SENTINEL & REPUBLICAN

MIFFLINTOWN.

WEDNESDAY, SEP. 23 1896.

R. F. SCHWEIER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPERIOR COURT.
CHARLES E. RICE, of Luzerne.
E. N. WILLARD, of Lackawanna.
HOWARD J. REEDER, of Northampton.
JOHN J. WICKHAM, of Beaver.
GEORGE B. ORLADY, of Huntingdon.
JAMES A. BEAVER, of Center.

FOR STATE TREASURER.
BENJAMIN J. HAYWOOD, of Mercer.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

SURVEYOR
A. B. EVANS, of Delaware township.
CORONER.
J. O. BROWN, of Beale township.

SOME one of an inquiring mind wants to know whether sin dates from the first apple tree.

THERE are over thirteen thousand white people in South Carolina who cannot read or write.

FRENCH Bankers have loaned the Spanish Government a large sum of money and in that way is helping to whip the Cubans.

AN exchange remarks that unmarried women look dissatisfied and married women look disappointed. The looks of men are not commented on.

THE cotton States and International Exposition, was started at 6 o'clock P. M., on the 18th, by President Cleveland touching an electric button in his home at Gray Gables, near Washington.

EVERY time the Democratic party lowered the tariff, the times grew hard and gold was drained out of the country to pay for the cheap goods, imported from foreign lands, and that is the best argument against a low tariff

PEARY has again been rescued from the Artic region, and he didn't find the North Pole. He was forced to eat his dogs to keep from starving. He will from this on, leave some other man try to win fame hunting the North Pole.

MR. BERRY, Prohibition candidate for State Treasurer in his speech in the Court House last Thursday evening, said the gold bug syndicate have about worked their game to a focal point, and will be ready in October to unload the millions of Greenbacks that they have been gathering, upon the Government, and demand that they be redeemed in gold, and then will come a panic. A few weeks will suffice to tell whether Mr. Berry is correct in his statement.

THE battle of Chickamauga, Tenn., fought on the 19th of September, 1863—thirty-two years ago, was celebrated by a re-union of members of the armies of the Blue and the Gray, last Thursday, September 19, 1895. If ever a Government like this, existed in the past, it is not mentioned by tradition or history, where the conqueror allowed the conquered to again resume the offices of Government, and within the period of a generation the two conflicting elements met to glorify their deeds at one and the same time, on one and the same battle field.

CALIFORNIA is all attention over a prosecution for murder against a young man named Durrant. The case is intensified by the fact that the victim was a young woman, and the place of her murder was in the Emanuel Baptist church in San Francisco. The young man Durrant who is charged with the murder had keys by which he could enter the church at any time, and while he was looked upon as a worthy young man, he was leading a double life and was thoroughly bad—a man who was following his appetites and lusts. He took advantage of his good standing in the congregation and made the church building an assignation place, and how many outrages he there perpetrated, will never be known unless he makes confession. It is not presumed that he beguiled the girl into the church to murder her. He would not murder her after gratifying his desire. But the girl he murdered was honest and pure and unsuspecting and after having been beguiled into the church and there outraged or an outrage attempted, she would not be appeased and threatened exposure, and to escape from exposure and its consequences, he fiendishly murdered her. What other motive could there have been for murdering the young woman. Durrant will get his dues when he is hung.

A Boy Kills a Panther.

A despatch to the Philadelphia Times under date of September 21, from Bellefonte, Centre county, says:

The whole country around Snow-Shoe, this county, was startled and pleased over the great feat accomplished by Charles Watson, aged 18, a telegraph operator on the Beech Creek Railroad at Clarence Station, while out hunting for squirrels about 3 o'clock this afternoon. His dog was scurrying around in the underbrush, and all of a sudden commenced a furious barking, which caused Watson to hasten forward.

