SENTINEL & REPUBLICAN

MIFFLINTOWN.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 19, 1891.

B. F. SCHWEIER,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, poet, politician, writer and teacher, died in Cambridge, Mass., on the 12th inst., of complicated liver complaint.

THE Russian government has issued an order to grain dealers not to ship rye in grain or in meal, out of the country. There will be a brisk foreign demand for all the that people of the United States have to sell.

GEORGE JONES proprietor of the New York Times, died on the 12th inst., of dysentery. He was offered five million dollars to with hold the exposure of the Tweed ring in New York. He refused the offer and published what he knew of the workings of the ring.

IF the people of the civilized world owned enough gold to float the present bonded indebtedness safely, then it would do to demonotize or rule out silver as money. But the supply of gold is so small compared to the indebtedness that to make gold payments the rule, will bankrupt all Christendom, and send the prices of everything many times lower than at the present times. The impending panic is certain to come if the free coinage if silver is not restored to its former position. A gold standard will give the gold bondmen the opportunity to buy up their claims at their own figures.

No Constitutional Convention.

The Perry County Republican convention last week made incisive deliverance against the election of a State Convention to revise the state constitution as follows,

Resolved, That we are unalterably opposed to a Constitutional Convention to amend the present Constitution of the State; because the present Constitution is only beginning to be understood. It had so changed the fundamental law of the State, that it is not yet known what its framers intended. The framers of the Constitution of 1872-3 took the old Constitution of 1838 apart, and like unskilled mechanics, who can pull down, had but limited ability to build up—so that portions of the old were omitted by mistake from the new, or unskillfully inserted, giving trouble in its interpretation; and the language employed is so doubtful and obscure that both the learned and unlearned are confounded and perplexed. Take for example section 7 of Article XVI, which declares that "the stock and indebtedness of corporations shall not be increased, except in pursuance of general law, without the consent of the persons holding the larger amount in value of the stock, first obtained at a meeting to be held after sixty days, notice, given in pursuance of law." Whoever can interpret this language will become an oracle. What debts shall not be increased? Ordinary or permanent? When a bank receives a dollar on deposit it creates a debt; when a laborer tramps a tie the company creates a debt. Who can tell what is meant by such vague language? This is only a specimen of the many things contained in the present Constitution framed by the learned men who met in the convention of 1872-3. Why should a similar class of men and mind be again permitted to tinker with the fundamental law? The convention of 1872-3 cost the State over $700,000 and the mischief it did cost twice as much more. Why call them together again to repeat the folly? Let the people, without rgard to party, protect themselves by defeating the call and leave the learned gentlemen who seek to compose the proposed convention to fatten upon their own industry instead of the people of the Commonwealth.

We are against a convention.

The Bad Boy.

The National Baptist of August 13th, says:—The other day, in Providence, a lad was arrested, charged with a criminal and felonious assault upon a girl of five or six years, and also with stabbing with a chisel another young girl. Upon an examination, the charge being established he confessed his guilt. He is described as "a beardless boy of 18, with sullen and vicious face indicating that he possesses no power of self-restraint when angered." It also appeared that the boy, who came to this country from England two years and a half ago, had been sentenced to five years in a reformatory in Lancashire When he had served four years, he was released on condition that he go out of the country. He has already been guilty of several crimes since coming to this country.

This representative accident shows his the character of many of the boys and young men that are growing up about us, feeble in intellect, with strong passions and small self-restraint. They are the material out of which great criminals are made, if they are not, as sometimes happens, great criminels already. Life, property, purity, honor, are held at their mercy.

It also shows the folly of short terms of imprisonment and of release criminals before we have any reason to suppose that they are reformed. The action of the English authorities in releasing the criminal on condition that he go out of the country is distinctly an act of great unfriendliness to other nations, and should be brought officially to the notice of the British government through our State Department and our minister in England.

The Devil Tempted Him.

