SENTINEL & REPUBLICAN

MIFFLINTOWN.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 23, 1895.

S. F. SCHWEIER,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

JAPAN has three armies marching on different lines in China.

THE Southern States are more pronounced in their views against the manufacture and sale of liquor than the Northern States.

ABOUT 3000 of the New York State National Guard, were called out on Saturday to stop the riotous violence of the trolley railroad strikees in Brooklyn.

THE Convention that nominated ex-Governor Pattison for Mayor of Philadelphia, closed its work in a row that required the calling in of the police to settle.

THE woolen goods labor people just now are having their work taken from them by the large foreign importation of woolen goods, which has been brought about by the democratic reform tariff.

EUROPEAN workmen are going home. From November 1st to December 8, just past, the exodus from this country of passengers by steerage was 25,544, while the arrivals during the month of November by steerage were only 12,886.

THE Chinese and Japanese fought another battle with the usual result in favor of the Japanese. It seems as if their war is to be entirely as was the war between Germany and France in 1870 and 1871, in which France did not win one battle

THE Royalists of Hawaii last week, made an attempt to overthrow the Republic and the democrats in Congress opposed a resolution of sympathy for the party of the Republic. Thus it is again illustrated that whom the gods wish to destroy, they first make mad.

GOVERNOR PATTISON retired from office on the 15th, and on the 16th he was nominated for Mayor of Philadelphia. In the Convention that nominated him, 828 votes were cast for him and 79 votes were cast for another candidate. His nomination was made unanimous.

GOVERNOR HASTING'S says not a word for or against Compulsory Education. It is taken for granted that he is against such an un American Law. He is in favor of the enlargement of the common school system to comprehend industrial education, hand education.

SINCE Cleveland's tariff reform movement started, this government has been compelled to borrow one hundred and twenty million dollars, how much will he have borrowed by the time he goes out of office. He is making almost half as many debts every day as were made during the time of the war, and they are talking about restoring the war taxes.

WHEN Harrison was President, the republican tariff gave sufficient revenue to run the government, but just as soon as the democrats began to tinker with the tariff to reduce it, revenues began to fall off, and the result is with the new tariff bill that was passed by the democracy, the government cannot meet expenses. It keeps on and on borrowing. Cleveland's administration is only half way through. What will the end be?

A NEW YORK broker named Quigley, swindled the Mercantile National Bank of New York out of $144,000 by receiving that amount on $160,000 bonds. The bonds were forgeries. $35,000 of the forgeries are on the city of Harrisburg, Pa. The fraud was discovered last Wednesday when the bank sent a despatch to Cleveland for quotations on the bonds that Quigley had deposited in the bank. The bogus bonds had not the correct names of the mayor and auditor of Cleveland, and that mistake in the forgery led to his arrest after which he confessed all. It is rumored that he has stuck a number of country banks. He was a swell liver. He kept 14 horses, two gardeners, 4 coachmen and a small army of servants.

WHEN the democratic party leaders organized the slave holders' rebellion, it became necessary for government to impose an income tax; a tax on liquor, tobacco, cigars, and a tax on almost everything. The tax was necessary to raise money to put down the democratic slave-holders' rebellion. The democrats declared all such taxes to be unconstitutional. What is the situation now? a democratic administration 30 years after the war, reduced the tariff laws so that they have not money enough to run the government, they resort to the income tax which they so bitterly denounced. It will not be a surprise to hear of them asking to restore other war taxes. There is one bright lining to the dark incompetent democratic clouds, and that is their Congress will go out of power on the 4th of next March.

Compulsory Education.

THE purpose of a free government is to open the avenues of life alike to everyone, giving everyone the right to choose whatever calling or occupation they may, using no compulsory laws, except to issue equal rights and opportunities to all, and to suppress crime. That is the corner stone of the government of the United States of America, and there is no room in it for compulsory education or compulsory religion. There are, however, a number of entirely well meaning people who are wofully ignorant of the first principles upon which this Republic it based that are urging the enactment of compulsory education laws. These same well meaning people would be shocked if they were asked to urge the enactment of compulsory religion laws. They would take it as a mortal offense if priest, preacher or layman should be empowered to compel their children to attend church for moral and religious instruction against their own free conscience, and yet for good citizenship, it is the moral and not the intellectual training that makes the man and woman. Professor Geo. G. Groff of Bucknell University, proves by the following concise article in the Lewisburg Saturday News of January 19, 1995, how thorougly he understands the dangers that underlie compulsory education laws. He says to editor Foght of the News, who is the member from Union county at Harrisburg.

