SENTINEL & REPUBLICAN

MIFFLINTOWN.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1895.

S. F. SCHWEIER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THE Democratic State Committee met last week at Harrisburg and elected Robert E. Wright of Allentown, Chairman.

THE increase in the price of coal oil, has started anew the oil hunting business. Preparations to put down new wells are going on in all oil fields. Ten barrel a day wells that were not looked at six weeks ago are now being bought at profitable figures to the owners.

THE United States weather bureau will establish six stations along the West Branch of the Susquehanna river. The duties of which will be to report the various stages of water in the river, rain and snow fall, &c. Possibly stations will be established in the Juniata Valley.

ALMOST every question can be found with advocates that give it two sides. The exception to the rule, however, is found in the movement in the Legislature to pension the Judges. In this part of the Commonwealth, there is only one side to the question. All are against it.

THE people in the ordinary, every day walks of life, are so far removed from the ability or opportunity to make four thousand dollars a year clean cash, that they are thoroughly disgusted with the thought that a man who gets $4000 a year salary, 10 to 20 years, cannot save enough of that salary in that time to keep nimself comfortable during rainy days, or during the unproductive days of old age, and that is the reason the people are unanimously against the Legislative bill to pension the Judges who have served 20 years as the bench, and after they have reached the age of 70 years.

FORTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS is the verdict of a Philadelphia Jury under Judge Gordon's rulings; in favor of Ex Mayor Smith against the Philadelphia Times. The Judge had been criticised for political acts, and the manner in which Colonel McClure says he was treated by the Court leads one to the belief that Judge Gordon acted as if he had a grievance to settle with the Colonel and the Times. The Colonel complained that the Court was so unjustly against him, that he withdrew his lawyers from the case, and the verdict was rendered in the absence of the defendants. If the court can pull a man's pocket-book in that way, there should be some law enacted to restrain courts from robbing litigants when they appear in court to settle a dispute. Courts are established to see that fair play is accorded between people who appear before them to settle disputes that they cannot settle among themselves.

Keep Flies off Stock.

It is said that flies can be kept from tormenting cows in Summer. Put a tablespoonful of crude carbolic acid in a quart of seal oil (tanner's oil will do,) and sponge the cattle with it, once a week. Do it thoroughly. This will do for any stock and any insects.

Horses for Beef.

Pendleton, Ore., April 21.—J. M. Switzler yesterday sold 3000 horses to a Portland syndicate. The animals are to be slaughtered at Portland Mr. Switzler says, and the meat packed, and all parts of the carcases utilized. This is now the only market for the thousands of horses in Eastern Oregon and Washington ranges. The price was less than $5 per head.

Albuquerque, N. M., April 14.—There are no steers at all on the range in this vicinity fit for beef. stock cattle have advanced in price during the last three months about 5 per cent. A drought for three years, with three unusually severe winters, caused terrible losses to stock and this, together with the lower prices, has had a very discouraging effect upon the stock industry during the last few years, and it is estimated that there are not at the outside more than 20 per cent. as many cattle in this vicinity as there were six years ago.

Both Silver and Gold.

A number of Governors have expressed themselves on President Cleveland's gold bug letter.

Governor Stone of Missouri, said Cleveland was merely filing old saws and that men who think are not fooled by such words as "Sound Money" and "Patriotism.". Missouri and the west were not free. silver.

Governor Richards of Wyoming: "I answer unhesitatingly, they do not. In the last State election, the people of Wyoming declared unequivocally for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 61 to 1 and the position holds good irrespective of party."

Governor Holcomb of Nebraska: "The great majority of Nebraskans are, regardless of party affiliations, in favor of free and unlimited coinage of silver and opposed to the Wall Street view of President Cleveland. Without doubt, Nebraska can be classed as a free silver State and opposed to the President's financial policy."

Governor Richards of Montana: "The people of Montana of all political parties, repudiate Cleveland's financial views and criticise the attempt of the President to assume leadership of a financial policy that has seriously crippled the business interests of all sections of the country."

Governor McIntyr of Colorado. "Colorado's people believe in sound money as thoroughly as anyone believes that of gold alone there is not sufficient to supply an adequate medium of exchange. The money needs of the nation, as well as the world, require both gold and silver at the natural ratio of 16 to 1 and will inevitably compel such use of both. We not only do not indorse President Cleveland's views, but think in his letter, he begs the whole question."

