TINEL & REPUBLICAN

MIFFLINTOWN.

WEDNESDAY, OCT 7, 1896.

F. SCHWEIER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

EPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM McKINLEY,
of Ohio.

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

UBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Congressman-at Large.
SHA A. Grow, of Susquehanna.
EL A. DAVENPORT, of Erie.

For Electors-at-Large.
H WHARTON, of Philadelphia.
ANDER E. PATTON, of Clearfield.
IAM WITHEROW, of Allegheny.
s L. KIMBERLYN of Mercer.

District Electors.

J. S. Pearson,	15 Henry C. Prevost
en B. Rorke,	16 J. B. Brown,
nk B. Hendley,	17 Fred. H. Eaton,
on. I. Meyers,	18 G. Barron Miller,
n. M. Taggart,	19 R. H. Shindell,
. H. Haddell,	20 Geo. T. Swank,
n. F. Soley,	21 A. C. White,
n Fritz,	22 W. N. Randolph,
n. L. Johnson,	23 R. Werthelmer,
n H. Landis,	24 Joseph Speer,
rett Warren,	25 Ed. E. Abrams,
W. Wilde,	26 Isadore Sobel,
rison Bell,	27 William Schnur,
W. Miller,	28 Jos. C. Campbell,

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

gress, THOS. M. MAGOS of Franklin Co.
ate, WILLIAM HUNTZLER.
islature, CARL F. ESPENSCHADE.
ociate Judges, W. NORTH STERRETT,
LEONARD R. MAUGER.
honotary, W. H. ZEIDERS.
rict Attorney, WILBER SCHWEYER.
Commissioners, MICHAEL H. BASHORE,
J. LUDENSLAGER.
Treasurer, WILLIAM W. LANDIS.
Auditors, T. K. BEAVER,
H. H. HARTMAN.

A Leap in the Dark.

y on the safe side. Don't take
in the dark.
n remember the first time Mr.
land ran for the Presidency,
he democratic brethren denounce-
e republicans for having a sur-
n the United States Treasury
r paying off the National debt
idly as they did. They said
hing must be done with that
us of $400,000,000, and the peo-
ected Cleveland on the issue of
denunciation of the surplus.
arge ox roast jubilee at Mifflin-
was over the surplus victory.
said: "It is an outrage to have
uch money stored in the Treas
Yes, reader, you remember
ou listened to the $400,000,000
s agitation, and perhaps you
the democratic ticket and got

YOU GOT NOTHING.

, you got less than nothing.
ot rid of three hundred millions
four hundred million surplus
s in the Treasury when Cleve-
went out of office.
at was spending money rapidly.
was spending at the rate of sev
five million dollars a year. It
money

REPUBLICANS HAD SAVED.

d had not been for that surplus
aw on, the democracy under his
inistration would have appeared
ently financially. If Harrison
not been elected there is no tell
what would have happened to the
ces of the Cleveland administra
but Harrison having succeeded
land, the tide of spending more
the government made or receiv
as checked, and money was sav
nder Harrison's administration,
over two hundred and fifty mil
of the National debt was paid
e he was in office. Their game

OF DENUNCIATION

e $400,000,000 surplus worked
ell for the democratic office seek-
hat they determined to try de
iation the second time for Cleve-
The second time they did not
unce the surplus. They had got
id of that, but instead of the sur-
they set up the denunciation of
Tariff. Their battle cry was
nst the tariff. The manufactur
of the United States were called
ber Barons, Legalized Robbers
people were told that the manu-
urers of the United States were a
of legalized robbers, because the
blican tariff law of Congress put
x on all goods sent to the United
es for sale from foreign countries.
goods were made in foreign
ntries for a great deal less than
can be made in America. The
blicans said it will not do to
e the cheap goods to come to the
ted States free of tariff or tax, or
ear fee of tariff that the tax on
goods permits the foreigners to
their goods into the United
es for almost nothing. This low
of the democracy caused our
nufacturers to close their works,
at the present rate of wages,
erican manufacturing establish-
nts cannot compete with the estab-
ments of the old world. To com-
e with the old world in manufac-
ing, the laborer here will have to
e far down wages, such as are paid
the old world. That is what Amer-
ns do not want to do. They will
support Bryan and his party for
y will shave the manufacturing in
ts down lower than they now
They promise publicly to do so.
y want to pay the same wages
t are paid workmen in Europe.

