REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPERIOR COURT. CHARLES E. RICE, of Luzerno. 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. HAY WOOD, of Mercer

REPUBLICAN COUNTY

TICKET. SURVETOR.

A. B. EVANS, of Delaware township.

Cogoneu.

J. O. BKOWN, of Beale township.

fever in Washington, D. C. FIFTY THOUSAND people turned out at Atlanta to greet the Liberty Bell

when it entered the city. THERE is a report from Kentucky, that Colonel Breckinridge is trying to save the Democracy in that State.

Government authority is after Corbett and Fitzimmons. They will not

GOVERNOR CULBERTSON, who would years cld. He is one of the advance guard of the coming "new man."

the hunt for a place to fight for \$61,-000. Bull fighting and rooster fighting, are not allowed for a pot of bill was before the senate Senator Voorhees, money. Why should men be allow- the principal advocate of an increase of ed to gamble in fighting, if men are twenty cents per gallon on whisky, and it not allowed to gamble in the fights was his constant argument that every cent of animals and chickens.

THE Democratic speakers and newspapers are so scared over the business wreck, that they no longer de nounce the robber manufacturers. They are glad now to point out every manufacturer who re-starts in business as an evidence of a return of better times. Before they ruined that vast quantities of whisky had been the business of the country, they taken out of bond just before the new law could not heap enough of abuse on went into effect, which accounts for the the manufacturers.

Mn. Carlisle, President Cleve-land's Secretary of State, says the internal revenue officers that after the first late panic was a phantom. The whisky tax would begin to show. The thousands of people who were finan- failure of the revenues to increase led at cially broken, and the thousands of first to the suspicion that the increased people who were thrown out of employment cannot agree with the Secretary on that point. The ruinously low prices that people get for all The receipts from whisky are expected by wonder what's the matter with the Secretary when he talks in that way.

How can a planton a great way. How can a phantom, a spook cause months or more before the whisky receipts the shrinkage in the value of real es- return to normal figures. tate and all other kinds of estate | The tables:

SECRETARY of State Carlisle made a speech in Boston on last Saturday in which he said the panic was largely due to the apprehension that the Gov ernment might not beable to contin ue to pay its obligations in gold. He failed to say what will take place when the government and other gov ernments can no longer redeem their paper in gold and he failed to figure out the time, how long it will take the government to reach that finan cial point when it cannot redeem in gold, when it has to borrow a hun dred million dollars every year to make up the gold redemption par of the bargain with the gold bugs.

GENERAL WILLIAM MAHONE of VII ginia, died in Washington, D. C last week. He was a prominent reb- August. el General, but after the war accepted the situation and to a great degree abandoned the old Democratic party, and figured in politics so in-tently, that he became as famous in party, and figured in politics so inthe political arena in Virginia as he vote on election day and do your share had been in the army. A great deal toward remedying this condition of things. had been printed concerning him. "In the heyday of his power he was thus described by a contemporary facturer is in the balance. The woolen manufacturer has not yet been seriously manufacturer has not yet been seriously sembles John Randolph. He dresses like him. His favorite color is a dark olive. His coat is generally a frock with gathered skirts. There is so will goods in this market, and while his country leads to the skirts to make a second so on enough cloth in the skirts to make a suit of clothes for an ordinary man. His waist-coat is generally of some brocaded material. His trousers are brocaded material. His trousers are always out very close to his pipe-stem. always cut very close to his pipe-atem making preparations to gather in a share legs. They are gathered in front, of the woolen goods business. The domes and button by, in the ancient style of the manufacturer who closes his eyes to what is known as the barn door cut. these conditions and rests confidently They are nearly alway three or four inches too long, and gather in folds Textile Manufacturers' Journal. over his very small, slim feet. On these feet he wears winter and summer, low, highly-polished shoes, tied with a silk bow over the instep. He americans this year. They can afford to always wears a soft felt hat of extremely fine quality. In winter it is black; in summer it is white or a and trade consequent upon the passage of the Gorman-Wilson bill.—Salt Lake Tricream-yellow shade. His face is very emall. His eyes are gray. His nose is small and straight. His complexion is sallow. The upper part of his head is hidden by a long straight the king of Italy, is soon coming to Engshock of iron-gray hair, which falls in land and that he will marry one of the front over his forehead and behind daughters of the Prince of Wales. The to the wide rolling collar of his coat. The lower part of his face is bidden by a hugh mustache and long irongray beard, which descends nearly to his waist. His voice is high, thin and squeaking. His voice, clothes and profanity are very good representatives of the voice, clothes and profanity of John Randolph. The resemblance, however, goes no farth er. He does not weigh over 95 pounds. Notwithstanding his trail almost fan tastic appearance, he has enormous energy and vitality. His one physical trouble is common to many publie men. He is a dyspeptic."

Did You Ever Think.

that you cannot be well unless you have pure, rich blood? If you are weak, tired, languid and all run down, it is because your blood is impover ished and lacks vitality. These troubles may be overcome by Hood's Sarsaparills, because Hood's Sarsaparilla makes pure, rich blood. It is, in truth, the great blood purifier.

