SENTINEL & REPUBLICAN

MIFFLINTOWN.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1896.

B. F. SCHWEIER,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

## REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

Congress, THAD. M. MAHON of Franklin Co.
Senate, WILLIAM HERTZLER.
Legislature, CARL F. ESPENSCHADE.
Associate Judges, W. NORTH STERRETT. LEONARD R. MAUGER.
Prothonotary, W. H. ZEIDERS.
District Attorney, WILBER SCHWEYER.
Co. Commissioners, MICHAEL R. BASHORE. J. LUDENSLAGER.
Co. Treasurer, WILLIAM W. LANDIS.
Co. Auditors, T. K. BEAVER. H. H. HARTMAN.

THE Democratic National Convention will meet in Chicago on the 7th of July.

THE Republican National Convention will meet June 16th, in St. Louis—next Tuesday.

LI HUNG CHANG of China announces his purpose of reform to China. He'll have to get rid of the superstition and the kind of religion the Chinese have before he makes much progress.

MR. CLEVELAND made special effort to have the Democratic State Convention of Kentucky declare for Cleveland's money policy on account of Mr. Carlisle, but the Democrats repudiated both the President and Mr. Carlisle's plan.

SOME scientific man says that Noah's flood was caused by the large planets getting into line with each other on this side of the sun with the earth on the other side of the sun and that arrangement of the planets caused the deluge of this planet by its own waters. He further says that the same arrangement of the heavenly bodies will take place in the year 2000 and the earth will then be delunged as in Noah's time. The safest place for people then will be on the big ships of the ocean. Some of the big ships will come safely through the deluge.

THREE million dollars more gold left the United States Treasury last week than went into it The Cleveland administration by its reduction of the revenues of government through a lowering of the tariff has brought about the present disastrous business affairs and reduced the government from a paying government to a borrowing government. James Buchanan did the same thing and United States paper went begging for purchasers at 12 per cent. discount. If Cleveland and his party are re-elected this fall the United States paper will drop to as great a discount as under Mr. Buchanan. How important then that every Republican and every other man who is not blinded by prejudice or blinded by the hope of getting an office from the Democracy by hook or crook in the future, that they vote the whole Republican ticket from the county up to the President.

## Great Calamity.

SOME scientist predicts a great calamity to take place four years hence. He says the big planets that belong to the solar system will all be in a straight line with the sun at a certain time in the year 2000, and the earth will be on the other side of the sun from the planets, and that condition of planetary affairs will produce flood and earthquake here on this planet to such a degree that a general deluge is almost certain to take place, in which most of the people of this globe will be drowned, and all the improvements of men will be swept away.

## Blanket Washing.

IT IS NOT SO DIFFICULT IF YOU TAKE A FEW PRECAUTIONS.

Probably the very new housewife will find the blanket washing and woolen cleansing of springtime about the most serious trial that she has yet encountered. It may be that a question of economy will make it necessary to have this work done at home, and even the most trusted help or the experienced washerwoman will not always give this particular work the proper care, unless the mistress understands the best methods of accomplishing the dreaded task. It is not so difficult, after all, to have the blankets washed in such a manner that they will come out white and fluffy and unshrunken from their spring cleansing.

Take one-half bar of any good laundry soap, shave it very fine. Pour over it a pint of boiling water, and put upon the fire and stir until it becomes a thick paste. Into this put one tablespoonful of borax and two tablespoonfuls of ammonia. Have ready a tub of tepid water softened with a tablespoonful of borax. Stir into this the soap mixture; then put in the blankets or the woolen articles that are to be washed. Let them soak an hour, occasionally turning them over; then run through a wringer. After this rinse with clear tepid water, being careful never to rub with the hands. Run through the wringer into a second rinsing water, and from this wring out and hang in the sun to dry. Blankets washed in this way are as soft as when new. Flannels and all woolen goods may also be washed by this process without injury, and articles that are to be taken from the line and carefully pressed before they become perfectly dry.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla.**

PYLETON, Pa., April 6, 1896.—I was troubled with sick headache and have been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla with satisfactory results. I have introduced it to my neighbors and they have taken it for headache, and it has done them a great deal of good."
MONT BERRY.

