SENTINEL & REPUBLICAN

MIFFLINTOWN.

WEDNESDAY, SEP. 1, 1897.

S. F. SCHWEIER,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET

State Treasurer—James S. Beacom.
Auditor General—Levi C. McCauley.

Republican County Ticket.

Register and Recorder—Anson B. Will.
Sheriff—Samuel Lapp.
Jury Commissioner.—Samuel Aurand.

EDITORIAL EXCURSION IN TUSCARORA VALLEY.

THE MOORESHEAD PHOSPHATE MINE.

Last Friday by the courtesy of Colonel Thomas S. Moorehead, the Juniata Valley Editorial Association enjoyed an excursion over his railroad from Port Royal to Blair's Mills. The construction of a railroad of 27 miles long is an achievement that no one man has ever before accomplished in Central Pennsylvania, and it will not be duplicated often in many years to come, but that is not all, the Colonel has been the pioneer in the discovery of phosphate deposits in Tuscarora Valley, that in time will prove a source of wealth. It is heartily hoped that the Colonel may himself realize a fortune out of the enterprises. But the finding of the deposit of the phosphate where the Upper Silurian and lower rocks of the Devonian formations come together will carry his name beyond the sea to England, for it will not be long till Geologists have "caught on" as to the exact geological location of the phosphate rocks and then mines will be opened in England and other European countries, and thus when the name of the discoverer is looked up the name of Colonel Thomas S. Moorehead will appear. His name will be fresh and green in the long years to come. Seashore over the Pennsylvania Railroad brought the last instalment of editors to Port Royal on Friday forenoon and shortly after 10 A. M., there were comfortably seated in Colonel Moorehead's special car: Editors, Frank Mortimer of Bloomfield, George Stackpole of Lewistown, John W. Speddy and wife of Port Royal, B. E. Morrison and wife of Newton Hamilton, F. W. Stewart of Huntingdon, H. C. Dorra of Altoona, W. M. Allison and wife of Mifflintown, Eli Conrad of McVeytown, H. T. Haines and wife of Duncannon, J. B. McFadden of Osceola, Hugh Lindsay of Huntingdon, H. J. Trout and wife of Lewistown, Geo. Shrom and daughter of Newport, G. H. Mackin of McVeytown, W. A. Wilson of McVeytown, Wm. J. Jackman and wife of Mifflintown, B. F. Schweier and wife of Mifflintown. John C. Moorehead, Superintendent of the road assisted by W. A. Pannebaker, master mechanic of the road, took charge of the excursionists.