THE WORKMEN FOOLED.

The workmen were fooled by being
t goods will go down in price.
erything, they were told will go
wn to cheap rates, but they were
t told that wages will go down or
ir work will stop because their
ployers cannot pay them American
ges and sell goods at the rate for-
n goods are sold, goods that had
en made by cheap wage earners in
eign lands. American people were
bled to vote for the democratic low
iff party and we are all suffering
gether for our folly.

THE TWO BATTLE CRIES.

So we observe that the two battle
es of the democracy that gave
m the two administrations since
bellion were: First, the surplus; second, the tariff. They won under those battle cries. But their winning has placed the country in a most deplorable plight financially. It is not necessary to describe the financial condition of the country and an empty United States Treasury.—Empty as far as the money required to carry on the running expenses of the government goes.

Everyone knows by experience what our condition is. A million of men out of work with dependent families and property holders, farmers and business men, losing every day, and almost wild with perplexity over the situation of not being able to make ends meet, is the tale that the word painter refrains from touching. It is a tale that out of feeling for all he passes by. The democracy who have thus by two battle cries succeeded in winning two administrations of government, are working for a third administration. Their

THIRD BATTLE CRY

is free coinage of silver. They propose a change of financial system; they propose the resurrection of the doctrine of states' rights which it was believed was settled by the war against rebellion; they propose to reconstruct the Supreme Court.

Their winning of two administrations under the battle cry against the surplus and against the tariff, has produced dreadful results, but if they succeed the third time under the battle cry of free silver, the evils of the two former administrations will be mild compared with what is to follow their third introduction to power. They will uproot the present

FINANCIAL SYSTEM.

Just what they will do, they do not tell, excepting that they will open the mints to the free coinage of silver regardless of relationship to or with other nations. That is one point they are clearly expressed on. Another point is, that they will uproot the present banking system. What they will set up instead of the present banking system, they have not clearly defined. Their Apostle Mr. Bryan has not foreshadowed what is to take the place of the National Banks. If he has formulated a system he has not stated it. If his purpose is to issue government notes with silver for redemption money, he has not said so. But taking the man and the financial company he is in, he may favor an issue of paper money, such as the French Assignates or Continental Money, which both brought indescribable financial ruin in their day. Or he may favor a system of State

WILD CAT BANKS

such as followed in the wake of Andrew Jackson's over-throw of the financial system that was adopted when Continental money failed. President Jackson's uprooting of the United States banking system, was followed by a system of State banks.

Under the Wild Cat bank era all that was necessary, was to go to a State Legislature and secure a charter for a bank, then have the bank notes printed with the name of the bank on the notes and start business. Receive deposits and issue the notes. The notes were redeemable in specie—coin. The banks under the law were required to keep in their vaults 25 per cent. of their issue in coin, as a reserve fund to redeem notes with when note holders wanted sound money. Bank examiners were appointed under the law, whose business it was to visit and examine the banks at stated times, and see to it that a sufficient amount of coin was on hand for the redemption of the notes. This defective banking system was broken every time the democrats passed

A LOW TARIFF LAW

such as the Wilson Tariff Law that the democrats have now in operation.