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

SENTINEL & REPUBLICAN THE NATIONAL REVENUE

A Marked Decline In the Receipts for the Year.

COMPARISONS OF FIGURES

Show the Results Under the Mc-Kinley and Wilson Bills.

AMERICA A DUMPING GROUND.

Foreigners Place Their Pauper Made Good in the Market to the Detriment of the American Laborer, and at a kate That was Impossible Under the Provisions of the McKinley Law.

Secretary Carlisle has had prepared for tabulated statement of the reccipts of the government for twelve months each under the old law and under the pres-ent law. The month of August marked THERE are 600 cases of Typhoid the end of the first year of the new tariff, and comparisons are now possible. The tables are given below. It will be seen that the revenues from customs under the new law exceed those under the McKinley law by over \$25,000,000, and that there is not a month when the customs under the new law did not exceed these for the corresponding month under the old law. That means, of course, that the foreign manufacturers, recognizing the advantages of-fered to them by the new tariff, have been dumping their pauper made goods on the American market to the detriment of the allow them to fight on Government American laborer at a rate that was impossible under the provisions of the Mc-Kinley law.

The comparison between the receipts not allow Corbett and Fitzimmons to from internal revenue tells a different fight for \$6,000 in Texas is only 32 story, for the revenues under the new law fall nearly \$59,000,000 below those under the McKinley law. Not a single menth under the new law dld the receipts from The present "old man" is for the internal revenue approach the receipts for the corresponding mouth under the old law. This great decrease of revenue is as-Cornert and Fitzimmons are on cribed at the bureau of internal revenue to dropping off of the whisky revenues. It will be remembered that while the tariff the tax on whisky was increased would bring an annual increase of a million dol-The results have not borne out Mr. Voorhees' rosente prediction. The reve-nues from internal revenue taxes, instead of being increased by \$20,000,000, are short nearly \$50,000,000, so that Mr. Voorhees is about \$79,000,000 wrong on his forecast. No explanation is given at the internal revenue bureau for the remarkable falling off of the whisky revenues, It was known enormous revenues received during the last two months under the McKinley law;

CUNTOMS

	C C C C C STATE	
No.	Kintey Law.	Present Law.
September	\$18,569,776.15	\$15,564,990,56
October	10,009,321.45	11,946,115,17
November	10,218,688,61	10,260,692.50
December	9,151,215.99	11,308,049.40
January	11,454,8:6,14	17,381,916.25
February	10,250, 526, 13	13,384,691.99
March	11,358,934.67	14,950,750.23
April	10, 174, 601, 51	12,453,056,43
May	9,728,007.25	12,474,538,43
June	8,865,876,68	12,130,443.27
July	8,4:7,322.46	14,976,984.39
August	11,894,914.21	15,520,047.10
Total	125,167,715,92	\$161,201,109.85
INT	HNAL REVENE	E.
M	eKinley Law.	Present Law.
September	\$11,440,380.68	\$6, 182, 149, 47
October	19,730,409,48	6,405,438.22
November	12,054,000.58	7,774,074.84
December	12, 6 , 323, 15	9,394,100,36
Intidate	10,711,649.81	9,004,964.65
Pebruary	11, 70 493.90	5,8%,450.98
March	10.87 457 45	9,854,917.09
April,	11, 1-3, 144, 02	10,648,880.87
May	12,001, from \$3	10,754,166.00
June	15,178,398 21	11,810,385.90
July	25, 249, 457, 05	12,808,405,25

pal industry failed to verify this theory.

8174,241,253.15 \$116,175,101.41

Woolen Manufacturers' Prospects. upon his own strength may have cause to repent his blindness and overconfidence.-

Stuffing, Then Plucking.

The cable letters from London tell how the Englishmen are making much of

bune. To Wed Wales' Daughter LONDON, Oct. 14.—It is reported here vis Paris that the Count of Turin, nephew of

Counterfeiting by "Pasters." CLEVELAND, Oct. 14.—Joseph Dreyer was brought here last night by a deputy United States marshal from Stark county and charged with counterfeiting. Dreyer tried to pass a dollar bill which had been fixed with pasters to represent \$10. In his pos-session was found a \$2 bill raised to a \$30 in the same way. He also had pasters for \$50 bills. He told the officers that he bought the pasters from a Pitteburg man, who supplied them by mail. This is the second arrest for a similar offense in that

A Titled Preacher NewBURG, N. Y., Oct. 14.—Rev. W. H.
Evans, who supplied the pulpit of Christ
church, in Warwick, Orange county, during the past summer, has since falles heir
to an immense estate in Ireland, and he
also gets the title of Lord Carbary. It is
stated that the estate will not him an income of about \$40,000 per annum. Mrs.
Evans will be known as the Countees Carburg.

vicinity within a short time, and it is be-

Fatally Shot His Sweetheart. EATON, O., Oct. 14 .- John Monroe Smith, EATON,O.,Oct. 14.—John Monroe Smith, aged 17, escorted home his sweetheart, Gertrude Lally, quarreled with her on the way, and arriving at the house shot and fatally wounded her in the presence of her mother. He then surrendered to the mother. He then surrendered to the ability with which the subject is discussed in connection with the tariff.

