SENTINEL & REPUBLICAN

MIFFLINTOWN.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1897.

B. F. SCHWEIER,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

President McKinley earnestly advocates in his message to the Senate, the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands.

Governor Hastings has signed the bill that requires all unnaturalized employed foreigners in the State to pay a tax of three cents a day. The money thus received goes into the Treasuries of the various counties of the State. Half of the fund goes for the general expenses of the counties. The other half goes to the School fund on the basis of the number of schools.

Debs has dropped silver and says socialism is to be the next battle cry in politics. That means that government shall own all public works, railroads, telegraphs, &c. Debs don't see that would be a long step to the complete ownership or dictatorship over the people, body, soul and breeches, a state of affairs, which, if he is properly understood, he does not wish to see brought about.

One explosion of powder or dynamite in the proper place is sufficient to wreck the best built structure that has taken years of toil and great expense to erect. So with the business affairs of this nation one low tariff law enacted by the Cleveland administration has wrecked the manufacturing business to such a degree that time will be required to get affairs to where they were before the election of Mr. Cleveland to the Presidential chair.

E. V. Debs proposes that a colony of people, who believe as he believes, shall colonize in Washington State, and there conduct the colony on the plan of government that they profess to believe in. That is the right course to pursue. Be practical, organize a system of government in accordance with their views, and if it be a good system and can be managed along lines that they advocate, it will commend itself and become a model for the whole nation.

The queerest inconsistency in the speeches and writings of the defenders of the Cleveland-Wilson tariff law is that their favorable advocacy does not correspond with the unfavorable results. They advocate the Cleveland-Wilson tariff law as just the thing for the good of the country when the facts are, the law has resulted in running the government fifty million dollars behind its expenses. If it were not for the serious financial condition in which the Democratic National legislation has put the country it would be fit only to laugh at. But it is a serious matter to disturb the finances of a country to such a degree that great financial distress is brought about.

Debs proposes to start a co-operative system of Government [illegible] Washington State. That's just [illegible] the country is waiting for. to [illegible] Debs theories go [illegible] and [illegible] something for themselves besides tal[illegible] along the line of their theories. If they can do things among themselves better than is being done in society

MONOTONOUS LIVES.

FOLLOWED BY THOSE WHO TEND THE LIGHTHOUSES.

Qualifications and Remuneration—Regulations Which Must Be Observed to the Letter—Provisions Made For the Comfort of These Useful Servants.

A lighthouse keeper is appointed by the secretary of the treasury on the recommendation of the lighthouse board, and at first receives only an acting appointment. At the end of three months, if he passes an examination by the naval officer who is the inspector of the district, he receives a full appointment; if he does not pass, he is dropped from the service. A keeper must be able to read and write, keep accounts, sail and pull a boat and have enough mechanical ability to make the necessary minor repairs about the station and keep it in order. There is only one grade of keeper recognized by law, but the custom of the service has divided the keepers into different grades, with different pay and duties and with promotion from one grade to another. A man may be appointed to the service and assigned to a particular station, but he may be moved at any time if promoted or if the interests of the service demand it. At stations requiring but one keeper a retired seafaring man, with a family, is usually selected, and in general men of the seafaring class are most wanted. At stations where there is a fog signal one of the assistants is a man who has an engineer's license and is something of a machinist.

Keepers are paid on an average about $800 a year, but the individual sums paid vary from $100 to $1,000 a year, according to the importance of the station and the amount of service rendered. The principal keeper at Minot's Ledge light, just outside of Boston, receives $1,000 a year for his services, and this furnishes the only instance where the pay of a keeper is specified by law.

The keepers who live at isolated lighthouses and on the offshore lightships lead a very monotonous life, broken only by the sight of passing vessels and the quarterly visit of the lighthouse supply boat.

These keepers get considerable leave, about two weeks in three months, during which time they visit their families on full pay. A lighthouse on an outlying reef, for instance, is on the same status as a lightship, except that it cannot be blown away and the keepers cannot leave it except when they are relieved, as a storm might come up and prevent their return.