About the time the Jacksonian wild cat State Banks were put in operation, a low tariff law was passed by the democratic party then in power, and that caused the manufacturing establishments to close, because the manufacturers could not manufacture goods as cheaply as they do in Europe where the price of raw material and labor is cheaper than here in America. The importers and jobbers in foreign goods filled the country with cheap goods from Europe, and low prices for everything prevailed. The foreign goods had to be paid in coin, and the coin was drained out of the banks, and as the times grew harder, people who had money laid away in the banks were compelled to draw on their deposits and at last when the note holders presented the bank notes for redemption in coin the coin was not in the banks and there was only one thing for the banks to do, and that was to close the doors and announce inability to pay either depositor or note-holder. The bank examiners of those days have been severely denounced for not finding out the weakness of the banks that they examined, but it has since been revealed that in many instances the bankers tricked them. When the importers and jobbers in low tariff foreign goods were draining the country of its coin to pay for the imported goods, the bankers would fill the lower portion of their coin kegs with sand and cover the top with a thin layer of coin so when the examiners looked into the coin kegs, they had the appearance of being filled with coin for the redemption of the bank notes when called for.

Such was the state of affairs that took place among the State banks, every time the democratic party tinkered with and lowered the tariff. The last panic under the State Banks was when they went out of existence under President Buchanan's administration. There were then over two hundred million State bank notes in circulation among the people, every one of which was lost or rendered worthless in the hands of the people.

JACKSON'S REGRET.

It was the deep regret of Jackson in later days of his life, when he realized how he had paved the way for such a defective banking system. It had been left to the States to issue bank charters to whomsoever applied for a charter and could pay for the issuing of the charter, and that made money plenty without sufficient redemption safe-guards and safe-guards for depositors, and hence whenever panic times came by the democrats tinkering with tariff, the concerns closed their doors and the people lost all they had in the banks, and all the notes in their possession.

Jackson did all he could to prevent the Legislature of Tennessee from issuing charters to forty banks at one time under the provisions of an act that was before the Legislature. By special request that he made, he was permitted to address the Legislature of Tennessee against the proposed banking law in that State.

Now kind reader of the SENTINEL AND REPUBLICAN, it is not known what the Bryan people will institute for the present banking system if they get into power, but they avow their purpose to uproot the system, and set up some other system of finance. Therefore stay on the safe side. Vote the republican ticket. Don't take a leap in the dark.

WOMEN WHO MADDEN MEN.

Do It Innocently, Because They Do Not Know How to Be Wives.

Women may be charming, wholly devoted to their homes and their husbands, and yet be so tactless, thoughtless and aggravating as to drive husbands to the extreme of misery. Any observant bachelor could recall numbers of instances of women who from want of tact and intelligence are almost driving their husbands mad by getting on their nerves. They forget that busy men require absolute brain rest, change of scene, change of subject. They forget that, however worrying the little affairs of a household may be, the anxieties of a great business upon which the whole family's present and future depend are far greater. A friend of mine who is now nearly a millionaire told me in confidence that while he was sitting one night over his smoking room fire wondering whether he could next day possibly survive a terrible crisis which was hanging over his head and might lead to disastrous bankruptcy, with debts to the extent of £200,000 or so, his wife came whining into the room to say the butcher must be paid the next day. And the amount of the butcher's bill was under £50.

It is on such occasions that a man wants a helpful wife—one who will tell him about or read aloud the last good novel, who will say: "Come, let us go to the theater tonight. You need change of scene." And, above all, one who knows just when her husband requires nothing more than to be left alone. It is women who get on their husbands' nerves that drive them to take bachelor holidays when they ought to be getting more enjoyment from the wife's companionship.

Of course there are men who are always out of sorts—dyspeptic bears with sore heads, who require strong minds to manage them—but there are very many others who only want judicious, sympathetic treatment to be the best husbands in the world. Avoid being silly, avoid saying silly things or trying to make conversation or commenting on some remark your husband has made. Read and think in order to cultivate intelligence and resourcefulness, with the object in view of being his counselor and his friend, and, above all, "chum." That word means much. — London Graphic.

Forgeries In Collections.

