SENTINEL & REPUBLICAN

MIFFLINTOWN.

WEDNESDAY. SEP. 10. 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,
2 Allen B. Rorke,
3 Frank B. Hendley,
4 Leon. I. Meyers,
5 Wm. M. Taggart,
6 Jos. H. Huddell,
7 Wm. F. Soley,
8 John Fritz,
9 Hen. L. Johnson,
10 John H. Landis,
11 Everett Warren,
12 B. W. Wilde,
13 Harrison Bell,
14 D. W. Miller,
15 Henry C. Prevost
16 J. B. Brown,
17 Fred. H. Eaton,
18 G. Barron Miller,
19 R. H. Shindell,
20 Geo. T. Swank,
21 A. C. White,
22 W. N. Randolph,
23 E. Wertheimer,
24 Joseph Speer,
25 Ed. E. Abrams,
26 Isadore Sobel,
27 William Schnur,
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. LOUDENSLAGER.
Co. Treasurer, WILLIAM W. LANDIS.
Co. Auditors, T. K. BEAVER.
H. H. HARTMAN.

DOWN goes the silver dollar if Bryan is elected. Vote the republican ticket and help keep the silver dollar to a 100 cent dollar.

THE three states of Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota have raised this year 108,000,000 bushels of wheat, which is almost half enough to bread the people of the United States. That wheat is shipped to the seaboard at rates very little higher than it costs to ship wheat from Juniata county to Philadelphia. Is it any wonder that wheat is low.

A GOVERNMENT can't be run without an income. The late democratic congress cut down the national income and made hard times for us all, and they wan't to cut down the value of silver by an over issue of silver, which will cut down the income of every man who makes a dollar, it will cut fifty cents off every silver dollar that a man makes. It is a nice state of affairs that we have come too when the tariff has been reduced and thereby cut the revenues of government so low that the income is insufficient to pay the everyday expenses of government.

THE one head Bryan ticket with its two tailed Watson and Sewall appendage, and the Palmer and Buckner ticket, both claim Thomas Jefferson as their political father. They are nice twins. What would their pop think of them. Wonder what pap Jefferson would think of his hopeful boy Bryan going about the coun try posing as the champion of free labor when his pap was the owner of 145 slaves and forty thousand acres of land. There seems to be a wonderful dissimilarity between the dead ancestor and the twin Palmer and Bryan. If pap was right the boys are fakes or if the twins are right, Jefferson was wrong. It matters not which horn of the dilimma they take, their Jeffersonian claim is so conflicting that it is only good to arouse laughter over their pretensions.

FOUR years ago Bryan was traveling through the country telling of the good times the people would enjoy by the adoption of a reduced tariff. The tariff was reduced. Behold the result, the country is full of men out of work, and agricultural products are lower than people of this generation have ever known. Now Bryan is on his travels, this time he is the nominee of what the Jefferson democrats call the bastard wing of the democracy, and the chief text to cover greater evils is free silver. Again he promises better times if they will vote for him. But it is said a child once burnt dreads the fire, and so it will be with the people this fall. They were burnt three years ago, and will not be burnt at the coming election.

IT is only three years ago that the democratic party was blaming the hard times on the republicans for the purchase of $4,500,000 worth of silver money. They said it is the purchase of that much silver every month, that is the cause of the hard times, and President Cleveland was induced to call an extra session of Congress to repeal the republican purchasing law. But as the purchasing law was not what ailed the country of course the times did not improve. Now the democrats are shouting for what they condemned three years ago only "more so," for instead of only $4,500,000, they want all the silver coined that it is possible to find to coin. It is the low tariff bill that has made the times hard. The democratic Wilson tariff bill has thrown tens of thousands of men out of employment, and they being out of work are no longer consumers of the products of the farms. Instead of being consumers, buyers, they are raising as much as they can from the soil to support themselves and families, and that lessens the price of farm products. In that way the democratic low-tariff is a two-edged sword, cutting down the employees in the factories, and cutting down the prices of the products of the farms.

LI HUNG CHANG th Chinese Ambassador has been traveling in the United States the past ten days. He came to the United States from Russia to which country he was sent on government mission. His reception in Philadelphia last week was the cause of the turnout of the greatest number of people since the time of the return of General Grant from his trip around the world.