H. B. Keough was the engineer on the engine and Chas. M. Middleton was the fireman, and under such an efficient railroad train management, the special train sped through the fertile Tuscarora Valley to Blair's Mills, arriving there shortly before noon. The only casualities on the trip revealed themselves when Hotel Blair was reached. Editor Allison was laid up on a couple of chairs on the porch with sympathizing editors, each trying to take a cinder out of his eye, and editor Lindsay was laid up in a hammock utterly exhausted. But both editors were able to do ample justice to the first rate dinner that was served by mine host William Milliken in Hotel Blair for the Association. Blair's Mills is the terminus of the Moorehead road and is a shipping point for a considerable extent of country. From there may be seen the gap in the mountain into Path Valley through which the path led, over which the Tuscarora Indians came, when they were driven out of North Carolina. They came over that path through that gap and located in Juniata county, and from their location the valley has been called Tuscarora Valley, and the mountain that bounds the valley on the south has been called Tuscarora mountain. Grander monuments than such no man, tribe or nation can have. Their grand council and burying ground was at Indian Mound in the heart of Tuscarora Valley on what is now the Book farm and now a favorite picnic ground for the present white race. After dinner the association held an open air business meeting in a grove of Spruce trees near by. It was a delightful place for a summer day meeting on the south bank of Tuscarora Creek. There were ample seats for it is a camp-meeting and picnic ground with permanent benches and speaker's platform. The question of the excursion to Southern Pines, North Carolina in October was discussed, and arrangements were completed as far as it was possible to complete them. After transacting other business and admitting to membership editors Stackpole, Wagenseller and Laird, a vote of thanks by rising was extended to Col. Moorehead for the courtesy of the excursion, and a vote of thanks was tendered editor Speddy for the arrangement for such a pleasant excursion. A quick walk around the hamlet of Blair's Mills was taken, and a visit to Mr. Blair's store was made, where editor Dern set up the candy and chewing gum to keep the fraternity from getting dyspepsia. At 2 P. M., the excursionists were again on the way down the valley. A stop was made at the Ross farm, the place where Colonel Moorehead's phosphate mill and phosphate mine are located. The mill is fully equipped for crushing and pulverizing the shell rocks and phosphate material, that was laid down in the sea, geologists say not less than thirty million years ago. The mine is about a third of a mile from Ross farm station. A number of editors started to pay the treasure pit a visit. A number of ladies accompanied them. When the mine was reached everyone was surprised to find Dern and Trout there. They had gone there across lots while the others had taken the longer tram-way route. Superintendent John Morehead and Master Mechanic W. A. Pannebaker, were there and secured lights, and a tour of the mine in rock No. 7 in the Geological scale of Pennsylvania was begun. When the further end was reached the party had dwindled down to a small number. Only one lady had the courage to make the trip of the mine. Miss Shrom, daughter of editor Shrom of Newport is the young woman. The others there were editors Stewart, Trout, Schweier and correspondent Mackin, Senator Hertzler, who had joined the excursionists at Old Port Royal and W. A. Wilson, and Master Mechanic Pannebaker, who flashed his light ever and anon along the walls of the mine showing the millions of shells and seams of rich phosphate. The party was standing under a covering of sixty feet straight up to the top of the hill. It was dry in there. There was not enough moisture to dampen the shoes. About half way back to the entrance place, Pannebaker flashed his light to the north side and said: "Here the dip of the rock northward has been followed downward fifty feet, and I'll go down and bring up a specimen of the phosphate from the bottom of that depth," and down he went. The dip of the rock is at an angle of 45 degrees. It is phosphate the whole way down. Mr. Wilson, who has had extensive experience in glass sand mining at McVeytown, was delighted with the lay of phosphate seams for efficient mining work. When the mine exploring company came out they found all the others had deserted the place. The locomotive bell was ringing, time's up! time's up! A short stop was made at Waterford and a number of editors made a hasty tour of the town to find "Root Beer." The trip down the fertile valley with its comfortable homes, the owners of which should be happy in their possession, was quickly made to Port Royal in time for both the eastward and westward bound passenger trains on the Pennsylvania. The editors eastward soon got away, but the management of the road did not deign to stop the westward bound train and those journeying westward were compelled to wait for a train an hour and a half later, which probably was all for the better for it gave editor Speddy and his amiable wife an opportunity to show their inate hospitality, which they did by insisting that the company go with them to their home till train time, which they all did, excepting editor Dern, who deemed it proper to tone up his digestion with a walk. He walked to Mexico and there boarded the train. If Dern were cut in Alaska, he'd walk every foot of the way across the mountain into the Klondyke gold field and be a match at walking for Joaquin Miller. Mr. and Mrs. Speddy treated their company to the best of Juniata county peaches and cake, and the most of this article was written in Speddy's office with editors all around eating peaches and cakes and drinking Adam's ale. Good bye was hastily said when the train came in and put an end to the excursion.

ONE of the best nominations made in Philadelphia in many years, was the nomination of Clayton McMichael for City Treasurer by the Republicans.

THE British government will wait till next October to make a reply to the monetary commissioners from the United States now in London on the "silver question." It is believed that the British government will say that the mints in India shall be opened to silver, if the United States will return to the unlimited coinage of silver.

A SEATTLE man is preparing to take 200 Boston girls to Alaska. His price for transportation is $250 a piece. He does not guarantee to get them situations. They may get married, teach school, do tailor work, keep house, do missionary work among the Indians or engage in business just to suit themselves. He believes that in a ship load of 200 at $250 a piece, which will be $50,000, he can clear some money

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A HIGHER tariff will within the coming 15 months give employment to many men, who are idle in the manufacturing districts. The manufacturing establishments in many places will resume work, and that with the higher price for all kinds of farm produce will make times better, which will be just what the Republicans told the people would follow the election of a Republican President. Every time the Republican party has been turned down within the past quarter of a century the times grow worse, and then it would take a Republican administration to again pick up the times.

