SENTINEL & REPUBLICAN

MIFFLINTOWN.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 13, 1897.

B. F. SCHWEIER,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

IT cost the State seventy thousand dollars to repair and refurnish the inside of the Legislative Hall at Harrisburg.

POLITICIANS of high and low degree are making a Cabinet with their mouths for President McKinley. The general belief prevails among them that any and every county in the United States could furnish a full set of Cabinet officers, who could run the country.

ON Monday, President Cleveland sent a message to the Senate that a treaty had been made with the British government to settle all matters of dispute between the nations by arbitration. Truly, the time seems to be coming when the lamb and the lion shall lie down together without the lamb being inside the lion.

"THE case against E. A. Valkenburg of Wellsboro has gone over until the March term of the Pottsville court. A true bill was found against Van Valkenburg on Saturday by the grand jury, charging him with attempting to bribe Representative Weiss of Easton to vote for John Wanamaker for United States Senator."

RELIGIOUS fanaticism has a great deal to do with famines in India. The people have many religious observances to go through with at the time when they ought to be putting their crops in the ground. A crop put in the ground out of season can not be made a good crop by any amount of religious tom-foolery. God made the seasons and there is a time in which to sow and reap, and if man fools his time away and neglects to sow at the proper time God will not reverse the order of the season to suit the neglectful and ignorant religious zealot.

Charged with many Crimes.

The Greensburg Press says:—A posse of men, led by Officers Cannon of Latrobe and Woolf and Nicely, Ligonier on Saturday made a raid on the cabin occupied by the Rutter family in the mountains back of Boucher. The Rutter family consits of the father, mother and nine boys, all of whom are over six feet tall. Three of the boys—Austin, Bill and Keene—were among those charged with being connected with the robber gang. The house was surrounded, but the boys rushed out and escaped in the forest. Austin was left behind asleep and was easily captured. The fugitives succeeded in eluding the officers and hounds which had been brought along to track them with.

The steslings of the gang with which the Rutters are charged with being connected are extensive, and extend all over the lower end of Ligonier Valley. Last summer Herman Walters, Dallas Hicks, Steve Shirely, Leonard Shauley and John Wolford, were captured as leaders of the gang. Among the latest depredations charged to the gang is the slaughtering of a number of hogs, sheep and cattle on the farms about Boucher. Lately attempts to enter stores in Ligonier were made. The prisoner was brought to Greensburg and lodged in jail.

Not a Woman.

James Young a farmer near Kleckersville, Lehigh county, was driving home from town last Friday evening, January 8th, 1897, when a woman carrying a satchel asked permission to ride.

Shortly after the passenger got into the wagon, Young discovered that his companion was a man in woman's clothes, poorly disguised.

Without betraying his discovery the driver resorted to a clever ruse. He conveyed the horse by twitching at the reins till the animal became apparently very fractious. Then Young dropped his whip in the road and with an oath, remarked that he dared not get out to recover it, "for fear that frisky nag would break something," and so he diplomatically got his skirted companion to jump out and pick up the whip.

"Haddup, ther — g'lang!" yelled Young at his now thoroughly impatient horse, and this latter, with free rein, needed no lash to break into a mad gallop.

The oaths now came from the deserted footpad in skirts, and with his volley of epithets he sent several bullets whizzing past Young's head. But horse and driver went spinning along down the road, and escaped unhurt.

When Young got home and investigated as to the contents of the grotesque stranger's heavy satchel, he was indeed, astonished. In addition to a kit of the best burglars' tools and explosives, there was a compact little roll in brown paper tucked away in a bottom corner of the grip. Unwrapping this, Young found that the roll was made up of bank bills and Treasury notes, aggregating about $500. He now vows he will "never drive past a weary woman on the road," but will himself invite all such to get in and ride.

Tours to California.