Last week one day, Z. T. Rice, green grocer, borrowed our rat trap with which he hoped to clear the rodents from his premises. The first night he captured a nice fat rat and a smaller one. Thinking that their presence in the trap would induce others to enter, Zach kept the two prisoners. The next night the little one disappeared, whether down the maw of the bigger one or not Zach could not tell. Still he had the big fat one. Yet hoping to catch more the trap was liberally baited with cheese and meat. Monday morning he had a trap full of little rodents, the big fat one having given birth to nine little rats. The whole family was then killed.—New Port Ledger.

HUNTINGDON CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

REDUCED RATES VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

For the Centennial Celebration to be held at Huntingdon, Pa., September 7, 8, 9, and 10, excursion tickets from stations on the Middle, Lewis town and Tyrone Divisions, to Huntingdon and return, *at reduced rates*, good for return passage until September 11, inclusive.

Excursion to St. Paul.

That all members of the Grand Army of the Republic, together with their families and friends, may attend the annual encampment, G. A R., to be held at St. Paul, Minn. September 1st to 4th, all eastern lines will sell excursion tickets, August 29, 30 and 31st, via Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway, at rate of about one cent per mile, good to return until September 30th.

For further particulars call on the nearest ticket agent or address John R. Pott, district passenger agent, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway, Williamsport, Pa. 3t.

PICNIC OF PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

REDUCED RATES TO CENTRE HALL VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

For the accommodation of persons who desire to attend the twenty-third annual Picnic and Exhibition of the Patrons of Husbandry, State Grange to be held at Centre Hall, Pa., September 12th to 19th, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell from September 14th to 19th, inclusive, excursion tickets to Centre Hall and return from Johnstown, Catawissa, Renova and intermediate station (including stations on branch roads) at *a single fare for the round trip*, good to return until September 21st, inclusive.

For information in regard to rates and train service apply to the nearest ticket agent.

The Republican County Committee

met in Hotel Ashton on Saturday to arrange for the campaign. All the committeemen were present excepting one from Tuscarora; one from Black Log, and one from Lack.

The committee passed the following resolution on the Senatorial situation.

WHEREAS the Senatorial Conference of the 31st Senatorial District has had two meetings without making a nomination.

AND WHEREAS, the Counties of Perry and Mifflin have each had a candi date who was nominated and re-nominated since Juniata county has had a candidate nominated for the office of Senator.

THEREFORE, we do hereby declare, that the nomination for Senator rightfully belongs to Juniata county at this time, and we request our nominee, Hon. Wm. Hertzler, to assert the rights of Juniata county at the meetings of the conference and insist that justice shall be done us.

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Melt together one ounce of white wax and two ounces of spermaceti; turn into a clean shallow pan. When cold break into pieces about the size of a Chestnut and put in a box until required. When making boiled starch add a piece of this wax.—September Ladies' Home Journal.

The Second Democratic Ticket.

THE Simon pure democrats held a National Convention in Indianapolis last week. Forty one states were represented by 800 delegates. The Convention nominated ex-Senator John M. Palmer of Illinois for President and Simon Boliver-Buckner of Kentucky for Vice President and denounced the Chicago nomination of Bryan and its two-tailed ticket of Watson and Sewall as spurious democracy.

The Bryan wing of the democracy are spurious democrats according to the Palmer wing of the party.

The platform adopted sounds like old domocratic doctrine.

It declares for a revenue toriff that is as near free trade as it can get.

It favors the with drawal of the green-back currency.

It favors the gold standard.

It approves the administration of President Cleveland.

It is out-spoken against the Bryan platform plank that denounced Cleveland for sending troops to put down the mob in Chicago.

It sustains the Supreme Court in the aid it gave to President Cleveland against the anarchism of Chicago.

This second democratic ticket has a large following wherever the democrats are not blinded by their lust for office. The democratic mass do not at heart believe in the teachings of Bryan, but their leaders are full of lust for office and they hold the whip over the mass of voters and keep them in line. However this time the dangerous teachings of Bryan have awakened such an insurrection among the democrats that they will defeat the spurious democratic wing by an overwhelming majority.

CANADA HAD SILVER.

An Object Lesson From Our Northern Neighbor's Early History.

MORAL THAT WAS TAUGHT.

The Whole Community Had To Sweat Blood as Penance.

FOREIGN TRADE CRIPPLED.

