REPUBLICAN STATE TICK.

FOR GOVERNOR. GEN. DANIEL II. HASTINGS, of Bellefente FOR LIEUTÉNANT GOVERNOR WALTER LYON, of l'ittsburg. FOR AUDITOR GENERAL.

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 REGISTAR AND RECORDER. Anson B. Will. FOR SHERIFF. James N. Groninger. FOR JURY COMMISSIONER,

THE tariff agitation will be kept up if the democrats carry the next Con gress. Vote for Mahon.

Lewis Degen.

THE people would like the tariff wrecking business stopped. The way to do it, is to elect a republican Congress. Vote the republican ticket.

THE leaders of the democracy are the foreign jobbers of the seaboard cities. They are the men who run the democratic party in the interest ticket.

Every drop helps to make an ocean, and every vote helps to elect ticket It will be a dron of encourage. per cent. ment for the republican cause, the pensions, the protective tariff, &c.

THE democracy may pull the wool over the eves of some of their party by urging free trade, but that kind of talk is not so convincing on the naked truth of free trade wool having knocked the sheep business to pieces. Free trade will knock every carned during the same period in 1882.

other industry in the United States If we look back still further and comas it has the sheep business.

If the country is again to be re stored to the prosperity of former next National Election elect a Repub ing to do with the great question of prosperity? Will you drop it all or will you go to the poles and vote the iblican ticket. Your interest lie in voting the republican ticket.

Wars the leaders of the democram ran the South into a sta e of rebe lion on account of slavery and fretrade the rank and file of the dem racy would not follow the leaders 1 rebellion. The rank and file of th democracy stood up shoulder tshoulder with the republicars ag in treason and rebellion. The slave holders are back in Congrepulling the wool over the eyes of rank ank file of the democracy, h p ing thereby to carry the election nex week for free trade, a twin brother slavery. Reader, don't let them pu the wool over your eyes. Vote the republican ticket and help to set the business of the country on its feet.

A Hundred Years Ago

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Every gentlem in wore a cue ani powdered his hair. Imprisonment for debt was a common practice.

There was not a public library in the United States. Almost all the furniture was

ported from England. An old copper mine in Connec'i cut was used as a prison.

There was only one hat factory, and that made cocked hats. A day laborer considered himself well paid with two shillings a day. Crockery plates were objected t

because they dulled the knives A man who jeered the preacher ... criticised the sermon was fined.

Virginia contained a fifth of the whole population of the country. A gentleman bowing to a lady a ways scraped his foot on the ground.

Two stage coaches bore all the travel between New York and Bosto ... The whipping post and pillory were still standing in New York and Boston.

Beef, pork, salt, fish, potatoes and hominy, were the staple diet all the year round. Buttons were scarce and expensive,

and the trousers were fastened with pegs or laces There was no manufactures in

raised her own flax and made her own linen. The church collection was taken in throughout the cutire country according to the country to the centure of 1800, this following a state. We trust that it w a bag at the end of a pole, with a ment of the losses by industries.

bell attached to rouse sleepy contrib Leather breeches, a checked shirt,

a red flannel jacket and a cocked hat formed the dress of an artisan. When a man had enough tea, he placed his spoon across his cup to in

dicate that he wanted no more. A new arrival in a juil was set on by his fellow prisoners and robbed of everything he had.

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, Mover's heirs and Joseph Oherholtzer. This land is well set with young Chestnut and Rock Oak and is rapidly growing in values. ATKINSON & PRESELL.

THE MENACE TO

Its Blighting Effect on Labor and Capital.

THE GREAT DECLINE IN BUSINESS.

Comprehensive Reports from All Section of the Country-There Was 45 Per Cent Less Wages Earned This Year Than is 1892-No Work for 30 Per Cent. of the People-The Output of the Factories Decreased by 44 Per Cent.—Average Earn- a decrease of 30 per cent. in the number of ings Fell Off \$55 Per Head-Billions of Dollars Less Money in Circulation.