BRISTOL, Aug. 11.—Mahlon Gearheart, a farmer, of Hilltown, Bucks county, is in jail on the charge of burning his barn three years ago, having voluntarily confessed the crime and claimed to have been tempted by the devil. Gearheart received $625 insurance on the building from the White Hall Insurance company, and not long after he says that his conscience began to trouble him, causing him to lose in flesh, sleep and appetite until he suffered all the damned. He feared to look men in the face and constantly apprehended arrest.

After suffering untold agonies for nearly three years he eased his conscience by making a confession, not only to the insurance people, but to all his neighbors. Gearheart declares that he was led to commit the crime through a vision one night, when the devil appeared to him and suggested that he could only obtain some needed money by burning his barn and collecting the insurance. The tempter, he says, gave him explicit directions. Gearhart was unable to furnish bail and was held for the September term of court at Doylestown.

Won a Bet.

Damp Kensington, Pa., was amused the other day over an adventure of Governor Pattison. That morning among his informal callers was a lady of 40, fairly good looking, but by no means a beauty. She took hands with the Government, and then startled him by asking if she might kiss him. Recovering himself he faced the music with a "Certainly, madame." The lady kissed him on the lips and blushingly explained that she had won a bet.

Rain After the Explosion.

MERTON, Tex., Aug. 12.—Saturday and Monday part of the rain-making apparatus only was set up and the preliminary trial made simply to test the efficiency of the special blasting power which is being manufactured at the grounds from material brought here. Several bombs were exploded by means of electrical dynamos. Although this powder is very powerful spectators were by no means confident that the the explosion would have any practical effect upon the meterological conditions.

However, about ten hours after the explosions clouds gathered and a heavy rain fell, extending many miles. Explosions may not have actually produced the storm, as they were not on a large enough scale, but they were undoubtedly instrumental in precipitating the moisture which the clouds brought to that locality and greatly increased the intensity of the storm and the quantity of the rainfall, which was greatest in the immediate vicinity of the place of operation.

A Sick Man's Teeth.

The Philadelphia Times of the 13th inst., publishes the following from Ferrysburg, Michigan:—A queer business transaction was recently the source of much amusement to the good people of this place, which transaction was the buying and selling of a set of false teeth by two old men noted for their miserly habits. One of these men, Samuel Jenkins, owned the teeth, and was sick unto death with consumption, when the other, Jacob Henson, paid him a visit. The teeth were in a glass by Jenkins' bed, and were seen by Henson, who proposed to buy them from the owner, as something for which he would have no further use, and Henson, who has lost all his teeth, needing a set, but grudging the price of one.

Both men are worth tidy little fortunes, but a great deal of haggling was done over the sale of the teeth, which were, however, finally bought by Henson at his own price. He is wearing them now, though warned of the risk he runs of contracting Jenkins' disease through them.

Millions of Fire-flies.

Special Telegram to The Times.

DUNMAR, August 12.—This town was a night or two ago treated to a most remarkable and beautiful spectacle. Shortly after dusk the people were supprised and puzzled to behold what appeared to be a cloud of light come sweeping up from the woods lying back of the town, but on reaching its streets, it was seen that the light was occasioned by an immense swarm of fire-flies. This swarm, numbering millions, dispersed itself through the village, illuminating everything with a light more golden than that of day and warmer than the moon's cold beams.

People recognized each other without difficulty and the print of a newspaper was to be read with ease. The houses were filled with the darting flashing insects, which seemed to be panic-stricken from some mysterious cause. Lamps were extinguished by the swarms and carpets ruined by them as they were crushed by the foot, while delicate plants and flower beds were destroyed by the weight of the clustering flies.

It took several hours for the swarm to pass through the town, but it slowly disappeared in the direction of the river, lightning the fields as it went, alarming the country people as it approached and arousing the cattle and poultry, which seemed to mistake it for dawn. Nothing being seen of it next day and no report of its been seen elsewhere having been received, it is believed that it gradually dispersed itself over the marshes. Where the insects came from is also a matter of conjecture, as well as the reason for the sudden invasion. On the morning after their visit they were found in drifts under the hedges and fences and against the sides of the houses, while quantities of provisions left exposed were destroyed by their presence.

