SENTINEL & REPUBLICAN
MIFFLINTOWN.
WEDNESDAY. SEP 30, 1896.

B. F. SCHWEIER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM McKINLEY,
of Ohic.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
GARRET A. HOBART,
of New Jersey.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Congressman-at Large.
Galusha A. Grow, of Susquehanns.
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.

"Major McKinley was nominated by the republican party, not because of his viewson the currency question, but because he is the typical representative of the policy of Protection. It was the desire for the re-establishment of Protection that compelled the Major's unanimous nomination, and the democratic candidate must not be allowed to dodge that issue."

The Bryan wing of the town democrats have a banner swinging across Bridge street, dedicated to Bryan and Sewall, but alas for forgetfulness or intended slight, they omitted to put the name of the second vice Presidential tail on the banner. They failed to put the name of vice-Presidential candidate Watson on the banner. So the galorious banner is minus one tail.

Bryan's shadow on the dial plate of coming events is having a depressing influence in every department of life. It effects even the schools as may be learned from an article that we publish in another calumn taken from the Chambersburg Repository. Read the article. If Bryan's shadow is so depressing what will be the effect when the man himself appears upon the stage of Government action.

"The Vermont farmers knew that there was no chance of their getting hold of any silver—or gold either—no matter how free and unlimited the coinage, so long as there were no wage earners to buy their eggs, hay, butter and vegetables. And American workmen have not been earning wages with which to buy the farmers' products since the Wilson law started in on its task of destroying American industries, of shutting down American factories, and of giving to the cheaper labor of Europe the work which should have been done by American workmen."

"Lumber producers in the United States are a unit in demanding the restoration of the duty on imported lumber. The free admission of Canadian lumber has played havoc with the saw-mill industry here, and the mischief will increase in volume every year till there is a Tariff placed on lumber. The Canadian competition has cut down market values here so far that the Canadians themselves freely admit that they are making nothing on their sales in our markets, although they can produce more cheaply than our own lumbermen can. Free lumber is a free fraud on our producers, and what is true in the case of lumber is quite as true in the case of other important products." "Lumber World," Buffalo, N. Y, September, 1896.

At the time of the passage of the Wilson bill, when Free Trader Wilson stated that the march toward Free-Trade had but just begun, the first step taken, some one likened Mr. Wilson's method of procedure to that of a certain man who set out to cut off his dog's tail. This man did not cut off the poor animals tail at one stroke, but cut off an inch or two each day until the whole was gone. Free Trader Bryan agrees with Free-Trader Wilson as to the result to be obtained, but differs with him as to the method to be employed. He was not satisfied with the Wilson bill, because, according to his own words, it "did not go far enough." His policy would be to give only one stroke and that one just behind the ears. Mr. Wilson has had his first inch, while Mr. Bryan wanted a chance to give a final stroke. But now Bryan is afraid to touch upon the subject. But voters will give a final stroke to his ambitions on the third day of next November when they vote for McKinley and Protection.—American Economist.

An Eating Match.

A story from near Ursina, Somerset county, says two young men named Conn and French got into a discussion in a country store there with some of the habitues over the amount of raw cabbage each could eat. French bet he could eat more than Conn and the wagers were put up. The store-keeper furnished the cabbage and the young men went to work. Conn ate six pounds and French five and a half pounds. Both became violently ill and died after a few days' illness, having suffered great agony:

M'KINLEY AND MINERS.

Fine Record of the Next President of the United States.

REPRESENTS THE TOILERS

In the Great Cause of Protection to American Industries.

COMPARED WITH BRYAN.

McKinley Won His First Public Recognition as the Defender of the Coal Miners, While Mr. Bryan Won His First Public Recognition in a Speech in Favor of Free Trade and Equal Opportunity for European Industries in American Markets. Voters Take Your Choice!

The Democratic managers are seeking to represent Mr. Bryan as the especial representative of the toiling masses. But Major McKinley is, in fact, a better representative of the men who toil on the farms and in the shops than is Mr. Bryan. He represents the cause of protection to American industries, while Mr. Bryan represents the cause of free trade in labor on American soil. But outside of the economic politics represented by these presidential candidates, McKinley won his public recognition as the defender of the coal miners, while Mr. Bryan won his first public recognition in a speech in favor of free trade and equal opportunity for European industries in American markets.