A great deal of space is given in a recent baue of The American Economist to a re-port upon the business conditions of the United States during the first six months of the present year as compared with simflar conditions existing between Jan. 1 and June 30, 1892. They have received reports from 320 dif-

ferent employers of labor who are able to find work for 20,800 fewer hands this year than in 1892. They paid almost \$8,000,000 less money for wages and their output, or year. This was a less of \$55 to every indi-the amount of business which they trans- | vidual wage carner. ted was nearly one-half less than during the first six months of 1892. The average earnings of each wage

arner between Jan. 1 and June 30, 1892, were \$250. The average earnings of each vage carner during the correspon onths of this year were \$195. Thus there was a loss of \$55 to every one of these indi riduals who were employed.

The analysis of the reports, according to ections of the country, brings the facts learned by the investigation more strik-ingly home, both to the employer of labor and the employe. The statements pre-sented regarding the conditions that have ecently existed in the different section he country are also extremely interesting

The McKinley census that was taken by the American Protective Tariff league in 1882 showed that over \$40,000,000 in mo had been invested in new or enlarged in dustries within two years; also that work had been provided for 37,285 additional

Now we are under the necessity of show the free trade men of the South and ing that 20,800 people have been deprived the foreign jobbers of the seaboard of work in 320 different industries, says The Economist; also that those who wer at work have received nearly \$8,000,000 less money within six months than they did of free traders. Vote the republican two years ago. It is further shown that mount of business was but 56 per

cent of that transacted in 1862. A year ago this month we published the results of our industrial census. This showed that there had been a decrease in a candidate Vote for Mahon for business within twelve months of 47.2 per Groninger. Wills and Degen and cent., a decrease in wages carned of 60 per Wilson. Vote the whole republican cent., and a decrease in the number of persons employed in factories of about 60%

We now have to report a shrinkage of 30 per cent, in the number of persons employed, a loss of 45 per cent. in the amount of wages carned and of 44 per cent, in the output of industrial establishments. Λ year ago the average decrease was a corded ploye or \$81.10 for the half year's work. We now record a loss of \$55 for each person for the first six months' work this year as compared with the money which he

pare the present results with the census of 1890, we find on the basis of the reports that we have received that there were as many as 1,413,550 idle persons in the country this days, the people must next Tuesday We further find that there was more than electa Republican Congress and at the next National Election elect a Repub We further find that the value of the prolican President. What are you go than \$5,000,000,000; also that \$3,000,000,000

> on we have received and upon which we have based our calculations. It is extremely painful to us to record such a distressful condition of busiwhich must involve pinching and poverty in most American households After these facts have been carefully studied by every reader and thinker in the country we should hardly expect to find one solltary individual to advocate a policy of free trade as against protection to

American labor and American industries. We trust that the verdict of the people pest month will be an overwhelming majority against any approach to free trade

quate protection.	January to	January to
Same industries.	June, 1892.	June, 1894.
Hands employed	(29, 856	49,000
Wages paid	\$17,479,967	\$9,611,094
Output of factories.	100 per cent	56 per cent
Comparison With	the Census	of 1390,
CENSI	CS OF 1890.	
Hands employed		1.711.62

\$2,282,851,965

Cost of material 5, 158, 868, 351
CONDITION OF 1894.
Hands idle 1,413.550
Wages lust \$1,027,270,469
Product not made 4,122,847,253
Material not used 2,28,042,145
The reason for making an investigation
into the business conditions of the United
States this year, as compared with 1882,
has already been stated in The American
Economist-namely, to supply a demand
made to the American Protective Tariff
league for facts and figures upon the sub-
ject. These demands were so numerous
that after very deliberate consideration it
was decided in the interests of the people

to undertake the work, and the result we ides has been to ascertain the number of hands that were employed in the different manufacturing, wholesale and retail concerns throughout the country during the period from Jan. 1 to June 30, the output or the product of the manufacturing concerns and the per cent, of busi-

ne by the wholesale and retail trade. Replies have been received from thir: . nine different states and territories in the United States. These replies have been would be still larger and still more strik carefully compiled and arranged. The ing. The returns as they are show big fig-compilation was next condensed according ures, much too big for the prosperity of the to the sections of the country, showing the American people and for the progress of aggregate results of the information for the United States. ach section. We then show the per cent. parisons are made with the McKinley cen-