Ask Your Friends About It.

Your distressing cough can be cured. We know it because Kemp's Balsam within the past few years has cured so many coughs and colds in this community. Its remarkable sale has been won entirely by its genuine merit. Ask some friend who has used it what he thinks of Kemp's Balsam. There is no medicine so pure, none so effective. Large bottles 50c and $1 at all druggists. tf.

The Moral Sense.

There is in man a strong sense of obligation. He perceives himself related to other creatures around him, and he knows ultimatly that he ought to do to those creatures as he wishes them to do by him. Inseparably associated with this fundamental sense of duty is the rule of obedience to legitimate authority. The helplessness of infancy and of childhood is not greater than would be the helplessness of the race if the disposition to accept and to obey authority were wanting in us.

It is implanted in our nature only because it is the first necessities of our life, and a fundamental condition of the development of our powers. All nature breathes the spirit of authority and is full of the exercise of command: "Thou shalt," or "Thou shalt not," are words continually on her lips and all her injunctions and all her prohibitions are backed by the most tremendous sanctions. Moreover the most tremendous of these sanctions are often those which are not audibly proclaimed, but those which come upon us most gradually and most unperceptibly, and after the longest lapse of time. Some of the most terrible diseases which afflict humanity are known to be the results of vices, and what has long been known of some of these diseases is more and more reasonably expected of many others. The truth is we are born into a system of things in which every act carries with it by indissoluble ties of consequences reaching to the most distant future, and which for the whole course of time affect our own conditions, the conditions of other men, and even the conditions of external nature, and yet we cannot see those consequences beyond the shortest ways, and very often those that lie nearest are in the highest degree deceptive. As an index to ultimate results neither pain nor pleasure can be accepted as a guide. With the lower animals, indeed, these for the most part, tell the truth, "the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. Appetite is all that the creature has, and in the gratification of it, the highest law of the animal being is fulfilled. In man the appetite has its own indispensible function to discharge. But it is a lower function and amounts to nothing more than that of furnishing to reason a few of the primary data on which it has to work—a few, and a few only. Physical pain is indeed one of the threatenings of natural authority; and physical pleasure is one of its rewards. But neither the one or the other forms more than a mere fraction of that awful and imperial code under which we live. It is the code of an everlasting kingdom, and of a jurisprudence which endures throughout all generations. It is a code which continually imposes on man the abandonment of pleasure and the endurance of pain, whenever and wherever the highest purposes of its law demand of him the sacrifice. Nor has this spirit of authority ever been without its witness in the human spirit, or its response in the human will. On the contrary in all ages of the world, dark and distorted as have been his understandings of authority man has been prone to acknowledge it, and to admit it as the basis of obligation, and the rule of duty. This at all events is one side of his character, and it is universally recognized as the best. We now perceive a marked difference between the moral nature and the intellectual nature of man. In the work of reasoning, the perceptions which are primary are all in all. It is true that here also the applications may be infinite, and the doctrines of utility have their legitimate applications in enforcing by the sense of obligation, whatever course of conduct reason may determine to be the most fitting and the best. The sense of obligation in itself is like the sense of logical sequences, elementary, and like it, is part and parcel of our mental construction. But unlike the mere sense of logical sequence, the sense of moral obligation has one necessary and primary application, which from the earliest moment of man's existence may well have been all sufficient. Obedience to the will of legitimate authority is the first duty, and the first idea of duty in the mind of every child. These elementary conceptions go together, and constitute in universal man the moral sense. The feeling of obedience to legitimate authority is inseperately associated with the fact that all men are born helpless, absolutely dependent and subject to parents. The feeling of obligation is similarly founded on our conscious Community of nature with other men and on the consequent universal applicability to them of our estimates of good and evil.

Communicated.

The Cult of Universal Poverty.