Major McKinley came by his present position not only through brilliancy of intellectual achievement, but through fidelity to a fixed principle. His recommendation to public office was a defense of laboring men who were on trial for burning the works of a coal mining company at Massillon, O. The miners were on strike, and during the strike some one fired the works. More than a score of miners were indicted and placed on trial, charged with incendiarism. Major McKinley was a young attorney at Canton. He had never been thought of for public office and had no ambition for any other success than that of a lawyer. He was a friend of the miners on trial and he was engaged to defend them. Public opinion condemned the men without trial, but William McKinley took up their cause with such earnestness and made such a defense that the majority of the men were acquitted and those who were found guilty escaped with very slight punishment.

Old lawyers in Ohio who heard McKinley's defense of these men predicted a brilliant future for him at the bar, and the mine owners who had the men arrested felt that this young man was more dangerous to their interests as the champion of labor than was the miners' organization that had brought about the strike. The miners of that part of Ohio looked upon McKinley as their champion, and that speech made him the Republican candidate for prosecuting attorney of Stark county. There was a large Democratic majority in the county, but McKinley's defense of the miners broke down the opposition and gave him the election by a good majority.

As the public prosecutor McKinley was the friend of the laboring men, not in pretense, but in the honest and fearless judgment he used in refusing to allow his office to be used to intimidate men in the free exercise of their rights as citizens.

When he became a candidate to congress the laboring men looked upon him as their true friend and hundreds who had voted the Democratic ticket helped elect McKinley to congress and for many years helped him there in spite of the Democratic gerrymanders of his district.

McKinley became the champion of protection to American industry, not because he was a tariff expert, but because he was interested in the cause of labor, and he represented a district which had many industries where wages were dependent on the protection given them in our tariff laws. One of his first arguments in favor of protection was that "the right of labor and of labor's best reward is not only inalienable, for in it lies the power to pursue happiness, but it is a right protected in terms by the constitution." In congress he devoted himself to study of the tariff that he might lift the scale of wages for the men in the factories at his own home, and help the wool growers on the hillside farms of his own district. He framed the McKinley law with the one purpose of protecting American labor and to build up new industries for the employment of more labor at home. He is the best champion of American labor, because he has devoted his life to the cause of protecting American industries.

As governor of Ohio McKinley was the friend of the laboring men. When the Trades Labor union sent to Governor McKinley an appeal for immediate relief for the destitute miners in the Hocking Valley district the telegram reached him at midnight. He did not wait until the next day, but dispatched messengers to a wholesale grocer, a dealer in flour, another in meat, a transfer company and the officers of the Hocking Valley Railroad company. These gentlemen came to his rooms in the hotel after midnight, and the result was a special car loaded with supplies started for the destitute miners at 5 o'clock the next morning. Governor McKinley paid for those supplies out of his own private purse, and the next day he presented the cause of the miners to the legislature and to the public in a message and a proclamation to secure more ample relief for the suffering miners. The miners of Ohio have never forgotten that McKinley is their friend, and the miners of Illinois also know why they call McKinley the champion of labor.

What has W. J. Bryan done to entitle him to stand as the protector of labor, to lift the crown of thorns from his head?

The prospect for Bryan in Pennsylvania must be still worse than it is generally supposed to be, when even Tillman at last confesses that the Democrats have no chance to carry it.

Almost the only relic in existence of the battery that was established in this city during the Mexican war is an old cannon that is at present doing duty as a curbstone fender. At the time the battery was constructed it was on the edge of the bay and near where the corner of Broadway and Sansome street now is.

When peace was declared, the battery was dismantled and the material of any use was carried away. For some reason one cannon was left behind, carriage and all. There appeared to be nothing the matter with it, and it was even used several times to fire Fourth of July salutes.

As the years went by the carriage was moved away and remained lying on the ground for a time. When Battery street was cut through, it received its name from the old fort, and the cannon was rolled down to the edge of the curb as a reminder of the old days.

How long it lay there is a question that nobody can answer, for those who might have done so are all dead. At any rate it is known that a patriotic drayman concluded that the cannon should be taken care of. He got a number of volunteers, and when the curbstone was put in the crowd carried it to the corner and poked its muzzle down into a hole. It has remained there ever since.—San Francisco Call.

THE STATE COMMITTEE.

Splendid Reports Received from Every County.

DEMOCRATS FOR M'KINLEY

An Encouraging Meeting of the Republican State Committee.

BIG MAJORITIES ARE PROMISED.

