SENTINEL & REPUBLICAN

MIFFLINTOWN,

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1897.

B. F. SCHWEIER,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THERE is a lull in the Turk and Greek war. Some think it is the calm that preceeds the storm. Others think it is the harbinger of the war.

MRS. HALLIE OXBERG of Kentucky, who had an accident insurance policy for five thousand dollars, died from the effects of a mosquito bite. The insurance company refused to pay the policy. The heirs brought suit for the recovery of the $5,000 and on the 21st of May the Court of Appeals at Frankfort, Ky., sustained the heirs. So then according to the decision of that court a mosquitto bite is an accident.

SHOULD the Senate resolution, according belligerant rights to the Cubans pass both houses of Congress and be signed by the President, it will be of great assistance to the Cubans. They then may come to the United States and supply themselves with such things as it is permissable under inter-national law for one nation to purchase of another. The according of belligerant rights to the Cubans does not mean a declaration of war or a covered intention of war.

ON the 20th of May the United States Senate, passed the Morgan joint resolution recognizing the belligerancy of Cuba by 41 yeas to 14 nays. The two Pennsylvania Senators did not vote. It was the Cuban shouters in the gallery that carried the Senators off their conservative base. The administration under the lead of Senator Fairbanks offered a substitute for the Morgan resolution, but it was of little avail. The administration resolution favored the cessation of hostilities between Spain Cuba, and favored peace with the object of securing the independence of Cuba in an amicable way. The House has not acted on the resolution. Even should the resolution pass the House and be approved it does not mean a war about Cuba. It simply mans that the Cuban rebels shall be admitted as having the right to make and carry on war and that the United States may sell them material, just as she sells to Spain.

Could not Kiss the Bride.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., May 19.— Jacob Sims, aged 89, and Minnie Brown, aged 40, were married by Justice Donohue. When it came to paying the marriage fee, the Justice said he had two prices '$4.75 for homely people and $5 for good-looking."

"Well," said the groom, "it's just 50 years and three months since I was married before, and I guess I can afford $5, see'n as I waited so long, and he handed over the money. The groom would not allow the 'Squire to kiss the bride.

A Briber Exposed

Beaver Springs Herald, May 20.— Last week a general agent of Harrisburg, and a certain young man of Lewistown, sub-agent for stone crushers, called on our supervisor for the third time trying to foist a stone crusher upon our township. Having exhausted all their lung power and persuasive eloquence in vain, and still being determined to gain their point by hook or crook, they resorted next to bribery, offering $250 cash to the supervisor for his signature, but they struck the wrong man, for Mr. Lawver at once arose in righteous indignation and ordered them off the premises with which the general agent refused to comply. Whereupon our supervisor, who is so crippled that he is only able to walk with the aid of two canes, again showed that the agent had mistaken his man, for no sooner had the agent refused to comply until Mr. Lawver landed a good solid blow upon his ribs and Mr. Agent concluded the signs were not favorable for a sale and betook himself to more favorable surroundings. We think a genuine application of tar and goose coat would teach Mr. Agent some common sense of which he seems to be sadly in need. We are only sorry we are unable to give the names of the agents and expose them more thoroughly still.

His Valentine Killed Him

Lewisburg News, May 13. — Mr. Philip Shuck is dead, the result of a pistol shot by his own hand on Monday evening about six o'clock at the rear of his barn at Mazeppa. He lingered, breathing heavily, until Tuesday morning about 2 o'clock, when he died.

The cause of Philip's rash act is said to be due to some trouble with Andy Shirk. It appears that there has been some little enmity between the two men for a number of years, and St. Valentine's day in February, Philip is alleged to have mailed to Mr Shirk a comic valentine with a little writing attached. This seems to have so insensed Shirk that he sent the document to the Government officials at Washington, doubtless with the request to come on and investigate the matter at once. But they did not come at once, but took their time, and not until Thursday of last week was there an official here to look after the case. Upon the detective making known his identity to Philip and asking him if he was the sender of the little document, Mr. Shuck with a little reluctance declared that he was. The gentleman with the badge said nothing further to Philip other than that he would send for him when he wanted him. The village was then alive with gossip, all sorts of stories being afloat as to what would become of Mr. Shuck for this little valentine joke. Philip at once became unduly alarmed, and fearing arrest and imprisonment and the disgrace he might possibly bring upon himself and family, he chose to die by his own hand.

