SENTINEL & REPUBLICAN

MIFFLINTOWN.
WEDNESDAY, SEP. 19, 1894.

B. F. SCHWEIER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR.
GEN. DANIEL H. HASTINGS,
of Bellefonte.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.
WALTER LYON,
of Pittsburg.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
AMOS MYLIN,
of Lancaster County.

FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
GEN. JAMES W. LATTA,
of Philadelphia.

FOR CONGRESS AT-LARGE.
HON. GALUSHA A. GROW,
of Glenwood.
HON. GEORGE F. HUFF,
of Greenwood.

FOR CONGRESS,
Thad M. Mahon.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
H. Latimer Wilson.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
Anson B. Will.

FOR SHERIFF.
James H. Groninger.

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER,
Lewis Degen.

THOMAS G. LAWLER of Rockfield, Illinois, was elected Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic last week at Pittsburg.

IF Pennsylvania votes in proportion to Maine what will the Republican majority be? There will be nothing left of the democratic reformers.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND in his letter to Congressman Catchings says, the tariff question is not settled. The President wants to get nearer to free trade than the present bill places the country.

THE free trader wants to make the world all one market, and level prices to the prices of the cheap markets in the world. England is at the head of the free traders and has for company in the United States, all the foreign jobbers and importers, and a large percentage of the democratic party. England wants to level prices to prices in India and other Eastern countries. Reader, you are not willing to go with England and the democratic party into such a scheme.

COMRADE LOUIS TREASTER of McClure, Snyder county, dropped dead on the top floor of Grant street school, Pittsburg, when the Lewistown G. A. R. Post filed into the school house to quarter there during the Grand Army Encampment in the Smoky City last week. Comrade Treaster had gone to Pittsburg as a guest of the Post, and just as he reached the topmost landing of the place where the Post was to quarter, he fell to the floor and died instantly. He was 54 years of age, a widower and leaves two sons and a daughter at McClure. He was a member of Company I, 184 Pennsylvania Regiment. He was subject to heart disease and it was that that took his life.

POLLARD-BRECKINRIDGE was defeated for Congressional re-nomination, in the Ashland, Ky., District, on Saturday, which seems to prove that there is a large percentage of people even in Kentucky who don't believe as Breckinridge and his lawyers, who at his trial in Washington tried to make it appear, that from the days of Abraham it has been the practice of most men to have a plurality of women within or without the pale of human law.

The sanctity of the marriage vows were not of much account in the South. Only a generation ago a couple would be married one day, and the next day, if it suited better, be sold away from each other as people of the northern States sell cattle and hogs, and it was a common practice to secure a healthy negro man and send him around on the plantations among both single and married women. How was it possible for a people to be chaste who made such practices part of their every day business life. If the Pollard and Breckinridge issue was the real issue against Breckinridge, then has the South started in the road to a more chaste living.

This is the Time

This is the time for the best endeavors of patriotism. If it shall grasp the great opportunity now presented the Republican party will enter upon a new if not a grander career in the redemption of the land from material and industrial paralysis, from the lack of confidence, which is the father of panics, from that commercial frenzy which drives solvency to the wall, and from the unscrupulous demagogy which seeks to array class against class, capital against labor, and section against section.—From speech of Gen Hastings at League of Clubs Convention.

HOW IS IT.

The well intentioned citizen who has not yet decided how to vote in the coming election may well consider his ground. I hope he will enquire of himself how he likes the conditions since the Republican party has gone out of power. How has it been with him individually? Has he had steady employment? Is he paid the old Republican wage rate? Does he find the cost of living cheaper and the ability to meet that cost better? Is his business prosperous? Is he as contented and confident of the future as before. When he has answered to himself these vital questions let him, on his way to the polls, pass the silent mill, the cold furnace, the broken bank, the deserted forge; let him pass by poverty and want, business paralyzed and confidence vanished, and then record his judgment of the responsibility for these conditions and his hope for the future in the ballot which he places in the box.—From speech of General Hastings at the League of Clubs Convention.

THE CAMPAIGN OPEN.

The Issue Plainly Defined by General Hastings.

AT THE BIG CLUB CONVENTION.

In the Presence of the Young Men of the Party at Harrisburg General Hastings Defines the Issue of the Present Campaign, and Invites All Thoughtful Citizens of Every Party to Give Them Consideration—A Convincing Argument for Republican Votes.

The Pennsylvania campaign of 1894 was formally opened at Harrisburg last week when the League of Republican clubs of the state met in annual convention. It was an occasion never to be forgotten by the enthusiastic members of the party who participated in it, and if the zeal there manifested by the young men is continued throughout the campaign there is no room to doubt that the verdict of Pennsylvania in November will be entirely satisfactory to the friends of the policy of protection and most demoralizing to the few remaining advocates of free trade.

