The Middleburgh Post,

—BY—

T. H. HARTER.

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Republican State Ticket.

STATE TREASURER,
WILLIAM B. HART, Dauphin county.

SUPREME JUDGE,
HENRY W. WILLIAMS, Tioga county.

Republican County Ticket.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
SAMUEL A. WETZEL, Beavertown.

FOR SHERIFF,
DANIEL BOLENDER, Middleburgh.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
DANIEL BEAVER, Monroe.
SAMUEL B. WALTER, Franklin.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
CHARLES C. SEEBOLD, Middleburgh.

FOR COUNTY AUDITORS,
J. KOHLER PECK, Chapman.
JOHN P. KEARNS, Beavertown.

FOR CORONER,
DR. GEORGE B. WEISER, Chapman.

Thursday, Sept. 29, 1887.

There is but one thing left for the fellow who didn't get registered. He must 'kiss the book,' 'swear by the uplifted hand,' or 'affirm' that he has 'paid a State or county tax within two years.'

Republicans of Snyder county remember that while the State ticket this year is small, there is an exceedingly important county ticket to elect. This is not the year to stay at home. You can do that if you desire at your next spring election.

What is the G. A. R good for, do you ask? Why, my poor benighted erring brother, the G. A. R. during the past year disbursed over $253,000 in charity out of its own pocket, over 26,000 worthy people were its beneficiaries. Some of this fund went to relieve the distressed in the Sunny South, was distributed among the Charleston sufferers; yes, even among those who fought on the other side: What is it good for, do you still ask? Why, bless you, it is good for a life as long as the life of its last comrade, and as noble and proud a record as the historian ever wrote.—*Ex.*

Among the laws of 1887 is one to prevent and punish the making and dissemination of obscene literature and other immoral and indecent matter. The attention of those who are in the habit of defacing walls by obscene lines and pictures thereon is called to the third section of the act, where they will find that a penalty of a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars and imprisonment not exceeding one year is imposed on those who indulge in that sort of amusement. Fences, walls, floor, ceiling, closet, room, passage, hall or any part of any hotel, court house, school, depot, or other public places or buildings are included in the law, or any one who makes or causes to be made therein or thereon any obscene drawing or picture, or print, liable to be seen by others passing or coming near the same are liable to suffer the penalty of the law.

What a President Costs.

'What does the president cost the country?' is a question that is often asked, but seems never answered. He gets $50,000 a year and 'found,' as they used to say in the west when they gave a man a certain sum and his living expenses. The president's finding is very comprehensive, covering about every possible requirement of a family. His private secretary, the clerks, door-keepers, messengers, and the steward or butler, and three other servants, including firemen, cost the nation $33 865 a year. There is a 'contingent fund' (that he may use as he pleases without telling anyone how it was expended if he doesn't want to) of $8,000 a year. In furniture and repairs to the white house the sum of $16,000 more is to be used as the president may see fit, provided by the nation, and is always expended. For fuel alone $3,000 is allowed and for necessary repairs of greenhouse there are $4,000. Footing it up we discover that the presidential 'finding' annually amounts to the snug sum of $64,865, or nearly $15,000 more than his salary, and the two aggregate $114,865.

Remembering then that the president's residence is 'found' and furnished, that the servants bills are paid—except the personal attendants—and everything provided it seems that a president, especially one who gives no entertainments except those prescribed by law or custom, should be able to live on a thousand dollars a month, even though he be married.

QUAY TALKS FREELY.

Senator-elect Quay, accompanied by Auditor General Norris and Captain William B. Hart, Republican candidate for State treasurer, arrived in the city last evening by the day express. Colonel Quay came directly through from Beaver, and the others joined him at Harrisburg. It has been whispered about that the Beaver statesman was en route to the city and quite a group of politician gathered in the Continental Hotel corridor at 7 o'clock to greet him; but as it was nearly 11 o'clock when the party reached the hotel, having stopped for dinner on the way from the Broad Street Station, the waiting politicians had all disappeared.

The Senator-elect received a *Press* representative cordially in his room and chatted freely on State and national politics. He was asked what he thought of the outlook for the State campaign.

'I have been resting at home for some time,' replied the Senator, 'and have only just begun to look over the field. As the political forces in the State seem to be now disposed, they indicate the election of the entire Republican State ticket. Nevertheless that result will not be accomplished without hard work throughout the party organization. The necessity of the situation is that every Republican in the State casts a ballot on November 8.'

