SENTINEL & REPUBLICAN

MIFFLINTOWN,

WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1896.

B. F. SCHWEIER,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM McKINLEY,
of Ohio.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
GARRET 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. Moyers,	18 G. Barron Miller,
5 Wm. M. Taggart,	19 R. H. Shindell,
6 Jos. H. Haddell,	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 Sohaer,
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 SHERRETT.
LEONARD S. MAUGER.
Prothonotary, W. H. ZEIDERS.
District Attorney, WILBER SCHWEYER.
Co. Commissioners, MICHAEL R. BASHORE.
J. LOUDENSLAGER.
Co. Treasurer, WILLIAM W. LANDIS.
Co. Auditors, T. K. BEAVER.
H. H. HARTMAN.

The Populists National Convention at St. Louis last week nominated Bryan as their candidate for President and Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia, for vice President. A great effort was made to have the convention nominate Sewall for vice President, but the older populists, the men who have been in the populistic movement a number of years were watchful, they remained all night on guard to keep certain of the leaders from being brought over by the men in the secret service of the Bryan and Sewall ticket. They would not hear to having Sewall on the ticket. They said he is with them on the silver question, but on every other thing he is against them and they maintain that silver is not the greatest thing in it, and therefore they were against him with all the vigor they could command. They were fairly wild when told that Sewall's chances for the vice Presidential nomination were good. They denounced him because he is a national banker and a railroad stockholder and a protectionist, and so they succeeded in defeating him. So then the populists appear in the field with Bryan and Watson, and the states rights with free silver wing of the democracy.

The Pennsylvania Railroad's Popular Excursion to the Seashore.

$10 FOR TWELVE DAYS.

The next of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's series of popular ten-day excursions to the seashore will leave Pittsburg on August 6.

The reason of the great favor in which these excursions are held is easy to see. The rate of $10 for the round trip is phenomenally low, considering the distance and the high character of the service; the limit of twelve days just fits the time set apart for the average vacation, and the dates of the excursions are most conveniently adjusted. There is also the widest field for choice in the selection of the resort. Atlantic City, Cape May, Sea Isle City and Ocean City are the choicest of the Atlantic coast resorts and anyone of them may be visited under these arrangements.

A special train of parlor cars and coaches will leave Pittsburg on the above-mentioned day at 8 55 A. M., and connect at Philadelphia with special train via the new Delaware River Bridge route, *landing passengers at Atlantic City in twelve hours from Pittsburg*; or passengers for Atlantic City may spend the night in Philadelphia and proceed to destination by regular trains from Broad Street Station of Market Street Wharf the following day. Passengers for other points above named will use regular trains from Market Street Wharf the following day.

Tickets will also be sold for regular trains leaving Pittsburg at 4 30 and 8 10 P. M., from all stations at which they stop, and from stations from which regular connection is made with them. These trains have Pullman sleeping cars attached and arrive in Philadelphia next morning, whence passengers may proceed to the shore on any regular train that day.

Tickets will be sold from the stations at the rates named below:—

	Rate.	T. Leaves.
Altoona	$ 00	12 45 P. M.
Martinsburg	8 00	10 25 A. M.
Hollidaysburg	8 00	11.08 "
Bellwood	8 00	12.56 P. M.
Curwensville	9 10	9.15 A. M.
Clearfield	8 90	9.31 "
Philipsburg	8 35	10.14 "
Houtzdale	8 45	8.39 "
Osceola	8 25	10.23 "
Tyrone	7 65	1.08 P. M.
Cumberland	8 50	8.15 A. M.
Bedford	8 50	9.30 "
Huntingdon	7 10	1.40 P. M.
Mount Union	6 75	1 57 "
Lewistown Junc	6 00	2.33 "
Mifflin	5 65	12 50 "
Newport	5 00	†3.21 "
Duncannon	4 60	†3.40 "
Philadelphia, Ar.	....	6.46 "

†Stops only on notice to agent or signal.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Mr. Thomas E. Watt, District Passenger Agent, Pittsburg.

GOVERNOR'S DAY.

One of the most soldier-like men covering since the war was executed last Thursday, July 23 at Camp Gibbon on the three Burns' farms on the flat land along the river at Lewistown in the heart of the Juniata Valley.

It was Governor's day.

By virtue of office the Governor of Pennsylvania is Commander in Chief of the National Guard of this Commonwealth.