*Hood's Pills* are easy to take, easy to operate.

## The Sabbath School Convention.

The County Sabbath School Convention held in the Methodist church last week, was well attended. The Sabbath School is a valuable adjunct of the Church. It holds the young people to church mooring; gets them into line once every week, and the day on which that is done is on preaching day. But in a measure it has taken away the autocracy of the preacher. Before the institution of the Sabbath School the preacher's rule was almost supreme He taught the children the creed He was the class master for chatechetical instruction, and his word was law. Old things have passed away and all things are new. Now the average Sabbath School can question, rebel and kick as suddenly and unexpectedly as the average church choir, and if the preacher don't like it he can take the less of it. The Christian Endeavor is a newer church adjunct than the Sabbath School. Between the Sabbath School and the Christian Endeavor, the mind of the young people who attend them is almost wholly taken up on the Sabbath, which of itself is a commendable thing to do for the young people. The earnest advocates of the Sabbath School and Christian Endeavor movements are emphatic in their expression of belief, that the new methods thus employed for the upbuilding of the church, are as superior over the old methods, as are the new methods of travel by steam and electricity, superior to the original method of travel afoot.

### TO MABEL.

Though, Mabel, scarce an hour is past
Since first you opened that romance,
Already near to "Part the Last"
You turn a surreptitious glance.
Why, surely soon enough you'll learn
The fate of each fair type's friend.
You're scarcely done with chapter one
Before you want "to know the end."

The heroine's stupendous faults,
The hero's indignation fine,
At which the wicked duke retreats,
Quite routed all along the line,
The noble deeds, the stirring scenes,
To none of these will you attend
Till certain quite that all comes right,
That marriage bells are at the end.

Well, if the bard might moralize,
He would remark, I think, that man,
Throughout existence, ever tries
To anticipate your simple plan.
In guessing what is still to come
Long days with scant result we spend.
We, too, would look throughout the book;
We, too, would like to know the end.

And yet I venture to maintain
To read your stories through were lost,
A course whereby their plots would gain
No inconsiderable cost.
So, Mabel, in the tale of life,
Whatever let the fates may send,
Fulfill each day as best you may,
Nor strive too soon to know the end.
—Anthony C. Deane in Temple Bar.

### REMOVING A CAPITAL.

**The Emperor Constantine's Momentous Change From Rome to Constantinople.**

The removal of the imperial capital from Rome to Byzantium was one of the most decisive acts on record—a signal monument of foresight, genius and will. Madrid, St. Petersburg and Berlin are also capital cities created by the act of a powerful ruler. But none of these foundations can compare in scale and in importance with the tremendous task of moving the seat of empire 1,000 miles to the east, from the center of Italy to the coast of Asia, from a Latin to a Greek city, from a pagan to a Christian population. The motives which impelled Constantine to this momentous step were doubtless complex. Since the time of Trajan Rome had not been the constant residence of the emperors, except of Antoninus Pius, nor the regular seat of government. Since the time of Diocletian Rome had been abandoned as the official center of the empire. Many places easier of hold been tried, and Constantine, when resolved on the great change, seriously contemplated two, if not three, other sites. It had long been agreed that the imperial seat must be transferred toward the east, and there was an instinctive sense that the valley of the Tiber was no longer safe from the incessant onward march of the Teutonic nations in arms.

