SENTINEL & REPUBLICAN

MIFFLINTOWN.
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 25, 1895.

B. F. SCHWEIER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

England—the Monroe Doctrine and President Cleveland.

When America was discovered, colonies from the old world came and possessed the land. The French colonized Canada. The English colonized Massachusetts and Virginia. The Dutch colonized New York and Pennsylvania. The Spanish colonized Florida, Mexico and South America.

Not many years elapsed till the British had by force of arms absorbed the Dutch and Sweed colonies, and after that the English and French went to war for territorial possession and the English were the victors. That is the way Canada came to be British. If France had won the fight, the Americans would to-day be speaking *French* instead of English In the war between France and England for the mastery of the country, the colonists under the British government learned the art of war. The revolutionary Captains who fought the revolution of 1776 to a conclusion and won independence, were developed in the French and British war. The revolution could not have taken place, it it had not been for the fight between France and England. The pity is that Canada was not embraced in the tidal wave of revolution of 1776.

After the United States was organized, they bought the Spanish possessions to the boundary line of Mexico.

But Spain held a firm grip on Mexico and the South American States until about 1820 when Mexico and the other South American States rose in rebellion and threw off the monarchial yoke of Spain and declared their independence as separate States. In 1822 the Congress of the United States of America recognized the independence of the colonies in revolt against Spanish kingly rule

The same year that Congress recognized their independence, namely 1822, Russia, Prussia, Austria and France proposed to interfere and re-instate Spanish rule in the States in revolt. James Monroe was then President of the United States, and in 1823, he sent a message to Congress, supporting it in recognizing the independence of Mexico and South America, and laid it down as a *Rule* that: "*That the American Continents by the free and independent position which they have assumed and maintained, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power.*

That is the Monroe doctrine.

But that is not all, England absolutely at that time favored the declaration that President Monroe made and her prime minister Canning expressed approval of the doctrine that the United States set forth.

Now the present British minister, Salisbury takes a different view from that of Canning 72 years ago.

Now the British minister is against the Monroe doctrine and declares that it has no standing in Inter National law—the law between nations. When President Monroe declared the Monroe doctrine, the British minister greatly favored it. The British favored it then because they were not on good terms with the purposes and plans of the Spanish government.

But things are different now.

The British government owns a strip of territory alongside of the State of Venezuela in South America and the Venezuelanders say they have time and again been shoving their line further into the State of Venezuela until they now claim a large strip of territory of that State. The Venezuelean government have protested and protested till they are almost driven to the point of resisting by force of arms the grasping propensity of the powerful British nation.

England is a territorial pirate

She has stolen a large portion of India by insidious methods, cultivated and applied to weaker nations by her statesmen and politicians.

In 1696, just 200 years ago she obtained a concession from the Indian government to establish a factory in India. When the factory was completed, it was a fully equipped British fort and she has ever since that date been building factories and forts in India till she has managed to over-run and subjugate two hundred millions of the people of that country, and the brightest diadem in Queen Victoria's crown is known as the Empress of India. No protest of India ever prevailed against the grasping policy of England. Every new steal was backed up by the British army.

Venezuela says England is determined to rob her of territory regardless of all protests. To reach a fair settlement of the boundary line in dispute. President Cleveland proposed to the British government that the matter be submitted to arbitration. England promptly rejected the offer of the Cleveland Administration and then the matter rested till the President returned from his duck shooting when he issued a message to Congress on the 17th inst., stating the issue, and declaring in favor of maintaining the Monroe doctrine, and asked Congress to appoint a Commission to examine the matter in dispute about the boundary line.

If the President expected the Republicans in Congress to oppose him in his hasty message he was disappointed. There are those who express the belief that he made the deliverance to draw the attention of the people from the unfortunate business depression that his past policy has brought upon the country. The Republicans raised no objection to his proposal to enforce the Monroe doctrine. They took him at his word, and immediately passed an act appropriating one hundred thousand dollars to pay the expenses of a Commission to examine into the boundary line dispute between Great Britian and Venezuela. The outcome of the trouble cannot be foretold. The people do not want war between the United States of America and England. They do not want an improper interference in American affairs on the part of any European power looking to the occupancy of the South American States as provinces of Monarchical governments. They do not want their President in a blundering hasty way to precipate a war that can be avoided, if the questions at issue are handled without hasty aggravating manners and expressions.