It is certainly the right of every child in this age to be taught the elements of an education as it should be taught good morals and industrious habits. But, Mr. Editor, how can it be brought about! Certainly we can not compel parents to teach good morals and industrious habits. Personally, I would much prefer that my own children be trained in the moral law, and be taught to be industrious, polite and sincere, than that they be taught the three R's and the rest be omitted.

Other governments have tried these things and failed. In Europe and New England, the civil authorities, have tried to make men upright and righteous, and we all know the result. Ancestors of mine have left their all in the night time and fled across the mountains of Europe to protecting governments because they would not send their children to *State schools* and to *State Churches*. They finally came to this country to avoid compulsory education and compulsory religion I still believe as they did, and will resist to the utmost, the enforcement of any such laws in this State

I would submit this, however, that any parent or guardian who does not teach the rudiments of learning to his children or wards, should be deprived of the rights of sufferage. Would not this correct the evil?

GEO. B. GROFF.

How Votes Were Bought and Sold.

THE contest over the election of a Judge in the Indiana, Pa., district, between Mr. Blair and Mr. White indicates a corrupt state of affairs in matters of election in that district. The investigation is now in progress, and the outcome of the contest to oust Judge White cannot be foretold. According to testimony thus far obtained, a considerable amount of money was put up on both sides, but the most startling testimony is that given by a number of witnesses as to how votes were bought and sold. The man who was doing the vote buying took his place in the election room, when the man who sold his vote came into the room and received a ballot from the election board, he stated his inability to properly mark it, and asked that the certain man,—the buyer of votes—should be allowed to enter the stall or booth and help him mark his ticket, and there the buyer of votes marked the ticket to suit himself and paid the price, the parties had agreed upon before they came to the polling place. The testimony in the case revealed the fact, that a buyer of votes was repeatedly called in to fix a ticket at a stipulated price, which ranged from one dollar to two dollars a vote. If the Judicial candidates in the Indiana district were parties to the methods that were employed in their behalf on election day, it is something that the people did not expect and which every man should deplore as something that has a tendency to weaken faith in the honesty of their courts. If a Judge will buy his way to the bench, he will sell his opinion, and sell his charge to a jury. The new ballot law as it is called, is shown by the Indiana method to be the best system yet devised for the buying and selling of votes and the satisfactory delivery of the same. All that is necessary is for the buyer and seller to agree upon a price and meet in the election room. The seller will declare his inability to properly mark his ticket and ask that the buyer be allowed to go into the stall and instruct him, and there the buyer marks the ticket to suit himself, pays the money he promised, and both are satisfied that they did not cheat each other. It is very plain that the new bellot needs to be amended.

Mileage Free Railroad Pass.

Judge Lyons of Mifflintown held court in Blair county, 1st week. The Altoona Tribune of the 19th makes mention of a peculiar case that was before Judge Lyons, as follows:

Detective Dennis O'Connell, of Altoona, who figured in the county court yesterday on the triple charge of extortion, collecting illegal fees and false pretense, was acquitted at 4 P. M. The costs were put upon Charles D. Chambers the prosecutor.

Chambers failed to respond when his name was called for sentencing and Judge Bell directed a bench warrant issue for his arrest. His honor commented upon Chamber's conduct as exhibiting an undue fondness for litigation. The Commissioner's Attorney, was instructed either to collect the costs from Chambers or to keep him behind the bars until he gives good security for the costs. The custom of taking a note for the costs, would be bad in this instance.