When he reached the spot, he stood still, for there before his eyes, looking as large as an ox, was a magnificent specimen of a panther, switching his long tail and snarling at the dog. The panther had not as yet observed the boy. In a moment Watson recovered himself and quietly slipped out the cartridge from his gun, and, replacing it with a buckshot shell, dropped on one knee, took careful aim and fired. Somewhat to his surprise the panther fell stone dead in its tracks, one of the buckshot having penetrated its brain.

The boy ran home to tell the news and get assistance to bring the carcass into the depot, about a mile away. The panther is the finest specimen of the species ever seen here, measuring thirteen feet from the tip of its nose to the end of its tail and brought down the scales at 265 pounds.

It is undoubtedly the animal that has been committing depredations around the region for the last five years, carrying off whole sheep and calves at a time and has been hunted for often. The carcass has been sent to Ward of Rochester to be stuffed and mounted.

Farms for Sale

The undersigned executor of Jesse Rice, late of Spruce Hill township, Juniata county, Pa., will sell on the premises, a farm of 124 acres, more or less. Limestone land, house and barn and out-buildings, one mile distant from Spruce Hill post office; a fourth of a mile from Tuscarora Valley Railroad Station. Sale at 1 o'clock P. M., on Thursday, September 26 1895. Also at the same time and place, a tract of 4 acres of cleared land with house and stable and out-buildings in Spruce Hill township. Also 50 acres, more or less, mountain land, fairly well timbered. Also 187 acres, more or less mountain land. And on Friday, September 27, 1895, he will sell a farm of 179 acres on the premises, a half mile west of McCoysville, Tuscarora township at 1 o'clock P. M. The improvements are a frame house, bank barn and out-buildings. The land is nearly all clear. For particulars, see large posters J. W. STIMMEL.

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, '96.

GOOD OPENING

for active lady or gentleman acquainted with neighborhood. Compensation from $40 to $150 monthly. Work outlined. Only energetic party, ambitious to succeed, need apply No capital required. Address, with reference, state age and whether married or single. Globe Bible Publishing Co., 723 Chestnut Street, Phila., Penna

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

The Genuine Merit

of Hood's Sarsaparilla wins friends wherever it is fairly and honestly tried. To have perfect health, you must have pure blood, and the best way to have pure blood is to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the best blood purifier and strength builder. It expels all taint of scrofula, salt rheum and all other humors, and at the same time builds up the whole system.

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

WHAT IS ELECTRICITY?

Some of the Numerous Theories on the Mysterious Current.

Well, what is it? It is scarcely possible to say. There are theories—many of them. It is evidently something of which we cannot take a part; we cannot cut a piece of it off and subject it to analysis, nor can we pour a little of it into a bottle for future study and contemplation. It is like the wind—its effects can be measured, its force, strength and quantity can now be calculated to a very nice degree. Still, to liken it to the wind, it is a stupendous power, a mighty typhoon, blowing, as it were, without moving, two ways at once along all parts of its path, giving off a halo of magnetism at right angles to that path everywhere.

One of the nicest theories, perhaps, is the one that considers electricity a "condition" of atoms, brought about by chemical action, as in a battery cell, or by what might be called a severe irritation of the magnetic halo, as in a dynamo, and by other means, such as heat and friction.

What this condition is is beyond us; it may be a violent rotation, or it may be an equally violent vibration of atoms! Probably the new light would prove it to be a vibration. But as no man has seen an atom at any time, not even with the most powerful microscope, it is impossible to say. Friction in some form or other is present, as heat is produced before burning, or destruction, takes place.—Exchange.

How to Judge a Book.

We know that the Moslems, when they conquered Persia, found in that country an innumerable quantity of books and scientific treatises, and that their general, Saad Ben Abi Oaccess, asked Caliph Omar by letter if he would allow him to distribute these books among the true believers with the rest of the booty. Omar answered him in these terms: "Throw them into the water. If they contain anything which can guide men to the truth, we have received from God what will guide us much better. If they contain errors, we shall be well rid of them, thank God." In consequence of this order the books were thrown into the water and the fire, and the literature and science of the Persians disappeared.—Notices et Extraits.

