SENTINEL & REPUBLICAN

MIFFLINTOWN.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1895.

B. F. SCHWEIER,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND issued a proclamation. On the 12th inst., against filibustering against Spain on the island of Cuba.

THE people of Newburgh, N. Y., think so much of the name of their town that they have refused to drop the "h" from it, upon the order of the post-master general.

THE Pennsylvania law makers this year, failed to appropriate money for the holding of farmer's institutes, and the institutes will languish if the farmers themselves refuse to foot the bills.

THE charitable institutions of the State and the penitentiaries are to be searched by a legislative committee to learn how many unnaturalized persons, and persons of foreign birth are quartered upon the State.

IT was the members of the Legislature, who wanted large appropriation for charitable institutions that wanted to reduce the State appropriation to the schools a million dollars. They did not succeed in reducing the State appropriation for the Schools.

THE daughter by his first wife of General Keep Off The Grass Coxey, and his Chief Marshall Carl Brown were secretly married by a Justice of the Peace at Massillion, Ohio. last Friday evening while the General was at Atlantic City. The bride is 18 and the groom 45 years old.

A LANCASTER School Board has set the Religious Garb Law at defiance by electing a Dunker woman to teach. We wish the Dunkers success with their case in the courts. Where would Wm. Penn come in under the Religious Garb Bill, if living now under its provisions, the founder of this grand Commonwealth would be ruled out of the schools as a teacher.

They Defy the Garb Bill.

Lancaster, Pa., June 13. — The Lancaster School Board to-night defied the Pennsylvania Legislature by unanimously re-electing Miss Lena Hege, a Dunkard teacher, and promoted her to the intermediate grade. She was also elected a night school teacher. While nothing was said about her gowns, the members will stand by her and test the law, if any effort is made to oust her in the event of the garb bill being signed.

She always wears a little white cap in the school room, but is regarded as a first-class teacher.

MIFFLINTOWN MARKETS.

MIFFLINTOWN, June 19, 1895.

Butter	12
Eggs	12
Ham	18
Shoulder	12
Lard	11
Sides	
MIFFLINTOWN GRAIN MARKET	
Wheat	80
Corn in ear	50
Oats	35
Rye	50
Cloverseed	
Timothy seed	$2.00
Flax seed	80
Bran	90
Chop	$1.20 a hundred
Middlings	1.10
Ground Alum Salt	1.00
American Salt	.75c to 80

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS, June 15, 1895.—Wheat 79 to 89c; corn 55 to 57c; oots 34 to 37c; live hens 10c; roosters 7c; spring chickens 15 to 28 cents a piece according to size; butter 12 to 33c; old potatoes 30 to 55c a bushel; Southern new pototoes 75c to $3.75 per barrel; Florida tomatoes 75c to $1.75 a basket; cucumbers per basket $1 to $1.25 a bushel; strawberries 3 to 8c a quart; whortle berries 5 to 6c a qt; goose berries 6 to 7 cents a qt; cherries 5 to 8c a qt; Georgia and South Carolina peaches $1.50 to $2.00 a basket; straight rye straw $14.50 to $15 a ton; tangled straw $8 to $8.50 a ton; clover hay $9 to 9.50 a ton; mixed clover and timothy $10 to $10.50 a ton; timothy hay $13 ta $15 a ton.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa, June 14.—Cattle.—Good $5a5.40; good butcherers' $4.50a4.50; rough fat $3.25a4.25. Hogs—Philadelphias $4.70a4.75; best Yorkers and mixed $4.60a4.65; common to fair Yorkers $4.40a4.50; roughs $3a375.—Sheep—extra, $3.40a3.60; good $3.10a3.30; fair $2.10a2.50; common to fair 50c.a$1.50; best lambs $4.a4.25; good $3.25a3.50; common to fair $2a3; spring lambs, $3.25a5.25.

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.