The tendency was to get somewhere south of the Danube and within reach of Asia Minor and the Euphrates. The greater chiefs had all felt that the empire must be recast, both politically and spiritually. By the fourth century it was clear that the empire must break with the rooted prejudices that surrounded the senate of Rome and the gods of the capitol. And Constantine, the half conscious and half convinced agent of the great change—the change from the ancient world to the modern world, from polytheism to Christianity—saw in the church and bishop of Rome a power which would never be his creature. Dante tells us that "Cæsar became a Greek in order to give place to the Roman pastor." There is much in this, but it is not the whole truth, for Cæsar might have become a Spaniard, or a Gaul, or an Illyrian. Dante might have added that Cæsar became an oriental in order to give place to the Goth. Constantinople from the first was a Christian city, with an orthodox church, but it was a church that was from the first a department of the state.—Fortnightly Review.

**Deplorable Ignorance.**

General John McNeil, who was a brother-in-law of President Pierce and major general of the New Hampshire militia at one time, is said to have been considerably incensed when he met any one who appeared to be ignorant of the wounds and honors he had won on the field of battle.

During the war with Great Britain he was shot while mounted on his faithful horse, receiving a severe wound in the knee, which caused him to walk stiffly for the rest of his life.

"How did you hurt your knee, general?" asked a young man whom the old officer characterized as a "whipper snapper" one day from a certain lack of respectfulness in his air and manner. "Did you have a fall?"

"Yes, sir," snorted the general indignantly. "I fell off a horse! You never read the history of your country, did you, sir?"—Youth's Companion.

**Constitutionally Disqualified.**

First Tramp—It seems funny to me, pard, that with your fondness for debate and your general interest in public events, you never ran for office.

Second Tramp—You're off your reckoning, old man, or you'd never be in doubt on that p'int for a minute.

First Tramp—What do you mean?

Second Tramp—I mean that you ought to know that I wouldn't have anything that I've got to run for.—Washington Star.

**Philosophical.**

Miss Crummer—Why are you constantly postponing the wedding?

Mrs. Widdoweds—Ah, my dear, you have no idea how much more interesting a man is as a lover than as a husband.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

## ARIZONA'S MOUNTAIN PUZZLE.

**Is It a Hole Through an Inaccessible Peak or Only a Natural Mirror?**

For the last half century the American residents of Tucson, A. T., have been trying to solve a mystery in the shape of what appears to be a hole through a mountain peak in plain sight from the town. In the rarefied air it looks to be only a short distance away, when in reality it is at least 40 miles. The earliest residents noticed the phenomenon, and the only difficulty that lay in the way of finding out just what it was was the fact that it was inaccessible, and when they came anywhere near the spot the hole disappeared from sight. In fact, it can only be seen from within a few miles of Tucson, and this has led many people to believe that it is not a hole at all.

By the aid of a good marine telescope the mountain can be brought to within a few miles, but not near enough to tell the exact nature of the rock formation. An astronomical telescope cannot be focused on it, as the mountain is too near. A first peep through the glass would lead one to believe that there was no mystery about it. The hole appears as plain as possible, but several days' study of the spot will develop the fact that the hole does not always look the same. Many days when the sky is dark behind the mountain the hole will appear a brilliant white, like a snowdrift, and on days when the sky is blue it will often look so dark as to be almost invisible. These facts have led many to think that it is an immense piece of mica lying with its polished surface toward the sky and reflecting the cloud formations of another part of the horizon instead of being the light seen through a hole. Viewed with the naked eye the hole simply appears as a white spot, but the telescope reveals pine trees and other details, although very indistinctly.

The range of mountains in which the strange peak can be seen is known as the Catalinas, and numerous parties have made the attempt to climb it, but all have failed on account of the steep and rugged precipices in the vicinity. The peak is a high one and can be seen from any point in the journey toward it, but when ten miles out of Tucson the hole can no longer be seen, even with the aid of a glass. This can be explained on the mica theory, as a surface of that material would not reflect a ray of light toward a person's eye after they got out of its angle of projection.—San Francisco Call.