1865, that were undertaken by the Amer-that the conditions since then pointed to a have the Country T. Life lengthe and pub loss of 45 per cent, in the wage earnings of list of in American Lie nomist. The the people, a loss of 30 per cent, in the numthis country, and every housewife listed in The American Economist. The last compilition is a comparison of the ber of people employed, and a loss of 44 press t conditions with those shown percent, in the output and the general

> received from each section of the country; tinkering or whatever it may be called, the total number of hands employed by We hav, presented proof enough a hunthe parties making these reports during the six months ending June 30, 1882, and States cannot be prosperous under free 1894, respectively. Then we have the total amount of wages paid by these parties to that the United States must have protectheir employes during the two periods and tion in order to insure prosperity to the the proportion that their business of this American people. wo years ago. These figures are as follows

-				
	35348	18.785	8 8 8 8 8 8	Tuscarera Vall
	- us 1-	<u>=</u>	EKE	Trains on the T
	3877	80'2	837	Leave East Water
	20.154.74 20.174.74 20.174.74 20.174.74 20.174.74 20.174.74 20.174.74	\$9,011,094		Leave Port Royal and 5.15 P M., arriv erford at 11.45 A. M. J. C.
	14565	78.		

the effects of an exhausted Stomac hopes of getting well. Had tried three doctors with no relief. The not recommend it to highly." Feb. 9 '93, 1y. fintown, Pa. The foregoing exhibit shows that 29,800 fewer hands were employed this year in 200 establishments than in 1882. It also shows

Another very interesting fact that we learn is that the wages carned by each employe were ₹250 per capita for every man woman and child in 1882; that the carnings of those same people averaged only \$195 per capita during the first half of the present

A second comparison shows a decrease of \$7,868,000 in the amount of wages paid dur

HORSE H

2322

persons employed. .

LOSSES AND EARNINGS In order to arrive at a thorough and ready understanding of the foregoing exhibit we show the per cent. of loss to labor in wages and in the amount of business in each section of the country-thus:

×	cent.		er .	Average ea	
Section.	Labor.	Wages.	Output.	, 'ieee'	189.
Nex England	25	27	30	200	\$190
Middle	40	49	54	****	192
Southern	35	25	26	167	207
Western	26	54	33	337	211
Pacific	10	20	31	196	175

This very interesting tabulation teacher is that there was a loss of 25 per cent. in the employment of labor throughout New England this year as compared with 1892. a loss of 27 per cent. in wages and a loss of 80 per cent. in the output of factories and in the volume of business transacted. It is gratifying to note that in New England the average reduction in wages was only \$10 for each individual earner, a better of the country. There also appears to have been more conservativeness in New Eng-land, the difference between the smaller amount of labor and the smaller amount of wages paid being but 2 per cent. Another point is that the employment of 25 per cent, fewer hands resulted in a decrease of 30 per cent, in the output, showing, as is explained by several of our correspondents,

tionate maximum of work when factories are running only on part time.