Populism Can Enable Some People to Beat the Loan Company, but the Swindle Can Only Be Perpetrated Once—The Cost of Living Increasing While the Purchasing Power of the Dollar Steadily Decreases.

Much interest is taken by Canadians in the progress of the silver campaign in the United States. Here, as there, some of us are goldbugs, some for silver. A year or two ago The Globe dealt wtih the paper money question which agitated Canada when Canada belonged to France. It may be worth while to explain the silver question which arose about the same time, as it throws light upon the merits of the controversy among our neighbors.

New France, as Canada was then called, had very little specie money. As in other new countries, men were thrown back upon barter. In order to establish a standard of value of some sort wheat in 1669 was made legal tender in payment of all debts at the rate of four livres the bushel. Beaver skins were made legal tender at the current price, whatever it might be, and so, in 1674, were deer skins, the skin of the Canadian original. The deer and beaver skins varied in value, of course, with the success or failure of the catch, and were perplexing because a fluctuating currency.

Wheat at four livres was not so bad, because it remained at or about that price for many years. But it was impossible to transport any large quantity of it in those days without trouble and delay. The settler within a few miles of Quebec or Three Rivers could take a load to town in his boat or sleigh and exchange it for clothing or powder and shot, but it was not easy to employ it as a medium of exchange elsewhere.

The hard or specie money in vogue—"ringing money," as the French call it—consisted of a miscellaneous lot of coins. Among others there was the French louis d'or, gold, as the name denotes; the livre, or franc, worth twenty cents of our present Canadian money; the soe or sou, worth a cent; the liard, worth a quarter of a soe. The livre was silver, the others copper.

The king in 1670 authorized the Compagnie des Indes Occidentales to issue this coinage to the amount of 100,000 francs throughout his majesty's possessions. It had been found that specie money had a habit of leaving the colony. The merchants exported it in payment of their accounts in France. To keep it in the colony the king ordered that it should be overvalued so long as it circulated there. Thus the French silver crown, worth three livres in France, was to be legal tender for four in Canada; the liard, worth three deniers, was to pass for six, and so on.

We may be sure there was a job at the bottom of the undervaluing. In that age kings and princes often resorted to such means of cheating their subjects. The subject in Canada took a load of wood to the royal warehouse or to the agents of the trading monopoly, and parted with it, as he believed, for a crown worth four livres in "money of France." But when he went to buy an axe or a coat, the merchant, who imported everything from France, reckoned the crown as worth only three livres, its value in France. He had to accept it as legal tender for four, but that did not prevent him from marking up his price so as to make it in reality worth but three. It was for his exploits in fleecing the people in this way by issuing clipped and overvalued money that King Phillippe le Bel, nicknamed the Couer, was placed by Dante in hell.

The overvaluing in New France deceived nobody but the settler, and he soon had his eyes opened by the storekeeper. Nor did it keep the specie money in the country. What happened was this: It flowed as before to the coffers of the merchants, who accepted it, not at its fictitious value, but (by increasing their prices) at its value in "money of France," and shipped it in the fall to France to pay their bills. Then sharp fellows in France began to send out clipped and "sweated" coins, such as livres worth only fifteen soes and crowns which would scarcely pass at all, to profit by the overvaluation.

This light money got to be such a nuisance that the sovereign [council] met and abolished the overvaluation in the hope of checking its inflow. Traffic with the English and Dutch colonies to the south was prohibited, nevertheless the English and Dutch traders carried it on surreptitiously, and found it more profitable to pay for French beaver skins in light reals and piastres than in honest goods. Commerce within the colony was greatly hampered by the uncertainty of the value of this light foreign money. It was not legal tender, one was not obliged to take it, and in 1683 the Quebec merchants refused to accept it at any figure, whereupon the council ordered that it should circulate at its bullion value with a slight addition.

To effect this it was necessary to weigh and stamp the coins. Holders were obliged to take them to a court appointed for the purpose and to pay six deniers for the weighing and stamping of each piastre, demi-piastre, quart and demi-quart, besides losing the difference between the new and the old value.

Things had got into such a mess over the attempt to give specie money a fiat value that in despair the people turned to card money. It will be remembered that the card money circulated at its face value so long as it was convertible into bills drawn on the French treasury and so long as the bills were promptly paid. When, however, owing to reckless financing and the drain of war, France could no longer take up the bills, the Canadian holders of cards were nearly beggared. Toward the end of the French regime the intendant was allowed to issue a paper money known as ordonnances as he saw fit.