Why not You?

when thousands of people are taking Hood's Sarsaparilla to overcome the weakness and languor which are so common at this season, why are you not doing the same? When you know that Hood's Sarsaparilla has power to cure rheumatism, dyspepsia and all diseases caused by impure blood, why do you continue to suffer? Hood's cures others, why not you?

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient. 25c.

Relief in One Day.

SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE relieves the worst cases of Nervous prostration, Nervouseness and Nervous Dyspepsia in a single day. No such relief and blessing has ever come to the invalids of this country. Its powers to cure the stomach are wonderful in the extreme. It always cures; it cannot fail. It radically cures all weakness of the stomache and never disappoints. It is a luxury to take and always safe. Trial bottles 15 cents. Sold by L. Banks & Co., Druggist, Mifflintown, Pa.
Feb. 6, 1y.

BIRDS LIKE TO TRAVEL.

The Reason They Annually Leave Northern Climes and Fly South.

Why do the birds flit southward each autumn and return again with every spring? No one knows, but science, in the person of Professor Wang, the eminent Austrian ornithologist, has just disclosed that the usual flippant answer to this question, "Because they like to travel," is not far out of the way, after all.

In a lecture that Professor Wang recently delivered at Vienna he gave some extremely interesting details regarding the migrations of birds, all of which migrations resemble one another in two respects: They follow the most direct line southward, and are made with almost incredible rapidity. Numerous observations have been made at Helgoland, which is the principal halting place of birds of passage from northern countries, and of Egypt, which is the winter home of many, and these observations have established some facts hitherto unknown. The bluebirds traverse the 400 nautical miles which separate Egypt from Helgoland in a single night, which is at the rate of more than 40 geographical miles per hour. The swallow's speed is over 2½ miles per minute, or nearly three times that of the fastest railway train. Even the younger birds, 6 or 8 weeks old, accompany the others in their journey.

Professor Wang asks himself what is the impulse which causes the birds, after the brooding and molting season is over, to quit our nothern climate. He does not think it is fear of cold—for many species quite as delicate as these which migrate southward easily withstand the rigors of the winter—but that they have an irresistible humor for traveling. This is his idea of the fact, but he can give no explanation.

FIRST SHOT OF THE WAR.

Fired by the Cadets of the South Carolina Military Academy.

The first shot in the late war was fired by the cadets of the South Carolina Military academy, which occupies a spacious and formidable looking building called the Citadel, which was originally constructed for an arsenal. The organization and curriculum are similar to those of the United States academy at West Point. After the ordinance of secession was adopted the cadets were ordered to report for guard duty and were manning a battery on Morris island, when, on Jan. 9, 1861, the Star of the West attempted to enter the harbor with supplies and re-enforcements for Fort Sumter. The impulsive boys took the responsibility of driving her back, firing a shot across her bows to give warning.

The steamer immediately ran up the United States flag and increased her speed. The shots fell thick and fast around her, and when one struck her in the stern the commander thought it prudent to retreat and turned his vessel seaward. The cadets of this institution believe that act entitles them to the homage of the south, and the prestige thus acquired has made them the objects of envy throughout that whole section. —Charleston Letter in Chicago Record.

Iron Tonic For Orange Trees.

G. W. Prescott of Highland, who took the medal for the best box of packed oranges at the late California State Citrus fair, has been experimenting with iron filings in his young orchard. Being master mechanic of the Santa Fe system in southern California at San Bernardino, he knew more about iron filings than he did about guano or any other fertilizer, and knowing that a certain amount of iron in the soil was essential to a healthy growth of the tree and the production of fruit he put five pounds of this material around each tree, and as a result he has a highly colored orange, where before he had a pale colored fruit.

The cost is insignificant. A thousand trees on ten acres will require 5,000 pounds of filings, which costs $4 per ton —$10 for the ten acre orchard. Of course this application of iron is not intended to supersede all other fertilizers, but simply to supplement them in order to give a good color to the fruit and enable the grower to put an attractive orange on the market, and incidentally to assist him occasionally in winning a gold medal. The railroad shops at San Bernardino can furnish one ton per day of this material, and other shops can also assist in supplying the demand.—Producer.