The guard numbers almost 9,000 men, and they were all reviewed on that day in the presence of a multitude of 15,000 Pennsylvania highland people from the valleys and towns in the Juniata Valley.

Juniata county was represented on that day by 1200 of her substantial people, men, women and children, and they were delighted with what they saw. It was the glorious pageantry of preparation for war that passed like a panorama before their sight in the mellow light and bracing breeze of that day. To their minds it will come back in after life like the recollection of a pleasant dream.

It was afternoon when a party of sight-seers were grouped in the shade of some bushes to the left of Captain Wilson A. Norris' tent at the west end of tents of General Gobin's headquarters, shortly after the bare back ring and hurdle riding performance by a detachment of Troop E of the 6th U. S. Cavalry in which the troopers dismounted and remounted, vaulted across from one horse to another, mounting two on a horse, one facing the head and the other the tail of the swiftly running animals. We say it was just after that thrilling performance that one of the group—they were all strangers to each other—a long bearded man past middle life broke out in vehement exclamation.

"What tom foolery!"

"Must the State and Nation stand to pay for circus performance like that."

"What's that?"

Inquired a heavily moustached, deeply wrinkled man.

The first speaker repeated what he had said.

"Ah," replied the second party, I understand, you don't quite understand." "You look upon all this as upon a show, but it isn't. Don't you know the old saying, "in time of peace prepare for war."

"You look like a farmer, and that is my business. If it was'nt for all this preparation and organization, we would not be safe in our comfortable quiet homes on the farms, and in our smaller homes and in town homes. The truth is if it were not for all this, no man would be safe who has saved for himself a few dollars for the rainy days of old age and for decent burial."

"When people become numerous, a large class of individuals is developed, who have no respect for the right of others. In less than a fortnight they would tear down what it has taken generations to develop."

"This railroad would be ripped to pieces and thrown in the river in less than a month, anarchy would run riot until crushed by depotism, and then our liberties would be gone forever.

"This camp is one of the penalties that the better people have to pay for, to keep the bad people from destroying everything that civilized man considers worth living for. This army that you call a circus stands at the back of government.

"The day has not come in which people will do what is right between man and man without the force of law." We begin with the lowest offices of the law. The constable, then the sheriff; then the courts; then the army to back them all."

"Take away from the crowd that is here to-day, the knowledge that the strong arm of the army is in existence to maintain our enacted laws, and it is a question whether you could get home to night. "But look over there," and he pointed away off to the right where the artillery was forming, and where a cavalry company was displayed as skirmishers."

"That is more of what you call tom-foolery."

"It does seem like child's play when we look at it from here, but it is the school of preparation." "If you had been with me at the battle of 2nd Ball Run when we advanced and retreated, and advanced and retreated time and again, and when every horse in many batteries were killed and lay mixed with dead and dying men, you'd know something of the real horrible work for which this is a necessary school" of preparation." "Just then the skirmish line began firing and the cannonading began and the conversation closed by the moustached and wrinkled man saying: "I have a son among the regulars, and I am waiting here to see him."

The cavalry skirmishes and flying artillery practice, brought the 1,5000 people on the ground to quarter themselves in every conceivable way, on the elevated piece of ground on which the division headquarters were located. Men and women and children and horses and carriages of all kinds were mingled on that elevated piece of ground, and it seem like a miracle that no mishaps took place. Everyone behaved well. Even the horses behaved better than they are wont to do in times of noise and commotion. Perhaps their horse sense impressed the fact that the horse itself was a great factor in the drama that was being enacted on the flat land between the hill and the river.

The cavalry and artillery practice gave way for the prepartion for the grand review of the entire division.

It was a grand sight to see company after company fall into regimental line and brigade line and into division line and come to a rest. There they rest on the flat on the west front of the higher ground of Division Headquarters. The line extended north and south. The Governor could see the entire division from his head quarters as it was lined for review. Precisely at 4:50 P. M., he left his quarters with his staff to review the line. He was mounted on a large bay horse. His dress was a loosely fitting Prince Albert coat, gray trousers and black silk hat. He He did not wear gloves. As the Governor rode along the line the bands played "Hail to the Chief" and the cavalry and artillery buglers trumpeted their peculiar notes. He was an hour making the review, which seemed not half that time to the thousands of spectators.

