SENTINEL & REPUBLICAN

MIFFLINTOWN

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 18, 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 N Groninger.

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER,
Lewis Degen.

OVER 500 Commissioners attended the State County Commissioners' Convention at Pottsville, last week

PROFESSOR ZACHARINE doctor to the Czar of Russia tol d his Majesty that the disease that afflicts him is incurable and that he cannot live many months. It certainly was a safe prediction for the doctor to make for the term many months is an indefinite term that may be applied to any man. Despatches report that the Czar was frightened over what the doctor told him

Virginia will be Heard From

Virginia Republicans will be heard from on election day. Hard figs are being made in nearly every district. The Republican managers expect to gain several Congressmen in the general upheaval

Ex representative Brady, who arrived from the seat of war to day, says the Republicans of Virginia are in perfect harmony now for the first time in many years "We are sure," he says "of electing two members of Congress, one from the Petersburg and the other from the Norfolk district, and indications are that we will elect three or four more"

Ex-Senator Mahone, who also is here, claims that the Republicans will probably elect five members of the House from Virginia.

REPUBLICAN MEETING.

Republicans of Snyder county and Juniata county, held a joint meeting at Richfield on the evening of the 10th inst. The crowd was marshalled into parade and to the enspiriting music of two brass bands, marched to the commodious school house where the meeting was organized by the election of officers Wm. Hertzler, President; C B Masterling and C. Keister, Secretaries; B. F. Nangle, E Shertz, M G Stellenberger, Wm. Shelly, Daniel Funkenbinder, Henry Page, Stephen Grubill, T. R. Graybill, C. A. Gross, Menno Benner, Abram Marshall, Daniel Maneval, J Rebenstorf, A. G Shellenberger, N S Graybill, Amos Winey, John Whitely, J R Vanhorn, Jonathan Bottiger, J S Shelly, Vice Presidents. Dr. W H Rodgers of Mifflintown, Prof C W Herman of Freeburg; Wilbur Schweyer of Mifflintown and Hon Thad. M. Mahon, Congressman of the district each delivered a speech Between the speeches the Richfield and McAlisterville bands played enspiriting music

The Monthly Crop Reports

The October returns to the Statistician of the Department of Agriculture make the general condition of corn as not materially differing from that of last month, it being 64 2 against 63 4 in September, a gain of 8 10 of one point. In most of the Southern States the condition of corn has fallen since the last report, but in some of the Western States there have been slight gains in condition. The averages of condition in the largest surplus corn growing States are as follows: Tennessee, 88; Kentucky, 77; Michigan 56; Indiana, 78; Wisconsin, 54; Minnesota, 59; Iowa, 47; Missouri, 70 Kansas, 45; Nebraska, 14; South Dakota 44 North Dakota, 80.

The returns of yield per acre of wheat indicate a production of about 13.1 bushels, being 1.8 bushels greater than last October's preliminary estimate. The rate of yield by States is as follows: New York, 14 8 bushels Pennsylvania, 15.3; Ohio, 19 4; Illinois, 18 3; Wisconsin, 16 5; Minnesota, 12.9; Iowa, 14 8; Missouri, 15 06; Kansas, 10 04; Nebraska, 6 5; South Dakota, 3.4; North Dakota, 11 2; Washington, 16 6; Oregon, 17.7; California, 11 3. The indicated quality for the country is 93 5.

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 Oxholtzer. This land is well set with young Chestnut and Rock Oak and is rapidly growing in values.

ATKINSON & PENNELL.

An Incident of Curtin's Funeral.

One incident worthy of note that took place at the grave at Bellefonte, October 10, was the placing of two carnations on the coffin just before it was covered in the vault by Comrade Owen Jones of Pennsylvania Reserve Post 191, Philadelphia. Seven years ago, when Governor Curtin attended the annual reunion of the reserves at Lancaster, he exacted a promise from Mr. Jones that when he died, the latter should drop a red flower on his coffin and Mr. Jones was there to fulfil his promise at that time given.

FALSE TO EVERY PROMISE.