CHRISTMAS in the army during the war! Four Christmases found me at the front, but all of them except the first were much like any other day. Notwithstanding I and many of the men of my company—for my rank was then only that of captain—had been in the service since the firing on of Fort Sumter, having served out a three months' term in McClellan's West Virginia campaign and then re-enlisted for three years, or "during the war," Dec. 25, 1861, was the first Christmas to find us in camp, with the enemy not far away.

My regiment was a part of Jeff C. Davis' division and had gone into winter quarters at Otterville, Mo. In December it was learned that large bodies of recruits for Price's army were on their way from northern and western Missouri trying to reach him by Christmas, and that Price had sent a force from his army to act as their escort. About the second week in December a concerted movement was begun which had for its object the capture or dispersal of these Confederate bodies. It was successful. I know the command to which I was attached made a forced march of 35 miles one cold December day through freezing and frozen slush and mud. So tired were we that when we finally went into camp that night we made our beds on the bare and frozen ground, without shelter, for we had far outstripped our wagon trains and fell asleep instantly and slept all night as soundly as though we were lying on couches of down. When we awoke at daybreak, we found ourselves covered with snow that had fallen on us in the night without our being aware of it. The snow was really a good thing, for it helped to keep us warm by excluding the air.

We got back to Otterville with our prisoners and captured material of war two or three days before Christmas. The war department at Washington and General Halleck, commander of the department of Missouri, regarded the section we were campaigning in as friendly, and the population really contained a good many Union men. When the men went out in small squads to forage, they carried money with them, and scrupulously paid for all they took. True, in the absence of good money they dealt out "wildcat" bills on broken banks and bank notes that had never been signed, but they were cheerfully, even thankfully, received, and I have no doubt continued to circulate down there till they became worn out.

Soon the men began to show a desire to enjoy themselves more as they had been used to do at home than they had been able to do at any time since they had become soldiers. While discipline was maintained, the relations between officers and men were cordial and friendly, and with the holiday season every liberty compatible with the safety of the command and the performance of necessary duties was permitted. Small foraging parties scoured the country roundabout and gathered up a supply of chickens, turkeys and pigs wherewith to eke out the army hard tack and salt horse. The mails that reached us at tolerably regular intervals contained many packages from mothers, wives, sisters and sweethearts. And every wagon train that reached us from the nearest railroad terminus brought boxes from home for both officers and men. They were filled with a great array and assortment of articles supposed to be necessary for the welfare and comfort of the men. In the main these articles ran to things to eat, especially cakes, jellies and preserves, all homemade and therefore doubly relished. There were articles of wearing apparel in every box. In those days paper collars, some linen lined, and others nothing but paper, were in high favor throughout the west. Nearly every box contained a supply of them, so that the recipient could present what the boys called a "Sunday go to meeting" appearance.

GENERAL THOMAS J. BRADY.

As our communication with St. Louis was not regular, these boxes did not all arrive at the same time. They began, in fact, to come about a week before Christmas and continued to come at intervals for a month afterward. Pretty much everything the boxes contained was, so to speak, grist for the boys. But when one young fellow found a feather pillow in his box he failed to join in the laugh his comrades raised and never seemed to relish being dubbed "Private Pillow."

Christmas came bright and clear, a splendid winter day. After the usual morning routine of a military camp the regiments were formed, with side arms only, and marched out to their respective parade grounds to attend divine service and listen to sermons appropriate to the day in a time of war. After this the men were dismissed to enjoy themselves in their own way—all, that is, except those engaged in guard and other military duties. They played ball, ran foot races, held jumping matches, pitched horse or mule shoes in lieu of quoits, got up mule races and generally disported themselves like a lot of schoolboys out for a holiday. The more quietly disposed read such books and papers as the camp afforded or wrote letters home. Some just loafed. Others drew their tent flaps tight and played cards, the great American game of draw poker being the favorite, with grains of corn for chips. The officers passed the time in much the same way, only, as a rule, more dignifiedly, as became their rank.