THE coming man will not drink in England, if the drinking habit in that country keeps on declining as it has done in the past century, all of which is encouraging to the Prohibitionists. It will take a good many years however, till the last drinker disappears from England. In the beginning of the present century, Englishmen in England drank an average of 43 gallons a year, which is a good sized barrel. Now the average is 27 gallons a year. That is a falling off of 16 gallons per man the past century. It will take a couple of hundred years at that rate of decline in drinking till the last drink has been taken in England.

THE civil service rules that once in office always in office is un American, and if allowed to continue in force will build up an official class, which of all things the American people do not want. It will if continued a few generations, build up an official aristocracy like that in Europe and other old countries across the sea. If the civil service rules are to stand it will not take many generations to transmit an office from one generation to another, and once offices are transmitted in that way, it will not take many generations till a Governor will want to be kept in office under civil service rules all his life, and so it will be with a President, and if other offices are held under civil service rules, why not a Governor and a President, and why not a Judge and members of the Legislature and Congress. Few men favor such a system of government, and yet the entering wedge has been driven by the introduction of the civil service rules.

MONEY TO BURN.

They Burned It and Later Wished They Had Kept the Fuel.

"When Burnside made his mud march on to Fredericksburg, we men in the advance had some gay times," remarked a veteran of the civil war. "It was a long while before the Johnnies would let us cross the river, but when we did get across we made the fellows who had been shooting at us for the past three hours get right up and dust for safer quarters. The infantry soon followed us and took up their position along the river toward Falmouth, while we skirmished through the town. When we came to the Planters' hotel, we just walked in and took possession. Everybody had deserted the place and we did just as we pleased. In going through one of the rooms I came across three bundles of Confederate notes. Each bundle was labeled to contain $5,000, and as I held them aloft I shouted to the rest of the men that we now had money to burn. They laughed, and I thrust the notes in my pocket. The Johnnies had taken or destroyed everything to eat, and, as for liquor, there wasn't any in the town.

"After satisfying ourselves that there was nothing further to be had in the Planters' hotel we sallied forth and walked up toward the home of the mother of our country—George Washington's mother. We had had no breakfast yet, and now it was close on to noon. One of my companions had some coffee in his haversack, so I thought we might have a little coffee if nothing else. Well, we got the coffee out and then discovered that we had no firewood. There was some tall swearing just at that time, for the Johnnies hadn't left so much as a match behind them.

"'I've got it!' I cried, and I hauled out the three bundles of notes I had found in the Planters' hotel. My expression was greeted with a shout by my companions and—we had money to burn. We soon had the fire going and the coffee cooked. Need I say to any soldier that we enjoyed our coffee at a price which seems rather high—$15,000? We were soon through and marched back into the town only to see our men trying to buy some tobacco without money. How strange it seemed! They had not a cent, while we had money to burn and burned it.

"Four years after I regretted having had this money and burned it. While in Washington in the winter of 1865 I had the mortification of seeing an advertisement for this identical package of notes and offering 50 per cent on their face value for their return. They were Virginia state bank notes; hence their value. Whenever I hear that a man has money to burn I think of my $15,000 and shed a tear of regret that I burned it."—New York Telegram.

THE SUBJECT WAS DROPPED.

Tilt at a Banquet Between Two Well Known Men.

"That reminds me," remarked an old pioneer to a San Francisco Post reporter, when General Halleck's name was mentioned, "of the banquet we gave Halleck in 1865, when he returned from the war. The people here were proud of him, for he had more than regained the laurels he lost at Corinth, when he permitted the enemy to escape under the cover of a big battery of wooden guns that had been made out of logs during the night.