'Do you mean that there is any cause for alarm?' 'We have an admirable ticket. Our candidate for judge can not possibly be beaten. Captain Hart is so admirably fitted for the office of State treasurer with the requirements of which I may assume to be somewhat acquainted and his services to his country, to his State and to his party have been such that he, too, can not be beaten. It is not on personal grounds that I see any unusual necessity for vigilance. The candidates are unassailable. The necessity for unusual activity arises from other sources.'

'And what are those?' 'Well, the Republican party should remember that it has again declared in favor of the submission of the Prohibition amendment to the vote of the people. Now, that and the action of the Republican majority in the last Legislature in favor of high license has offended the liquor people. The party has not done this with its eyes shut. It has taken high ground and an advanced position, as the Republican party has always done in the past and as it will always continue to do so long as it continues to be the party of advancement. But the liquor dealers, wholesale and retail, are offended. I believe that they mean what they say when they declare their intention of supporting the Democratic party this year, in the belief that, if they succeed, that party will in the next Legislature repeal the High License bill, make the saloon business so cheap as to multiply the low groggeries that do most harm to our working people, and also overthrow the submission of prohibition.'

'But is this element alone formidable?'

'Considered by itself, I do not think it is. Even the liquor element is divided, for the most intelligent portion of it fully understands that unless the liquor traffic makes itself less offensive, it will be wiped out entirely. Moreover, the Republican party ought to be able to rely upon the fireside vote to counteract, and more than counteract, the loss of those liquor dealers who have supported it. But the task will be to bring out this fireside vote. A large section of it is made up of citizens who do not often go the polls in what are called 'off years.' To bring out this vote will give the Republican ticket a safe majority, which, indeed, ought to be as tremendous as is the majority in the community for morality and social order against their opposites.'

'And how is this vote to be brought out?' 'Oh, we have an excellent chairman of the State Committee, and the liquor men themselves are making the issue clearer every day.'

'How about the third party prohibitionists?' 'The Republican party has done all it can do in declaring for the submission of prohibition. Any Prohibitionist who opposes the Republican ticket now is clearly working side by side with the liquor dealers and in favor of the Democrats. That's so clear and has been so often stated that it is scarcely worth while repeating.'

'How about the Philadelphia ticket?' 'I think the city ticket a clean one and it ought to be elected.'

'What do you think of the so-called 'personal liberty' movement against the enforcement of the Sunday laws in this city?' 'My people are Presbyterians,' replied the Senator-elect, briefly.

'Now, what majority do you estimate for the Republican State ticket?' 'I will say,' answered Colonel Quay with emphatic deliberation, 'that I am sure that the Republican State ticket will receive a handsome majority, entirely outside of Philadelphia and Allegheny Counties.'

'What is your view about the next presidential campaign, Senator?' 'The Republican party must be very careful in its nomination and wise and energetic in its conduct of the next presidential campaign to win it. President Cleveland has given the country a clear and honest administration. He is not popular with his party, but he is an adroit politician, and the Democrats will be compelled to accept him as their candidate. Up to the present time, under Democratic rule, the country has been prosperous. Its prosperity is not attributable to Mr. Cleveland's theory or practice of government, but to the fact that the Republican majority in the Senate and Mr. Randall's squad in the House have prevented pernicious legislation. Nevertheless, the Democratic party will receive credit for the condition of affairs.'

'Who would be the strongest Republican candidate against Cleveland?' 'My individual opinion is that Mr. Blaine would poll more votes than any other man in the party. I also believe that Mr. Blaine can have the nomination if he wants it.'

THE ANARCHISTS DOOMED.

The doom of the Chicago Anarchists has been sealed. The Illinois Supreme Court has confirmed the decision of the lower court and the seven terrorists will expiate their dastardly crime upon the gallows on November 11th.

