The Middleburgh Post,

—BY—

T. H. HARTER.

—o—

Subscription $1.50 Per Year

—o—

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One Column, One Year.....$60.00
Half-Column, One Year.....$35.00
One-fourth Column, One Year.....$20.00
Professional Cards, per year.....$5.00
Auditor, Executor, Administrator, and Assignee Notices.....$2.50

When no special arrangments are made, all advertisements inserted for less than 6 months, we charge $1.25 per inch for first insertion 1.00 for the second insertion and 75 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Republican State Ticket.

STATE TREASURER,
WILLIAM BRYHART, 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, Oct. 20, 1887.

The way to elect the whole Republican ticket this time is to vote the whole ticket. Don't cut it. Don't trade.

Individual likes and dislikes should have no place in this contest. It is a battle for principles, not men. There is no middle ground. You are asked to aid the Republicans [illegible] pledges. All voters not cast for the Republican ticket favor Democratic success.

Every Republican should fully realize the importance of the election to be held on the 8th of November. We must depend on our own strength, not on the weakness of the enemy. Those who win must fight. Only the active and brave deserve victory. We ask you to make it assured by doing your duty.

The Massachusetts courts may be sound on law, but in respect to practical questions their opinions are of very little value. One of them decided a few days ago that a five-cent cigar is not a drug, and fined a druggist $10 for selling one on Sunday. The result was all right; but the method of reaching it was utterly inexcusable.

Chairman Cooper and Sanders of the Republican and Democratic State Committees, have jointly issued instructions about election tickets. The instructions are simply a succinct statement of the law, which provides that State Treasurer shall be voted under the head of 'State;' that Supreme Judge and any local Judges shall be voted for under the head of 'Judiciary,' and other officers shall be voted under the head of 'County.'

Dakota is one of those remarkable examples of extraordinary development seen nowhere else in the world outside the United States. In 1860 it was hardly known to the people of the United States, except by name. In that year its wheat product was only 945 bushels. In 1885 the wheat product was over 38,000,000 bushels, and this year the yield of the territory, for it has not yet reached the dignity of Statehood, will be about 5,000,000 bushels, a little more than one-tenth the entire wheat product of the whole country. The figures seem incredible, but they come vouched for by the best authority.

A sober, industrious, willing young man will have no difficulty in making his way in the world. Such an one may not possess a spark of genius, he may not be above the commonplace, but industry is a more valuable gift than genius without application. When a young man can be depended upon by his employer, the fact soon becomes known and it is the best kind of a recommendation. The world is full of successful men to day who began life under serious disadvantages, but who were determined to succeed and who began by rendering faithful service and who manifested an eager desire to learn something new every day. They doubtless had some brilliant companions whose future triumph seemed secure, but they have gone from one post of usefullness to another while the promise of their comrades has never been realized. A young man who has a brilliant mind but upon whom no dependence can be placed soon finds himself superceded by his duller but more reliable neighbor.—'Altoona Tribune.'

A Romance of the War.

One of the most remarkable cases of concealment of sex has just been brought to light in Cincinnati. On September 26th application was made to Col. L. A. Harris by one of the trustees of Dayton Soldiers' Home for the admission of a sick veteran to that institution. The soldier called at Col. Harris' house and was given an application blank to fill out. The veteran's name was James Fisher. He had a letter from Col. Tafel the colonel of his regiment, which stated that Fisher had received an honorable discharge after two years' service in Company C, Sixth Ohio infantry. Fisher was ill and unable to provide for himself. Col Harris gave him transportation on September 28th to Dayton with a letter to Con. Patrick, superintendent of the home, requesting him to take care of the bearer until he could be provided for. The medical examination at Dayton revealed the fact that Fisher is a fully developed woman. Of course she was not received into the home, and no one knows where she now is. Very little is known of her history. Ever since the war she has continued to dress like a man and live with those of that sex. In appearance Fisher is short, heavy set, with a round, smooth face, dark hair and eyes, and is somewhat effeminate, but no one has ever suspected her sex.

COST OF RAISING WHEAT IN DAKOTA.