Governor Stone of Mississippi: "The people of Mississippi are divided on Cleveland's financial views. An active, energetic and agressive canvass is now being made against his financial policy, and in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the 16 to 1 ratio, without regard to other nations. It is impossible at this time to be more definite."

What is a Libel?

The following definition of a libel is taken from Judge Gordon's charge to the jury in the Smith-McClure case, and ought to be filed away by some people who are always wanting the newspapers to "go for" their enemies:

A libel consists of any publication, the tendency and effect of which is to injure and defame another person by bringing him into contempt, ridicule or hatred, or which accuses him of crime punishable by law, or of any act odious or disgraceful to society. It was defined by an eminent Chief Justice of this Commonwealth to be any written or printed slander which tends to expose a man to contempt, ridicule, hatred or degredation of character. As a legal definition this is probably as exact as can be framed in few words, and is sufficient for all general purposes of this trial. You will observe from this definition that a libel, as distinguished from a slander, is printed or written rather than spoken. Its essential requisites are that it shall be false, and have a tendency to degrade, defame and traduce character, or expose the person injured to contempt, hatred or ridicule. Any publication of this kind is a libel, and those who utter it are responsible in damages to the person aggrieved. Very often, in cases of this kind, the question is complicated by the consideration of what is termed "privilege." In the jealousy of our law for the freedom of the press, there are certain matters proper for public information, and as to which the publisher may, by way of defense, set up what is termed "privilege of the press." Publications respecting public officers or those engaged in the performance of public duties, the proceedings of courts, and other matters not now necessary to detail, are held by our law to be matters proper for public information, and even though the publication should be false or injurious, yet, as it is regarded as a privileged subject, no liability results, and no recovery can be had against the publishers unless there is express proof of malice on the part of the publisher. This rule of law, as I have said, is for the protection of the press, and for the promotion and maintenance of its freedom in the interests of liberty and justice and good government, and in order that mere mistakes or errors, unaccompanied by malice, may not be made a basis for prosecution or recovery in civil actions. The question of whether the matter referred to in a publication is one proper for public information, and therefore "privileged," is generally for the court to determine, and it is always a gratification to the Judge and jury when the publication is of such a character as that the question of whether it is "privileged" or not is clear and free from doubt.

Buncoed.

The Philadelphia Times of April 19, relates the following:

Peter V. Traitor, who said his home was in Cadiz, Ohio, alighted from a train at Lansdowne, last night, and told how he had been buncoed out of $1,000 by green goods men from New York. About a month ago Traitor received a letter dated from Wall street and signed by a man named Coleman. The letter gave a glowing account of the excellent counterfeits issued by the writer and quoting the price of $13,000 counterfeit bills for $1,000 of the genuine money of the United States strongly advised Traitor not to miss this one chance of securing a fortune.

The latter kept up a correspondence with the swindler for some time and concluded to come on and purchase a thousand dollars worth. He left Ohio last Monday and arrived in Bethlehem yesterday morning, where he was met at the station by the bunco man. The two men hovered around Bethlehem until yesterday afternoon, and then left for Bound Brook, where the transaction was to take place.

When they arrived at the station they were met by a second man who seemed to be well acquainted with "Coleman." The trio took in the sights of Bound Brook, and Traitor, who appeared to have plenty of money, paid all the bills. Just before the 6:32 train was due the swindlers asked that the transaction take place immediately, as that would give Traitor plenty of time to catch the train home. The buncoers then counted out their money and placed it in a tin box, which was afterwards locked. Traitor drew from his pocket a large wallet of greenbacks and handed them over, and in return was given the tin box. When the train arrived "Coleman" gave Traitor the key and cautioned him not to open it until he had arrived home.

After the train had left Bound Brook, he became anxious and endeavored to open the box, but the key would not fit. He then broke it open and found that it contained only a dollar bill and a lot of tinted paper.

When the train arrived at Lansdown, he alighted and told a salesman for a New York business house what had taken place. When told that he was not the only who had been fleeced in this manner, he concluded to give up the pursuit and return home. This is the second victim from Ohio in a short time, the other having been John Eberhart, of Toledo, who was buncoed out of $300 in a similar manner

Rheumatism Cured in a Day.

"Mystic Cure" for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause, and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits, 75 cents. Sold by L. Banks & Co., druggists, Mifflintown. Jan. 9, '95.