It is a fortunate and satisfactory ending in the drama, and when the curtain drops it will close out forever a scene which the law-abiding people of of this country will be glad has come to a final close. Law is not cruel nor is justice revengeful. In the trial of these men every point and ruling in the selection of the jury, the admission of evidence, and the judge's charge, has been argued by ingenious counsel. Every possible latitude was given the counsel for the defence, and they were granted all things reasonable they requested. With all this the law could not be subverted, and the decision of the lower court has been unanimously seconded by the judges of the higher branch, and American law to-day brands these execrable terrorists with the mark of Cain. This is the law, and it must be maintained. What is the penalty? Death. And it is well that it is. It is severe but not too much so. The object of severe penalties for capital crimes is to deter the criminally disposed from giving way to their murderous inclinations. It is the measure which society deems indispensable for its own protection. Doubtless some of these unfortunate men are ignorant and misguidded, but the welfare of the nation demands that the execution of the law should be proceeded with to teach the lesson that American freedom does not mean the free use of deadly weapons and that our law should be defied and our cherished institutions assailed by the red hand of Anarchy. Anarchists and all others when they instigate and commit murders are not to be dealt with as social reformers, but as what they are—murderers. They have brought their doom upon themselves and must suffer the penalty, which is death.

Mr. Blaine's two sons, who are citizens of Chicago, both live at the Union club. Of the two, Emmons, the elder, would attract the most glances. His nearly white hair sets off his swarthy complexion and black mustache. He has the Blaine features. Emmons Blaine by profession is a railroader. He entered the service of the Chicago & Northwestern company as a clerk, passing through one subordinate position after another till he became assistant to the general freight agent. When the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe obtained an entrance into Chicago he was made general freight agent of that company. In railroad circles he is spoken of as a capable man. It is said that native ability alone lifted him. But it is probable the idea will always exist that influence aided. Walker Blaine, the youngest, is a lawyer. Both of the brothers go into society a good deal, but both are unobtrusive, quiet, in fact, somewhat retiring.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

G. M. Shindel.

General Election Proclamation

I, NER B. MIDDLESWARTH, High Sheriff of Snyder county, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that an election will be held in the said county of Snyder, on

Tuesday, November 8th, 1887,

for the purposes of electing the several persons hereinafter named, to wit:

One person to fill the office of Supreme Judge.
One person to fill the office of State Treasurer.
One person to fill the office of Sheriff for Snyder county.
One person to fill the office of Treasurer for Snyder county.
Three persons to fill the office of Commissioner of Snyder county.
Two persons to fill the office of Auditor for Snyder county.
One person to fill the office of Coroner for Snyder county.
One person to fill the office of Associate Judge.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the place of holding the aforesaid election in the several townships and boroughs within the county of Snyder are as follows, to wit:—

At the public school house in and for Spring township.

At the Odd-Fellows Hall, in and for the Borough of Selinsgrove.

At the House of Daniel Hovis in and for Perry township.

At the house of David H. Herrold, in and for Chapman township.

At Boyer's Town Hall, in and for Washington township.

At the house of John M. Moyer, in the Borough of Middleburg, for Franklin township.

At the Odd-Fellows Hall in Beavertown in and for Beaver township.

At the house of H. H. House in and for West Beaver township.

At the house of James D. Long in and for Centre township.

At the house of S. Rumbaugh, in and for Middlecreek township.

At the House of Sarah A. Miller in and for Penn township.

At the school house in Kratzerville, in and for Jackson township.

At the school house at Shamokin Dam in and for Monroe township.

At the house of Christian S. Graybill, in and for West Perry township.

At the Court House in and for the Borough of Middleburg.

At the house of ——Blesser in and for Union township.

At the house of the heirs of Charles Mattern in Troxleville, in and for Adams township.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT

Every person, excepting the Justices of the Peace and Aldermen, Notaries Public and persons in the militia service of the State, who shall hold or shall within two months have held any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this State, and city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the Legislature, Executive or Judiciary Department of this State, or of any city or of any incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, are by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector, Judge, or other officer of said election, shall be eligible to be then voted for.

By the act of Assembly of July 2, 1839, it is also made "the duty of every Mayor, Sheriff, Alderman, Justice of the Peace, Constable, of every city, county, township, or district within the Commonwealth, whenever called upon by any officer of an election, or by three qualified electors thereof, to clear any window or avenue to the window or avenue to the place of General Election which shall be obstructed in such a way as to prevent voters from approaching the same; and it shall be the duty of every respective Constable of such ward, district or township within this Commonwealth to be present or by Deputy, at the place of holding Elections, in such ward, district or township, for the purpose of preserving the peace as aforesaid."

Also that in the 4th section of the act of Assembly entitled "An act relating to executions and other purposes," approved April 10, 1840, it is enacted that the aforesaid 13th section "shall not be construed as to prevent any militia officer or borough officer from serving as Judge, Inspector or Clerk at any general or special election in this Commonwealth."