The case was tried before Judge Lyons and its trial consumed the greater part of the day's session. The allegations against the defendant were that he had charged and collected about $15 milage fees from the County Commissioners, for attempting to serve a warrant on a criminal in Pittsburg, who was wanted for an offence committed in this county. It was shown that O'Connel had traveled with Chief Tillard on a railroad pass to Pittsburgh, and the Commonwealth's counsel contended that he had not paid his car fare and was therefore not entitled to mileage. O'Connel had been commissioned as a detective by the county court in 1882, and had charged his fees under the fee bill of 1893 Judge Lyons declined to support Mr. Spang's contention and ruled that if Mr. O'Connell had been provided with free transportation, that was a matter between him and the Pennsylvania railroad company, and did not exempt the county from the liability of payment of the mileage fees.

Imprisoned for Debt.

WM. H. Strawser, of Herndon, formerly of Snyder county, was put in the Sunbury jail Strawser failed to pay the damages and costs in a breach of promise case, tried in the courts of that county in 1881 brought by M. Louisa Shetterly. The case is an unusual one, and will interest lawyers and jurists. It is not often that a man is sent to jail for debt in these days of freedom. Under the common law, brought over from England by the colonists, imprisonment for debt was an ordinary occurrence. In 1842 the Legislators of Pennsylvania repealed the statutes of the common law, brought over from England by the colonists, imprisonment for debt was an ordinary occurence. In 1842 the Legislators of Pennsylvania repealed the statutes of the common law, leaving only a few exceptions by which a man can be imprisoned for debt and Strawser's case was one of them. He must stay in prison until the debt is paid.

Pattison to Face Warwick.

Under the head of this article, the Philadelphia Inquirer of the 17th inst, writes:—The Democrats have named ex-Governor Pattison as their candidate for Mayor. Why should they have done so? What elements of strength has he? True, he has given us a clean admidistration. So did Governor Beaver. So did Governor Hoyt. So did Governor Harfranft, all Republicans, every one of them. What particular claim has Mr. Pattison upon all the morality of political parties? Where did he get the monopolistic control of honesty of purpose? Does anyone presume to say that Governor Hastings will not equal Governor Pattison in a display of integrity and uprightness? Why then should *Mr.* Pattison expect to be elected over a Republican candidate for Mayor in a great Republican city, a Republican candidate who has been tried in office and never found wanting? Why should Warwick be defeated just to further Governor Pattison's chances for a Presidential nomination on a free trade platform?

As a matter of fact the nomination made by the Democratic Convention is by no means strong. Mr. Pattison carried Philadelphia for Controller He has been in one office or the other for many years, but since his second election as controller he has been unable to carry the city. Even in the disastrous Delamater campaign, when independent feeling ran high, Pattison was badly beaten in Philadelphia. What can he expect in a year when Democrats are not wanted in any office under the sun, and when the State and City have both given for a Republican candidate for Governor the greatest majority in their history? Mr. Pattison has utterly failed to carry the city except for Controller, and he will utterly fail to carry it in February because he is a Democrat and because a man of equal integrity is running against him on the Mayoralty ticket.

But outside of this partisan feeling, which is strong, the nomination may prove a weak one For years there has been a strong faction of the Democratic party opposed to the organization which supports him. For years this faction has sought to get rid of the machine. It is possible that Mr. Harrity, who engineered the nomination of Mr. Pattison, is to be allowed to build up the machine with four years of Pattison at the City Hall? Is it at all likely that the anti-administration Democrats are going to submit tamely to their own destruction? (For that is what this nomination means. Division representation has been granted, but what has been gained? As of yore, the machine controlled the primaries and dominated the convention, and were Pattison to be elected there would not be room for an anti-administration Democrat on the face of the earth. It must be apparent, therefore, that no anti-administration Democrat can support Mr. Pattison, and without a united party how can he hope to be elected!

This is not the year for a free-trade Democrat to apply for any kind of an office in the gift of the people. We have got enough of Democrats and their ways. The workingmen have got enough of them. The only industry that has thrived under them is that of the soup house, and Philadelphia is just proud enough to prefer something else. We do not believe that the ex-Governor stands the slightest chance of carrying the city.

Concerning Pensions.

Washington, Jan. 17.—In the Senate to-day the Pension Bill, appropriating $141,000,000 was passed with two important amendments, one making $6 the lowest rate for pension disability, and another repealing the present law cutting off the pensions of non-residents. It was stated during the debate that the $6 amendment would increase pension expenditures not exceeding one million. The bill served as a text for sharp criticism against the administration of the Pension Office.