In the middle section of the country there was a falling off of 40 per cent. In the number of persons employed, of 49 per cent, in the amount of wages which they earned and 54 per cent, in the output. The average earnings of each employe decreased by \$55 per capita.

that it is impossible to obtain the propor-

wages and of 26 per cent. in the output. much shows that more hands were en-tirely discharged; the average carnings of those remaining increased by \$40 per capita. It should be remembered that wages agh are to hold their election in the generally are much lower in the south than building known as the ware-house of Manin other sections of the country. Hence it beck & Nelson, in said township. such large reductions in the pay rolls as are to hold their election in the were made elsewhere

In the western states and territories it Thompson. been made to retain wage carners in their are to hold their election at Smith's School is accounted for perhaps by the fact that states than they are in New England, the School House in said borough. per cent., and there was a loss of 54 per known as the Seven Ster Hotel, in said cent, in the wages carned and of 33 per township

entailed a very serious amount of distress, It would seem that we had explored ery avenue through which the results of township our investigation of the business conditions of the country could be regarded, but it has occurred to us that an interesting

	and this we	have done,	
18.2		Loss in 1894	
	Census, 1899.	Percen	
employed.	4.711,83	30 1.413.5	5

Wages earned.... \$2,282,853,265 45 \$1,627,270,439 Product value.... 9,370,107,624 44 4,122,847,355 roduct value..... 9,350,107,624 44 4,122,847,355 ost of material. 5,918,277,893 44 2,288,642,145 According to the census of 1890, there were upward of 4,700,000 persons employed in the different manufacturing industries in the United States, and we have shown that there was an increase in the number

of workingmen in 1862. But simply con paring this year's loss of employment with census returns of 1830 we find that the 30 per cent, of idle people that have been in the country during the first half of this year means a total of 1,413,550 persons out of employment in the United States. In 1800 the amount of wages earned throughout the country was \$2,282,823,265.

This year's decrease of 45 per cent, means a natural loss in wages exceeding \$1,000,-000,000 The productive value of all manufacto ries in 1890 exceeded \$9,370,000,000. This 1802, and also during the same months of year's loss of 41 per cent in the output of

the present year. We have also endeavored our factories makes their product this year to learn the amount of wages paid to the worth \$4,122,847,355 less than in 1880, and employes in such establishments during by this change the wealth of the country each of the two given periods, and, further, has been lessened. has been lessened.

Where the material used in manufacturing cost more than \$5,000,000,000 in 1890. this year it cost less than \$3,000,000,000.

Were it possible to institute a compari-

This is the second time that we have been of losses to labor or wages and the loss of called upon to examine into the business output in each section of the country; also conditions of our country within a year. the average carnings of labor throughout Just twelve months ago, on Oct. 6, 1893, we parisons are made with the McKinley census of 322 and our industrial census of the people and a decrease in business of 47

make a third report upon the terrible re-The table gives the number of reports sults of free trade, tariff reform, tariff

ley Railroad

Tuscarora Valley s follows: rford at 800 ving at Port Roy-3.15 г. м. l at 10:30 A. 3 ing at East Wa M and 6.30 P. M.

great South American Nervine. I had been in bed for five months from Indigestion, Nervous prostration and a general shattered condition of my whole system. Had given up all first bottle of the Nervine Tonic improved me so much that I was able to walk about and a fex bottles cured me entirely. I believe it is the best medicine in the world. I can- SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS, by L. Banks & Co., Druggist, Mil

NEW DENTAL OFFICE.

Dr S. D. Diffenderfer, graduate of the University of Maryland Dental Department, desires to inform the public that he has opened a Dental ing the first half of this year, as compared Office at Oakland Mills. Pa, where with 1892, by the 320 employers of labor. It represents a decrease of 45 per cent, in the he can be found at all times. Teeth smount of wages carned by the wage carn- extracted painlessly. All work guar anteed.

> LEGAL. [GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.]

ELECTION PROCLAMATION. WHEREAS, by an act of General As sembly of the Commonwealth of Penn sylvania, entitled "An act to regulate the nomination and election of public efficers approved the 10th day of June 1893. It is made the duty of the sheriff of every conty within the Commonwealth to give not tice of any general election to be held therein—to enumerate the officers to be elected and give a list of all the nomina tions made as provided in aforementioned act of Assembly,—designate the places a which the elections are to be held, and give notice that certain persons holding certain offices of profit or trust are incepable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, In-spector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth. Therefore, I, Samuel Lapp, High Sheriff of the County of

ounty of Juniata that of TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6.