Much is done by the lighthouse board to further the comfort of all its employees, but most is done for those who endure the solitary life at the isolated lights and on the lightships. Libraries are furnished the keepers and their families. Each contains about 40 volumes of works of history, science and poetry, with a fair supply of good novels. This complete library is left at a station for three months, and is then transferred to another station by an inspector on his quarterly visit. There are nearly 1,000 of these libraries in circulation, each in its little portable case, and, by their judicious interchange, the keepers of stations where they are furnished see about 300 volumes a year.

Keepers are forbidden to engage in any business which will prevent their presence at their stations or interfere with the proper performance of their duties. Many have useful and profitable occupations which they carry on at the stations, while some [illegible] are justices of the pe[illegible] All keepers [illegible] and in some [illegible] In some cases they are furnished with food and rations. Other stations have barns furnished for cattle and horses, and boats are furnished all

MONASTERIES OF METEORA.

An Extraordinary Scene on the Macedonian Frontier.

Between the curve of the Macedonian frontier of the mountains of Khassia and the open town of Kalabaka, which terminates the long western plain of Thessaly, lie the monasteries of Meteora. A casual glance gives the idea of the whole space being occupied by lines of bare hills, but on a nearer inspection a curious amphitheater is found, carved out among the mountains, and this is occupied by a most extraordinary collection of rocks, on which are perched, like storks' nests or the turban on a Turkish tombstone, the aerial monasteries of Meteora. In one place a huge monolith is found literally crowned with buildings, as in the case of the monastery of All Saints, popularly known as Haglos Barlaam; in another a group of jagged rocks will have one point capped by a monastery, as is seen in St. Nicholas. The most striking feature about these monasteries is the method by which they are reached, either by loose ladders hanging outside the perpendicular rocks or by being wound up by means of a windlass in a net at the end of a rope.

From its beautiful position, its size and the fair preservation of its buildings the monastery of Haglos Barlaam is a very good specimen of these fifteenth century monasteries, but what makes this one of especial interest is that the rope is said to be the longest used for the purpose—340 feet. The ladders to this monastery are not so difficult to climb as some, but inasmuch as they pull out every time you grip them and oscillate frightfully it is pleasanter to risk the net.

The monastery of Haglos Nikolaos appeared to be in a totally dilapidated condition and entirely deserted when we visited Meteora, while the ladders, which rise from a neighboring peak and hang from the bare rock, are impracticable. All these monasteries are under the archimandrite, a man of commanding presence and saintly countenance. The village of Kastraki is jammed in between the outer rocks of this curious amphitheater, and in the slit of this rocky wall at the back of the village stands a most peculiar hourglass looking monolith. The rocks on either side are perforated with strange holes, which in the fourteenth century were inhabited by the monks of St. Anthony.—London Illustrated News.

GRANT AS A PEACEMAKER.

Settled With Infinite Tact Feuds Which Arose Among His Officers.

After the capture of Vicksburg Logan chose a prominent and beautiful residence for his headquarters, and General McPherson chose the same, and a quarrel threatened to involve divisions and corps and gave the superior officers great concern, according to the Chicago Inter Ocean. Both McPherson and Logan carried the case to General Grant. He heard the schemes of each, and his staff officers looked with dismay at his quiet, bashful way of listening.

After hearing both sides General Grant turned to Logan with a smile and said he was sorry that the general had placed his heart on any headquarters in Vicksburg, because he had just written an order sending the whole division on a special expedition to look after the retreating rebels. Logan glowered until Grant, turning to McPherson, said: "I am sorry to disarrange your plans, general, but I have just written an order sending your division on an important expedition. I appreciate the [illegible] feelings of the [illegible] Each went to his command [illegible] was no further trouble. They possibly suspected that Grant had invented the expeditions to get rid of the quarrel, but they recognized the fine

ADVERSE CRITICISM.

What flowers I had in one fair knot were bound,
And so I laid them on a public stall,
Wondering would any one take note at all,
Or, taking note, to praise them would be found.
A keen eyed critic turned the nosegay round,
Then cried, "No true flowers these!" and let it fall—
"Mere weeds that grow against the church's wall!
And what coarse thread about the stalks is wound!"