The ordonnances were not convertible into anything except as circumstances permitted, and circulated at a heavy discount from the start. When England took possession the card money and ordonnances held in the colony amounted, face value, to no less than 41,000,000 francs, or about $10,000,000 for 65,000 people. Here was a "cheap and abundant currency" with a vengeance. The bank note circulation in Canada today, for a population of 5,000,000, is about $30,000,000. But it is demonstrable that New France lost more by that "cheap" money experience than by the ravages of the British troops in the parishes and the bombardment of the city both put together.

It is true the settler was able to pay his rent and seigniorial dues in depreciated paper or light silver money. To that extent he profited by the degradation of the standard of value, just as the Kansas farmer will profit through being able to redeem 100 cents of mortgage with 53 cents' worth of silver. But the seignior in New-France soon got rents upon a different basis—that is, he made a stipulation, if it had not been so stipulated before, that the rent and dues should be paid in "money of France." The merchants ran their stores on that basis all along, so that if farm products fetched more prices of money, a larger number of livres and soes, than formerly, their purchasing power was no greater than before, and the farmer consequently was no better off. The artisan was worse off, for the cost of living rose beyond the increase of wages.

Foreign trade, such as there was, was crippled and internal commerce thrown into confusion; fraud was rampant, the intendant bigot being the biggest rascal of the lot, and when the final crash came and card money and ordonnances were not worth much more than waste paper—fortunately England afterward induced France to pay so much in the dollar—the people, as an ecclesiastic wrote, "were perfectly heart broken, rage alternating with grief." The United States is a vastly greater and more complex organism than New France, and the ruin that would follow its descent to a silver basis and the wholesale swindling of the public and private creditor, including every one who has money in the bank or in an insurance policy, would be a convulsion out of sight, more serious than that which shook the little colony on the St. Lawrence to its foundations.

The moral taught by events there is that an "abundant" inconvertible paper currency is practically of no more use than a check for which there are no funds, and that specie money must have an intrinsic value of its own equal to the value it stands for. A Populist government could not make a twenty soe livre worth forty soes, or a 53 cent dollar worth 100 cents at the store, and, as has been said, the real measure of the value of money, specie or paper, is what it will buy, what it is equivalent of in goods. Populism can enable the farmer to "beat" the loan company, but the swindle can be perpetrated only once, and the whole community will have to sweat blood as penance for many a day after.—Toronto (Ontario) Globe.

Need Industrial Capacity.

During all the years the Republican party was in power, and when Republican policy prevailed, there was no necessity for issuing bonds to maintain the gold reserve. The government had constantly money enough to meet all current expenses and a surplus to apply to the reduction of the national debt. This happy condition of affairs was due solely to the fact that we had a tariff system that provided revenue and afforded protection. What better argument could be advanced in defence of a protective tariff? At the same time the fact that we also had industrial prosperity only emphasizes the argument. Give us protection and there will be no agitation of the money question, no issuing of bonds.—Cambria Herald.

PROTECTION AND FREE TRADE.

Twenty-seven Years of Protection (1865 to 1893) decreased our public debt $1,747,301,878.

Three Years of Free Trade (1893 to 1896) increased our public debt $262,-329,630.

These are the plainest reasons why McKinley should be elected president, the sooner the better.

Dr. Schaffer's Reply.

When Dr. Schaffer, superintendent of public instruction, who is a Democrat, was asked by a Pittsburg Dispatch reporter, "Will you vote the ticket?"

"I pay out $5,500,000 of the state's money for the schools every year, and I think too much of our school system and the welfare of the children to have the districts receive a depreciated currency, 53 cents for a dollars," was the significant reply. The doctor said no more. It was enough.

The Coming Man.

[Tune—"Marching Through Georgia."]

McKinley, he's the coming man as sure as you are born.
He'll sweep the mighty prairies on the next election morn.
Then all the loyal freemen will shout the loud acclaim,
Three cheers for McKinley and protection.

CHORUS.

Hurrah! Hurrah from mountain and from glen!
Hurrah! Hurrah for the coming, coming men!
The tide is daily rising, to the front 'twill come again,
This grand old Republican party.