Michael J. Ryan, Esq., one of the anti-Harrity Democrats of Philadelphia, who was advertised as one of the gentlemen who would accompany Candidate Singerly on his campaigning tour, has written a letter to Mr. Singerly declining to form one of the party, in which he says as follows:

"There is error in the announcement of my name as part of your company of campaign tourists. I received the state chairman's invitation and declined it. I received your personal request to accompany you and declined it. Upon your urging me as a personal favor to you to help I assured you of my willingness to aid you. This did not mean that I was to form one of a party to travel through the state, ostensibly to secure your election, but in reality to endeavor to revive the dying political fortunes of a discredited state administration.

"It is responsible for the demoralization that now exists in the Democratic party.

"It has been false to every promise made to the people. It assumed place representing an aggressive and united party that promised to be a power for good government.

"It will surrender the reins with an unbroken record of increasing popular disapproval with its methods and its members, and with the Democracy of the state disheartened, disgusted and faction torn.

"You have been nominated simply to preserve its political life and enable the machine to hang together long enough to control the state conventions of '95 and '96, so that the delegates from Pennsylvania to the national convention may be delivered from the auction block to advance the fortunes of those whose trade is politics and who think that the Democratic party has no higher mission than their personal enrichment."

This is a discussion of state issues unlooked for, and it is safe to say that Mr. Ryan will be urged to confine himself to the tariff if he has anything more to say in this campaign.

THE TRUE FRIEND OF LABOR.

Many deserved compliments have been paid General Hastings during his life, but none are of more importance than the one that comes from Secretary McBryde, of the United Mine Workers. It has been printed here before, but it cannot be placed before the reader too often. Here is what Mr. McBryde said:

"It is not often that a candidate for governor does as much honor to his party as his party does to him, but this can safely be said of General Hastings, the Republican candidate for governor of Pennsylvania. General Hastings is thoroughly in accord with organized labor. As a coal operator he always preferred to do business with the officials of the union, and many a difficulty 'Dan' has helped the boys to smooth over. He has always been an inveterate foe to the 'pluck me' system, and would have none of it about his works. He has always paid his men semi-monthly in cash. Whoever in the Republican party may be assailed, its candidate for governor is above reproach in the eyes of a coal miner."

Secretary McBryde worked in Pennsylvania mines for many years, and is closer to the miners of that state than any other official of the national organization. A determined effort has been made, by sending men into the coal regions to make Populist speeches, to seduce Republican votes away from the Republican ticket on the mere ground that the head of the ticket in Pennsylvania has been a coal operator. Secretary McBryde does not meddle with politics except when the interests of the coal miners are involved, and it is doubtless the knowledge of this Democratic scheme to win miners' votes away from a man who has been their staunch friend which has prompted him to speak out so plainly.

CONCERNING REVENUES.

It has been asserted by some of the best informed public men that there will be a deficit in the public revenues of over $50,000,000 for the current year closing June 30, 1895, while some of the tariff reformers are proclaiming a surplus of at least $40,000,000. The first fifteen days under the new law show but a small gain of receipts above expenditures, while it is generally known that millions of goods have been released from bond, by which the public revenues have been increased during these fifteen days. If the revenues for the first month are not very largely increased over the expenditures, then it is a sure fact that a large deficit must occur. The Democratic party is earning for itself the reputation of being unable to collect money while posing as retrenching always in the expenditure of money.

FROM the Keystone Gazette of Bellefonte it is learned that Tom Collins, Democratic candidate for congressman-at-large, two years ago said that if Cleveland were elected he would "immediately start up his furnace at Bellefonte and run it as long as Cleveland remained in the chair," or words to that effect. Since that time there hasn't been enough fire in the furnace to singe a bat, and the swallows are kept busy building nests and raising young among the rafters. Hence he is a Democrat in spirit and truth—for he is fond of "stuffing" the people.

We suppose Tom has delayed all the good things promised the people of Bellefonte until after he is elected congressman-at-large on the Democratic ticket. It is earnestly to be hoped, however, that the good people of Bellefonte will not have such a long wait as that promises.

THE Englishmen have been busy lately giving Mr. Wilson, of tariff bill fame, dinners. It was while Mr. Wilson was becoming famous enough to merit the dinners from the Englishmen that the people in this country who had a little money ahead were forced to feed so many willing workmen who were out of employment.

DURING the first sixteen months of President Harrison's administration the receipts of government were $110,595,414 more than during the first sixteen months of the present administration. No wonder we have to borrow money and increase the national debt.

It cannot be charged that General Hastings has not entered upon active hard work. Let every Republican follow the example of the leader.