'Tis true, I fear me, dandelions and grass
I culled, mistaking them for garden bloom
And half believing that they so might pass,
And now my critic has pronounced my doom.
Half undeceived, I shall not grudge my lot
If friends may find one true forgetmenot.
—I. in London Spectator.

SILK FROM THE SPRUCE.

Pulp Fiber Is Found to Make a Very Good Substitute.

Silk of excellent quality is being made from the spruce tree in Europe, and a movement is on foot to establish the industry in this country. It is said that the cost of making silk by this process is one-fifth that of the spinning from the silkworm cocoon. The fiber takes dye as readily as the animal product and can be woven as securely and as rapidly. It is also claimed that the tensile strength of the fabric is as great, as if not greater than, the real silk.

Although the spruce lends itself to the process better than most woods, other forms of pulp can be used, the inventor even declaring that old newspapers, after they have been cleaned of the printer's ink, may be readily made into silk. The inventor, who has made the subject a study for 20 years, based his experimental work on the fact that the silkworm, in eating and assimilating the leaf of the mulberry tree, obtained the foundation of the silk from vegetable fiber. In trying to hit upon the particular chemical process that the original fiber went through before it was spun as silk by the loom he found that after the fiber had been separated it needed the chemical action of a certain form of glucose. In the new treatment the tree is crushed, and the resulting fiber is mixed with glucose and then placed in deep metal tubs. A disk, somewhat like a steam piston, is then forced down on the mass by hydraulic pressure until it is compressed into a very heavy gum. At the bottom of the tubs are tubes terminating in tiny glass nipples, with exceedingly small apertures. Under the hydraulic pressure the mixture is forced out of these glass nipples in silklike fibers, which are so fine that the girls who are employed in this portion of the process are obliged to wear highly magnifying glasses in order to see when any of the fibers break. The material is then carried over electrically heated drums, which dry the ether and the alcohol out of it. It is then plunged into iced water, dried and spooled for the looms.—Buffalo Express.

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Cure for Sick Headache.

Thousands of ladies suffer from sick headache caused undoubtedly by disordered liver or stomache. 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.

[illegible] by the dozen or hundred) at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists or direct, by mail from [illegible] William[illegible] ine Co., Sch[illegible]

[illegible] J. H. Swe[illegible] Graduate [illegible] Spence[illegible] 's Optical College, of New York City, who will give you the best service at the lowest possible rates. Frames in gold silver, nickle and steel. No charge

[illegible] en we were [illegible] of our fellows [illegible] ned us [illegible] of [illegible] umbia. The [illegible]

[illegible] boat's voyage [illegible] the Hudson river. At the time all Albany flocked to the wharf, says H[illegible] Table, which relates t[illegible]

Lucy- pletely Alice- Lucyat large, it will not be long in reccommending itself to the American people. But his threat against interference does not sound well. If he and other agitators will just go to work and attend to their own business, and prove to the world what a good thing they have, they will not be interfered with, but great will be the rush to their ranks.

THE annexation of Hawaii is a great question. It is the first step in the direction of territorial acquisition beyond the limits of the North American continent, and viewed from that stand-point it is the beginning of a new foreign policy. The beginning of a policy of absorption of out lying islands, that eventually will result in the absorption of England, Scotland and Ireland. The consummation of the absorption of the three last named countries, may be a considerable distance in the future, but in all probability will take place within the 100 years to come. *More* improbable things than that have taken place in the history of nations. When that will have taken place, London will have lost her power as the commercial and financial center of the world and the manufacturing establishments of England will be in India, and India will be more English than England. Such are the National probabilities that one may read among the movements of the American and British people. So then President McKinley may go down the ages of history as the President of the Republic, who first inaugurated a policy of acquisition of foreign territory.

Single Fare for the Round Trip to Philadelphia via Pennsylvania Railroad on Account of the National Saengerfest.

The Pennsylvania Railroad announces that for the eighteenth National Saengerfest, to be held in Philadelphia, June 21st to 24th, 1897 it will sell excursion tickets to Philadelphia from all points on its line June 19th to 23d inclusive, good to return until June 26th, 1897, inclusive, at a single fare for the round trip. No rate, however, will be reduced to less than fifty cents.