California has been most fittingly termed the "Italy of America." All the delicious balm, the cloudless sky, and the rich verdure of the great European peninsula are duplicated in this sunny land of the Pacific. Here nature basks in the sunshine of her own beauty; and here she has established her own sanitarium, where eternal spring inspires everlasting youth. With the snow mantled peaks of the Sierras upon the one hand, the calm Pacific with its soft breezes upon the other, and a veritable paradise of flowers, fruits and plants between, man can find and needs no lovlier land. To visit such a country is a privilege, a blessing.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, recognizing the need of a more comfortable and pleasant way of crossing the continent, inaugurated a series of annual tours to California, running a through train of Pullman palace cars from New York to the Pacific Coast, and stopping at the principal points of interest *en route*. The great popularity of those tours demonstrates the wisdom of the movement.

For the season of 1897 three tours have been arranged to leave New York, Philadelphia and Pittsburg, January 27, February 24 and March 27.

The first tour will run direct to San Diego via St. Louis and the Santa Fe Route, and return from San Francisco via Salt Lake City, Denver and Chicago, allowing five weeks in California.

The third tour will run via Chicago, Denver and Salt Lake City, allowing passengers to return by regular trains via different routes within nine months.

All of these tours, either going or returning, will pass through the famous Colorado region, Glenwood Springs, Leadville, and the Garden of the Gods.

Rates from all points on the Pennsylvania Railroad System east of Pittsburg:—First tour, $310; second tour, $350; third tour, $210 round trip, and $150 one way.

For detailed itineraries and other information apply at ticket agencies, special booking offices or address George W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. j23,

Cure for Sick Headache.

Thousands of ladies suffer from sick headache caused undoubtedly by disordered liver or stomach. The best remedy that can be obtained for this distressing complaint is found in Hood's Pills. These pills are so mild and gentle in action, yet so thorough, that they give perfect satisfaction. They cure sick headache, jaundice, sour stomach and all liver ills. They break up colds and fevers and prevent the grip.

The Devil Delusion.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—Mrs. Bridget O'Brien of Brooklyn, seized her 10-months-old baby girl to night and pitched it out of the second-story window, killing it. The mother was arrested.

When a policeman went to investigate the case, he found the mother laughing in her kitchen. He asked her how the child got on the sidewalk, and she said she had thrown the baby out of the window with the intention of killing it. "It had a devil in it," she said, "and I didn't want any devils around me, so I threw it out of the window."

GRANT AND PORTER.

The Latter's First Meeting With His Subsequent Chief.

While sitting in my quarters in the little town of Chattanooga about an hour after nightfall on the evening of Friday, Oct. 23, 1863, an orderly brought me a message from General George H. Thomas, commander of the Army of the Cumberland, on whose staff I was serving, summoning me to headquarters. A storm had been raging for two days, and a chilling rain was still falling. A few minutes' walk brought me to the plain wooden, one story dwelling occupied by the commander, which was situated on Walnut street, near Fourth, and upon my arrival I found him in the front room on the left side of the hall, with three members of his staff and several strange officers.

In an armchair facing the fireplace was seated a general officer, slight in figure and of medium stature, whose face bore an expression of weariness. He was carelessly dressed, and his uniform coat was unbottoned and thrown back from his chest. He held a lighted cigar in his mouth and sat in a stooping posture, with his head bent slightly forward. His clothes were wet, and his trousers and topboots were spattered with mud. General Thomas approached this officer, and, turning to me and mentioning me by name, said, "I want to present you to General Grant." Thereupon the officer seated in the chair, without changing his position, glanced up, extended his arm to its full length, shook hands and said in a low voice and speaking slowly, "How do you do?" This was my first meeting with the man with whom I was destined afterward to spend so many of the most interesting years of my life.

The strange officers present were members of General Grant's staff. Charles A. Dana, assistant secretary of war, who had been for some time with the Army of the Cumberland, had also entered the room. The next morning he sent a dispatch to the war department, beginning with the words, "Grant arrived last night, wet, dirty and well." —"Campaigning With Grant," by General Horace Porter, in Century.

Her Loss His Gain.

Dramatis personæ, a small street gamin leaning idly against a tree. On the opposite side of the street a young woman carrying her pocketbook in her hand. Coming toward her the ubiquitous man who rescues damsels in distress. Just as these two met on the muddy crossing the young woman dropped her pocketbook in the mud. It fell open, and the usual assortment of thimbles, pennies, scissors, samples and dimes was scattered broadcast.