The great interest naturally centered in the speech of General Hastings, which was delivered at the Opera House on Wednesday evening in the presence of a crowd of enthusiastic Republican workers that filled every inch of space in the large building.

General Hastings was escorted from his hotel by a delegation of clubs from Harrisburg and Steelton, and it was fully fifteen minutes after he appeared on the stage before there was quiet sufficient for him to proceed with his address. Such an ovation has seldom been accorded any man in Pennsylvania. On being introduced General Hastings spoke as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention of the Pennsylvania Republican Club League:

It was hoped that before the campaign in Pennsylvania opened the tariff issue would be settled and that the long and weary controversy would be ended, at least for the present. This would have been a great relief to the country. However much the people may have entertained this desire, the country is notified by the president himself in his letter to Representative Catchings that the agitation will be resumed in December, at least as to one of its most important features, that of free raw materials. I think it is not too much to say that the immediate dangers incident to this agitation may be avoided if the verdict of the people at the November elections throughout the country will sustain the desire of the senate to stop the controversy over the tariff, and it is that sentiment more than all other issues in this campaign which the Republican party is called upon to direct.

The people rarely determine more than one issue at any given time, and the overshadowing question now before us is that of American protection.

Nothing has transpired since the defeat of 1892 that ought to change a Republican vote in 1894. The Republicans who then voted for a change appear to be ready to help bring about another change, and the signs of the times indicate that the people generally are in favor of a return to Republican supremacy.

During the past two years we have followed our banners in defeat as loyally as when they led the way to victory, and it is a matter of pride and abiding satisfaction that in the campaign before us there is not an achievement of Republicanism for which an apology is here or elsewhere required. We have not abandoned a principle hitherto espoused, and will not. Our party's record illuminates every page of our country's history since 1860, and there is not a sentence or a syllable we would eradicate if we had the power.

Today the young Republicans of Pennsylvania come together to do their part for November's conquest. The enthusiasm of this convention is but another evidence that our party is united in every section with a singleness of purpose never before known in the history of the state. With unshaken confidence and unbroken ranks we will again seek the public judgment after thorough discussion.

PEOPLE NOT SATISFIED.

The people are anxious to vote. They are desirous of recording their judgment and entering their protest against existing conditions. In February last the opportunity was presented, and the people of Pennsylvania by an unparalleled majority notified the country that they were not satisfied with the ruling conditions at Washington. Time has only intensified the desire to enter another and a more emphatic protest.

Pennsylvania, with her great population, her growing cities, her diversity of industries, her native wealth, her intellectual advancement and unfaltering patriotism, has never, when duty required, failed to blaze the way for the other states to follow. In this crisis Pennsylvania will be looked to to lead the way.

Nature has blessed no other state with such wealth and boundless resources. The founders of our country made her the Keystone of the federal arch, and her native wealth, united with the industry, thrift and intelligence of her people, have made her equally the Keystone of our industrial arch. Nothing industry within her borders, with its teeming energy and cheery music, contented and happy workman and prosperous employer, was a monument erected to the protective policy. Today they are the forceful but silent protests against free trade. She stands, by virtue of her imperial position, at the head of the column of protective states. She has long set the standard for the nation, and every principle of self preservation and patriotism should be incentive to hold her advanced position in the coming struggle.

Pennsylvania stands for the fair and rational protection of her own material interests and her own people, but demands nothing for them which she does not accord to every other state in the Union. I have an abiding faith that the great majority of her people are confident in the belief that our progress, independence, thrift and contentment are largely dependent upon the sure and intelligent enforcement of the protective policy. They will so declare in unmistakable tones at the first opportunity.

If it shall be asserted that national issues have no place in the state campaign, we reply that there is no citizen, no business, no interest, no occupation in the commonwealth that is not concerned in these questions, and there is no state in all the union so vitally interested as Pennsylvania.

The well intentioned citizen who has not yet decided how to vote at the coming election may well consider his ground. I hope he will inquire of himself how he likes the conditions since the Republican party has gone out of power. How has it been with him individually? Has he had steady employment? Is he paid the old Republican wage rate? Does he find the cost of living cheaper, and the ability to meet that cost better? Is his business prosperous? Is he as contented and confident of the future as before? When he has answered to himself these vital questions, let him, on his way to the polls, pass the silent mill, the cold furnace, the broken bank, the deserted forge, let him pass by poverty and want, business paralyzed and confidence vanished, and then record his judgment of the responsibility for these conditions and his hope for the future in the ballot which he places in the box.

ALL VITALLY INTERESTED.

Let him consider what would be left, if it were possible to strike out of the country's history that which had been accomplished through the agency of the Republican party—repudiation of the public faith, discordant states, human slavery, civil war, a dishonored flag, and the taunts of other nations that the American form of government was a failure.