LABOR AND WAGES

fonditions Worse Than When the Last Census Was Taken.

Why the People of the State Protest Against Free Trade.

A TERRIBLE STATE OF AFFAIRS.

The Value of Labor is \$300,008,000 Less Than in 1887-Contrast This Destruction with the Progress of the Country During the Decades of Protection-Figures That Appeal to Thoughtful Men of All Parties.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.-Much interest is being taken here in the Pennsylvania campaign, and the general belief is that the Republican platform is one that can be consistently indersed by all Pennsylvanians, Democratic or Republican. There are tens of thousands of Democrats in the Keystone state who have no sympathy with free trade doctrines.

Since the beginning of the present year

the free trade newspapers have been busily engaged in reporting what they were pleased to term "advances" in wages, though in no single instance has it been stated to what previous rate of wages the "advance" related. With a view to ascertaining the facts the American Protective Tariff league has undertaken an investigation to determine the average number of hands employed in different industries during the first half of the years 1899, 1892, 1894 and 1895, together with the percentage of wages paid, the rate of 1800 being taken as a full standard. There were 500 reports from eighty-five different indus-

These returns show that the same in dustries employed 9,580 more hands in 1892 than in 1890, an increase of 12 per cent. In 1894 they employed 24,081 hands less than in 1802, a decrease of 26 per cent. In the early part of 1895 they employed 11,756 more hands than in 1804, but 12,325 less hands than in 1802 and 2,765 less even than in 1800. For 1895 the employment of labor shows an increase of 17 per cent. as compared with 1894, a decrease of 13 per cent. as compared with 1892 and a decrease of 3 per cent. as compared with 1890.

The average of wages paid in 1892 was 5 per cent. higher than in 1890; in 1893 it was 16 per cent. less than in 1890 and 21 per cent. less than in 1892, while for the 1895 period the average rate of wages paid was 14 per cent. less than in 1890, 17 per cent. less than in 1892 and only 2 per cent. greater than in 1894. While those reported "advances" in wages have been diligently announced in the cases of the few indus-tries that have been enabled to make them, nothing has been heard of the far more numerous other instances wherein the wage carners have not been so fortunate.

Previous investigations were: McKinley census, October, 1892, show ing over \$40,000,000 invested in new or en larged industries within two years; also that work has been provided for 87,285 additional hands.

Industrial census, October, 1892, show-ing a loss of 47.20 per cent, in the volume of trade as compared with November, 1890; a decrease of 60% per cent. in the number of hands employed; a decrease of 69 per cent, in the amount of wages paid, and a decrease of \$2.35 in the average weekly

hands employed; a falling off of 45 per cent. in the amount of wages earned; a decrease of \$55 in average annual earnings

WAGES AND LABOR CENSUS, SEPTEMBER, 1898. Comparison ed. More (-|-) Wages paid.

Wages paid.

More (-|-) or

with. or less (-). less (-). ... - 3 per cent - 14 per cent -17 per cent From this latest investigation it is ap-United States has retrogressed more than half a decade. Slx years have clapsed since the taking of the census of 1889, and 3 per cent, less labor is employed now than then also labor earned this year at the rate of 14 per cent, less wages than in 1889. These re-

sults, as applied to the whole country, ap-pear in the following exhibit: Consus of 1890. Investigation of 1895. 4,712,622- 3 per cent., 4,571,268

\$2,287,216,529—14 p. c., \$1,963,566,215 The result of Democratic administra-tion and a free trade fanatic congress is that labor was earning \$300,000,000 less this year than in 1889. We have to thank the more conservative Democratic congressmen that the result was not worse. Contrast this half decade of Democratic destruction with the progress of the country during three decades of protection. The suggestion naturally follows that our consumption of goods must be on the basis of our consumption in 1899, at least as far as the wage earners are concerned, if they are in receipt of \$300,000,000 less than in 1839. This being the case, the effect of our present importation of for-eign goods could only be fairly gauged by comparing them with our imports of 1889. That we are not consuming as much as farmers, James Buchanan said that the we did from 1890 to 1893 is well known, increased import duty on hemp demonbut if the demand has fallen back to that
of 1889 then our manufacturers will certainly have to curtail their output very
shortly. We have, in fact, learned from

increased import duty on temp demonstrated that "an additional duty was absolutely necessary to check its further progress, unless you wish to give the growers
of the article in Russia an exclusive moshortly. We have, in fact, learned from representatives of several industries that

this is likely to be the case. The total Republican vote in Pennsyl-vania in off years shrinks on an average was not a word said about placing duty on of 30 per cent. This should not be. Do your duty as a good citisen. Go out and vote on election day and do your share toward remedying this condition of things

POINTERS TO VOTERS.

Vote to increase your wages. Vote to sustain the principle of pr tion to American industries. Vote to keep the Keystone state at the head of the Republican column.