A SMALL DIFFERENCE.

Speaking of the new tariff bill in further detail, Mr. Wyman said, in conclusion: "Take, for example, goods that under the McKinley law cost $1 per yard abroad. It costs the importer 10 per cent. for his expenses in freight, insurance, etc., to place the goods in his house on this side. On the top of this there is an ad valorem duty of 35 per cent., say, under the McKinley law. The goods, therefore, cost the importer $1.45 per yard. Now comes the Wilson bill and lowers the duty to 25 per cent. The importer still has to pay $1 abroad for his goods, and the cost of the freight, insurance, etc., is the same as before. Therefore the goods, under the Wilson bill, costs the importer $1.35, which is a saving of ten cents on $1.45, or only about 7 per cent.

"The error which the average stump speakers makes, consciously or unconsciously, in his argument is that when the Wilson bill lowers the duty from 35 per cent. to 25 per cent. there is a saving to the consumer of 10 per cent.

"But I have shown conclusively, I believe, that the actual saving is only 7 per cent.; and, furthermore, experience has shown that a small amount, if any, of the savings is for the consumer—it is the rich importer who reaps the benefit."

THE LOSS ON FREE WOOL.

Before the inauguration of Grover Cleveland in 1893 Ohio XX wool sold for 30½ cents a pound. The same grade now sells for 18 cents. The lower grades have declined more in proportion. The wool clip for 1893 was 229,410,542 pounds, and excepting for Democratic success would have been much larger this year. The decline in wool represents an annual loss to the wool growers of $41,176,316, taking only the standard grade as the basis of estimate. But including the others the loss reaches over $45,000,000. The decline in the price of sheep represents a loss of $75,000,000. The loss on ranch property and on the rough and poorer portions of the 700,000 farms now used for grazing sheep has been estimated by Senator Dolph at $280,000,000. But leaving that out, and including the depreciation in the value of labor, and about $135,000,000 represent the loss this year to the wool growers as the result of the Democratic free wool crusade.

Can any living man point to any gain? The one branch of the woolen industry that was said to suffer most because of the duty on wool was the production of carpets. But we find in The Wool and Cotton Reporter and other trade journals of recent date the statement that "the mills are now running at about one-half capacity on small orders." That is the way free wool helps the carpet industry, although the tariff on the manufactured goods will not be reduced under the new law until next year. The big woolen mills at Centerville, N. J., have closed because they cannot now pay protection wages, even with free wool.

There has been a gain, however, to Canadians and other foreigners. The Wool and Cotton Reporter says that "manufacturers have shown little disposition to buy domestic stock, as they expect to get foreign wool much lower." The same journal reports that "interest on the part of the buyers has been mainly in foreign wools," and that in Boston "the sales of Australian wool have surpassed any previous record." Why? Because foreigners undersell the American wool growers even at present low prices.

That trade newspaper also reports that "some of our large Philadelphia wool houses have sent their buyers into Canada recently, and there has been some large blocks of wool taken up and conservative estimates are made that 1,000,000 pounds of Canadian wool have come to Philadelphia within the past two weeks." It appears therefore that the Australians and Canadians are receiving some benefit from the free wool tariff. But there is nothing except wailing and gnashing of teeth in the United States. A few foreign wool houses may increase their commissions, but that is all the gain so far visible here to compare with a direct yearly loss of $135,000,000 and an indirect loss that makes up another large sum.

A GOOD ENGLISH BILL.

There can be no doubt whatever that owing to the relief that has been given in the reduction or the total abolition of import duties will be of great advantage to many English manufacturers, and as a consequence to those whom they employ. Of course the advantage to England from the new tariff will be felt principally in the manufacturing centers, such as Bradford, Huddersfield and the neighborhood, where the McKinley tariff wrought so much harm. We may expect in Hull to gain something from increased shipment of goods, and so far as we can judge we shall not have long to wait. Among the free goods we find certain kinds of iron and steel, mineral waters, agricultural implements and machinery of various kinds, including threshing machines. This is good for England, because provision is made that there shall be a duty of 50 per cent. on these things if they are imported from countries that impose a duty on like articles from the United States. There ought under this clause to be at once an impetus in the manufacture of agricultural implements. Salt and tallow are also to be imported free. Woods of various kinds are to be imported without charge, and while some wools are exempted from duty, there are other kinds on which there is a great reduction, so that English manufacturers will be able to compete, as they did before the passage of the McKinley tariff, with their competitors in America.—Hull Daily News, Aug. 17, 1894.