This is the time for the best endeavors of patriotism. If it shall grasp the great opportunity now presented, the Republican party will enter upon a new, if not a grander career in the redemption of the land from material and industrial paralysis, from the lack of confidence which the father of panics, from that commercial frenzy which drives solvency to the wall and from that unscrupulous quality of demagogy which seeks to array class against class, capital against labor, and section against section.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

The student of our times has been urged to believe that the responsibility for the present condition of the country should not be laid at the door of the party in power. He is advised that these depressions in business, by some law not understood or explained, come periodically and irresistibly, and that the responsibility therefor cannot be located. But it is a remarkable coincidence that almost every industry halted, business received a stroke of paralysis, and confidence, in almost every avenue of trade and commerce, stood still the moment the returns revealed the fact that Harrison was no longer president and that his successor was reinforced by partisan majorities in branches of the national legislature.

Another argument still more specious is advanced that the cause of the panic must be traced to the general effect of the McKinley tariff law upon the commercial and industrial conditions of the country. The history of the times has proven that law to be a most wise and intelligent readjustment of rates and schedules made necessary by the increasing developments and demands of the country. It closed no industrial establishment. It injured no individual industry. It reduced no man's wages. Neither the McKinley law nor the Republican party left to President Cleveland or his party a legacy of hard times, idle industries, unproductive enterprises, or unemployed labor. President Cleveland came into power with a country blessed with unprecedented activity in every branch of human employment. He found labor in active demand, and found it better paid than ever before in the world's history. He assumed charge of a government with unparalled credit and unimpeachable honor. Dun's "Trade Review" declared that "the year 1892 has been the most prosperous ever known in business."

In the face of these conditions, its opponents declared "Republican protection to be a fraud and a robbery;" that it was "unconstitutional;" that it was "the culminating atrocity of class legislation."

LEADS ALL THE NATIONS.

I care not what epithets may be applied; you know and I know that after thirty years of protection, up to the advent of the present administration, this country was never more happy and prosperous. Under protection we took the first rank in all lines of industrial and material development. Measured by any standard America led the world under a policy of American protection, and notwithstanding the dark cloud that now rests over it, and which we hope will soon be happily dispelled, is and will continue to be the greatest, most prosperous and grandest of all the nations of the earth.

The facts are plain and the record marvelous. After fifteen years of tariff for revenue, President Lincoln found not a dollar in the treasury and the national credit gone. After selling the bonds of the government at 11 per cent. below par, Buchanan's secretary of the treasury, when he found the bidders exhausted but the bonds not sold, advised congress to ask for an indorser and suggested that if the states would go security for the nation the auction might continue and more bonds be sold. This was the condition when Lincoln, the Republican party, the civil war and a new protective tariff began to make history. Lincoln lived only to see the successful issue of arms. Those who came after him struggled with a war debt of appaling proportions and sought to reconstruct a land depleted of men and money, laid desolate by carnage. A third of a century later the marks of strife upon the battlefields were no more nearly effaced than the war debt, and today the story of both is told in enduring monuments and the nation's pension roll. Where does history record a parallel for such a struggle and such a glorious issue?

And through these years populations increased, intellectual and moral development was everywhere stimulated, cities and towns, workshops and factories, mills and furnaces, linked together by railroads and rivers, were filled with happy, prosperous and contented people. The broken bank, the assignee and the receiver were as much a curiosity as the idle workshop. Labor was never so well paid in any country or in any time, and it was never in greater demand and never paid in better money. Whatever the future may have in store for our country and her industries and her commerce, the record of the past thirty years will stand forth as a monument to the wisdom and sagacity of the statesmanship that continued from Lincoln to Harrison.

WHAT THE REAL ISSUE IS.

This campaign should not be lost or won upon mistaken issues. There should be no room for passion or prejudice, nor for the demagogue or professional calamity shouter. The real issues are largely questions of business and government. My personal respect and regard for the distinguished leader of the Democracy and his associates on the ticket are an additional reason with me that there should be no cloud upon the true issue. He has been for many years the leader of free trade thought in this state. His great newspaper for many years has been the fearless and persistent advocate of free trade. I know of no single time in the last decade when his newspaper has swerved from the line marked out by its owner to instill into every household where his paper went those principles of free trade so clearly set forth in the Chicago platform, and so persistently inculcated by President Cleveland and his party.

Heretofore we have never contended that the differences between the parties were nearly so great as are now demonstrated by the events of the last year and a half. The people of this country are determined to better their condition, if intelligent voting will do the work. This determination comes from the grave necessities of the hour—necessities sadly shown to be far more important and powerful than prejudice or fealty to political parties.