Bellamy, in his "New Nation," dreams of a social condition under which all men shall have exactly the same income—say $3000 a year each; and his plan of socialism or nationalism, is to organize the social body in such a way as will produce this income and distribute it. It is singular enough that men who, perhaps, cannot be called positively insane, should seriously present such an idea. The whole income of the country, equally divided, would give but a paltry income for each individual, and the total income under such a system would rapidly diminish, since there would no longer be any incentive to enterprising talents. Government would not and could not undertake and carry on successfully every kind of business in every detail. Men undertake things in the hope of gain: but government, having no rewards to offer to one man more than to another, would not get the effort that is now directed with studied ingenuity and defatigable spirit into every channel. The object of every man would be to get his share out of the public fund with as little labor as possible. Invention would cease with the inducement that stimulates it. There could be no other consequence than retrogression and decay. It is absolutely necessary for a progressive society to have citizens possessing great income for these are the ones who alone can meet the great expenses necessary for great improvements. Without great incomes there is no great industry, no reward for great art; architecture has a low and mean uniformity; domestic animals are all of common kind; the thousand things that adorn, beautify and excel are wanting; utility on a very humble plane is the sole study of life. Under "national ism," the state would not have money enough to spend for the rich results that private wealth create; for since all citizens would live on a common level, who would possess these things and enjoy them? A just government could not allow one citizen to have better things—that is to possess a greater share of the results of the common effort—than another. Consequently there could be no splendid houses, no superior apparal, no costly pictures, no excellent equipage; every art would decline, taste would decline as art disappeared, and men would be on a common level of poverty and semi-barbarism. Thus, every effort to produce equality of conditions by force of law—that is by taking away from one and giving to another, which is the central idea of every form of socialism—tends to level down rather than to level up the whole body or mass. In the very nature of things it is inevitable, since the theory removes all incentives to great and original effort, and renders useless the highest results of industrial and esthetic civilization.—Portland Oregonian.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

Miss Maggie Adams and Miss Lottie Rodgers of Walker township, with Mrs. Margarette Adams of Mifflintown are attending Big Spring United Presbyterian Presbytery at McAlivies Fort, Huntingdon Co.

Matthew Rodgers of Walker township, bought a fine Shopshire down sheep, in Bedford county, as a valuable accession to his flock of sheep.

Rev. S. M. McBurney of the Mexico United Presbyterian church is in attendance upon Big Spring Presbytery at McAlivies Fort.

Mrs. B. F. Kepner has had the front porch of her house on Cherry street, remodeled.

Youthful Depravity.

GREENSBURG, August 16.—Chief of police Cannon of Latrobe, Saturday evening, arrested a boy named Charley Bauner aged 13, charged with being one of the parties implicated in the murder of Samuel Reese at Ebensburg on Thursday evening. The boy was at once taken to Justice Geiger's office' where, in the presence of officer Cannon, Justice Geiger, Burgess Slater and Samuel Hughes, he confessed to a full knowledge of the murder, and said that it was his cousin, Elmer Bruner, who did the killing.

He said that he and his cousin, and a woman named Anna Jackson, of Johnstown have been traveling together, through Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York for for several months. Some weeks ago they stole a horse in New York State, and at once left with the animal, going as far as central New Jersey. Here the horse gave out, where they abandoned it, and going into a pasture field they stole another, and also a buggy, and they at once hastened in it to Pennsylvania, arrivining within seven miles of Ebensburg on Wednesday evening.

Here they sold the animal and stole another, and then hiding until the next evening, they drove to the vicinity of Ebensburg On passing the residence of Mr. Reese, and not seeing anybody about, Elmer proposed that if Charley and Miss Jackson would keep a lookout he would rob the house. To this they consented, he at the same time saying that if anybody interfered he would blow the head off them. He at once got out of the buggy and just as he entered the front door, Mr. Reese, who was in the lot in the rear of the house, stepped to the back door, grabbed his shot gun and said: "Get out of here." This Bruner refused to do and told the old man if he raised the gun he would blow his head off. Without waiting for Reese to make a move or reply, he pulled a revolver from his pocket and fired, the ball striking the old man in the mouth, killing him instantly.