## LIFE WITH THE CIRCUS.

**Incidents Attending the Visit to a Laundry of a High Collar.**

"Walking along the streets one day in a town where we were showing," said a retired circus man, "the old man saw in a laundry window a sign reading 'Collars and cuffs 2 cents.'

"'Do you take any kind of collars at that price?' he asked the laundryman.

'Yes; oh, yes,' said the laundryman. 'Everything goes here.'

"We had a giraffe at the time that we used to dress up for the evening parade in a sort of a dude costume with a high collar reaching from its shoulders up to under its head. The old man got one of the giraffe's collars and had it sent down to the laundry to be done up. When the laundryman opened the bundle and spread it out on the counter, he says, 'What's this?' and the man that had brought it down said that it was one of the giraffe's collars.

"'By gosh! That's so,' said the laundryman, just as though giraffe's collars used to be a common item of the wash in his laundry, but he hadn't had very many come in lately and they'd kind o' escaped his mind.

"'Five o'clock,' he said when the man asked when it would be ready, and at 5 o'clock the man found it waiting for him done up in a roll about as big as a stovepipe.

"'How much?' he asked.

"'Two cents' said the laundryman, and he swept the 2 cents off the counter into the drawer without turning a hair. He was game plumb through. But the old man was no chump. He sent the laundryman a dollar, which was about what the work was worth, and a couple of complimentary tickets. That night the laundryman came to the circus. He was just as cool as ever, but you could see that he was pleased, easy enough when he saw the giraffe come out wearing the collar that had been done up in his laundry."—New York Sun.

**"Clean" Money.**

A clerk in the redemption division of the treasury department says that the "cleanest" paper money in circulation is that which circulates in Washington, while the dirtiest is that which comes in from Chicago for redemption. St. Louis is a close second to Chicago, and Cincinnati next. New York is next to Washington in the record for clean money, Philadelphia next, while Baltimore ranks next to Cincinnati for having dirty money. The money that comes in from Chicago, besides being dirty, is always much mutilated, so much so, he said, that there is twice as much time consumed in patching it up prior to cancellation as there is in counting it.—Washington Star.

**Took It Literally.**

A little maiden of 7 years attended the wedding of an elder brother. The Episcopal service, heard for the first time, made a deep impression on her mind. A few days after, she called to see the bride and found her sitting on her husband's lap. Looking at them wistfully for a few moments, she exclaimed, "Oh, yes, I see—to have and to hold."—Exchange.

**Queer.**

"There is always one thing I can't understand when a valuable dog is poisoned."

"Well, what is it?"

"The loss always occurs the day after the owner has refused $500 for the beast."—Chicago Record.

## A BROKEN FRIENDSHIP.

**It Was Terminated by a Bullet In a Frontier Town.**

It was in the early days of a town in southwestern Kansas. The deadly "45" was the most respected law of the place, and daily and nightly, in the half dozen saloons which the embryo city supported, were congregated as rough a set of men as could be found in any town of the size west of the Mississippi, spending their time in gambling and carousing.

Monarch of all the roughs was Ed Prather. He had eight notches in the handle of his trusty 45, signifying that by his hand eight human beings had been sent to their long home. Prather's bosom friend was Billy Wells. He, too, was a "bad man" in the western acceptance of the term. Damon and Pythias were not more fraternal than these two desperadoes. When one was seen, the other was always near. If one got into trouble, the other was always on hand to assist him.

The tragic end of this friendship came one summer morning. Prather had just successfully "stood off" a sheriff and his posse, and the crowd of roughs was congregated in his saloon, congratulating him, drinking to his health and celebrating the occasion by filling themselves up with what is known in western vernacular as "40 rod," preparatory to terrorizing the town. Suddenly Prather drew his revolver from the scabbard, and saying, "Boys, watch me put a hole through Billy's hat," fired.

There was a yell of agony, and Wells fell to the floor wounded to the death.