Mr. Gallinger took occasion to criticise severely the past utterance of Mr. Cleveland as the frauds existing in the pension system. The Senator said pension examiners were roaming around the country seeking frauds which did not exist. This plan of prying and detective work should be stopped at once.

Mr. Hawley (Rep.) of Connecticut, also stated his objection to the present Administration of the Bureau, and offered the amendment, making $6 the lowest pension rate for disabilities, instead of the present ratings of $2 and $4.

Mr. Lodge, severely arraigned the Pension Office for delays, but Mr. Quay said that he had found business at the Pension Office dispatched quite as effectively as it had been under previous administrations.

Mr. Peffer offered an amendment, fixing $8 as the minimum pension rate, but it was ruled out of order. Mr. Voorhees spoke vigorously for liberality to pensioners. He did not share the idea that pensioners should be suspects. Pensions are vested rights and should be protected as is the title to real estate.

Mr. Allen then moved to make $12 the lowest pension rate, but it was ruled out of order. The Hawley amendment, making $6 the minimum, was then adopted without division.

Mr. Gallinger then offered the amendment repealing the law cutting off the pensions of non-residents of the United States. Mr. Davis (Rep.) of Minnesota, said the present law worked much injustice on the northwest borders, where pensioners lost their allowance by going into Canada.

The amendment was adopted and the bil as thus amended was passed. It carries $141,000,000.

On the night of the 18th there was a big row brought about by Mr. Jones of Virginia, trying to prevent the passage of a private pension bill to increase the pension of the widow of General Abner Doubleday, and to pension another widow who performed services as voluntary nurse during the rebellion. Jones said he was proud of the Lost Cause that had been fought for in the trenches. Mr. Talber of South Carolina became excited and shouted the Lost Cause is the everlasting cause and can never be lost. Amidst a scene of excitement the house adjourned.

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

Feb. 1, 93-1y.

A Peculiarity of Eggs.

"I like my eggs boiled just four minutes," said Mr. Goslington, "and I used to wonder why with that simple direction to be followed I could not get them always the same. Sometimes they were too hard, sometimes too soft, though it was always said that they had been boiled 'exactly four minutes' But the mystery has been cleared up. A neighbor tells us that it is quite possible that the eggs should vary, even though they were all cooked for exactly the same time. She says that while an egg one day old would require four minutes' boiling to attain a certain degree of hardness, an older egg might attain the same degree in two minutes; or else it's just the other way, the new egg cooks quickest. I don't remember which. But that is a matter of detail; the main fact is that some eggs take longer to cook than others, and it is a satisfaction to know this."—N. Y. Sun.

Ventilate the Hennery.

Ventilation, properly arranged, is essential to the health of the fowls in winter, and it tends to increase their egg laying. Every hennery should have a ventilator, but it should always be closed tight on the approach of cold weather. Many ventilators do more harm than good. The idea is to keep the air circulating only when the weather is warm. During cold weather sufficient ventilation can be given by throwing the doors and windows open in the day time. If impure odors seem to affect the inhabitants of the house, the one thing needed is a thorough cleaning throughout. Cold winds and drafts from ventilators cause the death of more fowls than almost anything else in the improved sort of henhouses. Ventilation is essential to the health of the fowls, and hence to their egg laying, but it can only be obtained by forethought and care. Watch the thermometer and regulate the air accordingly. It will pay in the end.

A Good Ration.

One man who lives on the outskirts of the city keeps about 300 hens. The morning feed consists of a warm mash. Sometimes it is composed of bran, middlings and ground corn and oats, and sometimes of but one or two of these. A little egg food is added to this mash three times per week. The refuse and scraps from five restaurants are obtained daily, and these form the noon feed for the birds. At night their feed consists of mixed grains. No green food or vegetables are given them except such as are among the waste from the restaurants. Grit is given them in the form of crushed limestone, which is bought already prepared. These fowls lay remarkably well, and the secret of it is in the variety of food they get among the restaurant scraps.

THAT'S QUEER!