It saved the nation once, my boys, 'twill save it now again
From bankruptcy and foreign powers and all designing men.
McKinley is our captain, and he's the chosen man,
Three cheers for the man that brings protection!

All honor to the boys in blue who fought so bravely then,
Now to the front, my comrades, it is time to fight again,
Our nation is in danger, but we'll free it once again
By voting for McKinley and protection.

—Canton (O.) Repository.

English Labor Needs Protection.

The working people of England find that competition with countries employing cheaper labor is too oppressive to bear longer and are demanding, in the interest of themselves and families, to be saved from the further degradation it will entail. It is not American competition they dread. It is the compention of France, Germany and Belgium, countries whose labor is even more poorly paid than the labor of England. They have come to appreciate at last that nothing but tariffs which are defensive in their characters will save them from utter ruin and destitution.—Hon. William McKinley.

JEFFERSON'S RULE FOR A COINAGE RATIO.

"The proportion between the values of gold and silver is a MERCANTILE PROBLEM altogether. Just principles will lead us to disregard the legal proposition, to inquire into the market price of gold in the several countries with which we shall probably be connected in commerce, and TAKE AN AVERAGE from them."

A Bunco Game.

That the rich men are all goldbugs and are opposed to the laboring classes is a neat dodge to catch the laborer's vote. With Sewall, the millionaire, as running mate to the boy orator, St. John, the millionaire banker, supplying the music in New York, and with such other liberal silver banker millionaires as A. Erickson Perkins, of New York, who talks silver, but demands all loans guaranteed in gold payments, the demagogues will have a difficult time keeping up the deception. The genuine brand of Shylock is furnished an example of silverite duplicity and deceit.—Hazleton Sentinel.

"Cheap."

Judging by the haste with which New York retailers are tumbling over each other to mark down the prices of clothing, the "cheap" goods of the free traders have made "cheap" men of us. According to all reports, there is little demand for the "cheap" goods at any price. People find it mighty hard to get food, while even "cheap" clothing is a luxury.

A Silver Plated Trap.

People who were deceived by the Democratic protestations of devotion to the workingmen in 1892 will hardly walk into the trap set by the same party in 1896, even though it be silver plated.—Orbisonia Dispatch.

RALLY!

A Republican Mass Meeting will be held in the Court House in Mifflintown on

THURSDAY EVENING, SEP. 10TH, 1896.

Addresses will be delivered by the Hon. A. O. Furst of Bellefonte, Pa., and the Hon. Thad. M. Mahon of Chambersburg, Pa.

Come and hear the issues of the campaign discussed. Let there be a grand turn out for sound money and protection to American industry.

H. H. SNYDER,
Chair. Rep. Co. Com.

From the New York Herald.

Imagine a herd of horses aggregating 125,000 for which no practical use can be found. Stockmen of the northwest are to-day considering what disposition can be made of this immense number of animals.

This great herd roams the prairies of Montano, North Dakota, Washington and Northern Idaho. They are grazing upon grass that is required for the sustenance of cattle and sheep, and are practically worthless for any purpose. The cause of this serious condition is due to the bicycle and to street car systems operated by electricity and by cable, the use of which within the last few years has so largely done away with the employment of horses. In some of the districts named the horses are increasing so rapidly in numbers that they are actually crowding live stock, used for supplying the meat markets of the country, off ranges where they find grass on which to subsist.

The men who own this vast number of horses, ranging as they do, over such a vast expanse of territory, can devise no means of relief, and and they are practically helpless. Excellent horses, unbroken, can be bought for from $5 to $15 a head, but even at this low figure no buyers can be found, while the horses, too valuable to be destroyed, and at the same time to expensive to keep alive, continue to multiply.

THIS KIND OF A COLLAR

Saves many a dollar. It will wear six times as long as a linen collar and never has to be laundered for it's *waterproof.* Saves annoyance and discomfort, also. It never gets limp, never chafes the neck, and when soiled is quickly and easily cleaned with a wet cloth or sponge. Every collar is stamped thus—

TRADE CELLULOID MARK.

INTERLINED

The only genuine interlined collars and cuffs with a "Celluloid" surface. Ask your dealer for them. If he does not sell them send direct to us stating size and style wanted. Collars 20c. each, Cuffs 40c. pair, postpaid.