Brice-Wilson tariff straddle. Vote to register your belief in oney and a safe financial system. Vote to ratify the reform plank adopted in the party platform at the late Republi-

Vote to rebuke the infamous Gorman

This will be a short political campaign The two parties have just nominated their andidates and the election is less than a month off. Protests have frequently been made against long campaigns. Here, then is an opportunity to try one of the shorter sort. There is no doubt that the time is sufficiently long for the doing of all the necessary work. And that is all that is

THE treasury officials are devoutly pray that they may collect more money upon lieved counterfeiters are systematically at its importation on the ad valorem basis. An increase of a fraction of a cent would a Republican tariff sugar was free, and fast table was untaxed. And the Repub-

CHEAPNESS VS. EXCELLENCE.

Keen Competition Checks Trade Excel lence and Shoddy Rules the Markets. The workings of the Gorman tariff show in an unmistakable manner that cheap-ness and free trade are as firm allies as are ecase of free wool, an investigation of any market in the United States will show WARNING TO PENNSYLVANIANS. that the quality of the woolen goods now being offered for sale throughout the country is vastly inferior to the quality and finish of the goods that were sold here a few years ago. The foreign manufac-turers of woolen goods have determined to secure as much of our trade as they pos-sibly can under the lower tariff now in ex-istence. What they cannot get by the un-dervaluation fraud they will get by fraud in the admixture of the component parts of the goods. Articles that they offer to sell us as being made of all wool are either part wool and part shoddy or all

shoddy.

There is no disgrace in wearing garments that are made of shoddy, only let them be sold as shoddy. Everybody understands, of course, that they will not wear as long as goods made of pure wool and nobady expects that they will. They and nobody expects that they will. They cost less. But when wages are lower than their former high level, and when the number of earners is less than it used to be, the question of a few dollars forms a chase of woolen goods. The shoddy article can be furnished for the smaller outlay, and the buyer will often console himse with the fact that he may be able to afford better material later on, when times have improved. Thus it is that shoddy gurments are at present regulating values for all our woolens. In order to meet this mpetition the American manufacturer have in some instances attempted to supply the market with goods made from shoddy in this country, though the shoddy itself may have been imported. In this way the demand for pure wool is curtailed, and the sheep farmer suffers.

It is not only in the case of woole goods that the consanguinity of cheapness and free trade is so noticeable. It stands stamped on almost every article made in a free trade country, where the value of labor is degraded to the lowest competing point. Where market cannot be secur or a margin of profit gained by squeezing additional blood money out of the un-fortunate free trade laborer, it is done by deteriorating the quality of the goods manufactured. This has been particularly noticeable during recent years in the con-struction of English steamships, those ordinary freight carriers that our free traders were so anxious that we should purchase under a free ship bill, and which the foreign ship owners were, on their part, equally anxious to sell us. For stability, sound material, careful work-manship and excellence of finish the American steamship today stands second to none in the world. Good wages mean good work; cheap wages mean cheap work. Free trade means cheap wages and cheap goods; protection means good wages and the best of goods.

The total Republican vote in Pennsy mania in off years shrinks on an average of 30 per cent. This should not be. De your duty as a good citizen. Go out and vote on election day and do your share toward remedying this condition of things

FARMERS WANT GOOD TIMES One Class of People Who Have Escape The following letter, although written by a New York farmer, applies with al-

most equal force to Pennsylvania:

I read in the papers that business is reviving in the cities and manufacturing
centers. If that is a fact, I wish the agricultural sections could receive some of the medicine that is stimulating other in-dustries. Nover in my day have I ever Industrial census. October, 1894, showing a decrease of 56 per cent, in the output of factories as compared with 1892; a fall, present time. Form produce cannot find low prices. Potatoes, which form our staple product, 30 cents per bushel; cheese brings about 7 cents per pound; eggs, 18 cents per dozen; butter, 14 to 16 cents per pound at the stores, and paid in trade at pound at the stores, and paid in trade at that. Money is as scarce as the proverbial "hen's teeth;" even the most well to do farmers say that it is almost impossible to get money enough to meet current ex-penses, many being obliged to contract debts to provide the necessaries of life for themselves and families. As for men who depend upon their daily labor for the support of themselves and families, it is almost impossible for them to obtain a day work anywhere, for the simple reason that men who usually hire work done upon their farms cannot find money to pay their

help.
All this trouble can be traced to the working of the Gorman tariff law. Wo never before experienced such a dearth of money or such stagnation in business. But the lesson, though a tough one, has had its effects. I know of many men who never voted anything but the Democratic ticket who declare that they will never vote for a party again that will cause such financial distress as the Democratic party inaugurated on March 4, 1803. These complaints are but the mutterings of the great storm that will sweep this land in November 1896, and sweep from power, and I hope forever, the free trade business destroying Democracy. Until that time comes there can be no hope of general prosperity to the people of our land.

MARCUS W. MCKELLIPS.