1594 t being the first Tuesday after the first Monday of said month—a general election will be held in the s-veral election districts showing than is made in any other part in said county, at which time they will vote of the country. There also appears to have by ballot for the following named officers. One person for the office of Governor of One person for Lieutenant Governor.

this Public Notice to the electors of th

ata, do hereby make known and gave

One person for Auditor General. One person for Secretary of Internal At Two persons for Representative at Larg in Congress. One person for Representative in Co-

One person for Representative in the General Assembly. One person for the office of Register & Recorder in Juniata county. One person for Sheriff.

One person for Jury Com missioner I also hereby make known and give no-A peculiar condition appears to have exities, that the places for holding the aforested in the southern states, where there was a decrease of 35 per cent. in the complex and townships within the county of playment of labor, of only 25 per cent. in Juniata, are as follows, to wit: The freemen of the borough of Mifflintown

The fact that wages were not cut down so are to hold their election in the coom known as the Orphans' Court room in the Court House, in said borough.

was possibly not found avisable to make The freemen of the township of Walker the warehouse belonging to James A. would appear that every possible effort had The freemen of the township of Delaware

western sontown are to hold their election at the middle or southern sections. The loss of The freemen of the township of Greenemployment to the wage earners was 26 wood are to hold their election at the bouse

cent in output. The average reduction in the carnings of every individual worker amounted to \$126, a loss that must have House in Richfield, in said township. The freemen of the township of Susque hanna are to hold their election to the

ons know . Frymoyer's Hotel, in said are to hold their election at the School Hosse in McAlisterville, in said township. The treemen of the borough Patter-or are to hold their election at the School House in said borough.

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

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

The freemen of the township of Tuscarora except that portion of it lying north-west-ward of the summit of the Shade mountain, are to hold their election at the se near McCulloch's Mills, in said town The freemen of the township of Lack, ex.

cept that portion of it lying north-westward of the summit of the Shade mountain, are to hold their election at the Lack School House, SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS. in said township.

The freemen of so much of the townships of Luck and Tuscarora as lie north-west of the summit of the Shade mountain are to

The election is to be opened at 7 o'clock in the forenoon, and shall continue without intermission or adjourn-ment, and is not to be closed before 7

o'clock in the evening. I also hereby make known and give n tice, "that the inspectors and judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district at which

they respectively belong, before 7 o'clock in the morning of Tuesday, November 6, one clerk, who shall be a qualified of such district. I also hereby make known and give no tice, that vevery person excepting Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office

or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent who is or shall tive or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature and of the select or common ouncil of any city, or commissioners of any corporated district, is by law, incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election in this Commonwealth, and that no inspector, judge, or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for,"

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH , This will certify that the following is the fficial List of all Candidates, with Parties or Policies represented, whose Certificates of Nomination and Nomination Papers have been filed in this office, and which

Pennsylvania:

GOVERNOR, (mark one) REPUBLICAN. Daniel H. Hastings. LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

AUDITOR GENERAL. (mark one) Amos H. Mylin.

(mark one) James W Latte. REPRESENTATIVE AT LARGE IN CONGRESS. (mark two)

(mark one)

Walter Lyon.

Galusha A. Grow, George F. Huff. REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, (mark one)

Thaddeus M. Mahon. REPRESENTATIVE IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, (mark one)

Hugh Latimer Wilson.

DEMOCRATIC. GOVERNOR, (mark one) William M. Singerly. LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, (mark one)

John S. Rilling. AUDITOR GENERAL, (mark one) David F. Magee. SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,

(mark one) Walter W. Greenland REPRESENTATIVE AT LARGE IN CONGRESS, (mark two) Henry Meyer.