It was 5:30 P. M., when the Commander in Chief's ride around the line was completed, and he took a position with his staff at the foot of the slope of head quarter's hill to review the division as it passed by. On his right was his staff. In front of him above the hills about one hour and a half high was the sun, lightly veiled by a thin mist that took away its glare. Directly behind him about four rods distant was the staff color bearer with the state colors. Behind the color bearer was an officer on horse-back. Behind the color bearer and inside the line of people at the foot of the hill was Mrs. Hastings and Mrs. Reeder and three lady friends, and behind them all and beyond the crowd of people was the headquarters' flag staff. The flag staff, Mrs Hastings' carriage, the officers on guard, the state color bearer and Governor Hastings and the declining and thickly veiled sun were in a perfect line east and west.

As an astronomer would say, they were in conjunction.

Were they lined that way intentionally.

A bugle note and the guard begins its march.

General Gobin's 3rd brigade with bicycle corps and stretcher bearers and ambulance came first, the men marching company front with the precision and steadiness of machine work. Salutes were exchanged, but the salute above all salutes was to the regimental U. S. colors. When the color bearer saluted, the Governor removed his hat; the state color bearer in his rear saluted; the officer in the rear of the state colors removed his hat; Mrs. Hastings and lady company smiled, and the grand old flag on top of the flag staff at headquarters gave an extra flip of its graceful folds. It was one of the most gracefully and naturally enacted part of the grand military drama of that day.

Then came General Wiley with the 2nd brigade.

Then came General Schall with the 1st brigade.

Then came Colonel Hudson chief of Artillery with batteries C and A and B.

Then came Major Thomas C. Lebo at the head of the United States Cavalry Troop G and E, and the Sheridan troop of Tyrone and the Philadelphia Cavalry. "The eternal fitness of things," was proven in the leading of the Cavalry in this grand review of the Division in the Valley of the Juniata by Major Lebo, for the Major was an officer in the 1st Pennsylvania Cavalry, the first Cavalry Regiment that volunteered service against rebellion, and it was made up largely of young men from the Juniata Valley. Lebo was a Lieutenant in Company H, First Pennsylvania Cavalry and was wounded in the right forearm at Malvern Hill, July 28, 1864. Ex-Congressman L. E. Atkinson told the writer. I was a Surgeon in the army and dressed Lieutenant Lebo's arm. He was a dressy officer and like the distinguished Russian General Skobeleff, he always, before a battle put on his best clothes, wanting to be killed in his best clothes, if he was to become a victim of the grim monster war. Lebo had on an excellent woolen shirt and under that shirt he had a fine gauze shirt. The gauze shirt from the elbow to the wrist was saturated with blood, and I said, "Lieutenant I'll have to cut this off"—meaning the shirt sleeve. "My God no, Doctor, I don't want the arm cut off." "No" said the Doctor, "I mean the shirt sleeve." "Oh!" laughed Lebo, if that's all go ahead."

The next day after the grand review it rained, and the review that was intended for General Miles Commander of the United States Army did not take place on Friday. On Friday night the Guard broke camp, and were all home on Sunday morning.

"Sops to Anarchy."

The platform advocates the mad spirit of free and unlimited coinage of silver, tricked out with demagogue appeals to class and sectional hatred, and sops to anarchy and the rankest socialism. The candidate is fully in accord with all this. He thoroughly represents all that is reprehensible and to be condemned in the pleas for national dishonor, financial disaster and party disgrace that built up the Chicago platform.—N. Y. Irish-American.

Union Is Necessary.

There is no reason to doubt the final defeat of the Chicago nominee, but it can only be brought about by the consolidation of all the sound money forces, regardless of party lines. The Democratic platform is brutal in its bluntness; it means a scaling of all debts and the impairment of all credits. It means a lowering of the national reputation and a confession of the failure of our boasted system of education.—Providence Journal.

Security of the Currency Paramount.

Till the contest is decided our voice shall be raised and our influence given for the election of Mr. McKinley to the presidency. The security of the currency is the paramount question of the hour. It eclipses all other issues. Believing that the security can best be attained by the success of the Republican party, we promise it our sincere and hearty support for its presidential ticket in the pending campaign.—Boston Herald.

Will Not Support Bryan.

The Globe is not, however, prepared at this time to support Candidate Bryan. It does not approve of the platform, and firmly believes that in a calm and thorough discussion of the financial question all classes of people will see that the greatest good of the greatest number will best be promoted by the gold standard until such time as the status of silver may be changed by international agreement.—Boston Globe.