THE CELLULOID COMPANY,
New York.

SAPOLIO is the best cleanser for these goods.

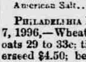
MIFFLINTOWN MARKETS.

MIFFLINTOWN, Sep. 10 1896.

MIFFLINTOWN GRAIN MARKET

Wheat	55
Corn in ear	30
Oats,	15
Rye	35
Cloverseed	..
Butter	14
Eggs	12
Ham,	12
Shoulder,	12
Lard	7
Sides,	
Timothy seed	$2.00
Flax seed	60
Bran	9
Chop	$1 20 a hundred
Middlings	1.10
Ground Alum Salt	1.00
American Salt	75c to 80

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS, September 7, 1996,—Wheat 58 to 60c; corn 30c; oats 29 to 33c; timothy seed $2; cloverseed $4.50; beef cattle 3 to 5c; lambs at 3 to 5½c; sheep 3 to 5½c; cull lambs 1 to 2½c; hogs 5 to 5½c, Thin cows $8 to $16; veal calves 3 to 6½c.



THURSTON'S BLACKBERRY Cordial

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

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease *consumption*, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for *Consumption, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis* and all throat and lung *Maladies*. He hopes all sufferers will try his remedy, as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address,

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Brooklyn, New York. Sep. 9, '96.

I HEREBY offer for sale a valuable property, situated in Fermanagh township, 2¼ miles north-east of Mifflintown, containing 25 Acres, more or less. 4 acres of woodland. The balance cleared and in good state of cultivation. Buildings ordinary, but in good repair. A good spring of never failing gravel water nearby. This property also contains 250 peach trees and 2000 berry plants; 80 apple trees, besides other fruit. The above property is situated near White Hall school house in said township. For further information address.

CHARLES CORKINS,
8-29-'96. Mifflintown, Pa.

LEGAL.

EXECUTRIXES' NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Edward A. Smith, late of Mexico, Walker township, Juniata county, Pa., having been granted in due form of law to the undersigned residing in Mexico. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said decedent will please make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement to

MATILDA SMITH,
KATE V. SMITH,
Executrixes.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Christiana Briggs, deceased.

Whereas letters of administration on the estate of Christiana Briggs, late of Walker township, Juniata Co., Pa., deceased, have been issued out of the Orphans' Court to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JACKSON BRIGGS,
Walker Township, Pa., August 15, 1896.

PROTHONOTARY'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the following account has been filed in the Prothonotary's Office of Juniata county, and the same will be presented for confirmation and allowance to the Court of Common Pleas of said county, on Tuesday, the 22nd day of September A. D., 1896, when and where all persons interested may attend if they think proper.

The first and final account of J. G. Hornberger, assignees in trust for the benefit of the creditors of Christian Lauver of Monroe township.

W. H. ZEIDERS,
Prothonotary's Office, } *Proth'y.*
Mifflintown, Pa., Aug. 22, 1896. }

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the following named persons have filed their account in the Register's Office of Juniata county and the same will be presented for confirmation and allowance at an Orphan's Court to be held at Mifflintown, Pa., on Tuesday, the 22nd day of September, A. D. 1896, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

1st. First and Final account of Edward C. Shope, administrator of Adam Shope, late of Susquehanna township, dec'd. Hoopes, Att'y.

2nd. Final account of R. M. Cunningham, administrator of the estate of George W. Cross, deceased, late of the borough of Patterson. Hower, Att'y.

3rd. The First and Final account of Jeremiah Lyons, Executor of the last will and testament of Mary McAllister, late of the borough of Mifflintown, Juniata county, dec'd.

4th. The First and Partial account of William G. Smith, executor of the last will and testament of George W. Smith, late of Mifflintown, deceased. Atkinson & Pennell, Att'ys.

5th. The First and Final account of S. H. Graybill, administrator of the estate of W. P. Davis, late of the village of Richfield, Juniata county, Penna., deceased.

6th. The First and Partial account of E. L. McWilliams, administrator, &c., of John P. McWilliams, late of Beale township, Juniata county, deceased. Neely, Att'y.

7th. The First and Partial account of John S. Graybill, administrator c. t. a. of J. H. Winey, late of Fayette township, Juniata county, deceased. Atkinson & Pennell, Att'y.