MORE CONFIDENCE PRODUCERS.

Wherever the opportunity presents itself the people continue to help in the work of confidence producing so necessary to revive the business destroyed by the free traders. The latest confidence producing work was done in Connecticut last week, when the town and city elections were held, and where the returns disclosed sweeping Republican victories in almost every election district. There was just another such a Republican sweep as there was in Vermont, Maine and elsewhere where the people have secured a chance to assert themselves and show what they regard as the best method of restoring confidence.

In every case the method favored is the success of the candidates for office who are members of the party of protection, and it has made little difference to the people how far the offices have been removed from power to exert any influence in the work of drafting a national policy. They have gone on the principle that Republican success even in local offices could best indicate their opposition to the disastrous policy of free trade, and have voted for the candidates of the Republican party so much more numerously as to leave little of the free trade army in sight. That is exactly what they promised to do in Pennsylvania, and the people are not wanting this Pennsylvania will do it so generally as to attract as much attention their way as have the people of Maine, Vermont, Connecticut or elsewhere.

BANK clearings during August were $1,000,000,000 less than in August, 1892. Make a fresh start in November on the road to prosperity and protection.

THE old soldiers' pensions were cut down by almost $30,000,000 during the last session of the Democratic congress.

THERE IS NO OPPOSITION.

Mr. Singerly, who was nominated by the Democrats as their candidate for governor, is no longer in the field, all statements to the contrary notwithstanding. Here is his own statement for it, taken from his own paper:

"The action of the Democrats who controlled the convention in the Third district yesterday, it may as well be confessed now as sixty days hence, will thoroughly demoralize, dishearten and defeat Democratic effort to poll a full vote in this city in November. This district was the key to the situation in Philadelphia, and Democrats throughout the state are entitled to a candid admission of the failure of the organization here to bring about harmonious action, and the necessary consequences of failure.

"From this time forth the canvass should be raged throughout the state with a view to the election of as many congressmen, senators, representatives and county officials as possible, without special effort for the state ticket. Effort should be concentrated at these points where it may prove effectual. The state ticket has been doomed by the practical abandonment of organized action in Philadelphia, where 100,000, Democrats have allowed themselves to be handcuffed and delivered into the control of a few contemptible ringsters, roosters and ruffians."

THE TARIFF OF 1894.

The objections to the Wilson-Gorman tariff act as it finally passed are both numerous and cogent:

1. The first is that given by Mr. Cleveland, that it is an act "of party perfidy and dishonor." But that will not weigh much with a party so accustomed to trampling its pledges under foot as is the Democratic party. The men who denounced it for everything vile will be lauding it to the skies before the campaign is over.

2. The next is that it bears a willful lie in its title; because, instead of being "an act to reduce taxation," it is an act to increase taxation. By their own showing it adds $78,200,047 worth of foreign imports to the dutiable list more than it removes; puts sugar on the dutiable list to the amount of $41,822,623 of duty, and increases the internal revenue "war taxes" to the amount of $53,000,000. A little thing like that, of course, does not hurt a Democratic conscience.

3. The next is that its real object is to reduce protective duties on all our domestic industries, and especially those of which iron and wool are the bases, with the avowed purpose of establishing the doctrine of "free trade" in place of that of "protection." This issue is now openly joined for the first time since the civil war.

4. The next objection is, that in carrying out this free trade program it is essential that we largely increase our importations of foreign products, otherwise we shall fall of revenue, and $300,000,000 is named as the amount of necessary increase. Now, as "the balance of trade" has already turned against us under this Democratic administration, we shall have to send abroad our gold to pay for the goods, as they will not take our silver. Already this policy has compelled the sale of $50,000,000 of bonds to buy gold. And since that sale the amount of the gold reserve has fallen from $110,000,000 to $53,000,000. That means we have already lost $108,000,000 of gold sent abroad in anticipation of the law. Where shall we be in three years at this rate?