Montenegro has its name from the color of its mountains. The word means "black mountain."

HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Philadelphia Gentlemen Drank In a Way to Astonish Their Descendants.

Among Americans up to 1855 the use and abuse of strong drink were almost universal, but it certainly affected their health less injuriously than at the present time. The worry and strain of modern business and social life shatter nerves now and lead to dram drinking to repair them. On the contrary, most of the excesses in the old times came after a solid dinner, and three or four hours were spent in rest and conviviality, but the amount drank was enormous. When the exchange was completed, in 1832, a dinner was given, and there was some apprehension that the wine would run out, and a well known broker on the committee expressed his surprise, as the company had not averaged more than three bottles apiece. This would be thought a very large allowance of strong Madeira in these times.

In 1853 the final audit of the accounts of the United States bank was completed, and on behalf of the government James A. Bayard of Delaware, John M. Mason and a Kentucky gentleman named Dukes appeared. It was a mere formality, as the matter had been settled ten years before. John Young acted as clerk. The party met in the northwest chamber of the bank building—now the custom house—at 11 o'clock. A bottle of brandy and six of Madeira were on the table, and after a short inspection of papers the wine was opened, and by 1 o'clock was drank. The day was warm, and a bowl of bishop was ordered, and this was made by the servant with the brandy and a flask of Curacoa.

This was drank, and the three committeemen went to dine with Charles J. Ingersoll about 5 o'clock. They returned, bringing a friend. A dozen Madeira were at hand, and smoking, drinking and whist were in order until 12, when the last bottle was drank, and then Prosser, the cook, brought in cold ducks and a mighty lobster salad. A gallon bowl of brandy punch was made as conducive to digestion. A tumbler of this finished the clerk, who went to sleep and was aroused at daybreak to drink a cup of coffee, and then all went down the steps and walked away in the fresh morning air, none the worse in appearance from the night's potations.

It is apparent that in a life like this it was the survival of the fittest. The steady ones carried off the honors, but gout, gravel and dropsy played havoc with the others, and these complaints were charged to port and Madeira by the doctors, and so the habit of drinking claret and light wines came into fashion.

Gambling was almost universal, and many fortunes of old Philadelphians disappeared in this way.—Philadelphia Times.

A BALL AT THE ELYSEE.

How the Plain Dress of Our Minister There Distinguishes Him.

A modern ball at the palace of the Elysee, in Paris, where the president of France lives, is an extraordinarily brilliant and picturesque sight, for, besides the military trappings and gold braid of the army officers and the exquisite, delicately tinted toilets and elaborate coiffures of the Frenchwomen, there are the varied "habits" of the many members of the diplomatic corps. These uniforms alone are sufficient to furnish a brilliant mass of color and elaborate display. Described in detail and according to their nations, they are these:

France.—A coat of dark blue, embroidered with gold ornaments and leaves.

Russia.—A green tunic, embroidered in silver and figured in lilac.

Germany.—A dark blue coat, embroidered in gold and faced with gold ornaments.

Austria.—A coat of green cloth, embroidered with a gold acanthus palm.

England.—A coat of dark blue, also embroidered with an acanthus palm of gold.

Italy.—A coat of royal blue, embroidered with golden leaves.

Spain.—A coat of blue, embellished with gold leaves and ornaments.

Portugal.—A coat of blue with golden leaves.

It should be remembered that the rank of a diplomat is shown by the embroideries that adorn his uniform. The higher standing he has the greater the amount of gold that is upon his person. Embassadors and ministers plenipotentiary have their collars and cuffs, their breasts and the facings of their pockets set off with golden thread. The secretaries of embassies and the various consul generals have just a shade less of adornment on their uniforms.