Coattail Buttons.

The buttons at the backs of our coats are a survival. Formerly there was a buttonhole in the forward corner of each skirt, and when a gentleman was walking or riding he turned his skirts and buttoned them to the bottom at his back. The buttons on the wrists of our coats are relics of the days when the sleeves were so long that they covered the tips of the fingers, and the cuffs were turned back and buttoned when the hands were employed.

Mohammed.

The chief feature of Mohammed's face was the pair of great, lustrous eyes that shone out from his swarthy countenance. They were intensely black and glittering, and when he was angry they seemed to turn green. Otherwise his face was not prepossessing.

When the Erie canal was being excavated, live mollusks were found in a gravel stratum at a depth of 45 feet from the surface.

LITTLE DAMES AND MEN.

We must all remember when
We were little dames and men,
When each sorrow tucked away with all its might
At our little hearts and eyes
Till the air was full of sighs
And the brightest day was turned to darkest night.

How we'd weep,
How we'd creep
To our little beds to sleep,
With wet lashes on flushed faces; even then
Not a soul would ever know
Half our agony, and so
We should sympathize with little dames and men.

We must all remember when
We were little dames and men
When we met the little ones from day to day.
A kind word is just as cheap,
And it sinks to depths as deep
As the harsh one you were sending down their way.

If you know
How a few
Gracious acts and words from you
Were planted in their souls, to blossom when
Golden days of childhood seem
To be shadows of a dream,
You would love and cherish little dames and men.

—New England Magazine.

MINERAL WOOL.

The Process by Which the Useful Silicate Cotton Is Produced.

Of those who know what mineral wool is, or silicate cotton, as it is sometimes called, probably only a small number are familiar with the simple process by which it is made. The wool itself, serving a variety of useful purposes, as a nonconducting covering against heat and cold alike, for steam pipes and cold storage room walls, as a sound "deadener" in floors of buildings and as a means of fireproofing, among many others, is, as its name implies, a soft and woolly substance, consisting of a mass of very fine mineral fibers interlacing one another in every direction, and thus forming an endless number of minute air cells.

The wool appears on the market in a variety of colors, principally white, but often yellow or gray and occasionally quite dark and is made by converting scorial and certain rocks while in a molten state into a fibrous condition by a steam blast directed against the liquid material. Blast furnace slag forms the raw material for one variety of the wool and sandstone for another, yielding respectively slag wool and rock wool, the latter being preferable for pipe covering because of the absence from it of sulphur, which, with moisture present, becomes an active corroding agent.

The furnace slag or the rock, as the case may be, is melted in a large cupola, and as it trickles out at the tap hole in a somewhat sluggish stream it meets a high pressure steam jet which atomizes the woolen mineral, if it may be so termed, blowing it in fleecy clouds into the storage room provided for it. Soft and downy, the stuff settles wherever a resting place affords itself, the heavier and easier wool coming down first, while the lighter portions are blown farther along by the force of the steam and settle in the more distant parts of the room, the material thus naturally grading itself into varieties of different quality.

A thousand pounds of wool per hour are turned out by one of the cupolas, and after the storage room has been chosen full the fleecy mass is packed into bags, ready for the market. The whole process affords an admirable and interesting illustration of the utilization of an utterly waste product.—Cassier's Magazine.

His Palmy Days Are Gone.

The juggling fakir, having been driven from more lucrative schemes, has been reduced to a very common level. One of the class who was recognized as having worn diamonds five years ago, and who was known as one of the most skillful shell workers in the country, was the center of an eager group of boys in the rear of a big store at dinner hour Saturday. He was seedy and run down, and a wreck of his former days, indicating that the shell swindle is too well known nowadays to be successfully worked.

He had a basket in front of him, containing a number of small paper bags. In one hand he held a pretty gold ring, and this he pretended to put into one of the bags. Then he shook the pile up.