False Swearing for Pension.

Last week in the United States District Court in New Jersey, Mrs. Hannah Hubbert alias Slocum of Long Branch, was sentenced to serve one year in the Monmouth county jail and to pay a fine of $600. Mrs. Slocum had pleaded guilty to three indictments of perjury. Her specific offense was the receiving through this perjury of $600 in pension money as a soldier's widow after she had married a second time. While Mrs Slocum pleaded guilty, she sought to excuse her action by the claim that the second marriage was never legally solemnized. The woman is 60 years old.

stations inaccessible by land.

The discipline of the service has been always rigid, as befitting a service where negligence or inefficiency may mean the loss of many lives and much valuable property.

Dismissal instantly follows in two cases—where a keeper is found intoxicated and where he allows his light to go out. Keepers are trained to consider the care of the light and the lighthouse property above any and all personal considerations, and it is rare indeed when they fail to realize this high ideal. There have been a number of instances illustrating the esprit de corps of the service—how the keepers of the Minot's Ledge light first built went down with the light and died at their posts, how one keeper saved his lens and let his family look out for themselves, and instances where they have saved public property and lost their own.

Fortunately the service is not hampered by any question of politics, and this fact, coupled with the excellent discipline maintained, accounts for the fine class of men now in the service—men who take an honest pride in their work, and whose interest makes the efficiency of the service what it is. It is unfortunate that the navy has no retiring laws for its seamen which would allow men after 20, 25 or 30 years' service, depending on the physical condition of the man, to be retired and placed in the lighthouse service for the rest of their lives. A valuable class of men would thus be added, and the nation would be paying a debt which now goes unpaid.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Warriors and Uniforms.

"Who is that rather plainly dressed man with the iron gray hair sitting in that box?"

"That is Colonel Blank. He is an old campaigner who has won considerable celebrity as an Indian fighter."

"I have heard of him. Who is that fierce looking man in the gorgeous uniform, with epaulets, cocked hat and gold braid?"

"That's Colonel van Cleave."

"Whom has he ever fought?"

"Mosquitoes."—Chicago Tribune.

Color Blindness.

The term color blindness implies an entire absence of the color sense, and there are a few persons who are in this condition, but it also includes all the forms of partial color blindness in which the perception of one of the fundamental colors—red, green and violet—is wanting, and which are known as red blindness, green blindness and violet blindness. The line between these various kinds of color blindness and a perfect perception of colors is not sharply drawn, so that a large number of persons have what is called a feeble color sense, which falls short of actual color blindness. There is no doubt that color blindness in its various forms is much more common than is generally supposed, and it is more common among the imperfectly than the well educated classes, and it is, curiously enough, still more common among Jews and Quakers, probably from hereditary causes. It is ten times more frequent among males than females in the general population, but among Quakers it is nearly the same in both sexes. In the [illegible] tion 4-16 per cent, or [illegible] every 25, are color bli[illegible] Ledger.

t. hour

strategy of his maneuver, the fairness of his decision.

Vassar "Female" College.

The Vassar girls will take exception to Dr. Parkhurst's expression, "female college." One of their glees treats of that subject. They had a "female" college once, but if there is a female college still it goes by another name. The change is celebrated in verse:

An institution once there was
 Of learning and of knowledge
Which had upon its high brick front
 A "Vassar Female College."
The maidens fair could not enjoy
 Their bread and milk and porridge,
For graven on the forks and spoons
 Was "Vassar Female College."
Tra la, la, la! Tra la, la, la!
 'Twas "Vassar Female College."

A strong east wind at last came by,
 A wind that blew from Norwich.
It tore the "Female" from the sign
 That was upon the college
And as the faculty progressed
 In wisdom and in knowledge
They took the "Female" off the spoons
 As well as off the college.
Tra, la, la, la! Tra la, la, la!
 It now is "Vassar College."

—New York Times.

The Sacredness of Prayer Rugs.

