SENTINEL & REPUBLICAN

MIFFLINTOWN.

WEDNESDAY, OCT 22, 1890.

B. F. SCHWEIER,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Republican State Ticket.

GOVERNOR,
GEORGE W. DELAMATER,
Crawford County.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,
LOUIS A. WATRES,
Lackawana County.

SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
THOMAS J. STEWART,
Montgomery County.

COUNTY.

CONGRESS,
Louis E. Atkinson.

ASSEMBLY,
William Hertzler.

Prothonotary Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions,
Oliver C. Diffenderfer.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
J. F. Stoner.

COUNTY TREASURER,
James J. McMullin.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
Uriah Shuman,
Wm. B. McCahan,

COUNTY AUDITORS,
W. P. Graham,
B. S. Graybill.

SKINNER and Pattison don't agree in their views on the Soldier's Burial Bill. Skinner in a speech at Selinsgrove some days ago said: The bill was an insult to the poor soldiers as it made them paupers, and that there were Grand Army Posts enough to bury the poor soldiers, and that the General Government would furnish the head-stones. But that is not what Pattison said when he vetoed the bill. He said *Pauper Soldiers* of other states would flock into our state for burial and thus seriously affect the respective county Treasuries. Well, Skinner and Pattison, can settle the question among themselves after the 4th of November when they will be elected to stay at home. Vote the Republican ticket.

From the Fulton Republican: The re-nomination of Dr. Atkinson is a deserved compliment, and the Republican party of this District desire it to be fully understood that the selection of Dr. Atkinson as their standard bearer for a fifth term is in strict accord with the voice and sentiment of the people of the District. We have heretofore said some things about the successful career of Dr. Atkinson in Congress, and we have much in store for future use along that line. Suffice to say, he has proven faithful to every trust imposed on him, and has risen by real merit to the highest point of influence in the councils of the Nation. He will be elected, because:

The soldiers are for him.
The business men are for him.
The farmers are for him.
The Republicans are all for him.
The Democrats are not all against him.

Any man of the Eighteenth District who writes a letter to Congressman Atkinson does so with the assurance that he will get an answer. No matter how much he may be engaged, Dr. Atkinson always replies promptly to letters from his constituents. The humblest and greatest are treated alike. He is never to busy to give attention to the business for which he was sent to Washington.

Border Claims in Congress.

WHY DR. ATKINSON SHOULD RECEIVE THE FULL PARTY VOTE AND BE RETURNED TO CONGRESS.

From Philadelphia "Inquirer."

In the Eighteenth district the Democrats have nominated G. W. Skinner for Congress. Mr. Skinner is from Fulton county. He declined the nomination at first, but under the persuasive pressure from the Democratic State leaders he has changed his mind and decided to enter the contest against Dr. Atkinson. The desire of the Democrats to have Captain Skinner on the ticket grows out of the fact that he is from a border county and has taken an active part in pressing the border claims upon Congress. It is thought that this will make him a strong candidate among the people who were subjected to rebel raids.

The recognition of this sentiment on the part of the Democrats by the nomination of Captain Skinner is a somewhat pointed reflection upon the head of the Democratic State ticket. It has been asserted that Governor Pattison's known hostility to a bill introduced in the Legislature permitting those persons who had suffered losses of property during the war to bring suit against the State, and the quiet declaration that such a bill would be treated in the same way as the soldier's burial bill, the charity appropriations, the firemen's pension bill, the bill for the relief of the State Agricultural Society and the miners' hospital bills were treated, prevented its passage by the Legislature. The Democrats of the Eighteenth district are placed in the position where they are forced to vote for a Gubernatorial candidate opposed to paying the border losses and for a Congressional candidate who is in favor of the payment of the border claims. Captain Skinner's influence in Congress, assuming that he can be elected would be utterly destroyed by the simple statement of the fact that he represented a Democratic constituency which opposed any reimbursement from the State while seeking reimbursement from the nation.