An Interesting Gathering of the Leaders of the Party Held at the Headquarters in Philadelphia—A Detailed Report of the Condition of Affairs in Every Portion of the Keystone State—Literature Is Being Sent Out in Wholesale Quantities.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28.—The meeting of the Republican state committee at the Thirteenth and Walnut streets headquarters last Tuesday was attended by about two-thirds of the entire membership. The Philadelphians present were Messrs. C. H Heustis, Harry Hunter, H. S. Moore, P. Laubach, J. I. Baxter, E. A. Abrams and Thomas J. Powers.

Chairman Elkin, in opening the proceedings, made a neat and appropriate speech, in which he said it was expected that the Keystone state would, in November next, give the high water mark majority for McKinley and Hobart. He described the character of work that the headquarters had done, and said that in the last eight weeks 3,000,000 documents had been distributed among the voters of the state. He stated what these documents were. Three hundred and sixty thousand voters had heard addresses, and 700,000 two cent stamps used. There had also been distributed 162,000 photographs of McKinley and Hobart and 160,000 campaign buttons.

Representatives from various counties were then heard from. Allegheny promised, through Mr. Johnson, 40,000 majority, and Mr. Stevens said hundreds of Democrats in the western part of the country were willing and ready to vote the Republican ticket.

A "16 to 1" Vote.

S. B. Cochran, of Armstrong, said that although his country was an agricultural district there would be about "16 Democrats to 1 going the other way." E. M. Pennell, of Bedford, also made a gratifying report, while Mr. Plank, of Berks, said the "Gibraltar of Democracy" was swimming into the sound money column, and the bulk of the Democracy would be found voting the Republican ticket.

Mr. Hamilton, of Blair, stated that the mechanics of the Altoona shops, who were now idle, would show why they were idle by voting for McKinley and Hobart in November, and there would be a Republican majority in the county of 6,000. Mr. Dodge, of Bradford, also promised an increased majority from that county.

Mr. Black, representing Butler county, admitted that there were few Republicans tainted with the free silver craze, but this would be more than offset by the number of Democrats who would vote the Republican ticket. Mr. Mahlon, of Centre, a minority county, reported that the county would be carried by fully 500 for the entire Republican ticket. Mr. Graham, of Clarion, predicted that his county would be taken from the Democracy and placed in the Republican column.

Arnold Complimented.

Mr. Shaw, who spoke for Clearfield, complimented Congressman Arnold in that district, and said that what the Democrats were principally doing was attempting to steal the congressional district, but that they would not be able to defeat Arnold.

Mr. McCrea, of Clinton, said his county became Republican three years ago. In the farming district there was some free silver sentiment owing to the industry of the free silver people and the neglect of the Republicans, but he was hopeful that McKinley would carry the county by from 500 to 700 majority. Mr. Brown, representing Columbia, described dissensions among the Democrats there which the Republicans were taking advantage of.

Mr. Huddle stated that Delaware was thoroughly organized, and that 8,700 majority would be given for McKinley. McKinley would win in Erie, it was reported, but there might be some difficulty about the congressman unless Crawford helped them out.

The Largest Majority.

"The largest majority ever known," was promised from Forest, and Senator Brewer, speaking for Franklin, said the "gold Democrat was abroad in the land," and that 3,000 majority would be given for the whole ticket.

Mr. Chisholm, of Huntingdon, said the majority there would be remarkable, while Mr. Robinson, of Indiana, promised a larger majority in proportion to the population and vote than any other county in the state.

Lackawanna was reported to be ready to give 4,000 for the Republican ticket, and Lancaster predicted a majority of between 13,000 and 15,000. Captain Clarke, of Lawrence, was hopeful that McKinley and Hobart would be given a substantial majority.

Mr. Collins, of Lycoming, said his county was nominally Democratic, but just now there was a strong gold sentiment among the Democrats, and he looked for a majority for McKinley of between 500 and 1,000.

Mercer "All Right."

Mr. Haywood said Mercer county was "all right," while Mr. Sherman, of Mifflin, spoke of the number of Democrats who were going to vote the Republican ticket. Senator Saylor said Montgomery gave Garfield one majority, but McKinley's majority would be counted by the thousands.

Northumberland reported, through Mr. Kline, who said the Republicans in that district were prepared to render a good account of themselves. Messrs. Moore and

Typhoid Fever and Bananas.