From an overplusage of gold lace the other extreme is reached in the conventional evening clothes of the American embassador, who appears a solemn and marked figure in the gay assemblages in his relief of somber black and white. The French presidents usually wear ordinary evening clothes, cut in the conventional style, but their white shirt fronts are broken gorgeously by the broad red band of the Legion of Honor and the great star of that order.—New York World.

Does the Eye See?

The question asked in the headline may sound odd to you if you have never taken the trouble to give the subject serious thought, but I venture the broad statement that you are not able to answer the question "offhand." It is an admitted fact, I must confess, that the eye is the "organ of vision," yet there is but little doubt, even in the minds of opticians and physiologists, that the phenomena of "seeing" is chiefly mental—in other words, that it is the mind and not the eye that "sees." How often have you seen a friend who seemingly was engaged in looking intently at some object on the table, at the opposite side of the room or at some picture, who on being aroused from his day dream would confess that he was "looking at nothing in particular." The explanation of the fact that he saw "nothing in particular" is plain enough if properly set forth. It is because his mind was busy with other times and scenes.

Faces, bits of wayside scenery, etc., were being presented to view in the panorama of the mind, and the "mind's eye"—or mental vision—was engaged in eagerly scanning pictures of impressions made thereon months, years or scores of years before. Another test of this mind vision theory is to shut your eyes tightly and then ply the brain to the task of recalling faces and forms that have not been seen by the eye for years. And, again, if you want to know whether your companion looked at his watch with his brain or his eyes, ask him the time of day after he puts the timepiece in his pocket.—St. Louis Republic.

His Thirst Was Very Precious.

Some years ago while traveling from Kansas City to St. Louis the seat in front of me was occupied by a typical cattleman and a man who looked like an eastern clergyman. The western man, a whole souled, genial fellow, after telling his companion all about his western ranch and about the business which called him to Chicago, reached down in his grip and drew forth a bottle of generous proportions.

"Pardner," said he, "there's the best liquor west of Kansas City. Throw a hooker into you and give me your opinion."

The clerical looking man, though terribly shocked, managed to say, "Friend, I have not drunk for 40 years."

The Texan jumped from his seat and exclaimed: "Great guns! I would give $1,000 for your thirst."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Ready For the Cholera.

Some years ago there was an outbreak of cholera in France, and instructions were forwarded to the mayor of a certain village to take all necessary precautions, as the epidemic was rapidly spreading.

At first our worthy magistrate did not know what to do. After awhile, however, he reported that he was ready to receive the dread visitor. Upon inquiry being made, it was discovered that by his orders a sufficient number of graves had been dug in the local cemetery to bury the entire parish if required.—Nervion.

Calm and the Storm.

"Mrs. Dasher is a very quiet dresser, isn't she?"

"Mercy, no. She storms at her maid until she can be heard away in the top flat."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Ambition is so powerful a passion in the human breast that however high we reach we are never satisfied.—Machiavelli.

English leather gloves were sold all over Europe in 1247.

In obtaining alumina from clay, according to Heibling, supposing a clay of a known strength in the alumina, for each molecule of the latter there is incorporated with the clay three molecules of ammonium sulphate and an almost equal weight of neutral potassium sulphate. One molecule of the latter is theoretically sufficient, and the whole is well worked up and made into hollow bricks, these to be baked at 270 degrees to 280 degrees. The ammonium sulphate is then decomposed into acid ammonium sulphate and ammoniacal gas, which may be collected in a condenser. The acid of the ammonium sulphate is first thrown upon the neutral potassium sulphate, which becomes acid sulphate, and the latter at this temperature, in presence of alumina and clay, is neutralized by the alumina, forming double aluminium and potassium sulphate—i. e., alum. The bricks are then extracted by methodic lixiviation, and the silica may be used for cement. The alum is freed from iron by recrystallization, and the solution may be treated for the precipitation of the alumina by means of the ammonia which has been distilled off. To obtain the alumina in a granulated state it is spread out upon stages in a tower traversed from top to bottom by the hot moist ammonia obtained on baking the bricks.