HE FORESAW THE FUTURE.

James G. Blaine's Prophetic Words About His Political Career.

I first made the acquaintance of Mr. Blaine during the congress session of 1865-6. He was then beginning his second term in the house. At that time I owned and edited a country newspaper in General Garfield's district. One day in the fall of 1865 Garfield wrote me to come up to his hilltop home in the little college town of Hiram. He told me that he thought it would be a good thing for a young newspaper man to study national politics in Washington and get acquainted with national men, and that he would undertake to get me a clerkship in the house of representatives. In due time he spoke to his old friend, General Robert C. Schenck, who was chairman of the committee on military affairs, and the result was I was given the clerkship of that committee.

Colfax was speaker of the house, and for some reason or other he seemed to have little liking for the ambitious young member from the Augusta district of Maine, for he appointed Blaine to a position near the foot of that committee. Now, Blaine had not served in the army and had no knowledge of military legislation and no taste for that kind of work. He used to be a country editor himself, and he appeared to take a fancy to the young clerk from Ohio. He would often drop into the committee room, and, standing before the wood fire, would talk freely to me about his newspaper and political career and his plans and hopes for the future.

I remember that he said one day: "I do not like this military committee business and ought not to be here. Next congress I am going to be on the committee on appropriations or ways and means. Financial questions will soon be the dominant ones in congress. Two years later I expect to be chairman of my committee. Then I think I shall be speaker of the house and after awhile I hope to go to the senate."

Everything came about exactly as he planned. He had wonderful prescience concerning his own future, as well as in relation to political events. When he was a candidte for the presidential nomination in 1880, he said to me: "My career has thus far closely paralleled that of Henry Clay. He was speaker of the house and then senator. His party refused to nominate him as long as it had any chance of electing a president. When it had no longer any chance, it gave him the nomination he had so long sought. I believe that is going to be my fate."—Chicago Times-Herald.

ANCIENT CORPORATIONS.

Trade Monopolies That Were Almost Savage In Their Operation.

Apprentices became no better than serfs and slaves. They were not merely pitilessly fined and brutally punished, they were often left in ignorance of the craft that they had purchased the right to learn. In that frightful social and moral revulsion following the long and devastating wars of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries the corporations became more determined than ever to maintain their industrial aristocracy and monopoly. They refused to admit any trade less ancient and honorable than their own to the rights and privileges of the law; they soiled themselves by contact with no person of illegitimate birth; and in their savage and relentless pursuit of persons engaged in unauthorized traffic they invaded the homes of contraband workmen, confiscating both their tools and the hidden products of their toil, leaving them and their families destitute and starving.

To such absurd lengths was the creation of corporations carried for the production of new taxes and new places for court favorites that occupations like the teaching of dancing, the selling of flowers and the catching of birds were organized, and homogeneous occupations like the hatmakers' and carpenters' were divided and subdivided beyond the comprehension of the modern mind. But despite the ingenuity of lawyers and the vigilance of armies of inspectors the lines of demarcation could not be drawn so sharply as to avoid conflicts of interests. The makers of felt hats quarreled with the makers of cotton hats. The spinners who had purchased the right to use hemp quarreled with those that had purchased the right to use flax. The shoemakers fought with the cobblers that reproduced more than two-thirds of an old shoe. The cutlers that made the handles of knives fought with those that made the blades. The relations of the makers of wooden porringers and the makers of wooden spoons were equally belligerent. —Franklin Smith in Popular Science Monthly.

The Struggling Young Author.

"I have always read, and always with interest," said the struggling young author, "what literary men had to say concerning their habits of work. In many cases productiveness appears to depend upon mood—sometimes a man can write and sometimes he can't. A man feeling in condition can do any sort of work, no doubt, better than when he is out of condition, but a man may be mistaken in himself. I find that it is a good thing to make a beginning.

"Often the mere effort of making a beginning is enough to dispel clouds that had seemed to be heavy, but which are shown to be mere films, and one touch of concentration is enough to bring back fancies that you had thought were wandering far from home, but were really loafing about right near, waiting only to be called."—New York Sun.

A Coincidence.