William C. Ussery, M. D., of St. Louis says that the best food for those suffering from typhoid fever is the banana. In this disease, he explains, the lining membrane of the small intestines becomes intensely inflamed and engorged. Eventually it begins sloughing away in spots, leaving well defined ulcers. At these places the intestinal walls become dangerously thin. A solid food, if taken into the stomach, is likely to produce perforation of the intestines and dire results will follow. Therefore solid foods or foods containing a large amount of innutritious substances, as compared with nutritious substances, are dangerous and are to be avoided. The banana, although it may be classed as a solid food, containing as it does 95 per cent nutrition, does not possess sufficient waste to irritate these sore spots. Nearly the whole amount taken into the stomach is absorbed and gives the patient more strength than can be obtained from other food.—New York Tribune.

WAGE WORKERS in cities and farm laborers should bear in mind this condensed anti-free silver argument of Senator Gray, of Delaware: "An increase of prices is equivalent to a decrease in wages."

THE Boy Orator of the Platte is so named because of his similarity to that river, which, though very long, is only six inches deep, but very wide at the mouth. The only point of difference is that the river sometimes dries up.

UNDECIDED voter: In answer to your question, the Maine election means that the east won't have free silver and that the old flag of protection and honest dollars still floats and will float over our land.—Irwin Republican.

FOUR years ago the workingman was appealed to to vote the prices down of things he consumed. This year he is appealed to by the same party to vote up the prices of things he consumes. What kind of a party is that which changes its principles with every passing breeze and catches hold to every new craze that comes along. The American people voted for a change four years ago, and got hard times and the free soup house, with less work and less wages, and often no work and no wages for a laboring man. Going to try the experiment of free silver now, are you? Haven't you had enough of experiments? If you want the good times of 1892 back again vote for the principles that made those good times, sound money, protection and reciprocity.

MR. BRYAN makes the mistake of supposing that thousands who never expect to be candidates for high honors do not understand him as well as or even better than he understands himself. To the thoughtful persons the purposes set forth in the Chicago platform, if carried into effect, would be the extinction of honor and honesty, and inaugurate an era of license beyond anything on record. If the meaning of Bryanism is not to be derived from the language of its founder and expositor, it has no significance beyond sounding phrase. But it has a meaning, and its appeals to whatever is crooked in human nature reveals that meaning. To say that Mr. Bryan is sincere only makes it a more formidable menace. The worst of crimes have been committed in the name of sincerity.

THE question now is, what are the people of the United States going to do about it? The only thing offered to them by Mr. Bryan is a depreciated currency, a revival of the doctrine of paramount state rights and a packing of the supreme court of last resort with men who will study how to serve a body of revolutionists without particular reference to the constitution. In offering cheap money they appeal to the cupidity and lack of scruple of the adventurous. In denying the right of the federal government to enforce its laws everywhere with its own agents they appeal to the vicious class, which watched its opportunity during the civil war to make trouble in the rear of the Union armies. In their attack upon the supreme court they appeal to all foes of government by law, those who would rob by law as well as those who rob in defiance of law. Bryanism, therefore, seems to cover the classes for whom law is made, and whose existence in the absence of restrictive legislation would introduce anarchy and its incurable disorders.

SENATOR SHERMAN, 1868:
"No single measure will tend in this direction more than the adoption of a fixed international standard of value, by which all products may be measured, and in conformity with which the coin of a country may go with its flag into every sea and buy the products of every nation without being discounted by the money changers."

A WORD TO LABOR.

There Is Only One Certain Way to Advance the Wages of Labor.

The men who vote to bring their work into competition with the work of foreign laborers must expect to bring their wages to a level with the labor of that foreign competition. They must not expect that American manufacturers can pay higher wages than are paid by foreign manufacturers, if the American product is sold for the same price as the foreign product is sold. To get up a strike for higher wages, murder "scab workmen" and destroy property, and then go to the polls and vote for admitting the products of foreign "scab labor" is a species of lunacy which has no equal. We say to the men who so violently oppose the use of the army to put down riots: "Put them down yourselves." Vote to reserve American markets for American products, and there will be no cause for strikes to raise wages. Wages will advance as the prices of manufactured goods advance, and not any sooner.—Meadville Tribune.

SENATOR SHERMAN, 1868:
"No single measure will tend in this direction more than the adoption of a fixed international standard of value, by which all products may be measured, and in conformity with which the coin of a country may go with its flag into every sea and buy the products of every nation without being discounted by the money changers."