"Among the friends of Halleck who met him at the banquet was 'Bully' Waterman, the old sea captain, who in early days commanded a clipper ship plying between San Francisco and New York. On one voyage he had laid a big wager to beat a rival clipper, but when he found on going to sea that some of his crew who had chipped as ablebodied seamen were incompetent he was so mad he hanged three to the yard. Just how many were hanged was never known, but Waterman was tried for murder and acquitted.

"During one of those silences that will fall over the merriest of banquets General Halleck called to Waterman, who was at the other end of the room:

"'Now that you have been tried and acquitted, Waterman, won't you tell us how many men you hanged on that voyage?'

"'Yes, general, I will,' responded Waterman, 'if you will first tell us how many wooden guns stopped you at Corinth.'

"The subject dropped there."

An Acid Proof Glue.

The following has been recommended as producing a cement which will fasten glass or porcelain, etc., together firmly and will not be affected by strong acids: Mix together two parts of powdered asbestus, one part of barium sulphate and two parts of sodium silicate of specific gravity 1.50. A still firmer glue can be made which is particularly valuable, since it is not attacked by hot acids, by mixing together two parts of sodium silicate, one part of the finest sand and one part of finely pulverized asbestus. If potassium silicate is used instead of the sodium salt, the glue will harden immediately, but otherwise it will require about an hour to set.—Exchange.

Opened the Wrong Door.

In a letter to one of his children Guizot tells how on his first visit to Windsor he lost his way and opened a wrong door and beheld for a moment a lady having her hair brushed. The next day the queen (for it was she) joked him about it, and he says: "I ended by asking her leave, if ever I wrote my memoirs, like Sully or St. Simon, to mention how, at midnight, I opened the door of the queen of England. She laughingly gave me the desired permission."

The state of Vermont seems to be distinguished in many notable and diversified ways. It transpires that the first patent granted by the United States was to Samuel Hopkins of Vermont (July 31, 1790) for making pot and pearl ashes.

High Priced Bumblebees.

Many years ago the farmers of Australia imported bumblebees from England and set them free in their clover fields. Before the arrival of the bees clover did not flourish in Australia, but after their coming the farmers had no more difficulty on that score. Mr. Darwin had shown that bumblebees were the only insects fond of clover nectar which possessed a proboscis sufficiently long to reach the bottom of the long, tubelike flowers and at the same time a body heavy enough to bend down the clover head so that the pollen would fall on the insect's back and thus be carried off to fertilize other flowers of the same species. According to a writer in Popular Science News, the bumblebees sent to Australia cost the farmers there about half a dollar apiece, but they proved to be worth the price.

Their Boatman.

Mrs Eastlake—You visited Venice while you were in Europe, I hear, Mrs. Trotter?

Mrs. Trotter—Yes, indeed, and we were rowed about by one of the chandeliers for which that city is noted.—Harper's Bazar.

MONEY MAKING IN TACOMA.

The City of Destiny Once Coined Its Own Cash.

Tacoma once had a mint that coined all of the money in circulation where the City of Destiny now stands, and it did not require the flat of Uncle Sam, the silver of Idaho or the gold of California to make the pieces from Tacoma's mint pass current among the Indians and the few hardy pioneers who were blazing the path of civilization through the forest on the shores of Commencement bay, says the Tacoma Ledger.

Back in the early seventies the Tacoma Mill company, not being able to handily secure gold and silver for use in trading with and paying off the Indian laborers and early settlers, hit upon the novel plan of issuing its own currency, and to this end set its blacksmith to work to fashion for it out of scraps of iron and brass pieces of money, or, rather, tokens, which could be used as a circulating medium. The pieces consisted of 40 cent and 45 cent iron tokens and brass $1 pieces. The 40 cent pieces were about an inch in diameter and the 45 cent pieces were about the size of the present silver half dollar. The $1 pieces were oval in shape, about 1½ inches long, an inch wide and a sixteenth of an inch in thickness. These pieces were stamped with the figures showing their value, and readily passed current all over the country tributary to the mill. Nearly all of this old "mill" coin has passed away, but a few days ago William Hanson of the Tacoma Mill company presented a set of these queer coins to the Perry museum. In his letter to the museum he said:

"The honesty of the people and the absence of any blacksmith shop save that of the company made the use of this money possible."