They then went through the house, but got nothing except some tobacco and a razor. After failing to get any plunder they at once started on their journey west. At Latrobe, where Charley Bruner, the boy under arrest, once lived, he concluded that he would stop off and see some of his old associates over Sunday. After wandering around the place all day, Policeman Connor arrested him and elicited from him this cofession.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

YORK, Pa., August 12.—A remarkable race with a locomotive was made by Mrs. Dr. Rause to day. She was crossing the Northern Central Railroad tracks seated in a phaeton, and driving a spirited horse. As the horse reached the track the Hanover express, dashing at a mile a minute rate, was sighted bearing down upon them. The horse became frightened and turned down the track ahead of the engine. It was a race for life and the plucky woman won.

The phaeton bobbed up and down on the ties like a band-box. Every minute the engine drew nearer. Mrs. Rause kept her seat with difficulty, and the engineer shut his eyes, expecting every minute that the locomotive would crash into the carriage. He reversed the engine and trusted to luck. When the engine was within three feet of the phaeton it was stopped.

The horse slowed up and it was easily checked after a race of a quarter of a mile. The passengers left the train and went to the lady's assistance. It was found that she had escaped serious injury, having only been bruised about the face and body by bumping against the sides of the phaeton. The horse and carriage were removed from the track, and Mrs. Rause drove home without assistance.

Rebecca Wilkinson, of Browns valley, Ind., says: "I have been in a distressed condition for three years from Nervousness, Weakness of the Stomache, Dyspepsia, and Indigestion until my health was gone. I had been doctoring constantly with no relief. I bought one bottle of South American Nervine which done me more good than any $50 worth of doctoring I ever did in my life. I would advise every weakly person to use this valuable and lovely remedy; A few bottles of it has cured me completely. I consider it the grandest medicine in the world." Warranted the most wonderful stomach and nerve cure ever known. Trial bottle 15 cents. Sold by L. Banks & Co., Mifflintown, Pa. May 14, 1y.

ARE WE

Right

OR

Wrong?

A Shoe Dressing *must* restore the brilliancy of a worn shoe, and at the same time *preserve the softness* of the leather.

LADIES will the Dressing you are using do both? Try it!

Pour a dessert spoonful of your Dressing into a saucer or butter plate, set it aside for a few days, and it will dry to a substance as hard and brittle as crushed glass. Can such a Dressing be good for leather?

Wolff's ACME Blacking

will stand this test and dry as a thin, oily film which is as flexible as rubber.

25 *Dollars worth of New Furniture for*
25 *Cents. HOW? By painting*
25 *square feet of Old Furniture with*

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—o—

We have just unloaded and Shelved our Spring & Summer Goods for 1891, which have been personally selected by the Senior member of the Firm in the Eastern Markets.

DROP IN

and see for yourself. We are not saying to much when we declare that you will be pleased. We have them to sell, nice Dress Goods, all shades and grades at all prices. We can accommodate the Quaker with plain dress or sell goods to suit those who love brighter colors. We sell novelty goods that many people want. We have a full line of

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ORPHANS' COURT SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order issued out of the Orphans' Court of Juniata County, Pennsylvania, I, the undersigned Executor of David Smith, late of Delaware township, Juniata county, Pa., deceased, will sell by public vendue or outcry at the premises in Delaware township, Juniata county, Pa., on

Saturday, August 22, 1891,

at 1 o'clock P. M., of said day, the following described valuable real estate, to wit:

The undivided one half of a certain messuage tenement and tract of land situate in Delaware township, Juniata county, Pa., bounded on the north by lands of David B. Diven; on the east by lands of Isabella Londenslager, George F. Frey and Jonathan Kiser; on the south and west by lands of the heirs of Samuel O. Evans, containing

ONE HUNDRED AND THREE ACRES,

more or less.

TERMS OF SALE.

One half of the purchase money to be paid on the confirmation of the sale by the court and the remainder on the firstday of April, A. D., 1892, when deed will be delivered and possession given.