Verses from the Koran and other passages considered sacred are generally stamped on the fabrics used as prayer rugs by the Mohammedans, and it is criminal in oriental law to export such pieces. This is doubtless because use by the occidentals means the treading of the sacred words under infidel feet, and when you think it over it is not to be wondered at. A few years ago an American succeeded in getting two such pieces as near home as Paris, but the inducements offered to him to return them to the oriental dealer were potent enough to effect their purpose.

Lismore castle, the Irish seat of the Duke of Devonshire, is beautifully situated on the Blackwater. The town is of great antiquity and was once famous for its university and its monasteries.

India's pearl fisheries have been famous from the remotest time. In the Persian gulf the industry has existed from the days of the Macedonians.

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.

for examining the eyes.
Main Street, Mifflintown, Pa. 4w.

PERFECT and permanent are the cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla, because it makes pure, rich, healthy, life and health-giving **BLOOD.**

MILLINERY.

Good news for you. Hats for 5, 10, 15, 17, 19 and 25c. Some better grades also, Trimmed Hats for 35, 40, 50, 75c., $1.00, $1.25, $1.50. All goods reduced at
4t. M. A. DIEHL's.

Personally Conducted Tours via Pennsylvania Railroad.

That the public have come to recognize the fact that the best and most convenient method of pleasure travel is that presented by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's personally-conducted tours, is evidenced by the increasing popularity of these tours. Under this system the lowest rates are obtained, for both transportation and hotel accommodation. An experienced tourist agent and chaperon accompany each tour to look after the comfort of the passengers.

The following tours have been arranged for the season of 1897:—

To the north (including Watkins Glen, Niagara Falls, Thousand Islands, Montreal, Quebec, Au Sable Chasm, Lakes Champlain and George, Saratoga, and a daylight ride down through the highlands of the Hudson), July 27 and August 17. Rate, $100 for the round trip from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, covering all expenses of a two weeks' trip.

To Yellowstone Park on a special train of Pullman sleeping, compartment, and observation cars and dining car, allowing eight days in "Wonderland," September 2. Rate $235 from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington; $230 from Pittsburg.

To Niagara Falls, excursion tickets good to return within ten days will be sold on July 22, August 5 and 19, September 4 and 16, at rate of $10 from Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. These tickets include transportation only, and will permit of stop-over within limit at Buffalo, Rochester, and Watkins on the return trip.

Two ten day tours to Gettysburg, Luray Caverns, Natural Bridge, Virginia Hot Springs, Richmond, and Washington, September 28 and October 12. Rate, $65 from New York, $63 from Philadelphia. 2t.

Reduced Rates via Pennsylvania Railroad on Account of Fourth of July.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces that for the benefit of persons desiring to take advantage of the National Holiday on the Fourth of July, it will sell excursion tickets between all stations on its line east of and including Pittsburg and Erie; except that tickets will not be sold to or from points north or east of Philadelphia nor to and from points north of the line from Harrisburg to Erie. These tickets will be sold and will be good going on July 2, 3, 4, and 5, and will be good to return until July 6, 1897, inclusive. 2t.

What Did They Find.

Beaver Herald, June 7.—Have we coal or have we not, is the question that is puzzling the minds of the people of this neighborhood at present. For some time Mr. Stuffie of Huntingdon Co., has been sinking a well for A. A. Guss near Painterville. The Gazette correspondent told last week of an interesting find of coal which had been tested and found to be genuine. But the question that our citizens are unable to solve is whether they really did strike a 7 foot vein of coal as reported or whether coal had been thrown in the well for the purpose of creating an excitement in order that money may be made by it. They began to dig on Friday for the first that they dug this week, but the progress they made, we are unable to say, because notices have been placed up in conspicuous places that no one is allowed on the ground but stock-holders and consequently their knowledge is kept a secrt. But we hope the rumour of the finding of coal may be well founded as we deserve something at the hands of nature.

Home Duties of Indian Children.

There are home duties as well as pleasures for the children. Boys are required to look after the ponies, to lend a hand in planting, to help in the harvest, and they are often made to do active duty as scarecrows in the newly planted field, where, like little Bopeep, they fall fast asleep. The girls help to gather wood, bring water and look after the younger ones. As they grow older they are taught to cut, sew and make garments. In former days, the old Omahas say, no girl was considered marriageable until she had learned to tan skins, make tents and clothing, prepare meat for drying and could cultivate corn and beans, while a young man who had not learned to make his own weapons and to be a skillful hunter was not considered fitted to take upon himself the responsibilities of the provider of a family.—"Home Life Among the Indians," by Alice C. Fletcher, in Century.