Oregon has long boasted that the "Beaver" coin, minted at Oregon City in the early fifties, was the only money minted in the northwest in the days of the pioneer, but here in Tacoma, long years after Oregon's "Beaver" mint had become a historical incident, was a primitive mint that supplied the coin to furnish the pioneers and Indians with all of the necessities for their rough lives. The coins, which are still preserved, are roughly made, just such as any blacksmith with ordinary tools might make, and as a matter of fact during the early years of the mill company's existence formed practically the local circulating medium of exchange. When the Indians who were employed in the mill were paid for their labor, this coin sufficed, as all the trading they did was with the little store run in connection with the mill. The iron and brass pieces were, of course, passed among the Indians in trading with each other, and as anything in the way of supplies was purchased by them at the mill store the pieces were fully as good to them as if they had borne the stamp of the government.

Changes In Cave Dwelling Animals.

"The influence of environment upon organisms is nowhere more striking," says Science, "than in the case of animals which find themselves accidentally lost in caves and which succeed in accustoming themselves to the situation in spite of its difficulties. M. Armand Vire gives some notes on his observations in the Comptes Rendus. The principal difference in the situation consists in the absence of light and in the rarity of animal prey. The eye always becomes atrophied to a degree which varies with the species and also with the individual. There is sometimes a difference between the two eyes of a single individual. The eyes are to a certain extent replaced by other organs of sense; the antennæ of the campodes become, in some individuals, twice as long as usual, and sometimes longer than the entire body. The tactile hairs with which the body is covered obtain an exaggerated development, and in the crustaceans sometimes even invade the ocular globe. Hearing does not seem to be accentuated, but the sense of smell is very acute, and a bit of tainted flesh becomes invaded in a very few minutes with a large colony of animals. The organs of digestion become very considerably modified in those species which are naturally carnivorous, and in two staphylins the mandibles were found to be completely atrophied. Every animal is more or less completely depigmented, but those which had no trace of color remaining began to have numerous little black spots disseminated over the whole body after they had been kept for a month in the light, and these spots were particularly abundant in those parts (antennæ and claws) which had been accidentally lost and were in course of restoration."

His Last Meal.

Every day some fresh source of food supply is discovered, says The Stamp Collector. Adhesive stamps have not hitherto been regarded as nutritious. The ostrich prefers gold watches for a steady diet, and the traveling tinker's donkey has a reputation for consuming any clean linen that may be handy.

A Hindoo paper, however, gives an account of a curious incident that occurred at the residency in a remote district in Ceylon a little while ago. Mr. Pieris, the office assistant, placed on his table some judicial stamps to the value of about 200 rupees. While his attention was drawn to something else his pet goat was slowly but surely making a meal of the stamps. This was not discovered until the goat had swallowed some 50 rupees' worth of stamps. Immediately the goat's life was demanded as a penalty, and the stamps, afterward taken from its stomach, were forwarded to the commissioner.

Lepers and the Law.

The Norman-English laws enacted that a leper had neither power to sue in any court nor to inherit property. During his lifetime he was permitted to enjoy the usufruct of any property in his possession at the time he was "found guilty," so to speak, of leprosy, but all rights of disposition over it he lost.

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 house 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.

THE Democratic State Convention met at Reading on Tuesday and nominated Walter E. Ritter of Lycoming county for Auditor General and M. E. Brown of Blairsville for State Treasurer and voted Harrity off the National Committee for being a gold bug against him last fall.

Wheat and Grass

grow best when planted with Pure Bone Dust. A fertilizer that always brings a crop, always improves the soil. Sold direct to farmers $27.00 per ton. No agents. Samples free.

York Chemical Works, York, Pa.

HOW TO FIND OUT.

Fill a bottle or common glass with urine and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys. When urine stains linen it is evidence of kidney trouble. Too frequent desire to urinate or pain in the back is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

WHAT TO DO.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp Root, the great kidney remedy fulfils every wish in relieving pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passages. It corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and over comes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to get up many times during the night to urinate. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists, price fifty cents and one dollar. You may have a sample bottle and phamphlet bottle both sent free by mail. Mention the JUNIATA SENTINEL AND REPUBLICAN and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer. jly.