"Allow me," said the young man, and the owner of the pocketbook blushed becomingly and allowed him to go down on his knees in the mud to rescue her possessions. When he had picked up the rolling dimes and pennies and restored them with the other articles to the purse, he saw that she was still uneasy.

"Is anything missing?" he asked solicitously.

"No. That is, nothing but a penny."

"Oh," and lifting his hat he walked on, not having received so much as a "thank you" for the service. But then she was very pretty.

There is a climax to this story. When the young woman had ceased looking for lost property, she went on her way, and the street gamin darted across the street from his post of observation, and in a moment he had found that lost penny under the stone where he saw it roll, and as he walked away with it hidden in his cheek butter wouldn't have melted in his mouth.—Detroit Free Press.

With Lightning Rapidity.

"Wonderful eye that boy of mine's got," said the proud father.

"That so?" mechanically replied the man who was trying to get away.

"You never saw such a sense of proportion," cried the proud father. "Pass that boy the cake dish, and he'll spot the biggest piece on it every time."—Rockland (Me.) Tribune.

HERE'S YOUR OPPORTUNITY.

A New Eight-volume Encyclopædia

At About Your Own Price.

Every one who has had occasion to consult the cumbersome old encyclopædias for some needed information, effectually concealed in some long article, will be glad to know of the appearance of a new general reference work built along different lines, so that any child who can read may successfully consult it.

Such a work is The New Standard American Encyclopædia in eight large quarto volumes, and which embraces the substance of all the other encyclopædias, besides a very large amount of new up-to-date matter none of them contain. It introduces a vast number of new words, names, facts, ideas, inventions, methods and developments. It treats, in all, over 60,000 topics, which is from 6,000 to 10,000 more than any other work. The publishers of the "Standard American" have also lavishly embellished the new work. There are over 3,500 illustrations, which cover every conceivable subject, lending new interest to the descriptions, and forming a succession of pleasing surprises. It also contains over 300 colored maps, charts, and diagrams, and constitutes a complete atlas of the world such as no other encyclopædia has undertaken to present. This feature will be found of the highest value in the education of the young, for the pictures and colored maps will have a distinct fascination for them, and thus prove an important incentive to reading and study.

The professional or business man, whose time is money; the teacher, who is called upon to at once answer all sorts of questions; the toiling student and inquiring scholar, at home or the desk, will find in the new work the most useful and practical library in the world for quick and ready reference on all subjects. One who owns it will possess the equivalent of a score of other reference books which would cost many times the price of this.

Another feature in which the new work stands absolutely alone, is in its very full appendixes, which embrace over 100 subdivisions, including a Biographical Dictionary, a Dictionary of Technical Terms, a Gazeteer of the United States, Presidential Elections in the United States, Religious Summaries, State and Territorial Election Statistics, Statistics of the population of the world, and a veritable mine of information on thousands of subjects of universal interest and importance.

But it is in its treatment of recent subjects that the Standard American will be found of paramount value. All other encyclopædias are from five to ten years old, and are silent regarding hundreds of topics that every reference work should contain. Such, for instance, as "The X-Ray," "Argon," "Horseless Carriages," "The Atlanta Exposition," "Color Photography," etc., etc. It also gives biographies of hundreds of people who have lately become famous, such as Prof. Roentgen, discoverer of the "X-Ray," Ian MacLaren, Dr. Nansen, the explorer, Rudyard Kipling, etc., etc., On account of its lateness in all these matters, as well as its accuracy, it has become the standard in Schools, Colleges, Courts, Public Libraries, and wherever important questions come up for discussion.

It would therefore seem that no professional man, artisan, mechanic, teacher, pupil, or farmer, can well afford to be without this most useful, practical and latest of all encyclopædias, especially as its price has been so arranged as to make the work a great bargain, and render its possession possible to almost any one who earnestly desires to own it.

Detailed particulars regarding the work and how to secure it at practically your own price, may be found in an advertisement on another page of this issue.

TOMMY CRUSE.

In Hard Luck When He Struck Drum Lummond and Bloomed Out.