A Peculiar Dutch Custom.

A peculiarity among Dutch farmers who live at a distance from a town is to have a coffin in readiness for their burial. It is by no means uncommon to see a still sturdy old patriarch going to an outhouse and gravely contemplating that which is to hold his body when he shuffles off this mortel coil. This characteristic has also appeared in President Kruger, who has recently imported a coffin, and at a cost, too, of £100.

Precautionary Measure.

Patient—Isn't it a little dangerous to administer anæsthetics? Must be terrible to have one die in your chair after you have given him ether.

Dentist—Yes. It was for that reason [illegible] rule that where an [illegible] the patient pay in advance.—Boston Tran-

—Clara's Bo

Spoiled.

—How?

—Th

MARRIED:

BOONE—MCMULLIN.—On the 21st inst., at Mifflintown, by Squire J. Frank Patterson, David F. Boone and Rhettie C. McMullin.

BAILOR—DOWLING.—On the 12th inst., at Reeds Gap, by Justice Thomas Creighton, George W. Bailor and Martha Dowling

ARNOLD—MILLS — On the 11th inst., at the home of Rev. Isaac Book, in Spruce Hill township, by Rev. Isaac Book, Harry F. Arnold and Martha R. Mills.

DIED:

WINEGARDNER.—On the 16th inst., at his home at East Salem, John Winegardner, aged 50 years and 20 days.

NAYLOR —On the 17th inst., at the home of her parents in Thompsontown, Nora Adaline Naylor, aged 12 years, 8 months and 17 days.

MIFFLINTOWN MARKETS.

MIFFLINTOWN, June 23, 1897.

MIFFLINTOWN GRAIN MARKETS

Wheat	72
Corn in ear	28
Oats	20
Rye	35
Clover-seed	
Butter	12
Eggs	9
Ham	12
Shoulder	12
Lard	7
Sides	
Timothy seed	$2.00
Flax seed	60
Bran	9
Chop	$1.20 a hundred
Middlings	1.10
Ground Alum Salt	1.00
American Salt	75c to 80c

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS, June 21, 1897.—Wheat 77 to 79c; corn 29c; oats 26c; live chickens 7c; spring chickens 10 to 15c a pound; butter 9 to 19c; eggs 10c; milch cows $25 to $40; thin cows $10 to $15; sheep 2½ to 6c a lb; hogs 4 to 5c; cattle 4 to 5½c.

Constipation

Causes fully half the sickness in the world. It retains the digested food too long in the bowels and produces biliousness, torpid liver, indi-

Hood's

gestion, bad taste, coated tongue, sick headache, insomnia, etc. Hood's Pills cure constipation and all its

Pills

results, easily and thoroughly. 25c. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersined having been restored to health by simpge means, after suffering several years witha severe lung affection, and that dread disease *consumption*, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of chargs) 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.

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. H. RANDOLPH,
JAMES KIDD,
NEAL M. STUART

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.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Assigned estate of Allen L. Koppenhaffer.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned appointed an Auditor by the Court of Common Pleas of Juniata county, Pa., to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of F. M. M. Pennell, Esq., Assignee of Allen L. Koppenhaffer, among the parties entitled thereto, will be at his office in the borough of Mifflintown, Pa., on Wednesday, July 7th, 1897, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, to attend to the duties of his appointment, when and where parties interested must present their claims or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.

WILBERFORCE SCHWEYER,
June 8th, 1897. Auditor.

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 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.
Robt A. Woodside,
W. D. Wells,
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, chaping 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,
Benshor & 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 26 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 CORZINS,
8-29-'96. Mifflintown, Pa.