Congress, the Supreme Court and the Treasury Department have all adhered to the principle that the government is not liable to its loyal citizens for property destroyed in actual conflict, either by its military authorities or by the enemy. The claim of Pennsylvania is that she is guaranteed protection by the Constitution and that the right to reimbursement follows the failure to afford such protection. It is supported by the argument that Pennsylvania furnished 362,284 volunteers and organized for her own defence the Pennsylvania Reserves, whose services were absorbed by the government. In 1871 the State finally placed the total amount of border claims at $3,450,565.45. Mr. William S. Stenger, subsequently one of Governor Pattison's State officials, was sent to Congress from the Franklin district for the express purpose of pressing the border claims. He never succeeded in obtaining a favorable report from committee. The bill which he introduced in 1875 was reported adversely on the ground that the government was not liable. This ended the Democratic effort to obtain payment of the border claims.

In 1889 the Republicans took a hand at it. The act of April 11 of that year, creating a commission to advance the claims, was passed and Governor Beaver appointed the commissioners. A bill was drawn by Attorney General Kirkpatrick, and Messrs. Mahon and Nead. This bill was introduced by Mr. Maish and was advocated before the Committee on War Claims by Governor Beaver and Mr. Kirkpatrick. It was favorably reported by the committee April 9th of the present year. This bill provided for the payment of $3,447,-945.94 for losses sustained by reason of the Confederate invasion of 1864.

Dr. Atkinson, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Eighteenth district, used every exertion to secure a favorable report on this bill from the committee. He gave valuable assistance to the commission and was zealous in his efforts with the individual members of the Congressional committee, and when the bill was placed upon the calendar he used every exertion to have a day fixed for its consideration by Congress. As everybody knows, the long tariff debate, the appropriation bills and numbers special orders consumed the time of Congress. There were 295 bills ahead of the border claims, but the Republicans have advanced the measure far beyond what the Democrats were able to do with it. They have got it upon a firm foundation, and for the result, which was surprisingly successful when compared with Mr. Stenger's futile efforts Dr. Atkinson deserves much credit. There is every reason why the border claimants should return him to Congress, and they will stand in their own light if they do not support him at the polls.

Captain John Morris.

Delamater has been shamefully slandered and abused by the untiring and wicked portion of the democratic party. The latest card out is one to influence the soldier vote against him, and is from a soured ex-soldier of Crawford county. The name of the old soldier is Captain John Morris, and he swears that Delamater once helped to defeat him for county treasure, because he would not promise to deposit the county funds in the Delamater bank if elected. By that oath the Captain proclaims that he is a sore head because he did not get the office, and because his head is sore he wants everybody to vote against Delamater.

But the captains position is not all on one side like the handle on a jug. There is an other side to the one he swore to. Some men swear easily. Men can be heard any day swearing on the street to things that are not true. Perhaps the Captain believes what he swore to, but be that as it may. Here is a dispatch under date of October 15, from Meadville to the Pittsburg Commercial relative to Captain John Morris, which shows the manner of man he is. Inquiry upon the part of the Commercial Gazette representative discloses the following in reference to the affidavit of John Morris, recently published in the Pittsburg papers, wherein he charges bad faith upon the part of Senator Delamater when he (Morris) was a candidate in 1884 for county treasurer of Crawford county: Morris credits his defeat to the republican candidate for governor. Upon full investigation it is clear that not only Senator Delamater, but his father and brothers gave Morris their cordial support, both at the primary and general elections. The following were undoubtedly the factors which effected his defeat and not the opposition of any individual. First, his principal competitor in the primary canvass, with a large number of influential friends, considering his nomination unfairly made, opposed his election. Second, the fact, that Morris had been, since 1863, almost continuously in office had disgusted the people. Third, his successful competitor was a popular young man who rallied to his support the young men of both political parties.

It might be proper to state that in 1863 Morris was elected register and recorder, which was at that time the best paying office in the county. Immediately after the expiration of his term, in 1866, he was employed to index the records of the recorder's office, for which service more than $1,000 was paid. In 1872 he was elected prothonotary, which, during the years of the panic, was the best paying office in the county in that time. In 1877 or 1878, notwithstanding his bolting the ticket of the republican party, which had fed him so liberally, he was appointed postmaster at Meadville, which position he held for four years, and tried to be appointed for a second term. His financial embarrassment is chargeable not to political defeat, but to the extravagant habits of himself and family. With proper care of what he has received at the hands of a greatful people he might now be enjoying a competency.