When I met Tommy first, his only asset was a serious danger, for his five underfed and underbred ponies were about to be seized for overdue taxes. I could not help Tommy with money, but I tried to with advice. "Strike old Sam Ashby for a couple of hundred dollars," I suggested. Sam Ashby was one of the rich men of Helena, Mon., at that period and ran a small savings bank. Tommy Cruse "tried old Sam Ashby." All he got, however, was some pretty free talk, in which the banker assured Tommy Cruse that he would rather throw his money into the home of his satanic majesty than loan it to such a drunken, shiftless fellow.

Tommy Cruse got the money, however. Three weeks later he located the great Drum Lummond gold mine. He knew he had a big thing, but somehow he could make nobody believe in his mine. For years he worked at it, however, living at times a dog's life.

Once, while talking to a friend of mine, he fell forward unconscious. He had not eaten a mouthful of food for 36 hours, and yet, with dogged persistency, had worked on till he fell in his tracks. At last his day came. He opened up a big vein and had $1,000,000 to his credit in a good safe bank. Hard times over, he decided to pose as a "solid citizen," so he opened a savings bank in Helena. One of the first men to apply to Tommy Cruse, banker, for a small loan was the one time banker, old Sam Ashby, now less prosperous. Then came to the old prospector the happiest moment of his life, one that wiped out all memory of starvation and privation. For Tommy Cruse, showing his would be customer to the door, assured that customer, in language too emphatic and graphic for English ears, that he would sooner throw his money into the house of his satanic majesty than loan it to such a drunken, shiftless fellow as Sam Ashby.—Cornhill Magazine.

Spider Wort.

The Virginia spiderwort is apparently unable to endure a high temperature. During the day it is wilted and dejected. As the evening comes on it revives, all its leaves assume a lively appearance, and the plant appears to flourish and enjoy its life until the morning light again returns.

By the nearest mail route from St. Louis to Mobile a distance of 643 miles must be traveled.

CULTURE OF CELERY.

KALAMAZOO RECOGNIZED AS ONE OF ITS CHIEF CENTERS.

What Hollanders Have Accomplished In the Vicinity of This Michigan Town—Varying Claims as to the Profits of Celery Growing.

Kalamazoo celery is so well known in every part of this country that the name is used for all the better kinds of celery, and, like Blue Point oysters and Little Neck clams, the guarantee contained in the name sells the article to the exclusion of other brands. The excellence of this celery is said to be due to three things—good seed, dark, heavy soil and care in growing and bleaching it. Careful packing might be added. But as any gardener can select good seed and give the plants good culture Kalamazoo must excel in the soil or better natural conditions as a celery region.

The celery meadows are just outside of the town of Kalamazoo, north and south of the city, and surrounded by hills, divided crosswise by a high ridge, on which the houses are built. The meadows are about three miles long and a mile wide. These bottom lands are not common farming lands, but are composed of a peculiar form of black muck, the result of vegetable decomposition, and formerly they were so rich that no fertilizers were needed. Not more than a dozen years ago very little celery was raised on these meadows and none for shipment to other markets. Joseph Dunkly, the florist, was one of the pioneers in the industry, recognizing the peculiar value of the muck soil for celery. He owned one of the earliest celery farms, and it is reported that he amassed a fortune from the business before it was injured by competition.

In recent years the output has been so enormous that prices have dropped from 20 cents to 10 cents per dozen, and many growers have been complaining. The seasons of 1892-3 were comparatively poor ones, and a number of the growers left their farms to engage in the same business in the suburbs of New York, but they soon returned to their home town. The growers are nearly all Hollanders, and they live in dwellings on their small holdings, which generally consist of from five to ten acres. They are a frugal, industrious race, and they adopt the most advanced system of intensive farming. Five acres here easily support an ordinary Holland family, and there is no doubt but the head of it saves money.

The city of Kalamazoo is one of the prettiest in the country, and it owes not a little of this to the industry of the celery growers. The amount of celery shipped from the city varies from year to year, but a conservative estimate places the average quantity at 60 tons per day from July 1 to Jan. 1. This would mean about 3,600,000 dozens, and at 10 cents per dozen this would amount to $360,000. As this is a very low estimate, one is almost safe in saying that the industry nets the town at least $500,000 a year.

The bunches of celery are packed in wooden boxes and shipped to commission men. The boxes are made in the town, giving employment to a number of mechanics. They are about the size of a peach crate, 24 inches long, 16 inches wide and 6 to 8 inches deep.

Fertilizers are now used freely upon the already rich bottom lands, and every time a grower takes a load of celery into the town he brings back a load of fertilizer. It is claimed that four crops of celery are raised in one season on the land, but this is not literally true. The farmers make four plantings, which mature from July to December, but these can hardly be called four crops. The first planting is made early, and as this celery must be bleached with boards it is an inferior grade. The old saying is that celery is not fit to eat until after the first frost, and in a sense this is true, but modern conditions of our markets demand that celery shall be ready for use all the year round. The southern growers send it north early in summer, and since people will buy this vegetable out of season the Kalamazoo growers begin to send their product to the cities much earlier than five years ago.

The question of profit in celery growing is a disputed one, and, like strawberry farming, there are stories current of farmers making $300 per acre, while others claim that if they make $50 per acre they are doing well. At Greentown, O., where the largest celery farm under the control of one man is located, the profits are said to average between $200 and $400 per acre. There are nearly 100 acres planted with celery on that farm, and if these figures are correct the owner has every reason to believe that farming does pay. Like the Kalamazoo celery lands, the soil at Greentown, O., is exceedingly rich and well adapted to the culture of the celery plant. But even so, cheap labor must be employed to make the farm pay anything like $300 or $400 per acre. Here in Kalamazoo the growers believe that $100 and $200 per acre is a good profit, and a man with ten acres of soil need not suffer greatly with such an income. Six years ago the same land could have made profits of $400 per acre, but then the growers were receiving just twice as much for their celery as they are today.—Kalamazoo Cor. New York Post.

Pressure at the Earth's Center.

The philosophers who have figured on the condition of things at the earth's center give opinions which vary widely. Some think that the earth's interior is composed of white hot molten matter. Others are of the opinion that the pressure is so great that all substances have been condensed beyond our powers of conception. Dr. Young goes so far as to say that a block of steel 10 feet square would be pressed into a block only 2 feet square if taken 4,000 miles below the earth's surface.

The Scaly Ant Eater.

An animal made of tin plate, of the shape of an elongated fir cone, about three feet in length, which crackles and rustles with every movement, is one of the latest acquisitions of the Zoological society of London. Its name is the pangolin, or scaly ant eater, and it belongs to the same family group as the armadillo and platypus. It has excited great attention at the zoo, for it is—if we are correctly informed—the first animal of the kind which has been exhibited there. Its home is where the termites, or white ants, are found, for the animal feeds on these destructive creatures and possesses claws which are designed to break down their strongholds. The claws are also necessary for burrowing in the ground, for the pangolin excavates a cave for himself and his mate eight feet or so below the surface of the earth, and in this strange home one or two young are produced every year. The pangolin at present at the zoo is fed upon ants and their eggs, and also exhibits a partiality for cockroaches scalded in milk. The scales with which its body is covered are hard and sharp as steel, and it can give a terribly cutting blow with its powerful tail. It can roll its body up into a ball like a hedgehog when it so wills.—Public Opinion.

AMERICANS AS MUSICIANS.

Mme. Calve Says They Have the Characteristics of the Conquering Race.

Mme. Emma Calve contributes a paper on the "Conquering Race In Music" to The Ladies' Home Journal, in which she specially addresses students of vocal music. She tells of the training required for the operatic and the concert stage, the impersonation of character, the value of suggestions, etc., and pays this tribute to Americans: "The Americans have, it seems to me, in the field of music, and especially in the field of vocal music, all of the characteristics of the conquering race. They are possessed naturally of the most exquisite voices, which, when properly cultivated and trained, are almost unrivaled. They have indomitable energy, perseverance and pluck. They stop at nothing and are deterred by no trouble and prevented by no obstacle.

"Poverty, weariness, exertion, hard work—none of these living specters which affright and terrify the average art worker has terrors for them. Their physique and their temperament seem made for toil and to surmount discouragement, and the success which they are daily achieving, in the field of both operatic and concert singing, is testimony to their natural fitness for accomplishment and to their ability to excel. They seem, in fact, to be most lavishly fitted by nature for the parts they are assuming. To these gifts of voice, energy, pluck and perseverance they frequently add a beauty of face and grace of form and movement which the public recognizes as most important factors in the success of the singer's career. They have, too, the temperament which makes great artists and great actresses, the artistic feeling which has for its standard perfection and which is satisfied with nothing less."

His First Story.

A certain author, now well known to fame and fortune, once in the "battle for bread," wrote a wild Indian story for a northern story paper. That was 12 years ago, and to the story he gave his real name. He received a fat check for it, but year after year went by and—the story never appeared. It finally passed from his remembrance, until the other day, when he received a letter from the publishers informing him that it would shortly put in an appearance in serial form. That made the author nervous, and he forthwith sent the following telegram:

"Suppress story and return manuscript and will pay three times amount of original check."

The publishers replied:

"Can't do it. We know a good thing when we have it. The story is in your best vein."

Letter after letter, telegram after telegram passed, but no, he didn't have money enough to buy that story. So he has written to all his friends and critics and has explained the circumstances and now awaits as cheerfully as possible the weekly slaughter of the red Indians of his youthful brain.—Atlanta Constitution.

A Stubborn Genius.

Robert Chambers told me he was once talking with a man of real, rugged genius, who came to a sorrowful end. He said to the genius: "The population of this world is about 1,200,000,000 human beings. The little religious body to which you belong contains perhaps 800,000. Of that number not 300 could give an intelligent account of its creed. Yet you think its creed sets out vital matters. Is it consistent with your belief that God Almighty would permit just 300 of his creatures to know those things and keep all the millions ignorant of them?" The genius considered for a minute's space, then replied, "Yes, I think it quite right that God should do that." Whereupon the good Robert Chambers said very resolutely, "Then I'm tremendously sorry for you." And he never spoke to the genius save on transient incidents any more.—Longman's Magazine.

Much in Little

Is especially true of Hood's Pills, for no medicine ever contained so great curative power in so small space. They are a whole medicine chest, always ready, always efficient, always satisfactory; prevent a cold or fever, cure all liver ills, sick headache, jaundice, constipation, etc. 25c. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

LEGAL.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the Hon. JEREMIAH LYONS, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, for the Forty-First Judicial District, composed of the counties of Juniata and Perry, and the Honorables JOSIAH L. BARTON and J. P. WICKERSHAM, Associate Judges of the said court of Common Pleas of Juniata county, by precept duly issued and to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace at Mifflintown, on the

FIRST MONDAY OF FEBRUARY 1897, BEING THE FIRST DAY OF THE MONTH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to the Coroner Justices of the Peace and Constables of the County of Juniata, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and Oyer rememberances, to do those things that to their offices respectfully appertain, and those that are bound by recognizance to prosecute against the prisoners that are or may be in the Jail of said county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

By an Act of the Assembly passed the 6th day of May, 1854, it made the duty of Justices of the Peace of the several counties of this Commonwealth, to return to the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the respective counties, all the recognizances entered into before them by any person or persons charged with the Commission of any crime, except such cases as may be ended before a Justice of the Peace, under existing laws, at least ten days before the commencement of the session of the Court to which they are made returnable respectively, and in all cases where recognizances are entered into less than ten days before the commencement of the session to which they are made returnable, the said Justices are to return the same in the same manner as if said Act had not been passed.

Dated at Mifflintown, the 6th day of January in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

JAMES P. CALHOUN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Mifflintown, Pa., January 7th 1897.

Wheat and all other seeds can be greatly increased in quantity and value by the use of

$20 Phosphate

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

YORK CHEMICAL WORKS, YORK, PA.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PERSONALLY CONDUCTED TOURS.

Matchless in every feature.

CALIFORNIA.

Three tours to California and the Pacific coast, will leave Harrisburg, Altoona and Pittsburg, January 27, February 24 and March 27, 1897. Five weeks in California on the first tour and four weeks on the second. Passengers on the third tour may return on regular trains within nine months. Stop will be made at New Orleans for Mardi-Gras festivities on the second tour.