GOOD HEALTH.

And a good appetite go hand in hand. With the loss of appetite, the system cannot long sustain itself. Thus the fortifications of good health are broken down and the system is liable to attacks of disease. It is such cases that the medicinal powers of Hood's Sarsaparilla are clearly shown. Thousands who have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla testify to its great merits as a purifier of the blood, its powers to restore and sharpen the appetite and promote a healthy action of the digestive organs. Thus it is, not what we say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does that tells the story and constitutes the strongest recommendation that can be urged for any medicine. Why not take Hood's Sarsaparilla now? July '95.m.

LEGAL.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Geo. W. Smith, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters Testamentary on the estate of George W. Smith, late of the borough of Mifflintown, have been granted in due form of law to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims will please present them for settlement June 15, 1895.

WM. G SMITH,
Executor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Assigned Estate of John M. Williams.

The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Juniata county to make distribution of the funds remaining in the hands of W. H. Robison, Assignee of John M. Williams, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in the Borough of Mifflintown on Friday, the 12th day of July, 1895, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., when and where all parties interested must appear, and prove their claims or be forever barred from participating in said fund.

WILBERFORCE SCHWEYER,
June 19, '95. *Auditor.*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Assigned Estate of A. J. Ferguson & Son, A. J. Ferguson and J. B. Ferguson.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned appointed an Auditor by the Court of Common Pleas of Juniata county to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of Geo. W. Kough, Assignee of A. J. Ferguson & Son, among the parties entitled thereto and pass upon exceptions to the account, will be at his office in the borough of Mifflintown, on Thursday, July 11th, 1895, at 9 o'clock A. M., of said day, to attend to the duties of his appointment, then and where parties interested must present their claims or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.

WILBERFORCE SCHWEYER,
June 19, 1895. *Auditor.*

Announcements.

EDITOR SENTINEL & REPUBLICAN:—Please announce to the Republicans of Juniata county, that Uriah Shuman is a candidate for Representative Delegate to the next Republican State Convention. Mr. Shuman is a veteran Republican, and needs no introduction to the Republicans of Juniata.

DELAWARE.

EDITOR SENTINEL & REPUBLICAN: Please present the name of W. North Sterrett of Patterson, as a candidate for Representative Delegate to the next Republican State Convention. PATTERSON.

The coasts of the world are protected by 6,208 lighthouses.

SORROWING TROUBLE.

How Some Persons Make Pastoral Work a Burden to Their Pastors.

Several well known clergymen of this city were chatting together at the close of a ministerial gathering a few days ago, when one of them remarked that one of the hardest things he had to contend with in his work as a pastor was the disposition of many members of his church to borrow trouble.

"I can nearly always find some way to comfort persons suffering from present troubles," said the minister, "but I am always discouraged when I find a parishioner worrying over some anticipated trouble that will probably never materialize."

"That is my experience, too," remarked another of the group, "and I had an amusing example of it in my own house not long ago. I went into my study after breakfast one morning and was astonished to find one of the servants sitting on the floor in front of the grate fire, crying and moaning as if her heart would break.

"'Why, Mary,' said I, 'what in the world is the matter with you?'

"'Oh, sir,' she answered, 'I got to thinking, sir—boohoo!—that suppose I should get married, sir—boohoo!—and should have a fine baby boy, sir—boohoo!—and he should grow big enough to walk, sir—boohoo—and he should get in front of a fire like this, sir—boohoohoo!—and should fall into it and be burned to death, sir, whatever would I do, sir, and how would I feel, sir,' and then the tears and wails came so fast she couldn't speak at all.

"Now," continued the minister, "how could I comfort a person who borrowed trouble like that? I certainly couldn't do it trying to convince the girl she would never be married, and so I simply made no effort to console her, but told her to go to her room and stay there until she had recovered her lost wits."—New York Herald.

BROOM HANDLES.

Interesting Information About an Industry of Considerable Magnitude.