Relief in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "NEW GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." This new remedy is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by L Banks & Co., Druggist, Mifflintown, Pa. Feb. 6

Subscribe for the SENTINEL AND REPUBLICAN, a good paper.

SENSATIONS IN ILLNESS.

It Is Curious How a Man Feels When He Knows He Needs a Doctor.

"It is curious," said a man yesterday, "the various sensations a man experiences when he goes to see a doctor or a dentist. There is a long, preliminary siege of mental agony, alternately exaggerating and belittling your ailment, until finally in a moment of desperation you decide to go and see what is the matter anyway. Perhaps you have a cold, which has settled on the lungs and developed a troublesome cough that keeps you awake nights. The cough itself is not so bad as the terrible possibilities it suggests. Visions of swift demise from pneumonia or slow wasting away with consumption rise up before your eyes, and every wheeze and cough confirms these terrible premonitions. If you could, you would go then in a hurry, but in the morning you feel better.

"The cough is still there, but the terrors of the imagination have fled before the daylight, so you put it off another day. But finally you decide to go, and with firmness born of despair march up to the medical man's door to learn your fate. In case of toothache every one knows how a tooth will hop and jump and smart all day until you get to the dentist's and then calm down so quiet and painless that you can't tell which one was aching. It is the same way with a cough or other ailment. As you go up to the door you secretly hope that the doctor is not at home. You pull the doorbell gently and half wish you had not come. Then the funniest part of it all is how mad you will get when you find the doctor is not at home and feel as if you had been cheated out of one of your dearest hopes."—Washington Post.

LOSS OF THE PRESIDENT.

Strange Story of the Scuttling of a Great Steamship by Pirates.

What a strange story is that communicated by the Duke of Newcastle to The Globe concerning the loss of the President! He says that a trustworthy informant in the United States assured him that a sailor, dying in an American port, had confessed to having formed one of the crew of a pirate vessel which captured the great steamship. "Every soul on board was made to walk the plank, and the ship was scuttled."

The story seems incredible, yet it may be true, and the possibility of it gives one quite a shock. It is 50 years ago and more since the President disappeared from human sight, without, I believe, leaving a trace. The loss of no other vessel—for it was the first of the great passenger ships to go—has caused so great an excitement. How those at home clung to hope, some of them for years—for the notion of the crew being wrecked on some out of the way island was eagerly adopted—and how many a heart was broken by the intolerable suspense! At last it was generally concluded that the ship had collided with an iceberg and foundered. And now comes this terrible story, which, it is fortunate, was not conceived of when it would have had the power to make those at home more miserable.

It is not to be forgotten, however, that more than one story has been recently written upon this subject—the capture and scuttling of a passenger steamer—and it seems more likely that they have suggested the idea being adapted to the loss of the President than that a solitary pirate should have revealed such a long kept secret of the seas.—London News.

Hard and Bitter Wills.

It was remarked by a writer long ago that "there is no revenge so hard and bitter as that of an old man," and it is one of the astonishing perversities of many natures that the longer they live the harder they hug their possessions. The most disinterested affection is passed over, the most faithful and most valuable services are slightly and grudgingly rewarded. This mental and moral disease notably afflicts the richest. The Marquis d'Aligre was a singular example. His will was concocted with a special desire to disappoint and insult his relatives, friends and servants. To the first it said: "As for you, my relatives who have been so long spelling upon this fortune on which 'I had concentrated all my affections,' you are not going to touch a penny of it, and not one of you will be able to boast that you have squandered the millions which the old Marquis d'Aligre had taken so many years to hoard up."

Sir Robert Bevil, one of James I's officials, did not even spare his wife. "I give unto my wife tenne shillings in respect she took her sonnes part against me and did anymate and comfort him afterwards. These will not be forgotten." And the Earl of Stafford, who married the daughter of the Duc de Grammont, wrote: "To the worst of women, Claude Charlotte de Grammont, unfortunately my wife, guilty as she is of all crimes, I leave five and forty brass halfpence, which will buy a pallet for her supper. A better gift than her father can make her."—Westminster Review.

Divorce In Burma.