Bring on your next slander, gentlemen.

The Record Made Up.

The history of this country, splendid as it is in the passage of safe, wise and helpful legislation, contains no example in times of peace of a session of Congress so remarkable for good. Its work has been done quickly, quietly, resolutely, and in the face of an opposition which has been bitter and unscrupulous in an equal degree.

A hundred issues might be presented as a result of the differences between the two parties developed during this session of Congress. These are the paramount ones:

Shall Congress be a deliberative assembly wherein public measures may be properly considered, duly debated, and then, without waste of time, actually voted upon; and wherein the American principle of "majority rule" shall be respected, or shall it be a mob, incompetent to act, powerless to carry out the public will, with a majority so overcome by its own rules that it is dependent upon the minority for its authority and power?

Shall we allow the Capitol to be filled up with men who obtain seats in Congress not as the result of a free ballot and a fair count, but by the forcible suppression of franchise rights, by wholesale frauds, by murder, arson, brutality and other crimes?

Shall we abandon the policy of Protection, after all it has done for us, to enter upon a policy which we have tested many times to our immediate, unfalling and tremendous loss?

Shall we again rob ourselves of the rewards which have so richly come from the restoration of silver, and once more play into the hands of foreigners who have been for years buying our silver at low prices and using it against us in the grain markets of the world?

Shall we pay our money, $150,000,000 a year, to build up the merchant marine of England, to increase her strength upon the sea and her hold upon the foreign markets of the world, when we might as well as not be paying it for our own advantage in all respects?

Shall we keep our plighted faith to the loyal men who offered their lives in defense of freedom and union and to the protection of whose families from want and misery we gave our word as a nation?

These are the chief and the most sharply defined issues upon which the country is asked to cast a deciding ballot this fall. Every effort is being made to side-track them, to envelope them in clouds and to carry the people away from them here and there on false pretenses. The Democrats start off in the next Congress, as usual, with thirty-one stolen seats. From the south they have that number of seats to their credit without a campaign. By infamous gerrymanders, especially in Ohio, Maryland, Kentucky and Indiana, they expect to secure twenty-one ether seats. This gives them an immense advantage. To the Republicans it is an awful handicap. But if the intelligent, thoughtful and patriotic people of the land will do their duty as citizens, if they will stand sturdily by their guns, if they will vote as they wish and think, the result will be a glorious Republican victory and a prompt and happy completion of the work which President Harrison and this Congress have carried forward so wisely and so well.

The Republicans of Pennsylvania should stand shoulder to shoulder for Delamater and the entire State and county tickets. This is the best and the only way to maintain the issues involved. The measures are too important, Congress is too close and the crisis too serious to permit any wavering in the lines.

Cleveland is Pattison's Man.

Grover Cleveland, of course, is Pattison's man, and every Republican gudgeon in Pennsylvania who is caught in the Pattison net at the election next month will be indirectly voting for Grover Cleveland for the next Presidency, providing, of course, that Pattison fails to convince his Democratic brethren of the other States that he himself would make the stronger candidate. That is why Harrity, Bill Scott, of Erie; Chauncey Black, Hensel and the two editors, Colonels McClure and Singerly, are all so seemingly, vigorous in their efforts to elect Pattison. They do not care anything about the ex Governor, and would give him the grand shake in his Presidential aspirations should he be elected Governor; but as they ran the Pennsylvania end of the Cleveland administration when it was in power they know that they could do it again if they could give the New Yorker another term. In the present canvass, with Pattison as a figure head, they think they see a splendid opportunity of carrying their point.—Star.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

"A man 60 years old was married recently in a small German town to a woman 70 years old. The "youthful" bride insisted upon having a great wedding, with the addition of a "special" marriage sermon from the lips of her beloved pastor. The groom, after useless protestations, assented to the wishes of his future better half. His feelings, however, can be imagined more easily than described when the beloved pastor began his sermon with the text: "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do."