The cooks got up the best dinners they could, the tables being graced with all the dainties and good things that had come from the loved and loving ones at home. Men and officers enjoyed this the first Christmas in the army for all, and the last on earth for many, for these troops, then so merry, were destined within a few weeks to pass through the three days' deadly storm and strife of Pea Ridge, known to the Confederates as Elkhorn Tavern, the first pitched battle of the war after Bull Run and the first considerable victory of Union troops in the field. But for that one day strife and death were far from their thoughts.

Such was my first Christmas in the army and the only one which made much impression on me as Christmas.

Thos J Brady

Not an Xmas.

It had been a very hard week in the street and Tom Sellshort was feeling poorer than a millionaire with personal taxes due. Consequently he felt like running for the door when his wife greeted him with a cheery, "I'm making out a list of Christmas presents, dear, and you're just in time."

"Time—that's what I'll need if I pay for them," thought Tom, but he kissed his wife and sat down to assist her. "How much have you spent already on paper?"

"Well, it's $200," she admitted slowly, "but you see that buys presents for four—four people. I don't think that's very bad. Do your dear?"

"N-o-o-o-o," Tom replied a little doubtfully, "but how—how many are we going to remember at $50 per remember?"

"There are only eight more expensive presents, dear, but here is another—another little list of about—about 30 presents, dear"—Mrs. Sellshort began timidly.

"What! Another list?" Tom exclaimed. "Never mind the items. How much are we short?"

The pretty woman beside him buried her face in her kerchief and sobbed, "I—I think you—you are very unkind, after I've worked so hard pre-preparing the l-l-lists"—

"There, there, dear," Tom said soothingly, patting her shoulder. "Never mind. It's all right. My credit's still good at Starey's. What's the total of your little list?"

"Six—six hundred and th-thirty dol-dollars," was the faint reply from the depths of the handkerchief.

"Let me see," thought Sellshort. "Six hundred and thirty and two hundred is eight hundred and thirty dollars, and that added to the eight hundred dollar piano I have promised the little girl here makes sixteen hundred and thirty dollars for merry Christmas presents, eh? Never mind, little girl," he added aloud. "Get them all at Starey's and have them charged. They sell everything there from a hairpin to a house and lot. So don't cry any more."

It was cold weather, but Sellshort paused a moment to mop his perspiring brow. "I'll get the piano of Beethoven Bros.," he thought, "and hang them up for it, temporarily, I hope. And so they call Christmas Xmas, do they? Well, if things don't brighten up pretty soon it won't be an Xmas for Starey and Beethoven Bros. this year. It will be just an $MDCXXXmas, sure pop!"

The True Christmas Spirit.

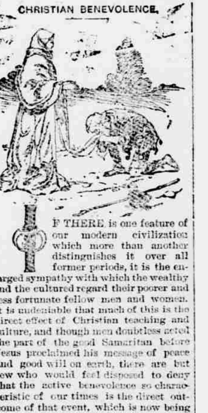
The best Christmas gift that any one can give to the world is the manifestation of a spirit of mutual confidence, consideration and helpfulness. Wherever and whenever that spirit supplants the unlovely trait of warring individual greed, the good seed is sown again to multiply in other minds.

Remember the Poor.

Every man who prepares for Christmas with the knowledge that his own children are fed and clothed and can enjoy the festivity of the season should mark his gratitude for good fortune with a contribution to prevent others from passing that holiday in cold and hunger.

Welcome, Christmas!

O Christmas! Welcome to thy hallowed reign
And all the social virtues in thy train!
Compassion list'ning to the tale of grief,
Who seeks the child of sorrow with relief,
And every muse with animating glee,
Congenial mirth and cordial sympathy.
—Mrs. Hemans.