Fateful.

Mr. Hardlot—One thing, our son John can never bore his wife by telling her what a fine cook his mother was.

Mrs. Hardlot—What do you mean?

Mr. Hardlot—He can never forget that his old father died from dyspepsia.—Kansas City Star.

Any citizen of the United States may file in the patent office a claim to a partial invention, stating that he has not yet completed it and praying protection until he shall have had time to bring it to perfection.

THE CAMPAIGN OPENS.

Many Patriotic Democrats in Pennsylvania Will Vote for McKinley.

THEY RISE TO THE OCCASION

Ringing Address to Sound Money Men in the State.

THREE ELECTORS HAVE RESIGNED.

They Could Not Consistently Stand Upon the Chicago Platform—No Political Issue Involved in This Campaign—A Union of All Loyal Citizens Needed at This Time Against the Forces of Repudiation and Disorder.

[Special Correspondence.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.—The sentiment of the state as reflected in the last week has been entirely favorable to McKinley and Hobart and against Bryan and Sewall. The patriotic Democrats of the commonwealth have arisen to the importance of the occasion, and, like the war Democrats of 1860, are for the Union first and the party afterwards. Already three electors have resigned from the ticket, while thousands of Democratic voters have announced their intention of bolting in November.

There is much significance in the consultation held by leading Democrats of this city to consider what line of duty they should accept in the present presidential contest. The following resolutions were offered by John C. Bullitt and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, 1. That the platform adopted by the Chicago convention is neither honest nor patriotic, and, therefore, nor Democratic;

2. That it differs so radically from the past doctrines of the Democratic party, and particularly from the national platform of 1892, and of the Pennsylvania platform of the year 1896, that we cannot, as honest Democrats, accept its wide departure from true Democratic doctrine, and we believe that the highest duty of true Democrats is to make every effort to defeat the ticket nominated at Chicago.

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed, of whom the president of this meeting shall be chairman, with instructions to confer with representative Democrats throughout the state, for the purpose of formulating some plan to preserve the integrity of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania, and secure the defeat of Bryan and Sewall.

As a result of this meeting an address has been issued to the Democracy of the state. It is signed by Henry D. Welsh, chairman; John C. Bullitt, George F. Baer, James F. Sullivan, William M. Singerly, Joseph Moravitz and Emanuel Furth. Commenting upon the platform the address says:

"This platform is a bold and startling departure from the principles, traditions and teachings of the Democratic party as proclaimed from the birth of the republic, down to the assembling of the convention at Chicago—a platform so false, so mischievous in its tendencies, and so dangerous in its policies to the welfare peace and life of free government that it behooves all honest and patriotic men to denounce and condemn it.

"It proposes to debase the coin of the United States by the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the rate of 53 cents for a dollar of 100 cents, and by the power of the government to compel the acceptance of these false and debased coins—no longer so limited in amount as to be convertible into gold—by the people, at their nominal value, thereby cheating honest creditors, defrauding the laborer of nearly one-half of his wages, robbing the pensioned soldier of one-half of the value of his pension, contracting the currency, by the expulsion of gold coin from circulation, and injuring, if not destroying, our commerce with European countries, enriching a few silver mine owners at the expense of the people, and permitting, under cover of law, a dishonest debtor to evade payment of half his indebtedness. It tends to bring the farmers and the workingmen down to the wretched financial condition of the people of Mexico, India, China and Japan, agricultural countries in which the silver standard prevails and where the rewards of labor are lower than anywhere else in the world."

The address further says: "The Chicago convention having thus departed from the Democratic faith and promulgated new and strange doctrines, and having erected within the temple of Democracy a shrine for the worship of false gods, all Democrats are absolved from every obligation to respect or support its revolutionary methods; and as the doctrines announced are dishonest, destructive of national honor and private obligation, and tend to create sectional and class distinctions, engender divisions and hatred and strife among the people, we are bound as true citizens of the republic to repudiate it, and exert every lawful means to insure the defeat of Bryan and Sewall, who have both given their adhesion to its false doctrines.

POSSIBLE STATE CONVENTION.