You say a collar and cuff that are waterproof?
Yes.
And perspiration will not affect them?
Yes.
And when dirty you need only wipe them off with a wet cloth or sponge?
Yes.
Wonderful! How are they made?
A linen collar covered on both sides with waterproof "CELLULOID." Looks exactly like a linen collar.
Is it the only waterproof collar and cuff made?
No, but it is the only one made with the linen interlining and consequently the only one that can give entire satisfaction, because it is the best.
How can I know that I get the right kind?
Because every piece is stamped as follows:

TRADE CELLULOID MARK.

Inquire for that and refuse anything else, or you will be disappointed.
Suppose my dealer does not have them?
He probably has, but if not, send direct to us, enclosing amount. Collars 25c., Cuffs 50c. State size, and whether collar wanted is stand-up or turned-down.

THE CELLULOID COMPANY,
427-29 Broadway, NEW YORK.

SAW MILLS AND ENGINES

A wonderful improvement in Friction Feeds and Gigs—Lines, Jack, Mandrel Carriages, Horses, Set works, Steam Engines, Boilers, Shingle Machines, Grain Feed, Corn Shellers, Cutters, Crushers, Feed Mills, Clutch Feed, Cut Off Saws, Gauges, Catalogue and prices free. Mention this paper.
HENCH & DROMGOLD, Mfrs., York, Pa.

Mr. James R. Bond
Philadelphia, Pa.

Muscular Rheumatism

Sciatica and the Piles Adds to the Sufferer's Misery

Four Bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla Effects a Wonderful Cure.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:
"Gentlemen: As a result of the memorable blizzard of March, 188, I contracted muscular rheumatism; at that time I was engaged on a job of steamfitting in Plainfield, N. J., and it was necessary for me to wade through the snow to the building, a new residence, in which we were working. For eighteen months afterwards I was laid up with muscular rheumatism and sciatica. I then joined my son-in-law in Denver, Col., where I was engaged in steamfitting and engineering, and where I commenced to take Hood's Sarsaparilla for my rheumatism. It cured me not only of the rheumatism and sciatica, but also of outward piles, from which for thirty-three years I had suffered

A Thousand Deaths.

Previous to going to Denver I visited the University of Pennsylvania to be operated upon. The doctor pronounced my case elongation of the bowels and the worst he ever saw. He refused to perform an operation, saying that after having suffered so many years it was not worth while that I should die at that late day from the effects of the knife, and die I would if he used it.

No Man Can Conceive

what I suffered for thirty-three years. I tried all sorts of remedies and treatments, often without the slightest relief. Four bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla not only relieved, but cured, both the piles and rheumatism. The only trace of rheumatism which I feel now is a little stiffness when the weather changes, and as I will be 73 years old in August that is but incidental to my age. This is a simple statement of facts." JAMES R. BOND, 239 West Norris Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

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

H. P. DERR,

PRACTICAL DENTIST.

(Graduate of the Philadelphia Dental College.) formerly of Mifflinburg, Pa., has located permanently in Mifflintown, as successor to the late Dr. G. L. Derr, and will continue the dental business (established by the latter in 1866) at the well known office on Bridge street opposite Court House.

☞ TEETH EXTRACTED, ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT PAIN.

No Chloroform, Ether, or Gas used

No Sore Gums or Discomfort to patient, either during extraction or afterwards

All these are Guaranteed or no charge will be made.

☞ All work guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction. Terms, strictly cash.

H. P. DERR,
Practical Dentist.

LEGAL.

GENERAL APPEALS.

Appeals will be held in the Commissioners Office, Mifflintown, Pa., on the 7th day of Feb., 1895, for the east side of the river, and on the 8th day of Feb. 1895, for the west side of the river.

Persons aggrieved will please attend.

W. H. MOORE,
NEAL M. STEWART, } Comm.
JOHN NEIMOND,
WM. H UHONINGER.
Attest:

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

In the estate of MARGARET A. KENNEDY, late of Lack township deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration on the estate of Margaret A. Kennedy, late of Lack township, Juniata county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH B. KENNEDY,
LEVI H. CAMPBELL,
Administrators.

January 1st, 1895.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

In the estate of SYBILLA LEITZEL, late of Lebanon township, deceased

Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration on the estate of Sybilla Leitzel, late of Delaware township, Juniata county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them authenticated for settlement.