"The man who brought this in," remarked the editor's assistant as he unrolled half a yard of manuscript, "told me confidentially that he needed the money for it."

"Yes," was the melancholy answer, "it's a strange fact that the longest poems seem almost invariably to be written by the shortest poets."—Washington Star.

SINCE SISTER'S GOT A BEAU.

There's quite a change around at home,
and all is now serene
Where once upon a time war raged and
troubles I had seen.
The reason this is brought about to you I
mean to show.
It's all because a man comes here, and he
is sister's beau.

I don't know how she captured him, but
he comes here just the same,
And for fear that he will stay away I will
not give his name.
But I only hope he'll always come. I really love him so,
For everything is now so nice since sister's got a beau.

I can spin my top in the parlor and generally have my way.
Yesterday a boy cut loose my kite, and sis bought one today.
She also gave me marbles and took me to a show.
I feel so happy now to say that sister's got a beau.

The roosters and the chickens all seem to be so proud,
And the cats upon the back yard fence at night sing extra loud;
The birds up in the tree tops their happiness do show,
And this has all been brought about since sister's got a beau.

I hope some one will make him come; I only wish I could,
Yes, there's two bits a week I get for keeping mu in wood.
I'll give this money to this man—sis calls him Mr. Joe—
Because I'm having too good a time for sis to lose her beau.

—A. C. Phelps in New Orleans Picayune.

BURNS AND HIS MARY.

He sang of friendship and duty
And manhood all creeds above,
Of the dear, green earth in her beauty
And the dewy glory of love,
But the sweetest, tenderest chord he gave
Was the requiem poured o'er his lost
love's grave.

Then life was but futile longing
And earth but a beauteous tomb,
But songs through the silence were
thronging,
And glory dwelt in the gloom,
And sorrow, the harper skilled and strong,
From the breaking heart drew its sweetest song.

When thy grief had heavenward striven
In melody trembling to prayer,
Did thy Mary remember in heaven
Her love by the brae of Ayr?
We know not, but earth that heard thee
sing
Must cherish thy song to her latest spring.

Deep heart, so lavish in loving!
Oh, wayward and broken heart!
As safe from our shallow reproving
As deaf to our praise thou art.
Yet thy song shall thrill us while love
shall last
And thy sorrow move us till death be past.

—Maggie Clare in New York Sun.

HER REFORMED DIET.

Mrs. Newlight Makes a Series of Astounding Discoveries.

"It's just awful how criminally ignorant I've been regarding our food," said Mrs. Newlight to her husband the other day. "I can never be thankful enough that I joined Professor Searem's class in domestic science. My! It's a wonder we're not all dead, ignorant as I've been. There's one thing sure, George Newlight—there'll be no more tomatoes on my table."

"Why?"

"Because Professor Searem explained to us today how tomatoes cause a marked arrest of vital activity in those who eat them, and he proved that the acid of tomatoes acts almost like a poison on the membrane of the stomach. Then I'm done with any berries that have seeds in on my table."

"I'd like to know why?"

"You wouldn't ask if you'd heard the professor's talk on appendicitis and its cause. A single dish of raspberries or strawberries may bring on that awful trouble. It's fearful to think of the risks people will run just to gratify the palate. And here we've always allowed our children to have sugar and cream on their oatmeal!"

"What of it?"

"Well, you'd say 'What of it?' if you could hear the professor explain how the combination of oatmeal and cream and sugar causes decadful gases to arise in the stomach and utterly retards digestion. I've not the slightest doubt that the awful spasm our little Mamie had last year was due entirely to this cause. Then there's bananas. Why, George Newlight, they're simply rank poison! And you'll get no more white bread at my table."

"Why not?"

"Because there's no more nutrition in it than there would be in bread made out of pure starch. Every bit of the nutritive element has been refined out of it. It makes those who eat it thin blooded."

"Do I look thin blooded or as if I lacked nutrition?" asked Newlight, who weighs 199.

"That doesn't signify. You don't know what day you'll begin to break down under such treed. We'll have nothing but graham or whole wheat flour hereafter. And I've done with coffee too. If you could see and hear Professor Searem demonstrate just how poisonous it is to the whole human system you'd shun it as you shun opium. He says that cocoa shells is the only real safe warm drink."

"I'd as soon drink dishwater," said Newlight.