"Many of our fellow Democrats who regard the integrity of party organization as of the first importance will doubtless feel constrained to accept the platform and nominees of the Chicago convention under protest, and trust to the future to restore sound Democratic principles; but those who are Democrats from belief in and attachment to the just principles of free government, which the party has hitherto so courageously and persistently asserted, and who regard party organization as only a means to secure the practical enforcement of those principles in the administration of government, cannot conscientiously accept so narrow a view of their duty to their country."

The over-enthusiastic and over-confident Populists and Silverites who counted Senator Cameron as one of their own are disappointed. He has not been figuring prominently of late, but he turns up all right, as might be expected. Cameron will support McKinley. "I am for free silver," he says, "but I am not a fool."

There is a world of wisdom in this brief sentence. Senator Cameron was one of those who entertained the idea that in some way, it was never quite clear how, silver might be restored to circulation without repudiation, robbery and revolution. He rather coquetted with the idea as possibly good politics. But he is not and never was a fool. And seeing what has come of the fallacy, and into what company it would take him, he draws out.

Whatever may have been Senator Cameron's notions on silver, he has no place in the Populistic gallery. And there are many others who will come to a similar conclusion and will define their position toward the Chicago platform in his sententious phrase, "I am not a fool."

Republicans and sound money Democrats here are interested in news from Washington. In the first place, it can be stated with authority that Secretary of the Navy Herbert will not support the ticket nominated by the Chicago convention. Then Assistant Secretary Hamlin, of the treasury department, who is supposed to represent President Cleveland, is out in a statement in which he says:

"No political issue is involved in the coming election. The question to be decided is far deeper and more vital. The perpetuity of Republican institutions has been threatened. Every loyal citizen should ally himself against the forces which controlled the Chicago convention; forces of lawlessness, which are inconsistent with the maintenance of the republic.

"Henceforth there should be no Republican—no Democrat—but a union of loyal citizens against the combined forces of repudiation and disorder. When once this dangerous element has been stamped out at the polls by an indignant people we can again divide and discuss those political questions which for generations have kept alive the two great political parties."

OMEGA.

MAN WITH MORTGAGE.

The Free Silver Craze Now Presented in a New Light.

A FRANK REPLY TO A QUERY

Proof That Cheap Dollars Do Not Pay the Farmers.

SAVINGS PLACED IN DANGER.

Widows, Orphans and Wards Dependent Upon Small Investments Would Have Their Incomes Greatly Reduced—All These Things Must Be Taken Into Serious Consideration Before a Vote Is Given for a Complete Revolution in Financial Affairs.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.—A correspondent of The Inquirer who lives in Pottstown, and who wishes to be known only as "B," writes for information and we shall give it. He says:

"If I owe $1,000 on a mortgage written payable in lawful money of the United States and should a free coinage act pass and the bullion price of silver remain as it is—53 cents—(meaning 53 cents worth in a dollar) could I not purchase $530 worth of bullion, have it coined free and pay for my mortgage with it? If so, would I not be the gainer to the extent of the difference? If so, would it not inure to the disadvantage of the borrower in that the mortgagee will demand payment of all mortgages possible before such a law should pass?"

There are two kinds of mortgages. In these days most contracts read that payments shall be made in gold. Such mortgages would have to be paid upon a gold basis, and that would mean, under a free silver act, two silver dollars in place of one. Whether the mortgagee would demand immediate payment is a question which he alone would have to decide. If a mortgage reads "lawful money," then of course the borrower would be able to pay in 53 cent dollars, and thus cheat the lender most royally. The theory of the free silver men is that the farmer who has given a mortgage payable in "lawful money" will be able to pay it off with a cheap dollar.

Now let us ask our correspondent a few questions in turn.

Have you a wife and family, and, if so, do you hold a life insurance policy for their benefit? You have been paying assessments on this policy in dollars worth 100 cents. How are you coming out under free silver? A complete answer is given to this question by Colonel Jacob L. Greene, who is the president of a life insurance company, which is the largest moneyed institution in all New England. There are no stockholders in this company over which Colonel Greene presides. It is purely a mutual concern. There are 65,000 policies outstanding. This means that 65,000 different men and women have placed their money in that institution and are individually interested in its business. Colonel Greene says that his corporation has never touched political questions, nor would it do so now unless that political action were directed to issues involving the very life blood and substance of that which his company has undertaken to do in behalf of families and estates. He refers to the Chicago convention of the Democratic party and its free silver platform, and he says, addressing the policy holders:

"Should this party so led come to power upon this platform the government dues, instead of being paid, as now, in gold at 100 cents, or in paper, which it now redeems with such gold and never with silver, would be paid in silver, or in paper redeemed in silver, which silver we could use in trade at only its bullion value of 53 cents on the dollar. The greenbacks being then redeemed in 53 cent dollars, the government bonds and their interest being paid in 53 cent dollars, our national bank currency, which rests on government bonds, redeemable in 53 cent greenbacks, and the gold gone from domestic circulation into international trade, we shall be on the single 53 cent silver dollar basis. One hundred cent gold dollars do not swap even for 53 cent dollars of silver, iron or copper. Fifty-two cents' worth of anything can never buy more than 53 cents' worth of anything else. Then the purchasing power of your policies will be cut in two."

Colonel Greene quotes history to show that under free silver there would be a steady decline in the price of silver. He adds:

"Should we come upon a silver basis your policies would for the present be paid in dollars worth to your families only about fifty cents, and the great bulk of them would probably be paid in dollars worth not more than from twenty-five to thirty-five cents. It is, therefore, our duty to warn you that by so much as it was your duty to make this provision for the protection of your families by so much is it your present duty to see, so far as your action can prevent it, that no part of that provision is lost to them by being paid in dollars which are worth anything less than the 100 cents in which you have been paying your premiums."

Here is a very clear statement directed to thousands of policy holders, telling them that under free silver the money which they have paid in would decrease in value, and that while they have paid dollars worth 100 cents they would receive dollars worth 50 cents or less.

Are you a member of a building and loan association? Are you connected with a benevolent, fraternal or insurance order? Do you hold a fire insurance policy on your house? If so, the statement of Colonel Greene concerning life insurance is adaptable to these cases.

In these days of Populism we hear a great deal about creditor and debtor classes. There are no such classes. Nearly every man in the United States owes money. Therefore, all men are debtors. You have given a mortgage for $1,000. On the other hand, are you not a creditor to a certain extent? Have you not got a few hundred dollars deposited in a savings bank? If so, under free silver what will your deposits be worth? If all the depositors in the United States should make a raid upon the savings banks between the election in November, should Bryan win, and the inauguration in March, every savings bank would fail. Then what would become of your deposits? Or if these depositors should allow their money to remain, instead of receiving 100 cents on the dollar they would receive 53 cent dollars. Just consider the suffering which must follow free silver. Do you hold a pension, or does any of your friends? It would be cut down one-half in value. Widows, orphans and wards dependent entirely upon small investments would have their incomes greatly reduced. Free silver, therefore, would cut both ways.

THERE is something appropriate and beautiful in "Egypt," or Darkest Illinois, having given Billy Bryan to a grateful

How a Fox Gets Rid of Fleas.

Reynard is a knowing animal. The foxes are much tormented by fleas, but when the infliction becomes too severe they know how to get rid of the insects. They gather from the bark of trees moss, which they carry to a stream that deepens by degrees. Here they enter the water, still carrying the moss in their mouths, and going backward, beginning from the end of their tails, they advance till the whole body, with the exception of the mouth, is entirely immersed. The fleas, during this proceeding, have rushed in rapid haste to the dry parts, and finally to the moss, and the fox, when he has, according to his calculation, allowed sufficient time for all the fleas to take their departure, quietly opens his mouth. The moss floats off down the stream with its burden of fleas, and when it is out of jumping reach the fox finds its way to the bank much relieved.—Exchange.

In case of a mistake arising from a too liberal claim made by a patentee to more than he is entitled to, there may sometimes be a reissue of a patent, when no fraudulent design or intention is discovered.

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INTERLINED

and you'll have the right kind. They are imitated of course, but if you want the genuine insist upon those with above trade mark. Sold everywhere, or send direct to us. Collars 25 cents. Cuffs 50 cents per pair, mailage paid. State size and style wanted.

THE CELLULOID COMPANY, New York.

SAPOLIO is the best cleanser for these goods.

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MIFFLINTOWN, PA.

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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. DARWIS M. CRAWFORD

DR. D. M. CRAWFORD & SON,

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April 1st, 1895.

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PRACTICAL DENTIST.

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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.

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(Issued in May, 1895.)

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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. 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.4 P. M.
Port Royal	0.0	19 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 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 05	
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	*Nellson	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 leaves 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:

WESTWARD.

Way Passenger, leaves Philadelphia at 4 30 a. m; Harrisburg 8 10 a