IF THERE is one feature of our modern civilization which more than another distinguishes it over all former periods, it is the enlarged sympathy with which the wealthy and the cultured regard their poorer and less fortunate fellow men and women. It is undeniable that much of this is the direct effect of Christian teaching and culture, and though men doubtless acted the part of the good Samaritan before Jesus proclaimed his message of peace and good will on earth, there are but few who would feel disposed to deny that the active benevolence so characteristic of our times is the direct outcome of that event, which is now being celebrated all over the world.

Though charity is a duty which should not be limited by times and seasons, still the bounty of the most benevolent should be more freely dispensed on the occasion of the commemoration of the birth of him who first inculcated the universal brotherhood of man and chose for his companions not the cultured and wealthy, but the poor and humble and illiterate of the earth. "The poor ye have always with you," said he of Nazareth. Christians will best follow their Divine examplar's footsteps by seeing even beneath the beggar's gabardine a human heart that may be stimulated by their aid and sympathy into hope and a higher realization of life and its duties.

A. MACNEAL.

A Titled Street Musician.

On Christmas day a few years ago, while traversing Cheapside, London, I saw a group of persons standing on the sidewalk, listening with apparent great interest to the merry strains of a hand organ mounted on wheels. The instrument was played by a pretty faced, well dressed female, and a pale faced, handsome young man went around the crowd, hat in hand, soliciting the charity of those present. An inscription on the organ, stating that Viscount Hinton was forced by adverse circumstances to adopt this means of securing subsistence for his wife and himself, explained the presence of the crowd and the interest manifested in the performance. After bestowing my dole, I inquired how a man of his rank became reduced to such straits. He very affably and in the choicest language informed me that since his father's third marriage he had failed to make any provision for him, and having no profession he adopted street organ playing as a means of procuring a living. He added further that he was hopeful his father would relent, if not out of regard for his son at least to save the family from disgrace. Earl Paulet, the father, a short time afterward secured an injunction prohibiting his son from the use of the offensive announcement on his hand organ. I am not aware whether Viscount Hinton continued his perambulations as a street musician after this injunction, so damaging to his vocation, was enforced.

N. M.

The Boar's Head.

The queen still has the baron of beef roasted—a whole side of beef; and the boar's head—relic of the days when taxes were paid in boars' and wolves' heads instead of money—still graces her table also. The custom of carrying in the boar's head in state is kept up. At Queen's college, Oxford, the dish is also served. The legend is told that while a student of the college was walking in Shotover forest, studying Aristotle, he was suddenly attacked by a wild boar. He stuffed his book down the animal's throat, shouting "Graecumest!" and ever since his courage and presence of mind have been commemorated.

MERRY XMAS.

His Gift.

Israels—My daughter Rachel vas goin to get married on Christmas.

Jacobs—Vot you goin to give her?

Israels—If business imbroves between now an den, I vill brabably give her avay.

A Blessed Handkerchief.

The Shamokin Times says:—Nathan W. Baker, proprietor of the Baker House at Lewisburg, asserts that he was wholly cured of acute inflammatory rheumatism, from which he was a sufferer for a score of years, through the mysterious power of Francis Schlatter, "the Divine Healer," of Colorado. None of the local doctors were able to help Mr. Baker, and it was only by the aid of crutches that he was able to move about when not confined to the house entirely.

Miss Fasnaught, a Lewisburg girl, who was visiting Denver friends, had Schlatter bless a handkerchief and then sent it to Mr. Baker. He placed it over the affected parts of his body, and was able to walk without pain or trouble in twenty-four hours. Now he is better than he has been for years, and has just made public the manner in which he was cured. He will not part with the handkerchief, and expresses the hope that he may yet be able to entertain his benefactor.

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 impoverished and lacks vitality. These troubles may be overcome by Hood's Sarsaparilla, 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.

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.

NEW DENTAL OFFICE.

Dr. S. D. Diffenderfer, graduate of the University of Maryland Dental Department, desires to inform the public that he has opened a Dental Office at Oakland Mills, Pa., where he can be found at all times. Teeth extracted painlessly. All work guaranteed.