8th. The Second and Final account of Robert Innis, executor of the last will and testament of Philip S. Zendt, late of Tuscarora township, Juniata county, Pennsylvania, dec'd, with distributive account submitted. Patterson, Att'y.

9th. The First and Partial account of Nicholas O, Frey, executor of the last will and testament of Jonathan Frey, late of Delaware township, deceased, with distributive account submitted. Keller, Att'y.

Register's Office } ANSON B. WILL,
Mifflintown, Pa. } Register.
August 24th, A. D., 1896. }

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.

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CAUTION.

TRESSPASS NOTICE.

The undersigned persons have associated themselves together for the protection of Willow Run Trout stream in Lack township, Juniata Co., Pa. All persons are strickly forbidden not to trespass upon the land or stream of the said parties to fish as the stream has been stocked with trout Persons violating this notice, will be prosecuted according to law.

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

April 28, 1896.

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and all other cereals can be greatly increased in growth and value by the use of

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It makes the poorest soil rich and productive. Sold direct to farmers. No agents. Send for Price List.

YORK CHEMICAL WORKS,
YORK, PA.

Tuscarora Valley Railroad.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MONDAY SEPTEMBER 30, 1895.

EASTWARD.

STATIONS. DAILY, EXCEPT SUMDAY.	No.1	No.3
	A. M.	P. M.
Blair's Mills..........Lv.	8 00	2 00
Waterloo...............	8 05	2 05
Leonard's Grove.........	8 10	2 10
Ross Farm..............	8 15	2 15
Perulack...............	8 20	2 20
East Waterford.........	8 30	2 30
Heckman................	8 37	2 37
Honey Grove............	8 42	2 42
Fort Bigham............	8 48	2 48
Warble.................	8 55	2 55
Pleasant View..........	9 00	3 00
Seven Pines............	9 06	3 06
Spruce Hill............	9 10	3 10
Graham's...............	9 14	3 14
Stewart................	9 16	3 16
Freedom	9 18	3 18
Turbett	9 20	3 20
Old Port...............	9 25	3 25
Port Royal..........Ar.	9 30	3 30

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

WESTWARD.

STATIONS. DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.	Distance.	No.2	No.4
		A. M.	P. M
Port Royal........	0.0	10 45	5 15
Old Port..........	1.3	10 50	5 20
Turbett...........	2.8	10 55	5 25
Freedom...........	3.7	10 57	5 27
Stewart...........	4.4	10 59	5 29
Graham's..........	5.6	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	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 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:

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 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 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 p. m; Lewistown 7 09 p. m; McVeytown 7 30 p m; Newton Hamilton 7 50 p. m; Huntingdon 8 20 p. m; Tyrone 9 02 p. m; Altoona 9 35p. m.

Pacific Express leaves Philadelphia at 11 20 p. m; Harrisburg 3 10 a. m; Marysville 3 24 a. m; Duncannon 3 38 a. m; Newport 3 59 a. m; Port Royal 4 31 a. m; Mifflin 4 37 a. m; Lewistown 4 58 a. m; McVeytown 5 30 a. m; Huntingdon 6 03 a. m; Tyrone 6 55 a. m; Altoona 7 40 a. m; Pittsburg 12 10 p. m.

Oyster Express leaves Philadelphia at 4 35 p.m; Harrisburg at 10 20 p. m; Newport 11 06 p. m; Mifflin 11 40 p. m; Lewistown 12 58 a. m; Huntingdon 12 55 a m.; Tyrone 1 42 a m; Altoona 2 09 a. m; Pittsburg 5 30 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia at 12 25 p. m; Harrisburg 3 50 p. m; Duncanon 4 15 p. m; Newport 4 35 p. m; Mifflin 5 7 p. m. Lewistown 5 29 p. m; Mount Union 6 08 p. m; Huntingdon 6 27 p. m; Tyrone 7 04 p m; Altoona 7 40 p. m; Pittsburg 11 30 p. m.

EASTWARD.

Huntingdon Accommodation leaves Altoona at 5 00 a. m; Tyrone 5 28 a m; Huntingdon 5 10 a. m; Newton Hamilton 5 36 a. m; McVeytown 5 53 a. m; Lewistown 6 15 a. m; Mifflin 6 36 a. m; Port Royal 6 42 a. m; Mexico 6 45 a. m; Thompsontown 6 57 a. m; Millerstown 7 06 a. m Newport 7 16 a. m; Duncannon 7 39 a m; Harrisburg 8 10 a. m.