"Pick it out for a cent, boys!" he cried many times.

"It's in that one," cried one. "There it is," shouted another, and so the boys vigorously guessed, but they didn't produce the pennies.

When the observer left, the decayed thimble rigger was still monotonously and despairingly calling out:

"Pick it out for a cent, boys! There's no deception, and the lucky boy gets a gold ring worth $50. Pick it out for a cent!"—Philadelphia Call.

Printing Names on Fruit.

The rosy cheek of an apple is on the sunny side. The colorless apple grows in the leafy shade. Advantage may be taken of this to have a pleasant surprise for children. A piece of stiff paper placed around an apple in the full sun will shade it, and if the Mary or Bobbie is cut in the paper so that the sun can color the apple through these stencited spaces the little one can gather the apple for itself with the name printed on the fruit by nature herself.—Meehan's Monthly.

The Honor More Than Salary.

The salary of an associate justice of the supreme court—$10,000 per year—is not sufficient in itself to tempt a first class lawyer, but the honor is an attraction which is hard to resist. This accounts for the fact that our highest judicial tribunal is equal to the best courts of other countries, which are much better paid.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

As the sword of the best tempered metal is most flexible, so the truly generous are most pliant and courteous in their behavior to their inferiors.—Fuller.

More than 1,000 forms of snow crystals have been observed and copied.

Consider the great multitude of Christians who are constitutionally incapable of believing that there can be good in any other religious system than their own. How many Protestants are there who hold it incredible that any good thing can come out of Rome? Can you number the Romanists who are without faith in anything the Protestants ever did?

A similar peculiarity is seen in races. There are many Irishmen who can believe in nothing but Saxon "perfidy," many Poles who can believe in nothing but Russian "wickedness," many Bohemians who can believe in nothing but the German "brute," and many Englishmen who can believe in nothing but the "unspeakable" Turk.—All the Year Round.

"In the economy of nature," says a philosopher, "nothing is lost. The inside of an orange may refresh one man, while the outside of the same fruit may serve as the medium for breaking another man's leg."

The Orthodox Jewish congregations in this country number 316. They have 122 synagogues and also use 193 halls. They claim a membership of 57,597.

A NEW JERSEY POKER STORY.

Four Straight Flushes Result in an Equal Division of the Stakes.

A straight flush is the great American game of draw poker is such a rarity that the person holding it is regarded as one of the most fortunate and blessed of mortals. Devotees of that game will peruse the following story with incredulity, but its absolute authenticity can be verified by at least ten thoroughly reliable witnesses: A party of four players entered a place not a thousand miles from Summit one night not long ago and prepared to enjoy a few hours of recreation at their favorite game. Another game in progress at the time was full, so the four players were obliged to start at an adjoining table.

The "jack pot" came around, each of the four players filled in, and the game proceeded. The cards, regulation pack, 52 cards, were cut by the player to the right of the dealer and dealt out in the regular manner. The first player to the left of the dealer opened the "jack pot," and each succeeding player in turn raised. The limit was 10 cents, and the players are usually light bettors, so that the raising and lively chipping in before the draw created considerable surprise. When the dealer prepared to serve the cards for the draw, each of the players stood "pat," and the betting again started.

When each of the players had chipped in $10, it was decided to stop the betting, as that amount had never before been wagered on a game in the place, and none of the players could afford to risk a greater amount. When the hands were shown, some of the players almost succumbed to heart disease, for there lay four straight flushes, one of each suit and all running from four to eight. The pot was divided, and the cards were carefully put away in a case to be preserved as a reminder of the greatest poker hands ever held in this section and probably in the United States.—Summit (N. J.) Record.

OLD "JIM CROW."

How Rice Introduced This Unique Character to the Stage.