"You'd better drink dishwater than your poisonous coffee. If you'd only take a little time to study domestic science and look into this food business a little, it would be a good thing for your health and the health of your family. There's a lot more things we've been jeopardizing our lives by eating in our criminal ignorance, and I'm going to cut all of them off our list."

And she did, which is the reason that Newlight is taking most of his meals down town at present.—Detroit Free Press.

GRANT'S SECRETIVENESS.

The Responsibility of His Position Forced Him to Guard His Utterances.

General Horace Porter, in "Campaigning With Grant," in The Century, says concerning General Grant's secretiveness:

After the general had got some miles out on the march from Cold Harbor an officer of rank joined him, and as they rode along began to explain a plan which he had sketched, providing for the construction of another line of intrenchments some distance in rear of the lines then held by us, to be used in case the army should at any time want to fall back and move toward the James and should be attacked while withdrawing. The general kept on smoking his cigar, listened to the proposition for a time and then quietly remarked to the astonished officer, "The army has already pulled out from the enemy's front and is now on its march to the James."

This is mentioned as an instance of how well his secrets could be kept. He had never been a secretive man until the positions of responsibility in which he was placed compelled him to be chary in giving expression to his opinions and purposes. He then learned the force of the philosopher's maxim that "the unspoken word is a sword in the scabbard, while the spoken word is a sword in the hand of one's enemy." In the field there were constant visitors to the camp, ready to circulate carelessly any intimations of the commander's movements, at the risk of having such valuable information reach the enemy. Any encouraging expression given to an applicant for favors was apt to be tortured into a promise, and the general naturally became guarded in his intercourse. When questioned beyond the bounds of propriety, his lips closed like a vise, and the obtruding party was left to supply all the subsequent conversation.

These circumstances proclaimed him a man who studied to be uncommunicative and gave him a reputation for reserve which could not fairly be attributed to him. He was called the "American Sphinx," "Ulysses the Silent" and the "Great Unspeakable," and was popularly supposed to move about with sealed lips. It is true that he had no "small talk" introduced merely for the sake of talking, and many a one will recollect the embarrassment of a first encounter with him resulting from this fact. But while, like Shakespeare's soldier, he never wore his dagger in his mouth, yet in talking to a small circle of friends upon matters to which he had given special consideration his conversation was so thoughtful, philosophical and original that he fascinated all who listened to him.

Unfamiliar Book In Oklahoma.

A committee of Quakers appeared before the Oklahoma legislature the other day and asked for the abolition of capital punishment. One of them started in to read from the New Testament, when a backwoods member interrupted him with the remark that he "needn't bring any of them eastern law books in here."—Philadelphia Press.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION
—OF—
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF MIFFLINTOWN,
in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business May 14th, 1897.

RESOURCES.	DOLLARS.
Loans and discounts	187,792.39
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	184.81
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	37,000.
Premiums on U. S. Bonds	4,500.
Banking-house, furniture and fixtures	9,400.
Due from approved reserve agents	21,538.08
Checks and other cash items	1,970.88
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	159.66
LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK, VIZ.	
Specie 10,750.75	
Legal tender notes ..8,416.	19,166.75
Redemption fund with U. S. Treas'r (5 per cent. of circulation)	1,665.
Total	283,377.57
LIABILITIES.	DOLLARS.
Capital stock paid in	50,000.
Surplus fund	12,500.
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	9,854.93
National Bank Notes outstanding	33,360
Due to other National Banks	18,291.73
Due to State Banks and Bankers	1,821.43
Individual deposits subject to check... 53549.17	
Demand certificates of deposit 1942.13	
Time certificates of deposits 102327.18	157,809.48
Total	283,377 57

State of Pennsylvania, County of Juniata, SS:

I, Ezra C. Doty, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

EZRA C. DOTY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of May, 1897.

JOHN J. PATTERSON, JR., Notary Public.

Correct Attest
J. BANKS WILSON,
H. M. GRONINGER,
JOHN G. HALDEMAN, } Directors.

WONDERFUL are the cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and yet they are simple and natural. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes PURE BLOOD.

LAMPS AND CANDLES.

There Is an Art In the Managing of Them.