A Significant Departure.

With the departure of another year when a review is made of the condition of affairs, it is only right that some thought be given to the physical body, which enables everyone to battle with life's problem and figure for themselves the profit or loss on the trial balance sheet. Though the bank account may be large and each one's material gain be great, it would not be surprising if it suddenly dawns upon many that good health has been greatly impoverished by the low condition of the blood. It is in this state that the lactive acid in the vital fluid attacks the fibrous tissues, particularly the joints, making known the local manifdstations of rheumatism. Thousands of people have found in Hood's Sarsaparilla the great blood purifier, a positive and permanent cure for rheumatism. Jan. 8, 1896.

War Claims.

Chairman Reed has appointed Congressman Mahon of this district, Chairman of the War Claims. Now is the chance for the border war damage claimants. Mr. Mahon lives in what was a border raided county during the rebellion.

Convict Dead in Jail.

On the 17th inst., Ira Fry died in the Pittsburg Penitentiary. He was sent there from Juniata county after trial and conviction, and sentenced at the September term of Court 1894 for having attempted to rob and murder Jacob Ludwig in the latter's barn in Monroe township, this county. Fry was from New Berlin, Union county.

Clerical Orders on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces that clerical orders for the year 1896 will be issued to ordained ministers of the Gospel located on its system east of Pittsburg and Erie, inclusive, on the same conditions as prevail at present. Clergymen who desire to avail themselves of this privilege should make application to the nearest ticket office of the Pennsylvania Railroad, so that the orders may be issued before the close of the present year.

What Then?

England would have nothing to do with the question of arbitrating the boundary line in dispute between England and Venezuela. Now, the United States and Venezuela will fix the boundary line, and if England will not agree to that line, what will England do about it. If England accepts the line that will be made by the United States Commissioners and Venezuela, all will be well. If she does not accept, what then?

Could Hardly Drag Around.

Orbisonia, Pa., Nov. 24, 1895:—I was so weak that I could hardly get around and always had that tired feeling and sickness at my stomach and no appetite. I have taken five bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and now I am able to do a good day's work. Ella E. Secrest.

Hood's Pills cure indigestion, billiousness.

SALE REGISTER.

December 30.—Lewis Degen, Executor of Joseph E Kauffman, deceased, will sell the farm of 36 acres, more or less, of said decedent on the premises near McAlisterville, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. The improvements are a house and barn and out-buildings. The land is limestone flint.

Relief in One Day.

South American Nervine relieves the worst cases of Nervous prostration, Nervousness 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 stomache 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.

W. G. Skinner is one of the best known men in Wakefield, Mass. He is a war veteran and everybody's friend. He says: "I had rheumatism and was in poor health a long time. Indications pointed towards the accumulation of impurities in the blood and germs of disease. I was constipated and had no appetite. I evidently needed a good blood purifier and decided to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It made a change all through my system, gave me an appetite and worked effectively on my blood. I am now perfectly well, my blood has been put in good order, thanks to Hood's." W. G. Skinner.

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A Greater Panic.

Two Mifflintown neighbors falling out over a boundary or fence line is no common sense reason for everyone in the town becoming excited and expressing a desire to indulge in a fight to settle the boundary or fence line in dispute, but up jumps a lot of people to propose that England and the United States and Venezuela and others go to war to settle the boundary line or fence line dispute between England and Venezuela. If President Cleveland keeps on with his queer performances, he will get up a greater panic than siezed upon the country a few years ago when it was clear that he was determined to reduce the tariff so low that its proceeds would not pay the expenses of the Government.

Another Message

President Cleveland followed up his Menroe doctrine message by another message to Congress on Thursday, appealing to Congress to do something to better the financial state of affairs of the country. This last message proves that he has called a halt in the belief of his own financial views as a remedy for the money troubles, for he does not tell as in former messages what Congress shall do. He leaves everything to Congress. In a former message, he asked that body to repeal the silver coinage act. The times got worse instead of better. He asked Congress to repeal the protective laws. It did as reqnested, and times got worse. Now he comes to Congress without a plan, but in substance says, I have no plans, but for mercy sake get up some financial plan to stop the money affairs from getting worse.