In the early twenties Thomas Dartmouth Rice first entered upon his theatrical career by "doing little negro bits," between the acts of plays, says the writer in the Boston Herald. While in Louisville the theater at which he performed looked out back upon an old stable yard, around which there was constantly lounging an old, decrepit slave named Jim Crow, who was so frightfully deformed as to appear inhuman. His left shoulder sloped off from the neck in a way that would indicate that the bone had been inverted. His lower limbs were dreadfully distorted, the left knee being a huge bony knot larger than his head, which caused him to move about with a pitiful, yet ludicrous, hobble.

This forlorn darky was in the habit of crooning a queer old tune, and designated the close of each verse by taking a peculiar step—"rookin de heel." Rice closely watched this unconscious performer, and conceived the idea of producing a similar stage character, which, he felt assured, would "take" wonderfully. Accordingly, he made up precisely as the original and appeared upon a Louisville stage singing a score of humorous verses to the air—slightly changed and quickened—of the poor, wretched cripple. The audience received this innovation with bursts of applause, encoring him a dozen times the first night. And thus "Jim Crow" jumped into fame and immoriality.

An Impossible Sacrifice.

A Hungarian paper says that Francis Deak, the Hungarian statesman, used to get rid of troublesome visitors by telling them the following story: "Once, when in Paris, Napoleon and I paid a visit to a hospital for old soldiers. Here he perceived among the rest a man who had lost one of his arms, and he entered into conversation with him. 'Where did you lose your arm?' asked the emperor. 'At Austerlitz, your majesty.' 'Then no doubt you curse the emperor and your country every time you look at your mutilated limb?' 'No indeed,' protested the veteran, 'for the emperor and my native land I would readily sacrifice my other arm if needs be.' 'I can hardly believe that,' the emperor remarked and passed on. But the soldier, anxious to prove that he was in earnest, immediately drew a saber from its sheath and lopped off his other arm."

Here Deak would pause and fix a penetrating look on his visitor. "Well, what have you to say of such a man and such an action?" "A most sublime act of self sacrifice! A truly noble character!" This was the style of reply invariably given. "But the story has one flaw," he would gravely add. "What is that, pray?" "It is simply impracticable. How could a one armed man contrive to cut off his only remaining arm?"

A Small Business Building.

The distinction of being the smallest business establishment in this city is claimed for a diminutive Georgia pine building at 855½ East Houston street, where is located a candy, fruit and soda water business. The structure is fitted tightly between two towering brick walls and covers an alleyway surface which had not hitherto been considered susceptible of utilization. The cost of the tiny place was $150, and it rents for $200 a year. Its actual measurements are 5 feet 4 inches front, 15 feet deep and 9 feet high.—New York Herald.

Single Men Chastised.

Plato condemned the single men to a fine, and in Sparta they were driven at stated times to the temple of Hercules by the women, who there drilled them in true military style.

Married a Foreigner.

"So old Brown is married at last?"
"Yes, and a furriner, I 'eard."
"A foreigner? No, an English lady."
"Oh, I 'eard as 'ow she was a Tartar."—London Judy.

Friendship.

The plant of friendship grows only in the warm air of congenality. Confidence binds its parts together and is the cohesive power of its nature, while sympathy is the life giving sap coursing through every fiber. It is an evergreen and is indigenous to all lands. Its most beautiful flowers open during the night, and, while a perennial bloomer, it is most fragrant in winter. Time cannot wither or destroy it; age but strengthens and develops.—C. S. Field.

Advice.

Writer—Can you tell me where I can go to suffer excrutiating agony for a brief season? I'm writing a torture chapter in my novel and want to get it as near to nature as I can.

Critic—Um—um—er—oh, yes, I know just the place. Come up to my house this evening. The young lady next door is going to have an amateur musicale.—Detroit Free Press.

The Common Bean.

The common bean was cultivated by the ancient Egyptians, but their priests regarded it as "unclean." The Old Testament mentions the bean twice, and it is certain that the Hebrews know of its existence at least 1,000 years B. C.

THE ROMANCE OF THE TELEGRAPH.

Some of the Odd Difficulties of Operating a Line Through Queer Countries.