"Iowa has passed a stringent tramp law. It declares that any male person sixteen years of age or over, who is physically able to work, who is wandering about begging or idle and who cannot show reasonable efforts to secure employment, shall be deemed a tramp sent to jail and put to hard work. While in jail he shall not be allowed tobacco, liquors, sporting or illustrated newspapers, cards, or any other means of amusement. Tramps will give Iowa a wide berth."

At Snohomish the other day, says the Portland Oregonian, Arthur C. Knight and Giles Hoyle, went to the slaughter-house to butcher a steer. Hoyle raised his rifle and fired at the animal. The ball glanced from the skull, and striking a knot in a beam above, again glanced, going through the rim of Knight's hat over the left eye ripping up two inches of his scalp.

An exchange observes, that this is a sort of topsy turvy world. One man is struggling for justice and another is flying from it. One man is saving up to build a house and another is trying to sell his dwelling for less than it cost, to get rid of it. One man is spending all the money he can make in taking a girl to the theatre and sending her flowers in hope, eventually, to make her his wife, while his neighbor is spending all the gold he has to get a divorce. One man escapes all the disease that man is heir to and gets killed on the railroad; another goes through half a dozen wars without a scratch and dies of whooping cough.

YES, MY DEAR, IS THE STAFF OF LIFE. BREAD

AND YET ONE CAN EAT TOO MUCH OF IT. An overload of bread may not injure you but will make you very uncomfortable; so will overloading of

Wolff's ACME Blacking

not injure your shoes, but make them look unsightly until cleaned. To prevent abuse follow directions.

Ask in Drug, Paint and House Furnishing Stores for Pik-Ron, which WILL STAIN OLD & NEW FURNITURE, WILL STAIN GLASS AND CHINAWARE, WILL STAIN TINWARE, WILL STAIN YOUR OLD BASKETS, WILL STAIN BABY'S COACH AND Varnish at the same time.

THAT'S PIK-RON THAT'S A PAINT THAT DOES ALL THESE THINGS. TRY IT.

WOLFF & RANDOLPH, Philadelphia.

BEFORE YOU BUY A STEAM ENGINE OR BOILER

SEND FOR OUR CATALOGUE AND PRICES

ATLAS ENGINE WORKS, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Nothing On Earth Will MAKE HENS LAY LIKE Sheridan's Condition Powder!

It is absolutely pure. Highly concentrated. In quantity it costs less than a tenth of a cent a day. Variety's a medicine. Prevents and cures all Diseases. Good for young chicks. Worth more than gold when hens moult. "Your large can saved me $40, and six for $5 to prevent roup," says a customer. Sent by mail or express, prepaid, one for two packs, five $1. A 1½ pound can $1.20 prepaid; 12 pounds, $9, express paid. "THE BEST POULTRY PAPER," monthly, 50 cents a year. Poultry Book, twelve cents in stamps. Sheridan's Cup, free with $1 orders or more. I. S. JOHNSON & Co., Boston, Mass.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and HYPOPHOSPHITES of Lime and Soda

is endorsed and prescribed by leading physicians because both the Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites are the recognized agents in the cure of Consumption. It is as palatable as milk.

Scott's Emulsion is a perfect Emulsion. It is a wonderful Flesh Producer. It is the Best Remedy for CONSUMPTION, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Wasting Diseases, Chronic Coughs and Colds. Ask for Scott's Emulsion and take no other.

I CURE FITS!

When I say Cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time, and then have them return again. I MEAN A RADICAL CURE. I have made the disease of

FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS,

a life-long study. I WARRANT my remedy to CURE the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a FREE BOTTLE of my INFALLIBLE REMEDY. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and it will cure you. Address

H. G. ROOT, M.C., 183 PEARL ST., NEW YORK

I took Cold, I took Sick, I took SCOTT'S EMULSION

RESULT: I take My Meals, I take My Rest, AND I AM VIGOROUS ENOUGH TO TAKE ANYTHING I CAN LAY MY HANDS ON; getting fat too, FOR Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda NOT ONLY CURED MY Incipient Consumption BUT BUILT ME UP, AND IS NOW PUTTING FLESH ON MY BONES AT THE RATE OF A POUND A DAY. I TAKE IT JUST AS EASILY AS I DO MILK." SUCH TESTIMONY IS NOTHING NEW. SCOTT'S EMULSION IS DOING WONDERS DAILY. TAKE NO OTHER.