Thomas Collins. REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, (mark one) D. G. Smith. REPRESENTATIVE IN THE GENERAL

ASSEMBLY. (mark one) Joseph 8. Sartain. PROHIBITION.

GOVERNOR. (mark one) Charles L Hawley. LIEUTEN ANT GOVERNOR, (mark one) Homer L. Castle.

AUDITOR GENERAL, (mark one) Charles Palmer SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS (mark one)

Le Roy Gleason. REPRESENTATIVE AT LARGE IN CONGRESS, (mark two) Elisha Kent Kane,

Lewis G. Jordan. PEOPLE GOVERNOR, (mark one) Jerome T. Ailman

LEUTENAN" GOVERNOR. (mark one) Jerom. B. Akin AUDITOR GENERAL. (mark one)

W M. D isher. (mark one) Abraham J. Louch REPRESENTATIVE AT LARGE IN CONGRESS.

(muk two)

Veter A Lotier, B. F. G -emman SOCIALIST LABOR GOVERNOR (mark one) Thomas H. Grundy.

(mark one) Fred Long. AUDITOR GENERAL. (mark one)

(mark one) William B. King,

(mark two] Ernest Kreft Gottfried Metz er. INDEPENDENT REPUBLICA!

Daniel H. Hastings. LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR. (mark one) Walter Lyon. AUDITOR GENERAL. (mark one) Amos H. Mylin.

(mark one) James W Latta REPRESENTATIVE AT LARGE IN CON-GRESS. (mark two)

INTESTIMONT WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the Secre-tary's office to be affixed this 19th day of October, A. D 1894 A. L. TILDEN

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY COMMISSION BRS OF JUNIATA COUNTY, MIF-

the several election districts of the county of Juniata at the ensuing election, viz :

REGISTER & RECORDER. (mark one) Anson B. Will. SHERIFF. (mark one) James N Groninger. JURY COMMISSIONER. (mark one) Lewis Degen.

REGISTER & RECORDER. (mark one) John R. Jenkins. SHERIFF. (mark one) James P. Calhoun.

DEMOCRAT.

JURY COMMISSIONER. (mark one) Samuel Watte, Jr. PROHIBITION. REGISTER & RECORDER

(mark one) J. M. Burris. JURY COUMISSIONER. (muk one) Daniel Keemer. In Testimony whereof I have bereunt

L. S. to be affixed this 23d day of October, A. D., 1894.
WH. H. GRONINGER, To the Sheriff of Juniata county, Pa. Given under my hand at my office in Mifflin. town, this 23d day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four and of the Indepen-dence of the United States, the one hun-

set my bant and caused the seal of the

SAMUEL LAPP, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Mifflintown,



After the Grip Sick, Lifeless, Dull

Healthy, Happy, Lively This Decided Change Brought About

by Taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. C. I. Hood & Co., Lewell, Mass.: ing facts: My little girl, Lina May Guthrie, had a severe attack of the grip, and got some-

, but she seemed to get More and More Delicate. could scarcely eat anything, and what little she did take seemed to do her no good. Her flesh was soft and not healthy, and she was stupid and dull with no ambition. We were very much concerned about her. No medicin seemed to have any effect until about two months ago we commenced to give her Hood's Sarsaparilla. She had not taken half a bottle before she began to eat heartily, and we could see a decided change in her. Today she is in

the full enjoyment of Perfect Health. Her flesh is solid, her appetite good and cheeks -E REPARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS, rosy, her sleep sound and refreshing, and her

Hood's Sparine Cures spirits high. She is full of life, and as mischievous as she can be. All this improvement was brought about by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla My wife joins with me in recommending this med leine as the best in the world for building my the

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills constination ess, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion. LEGAL.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DUBLIC SALE

Notice is hereby given that the partner-ship lately subsisting between John J. Pat-terson, Jr., and Wilbertonce Schweyer, Miffintown, 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.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE THE JOSEPH PAGE FARM. the summit of the Shade mountain are to hold their election at Lauver's School House REPRESENTATIVE AT LARGE IN containing 98 Acres, Good Buildings, Fine CONGRESS.