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, Nervous Headache, Diphtheria, Coughs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhoea, Lameness, Soreness in Body or Limbs, Stiff Joints or Strains, will find in this old Anodyne relief and speedy cure. Pamphlet free. Sold everywhere. Price 35 cts., by mail, 6 bottles, Express paid, $2. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

Scrofula

Infests the blood of humanity. It appears in varied forms, but is forced to yield to Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purifies and vitalizes the blood and cures all such diseases. Read this:

"In September, 1894, I made a misstep and injured my ankle. Very soon afterwards,

A Sore

two inches across formed and in walking to favor it I sprained my ankle. The sore became worse; I could not put my boot on and I thought I should have to give up at every step. I could not get any relief and had to stop work. I read of a cure of a similar case by Hood's Sarsaparilla and concluded to try it. Before I had taken all of two bottles the sore had healed and the swelling had gone down. My

Foot

is now well and I have been greatly benefited otherwise. I have increased in weight and am in better health. I cannot say enough in praise of Hood's Sarsaparilla." MRS. H. BLAKE, So. Berwick, Me.

This and other similar cures prove that

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

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

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 collatteral branches. Office at old stand, corner of Third and Orange streets, Mifflintown, Pa. One or both of them will be found at their office at all times, unless otherwise professionally engaged.

April 1st, 1895.

H. P. DERR,

PRACTICAL DENTIST.

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

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

Tuscarora Valley Railroad.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MONDAY, MAY 18, 1896.

EASTWARD.

STATIONS. DAILY, EXCEPT SUMDAY.	No.1	No.3
	A. M.	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	No.4
		A. M.	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, Doylesburg and Dry Run.

J. C. MOORHEAD,
Superintendent.
T. S. MOORHEAD,
President.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

PERRY COUNTY RAILROAD.

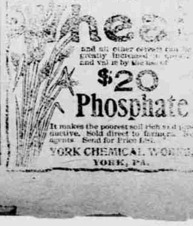
The following schedule went into effect Nov. 16, 1896, and the trains will be run as follows:

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	**Corman Siding	7 44	3 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 23	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 June	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 6.23 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. SMILEY,
President.
S. H. BECK,
Supt.



and all other cereals 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.

On and after Monday, May 17, 1897, 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; Durword 9 21 a. m; Thompsontown 9 26 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 05 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 5 50 p. m.

Pittsburg Express leaves Philadelphia at 8.30 a. m.; Harrisburg at 11.45 a. m.; Mifflin 12.55 p. m., Lewistown 1.10 p. m.; Huntingdon 2 01 p. m.; Tyrone 2.40 p. m; Altoona 3.10 p. m.; Pittsburg 7 00 p. m.

Altoona Accommodation leaves Harrisburg at 5 00 p. m; Duncannon 5 34 p. m; Newport 6 02 p. m; *Millerstown* 6 11 p. m; Thompsontown 6 21 p. m; Tuscarora 6 30 p. m; *Mexico* 6 33 p. m; Port Royal 6 38 p. m; Mifflin 6 43 p. m; Denholm 6 49 p. m; Lewistown 7 07 p. m; *McVeytown* 7 30 p m; Newton Hamilton 7 50 p. m; Huntingdon 8 20 p. m; Tyrone 9 02 p. m; Altoona 9 35 p. m.

Pacific Express leaves Philadelphia at 11 20 p. m; Harrisburg 3 10 a. m; Marysville 3 24 a. m; Duncannon 3 38 a. m; Newport 3 59 a. m, Port Royal 4 31 a. m; Mifflin 4 37 a. m; Lewistown 4 58 a. m; McVeytown 5 20 a. m; Huntingdon 6 08 a. m; Tyrone 6 55 a. m; Altoona 7 40 a. m; Pittsburg 12 10 p. m.

Oyster Express leaves Philadelphia at 4 35 p. m; Harrisburg at 10 20 p. m; Newport 11 06 p. m; Mifflin 11 40 p. m; Lewistown 12 55 a. m; Huntingdon 12 55 a. m.; Tyrone 1 32 a m; Altoona 2 00 a. m; Pittsburg 5 30 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia at 12 25 p. m; Harrrisburg 3 50 p. m; Duncanon 4 15 p. m; Newport 4 35 p. m; Mifflin 5 07 p. m. Lewistown 5 27 p. m; Mount Union 6 08 p. m; Huntingdon 6 27 p. m; Tyrone 7 04 p m; Altoona 7 40 p. m; Pittsburg 11 30 p. m.