The most effective cleansing substance for the containers and wick apparatus consists of ordinary wood ash. This has a peculiar effect upon petroleum, crystal and other oils of the same kind. Rub the ashes well all over the parts that require cleaning and polish or wipe it off with a clean, soft cloth. This is a very simple method and obviates the use of water, which may prove a serious difficulty, especially if the operator is not very particular as regards the drying process. This treatment should not, however, entirely do away with a periodical boiling of the different parts of the lamp with strong soda, but the regular use of wood ash should make the washing a last resource and an altogether rare necessity.

The strictest cleanliness in every detail concerning lamps is of the greatest importance not only to insure a good light free from smell, but also as a preventive against danger. Odd bits of wick allowed to collect anywhere near the flame, for instance, are objectionable from every point of view.

Lamps that are but rarely used should not be left with the wick to become saturated through contact with the oil. The best plan is to empty the container, clean it as above, dry the wick if it is new, and put it aside in a box, into which dust cannot penetrate, till it is wanted again.

For these days, when candles are so much used, it is well to know that there is an art in choosing them. They should burn brightly, steadily, and without flickering, yet at the same time dwindle away as slowly as possible. The candle that gutters is to be avoided as extravagant and worthless. The best of all are those which are partially hollowed out, so that if the flame is exposed to a draft the melted wax runs down the inside. A thin, close wick will always burn better than a thick one. One of the cleverest contrivances adapted to candles is a metal automatic extinguisher. It can be fixed to any required depth of the candle, say one inch, more or less, and as soon as that quantity has burned away two metal rings close over the flame and effectually put it out. Something of the kind has already been seen, but the newer patent is much more practical, from the very fact that it can be fixed to any part of the candle instead of being placed in the candle holder, for in the latter case it could not act until the illuminant had quite burned down, when the extinguisher was obviously of doubtful utility.—San Francisco Chronicle.

The Fur Seal as an Animal.

Mr. David Starr Jordan, president of the Bering sea commission for 1896, and George Archibald Clark, secretary to the commission, say in The Forum:

The male fur seal, or "beachmaster," reaches full maturity at the age of 7 years. At that time his weight is about 400 to 500 pounds, being considerably heavier when first in from the sea in the spring or after feeding in the fall than in the intervening period, when he fasts on land and grows gradually lean and weak. The males vary considerably in color, the general shade being black or dark brown, with longer hair or bristles of yellowish white. These are especially long and numerous on the thickened back of the neck, forming the so called "wig."

The wigged males have a rough, coarse coat, and their skins are without market value. The animal makes its home on the rocky shores of the islands in large, closely massed bands, forming what are called "rookeries." It is extremely gregarious, individuals seldom venturing far from the main body while on land, though wandering about singly in the sea.

Fresh Fish.

In many places in warm climates it is customary to keep fish alive until they are sold. It would otherwise be impossible to keep them from spoiling, except by too expensive refrigerating. The marketman is likely to be the fisherman himself and to keep his catch in a well on his boat or in a slatted box in the water. The buyer looks over the fish and picks out the one he wants, and the seller then kills the fish with a blow on the head with a club or with a knife. It is a common thing to kill the fish in the presence of the customer. Fish are sold in this way at, for instance, Key West, Havana and Genoa. —New York Sun.

By Its Record of remarkable cures Hood's Sarsaparilla has become the one true blood purifier prominently in the public eye. Get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic and liver medicine. 25c.

Liver Ills

Like billousness, dyspepsia, headache, constipation, sour stomach, indigestion are promptly cured by Hood's Pills. They do their work

Hood's Pills

easily and thoroughly. Best after dinner pills. 25 cents. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pill to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

LEGAL.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will apply to the Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania for the repeal of an act entitled. An act requiring the owners and renters of lands in Lack township, Juniata county, to keep and maintain sufficient fences around their enclosures. Approved, the Twenty-fifth day of *May Anno Domini* one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

T. S. Moorehead, T. N. Caruthers,
J. J. Clarkson, Jno. H. Blair,
J. M. Swales, B. W. Parsons,
Irvin P. Clark, J. B. Furgeson and others.

April 21-4t.

PUBLIC NOTICE

OF APPLICATION FOR A CHARTER.