SALESMEN WANTED. LOCAL OR TRAVELING, to sell our Nursery Stock. Salary, Expenses and Steady Employment guaranteed. CHASE BROTHERS COMPANY, Rochester, N. Y. Dec. 26, '90.

The greatest improvement in Corsets during the past twenty years is the use of Coraline in the place of horn or whalebone. It is used in all of Dr. Warner's Corsets and in *no others*.

The advantages of Coraline over horn or whalebone are that it does not become set like whalebone, and it is more flexible and more durable.

Dr. Warner's Coraline Corsets are made in twenty-four different styles, fitting every variety of figures—thin, medium, stout, long waists and short waists.

Sold everywhere.

WARNER BROS., Mfrs., New York and Chicago.

PRICKETT COLLEGE OF COMMERCE AND SHORTHAND, Girard Avenue and Broad and Chestnut Sts., PHILADELPHIA. THE LEADING SCHOOL OF BUSINESS and SHORTHAND. 34TH Year. Graduates of both sexes assisted to good positions. Send for Circulars and Report of Commencement.

TOBACCO

This standard brand of plug tobacco is acknowledged to be the best chew and the largest piece for the money in the market. *Vinco tin tag on each lump.* Its extensive sale for many years has established its reputation. There is nothing better. Try it. For sale by dealers and grocers.

LEGAL.

[GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

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

The Officers to be Elected;

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

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

I, FRANKLIN W. NOBLE, High Sheriff of the county of Juniata, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the electors of the county of Juniata that on

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1890,

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

ONE PERSON for the office of GOVERNOR of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of CONGRESS to represent the Eighteenth Congressional District, composed of the counties of Juniata, Snyder, Union, Mifflin, Huntingdon, Fulton and Franklin, in the state of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of ASSEMBLY to represent the County of Juniata in the House of Representatives of the State of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of PROTHONOTARY, CLERK of the COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS, &c., of the county of Juniata.

ONE PERSON for the office of TREASURER of the County of Juniata.

TWO PERSONS for the office of COUNTY COMMISSIONER of the county of Juniata.

ONE PERSON for the office of DISTRICT ATTORNEY of the County of Juniata.

TWO PERSONS for the office of COUNTY AUDITOR of the County of Juniata.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The freemen of the township of Greenwood are to hold their election at the Public House of Adam Arnold, in said township

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

I also hereby make known and give notice, "that the inspectors and judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district at which they respectively belong, before 7 o'clock in the morning of Tuesday, Nov. 4 1890, and each said inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

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

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

SECTION 1. Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections:

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

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

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

Fourth—If twenty-two years of age of upwards, he shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Given under my hand at my office in Mifflintown, this fourth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety, and of the independence of the United States, the one hundred and fourteenth.

FRANKLIN W. NOBLE, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Mifflintown, October 4, 1890.

HOLLOBAUGH & SON.

CLOTHING STORE,

MAIN STREET, PATTERSON, PA.

Having purchased the clothing store of Samuel Strayer, we offer special bargains to make room for our new stock.

We expect to make a specialty of Gents Furnishing Goods.

We will also keep a full line of

CLOTHING FOR MEN, BOYS AND CHILDREN.

And a complete stock of Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c.

WE BUY FOR CASH

Quick Sales and small profits, is our motto. Give us a trial.

Hollobaugh & Son.

WINTER STOCK.

We have just re-stocked our store with Winter Goods for our customers.

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.

COME AND SEE.

Our assortment is more complete than ever. Come and see. 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.

FOOT WEAR.

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.

TOBACCO.

To the lovers of the weed, we say we keep the best brands.

TRY OUR TOBACCO.

All orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Remember the place,

MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE,

Mifflintown, Pa.,

Fred'k ESPENSCHADE & Son.

NO MORE OF THIS!