D. E. LEITZEL.
Administrator.

December 11th, 1894.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

In the matter of the petition of William H. Longacre for the benefit of the insolvent laws.

To all the creditors of said petitioner.

Notice is hereby given that William H. Longacre, of Fermanagh township, Juniata Co., Pa., will present his petition for the benefit of the insolvent law of this Commonwealth, to the Court of Common Pleas of Juniata county, on Monday the fourth day of February, A. D., 1895, at ten o'clock A. M.

WILL L. HOOPES,
Att'y. for
WILLIAM H. LONGACRE,
Petitioner.

TO Louis L. Hudson, late of the township of Delaware, County of Juniata, State of Pennsylvania.

WHEREAS, Anna Laura Hudson, your wife, has filed a libel in the Court of Common Pleas of Juniata County, of September Term No. 142, praying a divorce against you. Now you are hereby notified, and required to appear in said Court on or before Monday; the 4th day of February, A. D., 1895 next, to answer the complaint of the said Anna Laura Hudson, and in default of such appearance, you will be liable to have a divorce granted in your absence.

SAMUEL LAPP,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Mifflintown, Dec. 10th, 1894.

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 $3 to $36 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.

Agents Wanted FOR OUR NEW BOOK
by America's Greatest Humorist,
MARK TWAIN,
Every one of his previous books have had immense sales. His new book surpasses anything he has heretofore written. Two stories in one volume. *A TRAGEDY AND A COMEDY.* A great chance for agents. We give exclusive territory. For terms and full particulars address
J. W. KEELER & Co., 626 Arch St., Phila.
Nov. 7th, '94.

BICYCLES No agents. We will ship one of our wheels to any agent at wholesale price. Ship for examination. Our agents sell for $50 and $60 each. Our price for this week, $55.00 for any $50 wheel. Ratyles $35 to $55.

$55.00

ACME ROADSTER $55

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

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

Perfect lines, perfect steering, perfect adjustment. Guaranteed same as agents sell for $125 and $150. Written warranty with every machine. Every time you buy a bicycle through an agent you pay $25 to $50 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—buy from us direct at wholesale prices

Illustrated Catalogue free.

Acme Cycle Company.
ELKHART, IND

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 20	9 15	Duncannon		8 40	3 50
4 36	9 21	*King's Mill		8 34	3 44
4 39	9 24	*Sulphur Springs		8 31	3 41
4 41	9 26	**German Siding		8 29	3 39
4 45	9 29	Montebello Park		8 26	3 36
4 46	9 31	*Weaver		8 24	3 34
4 51	9 36	*Reddy		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	3 45
5 22	10 13	*Nelson		7 46	2 39
5 25	10 16	*Dunn's		7 43	2 36
5 28	10 19	Elliotsburg		7 40	2 33
5 24	10 26	*Bernheisel's		7 34	2 27
5 26	10 27	*Green Park		7 32	2 25
5 41	10 32	*Montour Junc.		7 27	2 20
6 00	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 4.55 p. m

Between Landisburg and Loysville trains run as follows: Leave Landisburg for Loysville 6 55 a. m., and 1 50 p m., Loysville for 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 signal.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

UNLIKE ANY OTHER

For INTERNAL and EXTERNAL USE.
GENERATION AFTER GENERATION HAVE USED AND BLESSED IT.

SOOTHING-HEALING

Dropped on Sugar, Children Love It.
Every Traveler should have a bottle of it in his satchel.
Every Sufferer From Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Sprains, Swellings, Bruises, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Diphtheria, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Lameness, Soreness in Body or Limbs, Spinal Pains or Strains, will find in this old Anodyne relief and speedy cure. Family size. Sold everywhere. Price 25 cts., by mail, 6 bottles, Express paid, $1. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

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 fifty times its cost in poultry alone," says one customer.

If you can't get it send to us.

We mail one pack 25c. Five at $1 (a 1-4 lb. can $1.00, six cans, $5, express paid. *Poultry Raising Guide*, price 25 cents, free with $1.00 orders or more. Sample copy of "The Poultry Farm" sent free.