THURSTON'S BLACKBERRY **Cordial**

Is a safe and prompt remedy for the cure of diarrhoea, dysentery, colic, cholera morbus and all forms of Summer Complaints and Looseness of the Bowels. IT IS PLEASANT TO TAKE AND ESPECIALLY USEFUL FOR CHILDREN.

Tuscarora Valley Railroad.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MONDAY SEPTEMBER 30, 1895.

EASTWARD.

STATIONS. DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.	No 1	No.3
	A. M.	P. M.
Blair's Mills..........Lv	8 00	2 00
Waterloo..............	8 05	2 05
Leonard's Grove.........	8 10	2 10
Ross Farm..............	8 15	2 15
Perulack...............	8 20	2 20
East Waterford..........	8 30	2 30
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
Seven Pines............	9 06	3 06
Spruce Hill.............	9 10	3 10
Graham's...............	9 14	3 14
Stewart................	9 16	3 16
Freedom	9 18	3 18
Turbett	9 20	3 20
Old Port...............	9 25	3 25
Port Royal...........Ar.	9 30	3 30

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 east.

WESTWARD.

STATIONS. DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.	Distance.	No.2	No.4
		A. M.	P. M.
Port Royal........	0.0	10 45	5 15
Old Port..........	1.3	10 50	5 20
Turbett...........	2 8	10 55	5 25
Freedom...........	3.7	10 57	5 27
Stewart...........	4.4	10 59	5 29
Graham's..........	5.0	11 01	5 31
Spruce Hill........	6.3	11 05	5 35
Seven Pines.......	7.2	11 09	5 39
Pleasant View......	9.0	11 15	5 45
Warble............	10.0	11 20	5 50
Fort Bigham.......	12.0	11 26	5 56
Honey Grove......	14.0	11 33	6 03
Heckman..........	15.1	11 38	6 08
East Waterford....	17.5	11 45	6 15
Peruleck..........	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 40
Blair's Mills....Ar.	27.0	12 15	6 45

Trains Nos. 2 and 3 connect with Stage Line at Blair's Mills for Concord, Doylesburg and Dry Run.

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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 20	9 15	Duncannon	8 40	3 50
4 36	9 21	*King's Mill	8 34	3 44
4 39	9 24	*Sulphur Springs	8 31	3 41
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	*Nellson	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

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

☞Collecting and Conveyancing promptly attended to.

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

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

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

DR. D. M. CRAWFORD & SON,

have formed a partnership for the practice of Medicine and their 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.

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 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 24 p. m; Newport 6 02 p. m; Millerstown 6 18 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 03 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 08 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. m; Newport 8 22 a. m; Duncannon 8 49 a m; 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 2 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 12 p. m; Thompsontown 5 p. m; Millerstown 5 33 p. m; Newport 5 43 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; Port Royal 8 52 p. m; Millerstown 9 07 p. m; Newport 9 26 p. m; Duncannon 9 50 p. m; Harrisburg 10 20 p. m.

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

LEWISTOWN DIVISION.

Trains for Sunbury at 7 35 a. m. and 3 10 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 3 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

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 29	6 44	3 41
Bloomfield Junct'n.	6 31	10 26	6 51	3 28
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 38	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.

WANTED—SALESMEN.

We want a few men to sell a *Choice Line* of Nursery Stock. We cannot make you rich in a month but can give you *steady 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. Rochester, N. Y.

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$55.00

ACME ROADSTER $55

Guaranteed same as agents sell for $75 to $90.

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

Perfect lines, perfect steering, perfect adjustment. Guaranteed same as agents sell for $125 and $150. Written warranty with every machine. Everything [illegible] you buy a bicycle through an agent you pay $40 to $60 more than our wholesale price for same quality. It costs about as much to sell bicycles through agents and dealers as it does to make them. Prudence and economy suggest the better way and buy from us direct at wholesale prices.

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