6 000 Trees. and situate is Monroe township, sixteen miles from Miffiintown and six miles from Thompsontown will be offered at public SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20th, 1891, at

TERMS OF SALE .- \$300 cash, and \$700 when possession is given on April 1st, 1895. The balance in \$500 annual paymants, with interest from April 1st, 1895 The peach crop of I 192 netted \$1.800, and hat of 1894, \$2,000. Mr. E. D. Himes has one-half interest (expiring in April 1899) in 2,800 of the trees now ing. A new Orchard of 1,700 trees should ommence to bear next season. For turther information inquire of ISAAC BERNER, JR., JOSEPH ROTHROCK,

NEWPORT AND SHERMAN'S VAL LOUIS E. ATEINSON. F. M. M. PERNELL ley Railroad Company. Time table October 1st, 1894.

D. GRING, President and Manager, C. K. Miller, General Agent.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE. DERRY COUNTY RAILROAD.

The following schedule went into effect Arrive a. m

p. m s. m Leave 4 30 9 15 Dun Duncannon

*King's Mill

*Sulphur Springs

**Corman Siding

Montebello Park

*Weaver 4 36 9 21 3 41 9 26 4 46 9 31 *Roddy ·Hoffman 4 54 9 39 4 59 9 44 *Mabano 5 10 10 00 5 17 10 07 *Long's Road *Nellson 7 62 2 4 *Dum's 7 43 2 8 5 25 10 16 Elliotsburg
*Bernbeisl's 7 84 2 27 5 24 10 25 "Groen Park
"Montour June. 7 82 2 25 7 27 2 20 5 86 10 27 5 41 10 82 Landisburg 6 55 1 50

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 Landisburg for Loysville 6 56 a. m., and 1 50 p. m., Loysville r Landisburg 11 10 a. m., and 5 09 p. m. All stations marked (*) are flag stations, at which trains will come to a full stop on

Leave a. m p m

. m a. m Arrive

PRIVATE SALE.

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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, Miffiintown, Pa. One or both of them will be found at their office at all times, unless otherwise professionally en-New Germant'n ... 7 45 11 40 7 55 2 20 gaged

April 1st, 1890. DR. B. F. ACKLEY, SPECIALIST

Prophylaxis and trestment of infection by Diphtheria, Croup. Typhoid Fever, &c., and of diseases of the Digestive System, Acute and Chronic. Dr. A's meth-Nov. 19, 1893, and the trains will be run as ods are in full accord with the most exacting Bacteriology. Having received favor-able recognition by advanced journals and members of the two leading schools of med-8 40 3 50 members of the two leading schools of medicine, the author expresses confidence in his 31 3 41 own ability to render satisfactory service in line of his specialities. By his methods the germ elements of disease are destroyed in from 1 to 3 days, and the patient progressing to convalescence without the usual stages of meteorism or swelling, diarrhoea and hemorrage in Typhoid Fever or the dangerous sequences of Diphtheris, viz., blood poisoning, &c. They have a specific potency in degenerative conditions common to cideriv and aged persons and heretotore regarded incurable. April 19, 1893.

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Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth To the Sheriff, County of Juniata, Mifflit town, Pa.

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This will certify that the following is the have not been found and declared to be invalid, as provided in Section 6 of the Act official list of all candidates, with parties or policies represented, whose certificates of nomination and nomination papers have been filed in this office, and which have not been found and declared to be invalid, as of June 10, A. D., 1893 and who are to be voted for in the Eighteenth Congressional MOOREHEAD. District, Junista County Representative District, in the several election districts of the County of Juniata at the ensuing Harriet E. Hall of Waynetown, election provided in section 6 of the act of June 10, A. D. 1893, and who are to be voted for in Ind., says: "I owe my life to the REPUBLICAN.