The question of forgeries which disfigure our national collections cannot pass unnoticed. I do not assert that the South Kensington museum contains more of them than are to be found in similar institutions on the continent, though it probably does, for with such exquisite and beautiful skill are these objects nowadays forged or "faked" that the most practical expert may now and again be victimized by them almost without disgrace. So perfect has the art of the forger become and so fine an artist is the forger, so elaborate his plots and contrivances to catch even the wariest of directors and collectors, that often the only safety lies nowadays in written guarantee and proved provenance from one reputable collection to another. I need not refer to any even of the most notorious forgeries in South Kensington museum, for that is obviously the duty of a properly appointed committee of experts, which should at the earliest possible moment be constituted. I do not agree with Sir J. C. Robinson's first proposal, that such frauds should be destroyed out of all existence.

I believe that a far better purpose would be served by branding them indelibly as forgeries and bringing them together in a single room, to form an edifying forgery exhibition by themselves, with all particulars as to the dealers from whom they were obtained and the price which was paid for them. The educational value of such a collection would be considerable and as an object lesson instructive in distinct ways to collector, student, forger and director, and only a little moral courage would be required to act on the suggestion. Moreover, the fine artists who made them might be thus discovered and encouraged in more honorable work. At the same time the revision of the museum labels should be proceeded with and the numerous errors which at present mislead the public remedied.—Contemporary Review.

A Curiously Named Garden.

There is a garden in Brixton kept by an old gentleman which presents some curiosities in floral nomenclature. The owner has been seized with a desire to label his flowers after the manner of botanists, but knowing nothing of scientific terms consulted an acquaintance. The result is more amusing than appropriate and proves the folly of wisdom where ignorance is bliss. Scientific names have been affixed to all the flowers, but strictly on the principle that "a rose by any other name will smell as sweet." One row bears the inscription "Nux vomica," another is boldly labeled "Nisi prius," a third is affixed to be "Ipecacuanha" and another to be "Particeps criminis." The amateur gardener is exceedingly proud of his collection, and no one has enlightened him on the incongruity of the descriptions.—London Telegraph.

New Orthography.

Mamma—Well, Elsie, what did you learn at school today?

Elsie (aged 6)—Learned to spell.

Mamma—Now, what did you learn to spell?

Elsie—Man.

Mamma—And how do you spell man?

Elsie (promptly)—M-a-n, man.

Mamma—Now, how do you spell boy?

Elsie (after a moment's reflection)—The same way, only in littler letters.—Washington Times.

How to Fry Liver.

Preparatory to frying liver or veal cover it for a minute or two with boiling water. Pat dry with a clean towel, roll in flour and fry (in a covered pan) until brown.

In 1841 Smyrna was visited by a conflagration which destroyed 12,000 houses. The buildings destroyed were light wooden structures, and a fire once kindled in a town of frame buildings closely crowded together is almost impossible to subdue.

If the new moon in summer falls between midnight and 2 a. m., the probability is that the weather for a day or two, at least, will be fair.

QUEER WEDDINGS.

OCCASIONS WHEN ODDITY WAS AN IMPRESSIVE FEATURE.

Freaks Who Have Been Joined In Wedlock—Many Cases of Marriage by Proxy. Wedded by Phonograph — Symbolical Marriages of India.

The conventional idea of a wedding does not agree with the tastes of some people, and occasionally very eccentric and sometimes romantic marriage ceremonies are solemnized. Men and women entirely opposite in disposition and character frequently unite in the holy bonds of matrimony—sometimes much to their mutual regret. This peculiar fact, it would seem, also applies to oddities of human nature. In many of the traveling shows the freaks who help to draw money from the public internmarry, and it is not an unusual thing to find the fat man wedded to the skeleton woman and the tattooed man to the bearded lady.