The American people are progressive, aggressive, restless and ambitious; they are always seeking to better their condition. Their ingenuity and activity in politics have been little short of the same qualities exhibited in their inventions and enterprise as applied to our industrial and material conditions. In the latter regard they have eclipsed every other land and every other people. These qualities, prevailing to a lesser degree in England, directed the tendency in the United Kingdom, because of its limited territory and overflowing population, toward ultimate free trade.

THE PEOPLE WERE MISLED.

The English influence, so persistently inculcated in the American mind, to a large degree led many of our people to a belief that free trade would be a step in advance and a benefit to our country. We had lived through a generation of protection and our prosperity and development were regarded as a constant factor attached to all lines of industry and trade which it was thought no legislation could affect. So persistently had the free trade doctrine been disseminated that many well intentioned people all over the country begun to look upon protection as positive injury and the creature of wealth to increase wealth at the expense of those who were less fortunate. At all events the party which declared Republican protection to be "fraud and robbery" elected their typical representative president of the United States and placed a majority of his own party in both branches of congress to assist him in carrying out his well declared intentions.

His induction into office was coincident with the beginning of a steady drain of gold to other countries, a return of American securities to our own shores, where they found a disordered market, which went from bad to worse until the currency of the country was largely withdrawn from circulation, the business interests paralyzed, labor without employment, and the American labor market reduced toward a par with the cheaper markets of the world. Banks were compelled to close their doors, financial institutions were driven to the wall, and the business of the country lay prostrate.

The president arrived early at the conclusion that the repeal of the purchasing clauses of the Sherman silver law would relieve the country. Good men in both parties took opposite views on the subject, but the general consensus of public judgment seemed to be that a prompt repeal of the Sherman law would at least give a measure of relief. The bitter debates and contentions which followed the introduction of the measure in congress and the long and needless delay in its consideration found the country, when the measure reached the president for his signature, in a condition where almost every institution and industry that was not destined to survive every possible condition of embarrassment had gone down in the general crash.

TARIFF LEGISLATION.

At the same time the Wilson bill, prepared by the leading free traders in congress, bearing the stamp of the president's approval, was introduced and found a speedy passage through the lower house of congress. There were many Democrats of that body who realized that the final passage of the measure would sound the tocsin of their own political death, as well as financial ruin to many of their constituents. The influence, however, which made the bill and backed its passage were stronger than any the objecting Democrats could bring, and between the Scylla of protection of home industries and the Charybdis of free trade at the White House the measure found an easy voyage to the senate.

There trouble began in earnest. Strong, independent and patriotic men were brave enough to encounter presidential disfavor and party censure rather than acquiesce in a measure that would surely prove disastrous and bring ruin among the people whom they had been chosen to represent. To save themselves, perhaps more than to succor the country, they began adding protective amendments for the benefit of their respective constituencies. Republican senators were powerless to mould; they could but back by threats of delay the demands of Democrats for protection. The people of the country who came to lay their petitions and appeals before the committee were ignored. The star chamber councils of the senatorial committee were closed against all the country and their representatives, even the Republican members of the committee being excluded. The south alone secured a hearing. It dominated both committees, alike in numbers and influence. Most of its demands were for free trade, because the plantation system fosters a policy which means poorly paid labor; but where the south needed protection it got it. Sectionalism did all it could and was only prevented from doing more by the attitude of a handful of northern Democratic senators, who met its demands with outspoken protest, as brave as the protests of Pennsylvania's patriotic Samuel J. Randall in his successful battle against the Mills bill.

A TARIFF IN SPOTS.

It is safe to say that no protective amendment would have found a lodgment upon the original bill if a sufficient number of senators could have been found in the body to pass it. Concessions had to be made in order to obtain a majority. The Democratic demand for a tariff in spots, in the face of the declared purpose of the party and its chosen chieftain, resulted in more than six hundred amendments—six hundred spots on the free trade sun! For more than a year the unhappy Democrats wrangled, while the more unhappy people of the country struggled for bread and butter. When the measure was presented to the senate, so changed and mutilated was its condition that its parents declined to recognize it and viewed it with horror. The president himself invoked every influence and prerogative of his great office to force his own notions upon the senate, and declared that those of his party who would not bow to his decree were guilty, among other crimes, of "party perfidy and dishonor."

The people's interests were lost sight of in the angry contentions between the president and the opposing faction of his own party for supremacy. In that contest the victory was against the president and on the side of the spotted bill. Indeed, the earnest and growing opposition compelled him to lower his colors, while his majority in the house made a speedy surrender, firing a few popguns by way of protest.