I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 48 Custom House St., Boston, Mass

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 weather boarded, 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 69 trees just beginning to bear, an abundance of grapes and other fruit. There is a first rate location for a peach orchard of 1500 trees on the farm. For particulars, address JOHN ZOOK, Box 16, Mifflintown, Juniata County, Pa.

LEGAL.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the Hon. JEREMIAH LYONS, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, for the Forty-First Judicial District, composed of the counties of Juniata and Perry, and the Honorables JOSIAH L. BARTON and J. P. WICKERSHAM, Associate Judges of the said court of Common Pleas of Juniata county, by precept duly issued and to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace at Mifflintown, on the

FIRST MONDAY OF FEBRUARY, 1895, BEING THE 4th DAY OF THE MONTH.

NOTICE HEREBY GIVEN, to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace and Constables of the County of Juniata, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and Oyer rememberances, to do those things that to their offices respectfully appertain, and those that are bound by recognizance to prosecute against the prisoners that are or may be in the Jail of said county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

By an act of the Assembly, passed the 6th day of May, 1854, it made the duty of Justices of the Peace of the several counties of this Commonwealth to return to the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the respective counties, all the recognizances entered into before them by any citizen or persons charged with the commission of any crime, except such cases as may be ended before a Justice of the Peace, under existing laws at least ten days before the commencement of the session of the Court to which they are made returnable respectively, and in all cases where recognizances are entered into less than ten days before the commencement of the session to which they are made returnable, the said Justices are to return the same in the same manner as if said act had not been passed

Dated at Mifflintown, the 31st day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

SAMUEL LAPP, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Mifflintown, December 6, 1894.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after Sunday, November 26, 1894, trains will run as follows:

WESTARD.

Way Passenger, leaves Philadelphia at 4 30 a. m; Harrisburg 8 18 a. m; Duncannon 8 54 a. m; New Port 9 24 a. m; Millerstown 9 36 a. m; Durward 9 43 a. m; Thompsontown 9 47 a. m; Van Dyke 9 55 a. m; Tuscarora 9 59 a. m; Mexico 10 02 a. m; Port Royal 10 07 a. m; Mifflin 10 14 a m; Denholm 10 21 a. m; Lewistown 10 40 a m; McVeytown 11 08 a. m; Newton Hamilton 11 22 a. m; Mount Union 11 40 a. m; Huntingdon 12 10 p. m; Tyrone 1 02 p. m; Altoona 1 45 p m; Pittsburg 6 50 p m

Mail Train leaves Philadelphia at 7 00 a m, Harrisburg 11 20 a. m; Duncannon 11 50 a. m; Newport 12 14 p. m; Mifflin 12 52 p. m; Lewistown 1 12 p. m; McVeytown 1 33 p. m; Mount Union 1 56 p m; Huntingdon 2 17 p. m; Petersburg 2 30 p. m; Tyrone 3 05 p. m; Altoona 3 40 p. m; Pittsburg 8 50 p m.

Altoona Accommodation leaves Harrisburg at 5 00 p. m; Duncannon 5 34 p. m; Newport 6 02 p. m; Millerstown 6 18 p m; Thompsontown 6 24 p m; Tuscarora 6 30 p. m; Mexico 6 37 p m; Port Royal 6 42 p. m; Mifflin 6 47 p. m; Denholm 6 55 p. m; Lewistown 7 18 p. m; McVeytown 7 38 p. m; Newton Hamilton 8 00 p. m; Huntingdon 8 32 p. m; Tyrone 9 16 p. m; Altoona 9 60 p. m.

Pacific Express leaves Philadelphia at 11 20 p. m; Harrisburg 3 10 a. m; Marysville 3 34 a. m; Duncannon 3 38 a. m; Newport 3 59 a. m; Port Royal 4 31 a. m; Mifflin 4 37 a. m; Lewistown 4 58 a. m; McVeytown 5 30 a. m; Huntingdon 6 08 a. m; Tyrone 6 55 a. m; Altoona 7 40 a. m; Pittsburg 12 10 p. m.