Suppose a Burmese husband and wife quarrel and determine to separate. The wife, who always does all the marketing, goes out and buys two little candles of equal length, which are made especially for this use. She brings them home. She and her husband sit down on the floor and light them simultaneously. One candle stands for him, the other for her. The one whose candle burns out first rises and goes out of the house forever, with nothing but what he or she may have on. The one whose candle has survived the longest, even by a second, takes everything. So the divorce and division of the property, if you can call that a division, are settled.—Philadelphia Times.

With the Accent on the Voters.

Mrs. Meriwether of Memphis says: "We asked that the girls of our state be protected until they were 18 years old, the law extending that gracious protection up to the ripe age of 10. We fought a desperate battle for six years, and when the age was finally raised to 16 the women who had stood the brunt of that long battle saw it proved beyond all peradventure that no 'influence' of theirs had won the day, but the simple fact that six years of bitter experience had taught them the only weapon that would kill, and they used it. They buried the senate chamber and representatives hall under voters' petitions and came out victors."

Stephen A. Douglas had a magnificent bass voice that would have made his fortune on the opera stage. The manner in which he bellowed forth "Fellow citizens!" at the beginning of a speech was never equaled by any public speaker.

Beaconsfield's face was a puzzle even to his intimates. It was impossible, by watching it, to gain any insight into his feelings or emotions.

Pernambuco, when translated into English, means the "mouth of hell." The allusion is to the tempestuous surf that continually renders the neighborhood dangerous to the sailor.

Waterproof collars and cuffs that will not wilt, are not effected by moisture and look just like linen are all the fashion now. They are made by covering a linen collar or cuff with "celluloid" and are the *only* waterproof goods made with an interlining, consequently the only ones that will stand wear and give perfect satisfaction. Try them and you will never regret it. Always neat, and easily cleaned. When soiled simply wipe off with a wet cloth or sponge. Every piece of the genuine is stamped as follows:

TRADE CELLULOID MARK.

Ask for those so marked and refuse any imitations, as they cannot possibly please you. If your dealer does not keep them, we will send a sample direct on receipt of price. Collars 25c. each. Cuffs 50c. pair. State size and whether stand-up or turned-down collar is wanted.

THE CELLULOID COMPANY,
427-429 Broadway, New York.

THE WHISTLING WIND.

Whene'er I hear the whistling wind,
Whene'er I see the drifting snow,
What anxious thought disturbs my mind,
So poor the sweetest lass I know!
How can she bide the bitter storm?
The winter, cold and bleak, endure?
She tells me that her wrap is warm—
For she is proud as she is poor.

I think of her whene'er I see
Another robed in richest furs.
There's not another face to me
So fair, so good and kind as hers,
And when I sit beside my fire
I wish her there, for her dear sake,
And, troubled with its vain desire,
It seems as if my heart would break.

God teach her 'tis the high and low,
'Tis not the rich and poor, mate ill,
That she may not refuse me, so
That I may have my perfect will.
God bless her, keep her evermore!
And patient let me hope to see
Time bridging all the diff'rence o'er
She fancies 'twixt herself and me.
—Ralph H. Shaw in New York Ledger.

ONE WAY TO LIVE CHEAPLY.

A Scheme That Was Developed by Gallant Colonel Wilk.

Joseph Tanski, the Polish refugee, narrates many stories of the shifts to which he and his fellow exiles were compelled to resort in order to keep soul and body together. None of these is more curious and interesting than one relating to his friend, Colonel Wilk, who had been decorated by the emperor of the French for gallant service in the French army, but who afterward found himself obliged to live upon 60 francs a month.

It was pretty tight work, and so Colonel Wilk had to confess, but one day he met with a strange bit of good fortune.

He had been out for a walk and was on his way home when a big Newfoundland dog came running down the street, pursued by a gang of boys and men, all armed with sticks. The dog, panting and terrified, ran straight toward Colonel Wilk and took refuge between his feet. The crowd drew near with loud and excited shouts.

"It is a mad dog! Kill him!"

A policeman, more courageous than the mob, stepped forward.

"Halt!" shouted the knight of the Legion of Honor. "The dog belongs to me. It is not mad."

His resolute air and perhaps the red ribbon in his buttonhole made an impression upon the policeman.

"Very well," he said, "since the dog is yours, lead him away."

So said, so done. Colonel Wilk took the dog home, washed and combed it, and then went with it to the butcher's to buy it some scraps of meat. For 25 centimes the butcher gave him a fine lot, and on his way home Wilk bought a few vegetables.