The product of the year's work on tariff reform has resulted in placing on the statute books a measure which satisfies neither political party. A distinguished Democratic senator publicly declared before the senate that he doubted if it gave satisfaction to a thousand people in all the land. Twelve months' work for free trade is ended. The people in patience and actual suffering have waited for a new dispensation, which was to bring prosperity, happiness, comfort and contentment to all the land, and all of the people thereof.

ALL HAVE SUFFERED

We read in the history of earlier times that there long prevailed a common thought current through many eras that in the business of acquiring money or property, what one man gained another lost. No other theory of the exchange of wealth was more popular than this. Among the commercial nations dealings through barter, rather than manufacture or material development, appeared to justify the theory. Such a comparison of values extended in the earlier days to this country, and won somewhat of general acceptance, but more recent experiences have proved its fallacy.

This controlling thought must have been in the mind of Mr. Lincoln when he declared in his homely way that the simplest explanation of American protection was embodied in the suggestion that if an American purchased $20 worth of goods in a foreign country America had the goods and the foreign country had the money, but that if the American purchased the goods in America, America would have both the goods and the money.

Since the events of the past eighteen months have called a halt upon development every man and woman in the land has become poorer than before. The mechanic has had to trench upon the savings of his previous prosperous years to enable his family to live. So, too, has it been in greater or less degree with the capitalist, the operator, the miner and the farmer. No calling has been exempt from the universal fall, and all have suffered a loss of substance, the suffering being largely measured by the ability to bear it.

It is sadly easy to realize this truth so universal throughout the country. It is now seen and known of all men and women and it strikes from under it the very foundation of free trade, which looks only to free exchanges of goods in the marts of the world. The United States desires and demands more than that. It is the richest in resources of all lands given to the use of man. It has untold stores of every class of material wealth, needing only the handiwork of man to make it contribute to the uses of civilization. These attract to them both population and capital; hence our great towns and cities distant from every other avenue of commerce than is afforded by great railways and internal waterways. The highway of the sea is not the only thoroughfare leading to profitable markets. Here we seek within our own borders a market which should be our own, a market afforded by 70,000,000 of people who when prosperous are the best buyers and the most extensive consumers known to trade. With manufactures and all other lines of industry closed by adverse legislation, the home labor market falls to the level of the cheapest markets. The power of legislation over, nay, the threat of legislation upon the question will never again be mistaken by the people. They see it now as they had never seen it before.

EFFECTS OF AGITATION.

With the belief that the question might be settled in some form and the agitation allayed, and with the earnest desire to adjust all lines of industry to the conditions imposed by the new law, it was hoped that business generally would try to resume; but with the distinct notice from the official head of the party in power that the agitation will be resumed when congress convenes in December next, it is to be feared that the best we may expect will be to see poverty not so intense, comfort modified by careful economies, progress upon lines shaded to suit difficult surroundings, development modified to lessened needs, and, all too sadly, cheaper men and women than we were wont to see under a regard generation of Republican legislation.

Painful as is this reflection, it is but the darker cloud which invites the dawn. The people have been awakened as never before. If the November elections shall restore a Republican house of representatives at Washington, the initial step will have been accomplished, and if the popular verdict shall be decisive not only in Pennsylvania, but in every other section, it will surely pave the way to a new and powerful ascendency in '96, and the election of a Republican president will crown the efforts made necessary by the vicissitudes of '93 and '94.

Congress is adjourned. Its house members are returning to face criticism from their constituents, while the Democratic majority in the senate is divided into free trade and semi-protective factions. The president, after ten days' consideration, declared that he was so much chagrined and disgusted that he could not even dignify the measure by affixing his signature thereto, and in the same breath he gravely informs the country notice that at the next session of congress in December the tariff agitation would be renewed and the warfare again waged until protection is blotted out as to all raw materials.

This is the lamentable product of the work of the past year. The mighty energies of the country lie dormant after a year's waiting for the outcome of a crusade whose results have disgusted even its creators.

Let the thoughtful men of the state and the country who have in view the great problems and perilous periods which were so bravely met and mastered by the Republican party during the past thirty years, consider the vacillating and disastrous efforts of the party now in power to cope with the public questions of the last eighteen months, and answer whether the Democratic party has proved its capacity for safe independent action in this or any other serious period in our country's recent history, and whether their proper place in government is not that of an objecting minority.

Do not all men see that they have shown themselves incapable of formulating or carrying out any consistent policy of constructive legislation? Is it not true that since the party was placed in control of the government in 1892 there has been scarcely a question of administrative policy, foreign or domestic, in which it has not gone counter to the sober judgment of the great body of the American people?

The people will endeavor to adjust themselves to the new conditions, and it is my earnest hope that so far as possible a readjustment will offer to our industries an opportunity to resume business.

If the people are satisfied with the year's work at Washington they will vote for a continuation of that kind of governmental policy. If they are not, as I believe they are not, they will abide the time until they can make an effective appeal to the freemen's tribunal, the American ballot box.