"My God, have I killed him?" were Prather's first words. Then, throwing down his revolver, he sprang to the side of the wounded man, just as the last quiver came over the prostrate form and the soul went to render its account.

For the first time in years a solitary tear coursed down over the hardened features of the man whose hands were newly stained with the blood of a fellow creature, but, ashamed of this momentary evidence of emotion, he hastily brushed away the tear, and turning to the bar called, "Brinks for the crowd." And the carousal went on.

Thus was one more chapter added to the history of frontier life.—Detroit Free Press.

## AN INDIGNANT FISH.

**One Burgall Deprived of Its Prey by the Reckless Interference of Another.**

While the burgall, known also as the cunner, is not altogether a bottom feeding fish, still it feeds mostly on the bottom, taking whatever it can find there, nipping the head off a clam when it gets a chance, and not neglecting the worms of many kinds which find a home there.

There were two burgalls in a tank at the aquarium. One day a nereis showed its head above the sand and gravel on the bottom of the tank alongside a little pebble. The nereis is a marine worm that lives at the bottom. This particular nereis might have been three inches in length by an eighth of an inch in diameter. One of the burgalls saw it as soon as it lifted its head above the bottom, and he began to make for it at once, but not precipitately. In fact, he did not seem to notice the nereis at all. He just loafed about in the water, and it just happened apparently that his general movement carried him in that direction.

The nereis was probably looking for food. Gradually it raised its head until it was half an inch above the sand. The burgall, which had started a foot or more away, was then within six inches of it. Then the other burgall saw the nereis, and this burgall made a rush for it. There was nothing for the first one to do now but to make a rush for it too. The two burgalls met head on with their noses right over the pebble alongside which the nereis had raised its head, but the nereis had disappeared.

The force of the collision threw the first burgall off his balance. For a moment he lay in the water at an angle of 45 degrees, but he righted himself quickly and instantly started for burgall No. 2, and chased him round and round the tank and finally up into a corner, where he held him for a minute, and then he swam solemnly away, indignant no doubt that the reckless interference of the other had cost him the prey he had so carefully planned to take.—New York Sun.

**Two Laymen Have Been Popes.**

It may be well to remark that the canon law does not prescribe that the pope must be a cardinal, or even a cleric. Nevertheless since the election of Urban VI in 1378 the successful candidates have belonged to the members of the Sacred college, although as late as 1758 a noncardinal was voted for several times. At least two laymen—John XIX (1024) and Adrian V (1276)—have occupied the papal throne, and there is today nothing to prevent laymen from being created cardinals, although they are not entitled to vote in the conclave unless they can produce a special permit from the late pope. Up to the meeting of the conclave of 1823 Cardinal Albani had never taken orders, and there is still some doubt as to whether he did so then.—William R. Thayer in Century.

**A Public Purifier.**

"My friend," said the solemn man, "have you ever done ought to make the community in which you live the better for your living in it?"

"I have done much, sir," replied the other humbly, "to purify the homes of my fellow beings."

"Ah," continued the solemn man, with a pleased air, "you distribute tracts?"

"No. I clean carpets."—London Tit-Bits.

North Carolina in colonial days was called the "Old North Colony," and the name, with state instead of colony, has been retained to the present time. It has also been called Turpentine State.

In the private schools of China a teacher is paid about 1 cent a day for each pupil.

## A WOMAN'S COURAGE.

**She Killed a Cobra, Saved Her Husband and Then Fainted.**

"Women," remarked a rather patronizing young man, "possess a certain courage of endurance, but when it comes to the facing of an alarming danger they weaken and succumb to nerves."

"I hate to be personal," said a woman, "but I once faced what you will admit was an alarming danger. My husband, who was stationed in India, was stricken down by fever. On the day the crisis was expected the doctor said that his life hung on a thread, but there was still a chance of recovery if he should fall into a natural sleep which remained unbroken for a certain length of time.