JONATHAN KISER,
Executor of David Smith, dec'd.

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Made from finest grades of Leaf Tobacco

Ask your dealer for it. Insist on trying it. John Finzer & Bros. Louisville, Ky.

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A splendidly organized Institution. A beautiful location. Delightful surroundings. Air pure. All the modern improvements.

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SPECIAL ATTENTION, is given to Business Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Business Correspondence, Commercial Spelling, Rapid Calculation, Penmanship, Punctuation, Letter Writing, Mimeographing, Manifolding, Copying, &c.

The Principal of the Business Department is an experienced accountant in keeping books for firms, companies and corporations. The shorthand department is presided over by one of the most popular teachers in the State.

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POPULAR AT HOME.

More than one-half of all the students enrolled are from the City of Williamsport.

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LIKE

Sheridan's Condition Powder!

It is absolutely pure. Highly concentrated. In quantity it costs less than a cent of a dose a day. Strictly a medicine. Prevents and cures all diseases. Good for young chicks. Worth more than gold when hens moult. "One hens egg saved more than cost of six for $1 by renewed health" says a customer. If you can't get it send us 25 cents for two packs; five $1. A $1 package (enough for 50 fowls) 6 cans $5, express paid. "THE HEN" (32 pgs) FREE. Sample powder free. Positive Sheridan's Powder sold by all druggists or sent by mail. L. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

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.

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Having just returned from the City with a

FULL LINE OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

we are prepared to show you the neatest, nobbiest and latest styles in the market.

Our Stock of Hats, Neckwear, Shirts, and everything in the Line of Gents' Furnishing Goods, is larger and finer than ever before. As we took extra pains in our selection in that line.

IN CLOTHING, WE HAVE THEM TO SUIT ALL,

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Umbrellas, Trunks, Satchels, Jewelry, &c.,

If in need of anything in our line, and if you want a bargain, this is the place and now the time to get it.

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have formed a partnership for the practice of Medicine and their collatteral branches. Office at old stand, corner of Third and Orange streets, Mifflintown, Pa. One or both of them will be found at their office at all times, unless otherwise professionally engaged.

April 1st, 1890.

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That I can over TOOTHACHE in less than five minutes; no pain, no extracting.

That I can extract teeth without pain, by the use of a fluid applied to the teeth and gums; no danger.

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Artificial Teeth repaired, exchanged or remodelled, from $9.00 to $12 per set. Beautiful Gum Enameled Teeth inserted at prices to suit all.

All work warranted to give perfect satisfaction. People who have artificial teeth with which they cannot eat, are especially invited to call.

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MRS. DEIHL.

March 22-87,1.y.

Caution Notice.

The undersigned, citizens of Walker Twp. Juniata county, Pa., hereby caution all persons not to trespass on their lands for the purpose of hunting: John A. Gallagher, Christ Musser, Calvin Magruder, John F. Bahr, David Diven, Samuel Anker, Cyrus Sieber, Seth Kerchner, William Clock.

TO WEAK MEN

Suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early decay, wasting weakness, lost manhood, etc., I will send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full particulars for home cure, FREE of charge. A splendid medical work; should be read by every man who is nervous and debilitated. Address,

Prof. F. C. FOWLER, MOODUS, CONN.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

TIME-TABLE

On and after Sunday, July 19, 1891, trains that stop at Mifflin will run as follows:

EASTWARD.

Mifflin Accommodation leaves Mifflin at 6,40 a. m., Port Royal 6,45 a. m., Thompsontown 7,01 a. m., Millerstown 7,11 a. m., New Port 7,20 a. m., Duncannon, 7,46 a. m., Marysville, 8,02, arrives at Harrisburg, 8,20 a. m., Philadelphia, 11,25, a. m.; Leaves Mifflin at 3,00 p. m., Port Royal, 3,05 p. m., Thompsontown, 3,22 p. m., Millerstown, 3,32 p. m., arrives at Harrisburg, 4,40 p. m., Philadelphia at 9,35 p. m.