EASTWARD.

Huntingdon Accommodation leaves Altoona at 10 50 p. m; Tyrone 11 17 p. m.; arrives at Huntingdon 11.55 p. m. and becomes Harrisburg Accommodation, leaving Huntingdon at 5 30 a. m; Newton Hamilton 5 55 a. m; McVeytown 6 12 a. m; Lewistown 6 32 a. m; Mifflin 6 51 a. m; Port Royal 6 56 a. m; Mexico 6 59 a. m; Thompsontown 7 12 a. m; Millerstown 7 21 a. m; Newport 7 30 a. m; Duncannon 7 57 a m; Harrisburg 8 30 a. m.

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

Main Line Express leaves Pittsburg at 8 00 a. m; Altoona 11 40 a. m; Tyrone 12 03 p. m; Huntingdon 12 35 p. m; Lewistown 1 33 p. m; Mifflin 1 50 p. m; Harrisburg 3 10 p. m; Baltimore 6 00 p. m; Washington 7 15 p. m; Philadelphia 6 23 p. m; New York 9 30 p. m.

Mail leaves Altoona at 2 10 p. m, Tyrone 2 45 p. m, Huntingdon 3 28 p. m; Newton Hamilton 3 58 p. m; McVeytown 4 20 p. m; Lewistown 4 45 p. m; Mifflin 5 10 p. m. Port Royal 5 15 p. m; *Mexico* 5 20 p. m; Thompsontown 5 33 p. m; Millerstown 5 43 p. m; Newport 5 54 p. m; Duncannon 6 23 p. m; Harrisburg 7 00 p. m.

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

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

LEWISTOWN DIVISION.

Trains for Sunbury at 7 30 a. m. and 3 15 p. m., leave Sunbury for Lewistown 10 05 a. m. and 2 45 p. m.; for Milroy [illegible] a. m, 10.20 a. m. and 3 10 p. m., week days.

TYRONE DIVISION.

Trains leave for Bellefonte and Lock Haven at 8 10 a. m., 12 30 and 7 15 p. m., leave Lock Haven for Tyrone 8.55 p. m. and 4 15 p. m.

TYRONE AND CLEARFIELD R. R.

Trains leave Tyrone for Clearfield and Curwensville at 8 20 a. m., 3.15 and 7 20; p. m., leave Curwensville for Tyrone at 9.15 a. m., 3 45 p. m., and 7 00 p. m.

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

J. B. HUTCHISON,
Gen'l Manager.
J. R. WOOD,
Gen'l Pass. Agt.

NEWPORT AND SHERMAN'S VALley Railroad Company. Time table of passenger trains, in effect on Monday, May 18th, 1896.

STATIONS.	West-ward.		East-ward.	
	3	1	2	4
	P M	A M	A M	P M
Newport	6 05	10 35	8 30	4 00
Buffalo Bridge.....	6 08	10 38	8 27	3 57
Juniata Furnace ...	6 12	10 42	8 23	3 53
Wahneta	6 15	10 45	8 20	3 50
Sylvan	6 25	10 52	8 16	3 46
Water Plug	6 22	11 01	8 11	3 41
Bloomfield Junct'n.	6 31	11 09	8 08	3 38
Valley Road	6 39	11 09	8 00	3 32
Elliottsburg.	6 51	11 21	7 45	3 15
Green Park	6 54	11 24	7 40	3 10
Loysville	7 05	11 35	7 34	3 04
Fort Robeson	7 11	11 41	7 26	2 56
Center	7 15	11 45	7 16	2 49
Cisna's Run	7 21	11 51	7 15	2 45
Andersonburg	7 27	11 57	7 10	2 40
Blain	7 35	12 05	7 03	2 33
Mount Pleasant ...	7 41	12 11	6 58	2 24
New Germant'n ...	7 45	12 15	6 50	2 20

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

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

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

SICK

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

HEAD

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

ACHE

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

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

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.