In its infancy the Republican party was strong enough, with the aid of the patriotic citizens of all other parties, to restore the Union; in its youth it was wise enough to give our nation and its people unprecedented prosperity; in its manhood it is great enough to bring back a prosperity lost through misunderstanding and misrepresentation.

THE AMERICAN PURPOSE.

The present conditions invite the profoundest thought and the highest patriotism. They invoke a deeper reverence for law and order. They demand an American standard comprehending every American interest and individual. Let English statesmanship provide for Great Britain; let France and Germany and Russia and the other nations provide for them of their own household. They have proven through ages to be able to take care of themselves. Let American charity begin in the American home, which is the unit of American stability and glory. Let us raise the standard of American citizenship and teach ourselves to appreciate more deeply the blessings that God has showered upon our land and all of its inhabitants. Let us be more patriotically jealous of our individual and national privileges and prerogatives, and more careful whom we permit to share them with us. Let us hold fast to the great fact that each one of us is an integral and responsible part of our common country; that we are relatively responsible for its upbuilding or its decline; that the emblems upon these walls are our colors bequeathed to us by other Americans whose example should be as a torch to our future progress; that this is our country and these our institutions, and that every battlefield and patriot's grave is a monument erected to insure their prosperity.

The fathers guaranteed to us both civil and religious liberty, which, as in the past, so in the future, must ever run in parallel lines, and you well know that parallel lines never come together. The same power guaranteed to us a fee simple title in all American institutions. Therefore, the American market is our market; the American home is our home; the American free schools are our schools; the American Sabbath is our Sabbath; the American fields and farms, mines and mills, factories and workshops are ours, to be defended and protected by the men and women of America.

Speeches were also made by General Latta and Congressman Stone, and after three cheers for the ticket the meeting adjourned.

Harriet E. Hall of Waynetown, Ind., says: "I owe my life to the great South American Nervine. I had been in bed for five months from the effects of an exhausted Stomach, Indigestion, Nervous prostration and a general shattered condition of my whole system. Had given up all hopes of getting well. Had tried three doctors with no relief. The first bottle of the Nervine Tonic improved me so much that I was able to walk about and a few bottles cured me entirely. I believe it is the best medicine in the world. I cannot recommend it to highly." Sold by L. Banks & Co., Druggist, Mifflintown, Pa. Feb. 9 '93, 1y.

To be Sold at Private Sale.

The undersigned offer at private sale a tract of fifteen acres of land in Fermanagh township, bounded by lands of Wm. Hawk, Dr Lucian Banks, Moyer's heirs and Joseph Oberholtzer. This land is well set with young Chestnut and Rock Oak and is rapidly growing in values.

ATKINSON & PENNELL.

Mr. Wm. A. Booth
Indiana, Pa.

Saved My Life

$5 Worth of Hood's Sarsaparilla

Severe Case of Nicotine Poisoning.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Gentlemen:—I write these lines to certify that Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured me of a most painful disease from which I have suffered the past four years. It appeared in the form of eruptions on my neck and face, spreading over my body, so painful that I could not sleep at night, and could not work in the day time, and when I did lay down and get into a little doze, if I would move just a little, it would start that terrible sensation, and

Blood Would Start

from the eruptions on my legs and body. I had to wear bandages all the time. My eyes were badly swollen, my back in terrible condition. One physician said it was weed poison, another eczema, and the last told me it was

Nicotine Poisoning,

and that I would have to go to a physician who made a speciality of my disease. (I omitted to say that I am a cigar maker by trade.) But Hood's Sarsaparilla had been recommended, and I thought I would try it, and I am heartily thankful that I did. I can truly say that Hood's Sarsaparilla has effected

A Perfect Cure.

I am free from sores, have a good appetite, no dull feelings, and that continual sick headache is gone. This wonderful cure has only cost me five dollars. This small amount of money has rid me of all my sufferings. I am still taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, my faithful friend which has saved my life. I cannot praise it enough." WM. A. BOOTH, Indiana, Pennsylvania.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

LEGAL.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS information has been received that certain parties have constructed and placed in the Juniata river and its tributaries in my bailiwick fish baskets and eel weirs, nets, wing-walls and fish dams for the purpose of taking fish contrary to law; therefor notice is hereby given to all parties interested, that all such fish baskets and eel weirs existing in the said Juniata river and tributaries within the limits of Juniata county are hereby declared a common nuisance and the owners or managers thereof are hereby ordered to dismantle the same within ten days from the date hereof, so as to render them no longer capable of taking or injuring the fishes of the said stream of whatever kind; and if after the expiration of the said ten days this notice shall not have been complied with, then the same shall be destroyed or dismantled in accordance with the Act of Assembly, in such case made and provided.