A Muddler.

Candidate Bryan says he is willing to be called an agitator. The inconsistencies of his recent speeches are likely to win him rather the sobriquet of the muddler.

Brought No Credentials.

When Mr. Bryan went down into Kentucky he claimed to be a Democrat, but he did not take anything to prove his claim.—Galveston (Tex.) News.

Mr. Bangs—Don't you think we'd better pull down the parlor shades? We shan't be home for ten days, you know.

Mrs. Bangs—No, indeed. If we put the shades down, half the women in town whom I know will hustle up here and leave their cards. I'm not going to gratify them in any such way.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Still putting up high buildings, I see," said the stranger.

"Oh, yes," replied the native carelessly.

"How do you do it now?" asked the stranger.

"How? I don't believe I understand you," answered the native.

"Why, I have heard so many remarkable things about your methods of construction and the improvements that have been made in them," said the stranger, "that I didn't know—I wasn't quite sure that—that"—

"Well? That what?"

"That you hadn't reached a point where you begin at a cloud and build down."

"No-o. Not yet," returned the native thoughtfully. "But we're getting there."—Chicago Post.

Sour Grapes.

The fox had jumped and jumped and jumped. He sat down with his tongue hanging out and eyed the unattainable grapes with a well assumed air of indifference.

"Dear me!" he remarked airily. "How careless of me not to notice that they were not edible grapes, but good only to make into table d'hote wine."—Indianapolis Journal.

THE money that the country has is all good republican money, and if the country can only get a good old fashioned republican tariff law passed and put in operation the times will get better.

THERE is no telling where the old sayings come from. Certain, it is that many of them were brought from across the sea by the fore-fathers and are expressive in illustrating conditions and phases of life. For example: The saying, "If you kill my dog I'll kill your cat," can aptly be applied to veterans and post masters. It was the post-masters who pointed out veterans here and there to Hoke Smith in President Cleveland's cabinet as unworthy of receiving pension money or who should have their pensions reduced. That is the way certain pensioners came to have their pensions cut. Now the veterans have a chance to take a shy as the boy says at the post master's cat by reporting all the Bryan post-masters who are whooping up the Bryan revolutionary cause. President Cleveland has issued a circular to post-masters warning them against taking a hand in politics for Bryan or contributing for the cause. Now is the time for the veterans to put an eye on the post-masters as the post masters put an eye on the veterans' pensions. President Cleveland will be President till next March 4th, and if the post masters load up with Bryan revolutionary work, their government pap can easily be taken from them and be given to a sound money, sound government democrat. President Cleveland means the unity of the States, sound money and the integrity of the Supreme Court and no back biting.

The County Line.

The surveyors appointed by the courts of Union and Snyder counties, viz:—E. B. Riehl, Union; Wm. Moyer, Snyder; H. S. Boyer, Northumberland; John Swartzell, Mifflin and A. B. Evans, Juniata, to determine the dividing line between Union and Snyder counties, met on the ground last week and located the line to the link of the survey of 1855, when the two counties were divided. This leaves the ground on which rests the west end of the Northumberland bridge in Union county's possession.

Painting Cars by Machinery.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is experimenting with a new device by which freight cars can be painted by machinery. Roughly stated, the machine is composed of two reservoirs, one containing the paint and another compressed air. A hose leads from each reservoir to a nozzle, through which the paint is sprayed by force of the air. It is estimated that with one of these machines, one man will be able to paint 25 or 30 freight cars per day, and do it better than with a brush, as it is said that the force of the compressed air drives the paint into the wood.—Exchange.

Bryan's Shadow.

It is Shakespeare who says:—"Coming events cast their shadows before." Which is an indication of the impending panic if Bryan becomes President. Already the dread of Bryan is felt in many departments of life. Speaking on that point, the Chambersburg Repository of September 23rd, 1896, says:—

Between thirty and forty young ladies who had made application for registration at Wilson College, the coming session, have found it impossible to attend wholly on account of the panic which is sure to follow if Bryan be elected to the Presidency.

This means a loss not only to the College, but is one that will be felt by everyone in and around Chambersburg.

To Farmers.

You rely on the wage earners of this country to consume your crops. You rely on the men who work for wages and who receive in payment for their daily, weekly or monthly labor over two and a quarter billion dollars a year. They are the people who make your profits when you have the money to buy food, as they made them in 1892, and who make your losses when they haven't the money, as is the case now.