Sea Shore leaves Pittsburg 3 10 a m; Altoona 7 15 a m; Tyrone 7 48 a m; Huntingdon 8 30 a m; McVeytown 9 15 a m; Lewistown 9 35 a m; Mifflin 9 55 a m; Port Royal 9 59 a m; Thompsontown 10 14; Millerstown 10 22 a m; Newport 10 32 a m; Duncannon 10 54 a m; Marysville 11 07 a m; Harrisburg 11 25 a m; Philadelphia 3 00 p m.

Main Line Express leaves Pittsburg at 8 00 a. m; Altoona 11 40 a. m; Tyrone 12-03 p. m; Huntingdon 12 35 p. m; Lewistown 1 33 p. m; Mifflin 1 50 p. m; Harrisburg 3 10 p. m; Baltimore 6 00 p. m; Washington 7 15 p. m; Philadelphia 6 23 p. m; New York 9 23 p. m

Mail leaves Altoona at 2 00 p. m, Tyrone 2 45 p. m, Huntingdon 3 30 p. m; Newton Hamilton 4 02 p. m; McVeytown 4 23 p. m; Lewistown 4 50 p. m; Mifflin 5 15 p. m. Port Royal 5 20 p. m; Mexico 5 48 p. m; Thompsontown 5 33 p m; Millerstown 548 p. m; Newport 6 00 p. m; Duncannon 6 26 p. m; Harrisburg 7 00 p. m.

Mail Express leaves Pittsburg at 1 00 p. m; Altoona 6 05 p. m; Tyrone 6 37 p m; Huntingdon 7 20 p. m; McVeytown 8 04 p. m; Lewistown 8 26 p m; Mifflin 8 47 p m; Port Royal 8 52 p. m; Millerstown 9 16 p. m; Newport 9 26 p. m; Duncannon 9 50 p. m; Harrisburg 10 20 p. m.

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

LEWISTOWN DIVISION.

Trains for Sunbury at 7 35 a. m and 3 15 p. m., leave Sunbury for Lewistown 10 05 p. m, and 2 25 p. m; for Milroy 6 20 a. m. 10,25 a. m, and 3 25 p. m., week days.

TYRONE DIVISION

Trains leave for Bellefonte and Lock Haven at 8 10 a. m., 8 34 and 7 25 p. m. leave Lock Haven for Tyrone 4 30, 9 10 p. m. and 4 15 p. m.

TYRONE AND CLEARFIELD R. R.

Trains leave Tyrone for Clearfield and Curwensville at 8 30 a. m., 3 15 and 7 30 p. m., leave Curwensville for Tyrone at 4 39 a. m , 9 15 and 3 51 p m.

For, rates, maps, etc., call on Ticket Agent , or address, Thos E. Watt, P. A. W. D., 360 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

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

NEWPORT AND SHERMAN'S VALley Railroad Company.

Time table of passenger trains, in effect on Monday, October 1st, 1894.

STATIONS.	West-ward.		East-ward.	
	3	1	2	4
	P M	A M	A M	P M
Newport	6 05	10 35	8 30	4 00
Buffalo Bridge.....	6 08	10 38	8 27	3 57
Juniata Furnace ...	6 12	10 42	8 23	3 53
Wahneta	6 15	10 45	8 20	3 50
Sylvan	6 25	10 52	8 16	3 46
Water Plug	6 22	11 01	8 11	3 41
Bloomfield Junct'n.	6 31	11 09	8 08	3 38
Valley Road	6 39	11 09	8 06	3 32
Elliottsburg.......	6 51	11 21	7 46	3 15
Green Park	6 54	11 24	7 40	3 10
Loysville	7 05	11 35	7 34	3 04
Fort Robeson	7 11	11 41	7 26	2 58
Center	7 15	11 45	7 16	2 49
Cisna's Run	7 21	11 51	7 15	2 45
Andersonburg	7 27	11 57	7 10	2 40
Blain	7 35	12 05	7 03	2 33
Mount Pleasant ...	7 41	12 11	6 58	2 24
New Germant'n ...	7 45	12 15	6 50	2 20

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

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CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.