Rates from all points on the Penna. R. R. System; First tour $310.00, second tour $350.00; third tour $210.00. From Pittsburg $5.00 less for each tour.

FLORIDA.

Jacksonville tours, allowing two weeks in Florida, will leave New York and Philadelphia, January 26, February 9 and 23 and March 9, 1897. Rate covering expenses en route in both directions $53.00 from Pittsburg, and proportionate rates from other points.

For detailed itineraries and other information, apply at ticket agencies or address Thos. E. Watt, Pass. Agent Western District, 360 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

LEGAL.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Sarah T. Jamison, late of Fayette township, Juniata county, Pa., deceased, having been granted in due form of law to the undersigned residing in Mifflintown. 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 LOUIS E. ATKINSON,
December 23, 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 Samuel A. Thomas, deceased.

Whereas letters of administration on the estate of Samuel A. Thomas, late of Fermanagh 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.

CHARLES W. BOOK,
Mexico, Juniata Co., Pa., Nov. 21, 1896.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the estate of Jerome N. Thompson, late of the township of Walker, county of Juniata, Pa., deceased.

The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Juniata county, Auditor to ascertain the debts against said estate; marshal assets, apportion debts against same and make a schedule of distribution amongst the respective creditors as against the respective legatees and devisees in the estate of Jerome N. Thompson, late of Walker township, deceased, will meet all parties interested for the purposes of his appointment on Tuesday, January 26, A. D., 1897, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M., at his office in the borough of Mifflintown, Juniata county, Pennsylvania, when and where all parties interested as claimants, creditors, legatees or devisees, heirs at law or in any other respect, are required to make and prove their claim or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund. WILBERFORCE SCHWEYER,
January 4th, 1897. *Auditor.*

To John A. Campbell, late of the city of Pittsburg, County of Allegheny, State of Pennsylvania.

Whereas Annie E. Campbell, your wife has filed a libel in the Court of Common Pleas of Juniata county, No. 100, September Term, 1896, praying a divorce against you, now you are hereby notified and required to appear in said Court on or before Monday, the 1st day of February, A. D. 1897, next, to answer the complaint of the said Annie E. Campbell, and in default of such appearance you will be liable to have a divorce granted in your absence.

JAMES P. CALHOUN,
Sheriff's Office, } Sheriff.
Mifflintown, Dec. 28, 1896.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

A Good School

Bookkeeping, Arithmetic, Penmanship, and all the Commercial Branches. PALMS BUSINESS COLLEGE, 1710 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. Tooth Tone Thorough, Individual Instruction. Situations Furnished. The maximum of knowledge at the minimum of cost. Write for circulars. THEO. W. PALMS, Pres.

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.

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 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, 1896.

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 1896.

LOUIS E. ATKINSON. F. M. M. PENNELL.

ATKINSON & PENNELL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
MIFFLINTOWN, PA.

OFFICE—On Main street, in place of residence of Louis E. Atkinson, Esq., south Bridge street. [Oct 26, 1892

Collecting and Conveyancing promptly attended to.

WILBERFORCE SCHWEYER,
Attorney-at-Law.

Collections and all legal business promptly attended to.
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 collateral 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.

Graduate of the Philadelphia Dental College. Office at old established location, Bridge Street, opposite Court House, Mifflintown, Pa.

Crown and Bridge work;
Painless Extraction.
All work guaranteed.

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 wood land. 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 CORBISS,
8-29-'96. Mifflintown, Pa.

Tuscarora Valley Railroad.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MONDAY, MAY 18, 1896.

EASTWARD.

STATIONS. DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.	No. 1 A. M.	No. 3 P. M.
Blair's Mills.....Lv.	7 45	2 00
Waterloo.....	7 51	2 06
Leonard's Grove.....	7 58	2 13
Ross Farm.....	8 05	2 20
Perulack.....	8 12	2 27
East Waterford.....	8 25	2 40
Heckman.....	8 35	2 50
Honey Grove.....	8 47	2 57
Fort Bigham.....	8 48	3 03
Warble.....	8 55	3 10
Pleasant View.....	9 00	3 15
Seven Pines.....	9 06	3 21
Spruce Hill.....	9 10	3 25
Graham's.....	9 14	3 29
Stewart.....	9 16	3 31
Freedom.....	9 18	3 33
Turbett.....	9 20	3 35
Old Port.....	9 25	3 40
Port Royal.....Ar.	9 30	3 45

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

WESTWARD.