SAMUEL LAPP, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, Mifflintown,
September 8th, 1894.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

The undersigned Administrator of William Hart, late of Tuscarora township, Juniata county, deceased, by virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Juniata County, will sell at Public Vendue or Outcry,

Saturday, October 6th, 1894,

at 10 o'clock A. M., on the premises, the following described Real Estate:

A Tract of Land situate in Tuscarora township, Juniata County, Pennsylvania, bounded on the north by lands of James Stewart; on the east by lands of Leonard Woodward; on the south by lands of William Butler, Jonathan B. Okeson's heirs and Joseph Bennett, and on the west by lands of James Patterson, containing

150 ACRES,

more or less, and having thereon erected a part Log and Part Frame House, Log Barn, and other out-buildings. There are two Apple Orchards on the place, one of which is in its prime. 70 Acres in cultivation. Balance well set with timber.

This farm is situate about 3 miles northeast of McCoysville and will make a good cheap home for an enterprising farmer.

Terms of Sale of Real Estate.—10 per cent. of purchase money in cash on day of Sale; 45 per cent. when sale is confirmed in the court; 50 per cent. on April 1st, 1895, when deed will be delivered and possession given; balance on April 1, 1896, to be secured by judgment on mortgage.

At the same time and place the following Personal Property of said decedent, will also be sold; 1 two year old Gelding, 1 Colt, 1 Milk Cow,, 1 two horse wagon and box, 1 sleigh, 1 mower, 1 hay rake, 1 corn planter, plow, side hill plow, spike tooth harrow, rolling screen, a pair of hay ladders, grind-stone and other articles too numerous to mention.

JAMES M. HART,
Administrator of Wm. Hart, dec'd.

I will also sell at the same time and place the following Personal Property: 8 milch cows, 6 yearling steers, 2 two year old heifers, 1 bull and a span of mules, Lot of rye straw.

TILLIE HART.

LADIES' BEAUTY

IS but skin deep. There are thousands of ladies who have regular features and would be accorded the palm of beauty were it not for a poor complexion. To all such we recommend DR HEBRA'S WIOLA CREAM as possessing those qualities that quickly change the most sallow and florid complexion to one of natural health and unblemished beauty. It cures Oily Skin Freckles, Black Heads, Blotches, Sunburn, Tan, Pimples, and all imperfections of the skin. It is not a cosmetic but a cure, yet is better for the toilet table than powder. Sold by Druggists, or sent post paid upon receipt of 50c. G. C. BITTNER & CO., Toledo, O.

PIGEON SHOOTING.

Five sportsmen engaged in a pigeon shooting match on the base ball ground at this place on Saturday. Two of the sportsmen were from Harrisburg, one from Lewistown and E. J. Cleve and Joseph Gums of this place. Each man had 25 pigeons to shoot at. One of the Harrisburg men shot 22 of his 25 pigeons. The 2nd Harrisburg man shot 21. The Lewistown man shot 23. Cleve shot 18. Gums shot 24. He missed one pigeon. The shooting was witnessed by a good many people and a number of young men with shot guns from town, stationed themselves about the field and when a bird was missed by a sportsman, they took a shot at it when it had winged its way beyond the prescribed shooting limits of the sportsmen.

Compartment Cars on the Pennsylvania Limited.

The American people of to-day are the best travellers in the world. They require the best accommodations, and it is the aim of the railroads and the sleeping car lines to supply them. Many people desire exclusiveness in their accommodations which has heretofore been provided in the drawing and state rooms. The demand for the drawing-rooms is increasing, and in order to meet it the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has added to the already comprehensive and complete equipment of the Pennsylvania Limited a compartment car. This car, finished in the usually luxurious style of the Limited Cars, contains to large drawing rooms and seven State-rooms. The drawing rooms contain a section and one lower berth, the State-rooms one section. Both have complete and individual lavatory arrangements.

In this car one may enjoy all the privacy of a hotel room, and travel almost as much secluded as in a private car.

The Pennsylvania Limited, leaving New York every day at 10 00 A. M., Philadelphia 12.20 noon, Washington, 10.30 A. M., Baltimore 11.40 A. M., and arriving at Chicago 9 A. M., next day, is the only perfectly appointed Limited Express running between Eastern cities and Chicago.

LEGAL.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between JOHN J. PATTERSON, JR., and WILBERFORCE SCHWEYER, in Mifflintown, in the State of Pennsylvania, under the firm in the name of Patterson & Schweyer, has been dissolved this day by mutual consent. Dated July 17th, 1894.

JOHN J. PATTERSON, JR.,
WILBERFORCE SCHWEYER.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of the Catherine Lauver.