By an Act of Assembly approved the 17th day of April, 1869, it is enacted that at "all elections hereafter held under the laws of this Commonwealth, the polls shall be opened at seven o'clock a. m. and closed at seven o'clock, p. m.

The Inspectors and Judge of the elections shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district to which they respectively belong, before seven o'clock in the morning, and each of those Inspectors shall appoint one clerk who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

The qualified voters of this county at all general, township, borough and special elections, are hereby hereafter authorized and requested to vote by tickets printed or written, or partly printed and partly written severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all Judges of Courts voted for and to be labelled outside "Judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all State officers voted for, and be labelled "State;" one ticket shall embrace the name of all County officers voted for, including office of Senator, member and members of Assembly, if voted for, and members of Congress, if voted for, and be labelled "County;" one ticket shall embrace the name of all township officers voted for and be labelled "Township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for and be labelled "Borough," and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot boxes.

WHEREAS, The Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States is as follows:

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

SECTION 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

AND WHEREAS, The Congress of the United States, on the 31st of March, 1870, passed an act, entitled "An Act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes," the first and second sections of which are as follows:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all citizens of the United States, who are, or shall be otherwise qualified by law to vote at any election by the people, in any State, Territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality or other territorial subdivision, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; any Constitution, law, custom, usage or regulation of any State or Territory, or by, or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding.

SECTION 2. And be it further enacted, That if by or under the authority of the Constitution or laws of any State, or the laws of any Territory, any act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification or voting, and by such constitution or laws, persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite, or to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of every such person and officer to give to all citizens of the United States, the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite and to become qualified to vote without distinction of race, color or previous condition of servitude: and if any such person or officer shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also, for every such offence, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

AND WHEREAS, It is declared by the second section of the VI article of the Constitution of the United States that "This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be the supreme law of the land, * * anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

AND WHEREAS, The Legislature of this Commonwealth, on the 6th day of April, A. D. 1870, passed an act, entitled "A further supplement to the act relating to elections in this Commonwealth," the tenth section of which provides as follows:

"SECTION 10. That so much of every act of Assembly as provides that only white freemen shall be entitled to vote or be registered as voters, or as claiming to vote at any general or special election of this Commonwealth, be and the same is hereby repealed; and that hereafter all freemen, without distinction of color, shall be enrolled and registered according to the provisions of the first section of the act approved seventeenth April, 1869, entitled "An Act further supplemental to the act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," and when otherwise qualified under existing laws, be entitled to vote at general and special elections in this Commonwealth.

The said above recited amendment and acts must be executed and obeyed by all assessors, register of voters, election officers, and others, that the rights and privileges guaranteed thereby may be secured to all the citizens of this Commonwealth entitled to the same.

By the 15th section of the act of Assembly of January 30, 1874, it is enacted that as soon as the polls shall close, the officers of election shall proceed to count all the votes cast for such candidate voted for, and makes a full return of the same in triplicate, with a return sheet in addition, in all of which the votes received by each dindidate shall be given after his name, first in words and again in figures, and shall be signed by all of said officers and certified by overseers, if any, or if not so certified, the overseers and any officer refusing to sign or certify, or either of them shall, write upon each of the returns his or their reasons for not signing or certifying them. The vote, as soon as counted, shall be publicly and fully declared from the window to the citizens present, and a brief statement showing the votes received by each candidate shall be made and signed by the election officers as soon as the vote is counted, and the same shall be immediately posted upon the door of the election house for information of the public. The triplicate returns shall be enclosed in envelopes and be sealed in presence of the officers, and one envelope with the unsealed return sheet given to the judge, which shall contain one list of voters, tally-paper and oaths of officers and another of said envelopes shall be given to the minority inspector. All judges living within twelve miles of the prothonotary's office, or within twenty-four miles, if their residence be in a town, village or city upon the line of a railroad leading to the county seat shall, before two o'clock post meridian of the day after the election, and all other judges shall before twelve o'clock meridian of the second day after the election, deliver said return, together with return sheet, to the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of the county which said return sheet shall be filed, and day and hour of the filing marked thereon, and shall be preserved by the Prothonotary for public inspection. At twelve o'clock on the said second day following any election the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas shall present the said returns to the Courts. * * * * * * *

The returns presented by the Prothonotary shall be opened by said Court and computed by such of its officers and such sworn assistants as the Court shall appoint in the presence of the judge or judges of said Court and the returns certified and certificate of election issued under the seal of the Court as now required to be done by return judges; and the vote as so computed, and certified, shall be made a matter of record in said Court. The sessions of the said Court are open to the public. * * * *