Speaking in 1912 in the house in favor of an increased duty on hemp to keep out foreign hemp and encourage our Kentucky nopoly of our market in preference to our own farmers. The additional duty is moderate; it is no more than a protective duty

agricultural products for revenue nor for "revenue only." Quite the reverse. They Are Not In It. The Wilson free trade tariff bill proving, contrary to Democratic expectations, a dead failure as a revenue getter, the Democracy are now looking about for some American industry to tax for revenue. They are talking an increased tax of \$1 on beer. The McKinley bill lowered the tax on tobacco from 8 to 6 cents per pound. The burgullians want to restore the tax to 8 conts. But unfortunately for the free traders the Republicans have a majority in the lower house of congress, who are in favor of levying a tax for revenue, not on Americans, but upon foreign manufacturers. Seef—Portsmouth (O.) Blade.

The total Republican vote in Pennsylrania in off years shrinks on an averag of 30 per cent. This should not be. De your duty as a good citizen. Go out and on day and do your share toward remedying this condition of things.

UNCLE SAM'S SICKNESS.

Helpless on His Back in the Hands

Uncle Sam is in the same tender and considerate hands during the period of The treasury officials are devoutly praying that the price of sugar may advance so that they may collect more money upon its importation on the ad valorem basis. An increase of a fraction of a cent would mean millions to the government. Under a Republican tariff sugar was free, and that portion of the workingman's breakfast table was untaxed. And the Republican tariff raised money enough to run the government.

We observe with satisfaction that the protectionist journals of the entire country combine to defend the national policy of encouragement to home industries with ability and success. Their arguments are up to date, and deal with new phases of the question. The welfare of the whole

be re-employed at a very handsome fee if Uncle is to receive a continued application of their gold cures. Judging from the rate at which they value their present services, \$10,000,000 will be about the figure for a fall reads training from that date. J. C. MOORHEAD. T. S. MOORHEAD,

IRON'S UPS AND DOWNS.

milible Proof of the Workings of Byland's Iron Trade Circular gives the pig iron production of the world during the past thirteen years. It shows more clearly than anything else the direct effect that protection had upon the production of pig iron in the United States; also what the force of the control of t what the fear of free trade did in lowering our production. The table further shows how the policy of protection to pig iron in the United States was detrimental to the output in Great Britain, and again, di-rectly the fear of free trade decreased our output, the same reason acted as a stimulus upon the product of the English mines. The statistics are as follows:

-Tons of 2,240 lbs-A ASP .000 4.007.000 You will miss half your fife, if you tout on fail to hear them. A rare treat in 7,009,000 1,559,000 7.998,000 8,822,000 7,875,000 7,218,000 6,618,000 6,657,000

During the years 1890-2 the American During the years 1890-2 the American output of pig iron averaged 8,900,000 tons a year. During 1898 and 1894 it averaged only 6,850,000 tons a year. The output of the English iron mines, which had reached 8,322,000 tons in 1889, averaged only 7,230,000 tons during the following three years, 1800-2, when our output was the largest under protection. Again in 1898 and 1894 their output increased just as ours gradally decreased when the threat of free pig iron nearly ruined our industry. The nearly ruined our industry. The hired English organs here are not honest enough to make this exhibit in connection with their claims for free pig iron.

NO SURPLUS NOW.

A Condition and Not a Theory Confron Us at Present.

During the first administration of Pres ident Cleveland the great evil complained about was the large surplus in the treas-ury. The national debt was being paid off rapidly, and the surplus in the treasury was accumulating. The president seemed o think that a surplus of money in the treasury was the greatest of evils, and appealed to congress to take measures for its reduction. Now the surplus under the second term of Cleveland has been reduced so rapidly that he had to issue bonds and buy gold to keep the surplus up to the requirements of the law. It was on the former occasion that the president gave forth the memorable words, "A condition and not a theory confronts us." It may be assumed as a fact that the president b lieves that at the present time also "A condition and not a theory confronts us," and feels that the situation is as serious now as it was then, for it is easier to get rid of more money than you need than it is to raise the wind when you are broke. During Cleveland's second term is the only period since the war that the govern-ment has had to borrow money to pay cur-rent expenses. It's a had job. The Ro-publicans will remedy the evil when they get into power.

How to Build Up a Town. Every growing, ambitious western or southern city desires more factories. It vants them of different kinds, also, so that

one may be busy while another is dull, and skilled labor will be in active demand. In order to attract investments all such towns should help elect protectionist congressmen and make their influence felt by chambers of commerce and the press in favor of protection. Such displays of the industrial spirit impel manufacturers to establish factories and encourage their wealthy friends to invest therein. When a town votes for a rampant free trader fo congress, and through its board of trade ounces manufacturers as "monopolists." it is likely to be left severely alon

Economy and the Cow. An exchange tells of a man out in the western part of the state who went into his cow stable the other night and by mistake mixed up the cow a nice mash in a box full of sawdust instead of bran. The cow merely supposed the hard times were the cause of the economy, meekly ato her supper, and the man never discovered his mistake until the next morning, when he milked the cow and she let down haif a gallon of turpentine, a quart of shee pegs and a bundle of lath.—Middleburg (N. Y.)

Who Will Save Hentucky? It is a curious revolution in politics that thruste Colonel Breckinridge to the front as the would be savior of the Democrac in Kentucky. Who will save Kentucky from Breckinridge!—New York Mail and Express.