Letters Testamentary on the estate of Catherine Lauver, deceased, late of Monroe township, having been granted to the undersigned All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay

REUBEN LAUVER,
JOHN H. MOYER,
Evendale, Juniata County, Penna.

Pennsylvania College,
Gettysburg, Pa.

FOUNDED IN 1832.

Large Faculty. Two full courses of study—Classical and Scientific. Special courses in all departments. Observatory, Laboratories and new Gymnasium. Six large buildings, Steam heat. Libraries 22,000 volumes. Expenses low. Department of Hygiene and Physical Culture in charge of an experienced physician. Accessible by frequent railroad trains. Location on the BATTLEFIELD of Gettysburg, most pleasant and healthy.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT in separate buildings, for boys and young men preparing for business or College, under special care of the Principal and three assistants, residing with students in the building. Full term opens September 6th, 1894. For Catalogues, address

H. W. MCKNIGHT, D. D., LL. D.,
President,
or REV O. G. KLINGER, A. M.,
Principal.
GETTYSBURG.

TRESPASS NOTICE.

The undersigned persons have formed an Association for the protection of their respective properties. All persons are hereby notified not to trespass on the lands of the undersigned for the purpose of hunting, gathering nuts, chipping timber or throwing down fences or firing timber in any way whatever. Any violation of the above notice will be dealt with according to law.

John Michael,
William Puffenberger,
Gideon Sieber,
Beesher & Zook,
Mary A. Brubaker,
Joseph Rothrock,
John Byler,
Samuel Bell.

September 5, 1895.

ELECTRIC TELEPHONE

Sold outright, no rent, no royalty. Adapted to City, Village or Country. Needed in every house, shop, store and office. Greatest convenience and best seller on earth.

Agents make from $5 to $50 per day. One in a residence means a sale to all the neighbors. Fine instruments, no toys, works anywhere, any distance. Complete, ready for use when shipped. Can be put by any one, never out of order, no repairing, lasts a life time. Warranted. A money maker. Write W. P. Harrison & Co., Clerk 19, Columbus, O.

BICYCLES

No agents. We sell from catalogue at Wholesale Prices. Ship for examination before sale. Ours at $41 same as agents sell for $100, ours at $60 wood-rims, 25 lbs., same as any $125 wheel. 12 styles $10 to $60.

$55.00

ACME ROADSTER $55

Guaranteed same as agents sell for $75 to $100.

ACME ROAD RACER, 25 lbs. WOOD-RIMS, $80.

Perfect lines, perfect steering, perfect adjustment. Guaranteed same as agents sell for $125 and $135. Written warranty with every machine. Every time you buy a bicycle through an agent you pay $50 to $60 more than our wholesale price for same quality. It costs about as much to sell bicycles through agents and dealers as it does to make them. Let prudence and economy suggest the better way and buy from us direct at wholesale prices. Illustrated Catalogue free.

Acme Cycle Company,
ELKHART, IND

RUPTURE Cure guaranteed by Dr. J. B. Mayer 811 Arch St. Phila. Pa. Ease at once. No operation or business delay. Thousands of cures. Dr. Mayer is at Hotel Penn, Reading, Pa., second Saturday of each month. Send for circulars. Advice free.

NEWPORT AND SHERMAN'S VALLEY Railroad Company. Time table of passenger trains, in effect on Monday, September 11, 1893.

STATIONS.	Westward. 3	Westward. 1	Eastward. 2	Eastward. 4
	P M	A M	A M	P M
Newport	6 05	10 00	8 10	4 00
Buffalo Bridge	6 08	10 03	8 07	3 57
Juniata Furnace	6 12	10 07	8 03	3 53
Wahneta	6 15	10 10	8 00	3 50
Sylvan	6 25	10 17	7 56	3 46
Water Plug	6 22	10 20	7 51	3 41
Bloomfield Junct'n	6 31	10 26	7 48	3 38
Valley Road	6 39	10 34	7 40	3 32
Elliottsburg	6 51	10 46	7 25	3 15
Green Park	6 54	10 49	7 20	3 10
Loysville	7 15	11 00	7 14	3 04
Fort Robeson	7 12	11 07	7 06	2 56
Center	7 17	11 12	6 59	2 49
Ciana's Run	7 23	11 18	6 55	2 45
Andersonburg	7 27	11 22	6 50	2 40
Blain	7 35	11 30	6 43	2 33
Mount Pleasant	7 41	11 36	6 34	2 24
New Germant'n	7 45	11 40	6 30	2 20

NOTE—* Signifies no agent, "T" telephone connection.
D. GRING, President and Manager.
C. K. MILLER, General Agent.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

PERRY COUNTY RAILROAD.

The following schedule went into effect Nov. 19, 1893, and the trains will be run as follows: