# SENTINEL & REPUBLICAN

MIFFLINTOWN.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 15 1896.

B. F. SCHWEIER,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.


## REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM McKINLEY,
of Ohio.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
GARRETT A. HOBART,
of New Jersey.

## REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Congressman-at-Large.
GALUSHA A. GROW, of Susquehanna.
SAMUEL A. DAVENPORT, of Erie.

For Electors-at-Large.
JOSEPH WHARTON, of Philadelphia.
ALEXANDER E. PATTON, of Clearfield.
WILLIAM WITHEROW, of Allegheny.
PETER L. KIMBERLY, of Mercer.

*District Electors.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 Dr. J. S. Pearson, | 15 Henry C. Prevost, |
| 2 Allen B. Roeke, | 16 J. B. Brown, |
| 3 Frank B. Hendley, | 17 Fred. H. Eaton, |
| 4 Leon. L. Meyers, | 18 G. Barron Miller, |
| 5 Wm. M. Taggart, | 19 R. H. Shindell, |
| 6 Jos. H. Hasdell, | 20 Geo. T. Swank, |
| 7 Wm. F. Soley, | 21 A. C. White, |
| 8 John Fritz, | 22 W. N. Randolph, |
| 9 Hon. L. Johnson, | 23 E. Wertheimer, |
| 10 John H. Landis, | 24 Joseph Speer, |
| 11 Everett Warren, | 25 Ed. E. Abrams, |
| 12 B. W. Wilde, | 26 Isadore Sobel, |
| 13 Harrison Bell, | 27 William Schnur, |
| 14 D. W. Miller, | 28 Jos. C. Campbell. |

## 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.

A PARIS doctor claims that he has discovered a cure for leprosy.

## The Democratic National States' Rights Silver Convention.

The so called Democratic National Convention held a five days meeting in Chicago, beginning on Tuesday, July 7 and closing on Saturday, July 11, within which time they did any amount of revolutionary speech making, and passed a states' rights silver platform and nominated William J. Bryan of Nebraska for President and Arthur Sewall of Maine for Vice President. It was a Convention of discord from the start. The bone of contention at the beginning was over the coin question. The silver men were in the majority and they wanted the whole organization. The gold men wanted the temporary chairman. The silver men said "no." The gold men put up Senator Hill of New York for temporary Chairman. The silver men put up Senator Daniel of Virginia. Daniel's vote was 556; Hill's vote was 347. The so called silver men then said we must get two-thirds of the delegates of this Convention so that we can pass whatever we please, and they unseated the regularly elected Michigan delegates and a few regularly elected delegates in Nebraska and seated state rights delegates in their stead and in that way secured a two-thirds vote of the Convention so that they could pass their revolutionary platform.

It was then no longer a contest between gold and silver.

The coin question sank to a secondary question.

It was revolution or anti-revolution on the adoption of a revolutionary platform.

The revolutionists carried the day, and adopted their platform by a vote of 626 for the platform; 303 against the platform.

The platform declares for the free coinage of silver—that is that miners of silver, and others who have silver, shall have the same right that gold owners have to go to the United States mints, and have their metal coined into United States coin—gold or silver, just as they have it 16 to 1.

It declared against the issue of United States bonds in the time of peace, and against United States banks.

It declared against the issue of paper money, except by the United States Treasury Department. It declared for a tariff for revenue only. It declared in favor of an income tax. It declared against the railroad pools and trusts, and passed other minor resolutions, and climaxed it all by declaring against interference of Federal authorities in local affairs or state affairs, and against the injunction of Federal Judges in affairs in the respective states.

It was these vicious and dangerous declarations that induced the New York delegation and delagates here and there in the Convention to declare that they would not vote for any candidate on such a platform.

That part of the platform that denounces the interference of the United States in the affairs of the respective states, and denounces United States injunctions, is the identical doctrine that paralyzed the James Buchanan administration thirty-five years ago, when he gave way to the demand of states' rights, and in that way permitted a rebellion to grow up in his hands, four months before he went out of office. To fight down that doctrine, it cost the American people several hundred thousand lives, and almost three billion of National debt, and brought about many of the ills of which the cranks of to-day complain.

There is no soldier, Democrat or Republican, who can vote for the platform, for it rewards and favors just what he fought against from 1861 to 1865. No one in the Northern states can consistently support that platform unless he is a relic or an off shoot of the Knights of the Golden circle or belonged to the copperhead gang that were in sympathy with the states rights men who organized rebellion to perpetrate slavery.