There is but a small amount of wood in a broom, but so many millions of these implements are used every year that the consumption of wood for broom handles is a considerable item. While it would have been almost impossible to sell a broom handle made of heavy hard wood a few years ago, at present the reverse is true.

The manufacturer prefers hard wood because it does not require so large a bolt, can be turned down smaller and yet retain sufficient strength and can be ornamented more cheaply and artistically. Broom swith hard wood handles sell more readily and do not deteriorate in appearance like the soft wood handles. Any kind of inexpensive hard wood, such as beech, birch, maple or ash, makes acceptable handles, while springy woods like elms are not salable, because one essential of a good broom is a straight handle.

The manufacture of broom handles can only be made profitable when the timber runs largely clear. In the eastern states the timber waste in making broom handles exceeds 50 per cent, while in the southwest it is usually less than 25 per cent. There are four factories in Amsterdam, N. Y., one of which has a capacity of 1,200 finished brooms a day. They use hard wood handles from the south and west and get them for less than the bolts ready for the lathe can be furnished from native hardwood.

The handles are turned green and dried afterward. The large end on which the brush is wired must be thoroughly dry, or the broom will work loose. The drying of the upper part of the handle is of less consequence, except in the saving of freight.—Southern Lumberman.

Is Your
Blood Pure

If it is, you will be strong, vigorous, full of life and ambition; you will have a good appetite and good digestion; your sleep will be sound and refreshing; your nerves will be strong; you will have little need to fear disease in any form.

But how few can say that their blood is pure! How many people are suffering daily from the consequences of impure blood, scrofula, salt rheum, rheumatism, catarrh, nervousness, sleeplessness, headache, and

That
Tired Feeling

Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies, vitalizes and enriches the blood. Therefore, it is the medicine for you.

It will give you pure, rich, red blood and strong nerves.

It will overcome that tired feeling, create an appetite, give refreshing sleep and make you strong.

Is not this just what you want?

Then take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is the best building up medicine.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is the Only
True Blood Purifier
Prominently in the public eye today.

Hood's Pills cure habitual constipation. Price 25 cents.

First Wheat

The first car load of 1895 crop wheat, arrived on Sunday, June 9, at St. Louis from Coffeyville, Kan., grading No. 2 red. This is unusually early for new wheat and indicates that the crop is forward, if short. The car was auctioned off for the call at the premium price of 95 cents.

MURDER WILL OUT.

LANCASTER, Pa., June 12.—After bearing the burden in silence for forty years of a double murder, Mrs. Hetty Good, an old woman, when confronted with the terrors of death, confessed to the crime committed in her youth. Mrs. Good lived in Bowmansville a small place near here, and was 85 years of age. No shadow of suspicion of an awful crime had ever rested upon her and in the eyes of her neighbors, she was an unsuspected woman. For several years past, Mrs. Good had been slowly dying of consumption, and knowing that her end was drawing near, and probably harassed by the agonies of remorse, on Monday of last week, cut her throat. Her attempt at suicide, however, was a failure, and several days more of life were given to her in which to suffer. After her attempt at suicide, Mrs. Good asked that William Griffiths, who formerly lived at Bowmansville, but who is now a resident of Mohrsville, Berks county, be sent for. Griffiths is said to have been Mrs. Good's lover forty years ago when she was a fair young woman and to have been the father of her illegitimate child. Griffiths obeyed the summons of his old sweetheart and to him Mrs. Good confessed that she had beaten out their baby's brains and buried it in the yard of her house.

The unnatural crime of infanticide was not the only one that rested upon Mrs. Good's conscience. On Tuesday she sent for Rev. John Horning, a Mennonite preacher of Bowmansville, and to him Mrs. Good confessed that she had killed her grandmother, Mrs. Hutchison by cowardly and secret means of poison. Mrs Good said the crime had been committed with the full knowledge and consent of her grandfather, Mr. Hutchison, as the woman was old and decrepit and in the way.