All these bits—bits of meat, bones and vegetables—he put into a pot together with a suitable quantity of water, and out of the pot both he and the dog made a sumptuous dinner.

The problem of living was solved. Day after day, as often as his purse ran low, which was pretty often, he bought bits of meat "for his dog." Nobody was the wiser, and the Polish exile and his dog lived upon 35 centimes a day, and the knight of the Legion of Honor could once more receive his friends like a man of the world.

Hatified by an Abbreviation.

Among the stories told about the experiences of police telegraph operators by the attaches of the electrical bureau is one which relates to an ex-special officer, who is now a regular operator at a substation up town. While acting as "sub" in a West Philadelphia district he received a call from the central, which he promptly wrote on his slate as he received it. At the close of the message he found that it read: "Send wagon to Phil. Ahosp. and learn condition of Hen. Coop." He was completely stalled. He could not imagine who Phil. Ahosp was, nor where he was to be found, nor what particular hencoop the central was interested in. He felt that there was a mistake somewhere, but was satisfied that it must be at the other end of the wire. As the hour was near relieving time, he decided to wait and consult his relief before sending the wagon on a wild goose chase or asking the central to repeat. On the arrival of his relief he was informed that the operator who had sent the message generally abbreviated his messages, and probably the one received would read: "Send wagon to Philadelphia hospital and learn condition of Henry Cooper." This proved to be the proper solution.—Philadelphia Record.

Poor Woodcock—Poor Soul!

Some years ago a woodcock, tired and weary with his long journey, fell exhausted down from midair right into the middle of London. Nearly all birds migrate at night, so it was dark, as, half stunned, he found himself lying in Albemarle street. A woodcock's first impulse is always to hide himself, to steal under something, to crouch down. In nature wild he would choose some bracken or some low shrub. Holly he particularly loves, and there he would nestle down and doze the hours away, but here, poor bird, in rural Piccadilly, he could find none of these, and so he finally nestled up to a lamppost, and, stunned and stupefied, he fell asleep and was so found by the early milkman on the next day.—Critic.

Peter the Great.

Peter the Great of Russia had the typical face of a Russian peasant. A short, thick nose, with large nostrils, heavy brows, full, sensual lips, wide mouth and high cheek bones were among his most prominent features. His head was almost round and showed by its width at the ears that combativeness of disposition that was one of the leading points in his character.

Diamond Cutting.

Not only is diamond cutting not a specially high paid occupation, but it is one involving a most humiliating system of espionage to the worker. Each man is held strictly to account for the stones he receives on going to work in the morning, and the count has to be carefully taken when the unfinished work is turned in at night to be locked up in a safe against the return of the workmen the next day. The possibilities of theft are great, though a dishonest workman knows that an attempt to dispose of an unfinished stone would bring suspicion upon him wherever the attempt was made.—New York Mercury.

A Close Resemblance.

"There are some points about your writings that much resemble Shakespeare," said the editor.

"Do you think so?" cried the delighted author, who had brought his contribution in with his own hand.

"Yes," the editor continued, "you employ almost the same punctuation marks."—Rockland Tribune.

The Greeks, when traveling, wore hats in winter of cloth or felt; in summer of plaited straw, with broad brims.

Tuscarora Valley Railroad.

Trains on the Tuscarora Valley Railroad will run as follows:

Leave East Waterford at 8 00 A. M., and 2 P. M., arriving at Port Royal at 9.15 A. M. and 3.15 P. M.

Leave Port Royal at 10:30 A. M. and 5.15 P. M., arriving at East Waterford at 11.45 A. M. and 6.30 P. M.

J. C. MOORHEAD,
Superintendent.

MONEY LOANED.

—oOo—

Do you want to borrow money on equitable terms.

Do you desire to pay off a mortgage and reborrow the money at 5 per cent. interest annually.

Would you care to be so situated that you could reduce the mortgage against your home by paying off a small amount monthly and at the end of each year receive credit for all paid? With interest being charged only on remaining portion of loan.

Would you like to buy your family a home? If so, read the following:

I represent a Company that has embodied in its plan all the features enumerated above and many more. Can you see any reason why you should pay a large interest for money when you have good security? Can you present any good reason why it is not as well to receive profits yearly as to wait from 7 to 10 years as one does in many of the Associations? Is not the reduction of interest yearly better, than waiting many years for profits? Borrowers under the plan represented by me assume absolutely no risk as each $1 00 paid on the loan is credited on the mortgage, thereby reducing it in proportion to the amount paid.