The candidates named in the Convention for President were Bland, Boies, Blackburn, Bryan, Matthews and McLean.

Bryan was nominated on the fifth ballot on Friday.

One hundred and sixty eight of the delegates would not vote for a candidate on such a revolutionary platform.

On Saturday Sewall, McLean, Bland, Sibley and Williams, were named for Vice President. On the fifth ballot Sewall was nominated.

The two men nominated are as unlike each other as they can well be. Bryan is a lawyer and an editor and has been in Congress two terms and is only 36 years old, and believes just about everything that Sewall don't believe. He is a free trader.

Sewall on the other hand is old enough to be Bryan's father, is a money maker, a banker or railroad corporation man, a millionaire and a protectionist. In the nomination of these two dissimilar men the states' rights anarchistic convention played the good Lord and good devil act as well as ever it was played.

The Convention refused to pass a resolution of approval of President Cleveland's administration, because if they did so it would be a contradiction of their platform that denounced him in an indirect way for interfering with the state rights of Illinois when Anarchist Altgelt was powerless in the hands of the mob to protect United States property in Chicago and other places in Illinois.

The Convention has produced a general murmer of disapproval in all parts of the country. Outside of its revolutionary declarations and avowed purpose it is looked upon as having prepared the clear way for the overwhelming defeat of the ticket it nominated. The silver question is looked upon as only a blind, a sham to cover the doctrine of states rights, which if incorporated into government rule, would open the way to undo everything that had been won in the war for the Union of the States from 1861 to 1865.

How wicked its two-faredness to good old farmer Bland, father champion of the silver cause; how he was laid on the shelf. It did'nt suit the anarchists who ran the Convention to have an honest farmer for a candidate for the Presidency. They wanted no hay-seed hair man in it, or they know that the farmers are not anarchists. There are to be no hay-wagon spectacular scenes in their parade this fall, so they laid silver father Bland under the table. They would not even give him the Vice Presidential nomination.

Only nine of the Pennsylvania delegation vote for Vice President, which is an indication of how the Pennsylvanians felt toward the Convention.

New Yorkers and Pennsylvanians and others not only refrained from participating in the affairs of the Convention when its cloven foot was revealed through the thin covering of silver, but the preacher who was to invoke the Divine blessing for the session that nominated Sewall failed to put in an appearance. It must have been a bad case when preachers failed to come and pray for it, for they are always ready to pray for the redemption of anything and everything that show the least sign of inclination to do what is right and proper. It must indeed have been tough when the preachers would not pray for it in its closing hours.

## EDITORS AT THE SEA.

The twenty-fourth annual outing of the Pennsylvania Editorial Association was held at Atlantic City, New Jersey, June 30 to July 3. The arrangement was to localize the editorial party in Philadelphia on the evening of the 29th of June and on the morning of the next day. Those who reached the city of brotherly love on the 29th, attended a preliminary informal meeting at Hotel Hanover, a new and finely equipped Hotel at 12th and Arch streets. Those who did not get into the city that evening, put in appearance the next morning in time to take the special editorial train from Broad street Station at 8 A. M., for Atlantic City, 90 miles away, on the ocean coast line of New Jersey. It was a train of nine cars, run by way of the new bridge across the Delaware river north of Philadelphia.

The bridge is a Pennsylvania Railroad enterprise and is a substantial and handsome structure of four spans, with a draw for ships. It is a great convenience for excursionists and travelers to the sea as it dispenses with the inconvenience of ferry boats and accompanying annoyances.

ACROSS JERSEY

by the Delaware river bridge route, New Jersey appears almost as flat as a board — a board that has been crimpled and wharped into slight undulations by the sun. As the train speeds away from the bridge down by Camden and out into the country toward the ocean, the habitations are numerous, but gradually grow less and less in number till they entirely disappear, and in their stead are long stretches of scrub timber dotted here and there by a farm and human habitation.

It is sand land with little plant food for agricultural purposes. It requires liberal application of phosphates and stable manure to bring it to a satisfactory state of production. It is all made land, washed from the vallies, hills and mountains east of the Allegheny range of mountains and dumped into the sea and backed up a little higher than high tide. Atlantic city people say the sea is still employed in banking up land at certain places near the city and making men who own the frontage rich.

The poor lands, marsh lands, are so close to Atlantic City, that it has no fertile out-lying property. The lands back of the town are mostly marsh and unproductive, and so nearly on a level with the sea, that the houses of the city loom high above both land and water. It was a two hours ride across New Jersey to the ocean.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE SCRIBES.