And the other of said triplicate returns shall be placed in the box and sealed up with the ballot * * * * * Whenever a place has been or shall be provided by the authorities of any city, country, township, or borough, for the safe-keeping of the ballot boxes, the judge and minority inspector shall after the election shall be finished, and the ballot-box or boxes containing the tickets, list of votes, and other papers, have been securely bound with tape and sealed, and the signature of the judge and inspectors affixed thereto, forthwith deliver the same, together with the remaining boxes to the Mayor and Recorder of such city or in counties, townships, or boroughs to such person or persons as the Court of Common Pleas of that proper county may designate, at the place provided, as aforesaid, who shall then deposit the said boxes and keep the same to answer the call of any court or tribunal authorized to try the merits of such election.

Given under my hand, at my office in Middleburg this 29th day of September A. D. 1887, and in the one hundredth and tenth year of the independence of the United States.

NER B. MIDDLESWARTH, Sheriff.

BAKER'S COD LIVER OIL AND MALT.

A proved remedy for Consumption and disease of Throat and Lungs.
New Life and Vigor follows its use.
Ask for Baker's Oil and Malt, or write to
JOHN C. BAKER & CO.,
April 1, '88. Philadelphia.

PATENTS F. A. LEHMANN, Washington, D. C. Send for circular.

WINCHESTER'S

HYPOPHOSPHITE of LIME and SODA is a matchless remedy for Consumption in every stage of the disease. For Coughs, Weak Lungs, Throat Diseases, Loss of Flesh and Appetite, and every form of General Debility it is an unequaled Specific Remedy. Be sure and get WINCHESTER'S Preparation. $1 and $2 per bottle. Sold by Druggists. WINCHESTER & Co., Chemists,
162 William St., New York.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

Epps's Cocoa.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

KASKINE
(THE NEW QUININE)

More Strongly Vouched For Than Any Other Drug of Modern Times.

A Powerful Tonic that the most delicate stomach will bear.

A Specific For Malaria, Rheumatism, Nervous Prostration, and all Germ Diseases.

THE MOST SCIENTIFIC AND SUCCESSFUL BLOOD PURIFIER. Superior to quinine.

Mr. John C. Scarborough, selma, N. C., writes: "I got malaria in the Southern army, and for a dozen years suffered from its debilitating effects. I was terribly run down when I heard of Kaskine, the new quinine. It helped me at once. I gained 35 pounds. Have not had such good health in 20 years."

Other letters of a similar character from prominent individuals, which stamp Kaskine as a remedy of undoubted merit, will be sent on application.

Kaskine can be taken without any special medical advice. $1.00 per bottle. Sold by or sent by mail on receipt of price.

THE KASKINE CO., 54 Warren St. N.Y.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION proposed to the citizens of this Commonwealth for their approval or rejection by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Published by order of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in pursuance of Article XVIII of the Constitution.

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of this Commonwealth:

SECTION 1. Be it resolved by the senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment is proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the Eighteenth Article thereof.

AMENDMENT.

The manufacture, sale, or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquor, to be used as a beverage, is hereby prohibited, and any violation of this prohibition shall be a misdemeanor, punished as shall be provided by law.

The manufacture, sale, or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquor for other purposes than as a beverage may be allowed in such manner only as may be prescribed by law. The General Assembly shall at the first session succeeding the adoption of this article of the Constitution, enact laws with adequate penalties for its enforcement.

A true copy of the Joint Resolution.
CHARLES W. STONE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF

REAL ESTATE!

The undersigned Executors of the last Will and Testament of George Baker, late of Centre township, Snyder county, Pa., deceased, will on

Thursday, October 20th, 1887

expose to public sale, on the premises, the following real estate, to wit: All that certain messuage and TRACT OF LAND situate in Centre township, Snyder county, Pa., bounded North by lands of David Boyer, East by lands of David Breon, South by lands of David Weaver and A. Kreeger, West by lands of David Boyer, containing 140 ACRES, more or less, with the appurtenances, whereon are erected a GOOD TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, NEW BANK BARN and all other necessary outbuildings, a good well of never failing water near the door, and a spring at the barn. Also an ORCHARD OF CHOICE FRUIT TREES. About 80 acres of the above land is clear and in a good state of cultivation the balance, about 60 acres is woodland of which, 40 acres is well timbered with WHITE AND ROCK OAK and some WHITE PINE, the timber is heavy and marketable.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day when due attendance will be given and terms made known by

ALEXANDER P. BAKER,
JOSEPH KERR,
Sept. 30, '87. Executors.