A good deal of romance hovers around the means by which the world's news is gathered. The speed and accuracy with which telegraph messages are transmitted between the uttermost parts of the earth is marvelous when the conditions under which they are sometimes transmitted are considered.

The Indo-European telegraph line offers a good illustration. It runs from London to Lowestoft on the east coast of England. It then dips under the sea to Emden, on the German coast, whence it passes through Germany to the Russian frontier. From this point the wire passes by way of Warsaw, Rowno, Odessa, the Caucasus, and Tiflis to Persia, and by Tauris to Teheran, the capital of the shah's queer domain. There it joins the Indian government line which runs from the Persian capital to Bushire on the Persian gulf. Thence the wires run through Baluchistan, and complete the route by connecting at Karachi, in northern India. The operation of this immense stretch of line, passing through countries of such varying climates and general characteristics, is obviously one of much difficulty. On the snow swept steppes of Russia the wires are sometimes snapped like thread by the rapid flight of flocks of wild geese. The poles are cut down and made into firewood by the nomad tribes of the Caucasian districts, and the cunning innkeepers of Georgia seek to boom their post horse trade by deliberately creating faults in the wires. In certain parts of the mountainous regions of Asia the maintenance of the solitary line involves no little personal risk and hardship to the staff hands. Communication is often cut off by avalanches in the mountain districts, and the work of repairing after a snowfall of five or six feet is no light matter.

These mountain stations are provisioned with several months' supplies before the winter sets in, as the staff will be in touch with the rest of the world by the wire only until the spring weather opens out the passes. In these supplies are always included a liberal allowance of books and games wherewith to relieve the monotony of the tedious winter exile.—New York Sun.

THE SOUTHERN SUMMER.

It Is Claimed That While Long It Is Not Oppressive.

Wrong impressions are hard to eradicate from the human mind. In the north and west it is a popular delusion that southern summers are extremely hot and oppressive, and that life here during the summer months is almost unbearable. This impression is formed upon no knowledge of the matter, but simply upon the assumption that, as we are nearer the equator, it must necessarily be much warmer than in more northern latitudes. An investigation of the records of the government weather bureau will show that there is no ground for such an assumption.

Our summers are long, but they are not unpleasant. The heat in the north and west is much more oppressive during June, July and August than in the south. Deaths from sunstroke are much more numerous there, and the heat is decidedly more sultry. Our long evenings are delightful, and a sultry night is seldom experienced. Our laborers work in the fields all day long, and suffer less from the warmth than those of the north.

In a nutshell, our summers compare favorably with those of any section of the country, and our long, pleasant, warm season is a decided advantage. Our farmers can commence to work the land long before their northern and western brothers think of beginning, and can continue to utilize it months after they have stopped. In the towns and cities the residents are exempted from heavy expenditures for warm winter clothing, and for the larger portion of the year the only fuel burned is for cooking purposes.

In comparison with the north and west, it is doubtful if our long, pleasant summer is not as far superior to their short, blistering one as our short, mild winters are to their long, frigid ones.—Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.

Lawyers Who Make Their Own Wills.

Many celebrated men have neglected to settle their affairs. Ben Jonson, Dryden and Sir Isaac Newton all died intestate, Bacon insolvent, and the epigram on Butler's monument in the abbey sufficiently explains why he and many others like him never made a will:

The poet's fate is here in emblem shown:
He asks for bread and he receives a stone.

"Wills," said Lord Coke, "and the construction of them do more perplex a man than any other, and to make a certain construction of them exceedeth jurisprudentium artem." An old proverb says that every man is either a fool or a physician at 40. Sir H. Halford happening one day to quote the saying to a circle of friends, Canning humorously inquired, "Sir Henry, mayn't he be both?" At any rate experience teaches that lawyers who draw their own wills sometimes make great mistakes. Sir Samuel Romilly's will was improperly worded, Chief Baron Thompson's will became the subject of chancery proceedings, while the will of Bradley, the eminent conveyancer, was actually set aside by Lord Thurlow.—Temple Bar.