Tuscarora Valley Railroad. CHEDULE IN EFFECT MONDAY SEPTEMBER

30, 1895. EASTWARD.

100	STATIONS. DAILY, EXCEPT SUMMAY.		No.1		No.3	
		A.	и.	P.	M.	
1	Blair's Mills Lv.	8	00	2	00	
	Waterloo	8	05	2	05	
	Leonard's Grove	8	10	2	10	
	Roes Farm	8	15	2	15	
	Perulack	8	20	2	20	
4	East Waterford	8	30	2	30	
i	Heckman	8	37	2	37	
	Honey Grove	8	42	2	42	
	Fort Bigham	8	48	2	48	
	Warble	8	55	2	55	
	Pleasant View	9	00	3	00	
į.	Pleasant View	9	06	3	06	
•	Spruce Hill	9	10	3	10	
	Graham's	9	14	3	14	
	Stewart	9	16	3	16	
	Francism	a	10	2	19	
	Turbett	9	20	3	20	
	Turbett	9	25	3	25	
ŧ.	Port Royal Ar.	9	30	3	30	
		1	-	г.		

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 connect at Port Royal with Way Passenger and Seashore Express on P. R. R., and Nos. 3 and 4 with Mail cast

WESTWARD.

STATIONS. AILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY Port Royal 1.3 10 50 5 20 Cores Saver Troubles Old Port..... Freedom..... 3.7 10 57 5 27 Stewart..... Graham's..... Spruce Hill..... Seven Pines Pleasant View..... 9.0 11 15 5 45 Warble..... 10.0 11 20 5 50 Fort Bigham. 12.0 11 265 56
Honey Grove. 14.0 11 33 6 03
THE WORLD OVER.
BINGHAMTON, N. 2 Perulack 20.5 11 55 6 25 Ross Farm...... 22.0 12 00 6 30 Leonard's Grove... 24.0 12 05 6 35 Waterloo...... 25.5 12 10 6 49 Blair's Mills....Ar. 27.0 12 15 6 45

Trains Nos. 2 and 8 connect with Stage Line at Blair's Mills for Concord, Doyles-burg and Dry Run. asting two boxes of any other brand. Red cled by heat. LOGET THE GENUINE. FOR SALE BY DEALERS GENERALLY. 190

h "eleansing the blood cough the Howels, 4.4 10 59 5 29 5.6 11 01 5 31 6.3 11 05 5 35 7.2 11 09 5 39 9.0 11 15 5 45

₹50 PER BOTTLE @AAAAAAAA

BEST IN THE WORLD.

PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE,

Cashier T. V. Irwin is quite ill.

mother, that it died on Sunday.

October 18, under the auspices of the Epworth League of the M. E. Church.

You will miss half your fife, if you

deed. Don't fail to come and then

cry all the year, because you miss

Nervousness

Is only another name for impure

expect but that tired feeling and ner-

Of course Scrofula, Salt Rheum,

Catarrh and Rheumatism are uni-versally recognized as blood diseases, for which Hood's Sarsaparilla, as the

best blood purifier, is everywhere acknowled the greatest remedy.

Therefore, as Hood's Sarsaparilla cures all blood diseases, it is the best

remedy for that condition of the blood

It is a false idea to think you are

curing your nervousness when you

are taking a preparation which only

quiets your nerves! It is like trying to

bowl. They are sure to return. We wish to make most impressive,

You cannot purify your blood by

DEADENING OF QUIETING YOUR DETVES

with opiate, narcotic or nerve com-

pounds. If you take such articles

you are only TRIFLING with your

troubles. There is SURE to be a REAC-

TION which will leave you worse than

Why not then, take the true course,

follow the bee-line to the state of

health, purify your blood and cure

HOOD'S

Sarsaparilla

THE STUDENTS

MIFFLIN

Academy

DO MORE WORK

THAN ANY OTHER

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IT COSTS ONLY \$100

FOR 40 WEEKS.

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HARRY DYSINGER, A. B.

SAW MILLANDENGINES

The Repair Shop of the

Human System

is the

LIVER.

HEALTH will result

SARBAPARILLA

IF NOT-DISEASE.

If it is Kept Active

FURNISHED ROOM

NORMAL.

Herch

& DROMGOLD'S

TUITION

BOARDING,

CLASSICAL

Mifflintown, Penna.

'drown" your sorrows in the flowing

which causes Nervousness.

then, this truism:

you were before.

ed it. Admission 25 cents.

Christmas cantata.

levy on it on Monday.