5. The next objection is that it proposes to admit free of duty "raw material," in order that this material, wool, hemp, coal, iron, etc., may be reduced in price, so that manufacturers may be able to cheapen their goods in order to compete with the cheaper foreign importations. But this means that our farmers must reduce the price of their hemp and wool, and our miners the price of their coal and iron, or foreign "raw material" must take the market.

This means a reduction of wages all along the line, because labor costs 80 per cent. and capital 20 per cent. of the average cost of production.

6. The next objection is that it is a combination of ignorance and sectionalism. It strives to inflict the greatest injury on northern interests and the least on southern, having been prepared almost entirely by southern men; in the house, Wilson, McMillin, Breckinridge and others; and in the senate, Mills, Jones, Gorman and others. Such blunders as taxing "steel rods" of which barbed wire is made more than the "barbed wire" itself, cleaned rice more than rice flour; releasing from tax, without restriction, all "alcohol" used in the arts and medicines, and dozens of others illustrate the ignorance displayed.

7. And finally, that its proposal has already cost the country in business loss and stagnation more than the entire cost of the civil war; and as it is but a threat of more to follow, and is accompanied by the open avowal that the war on our manufacturing industries is to be kept up until the tariff for revenue system is superseded by an extension and permanent establishment of internal revenue taxes, its future injury is incalculable. A new issue is thrust into our politics: "Shall our necessary revenue be collected by a tariff on foreign products, or by internal taxes on our own people."

WAGES MUST GO DOWN.

A dispatch from Bay City, Mich., under date of Sept. 25, says:

The results of the new tariff duties on lumber were seen in this city today when 4,000,000 feet of lumber from the Spanish River Lumber company on the Canadian side was brought into this port. The lumber was brought over by the steam barge Kathden, and was consigned to E. T. Carrington. The new law allows the foreigners to lay their lumber down at the Michigan ports at lower prices than the Michigan lumbermen can get it to the same ports via the railroads and rivers. This is the first consignment ever made to a Michigan port from Canada under the new law. The Michigan lumbermen say prices for logging must go down before they can continue their business at any profit.

DOWN GO THE WAGES.

Tin Plate Makers in St. Louis Announce a Reduction.

A reduction of the wages in the rolling department of the tin plate works of the St. Louis Stamping company was announced Oct. 1. When asked what necessitated the cut Mr. Thomas Niedringhaus stated that it was due to the reduced duty on tin in the Wilson bill.

Said Mr. Niedringhaus: "Under the McKinley bill the duty afforded us a protection estimated at 75 per cent. The Wilson bill affords protection of only 35 per cent. In order to meet this we were compelled to reduce the wages of the rollers, catchers, doublers and heaters, in all about 200 men."

Governor Greenhalge Renominated.

BOSTON, Oct. 8.—The Republican state convention renominated Frederick T Greenhalge for governor by acclamation. All the other state officials were also renominated by acclamation, as follows: For lieutenant governor, Roger Wolcott; secretary of state, William M. Olin; treasurer, Henry M. Phillips; auditor, John W. Kimball; attorney general, Rosea M. Knowlton.

BE sure to see that you buy American made goods, thus helping to give employment to American wage earners. This is better than sending our gold out of the country to benefit foreign labor.

STRIKING against lower wages when cheap foreign goods are glutting our markets does not pay. But voting for protection will pay.

What a Boy Saw in the Army

The above comprehensive title is the name given to a new book by Dr JESSE BOWMAN YOUNG, well known all over Pennsylvania, his native State, as a brave and gallant soldier of the war for the Union, as also a preacher, lecturer, and writer of the highest rank.

The story is one of fascinating interest. Among the many books touching upon the events of the great civil war few that we have read are so graphic in description, so comprehensive and accurate in detail, so varied in incident, and so elegantly written as is this book from the pen of Dr. Young. To read it is to live over again the scenes and incidents of that tremendous struggle.

Dr. Young is master of a style as vigorous as it is picturesque, and his description of the battles, the sieges, the march, and indeed the whole paraphernalia of war gives him high rank as a writer of war literature.

His descriptions of the battles of Pittsburg Landing, Fort Donelson, Frederick-burg, Chancellorsville, and, above all, Gettysburg, are worthy of a place alongside the "sea fight" and "chariot race" in *Ben Hur*

Every old soldier should have a copy of this remarkable book, and every family should secure it, and, above all, every boy who loves his country and his country's flag, and wants to learn of the sacrifices that were endured in order to preserve the integrity of the Union, should not fail to read this book.