No guns of salute were fired on the arrival of the scribes though the people knew of their coming. The truth is the Jerseymen were entirely undemonstrative and acted as if they did'nt care or as if they were used to seeing people come there every day to pay homage to old ocean.

The only people to greet the editors were the hackmen, and the fraternity being poor, acted upon the Irishman's advice, which was:

"When your rich ride in chases,
When your poor walk by Jabers."

The editors and their wives and daughters walked, following a pilot on Atlantic avenue to Virginia avenue to the Grand Atlantic Hotel, which was just opened with as many editors as could find room in its spacious chambers as its first guests. The guest capacity of the hotel is three hundred and fifty people. The editorial party numbered many more than the hotel could accommodate, and those of the scribes who were struggling to secure quarters there, reminded one of Mark Twain's Innocence abroad, to first get at the register and have their names enrolled for room assignment. Those of the fraternity who were not playing Innocence Abroad in scramble for registration and room assignment, looked complacently on, in contemplation of the fact that the Grand Atlantic could hold so many and no more, and that there yet remained two hundred other hotels in town.

The Grand Atlantic is one of the largest hotels in the city, and is furnished in the latest and most artistic style. It is fully equipped in every department to gratify the honest civilized appetite and sense of man.

BUSINESS MEETING.

The 24th annual business meeting of the Association convened in the Grand Atlantic at 3 P. M. J. A. Maloy of the Lansdown Record, presided with R. H. Thomas of the Farmers' Friend for Secretary. One hundred and thirty editors answered the roll call. Many others were in the city, but not present at roll call. The free lance editor, the taffy editor, the sensational editor, the organ editor, the perty editor, the school editor, the religious editor, were all there. Indeed every phase of journalism was there, excepting the spiritualistic, the infidelic and the close sectarian. Months ago Secretary Thomas assigned the preparation and reading of certain papers to certain editors for this summer's meeting. The papers were called for. The subject of "Sensational Journalism," was presented by Hon. Thomas V. Cooper of the Media American. The Senator did not read but spoke offhanded. The next was the "business and mechanical Departments of the Country Paper and the Editor's relation thereto," H. E. Snyder, Courier, Connellsville; "The Advertising Department," Henry Guintond, manager Valley Spirit, Chambersburg; "Position of the Country Newspaper in Politics," W. C. Krep, Echo and Pilot, Greencastle; "The Daily of Small Towns," L. Rogers, Republican of Kane; "The Electric Eye," Professor C. Coles, Storms and Signs, Kingston; "My Method of Conducting a Country Newspaper," J. S. Sanders, Telephone, Wilkesbarre; "The Country Newspaper," A. B. Brumbaugh, Juniata Echo, Huntingdon; "The Editor's Received Payment," B. Whitman Dambly, Transcript, Skippack.

Mayor Stoy was introduced and in a neat speech welcomed the visitors, and extended to them the freedom of the city.

Ex-President of the Association L. L. Rodgers of Kane, responded to the address of welcome. A telegram of congratulation was received, and immediately acknowledgement made by telegram to the New York Press Association in session at Glen Summit, Pa. Quite a spirited discussion took place over what should be omitted from the address of a free lance editor, from the published records of the Association meeting. A resolution was passed providing for the expulsion of any and every editor who transfers or sells transportation tickets to any one excepting to persons directly connected with his paper or to members of his family.

The meeting was a protracted one and it was late in the afternoon when adjournment to meet next day at 3 P. M., took place.

THE OCEAN.

The editorial meeting is over for the day, and you stroll away along Virginia avenue to the Ocean, and stand on the board-walk that is fifty feet wide and five miles long, five feet above the streets of the town and ten to fifteen feet above sea level.

The town of 13000 inhabitants with thousands of visitors is behind you.

You are looking at the sea.

What a sight?