Express leaves Harrisburg at 10 20 p. m; Newport 11 08 p. m; Mifflin 11 45 p. m; Lewistown 12 05 a. m; Huntingdon 1 05 a. m. Tyrone 1 42. a m; Altoona 2 10 a. m; Pittsburg 5 50 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia at 12 25 p. m; Harrisburg 3 50 p. m; Duncanon 4 15 p. m; Newport 4 37 p. m; Mifflin 5 10 p. m; Lewistown 5 29 p. m; Mount Union 5 09 p. m; Huntingdon 6 28 p. m; Tyrone 7 06 p m; Altoona 7 40 p. m; Pittsburg 11 20 p. m.

EASTWARD.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Altoona at 5 00 a. m; Tyrone 5 28 a. m; Huntingdon 6 05 a. m; Newton Hamilton 6 32 a. m; McVeytown 6 52 a. m; Lewistown 7 15 a. m; Mifflin 7 38 a. m; Port Royal 7 44 a. m; Mexico 7 48 a. m; Thompsontown 8 02 a. m; Millerstown 8 12 a. m; Newport 8 22 a. m; Duncannon 8 49 a. m; Harrisburg 9 20 a. m

Sea Shore leaves Pittsburg 3 10 a m; Altoona 7 15 a m; Tyrone 7 48 a m; Huntingdon 8 30 a m; McVeytown 9 15 a m; Lewistown 9 35 a m; Mifflin 9 55 a m; Port Royal 9 69 a m; Thompsontown 10 14; Millerstown 10 22 a m; Newport 10 32 a m; Duncannon 10 54 a m; Marysville 11 07 a m; Harrisburg 11 25 a m; Philadelphia 3 00 p m.

Day Express leaves Pittsburg at 8 00 a. m; Altoona 11 50 a. m; Tyrone 12 15 p. m; Huntingdon 12 48 p. m; Lewistown 1 45 p. m; Mifflin 2 05 p. m; Harrisburg 3 20 p. m; Baltimore 6 45 p. m; Washington 7 50 p. m; Philadelphia 6 50 p. m; New York 9 38 p. m

Mail leaves Altoona at 2 00 p. m, Tyrone 2 35 p. m, Huntingdon 3 20 p m; Newton Hamilton 3 51 p. m; McVeytown 4 12 p. m; Lewistown 4 38 p. m; Mifflin 5 03 p. m. Port Royal 5 09 p. m; Mexico 5 13 p. m; Thompsontown 5 27 p m; Millerstown 5 38 p. m; Newport 5 48 p. m; Duncannon 6 20 p. m; Harrisburg 7 00 p. m.

Mail Express leaves Pittsburg at 1 00 p. m; Altoona 6 15 p. m; Tyrone 6 37 p m; Huntingdon 7 20 p. m; McVeytown 8 04 p. m; Lewistown 8 26 p m; Mifflin 8 47 p m; Port Royal 8 52 p. m; Millerstown 9 07 p. m; Newport 9 26 p. m; Duncannon 9 50 p. m; Harrisburg 10 20 p. m.

Philadelphia Express leaves Pittsburg at 4 30 p m; Altoona 9 05 p. m; Tyrone 9 33 p. m; Huntingdon 10 12 p. m; Mount Union 10 32 p. m; Lewistown 11 16 p. m; Mifflin 11 37 p. m; Harrisburg 1 00 a. m; Philadelphia 4 30 New York 7 23 a. m.

PERRY COUNTY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Duncannon for Bloomfield at 9 15 a. m. and 4 20 p. m; returning, arrive at Duncannon 8 35 a. m and 3 59 p. m. on week days.

EAST DROAD TOP R. R.

Trains leave Mt. Union on week days at 9 20 and 11 20 a. m. 4 00 and 6 15 p. m. trains arrive at Mt. Union 8 10 and 11 20 a. m. 3 14 and 5 37 p. m

P. N. N. W. R. R.

Trains leaves Bellwood at 8 00 a. m. and 3 38 m, arrived at Bellwood at 11 10 a. m, and 5 48 p. m.

N. & S. V. R R

Trains leave Newport on week days at 10 00 a. m and 6 05 p. m. arrive at Newport 7 55 a. m. and 4 00 p. m.

P. V. R. R

Trains leave Port Royal 10 30 a. m. and 5 15 p. m., arrive at Port Royal 8 45 a. m. and 3 15 p m, week