Mrs. Hannah Battersby, who one time toured the country as a fat woman, was married to a Pennsylvania man, and it is stated as a curious fact that no sooner were they married than she began to lose flesh and he to gain it. His weight increased so rapidly that he soon took to exhibiting himself as a fat man. An exception to this rule of contrast, however, was Colonel Glover, the giant who stood 6 feet 7 inches. He was wedded to Martha Peabody, the American giantess. Several years ago, when they appeared in public together, they used to receive as much as $750 a week.

The Italian consular agent at Cincinnati performed the most peculiar marriage ceremony on record. The groom was a well to do resident of the Ohio city, and his bride lived in Italy. The contracting parties were thousands of miles apart when the wedding was performed, the marriage being by proxy. The consul filled in a blank certificate, which he forwarded to authorities in Italy, who in the presence of the parish priest exhibited it before the bride, who affixed her signature, accepting it as her action. The marriage was perfectly binding.

A very similar ceremony was performed some time ago. The affair took place by proxy, and Miss Maple was married by a clergyman in New York to a man who at the time of the marriage lay dying in a Texas town. The bridegroom was represented in the ceremony by the bride's cousin, who made the necessary responses and signatures as his proxy. The two lovers had been engaged for a long time, and Miss Maple wished to bear the name of her betrothed even though she could do so only as a widow.

The all important ring is sometimes forgotten, and in more than one case the door key of the church has had to do duty, but it is not often that portions of the marriage service are omitted. In a southern town, however, a little while ago, after the party had left the church, it was discovered that the clergyman had forgotten the words, "with this ring I thee wed," etc., thus relieving the bridegroom of the most serious part of his obligations, and the fair bride was minus a wedding ring. Instead of sitting down to the breakfast the party hurried back to the church and were thus practically married twice in one day.

Cupid ran amuck some years ago among the old folk of a Georgia town. An old soldier, 78 years of age, led to the altar an aged damsel who had seen 72 summers. There were three bridesmaids, whose ages respectively were 60, 68 and 70. They were all spinsters. The best man, who was 75, brought the combined ages up to 428 years.

An unusual kind of marriage was celebrated in New York recently. This was between a couple both deaf and dumb. They held prayer books while a friend pointed out the different passages in the service as they were spoken by the clergyman, and they made the customary responses in the deaf and dumb alphabet.

An ingenious couple once conceived the idea of being married by phonograph. In the place where the bridegroom resided he and the minister went over the marriage service, and he recited the proper responses into the instrument. The phonograph was sent to the lady, she willingly supplying the requisite, "I will," and "I do" in the presence of her pastor, who then pronounced the pair united in matrimony. No explanation is given of how they got over the difficulty of the ring.

A well known anthropologist, in describing various marriage customs, refers to a strange sort of symbolical marriage which is supposed to have originated in India. It is a marriage with trees, plants, animals and inanimate objects. If any one proposes to enter upon a union which is not in accordance with traditional ideas, it is believed that ill luck which is sure to follow may be averted by a marriage of this kind, the evil consequences being borne by the object chosen. In various regions a girl must not marry before her eldest sister, but the difficulty is overcome by the eldest daughter marrying the branch of a tree. Then the wedding of the younger daughter may safely be celebrated.—Buffalo Express.

Contradictions.

"The more the merrier." Not so. One hand is enough in a purse. "Nothing hurts the stomach more than surfeiting." Yes, lack of meat. "Nothing but what has an end." Not so. A ring has none, for it is round. "Money is a great comfort." Not when it brings a thief to the gallows. "The world is a long journey." Not so. The sun goes over it every day. "It is a great way to the bottom of the sea." Not so. It is but a stone's cast. "A friend is best found in adversity." Not so, for then there is none to be found. "The pride of the rich makes the labor of the poor." Not so. The labor of the poor makes the pride of the rich.—New York Ledger.

And He Was a Lunatic.

A gentleman was visiting a Scotch lunatic asylum where new premises were being added. The inmates were assisting. On seeing one of the latter wheeling a barrow upside down from the building to the stones, the visitor asked him why he wheeled it in that manner. "Oh," said the lunatic, "that's the best way." The visitor took the barrow, and turning it right side up said, "This is the proper way." "That's a' you ken," said the inmate. "I tried it that way, but they filled it fu' o' bricks." So saying, he trotted on his usual way.—Exchange.

Graphic.

Hicks—Did you ever see a boy trying to take a fishhook out of an eel he had just pulled in?

Wicks—Yes.

Hicks—Well, then, you have seen Joaquin Miller's autograph.—Somerville Journal.

The year of 365¼ days was known as the Sothic year, from the Egyptian name of the star Sirius, observations of which were of great use to the astronomers of Egypt in their efforts to arrange a calendar.

A JEWESS BROKE THE ICE.

The First Woman In Germany to Ride on Top of an Omnibus.

On my way from the Leipziger strasse to the exhibition, while sitting on the top of a tram car, a young lady of some 17 summers, with a fine, intelligent and unmistakably Jewish face, came on and sat herself beside me. The maiden blushed as maiden never blushed before, and my curiosity was aroused to its highest point when I noticed every person on the car stare at her with a smile of approbation. Nay, more—on the route people stopped and looked at her. Men raised their hats and women waved their handkerchiefs. Indeed children looked through the windows and kept their eyes fixed on the top of my tram till they could see it no more. What could all this mean? That the young Jewess at my side was "the woman of the hour," a person whom Berlin was idolizing, some public benefactress to whom the denizens of the capital were giving evidence of their thorough appreciation and heartfelt gratitude was patent to all who had eyes to see.

What, then, was her heroic deed? Why did every person on the car say most cordially, "Ich gratultere ihnen, fraulein," when the lady was about to descend? The solution of the mystery was as singular as it was amusing. It had by the vigorous laws and customs of the Teutons been denied until the morning in question to the fair sex to ascend the steps of an omnibus or tram car throughout the length and breadth of Germany.

Some of the "manly women" in Berlin, gasping for franchise as well as for fresh air in the summer months, declared that they had tolerated long enough the cruelty of being pent up in a tram car full of their own sex while the men were above enjoying the delightful summer breeze. They sent deputations and petitioned the powers that be to break once and forever a law unworthy of enlightened Germany. Some of the newspapers volleyed and thundered against such innovations. "Oh, for the degeneracy of the fatherland!" they sighed. But at length the ladies had their way—as ladies always will—and the great privilege was reserved for me to sit beside the young Jewess whose name ought to be handed down to posterity as probably the first female in Germany who was bold enough to ascend the steps of a tram car.—London Telegraph.

Charm of Uncut Books.

It is clear, then, that those are but rude spirits who have no reverence for all that pertains to a book. What could be coarser and more barbarous than the demand that the quivering edges of a volume, "with all the straggling fibres that flutter on the verge of life," should be cut and hacked to dead evenness and stilted smoothness? Such butchers would trim the oak leaf, torture the lily and prune the luxuriance of the horse chestnut.

The plea of utility is the most barren of all. Is there any good thing in nature that does not demand labor in the search? Are we to grumble at the sting of the bee or blind ourselves to its glossy beauty in our haste to steal its honey? It is but half of reading to merely read. There is, so to speak, a courtship as well as a marriage with our author's text, a time for dalliance, for indulgence, for emotion, for coy approach and wistful glance. And this to the true reader is more than all the bare commercial zest in grasping its heart and putting its soul to usury, as if authors had worked for us as slaves in the mines to make us rich.

No moments are so delicious as those in which the reader first approaches his author, when the volume lies but half revealed. The text is coy and coxy as a nymph, now peering boldly at us from the open leaf, now lurking half concealed between the pages, now buried beyond our sight. There needs a swift pursuit. With knife in hand we gently lay her place of hiding bare, track her to dusky grotto, follow her through dismal caves, and in the end she stands caught, revealed, her ambush clean cut off, and we steal to her embrace victorious. That, after all, is a very real pleasure. It is sweet to discover, moment by moment, the author's purpose, not hasty to seize it, but dipping here and there as one cuts the pages, lighting on a piquant saying that whets our appetite, chancing on a pretty phrase or a noble sentence.—London Star.

The Great Mountain Climber.

In a sketch of Sir William Martin Conway, the great mountain climber and explorer of the Himalayas, The English Illustrated Magazine says that he has the "climber's walk"—that is, a gentle roll of the body, with no unequal steps, but swinging his legs with rhythmic precision. He is a slim man, but tough, full of energy, and with iron muscles. When climbing the Himalayas, he spent 84 days on snow and glacier. During that time he traversed from end to end the three longest known glaciers in the world outside the polar regions and landed on the summit of Pioneer peak, 23,000 feet high, the greatest height yet reached by man. He has already made plans for another expedition when he gets back from Spitzbergen and hopes to get through two or even three more before contesting a seat in parliament, as he intends to do at the next general election.

Sustaining Food.

Raisins, dates and chocolate tablets are all good sustainers for a day's tramp or a day's run on wheels. A country physician who finds himself obliged often to be oblivious to mealtimes says that he finds the compressed chocolate cakes, easily carried and easily nibbled, his food salvation over and over again in the course of the year.—New York Times.

A Snob.

Thackeray designates a snob as a being on a ladder who is quite as ready to kiss the feet of him who is above him as to kick the head of him who is below.

To Clean Soiled Boots.

Ink stains may be removed from a book by applying with a camel's hair pencil a small quantity of oxalic acid diluted with water and then using blotting paper. Two applications will remove all traces of the ink. To remove grease spots, lay powered pipe clay each side of the spot and press with an iron as hot as the paper will bear without scorching. Sometimes grease spots may be removed from paper or cloth by laying a piece of blotting paper on them and then pressing the blotting paper with a hot iron. The heat melts the grease and the blotting paper absorbs it. —Writer.

Mosquito Eggs.

The eggs of the mosquito are fastened together by a viscid secretion from the insect's body. From 250 to 800 eggs are laid at a time, and the little boat shaped mass is so constructed that it will not overset. It cannot be sunk nor in anyway injured by wind, rain or water. It is abandoned by the insect, and the eggs are hatched by the heat of the sun or atmosphere. A temperature below freezing is said not to destroy the vitality of the mosquito's eggs.

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.

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, 1896.

H. P. DERR,
PRACTICAL DENTIST.
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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.
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April 23, 1895.

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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
Worble	8 55	2 55
Pleasant View	9 00	3 00
Seven Pines	9 06	3 06
Spruce Hill	9 10	3 10
Graham's	9 14	3 14
Stewart	9 16	3 16
Freedom	9 18	3 18
Turbett	9 20	3 20
Old Port	9 25	3 25
Port Royal.....Ar.	9 30	3 30

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

WESTWARD.

STATIONS. DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.	Distance.	No.2 A. M.	No.4 P. M.
Port Royal	0.0	10 45	5 15
Old Port	1.3	10 50	5 20
Turbett	2.8	10 55	5 25
Freedom	3.7	10 57	5 27
Stewart	4.4	10 59	5 29
Graham's	5.0	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
4 41	9 26	**Gorman Siding		7 16	2 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	*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:

WESTARD.

Way Passenger, leaves Philadelphia at 4 30 a. m; Harrisburg 8 10 a. m; Duncannon 8 45 a. m; New Port 9 15 a. m; Millerstown 9 17 a. m; Durward 9 25 a. m; Thompsontown 9 36 a. m; Van Dyke 9 43 a. m; Tuscarora 9 46 a. m; Mexico 9 50 a. m; Port Royal 9 54 a. m; Mifflin 10 05 a. m; Denholm 10 12 a. m