"After hours of tossing and moaning I had the joy of seeing him pass into slumber, which grew more natural as I sat, almost holding my breath, across the room. When hope was becoming joyful assurance, through the long window a large hooded cobra glided into the room and made straight for the bed, raising its head and softly hissing.

"For one horrible instant I was paralyzed, while the snake reared and swerved about to insinuate itself among the pillows. But it dropped and coiled itself on the floor beside the bed. The power of motion returned to me, and I crept across the room, raised my foot and ground my heel into the flattened head with its coldly glittering eyes. The creature writhed furiously, coiled itself around my ankle like a vice, but I held my ground till the folds relaxed and I knew the snake was dead. The doctor found me on the floor in a dead faint when he called. My husband recovered rapidly, and treasured as his dearest possession a worn kid slipper."—Philadelphia Press.

**Why Spitz Quit.**

Germany has been on the verge of a cabinet crisis for several weeks. The first warning of the trouble among the highest officials of the empire was given by the fall of General Von Spitz. Nobody has explained just why Spitz fell, but in an article that attempts to do so the Cologne Gazette suggests reasons that probably will seem more than sufficient to persons outside Germany. The Gazette says that it was incumbent upon him in his department to attend to the Strafvollstreckungsangelegenheiten, the Militaergefaengnisswesen and the whole Militaerjustizwesen. Besides, his office required that he take charge of all the bills regarding the Militaerprocessordnung and consult with the chancellor as to the supreme Reichsmilitaergerichtsinstanz and the supreme Reichsmilitaergerichtshof. Is it any wonder, then, that when he foresaw the failure of the Militaerstrafprocessentwurf he felt moved by Gesundheitsrueckschten to quit?—New York Sun.

**A Friend In Need.**

"My dear friend, I must ask you to lend me at once 100 marks. I have left my purse at home, and I haven't a farthing in my pocket!"

"I can't lend you 100 marks just now, but I can put you in the way of getting the money at once!"

"You are extremely kind!"

"Here's twopence. Ride home on the tram and fetch your purse!"—Neueste Nachrichten.

**The Three.**

A serious looking person had charge of the grammar division of a school examination and gave a bright looking boy this sentence to correct, "Between you and I this is good butter." The boy shortly returned the slip marked thus: "Incorrect. The lamppost is omitted."—Exchange.

**Its Drawback.**

"I never did like that theater," observed Mrs. Gaswell as they drove home after the play. "Its acrostic properties are very defective."—Chicago Tribune.

No man receives the true culture of a man in whom the sensibility to the beautiful is not cherished, and I know of no condition in life from which it should be excluded.—Channing.

Forty years ago a woman was old and wore a cap at the age of 50. From present indications 40 years hence women will not be considered old until they reach the century mark.

**Suffered with Scrofula.**

"My daughter suffered greatly with scrofula in her eyes and throat and she was compelled to wear glasses for a long time. She has been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and now she is able to attend school and is not obliged to wear glasses. Another daughter has been greatly benefited by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla." MRS. JAMES M. SHEARER, Peru Mills, Pa.

Hood's Pills cure sick headache.

THE MAN IN A JUMPER

can now wear a collar as spotless as that of the man in a dress coat. However dirty his work, the workman can have a clean collar every day—without cost—if he wears the

TRADE ELLULOID MARK. INTERLINED

It can be cleaned in a twinkling by the wearer, with a wet cloth or sponge. It combines satisfaction, economy and comfort. No frayed edges to chafe the neck. The "Celluloid" collars and cuffs are the genuine interlined goods with a "Celluloid" surface and bear the above mark. They are waterproof. All others are imitations. If your furnisher does not keep them send to us direct. Collars, 20c. each. Cuffs, 40c. pair—postpaid.
THE CELLULOID COMPANY, New York.

SAPOLIO is the best cleanser for these goods.