We invite the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column.

"To Eat Crow"

The origin of the expression "to eat crow," was thus accounted for by an old politician. "Years ago," he said, "a soldier stationed on Governor's Island, N. Y., wandered up into the city and out upon the pasture lands just north of Chambers street. There he spied a crow hopping about among the cows, and he instantly aimed his gun at it and shot it dead. As he did so a ragged little boy who had been watching him, dashed off with a wild yell in the direction of a distant house. The soldier laughed at what he thought to be the boy's terror at the report of the gun, and laying it down carefully at the foot of a tree, he went to pick up the crow. After that something else attracted his attention, and he did not think of his gun again till he heard an angry voice behind him, and, turning round found himself gazing straight down the barrel A furious Dutchman was at the other end of the gun. The soldier had shot the Dutchman's pet crow; the boy had borne testimony to the deed; and now for the penalty. Passing over the heated conversation which followed, the result was that the Dutchman spared the soldier's life only on condition that he would straightway eat the crow that he had shot. The soldier argued vehemently, but to no purpose. He finally secured permission to pluck the crow and cook it a little over a fire made with a few chips. Then he began to eat, but before he had eaten more than half of the carrion bird he became so ill that he swore he would rather be shot than finish it. The Dutchman's wrath seemed to be appeased by this time, however, and he restored the soldier his gun and bade him begone. The soldier took his gun, but instead of 'begoning,' he instantly took aim at the Dutchman's head and vowed to blow his brains out, if he did not at once eat the other half of the crow. The Dutchman was compelled by fear of death to swallow the rest of the loathsome flesh, and then the soldier departed, leaving the injured Dutchman ready to burst with rage and chagrin. The latter swore vengance and the next day appeared on Governor's Island and made complaint to the commandant that one of his soldiers had wantonly shot his tame crow. The commandant told the Dutchman to pick out the offender and he should be punished. The Dutchman pointed to a soldier not far away and identified him. Calling the soldier to him, the commandant said sternly, 'Did you ever see this man before?'—pointing to the Dutchman. 'Yes, sir,' replied the soldier with a laugh in his eye: 'I dined with him yesterday.' This answer so amused the Dutchman, besides reminding him of how all his friends would laugh at him should the story get out, that he refused to push the complaint against the soldier and to eat crow'—meaning to suffer anything mortifying and humiliating—passing into a proverb from that day."

LADIES' BEAUTY

Fill it full of deep, Throw on the hands of ladies who have regular features and would be considered the palm of beauty were it not for a poor complexion. To all such we recommend the SERSAPARILLA VIOLA CREAM as possessing properties 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, Sun burn, 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.

THE MILD POWER CURES.

HUMPHREYS'

Dr. Humphreys' Specifics are scientifically and carefully prepared Remedies, used for years in private practice and for over thirty years by the people with entire success. Every single Specific a special cure for the disease named.
They cure without drugging, purging or reducing the system, and are in fact and deed the Sovereign Remedies of the World.

LIST OF DISEASES.	CURES.	PRICES.
1—Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations.		.25
2—Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic...		.25
3—Teething Colic, Crying, Wakefulness		.25
4—Diarrhea, of Children or Adults.....		.25
5—Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic.....		.25
6—Cholera Morbus, Vomiting		.25
7—Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis.....		.25
8—Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache....		.25
9—Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo.		.25
10—Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation		.25
11—Suppressed or Painful Periods.		.25
12—Whites, Too Profuse Periods.....		.25
13—Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness....		.25
14—Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions.		.25
15—Rheumatism, or Rheumatic Pains..		.25
16—Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague....		.25
17—Piles, Blind or Bleeding.....		.25
18—Ophthalmy, Sore or Weak Eyes.....		.25
19—Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head		.25
20—Whooping Cough.....		.25
21—Asthma, Oppressed Breathing.....		.25
22—Ear Discharges, Impaired Hearing		.25
23—Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swelling		.25
24—General Debility, Physical Weakness		.25
25—Dropsy, and Scanty Secretions.....		.25
26—Sea-Sickness, Sickness from Riding		.25
27—Kidney Diseases		.25
29—Sore Mouth, or Canker.....		.25
30—Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed..		.25
31—Painful Periods.....		.25
34—Diphtheria, Ulceration and Sore Throat..		.25
35—Chronic Congestions & Eruptions.		.25
EXTRA NUMBERS:		
28—Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, or Involuntary Discharges		1.00
32—Diseases of the Heart, Palpitation		1.00
33—Epilepsy, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance...		1.00

Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price.
DR. HUMPHREYS' MANUAL (144 pages), MAILED FREE.
HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., New York.