"Fudge! it isn't much, you say. That's your first impression, and if you live in the Juniata Valley at Mifflintown you will say: "How much like the color of the Tuscarora mountain on a clear July day about five o'clock in the evening, and out there not many miles away sky and sea seemingly come together. You see a sail or two, smoke stack or two sending forth smoke out where sky and sea seem to blend. The curve of the ocean keeps you from seeing the steamer, but still you are not impressed. While your eyes are absorbing such things, and that is about all there is to see along the horizon, your ears are greeted by a peculiar noise. You quit looking and listen. You say it isn't much of a noise. How like the noise of a high wind in full leaf time in a woods in the Juniata Valley during a storm on a day in July. You look again and almost at your feet are the breakers. You are from the Juniata Valley and you have seen the Blue Juniata when two to three feet deep on the breast of the Millerstown and Lewistown dams, rush over and form a breaker and foaming water at the foot of the dam. Ah! you say, that's like the noise here, and like the breakers here with this difference, that the ocean breakers have a forward movement to the shore. They form out in the sea at different distances from the shore and come with a roaring noise to the beach and there expend themselves in the tiniest ripples on the sandy shore to again be succeeded by another and another on and on till sea shall be no more, and when you catch that fact, and you are not long in catching it, you'll never again say fudge, for the power of the ocean has impressed you and you do it homage as do all others who come here.

You are not looking and listening now. You are thinking of a mighty power in front of you and you can to a limited degree catch the inspiration, that caused the lamented Garfield to ask to be taken and laid on a bed where he could lie and die looking out upon the ocean.

The ceaseless waves at your feet are backed by a force three thousand miles straight ahead in the direction in which you are looking and around the globe to your right and left hand. You realize all that as you think, and you exclaim: "Mighty ocean."

The insatiable greed of the ocean. It is never satisfied; it evaporates enough of itself to float over continents and descend in the form of rain and snow to pulverize the rocks into sand and soil, and rush them down into its lower cavities and there relay them for times of upheaval in time to come. In time the greed of the ocean will have ground down the American continent and spread it in layers as the American continent was once before spread in layers of different colored rocks and different kinds of minerals in prehistoric times. How sentimental we grow over the spider setting its web to catch the fly, but we seldom stop to think of the remorseless preparation and work that the ocean has going on every minute of time for readjustment of all physical nature.

When we die we are encased in mettalic coffins to last, and over our graves are placed what are believed to be ever-lasting stone. Be not deceived, the stomach of the ocean sooner or later will receive us all and readjust the material of our bodies and our monuments with other materialistic substances.

It is God's law to do so.

Time was when the Atlantic was the hill and mountain and plain country, with rivers running into the sea, that was where the land is, and then was laid down the land and rocks that we live on: then was laid down the phosphate veins that are being opened by Col. Moorehead and Colvin Crawford in Juniata county, and time will come when all this land will again be laid down in the Atlantic, and this globe will shift its position, and what is now the sea will become the land, and where the land is will be the ocean. It is this mighty power of the sea that man instinctively feels when he gazes upon the ocean, and it instinctively makes him sad, and he asks what do the waves say that saddens my heart.

THE CITY BEHIND YOU.

But you get tired thinking and feeling sad. Things of time and sense impress themselves upon you and a noise comes in from behind, and you turn and there close by just across the board walk is Atlantic City. There are no cities in the world like Washington and Atlantic City, and they two are not alike. There are cities and cities, but when you have seen one, you will find the next one its duplicate—that the difference is not worth mentioning, but that is not the case with the two cities mentioned.

You have never been to a city exactly like it. To be sure it is in many particulars like other cities of 18,000 people. It has a municipal government with mayor and police, schools and churches and stores, and fire department, street railways, electric and gas lights, and banks and printing offices, but there is no work going on excepting for the benefit and entertainment of people, who come to worship at the shrine of the ocean. The people who live there are store-keepers, hotel and boarding house keepers and showmen, servants and people of leisure, and everyone goes to

THE BOARD WALK

on the front of the city in the face of the ocean. It is the board-walk that keeps up Atlantic City and causes it to grow larger and larger every year. People go there in the winter, but only people who are strong in their homage to old ocean or who have substantial interests there or who believe that salt water air in winter is good for them. The board walk is a great promenade place, fifty feet wide and five miles long, and on a summer day crowded with well dressed people of all religions and persuasions, from the precise Dunker and Quaker to the flip and ribald infidel. The land side of the board-walk is fringed with stores of all kinds, in buildings that have a half Turkish style of architecture. Theaters and play-houses of all kinds abound along the land side of the walk, and here and there on the sea-side a pier is projected into the ocean to which visitors are admitted for so much a person. The piers are covered and have chairs for the accommodation of patrons and sweet music is discoursed to the delight of the visitor and loiterer. Free pavilions are numerous on the sea-side of the walk where one may rest and look upon the sights of the ever changing, sauntering

MULTITUDE.