EXHAUSTED VITALITY.

Health and Strength Regained

Knowledge is Power: Read!

The above cut represents the obverse and reverse sides of the GOLD and JEWELLED MEDAL presented to Dr. W. H. Parker by the NATIONAL MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, in recognition of his masterly Medical Treatise, entitled the SCIENCE OF LIFE OR SELF PRESERVATION, which treats upon Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature Decline, Exhausted Vitality, and the ten thousand ills that flesh is heir to, whether arising from Errors of Youth, Imprudence, Over Taxation, Excesses, Accidental or Constitutional Predisposition. It is an invaluable treatise for the Young, the Middle-Aged, and even the Old, whether in health or disease. No other work equal to it has ever been published. It has been highly praised by the newspaper press throughout the country, and even in England. Three hundred pages, substantially bound, embossed muslin, full gilt. Contains 185 extraordinary prescriptions for prevailing diseases, either one of which is worth five times the price of the book, while some of them are absolutely invaluable, and should be in the hands of everybody. Guaranteed the best work upon the above named subjects, or the money returned in every instance.

PRICE ONLY ONE DOLLAR by mail postpaid, and concealed in plain wrapper. Illustrative pamphlet, prospectus, free, if you send now. Cut this out, as you may never see it again. Address DR. W. H. PARKER, No. 4 BULFINCH ST., BOSTON, MASS., who is the CHIEF CONSULTING PHYSICIAN of the PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, and may be confidentially consulted on all diseases requiring skill and experience.

Stylish and Well Made Clothing

I will continue the Merchant Tailoring business in

Arnold's Room, Middleburgh, Pa.,

and take this means of informing the people of Snyder county, that I have on hand a well selected stock of

Cloths, Cassimeres, etc.,

and samples from the best and most reliable New York and Philadelphia houses, and will sell lower than ever. Cutting, Cleaning, Repairing, Dyeing and Scouring done on short notice.

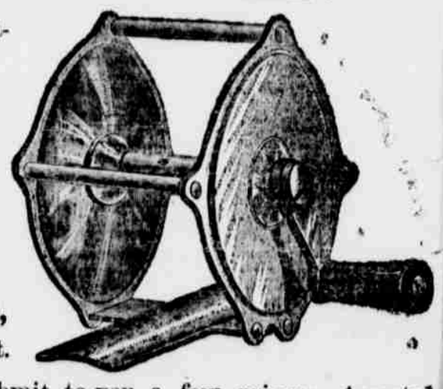
Nov. 1tf. E. E. BUCK

The Piper Breech-Loading Shot-Gun and Rifle Combined.

This system in combined rifle and shot-gun offers advantages over other makes even more marked than those for shot only. They far excel all others in strength, accuracy, workmanship and balance.

PRICES Side-snap action, best decarbonized blued steel barrel s10 or 12 gauge shot, 44 Winch setere. f. rifle cartridge, weight 10 to 12lbs, price $30
Top-snap action, same as above, 38-55 Ballard cartridge, or 44 Winchster, price - - $36
The above prices include 100 paper she and one box of cartridges.

FISHING-TACKLE!



A Complete Assortment of

Rods, Flies, Reels, Lines, Hooks,

Artificial Bait, ect.

I respectfully submit to you a few prices: Assorted Trout-flies at 25c. a dozen, trout-hoks to gut 25c. per doz., plain trout hooks 5c per doz., best oiled-silk lines from 2 to 3 cents per yard, all other lines from 1 to 2 cents per yard. Reels from 25c to $2. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

J. B. Reed, Sunbury, Pa.

Though the premium on Owls has been removed, the psemium on the superior quality of goods sold by G. C. Gutelius still remains. He has just received a

New stock of SPRING STYLES Suits for old men. Nobby suits for young men. Suits for Boys, Youths Men and Children. Suits from $1.75 to $15.

Hats, Caps, Gloves, Underwear,

HANDKERCHIEFS, TIES, &c., &c. Also

CONFECTIONS AND TOYS

sold at greatly reduced prices,

FLOUR; FEED &C.

Thanking the many who have patronized me I cordially invite an inspection of my stock.

G. C. GUTELIUS, Middleburgh