*LEGAL.*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

*Estate of Anna Maria Patterson, late of Greenwood township, deceased.*

Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration upon the estate of Anna Maria Patterson, late of Greenwood township, Juniata county, Pa., deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate will please make payment, and all having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
WILLIAM B. JACKSON, *Administrator.*

May 4th, 1896.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

*Estate of Adam Shope, late of Susquehanna township, deceased.*

Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration upon the estate of Adam Shope, late of Susquehanna township, Juniata county, Pa., deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate will please make payment, and all having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
EDWARD C. SHOPE, *Administrator.*

April 7th, 1896.

$3,000.00 A YEAR FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS.

If you want work that is pleasant and profitable, send us your address immediately. We teach men and women how to earn from $5.00 per day to $3,000 per year without having had previous experience, and furnish the employment at which they can make that amount. Nothing difficult to learn or that requires much time. The work is easy, healthy, and honorable, and can be done during daytime or evenings, right in your own locality, wherever you live. The result of a few hours' work often equals a week's wages. We have taught thousands of both sexes and all ages, and many have laid foundations that will surely bring them riches. Some of the smartest men in this country owe their success in life to the start given them while in our employ years ago. You, reader, may do as well; try it. You cannot fail. No capital necessary. We'll put you with something that is new, solid, and sure. A book brimful of advice is free to all. Help yourself by writing for it to-day—not to-morrow. Delays are costly.

E. C. ALLEN & CO., Box 420, AUGUSTA, MAINE.

**The Time for Building**

up the system is at this season. The cold weather has made unusual drains upon the vital forces. The blood has become impoverished and impure, and all the functions of the body suffer in consequence. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the great builder, because it is the One True Blood Purifier and nerve tonic.

Hood's Pills become the favorite cathartic with all who use them. All druggists. 25c.

# Sour

Stomach, sometimes called waterbrash, and burning pain, distress, nausea, dyspepsia, are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. This it accomplishes because with its wonderful power as a blood purifier, Hood's Sarsaparilla gently tones and strengthens the stomach and digestive organs, invigorates the liver, creates an appetite, gives refreshing sleep, and raises the health tone. In cases of dyspepsia and indigestion it seems to have "a magic touch."

"For over 12 years I suffered from sour

# Stomach

with severe pains across my shoulders, and great distress. I had violent nausea which would leave me very weak and faint, difficult to get my breath. These spells came oftener and more severe. I did not receive any lasting benefit from physicians, but found such happy effects from a trial of Hood's Sarsaparilla, that I took several bottles and mean to always keep it in the house. I am now able to do all my own work, which for six years I have been unable to do. My husband and son have also been greatly benefited by Hood's Sarsaparilla—for pains in the back, and after the grip. I gladly recommend this grand blood medicine." MRS. PETER BURBY, Leominster, Mass.

# Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills and Sick Headache. 25 cents.

LOUIS E. ATKINSON. F. M. H. PENNELL.
ATKINSON & PENNELL, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, MIFFLINTOWN, PA.
Collecting and Conveyancing promptly attended to.
OFFICE—On Main street, in place of residence of Louis E. Atkinson, Esq., south Bridge street. [Oct 26, 1892

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

DR. D. M. CRAWFORD, DR. DARWIN M. CRAWFORD
DR. D. M. CRAWFORD & SON, have formed a partnership for the practice of Medicine and their collateral branches. Office at old stand, corner of Third and Orange streets, Mifflintown, Pa. One or both of them will be found at their office at all times, unless otherwise professionally engaged.
April 1st, 1895.

H. PERR, PRACTICAL DENTIST.
Graduate of the Philadelphia Dental College. Office at old established location, Bridge Street, opposite Court House, Mifflintown, Pa.
Crown and Bridge work; Painless Extraction.
All work guaranteed.

*LEGAL.*

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

*Estate of David Weaver, dec'd.*

Letters testamentary on the estate of David Weaver, deceased, late of Walker township, Juniata county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay.
JOSEPH WEAVER, JACOB WEAVER, *Executors.*

April 15, 1896.