The multitude is there by thousands. They walk, talk and laugh and are merry, but never get away from the influence of the ocean, for ever and anon they will stop their glee and look at the sea. It may be a quick glance, but it tells nevertheless of the power of the ocean over human kind. People buy goods from stores that face the sea. They flirt and make love to each other in the majestic presence of the ocean. They ride on the merry-go-rounds, the ferris wheel, the toboggan slide, and revolving tower in the face of the sea and while they are thus amused they will glance again and again at the ocean as if under the spell of some expectant good or evil.

THE LONE MAN AND WOMAN.

The lone man and woman are there The woman may be seated below the walk on the sand, looking beyond the bathers and the breakers or perchance seated in a pavilion or at the outer edge of the walk, gazing across the restless ocean, fully alert, but seeing nothing as far as the observer can see, and just as the lone woman is there so is the counterpart lone man gazing with a fixed and thoughtful looking out where sea and sky seemingly come together. What are they thinking.

THE LONE WOMAN

is there in her various phases, and on the evening we passed along the walk her presence was indicated in numerous ways, but in none more impressively than by a crowd at the entrance to a play house from the vestibule of which came delightful strains of music. Looking in, there sat the band, seven pretty, blonde women dressed in white, and two men. One man played the bass fiddle. The other played a bass horn. One woman played a kettle drum. Another a flute. Three played fiddles, and two played a brass horn each. They were skilled musicians and in all probability were the daughters of kind and indulgent parents, who had expended hundreds of dollars on their musical education. There they were, seeking to make their bread and butter by helping to lure with sweet music the sojourner by the sea into a cheap show to line the pockets of some enterprising amusement maker. When you go

TO THE SEA

to Atlantic City and can't get into the Grand Atlantic Hotel, because of the crowd, there is a cottage hotel—the Layton—on South Carolina avenue, only two minutes walk from the Pennsylvania Railroad station, and two minutes walk from the ocean board-walk, where good quarters and a comfortable bed may be obtained, and meals prepered as if by someone from Delmonico's famous eating house in New York. The amusements are bathing, fishing and every other device that human ingenuity can invent and keep within the prescribed limits of the law.

Those with the excursion from this town were editor B. F. Schweier, wife and daughter Isabell; editor William Allison, wife and son Andrew; editor Wm Jackman and wife; and William Wagner and wife, represented the Coalport, Clearfield county Standard.

For many courtesies received, the Association returns thanks to James R. Wood, General Passenger Agent, and Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad and C. C. Hancock, Philadelphia & Reading Railroad. R. H. Thomas, Secretary of Association was indefatigable in his labor to make the outing satisfactory to the editorial fraternity, which it was in everything, even to the weather. The Secretary however is not credited with having prepared the weather, but having been born under a lucky star. All his enterprises must needs be propitiated for the time being.

## NIAGARA FALLS.

LOW RATE EXCURSIONS VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

No matter how vivid the imagination it would be hard to give any adequate description of Niagara Falls. It is one of the grandest and most awe inspiring examples of Nature's wonderful works. One must see the falls to fully appreciate their grandeur.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company's ten day excursions present the most advantageous method of witnessing this wonderful sight; the rates are low, and the accomodations first class in every particular.

The excursions will leave Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington on July 23, August 6 and 20, and September 3 and 17. An experienced tourist agent and chaperon will accompany each excursion.

Excursion tickets, good for return passage on any regular train, exclusive of limited express trains, within ten days will be sold at $10 from Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, and at proportionate rates from other points A stopover will be allowed at Watkins and Rochester in either direction and at Buffalo returning.

A Special train of Pullman parlor cars and day coaches will be run with each excursion.

For further information apply to nearest ticket agent, or address Tourist Agent, Room 411, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

## DELIGTFUL SUMMER TOURS.

TWO TOURS TO THE NORTH VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

It is tedious to map out a tour for one's self, for invariably expense doubles, and some pretty traveling annoyances brought about by an oversight mars what should have been a pleasant trip. It is a pleasure to have everything arranged systematically before departing, thus obviating unnecessary expenses as well as inconveniences. To this end the Pennsylvania Railroad Company first inaugurated personally conducted tours, maintained them at the highes possible standard of excellence, and gave them at opportune seasons, after careful study as to desirable dates and every necessary detail.