In the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Juniata.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the said court (or a law judge thereof) on the eighth day of June, 1897, at 10 o'clock A. M., under the "Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April 29, 1874, and its supplements, by Joseph W. Stimmell, Wm. C. Pomeroy, George T. Kepner and others, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called the Airy View Academy Association the character and object of which is to establish an Academy for the education of both sexes in the Borough of Port Royal, and for the use purposes to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges conferred by the said Act and its supplements.

ATKINSON & PENNELL,
Solicitors.

May 5, 1897.

Announcements.

The following scale of prices for annoucements has been mutually agreed upon by the undersigned and no deviation from the same will be made:—

Register and Recorder, $5; Sheriff, $5; Representative Delegate, $3; Chairman County Committee, $3; Jury Commissioner $1.50. All additional communications recommending candidates will be charged 10 cents per line for each insertion. Money in all cases to be paid in advance.

WM. M. ALLISON,
Editor *Juniata Herald.*
B. F. SCHWEIER,
Editor SENTINEL AND REPUBLICAN.

REGISTER AND RECORDER.

Mr Editor:—Please announce that I am a candidate for the office of Register and Recorder, subject to the rules that govern the Republican party.

JOSEPH W. EVANS.

Spruce Hill, March 17, 1897.

Mr. Editor—Please announce that I am a candidate for the office of Register & Recorder, subject to the rules that govern the Republican party.

ANSON B. WILL.

Mifflintown, March 25, 1897.

Mr. Editor.—Please announce that I am a candidate for the office of Register and Recorder, subject to the rules that govern the Republican party.

STILES K. BODEN.

Academia, March 27, 1897.

Mr. Editor:—Please announce that I am a candidate for the office of Register and Recorder, subject to the rules that govern the Republican party.

J. CLARENCE HOWER.

Mifflintown, March 27, 1897

Mr. Editor:—Please announce that I am a candidate for the office of Register and Recorder, subject to the rules that govern the Republican party.

D. SAMUEL LEONARD.

Delaware township, March 31.

SHERIFF.

Mr. Editor:—Please announce that I am a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the rules and usages of the Republican party. HENRY S. BROWN.

Cocolamus, March, 27, 1897.

Mr. Editor.—Please anounce that I am a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the rules and usages of the Republican party. R. B. ZIMMERMAN.

Oakland, April 12.

Mr. Editor.—Please announce that I am a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the rules that govern the Republican party. JAMES N. GRONINGER.

COUNTY CHAIRMAN.

Mr Editor.—Please announce that I am a candidate for the office of Chairman of the Republican Party, of Juniata county, subject to the rules that govern the Republican party,

HARRY C. McCLELLAN.

JURY COMMISSIONER.

Mr Editor.—Please announce that I am a candidate for the office of Jury Commissioner, subject to the rules that govern the Republican party. D. R. ULRICH.

Mr. Editor.—Please announce that I am a candidate for the office of Jury Commissioner, subject to the rules that govern the Republican party.

WILLIAM H. SRUBAKER.

Thompsontown, Pa., March 31.

Mr. Editor.—Please announce that I am a candidate for the office of Jury Commissioner, subject to the rules that govern the Republican party.

A. J. WILLIAMSON.

East Waterford, April 12, 1897.

Mr. Editor.—Please announce that I am a candidate for the office of Jury Commissioner, subject to the rules that govern the Republican party. SAMUEL AURAND.

Beale township.

REPRESENTATIVE DELEGATE.

Mr. Editor.—Please announce James M. Nelson as a candidate for Representative Delegate to the Republican State convention, subject to the rules that govern the Republican party. REPUBLICANS.

Mifflintown, April 5th, 1897.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT
UNLIKE ANY OTHER
FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.
GENERATION AFTER GENERATION HAVE USED AND BLESSED IT.
SOOTHING-HEALING
Dropped on Sugar, Children Love It.
Every Traveler should have a bottle of it in his satchel.
Every Sufferer From Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Severe Headache, Diphtheria, Coughs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Lameness, Soreness in Body or Limbs, Stiff Joints or Strains, will find in this old Anodyne relief and speedy cure. Pamphlets free. Sold everywhere. Price 25 cts., by mail, 4 bottles, Express paid, $1. S. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, U.S.A.

LEGAL.

NOTICE.

We the undersigned Citizens of Juniata county will apply to the General Assembly of Pennsylvania for a special fence law.