STATIONS. DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.	Distance.	No. 2 A. M.	No. 4 P. M.
Port Royal.....	0.0	19 30	5 20
Old Port.....	1.3	19 35	5 25
Turbett.....	2.8	10 40	5 30
Freedom.....	3.7	10 42	5 32
Stewart.....	4.4	10 44	5 34
Graham's.....	5.0	10 46	5 36
Spruce Hill.....	6.3	10 50	5 40
Seven Pines.....	7.2	10 54	5 44
Pleasant View.....	9.0	11 03	5 50
Warble.....	10.0	11 05	5 55
Fort Bigham.....	12.0	11 11	6 01
Honey Grove.....	14.0	11 18	6 08
Heckman.....	15.1	11 25	6 15
East Waterford.....	17.5	11 35	6 25
Perulack.....	20.5	11 48	6 36
Ross Farm.....	22.0	12 55	6 45
Leonard's Grove.....	24.0	12 02	6 52
Waterloo.....	25.5	12 09	6 59
Blair's Mills.....Ar.	27.0	12 15	7 05

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 Nov. 16, 1896, and the trains will be run as follows:

p. m	a. m	Leave	Arrive	a. m	p. m
4 30	9 00	Duncannon	7 54	2 28	
4 36	9 06	*King's Mill	7 49	2 23	
4 39	9 09	*Sulphur Springs	7 46	2 20	
3 41	9 11	**Cormans Siding	7 44	2 18	
4 45	9 14	Montebello Park	7 41	2 15	
4 46	9 15	*Weaver	7 40	2 13	
4 51	9 19	*Roddy	7 36	2 08	
4 54	9 22	*Hoffman	7 33	2 65	
4 56	9 24	*Royer	7 31	2 03	
4 59	9 27	*Mahanoy	7 28	2 00	
5 10	10 43	Bloomfield	7 22	1 41	
5 16	9 49	*Tressler	7 09	1 36	
5 21	9 54	*Nellson	7 04	1 31	
5 24	9 57	*Dum's	7 01	1 28	
5 27	10 05	Elliotsburg	6 58	1 25	
5 32	10 07	*Bernheisl's	6 51	1 20	
5 34	10 17	*Green Park	6 48	1 18	
5 37	10 30	*Montour Junc	6 33	1 15	
6 02	10 35	Landisburg	6 28	2 50	
p. m	a. m	Arrive	Leave	a. m	p m

Train leaves Bloomfield at 5.53 a. m., and arrives at Landisburg at 6.28 a. m. Train leaves Landisburg at 6.08 p. m., and arrives at Bloomfield at 6.40 p. m.

All stations marked (*) are flag stations, at which trains will come to a full stop on signal.

CHAS. H. SHILLEY, President. S. H. BECK, Supt.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after Sunday November 15, 1896, trains will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

Way Passenger, leaves Philadelphia at 4 30 a. m; Harrisburg 8 00 a. m; Duncannon 8 35 a. m; New Port 9 05 a. m; Millerstown 9 15 a. m; Durward 9 21 a. m; Thompsontown 9 25 a. m; Van Dyke 9 33 a. m; Tuscarora 9 36 a. m; Mexico 9 40 a. m; Port Royal 9 44 a. m; Mifflin 9 65 a. m; Denholm 9 55 a. m; Lewistown 10 13 a. m; McVeytown 10 38 a. m; Newton Hamilton 11 00 a. m; Mount Union 11 06 a. m; Huntingdon 11 33 p. m; Tyrone 12 20 p. m; Altoona 1 00 p. m; Pittsburg 6 05 p. m.

Niagara and Pittsburg Express leaves Philadelphia at 8.30 a. m; Harrisburg at 11.45 a. m.; Mifflin 12.57 p m., Lewistown 1 13 p. m.; Huntingdon 2.06 p. m.; Tyrone 2.45 p. m; Altoona 3.15 p. m.; Pittsburg 7.00