENGER leaves Philadelphia daily at 4 00 a. m.; Harrisburg, 8 15 a. m.; Duncannon, 8 54 a. m.; Newport, 9 26 a. m.; Millerstown, 9 40 a. m., Thompsontown, 9 52 a. m.; Van Dyke, 10 00 a. m.; Tuscarora, 10 04 a. m.; Mexico, 10 07 a. m.; Port Royal, 10 10 a. m.; Mifflin, 10 20 a. m.; Milford, 10 26 a. m.; Narrows, 10 34 a. m.; Lewistown, 10 46 a. m.; McVeytown, 11 01 a. m.; Newton Hamilton, 11 15 a. m.; Huntingdon, 12 17 p. m.; Tyrone, 1 07 p. m.; Altoona, 1 45 p. m., and stops at all regular stations between Harrisburg and Altoona.

OWNER 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 45 p. 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 14 p. m., Mifflin 12,32 p. m., stopping at all regular stations between Mifflin and Altoona reaches Altoona at 3 45 p. m., Pittsburg 8.10 p. m.

ALTOONA ACCOMMODATION leaves Philadelphia daily at 11 00 a. m., Harrisburg at 4,15 p. m., Duncannon 4 49 p. m., Newport 5,16 p. m., Millerstown 5,25 p. m., Thompsontown 5,36 p. m., Vandyke 5,41 p. m., Tuscarora 5,45 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 Hamil