THOMAS ARBUCKLE,
R. E. DOBBS,
J. LOUDENSLAGER,
S. B. RANDOLPH,
JAMES KIDD,
NEAL M. STUART.

NOTICE.

The County Commissioners will receive sealed proposals for the painting of the outside of the Court House, up to June 1st, 1897, at 2 o'clock. Specifications can be seen at the Commissioners' Office, after May 25th, 1897. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

By order of the Commissioners.

H. C. BEHNE,
Clerk.

May 18, 1897.

PROTHONOTARY'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the following accounts have 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 Juniata county, on Tuesday, the 8th day of June, A. D., 1897, when and where all persons interested may attend if they think proper.

1st. The first and final account of R. M. Gray, Committee of Charles W. Ramsey, a lunatic.

2nd. The first and final account of F. M. M. Pennell, Assignee in trust for the benefit of the creditors of Allen M. Koppenhofer of Fermanagh township.

Prothonotary's Office, Mifflintown, Pa. May 10, 1897. } W. H. ZEIDERS, *Proth'y.*

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the following named persons have filed their accounts in the Register's Office of Juniata county, Pennsylvania, and the same will be presented for conformation and allowance at an Orphan's Court, to be held at Mifflintown, Pa., on Tuesday, the 8th day of June, A. D., 1897, at 9 o'clock A. M.

1st. The First and Final account of J. M. Blair, guardian of Howard W. Allison, minor child of Samuel Allison, late of Lack township, Juniata county, deceased.

2nd. The First and Final account of James Goodling, administrator of Samuel Goodling, late of Susquehanna township, deceased. Keller, Att'y.

3rd. The First and Final account of Josiah Gingrich, Executor of the last will and testament of Eva Auker, late of Walker township, deceased. Hoopes, Att'y.

4th. The First and Final account of W. S. Leech, Executor of the last will and testament of William Leach, late of Beale township, deceased. Keller, Att'y.

5th. The First and Final account of James M. Tennis, administrator of John W. Houghawout, late of Fayette township, deceased. Keller, Att'y.

6th. The First and Final account of Joseph Sieber, Executor of the last will and testament of Barbara App, late of Susquehanna township, deceased.

Atkinson & Pennell, Att'ys.

7th. The account of J. C. Crawford, guardian of Mary Isabel Davenport, a minor child of Martha E. Davenport, late of Beale township, Juniata county, Pennsylvania, deceased, as presented by N. J. Crawford and J. Howard Neely, Executors of J. C. Crawford, deceased.

Neely, Att'y.

8th. The account of J. C. Crawford, guardian of Jesse S. Davenport, a minor child of Martha E. Davenport, late of Beale township, Juniata county, Pennsylvania, deceased as presented by N. J. Crawford and J. Howard Neely, Executors of J. C. Crawford, deceased. Neely, Att'y.

9th. The account of J. C. Crawford, guardian of Anna Cooper Daugherty, George N. Daugherty, Thos. Daugherty and Chas. Foster Daugherty, minor children of Wilson M. Daugherty, late of Lack township, Juniata county, deceased, as presented by N. J. Crawford, Executrix and J. Howard Neely, Executor, &c., of J. C. Crawford, deceased. Neely, Att'y.

10th. The account of A. S. Raffensberger, administrator of the estate of Matthew Clark, late of Lack township, deceased.

McMeen, Att'y.

Register's Office, Mifflintown, Pa., May 10th, 1897. } ANSON B. WILL, *Register.*

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering several years with 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.

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

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 strictly forbidden not to trespass upon the land or stream of the said parties to fish as the stream has been stocked with trout Persons violating this notice, will be prosecuted according to law.

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

April 23, 1895.

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.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.
CATARRH
Sold by Druggists or sent by mail, 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

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; 30 apple trees, besides other fruit. The above property is situated near White Hall school house in said township. For further information address.

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

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, 1895.

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.

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	10 30	5 20
Old Port	1.3	10 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, Doyleysburg 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
4 41	9 11	**Corman 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 05
4 56	9 24	*Royer	7 31	2 03
4 59	9 27	*Mahanoy	7 28	2 00
5 10	10 48	Bloomfield	7 23	1 41
5 16	9 49	*Tressler	7 09	1 36
5 21	9 54	*Neilson	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 June	6 33	1 15
6 02	10 35	Landisburg