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HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OIL
"THE PILE OINTMENT."
For Piles—External or Internal, Blind or Bleeding; Fistula in Ano; Itching or Bleeding of the Rectum. The relief is immediate—the cure certain.
PRICE, 50 CTS. TRIAL SIZE, 25 CTS.
Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price.
HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., NEW YORK

SCARBORO BEACH, Scarboro, Me.
THE KIRKWOOD,
C. D. DRESSER, Propr.
Scarboro Beach is one of the Resorts on the New England Coast—presenting as it does, an unbroken stretch of over two miles, affording all the delights of Surf Bathing, without the dangerous accompaniment of an undertow.
The best and only Double Extract Sarsaparilla is Manners. It cures. Take no other. 50 cents.

Almost Blind
Inflamed Eyes and Running Sores
The Success of Hood's Causes Great Rejoicing—A Perfect Cure.

Miss Cora B. Ebert
Barnesville, Pa.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:
"I feel it a duty to state what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for me. I was almost blind, being compelled to stay in a darkened room on account of inflammation of the eyes. I also suffered with running sores on my body. I was in terrible condition. My mother tried every thing she knew about and I was attended by two doctors but without helping me. Finally Hood's Sarsaparilla was recommended and I had not taken two bottles before I began to get better. The inflammation left my eyes and the sores healed, and the result was that
I Became Stronger,
and was restored to perfect health. At that time I was only twelve years old; now I am nineteen and I have not since been troubled
Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures
with my eyes or noticed any sign of a return of the sores on my body. I can recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla as an excellent blood purifying medicine." MISS CORA EBERT, Barnesville, Pa.

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. 25c.

BICYCLES No agents. We sell from catalogue at Wholesale Prices. Ship for examination before sale. Ours at $11 same as agents sell for $25, ours at $65 same as agents sell for $100, ours at $80 cushion frame, 25 lbs., same as any $125 wheel. Bicycles to rent.

$55.00

ACME ROADSTER $55
Guaranteed same as agents sell for $85 to $100.
ACME ROAD RACER, 25 lbs. $80,
WOOD-RIMS,
Overall tires, perfect centering, perfect adjustment. Guaranteed equal to any agents sell for $125 to $150. Our price $55 to $65 for the same wheel. Every part interchangeable with any other wheel. Sundries at less than one-half wholesale prices. Bicycles to rent. Agents wanted everywhere. Sample wheel with agents' discount and prepaid express to agents' nearest point, $65 to $75. Illustrated Catalogue free.
Acme Cycle Company
ELKHART, IND

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 name of Patterson & Schweyer, has been dissolved this day by mutual consent. Dated July 17th, 1894.
JOHN J. PATTERSON, JR.,
WILBERFORCE SCHWEYER.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.
THE JOSEPH PAGE FARM,
containing 98 Acres, Good Buildings, Fine Water, Peach Orchards numbering 6,000 Trees,
and situate in Monroe township, sixteen miles from Mifflintown and six miles from Thompsontown will be offered at public sale on the premises, on
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20th, 1894, at 1 o'clock P. M.
TERMS OF SALE.—$300 cash, and $700 when possession is given on April 1st, 1895. The balance in $500 annual payments, with interest from April 1st, 1895. The peach crop of 1892 netted $1,800, and that of 1893, $2,000. Mr. E. D. Himes has one half the rent (expiring in April 1899) in 2,800 of the trees now bearing. A new Orchard of 1,700 trees should commence to bear next season.
For further information inquire of
ISAAC BENNER, JR., JOSEPH ROTHROCK,
On the premises. Mifflintown, Pa.

PRIVATE SALE
John Zook offers at Private Sale a farm of 76 Acres, all clear land in Fermanagh township, about two miles from Mifflintown, on the stage road to Selinsgrove, with good Bank Barn, 76x45, good Log House weatherboarded, corn crib, chicken-house and other out buildings, piped water at the door of house, well water at the barn. There is a young apple orchard of 600 trees just beginning to bear, an abundance of grapes and other fruit. There is a first rate location for a peach orchard of 500 trees on the farm. For particulars, address JOHN ZOOK, Box 16, Mifflintown, Juniata County, Pa.