Mifflin Accommodation on Sunday leaves Mifflin at 7.20 A. M; arrives at Harrisburg, 9,00 a. m.; leaves Harrisburg, at 12.25 p. m.; arrives at Mifflin at 2.00 p. m.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION leaves Altoona daily at 10.20 a. m., Tyrone 10 43 a. m., Mt. Union at 10,59 a. m., N. Hamilton 12,05 p. m., McVeytown 12,24 p. m., Lewistown 12,47 p. m., Milford 1.05 p. m., Mifflin 1.10 p. m., Port Royal 1.15 p. m., Mexico 1,20 p. m., Tuscarora 1.22 p. m., Vandyke 1,26 p. m., Thompsontown 1,32 p. m., Durward 1,37 p. m., Millerstown 1,42 p. m., Newport 1.52 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 2.50 p. m.

SEA SHORE EXPRESS leaves Altoona daily at 7,15 a. m., and stopping a all regular stations between Altoona and Harrisburg, reaches Mifflin at 10,05 a. m., Harrisburg 11.40 p. M., and arrives in Philadelphia at 8.15 p. m.

MAIL TRAIN 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 12 50 p m. Altoona 5 20 p m; Tyrone 6 20 p m; Huntingdon 7,00 p m; Lewistown 8 08 p m Mifflin 8 27 p m; Harrisburg 10 10 p. m.; Philadelphia 1,50 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.

Mifflin Accommodation leaves Philadelphia at 8,50 a. m., Harrisburg, 1,18 p. m., Newport, 1,08, p. m., Millerstown, 1,18 p. m., Thompsontown, 1,28 p. m., Port Royal, 1,45 Mifflin, 1,50 p. m., Harrisburg 3.32 p. m; Millerstown 9,35 p m; Thompsontown 9,44 p m; Mexico 9,56 p m; Port Royal 1,55 p m; arrives at Mifflin 10.05 p m.

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 7,00 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 51 a. m.; Newport, 9 22 a. m.; Millerstown, 9 25 a. m.; Thompsontown, 9 47 a. m.; Mexico, 10 02 a. m.; Port Royal, 10 07 a. m.; Mifflin, 10 14 a. m.; Milford, 10 20 a. m.; Lewistown, 10 40 a. m.; Huntingdon, 12 10 p. m.; Tyrone, 1 02 p. m. Altoona, 1 45 p. m., and stops at all regular stations between Harrisburg and Altoona.; Arrive at Pittsburg at 6 50

OYSTER EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia daily at 6 25 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, Harrisburg at 4,10 p. m., Duncannon 4,45 p. m., Newport 5.12 p. m., Millerstown 5,22 p. m., Thompsontown 5,33 p. m., Vandyke 5,39 p. m., Tuscarora 5,44 p. m., Mexico 5,46 p. m., Port Royal 5,51 p. m., Mifflin 5,56 p. m., Lewistown 6,20 p. m., McVeytown 6,46 p. m., Newton Hamilton 7,05 p. m. Huntingdon 7,35 p. m., Altoona 8 00 p. m.

Pacific Express leaves Philadelphia 11 25 p m; Harrisburg 3 10 a m; Duncannon 3 38 a m; Newport 4 00 a m; Mifflin 4 39 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 7 45 a m; Pittsburg 12 45 p m.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY RAILROAD

Time Table—July 20, 1891.

DOWN TRAINS.

Chambersburg Accommodation leaves Chambersburg, 6 35 a m; Shippensburg 7 09 a m; Newville 7 18 a m; Carlisle 7 40 a m, Mechanicsburg 8 04 a m; Dillsburg 9 a m; arrives at Harrisburg 8 25 a m.

Hagerstown Accommodation leaves Hagerstown at 7 a m, stopping at intermediate points, arrives at Harrisburg 9 20 a m.