Rubber Shoes unless worn uncomfortably tight, will often slip off the feet. To remedy this evil the

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TIME-TABLE

On and after Sunday May 11, 1890, trains that stop at Mifflin will run as follows:

EASTWARD.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION leaves Altoona daily at 6.30 a. m., Tyrone 6.59 a. m., Mount Union at 6.54 a. m., Newton Hamilton 7.00 a. m., McVeytown 7.20 a. m., Lewistown 7.45 a. m., Milford 7.62 a. m., Mifflin 8.12 a.m., Port Royal 8.17 a. m., Mexico 8.-23 a. m., Tuscarora 8.25 a. m., Vandyke 8.-30 a. m., Thompsontown 8.37 a. m., Durward 8.42 a. m., Millerstown 8.48 a. m., Newport 9.00 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 10.05 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 Mifflin at 10.05 a. m., Harrisburg 11.40 p. M., and arrives in Philadelphia at 3.15 p. m.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Pittsburg daily at 5.30 a. m., Altoona at 2.00 p. m., and stopping at all regular stations arrives at Mifflin at 5.03 p. m., Harrisburg 7.00 p. m., Philadelphia 10.55 p. m.

Mail Express leaves Pittsburg at 1.00 p m. Altoona 4.20 p m; Tyrone 4.42 p m; Huntingdon 7.37 p m; Lewistown 8.41 p m; Mifflin 9.03 p m; Harrisburg 10.45 p m; Philadelphia 4.25 a m.

DAY EXPRESS leaves Pittsburg at 8.00 A. M.; Altoona 11.50 A. M.; may be flagged at Mifflin at 2.05 P. M.; arrives at Harrisburg at 3.20 P. M; at Philadelphia, 6.50 P. M.

Philadelphia Express will stop at Mifflin at 11.37 p. m., when flagged

WESTWARD.

FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia daily at 11.40 a m; Harrisburg 3.40 p m; Mifflin 5.06 p m; Lewistown 5.28 p m; Altoona 7.40 p m; arrives at Pittsburg at 11.55 p m

WAY PASSENGER leaves Philadelphia daily at 4.30 a. m.; Harrisburg, 8.15 a. m.; Duncannon, 8.54 a. m.; Newport, 9.26 a. m.; Millerstown, 9.40 a. m.; Thompsontown, 9.52 a. m.; Van Dyke, 10.00 a. m., Tuscarora, 10.04 a. m.; Mexico, 10.07 a. m.; Port Royal, 10.13 a. m.; Mifflin, 10.20 a. m.; Milford, 10.26 a. m.; Narrows, 10.34 a. m.; Lewistown, 10.46 a. m.; McVeytown, 11.14 a. m.; Newton Hamilton, 11.29 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.

OTTER EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia daily at 5.50 p. m., Harrisburg, 10.20 p. m., stopping at Rockville, Marysville, Duncannon, Newport, Millerstown, Thompsontown, Port Royal, time at Mifflin, 11.55 p. m.; Altoona, 2.15 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 12.52 p. m., stopping at all regular stations between Mifflin and Altoona reaches Altoona at 3.40 p. m., Pittsburg 8.10 p. m.

ALTOONA ACCOMMODATION leaves Philadelphia daily at 11.40 a. m., Harrisburg at 4.10 p. m., Duncannon 4.45 p. m., Newport 5.12 p. m., Millerstown 5.22 p. m., Thompsontown 5.34 p. m., Vandyke 5.30 p. m., Tuscarora 5.45 p. m., Mexico 5.47 p. m., Port Royal 5.52 p. m., Mifflin 5.58 p. m., Lewistown 6.22 p. m., McVeytown 6.-48 p. m., Newton Hamilton 7.09 p. m., Huntingdon 7.40 p. m., Altoona 9.00 p. m.

Pacific Express leaves Philadelphia 11.25 p m; Harrisburg 4.10 a m; Duncannon 4.-48 a m; Newport 4.00 a m; Mifflin 4.59 a. m; Lewistown 5.01 a m; McVeytown 5.22 a. m; Mt. Union 5.46 a m; Huntingdon 6.12 a m; Petersburg 6.25 a m; Spruce Creek 6.40 a m; Tyrone 7.00 a m; Bell's Mills, 7.22 a m; Altoona 8.05 a m; Pittsburg 12.45 p m.

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