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 Metzel,
William Fuller berger,
Gideon Sieber,
Beashor & Zook.
Mary A. Brubaker,
Joseph Rothrock,
John Byler,
Samuel Beil.
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 up by any one, never out of order, no repairing, lasts a life time. Warranted. A money maker. Write W. P. Harrison & Co., Clerk 10, Columbus, O.

Nothing On Earth Will
MAKE HENS LAY
LIKE
Sheridan's Condition Powder!
KEEPS YOUR CHICKENS
Strong and Healthy; Prevents all Disease.
Good for Moulting Hens.
It is absolutely pure. Highly concentrated. In quantity costs tenth of a cent a day. No other one-fourth as strong. Strictly a medicine. "One large can saved me $40; send six to prevent Roup," says one customer.
If you can't get it send to us.
We mail one pack 25c. Five $1. A 2½ lb can $1.20. Six cans, $5.00, express paid. *Poultry Raising Guide*, price 25 cents, free with $1.00 orders or more. Sample copy of THE BEST POULTRY PAPER sent free.
L. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass

NEWPORT AND SHERMAN'S VALLEY Railroad Company. Time table of passenger trains, in effect on Monday October 1st, 1894.

STATIONS.	Westward. 3	Westward. 1	Eastward. 2	Eastward. 4
	P M	A M	A M	P M
Newport	6 05	10 00	6 15	4 00
Buffalo Bridge	6 08	10 03	6 19	3 57
Juniata Furnace	6 12	10 07	6 28	3 53
Wahneta	6 15	10 10	6 35	3 50
Sylvan	6 25	10 17	6 40	3 46
Water Ping	6 22	10 20	6 44	3 41
Bloomfield Junct'n.	6 31	10 26	6 51	3 38
Valley Road	6 39	10 34	6 59	3 32
Elliottsburg	6 51	10 46	7 10	3 15
Green Park	6 54	10 49	7 20	3 10
Loysville	7 15	11 00	7 05	3 04
Fort Robeson	7 12	11 07	7 33	2 56
Center	7 17	11 12	7 41	2 49
Cisna's Run	7 23	11 18	7 36	2 45
Andersonburg	7 27	11 22	7 45	2 40
Blain	7 35	11 30	7 48	2 33
Mount Pleasant	7 41	11 36	7 52	2 24
New Germant'n	7 45	11 40	7 55	2 20

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:

p. m	a. m	Leave	Arrive	a. m	p. m
4 30	9 15	Duncannon		8 40	3 50
4 36	9 21	*King's Mill		8 34	3 44
4 29	9 24	*Sulphur Springs		8 31	3 41
3 41	9 26	**Corman Siding		8 29	3 39
4 45	9 29	Montebello Park		8 26	3 36
4 45	9 31	*Weaver		8 24	3 34
4 51	9 36	*Roddy		8 19	3 29
4 54	9 39	*Hoffman		8 16	3 26
4 56	9 41	*Royer		8 14	3 24
4 59	9 44	*Mahanoy		8 11	3 21
5 10	10 00	Bloomfield		8 05	3 15
5 17	10 07	*Long's Road		7 52	2 45
5 22	10 13	*Neilson		7 46	2 39
5 25	10 16	*Dum's		7 43	2 36
5 28	10 19	Elliotsburg		7 40	2 33
5 24	10 25	*Bernheisl's		7 34	2 27
5 36	10 27	*Green Park		7 32	2 25
5 41	10 32	*Montour Junc.		7 27	2 20
6 09	11 20	Landisburg		6 55	1 50
p. m	a. m	Arrive	Leave	a. m	p m

Train leaves Bloomfield at 6.10 a. m., and arrives at Landisburg at 6.47 a. m. Train leaver Landisburg at 6.14 p. m., and arrives at Bloomfield at 6. 50 p. m.

Trains leave Loysville for Duncannon at 7. 220 a. m., and 2. 15 p. m. Returning, arrive at 10 37 a. m., and 4.56 p. m.

Between Landisburg and Loysville trains run as follows: Leave Landisbur