Building Associations have benefited hundreds of thousands, so did the old cars that were propelled by horses. Our plan is as far superior to Building Associations as the trolley cars are to the old antiquated horse car system. My time is to much occupied to answer questions for the curious, but those seeking information for the betterment of their condition will receive full information promptly. We offer an investment to those who have a small amount to save monthly that has no superior as to safety and seldom equaled for profits. Call or write.

MAURICE LEONARD,
Oakland Mills,
Juniata county, Pa

Jun23-3m

LOUIS E. ATKINSON. F. M. M. PENNELL

ATKINSON & PENNELL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
MIFFLINTOWN, PA.

Collecting and Conveyancing promptly attended to.

OFFICE—On Main street, in place of residence of Louis E. Atkinson, Esq., south Bridge street. [Oct 26, 1892.

WILBERFORCE SCHWEYER,
Attorney-at-Law—
District Attorney.
MIFFLINTOWN, PA.
OFFICE IN COURT HOUSE.

DR. D. M. CRAWFORD, DR. DARWIN M. CRAWFORD

DR. D. M. CRAWFORD & SON,

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

April 1st, 1895.

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.

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OFFER LIBERAL TERMS TO AGENTS.

Salary and expenses or commission. High grade Stock at low prices. New specialties. Seed Potatoes, &c.

MEN WANTED

in every town. Steady work. Pay Weekly. Address, H. B. WILLIAMS, Sec'y Portland, N. Y. Sep. 15, 1895.

LEGAL.

AUDITORS NOTICE.

Estate of THOMAS DUNN, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned appointed by the Orphans Court, of Juniata County, an auditor to pass upon exceptions to account and to make distributions of the balance remaining in the hands of Cloyd E. Dunn, Administrator of the estate of Thomas Dunn, late of Fayette township, deceased, among the parties entitled thereto, will be at his office in the Borough of Mifflintown, on Wednesday, the 1st day of May, A. D., 1895, between the hours of 9 A. M., and 4 P. M., to attend to the duties of his appointment, when and where all parties having claims against said estate can present them for settlement, or else be forever debarred from participating in the funds of said estate.

WILBERFORCE SCHWEYER,
Auditor.

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 39	9 24	*Sulphur Springs		8 31	3 41
4 41	9 26	**Corman Siding		8 29	3 39
4 45	9 29	Montebello Park		8 26	3 36
4 48	9 31	*Weaver		8 24	3 34
4 51	9 35	*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	Elliottsburg		7 40	2 33
5 24	10 25	*Bernheisel'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 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 leaves 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 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.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

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

WESTWARD.

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; Durword 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 32 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 13 p m; Thompsontown 6 24 p. m; Tuscarora 6 35 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 13 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 50 p. m.

Pacific Express leaves Philadelphia at 11 20 p. m; Harrisburg 3 10 a. m; Marysville 3 21 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 5 03 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 6 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 33 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 59 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 05 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; Part 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 20 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 33 a. m.

PERRY COUNTY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Duncannon for Bloomfield at 9 15 a. m. and 4 39 p. m; returning, arrive at Duncannon 8 35 a. m. and 8 59 p. m. on week days.

EAST BROAD 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 p m, arrived at Bellwood at 11 10 a. m. and 5 45 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.

T. 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 days.

LEWISTOWN DIVISION.

Trains for Sunbury at 7 40 a. m. and 5 00 p. m., leave Sunbury for Lewistown 10 0 a. m, and 2 25 p. m.

TYRONE DIVISON.

Trains leave for Bellefonte and Lo Haven at 8 10 a. m., 3 34 and 7 25 p. m leave Lock Haven for Tyrone 4 30, 9 37 p. m. and 4 15 p. m.

TYRONE AND CLEARFIELD R. R.

Trains leave Tyrone for Clearfield and Curwensville at 8 30 a. m., 3 15 and 7 30 p m., leave Curwensville for Tyrone at 4 30 a. m, 9 42 and 3 51 p m.

For, rates, maps, etc, call on Ticket Agents, or address, Thos. E. Watt, P. A. W. D. 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

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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 52
Wahneta	6 15	10 10	6 35	3 50
Sylvan	6 25	10 17	6 40	3 46
Water Plug	6 22	10 29	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.
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