For the convenience of those who seek the most attractive way of spending a Summer holiday, the Pennsylvania railroad Company has arranged two delightful tours to the North, under the personally conducted tourist system July 21, and August 18. The points included in the itinerary and the country traversed abound in nature's beauties. Magnificent scenery begins with the journey, and ends only with its complexion. The names of the places to be visited are familiar to all. No matter how much may be expected, one cannot be disappointed in Watkins Glen, Niagara Falls, Thousand Islands, Quebec, Montreal, And Sable Chasm, Lakes Champlain and Georgia, Saratoga, or the Highlanes of the Hudson.

Each tour will be in charge of one of the company's tourist agents, assisted by an experienced lady as chaperon, whose especial charge will be unescorted ladies.

The rate of $100 from New York, Brooklin, Newark, Trenton, Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Baltimore, and Washington covers railway and boat fare for the entire round trip, parlor-car seats, meals en route, hotel entertainment, transfer charges, carriage hire—in fact, every item of necessary expense.

Tickets purchased and not used will be redeemed at full amount paid if presented personally or by letter at the General Office, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, not later than two days before the respective dates of departure.

For detailed itinerary, tickets, or any additional information address Tourist Agent, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 1196 Broadway, New York, 860 Fulton Street, Brooklin; Room 411, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

Subscribe for the SENTINEL AND REPUBLICAN, a paper that contains choice reading matter, full of information that does the reader good, and in addition to that all local news that are worth publishing find places in its columns. tf.

## MIFFLINTOWN MARKETS.

MIFFLINTOWN, July 15, 1896.

MIFFLINTOWN GRAIN MARKET

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat | 58 |
| Corn in ear | 35 |
| Oats | 20 |
| Rye | 50 |
| Cloverseed | .. |
| Butter | 18 |
| Eggs | 10 |
| Ham | 18 |
| Shoulder | 12 |
| Lard | 7 |
| Sides | |
| Timothy seed | $2.00 |
| Flax seed | 65 |
| Bran | 9 |
| Chop | $1.20 a hundred |
| Middlings | 1.10 |
| Ground Alum Salt | 1.00 |
| American Salt | 75c to 80 |

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS, July, 14, 1896.—Wheat 61 to 63c; corn 34c; oats 22 to 24c; butter 8 to 21c; eggs 11 to 12c; blackberries 2 to 4c; raspberries 3c; Georgia pears $3 to $3.50 a barrel; southern watermellons $6 to $16 a hundred; Potatoes new, 50 to 75c a barrel; sweet potatoes $2.75 to $3. Pennsylvania tobacco. — Fillers 4 to 12c a lb; broad leaf running lots 10 to 12c; Sumatra 25c to $2.00; Havanna common filler 85 to 95c.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., July 13., Cattle—Prime $4.35a4.40; good, $4.15a 4.25 tidr $4a4.10; fair $2.60a3 80; common $3a3.50; bulls, stags and cows $2a3 50; heifers, $3a4; bologna cows per head, $5a15; fresh cows and springers, $15a40. Hogs—market, prime light, $3.70a375; best medium $365a 3.70; heavy hogs $3 26a3.30; roughs $2a3. Sheep—market, prime, $4a4.15 good $3.80a3.90, fair $3.35a3 70; culls $1a2; good yearlings, $2.50a3.50; choice lambs $4.70a5; common to good lambs, $3.75a4.25; veal calves, $5.50a 6; heavy and thin calves, $2a3.


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. 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.

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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. Carothers, J. P.
Rob't A. Woodside,
W. D. Walls,
Frank Vawn,
Dyson Vawn.

April 23, 1896.

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## Tuscarora Valley Railroad.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MONDAY SEPTEMBER 30, 1895.

EASTWARD.

| STATIONS. DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY. | No. 1 A. 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 |
| Werble | 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. 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 23 | |
| 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 | 8 18 | |
| 4 45 | 9 29 | Montebello Park | 7 13 | 2 15 | |
| 4 46 | 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 | *Neilson | 6 36 | 1 31 | |
| 5 24 | 10 14 | *Dum'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 26, 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; Durword 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 06 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 10 p. m; McVeytown 1 27 p. m; Mount Union 1 46 p. m; Huntingdon 2 04 p. m; Petersburg 2-18 p. m; Tyrone 2 50 p. m; Altoona 3-25 p. m; Pittsburg 7 20 p. m.

Altoona Accommodation leaves Harrisburg at 5 00 p. m; Duncannon 5 34 p. m; Newport 6 02 p. m; Millerstown 6 11 p. m; Thompsontown 6 21 p. m; Tuscarora 6 30 p. m; Mexico 6 33 p. m; Port Royal 6 39 p. m; Mifflin 6 43 p. m; Denholm 6 49