After making her confession of her grandmother's mother, Mrs. Good grew rapidly worse and died last Friday. The details of the confession only reached here to-day and it is rumored that there will be other startling developments. The woman's grandfather, whom she accused of being a partner with her in the death of his wife, died several years ago.

Itch on human, mange on horses, dogs and all stock, cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by L Banks & Co., Druggist, Mifflintown, Pa.
Feb. 6, 1y.

We can
Collar and
Cuff any
man in
America

and do it too in a way that he will like. Every man that wears collars and cuffs should know about the "CELLULOID" Interlined. A linen collar or cuff covered with waterproof "CELLULOID." They are the only Interlined Collars and Cuffs made.

They are the top notch of comfort, neatness and economy. They will go through the day with you in good shape, no matter how hot or how busy you get. You can clean one yourself in a minute, without dependence on busy wives, unskillful hired girls or uncertain and distant laundries. Simply wipe them off.

Every piece is marked as follows:

TRADE CELLULOID MARK.

You must insist upon goods so marked and take nothing else if you expect satisfaction.

If your dealer should not have them, we will send you a sample postpaid on receipt of price. Collars 25c. each. Cuffs 50c. pair. Give size, and specify stand-up or turned-down collar as wanted.

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

WOOL BOUGHT.
H. L. COOPER,
NO 8 NORTH FRONT ST.,
Correspondence Solicited. Philadelph
Long Distance Telephone 519.

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.

Maurick Leonard,
Oakland Mills,
Juniata county, Pa

Jan28-3m

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

Train leaves Bloomfield at 6.10 a. m. and arrives at Landisburg at 6.47 a. m. Train 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.

Louis E. Atkinson. F. M. M. Pennell

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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 collatteral 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 1860) 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.

CAUTION.

TRESSPASS NOTICE.

The undersigned persons have associated themselves together for the protection of Willow Run Trout stream in Lack township, Juniata Co., Pa. All persons are strickly forbidden not to trespass upon the land or stream of the said parties to fish as the stream has been stocked with trout Persons violating this notice, will be prosecuted according to law.

R. H. Patterson,
T. H. Caruthers, J. P.
Rob't A. Woodside,
W. D. Walls,
Frank Vawn,
Dyson Vawn.

April 23, 1895.

TRESPASS NOTICE.

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

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

September 5, 1895.

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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after Sunday, May 20, 1895, 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; 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 10 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 24 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.

Oyster Express leaves Philadelphia at 4-40 p.m; Harrisburg at 10 20 p. m; Newport 11 06 p. m; Mifflin 11 40 p. m; Lewistown 12 58 a. m; Huntingdon 12 55 a. m.; Tyrone 1 42 a m; Altoona 2 00 a. m; Pittsburg 5 30 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia at 12 25 p. m; Harrrisburg 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 30 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. Newport 8 22 a. m; Duncannon 8 49 a Harrisburg 9 20 a. m.

Sea Shore leaves Pitttsburg 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.

Main Line Express leaves Pittsburg at 8 00 a. m; Altoona 11 40 a. m; Tyrone 12-03 p. m; Huntingdon 12 35 p. m; Lewistown 1 33 p. m; Mifflin 1 50 p. m; Harrisburg 3 10 p. m; Baltimore 6 15 p. m; Washington 7 30 p. m; Philadelphia 6 23 p. m; New York 9 23 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 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 33 a, m.

LEWISTOWN DIVISION.

Trains for Sunbury at 7 35 a. m. and 3 00 p. m., leave Sunbury for Lewistown 10 05 a. m, and 2 25 p. m.

TYRONE DIVISON.

Trains leave for Bellefonte and Lock Haven at 8 10 a. m., 3 34 and 7 25 p. m leave Lock Haven for Tyrone 4 30, 9 10 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 39 a. m., 9 15 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.

S. M. Prevost, Gen'l Manager.
J. R. Wood, Gen'l Pass. Agt

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July 14, 1895. Rochester, N. Y.

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

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

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

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