Without our wage-earners and the two and a quarter billion dollars which they receive in wages annually, our farmers, like all the rest of us, must perish off the face of the earth. The farmer who votes for Bryan and free coinage votes against the wage earner. When he votes against the wage earner he votes against himself. Will the American farmer destroy the value of his crops by voting to reduce the earnings of labor which consume the farmer's product, or will he vote to set all our wage earners to work again to restore the purchasing power of the home market, and to sell his wheat and corn for honest dollars earned by honest labor?—N. Y. "Press," August 24, 1896.

MARRIED:

DIEHL—WEIBLY.—On the 21st inst., at Port Royal by Rev. H. S. Gilbert, Mr. Frank S. Diehl and Miss Maude R. Weibley.

UNDERWOOD—KAUFFMAN.—On the 23rd inst., at Mifflintown by Rev. John H. Mortimer, Mr. Charles Underwood and Miss Ellie Kauffman.

HOCKENBROUGHT—BARNER.—On the 24th of September at Liverpool, Perry county, Pa., by Rev. H. H. Spalm, Mr. Edward H. Hockenbrought and Miss Jane Barner, both of Juniata county.

MIFFLINTOWN MARKETS.

MIFFLINTOWN, Sep. 30 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

LEGAL.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters Testamentary on the estate of Eva Auker, late of Walker township, Juniata county, Pa., having been granted in due form of law to the undersigned residing in Walker township. 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

JOSIAH GINGRICH,
Sep'r 22nd, 1896. *Executor.*

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. }

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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showing their manner of incorporation, regulation, rights, and liabilities, and the powers and duties of their officers.
1 vol.
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KAY & BROTHER, PUBLISHERS,
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TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersined having been restored to health by simpge means, after suffering several years witha 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 threat 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, 2½ 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; 30 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.

CAUTION.

TRESSPASS NOTICE.

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

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

April 23, 1895.

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A wonderful improvement in Friction Feeds and Gig-Back. Back motion of Carriage 3 times as fast as any other in the market. Friction Clutch Feed, causing all the feed gearing to stand still while backing; great saving in power and wear. Send 4 cents in stamps for large Catalogue and prices. Also Spring Harrows, Hay Rakes, Cultivators, Corn Planters, Shellers, etc. *Mention this paper.*
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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 SUNDAY.	No.1	No.3
	A. M.	P. M.
Blair's Mills..........Lv.	8 00	2 00
Waterloo	8 05	2 05
Leonard's Grove	8 10	2 10
Ross Farm	8 15	2 15
Perulack	8 20	2 20
East Waterford	8 30	2 30
Heckman	8 37	2 37
Honey Grove	8 42	2 42
Fort Bigham	8 48	2 48
Warble	8 55	2 55
Pleasant View	9 00	3 00
Seven Pines	9 06	3 06
Spruce Hill	9 10	3 10
Graham's	9 14	3 14
Stewart	9 16	3 16
Freedom	9 18	3 18
Turbett	9 20	3 20
Old Port	9 25	3 25
Port Royal..........Ar.	9 30	3 30

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 connect at Port 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	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 16
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 ot the above notice will be dealt with according to law.

John Michael,
William Puffenberger,
Gideon Sieber,
Beasher & 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 48 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 28 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 58 p. m; Lewistown 1 16 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 06 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; Harrrisburg 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 06 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 15 a. m; Duncannon 7 39 a m; Harrisburg 8 10 a. m.

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

Main Line Express leaves Pittsburg at 8 00 a. m; Altoona 11 40 a. m; Tyrone 12-03 p. m; Huntingdon 12 35 p. m; Lewistown 1 33 p. m; Mifflin 1 50 p. m; Harrisburg 3 10 p. m; Baltimore 6 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 5 48 p. m; Newport 6 00 p. m; Duncannon 6 28 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 38 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., 3 34 and 7 25 p. m. leave Lock Haven for Tyrone 4 30, 9 10 p m. and 4 15 p. m.

TYRONE AND CLEARFIELD R. R.

Trains leave Tyrone for Clearfield and Curwensville at 8 30 a. m.. 3 15 and 7 30 p. m.. leave Curwensville for Tyrone at 4 30 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 02	3 38
Valley Road	6 39	11 09	8 00	3 32
Elliottsburg.	6 51	11 21	7 46	3 16
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 56
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.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

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.