The Lutherans are preparing for a

GETTYSBURC, PA.
Founded in 1832. Large Faculty.
Two full courses of study—Classical and
Scientific, Special courses in all depart. ments. Observatory, Laboratories and new Gymnasium. Steam heat. Libraries

The community generally regrets that the affairs of the cannery are in 22,000 volumes. Expenses low. Department of Hygiene and Physical Culture in such a state that the Sheriff made a charge of an experienced physician. Accessible by frequent railroad trains. Location on the BATTLEFIELD of Gettysburg, most pleasanf and healthy. PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT. in separ-A 5 year old son of Mr. Spicher in Spruce Hill, was so severely burned by fire with which it played last Saturday, during the absence of its ate buildings, for boys and young men pre-paring for business or College, under spec-ial care of the Principal and three assist-asts, residing with students in the building. "The wonderful world renowned "Silver Lake Quartett" is booked for the Court House, Friday evening,

Fall term opens September 5th, 1895. For Catalogues, address

H. W. MCKNIGHT, D. D., or REV. O. G. KLINGER, A. M. Getttysburg, Pa.

WOOL BOUGHT. H. L. COOPER, NO. S NORTH FRONTST., Correspondence Solicited. Philadelphia Long Distance Telephone 519.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE. DERRY COUNTY RAILROAD.

blood, for no person is weak and ner-vous whose blood is perfectly pure. When the blood is full of the germs of disease, and lacking in the red cor-puscles which give it vitality, when it fails to properly nourish the organs and tissues of the body, what can you The following schedule went into effect Nov. 19, 1898, and the trains will be run as

p. m a. m 4 80 9 15 Duncannon *King's Mill *Sulphur Springs
**Corman Siding
Montebello Park 4 29 9 24 4 46 9 31 ·Weaver 8 24 3 34 *Roddy · Mahanoy 4 59 9 44 *Long's Road *Nellson 5 17 10 07 7 52 2 45 7 46 2 39 "Dum's Bernheis! 5 86 10 27 "Green Park 6 09 11 20

Landisburg p. m s. m Arrive Leave a. m Train leaves Bloomfield at 6.10 a. 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 Lovsville 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 rns as follows: Leave Landisburg for Loys
The first landisburg for Loys
Denogation 8 30 a m; McVeytown 9 15 a m; Lewistown 9 35 a m; Millerstown 9 35 a m; Millerstown 10 22 a m; Newport 10 32 a m; Denogation 10 54 a m; Marysville 11 07 a ville 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, t which trains will come to a full stop on

Louis B. Atereson, F. M. M. PERKEL ATKINSON & PENNELL, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW. MIPPLINTOWN, PA.

Collecting and Conveyancing promp attended to. OFFICE—On Main street, in place of rest lence 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, DE. DARWIN M.CRAWFORD

DR. D. M. CRAWFORD & SON, have formed a partnership for the practic of Medicine and their collatteral branches Office at old stand, corner of Third and Orange streets, Miffintown, Pa. One or both of them will be found at their office at all times, unless otherwise professionally en-

gaged. April 1st, 1895.

Bridge street.

H. P. DERR, PRACTICAL DENTIST,

(Graduate of the Philadelphia Dental Col-lege,) formerly of Mifflinburg, Pa., has lo-cated permanently in Mifflintown, as suc-cessor to the late Dr. G. L. Derr, and will continue the den'al business (established by the latter in 1860) at the well known of-fice on Bridge street opposite Court House. TEETH EXTRACTED, ABSOLUTE-

LY WITHOUT PAIN. No Chloroform, Ether, or Gas used No Sore Gums or Dissomfort to patient, either during extraction or afterwards.
All these are Guarapteed or no charge

All work guaranteed to give perfect atisfaction. Terms, strictly cash.

H. P. DERR.

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 pros-ecuted according to law.

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

April 28, 1895.

TRESPASS NOTICE. The undersigned persons have formed a

The undersigned persons have formed an Association for the pretection 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. tice will be dealt with according to law.

John Michæl,

William Puffenberger, Gideon Sieber, Beasher & Zook,

Mary A. Brubaker, Joseph Rothrock, John Byler, Samuel Bell. September 5, 1895. CHAUTAUQUA

NURSERY CO. OFFER LIBERAL TERMS TOTAGENTS.

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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

On and after Sunday, May 20. 1895, trains will run as follows: WESTARD.

WESTARD.

Way Passenger, leaves Philadelphia at 480 a. m; Harrisburg 8 18 a. m; Duncannon 8 54 a. m; New Port 9 24 a. m; Millerstown 9 35 a. m; Durword 9 43 a. m; Thompsontown 9 47 a. m; Van Dyke 9 55 m. Tagasara 9 59 a. m; Mexico 10 65 a. m; Tuscarora 9 59 a. m; Mexico 10 02 a. m; Port Royal 10 07 a. m; Miffin 10 14 a. m; Denholm 10 21 a. m; Lowistown 10 40 a. m; McVeytown 11 08 a. m; Newton Hamilton 11 32 s. m; Mount Union 11 40 a. m; Huntingdon 12 10 p. m; Tyrone 1 02 p. m; Altoona 145 p m; Pittsburg 5 50 p. m. Mail Train leaves Philadelphia at 7 00 a. 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 32 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.