MIFFLINTOWN MARKETS

MIFFLINTOWN, Sep. 1, 1897.

MIFFLINTOWN GRAIN MARKETS

Wheat	88
Corn in ear	28
Oats	20
Rye	32
Cloverseed	-
Butter	12
Eggs	11
Ham	12
Shoulder	12
Lard	2
Sides	7
Timothy seed	$2.00
Flaxseed	60
Bran	65
Chop	85c to 90c
Middlings	80
Ground Alum Salt	1.00
American Salt	75c to 80c

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 WM. SWARTZ and W. N. STERRETT, 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 SEPTEMBER, 1897 BEING THE SIXTH DAY OF THE MONTH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to the Coron or 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 4th day of August in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

JAMES P. CALHOUN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Mifflintown Pa. August 4th, 1897

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the following named persons have filed their accounts in the Register's Office of Juniata county and the same will be presented for confirmation and allowance at an Orphans' Court to be held at Mifflintown, Pa., on Tuesday, the 21st day of September, A. D. 1897, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

1.—The first and final account of John T. Turbett, administrator of Wm. H. Rutherford, late of Port Royal, Pa., deceased.
Atkinson & Pennell, Att'y.

2.—The first and final account of James McLaughlin, administrator of Henry Arbogast, late of Turbett township, Juniata Co., deceased. Atkinson & Pennell, Att'y.

3.—The first and final account of P. H. Shadel, administrator of Barnhart Fogle, late of Monroe township, deceased.
Keller, Att'y.

4.—The first and final account of A. G. Hornberger, acting executor of the last will and testament of Simon Miller, late of Susquehanna township, deceased.
Keller, Att'y.

5.—The second and final account of John A. Kohler, Wm. C. Jacobs and John F. Jacobs, administrators of Benjamin Jacobs, late of Turbett township, deceased.
Keller. Att'y.

6.—The first and final account of Samuel R. Weimer, administrator of Mary R. Weimer, late of Turbett township, Juniata county, Pennsylvania, deceased.
Neely, Att'y.

7.—The first and final account of E. Milton Guss, administrator of Elizabeth Guss, late of Milford township, deceased.
Keller, Att'y.

8.—The first and final account of W. W. Ferguson, administrator of John R. Ferguson, late of Greenwood township, Juniata county, Pennsylvania, deceased.
Neely, Atty.

Register's Office,
Mifflintown, Pa.,
August 26, A. D., 1897. } ANSON B. WILL, Register.

Get a good paper by subscribing for the SENTINEL AND REPUBLICAN.

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

FREE A Valuable Book on Nervous Diseases sent free to any address and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge.

This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., since 1876, and is now prepared under his direction by the

KOENIG MED. CO., Chicago, Ill.

Sold by Druggists at $1 per Bottle. 6 for $5. Large Size, $1.75. 6 Bottles for $9.

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, 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.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersiaed having been restored to health by simpee 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.

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 Sufferer From Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Sore Throat, 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. Pneumonia, Croup. Sold everywhere. Price 25 cts. by mail, 4 bottles, Express paid, $1. 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

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.

LOUIS E. ATKINSON. P. 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 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, 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	*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		6 28	*2 50
p. m	a. m	Arrive	Leave	a. m	p m

Train leaves Bloomfield at 5.58 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. SHELBY, President. S. H. BECK, Supt.

HENCH & DROMGOLD'S

SAW MILL AND ENGINES

A wonderful improvement in Friction Feeds and Gig-Back, Back motion of Carriage 3 times as fast as any other in the market. Friction Clutch Feed, causing all the feed gearing to stand still while backing; great saving in power and wear. Send 4 cents in stamps for large Catalogue and prices. Also Spring Harrows, Hay Rakes, Cultivators, Corn Planters, Shellers, etc. *Mention this paper.* HENCH & DROMGOLD, Hrs., 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; Durward 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