EXECUTOR'S SALE
—OF—
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE!

The undersigned Executor of the last will and testament of Joseph E. Kauffman, late of Fayette township, Juniata county, Pennsylvania, will offer for sale on the premises in said township of Fayette, on

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1895,

at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, the following described real estate, to wit:

A TRACT OF LAND,

adjoining lands of Amanda Beashor, E. L. Jamison, C. D. Shellenberger and others, containing:

46 ACRES, more or less more or less, having thereon erected a

GOOD FRAME HOUSE,

FRAME BANK BARN and all the necessary out-buildings.

There is a first class orchard on the place: Apples, pears and other fruit.

The land is Limestone Flint. About 25 acres cleared; balance in Timber, and is situated less than 1 mile east of McAllisterville.

TERMS OF SALE.—10 per cent. in cash on day of sale; 40 per cent. on April 1st, 1896; balance April 1, 1897, with interest from April 1, 1896, to be secured by judgment in mortgage. Deed and possession given, April 1, 1896.

Also at the same time and place:—1 horse, 1 cow, farming implements, harness, wagons, Household Furniture, Carpets and other articles too numerous to mention.

LEWIS DEGEN,
Executor of Joseph E. Kauffman, dec'd.
September 18th.

MORRIS NURSERIES.

A full line of all hardy FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES, Shrubs, Evergreens, Vines, Roses, Hedge plants, &c. Agents, men or women, wanted for immediate employment. Address with reference to Morris Nurseries, West Chester, Pa.

Get a good paper by subscribing for the SENTINEL AND REPUBLICAN.

Weak, Tired, Nervous

"I was feeling as miserable as any one could feel, tired all the time, many times unable to go out on the street even after I had started. If I went up one flight of stairs I felt as though I should fail. I had palpitation of the heart and suffered greatly with catarrh of the head and throat. I finally decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and soon felt better. I used the third bottle and I then felt like a different person. I hope others in ill health will do as I did. If you take Hood's Sarsaparilla and use it faithfully I am sure you will be benefited. I have also found Hood's Pills to be of great benefit and I highly recommend them." MISS JESSIE FREMONT, Saddle River, N. J.

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

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25c.

MIFFLIN
Academy
will prepare a person
FOR
COLLEGE
IN LESS TIME
and
FOR LESS MONEY
than any other school in the State.
Try next year. 40 weeks cost $100.
J. HARRY DYSINGER,
Principal,
Mifflintown, Penna.

The Repair Shop of the Human System is the LIVER. If it is Kept Active HEALTH will result IF NOT—DISEASE. Mamen's DOUBLE EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA Cures Liver Troubles by cleansing the blood through the bowels, the Natural Channel, and not through the Skin, thus driving out all Impurities. 50¢ PER BOTTLE. THE WORLD OVER. MFG'D BY THE MAMEN'S SARSAPARILLA CO. BINGHAMTON, N.Y.

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SAW MILL AND ENGINES
A wonderful improvement in Friction Feeds and Gig-Back, Back motion of Carriage 3 times as fast as any other in the market. Friction Clutch Feed, causing all the feed gearing to stand still while tocking; great saving in power and wear. Send 4 cents in stamps for large Catalogue and prices. Also Spring Harrows, Hay Rakes, Cultivators, Corn Planters, Shellers, etc. *Mention this paper.* HENCH & DROMGOLD, Mfrs., York, Pa.

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

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

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

Between Landisburg and Loysville trains run as follows: Leave Landisburg for Loysville 6 55 a. m., and 1 59 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.

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DR. D. M. CRAWFORD & SON,
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April 1st, 1895.

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Practical Dentist.

CAUTION.

TRESPASS 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 Puftenberger,
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; 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 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 23 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 8 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 20 a. m; Huntingdon 6 08 a. m; Tyrone