Mr'g Mail leaves Winchester at 7 00 a m; Martinsburg 7 45 a m; Hagerstown 8 40 a m; Greencastle 9 03 a m; Marion 9 13 a m; Chambersburg 9 30 a m; Shippensburg 9 48 a m; Newville 10 15 a m; Carlisle 10 34 a m; Mechanicsburg 10 55 a m; arrives at Harrisburg 11 15 a m.

Day Express leaves Hagerstown at 12 01 p m; Greencastle 12 25 p m; Marion 12 36 p m; Chambersburg 12 55 p m; Shippensburg 1 18 p m; Newville 1 40 p m; Carlisle 2 03 p m; Mechanicsburg 2 28 p m; Dillsburg 4 55 p m; arrives at Harrisburg 2 50 p m.

Evening Mail leaves Winchester 2 40 p m; Martinsburg 3 30 p m; Hagerstown 4 20 p m; Greencastle 4 47 p m; Marion 4 57 p m; Chambersburg 5 15 p m; Shippensburg 5 49 p m; Newville 6 00 p m; Carlisle 6 26 p m; Mechanicsburg 6 50 p m; Dillsburg 7 18 p m; arrives at Harrisburg 7 12 p m.

Night Express, leaves Winchester 7 25 p m; Martinsburg 8 30 p m; Hagerstown 10 00 p m; Greencastle 10 21 p m; Chambersburg 10 45 p m; Shippensburg 11 04 p m; Newville 11 23; Carlisle 11 41 p m; Mechanicsburg 12 01 a m; arrives at Harrisburg 12 20 a m.

Additional train will leave Carlisle daily except Sunday at 5 50 a m, stopping at all intermediate stations; arriving at Harrisburg at at 6 40 a m, and on Saturdays only trains trains will leave Mechanicsburg at 6,00 p m, arrive at Harrisburg 6 25 p m; leave Carlisle 9 p m; arrive jat Harrisburg 9 45 p m; stopping at intermediate stations.

The East Mail and Night Express East will run daily between Harrisburg and Hagerstown, and Evening Mail and Morning Mail daily between Harrisburg and Chambersburg

UP TRAINS.

M'p Express, leaves Harrisburg 5 40 a m; Mechanicsburg 6 a m; Carlisle 6 20 a m; Newville 6 40 a m; Shippensburg 7 a m; Chambersburg 7 20 a m; Greencastle 7 42 a m; Hagerstown 8 25 a m; Martinsburg 9 10 a m; arrivest Winchester 10 00 a m.

M'r'g Mail leaves Harrisburg at 8 05 a m; Dillsburg 9 00 a m; Mechanicsburg 8 27 a m; Carlisle 8 52 a m; Newville 9 15 a m; Shippensburg 9 36 a m; Chambersburg 10 05 a m; Marion 10 17 a m; Greenbastle 10 28 a m; Hagerstown 11 00 a m; Martinsburg 11 45 a m; arrives at Winchester 12 25 p m.

Accommodation train leaves Harrisburg at 12 p m; Mechanicsburg 12 20 p m; Carlisle 12 55; Newville 1 18 p m; Shippensburg 1 39 p m; Chambersburg 2 03 p m; Marion 2 15 p m; Greencastle 2 25 p m; Hagerstown 2 50 p m.

Evening Mail leaves Harrisburg 4 00 p m; Dillsburg 4 55 p m; Martinsburg 4 23 p m; Carlisle 4 50 p m; Newvill 5 15 p m; Shippensburg 5 38 p m; Chambersburg 6 05 p m; Marion 6 17 p m; Greencastle 6 28 p m; Hagerstown 7 00 p m; Martinsburg 7 48 p m; arrives at Winchester at 8 20 p m.

Chambersburg Accommodation leaves Harrisburg at 6 20 p m; stopping at intermediate points and arrives at Chambersburg 7 15 p m.

N. O. Express leaves Harrisburg at 8 50 p m; stopping at intermediate points and arrives at Hagerstown 11 10 p m.

Additional trail will leave Harrisburg daily except Sunday at 7 30 p m, arriving at Carlisle at 8