THE MAGISTRATE'S LIBRARY.

Brightly's Purdon's Digest OF THE LAWS OF PENNSYLVANIA—1700 to 1894.
2 vols. Royal 8 vo. Price $13.00.
Continued by a supplemental volume of 1895. Price $1.00.
By FRANK F. BRIGHTLY, Esq.

Binn's Justice, 13th Edition. (Issued in May, 1895.)
Being thoroughly revised, with references to the 12th edition of Purdon's Digest. 1 vol. 8vo.
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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 strictly 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.

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## Tuscarora Valley Railroad.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MONDAY SEPTEMBER 30, 1895.

EASTWARD.

| STATIONS. DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY. | No 1 A. M. | No 1 P. M. | No 3 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 A. M. | No. 2 P. M. | No. 4 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..... | 5.6 | 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 | |
| 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 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.

J. C. MOORHEAD, *Superintendent.*
T. S. MOORHEAD, *President.*

## RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

PERRY COUNTY RAILROAD.

The following schedule went into effect May 18, 1896, and the trains will be run as follows:

| p. m | a. m | Leave | Arrive | a. m | p. m |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 30 | 9 15 | Duncannon | 7 26 | 2 28 | |
| 4 36 | 9 21 | *King's Mill | 7 21 | 2 23 | |
| 4 39 | 9 24 | *Sulphur Springs | 7 18 | 2 20 | |
| 3 41 | 9 26 | **Corman Siding | 7 16 | 3 18 | |
| 4 45 | 9 29 | Montebello Park | 7 13 | 2 15 | |
| 4 48 | 9 31 | *Weaver | 7 12 | 2 13 | |
| 4 51 | 9 36 | *Roddy | 7 08 | 2 08 | |
| 4 54 | 9 39 | *Hoffman | 7 05 | 2 65 | |
| 4 56 | 9 41 | *Royer | 7 03 | 2 03 | |
| 4 59 | 9 44 | *Mahanoy | 7 00 | 2 00 | |
| 5 10 | 10 00 | Bloomfield | 6 46 | 1 41 | |
| 5 21 | 10 11 | *Nelson | 6 36 | 1 31 | |
| 5 24 | 10 14 | *Dunn's | 6 33 | 1 28 | |
| 5 27 | 10 17 | Elliotsburg | 6 30 | 1 25 | |
| 5 32 | 10 22 | *Bernheisl's | 6 25 | 1 20 | |
| 5 34 | 10 24 | *Green Park | 6 23 | 1 18 | |
| 5 37 | 10 27 | *Montour Junc | 6 20 | 1 15 | |
| 6 02 | 10 52 | Landisburg | 6 00 | 2 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. 22 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.

## 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, 1896, trains will run as follows:

WESTARD.

Way Passenger, leaves Philadelphia at 4 30 a. m; Harrisburg 8 10 a. m; Duncannon 8 45 a. m; New Port 9 15 a. m; Millerstown 9 17 a. m; Durward 9 25 a. m; Thompsontown 9 36 a. m; Van Dyke 9 43 a. m; Tuscarora 9 46 a. m; Mexico 9 50 a. m; Port Royal 9 54 a. m; Mifflin 10 05 a. m; Denholm 10 12 a. m; Lewistown 10 23 a. m; McVeytown 10 48 a. m; Newton Hamilton 11 10 a. m; Mount Union 11 16 a. m; Huntingdon 11 42 p. m; Tyrone 12 30 p. m; Altoona 1 10 p. m; Pittsburg 6 05 p. m.

Pittsburg Express leaves Philadelphia at 8 23 a m, Harrisburg 11 30 a. m; Duncannon 11 59 a. m; Newport 12 21 p. m; Mifflin 12 53 p. m; Lewistown 1 16 p. m; McVeytown