8 10 p. m.
Altoona Accommodation leaves Harris. Altoona Accommodation leaves Harrisburg at 6 00 p. m; Duncannon 5 84 p. m;
Newport 6 02 p. m; Millerstown 6 13 p. m;
Thompsontown 6 24 p m; Tuscarora 6 85 p. m; Mexico 6 37 p. m; Port Royal 6 42 p. m; Millin 6 47 p. m; Denholm 6 55 p. m;
Lewistown 7 13 p. m; McVeytown 7 88 p. m; Newton Hamilton 8 00 p. m; Hunting don 8 32 p. m; Tyrone 9 16 p. m; Altoona 9 50 p. m, Pacific Express leaves Philadelphia at

1; 20 p. m; Harrisburg 3 10 s. m; Marrs. vi le 3 24 s. m; Duncannon 3 38 s. m; Newport 3 59 a. m; Duncannoa 3 58 a. m; New-port 3 59 a. m; Port Royal 4 31 a. m; Mic-flin 4 37 a. m; Lewistown 4 58 a. m; Mc-Veytown 5 30 a. m; Huntingdon 6 08 a. m; 1 yrone 6 55 a. m; Altoona 7 40 a. m; Pittsburg 12 10 p. m.

a. m p. m Oyster Express leaves Philadelphia at 4. 40 3 50 40 p.m; Harrisburg at 10 20 p. m; Newport 11 06 p. m; Midfin 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 20 Fast Line leaves Philadelphia at 12 25 p.

m; Harrisburg 3 50 p. m; Duncanon 4 15 p. m; Newport 4 37 p. m; Miffin 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 EASTWARD.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Al. toons at 5 00 a. m; Tyrone 5 28 a m; Hunt-ingdon 6 05 a. m; Newton Hamilto 6 83 ark 7 82 2 25
June 7 27 2 20
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. Mewport 8 22 s. m; Duncannon 8 49 s Harrisburg 9 20 a. m. Sea Shore leaves Pitttsburg 3 10 a m

Altoona 7 15 a m; Tyrone 7 48 a m; Hunt-ingdon 8 80 a m; McVeytown 9 15 a m; m; Harrisburg 11 25 a m; Philadelphia 3 00 Main Line Express leaves Pittsburg at

8 00 a. m; Altoona 11 40 a. m; Tyrone 12. 03 p. m; Hustingdon 12 35 p. m; Lewistown 1 33 p. m; Miffin 1 50 p. m; Harris. burg 3 10 p. m; Baltimore 6 15 p. m; Washington 7 80 p. m; Philadelphia 6 23 p. m; New York 923 p. m Mail leaves Altoona at 2 00 p. m., Tyrone 2 85 p. m., Huntingdon 3 20 p m; Newton Hamilton 3 51 p. m; McVeytown 4 12 p. m; Lewistown 4 28 p. m; Mifflin 5 03 p. m.

Port Royal 5 00 p. m; Mexico 5 13 p. m; Thompsontown 5 p. m; Millerstown 5 38 p. m; Newport 5 48 p. m; Duncannon 6 20 p. m; Harrisburg 7 60 p, m.
Mail Express leaves Pittsburg at 1 00 p.
m; Altoona 6 05 p. m; Tyrone 6 37 p m; Huntingdon 7 29 p. m; McVeytown 8 04 p. m; Lewistown 8 26 p m; Millin 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 Fittsburg at

4 30 p. m; Altoona 9 95 p. m; Tyrone 9 33 p. m; Huntingdon 10 12 p. m; Mount Un. ion 10 82 p. m; Lewistown 11 16 p. m; Mif. flin 11 27 p. m; Harrisburg 1 00 a. m; Phil-adelphia 4 30 New York 7 33 a. m. LEWISTOWN DIVISION.

Trains for Sundary at 7.35 a. m. and 5 % p. m., leave Sunbary for Lewistown 10.05 m, and 2 25 p. m. TYRONE DIVISON. Trains leave for Bellefonte and Lo: Haven at 8 10 a. in., 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 8 51 p m. For, rates, maps, etc., call on Ticket Agente, or address, Thos. E. Watt, P. A. W. D., 110 Fifth Avenue, Pitts. burg, Pa.

S. M. PREVOST. J. R. WOOD. Gen'i Manager. Gen'i Pass. Agt

NEWPORT AND SHERMAN'S VALley Railroad Cempany. Time table of passenger trains, in effect on Monday,

T . P .

STATIONS.	ward.		Ward.		
	8	1	2	4	
	P M	AM	AH	P M	
Newp rt	1100710-000	10 00	6 15	4 00	
Buffalo Bridge	6 08	10 03	6 19	3 57	
Juniata Furnace	6 12	19 07	6 28	3 53	
Wahneta	6 15	10 10	6 25	3 50	
Sylvan	6 25	10 17	6 40	8 46	
Water Plug	6 22	10 20	6 44	3 41	
Bloomfield Junct'n.	6 31	10 26	6 51	8 88	
Valley Road	6 89	10 34	6 59	8 32	
Elliottaburg	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	0 04	
Fort Robeson	7 12	11 07	7 88	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 85	11 80	7 48	2 38	
Mount Pleasant	7 41	11 86	7 52	2 24	
New Germant'n		11 40	7 55	2 20	

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

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We want a few men to sell a Choice Limi of Nursery Stock. We cannot make you rich in a month but can give you steely employment and will pay you well for it. Our prices correspond with the times. Write for terms and territory to THE HAWKS NURSERY CO. July 14, 1895.



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