Mr. Frank Wilkeson, the noted newspaper correspondent, in a letter to the New York 'Times' from Casselton, D. T., tersely and clearly considers the wheat problem, as follows: I have, while on this trip, carefully examined the great Northwestern wheat field, which includes Dakota and Manitoba. I had read so much about the region during the seven years last past, and about the remarkably able management of the so-called bonanza farms, that I was surprised to find that the methods of cultivation, of harvesting, and of management generally, are inferior to those employed in, say Kansas. The reputation of the bonanza farmers has been wholly made by the newspaper correspondents. The advantages they have over the cultivators of the Southwestern fields are, first a soil and climate that are more favorable to the perfect development of the wheat plant; second, freedom from chinchbugs, which insects are the curse of the Southwestern fields; third, cheaper transportation.

Will the Northwestern wheat successfully meet the Indian competition which annually grows more and more severe? That is a hard question to answer. But after a careful examination into the resources of the field I answer that I believe he can. Even if the Indian wheat growers adopt our methods of cultivation and handling the crop there is a figure, which represents the cost of production, below which they can not go. And the fact that the virgin soil of the Northwest is the best wheat land as yet discovered in the world is undisputed. And I think that the superiority of our soil, and the consequent greater yield of higher grade grain, will fully offset the lower wages paid to Indian workmen.

To the figures. Here is a tabulated statement of the cost of raising twenty acres of wheat on the George C Howe farm of four thousand acres, near this town, which is by far the most intelligently managed of all the bonanza farms:

Seed	$18 00
Four days plowing with gangplow	8 00
One day harvesting and shocking	4 75
Twine	5 00
Hauling wheat, threshing	16 00
Hauling bundles, threshing	24 00
Fifteen extra hands, threshing	30 00
Total for twenty acres	$10 57
Cost of one acre	5 29

If the yield is twenty bushels per acre it costs 26 cents per bushel. If the yield is twenty-five bushels per acre the costs per bushel will be 21 cents. If the yield is thirty bushels the cost per bushel will be 17 cents. The cost of horse feed, and wear and tear, and all farm expenses are included in the table of cost, but interest on the investment is not included.

This year Mr. Howe's fields will average twenty-five bushels per acre. He has in more favorable years averaged thirty bushels. These figures I took from his farm account books, and they fairly represent what can be done by intelligent management on large areas of Northern Dakota lands. The cost of this wheat laid down in New York would be as follows:

	Cents.
Cost at farm	21
Freight from Casselton to Duluth	15
Freight from Duluth to Buffalo	5
Freight from Buffalo to New York	5
Elevator charges	2
Cost per bushel in New York	48

With wheat selling in New York at 60 cents per bushel a Dakota farmer of Mr. Howe's intelligence and executive ability could make a profit of 12 cents a bushel.

Is It Sectionalism.

Hon. James G. Blaine in his speech a Augusta, soon after his defeat for the Presidency, gave an exhibition of Southern usurpation, which appeals to every white and colored voter, and which shows why we are under a Democratic administration. In speaking of intimidation he said:

'If the outrage stopped there it would be bad enough; but it does not stop there, for not only is the negro population disfranchised, but the power which rightfully and constitutionally belongs to them is transferred to the white population, enabling the white population of the South to exert an electoral influence far beyond that exerted by the same number of white people in the North. To illustrate just how it works to the destruction of all fair elections let me present to you five States in the late Confederacy and five loyal States of the North, possessing in each section the same number of electoral votes.

'In the South the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina have in the aggregate forty-eight electoral votes. They have 2,800,000 white people and over 3,000,000 colored people. In the North the States of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas and California have likewise in the aggregate forty-eight electoral votes, and they have a white population of 5,600,000, or just double the five Southern States I have named. The Northern States have practically no colored population. It is therefore, evident that the white men in these Southern States, by usurping and absorbing the rights of the colored men, are exerting just double the political power of the white men in the Northern States.

How long this will be continued will depend on how long the people will consent to have a Democratic administration. The party which gave the negro the ballot is the one to protect him in his franchise. None other will.

A NEW POLITICAL FACTOR.

The organization of the liquor dealers as a political factor to defeat the Republican party has a peculiar and dangerous significance. This organization has existed for some time but it is only recently that it has publicly declared its object of controlling the politics and legislation of the State. The alarming [illegible] of temperance have leagued together to prevent necessary legislation, and have raised a corruption fund of $200,000 to control the state. With this fund they purpose to place the Democracy in power pledged to do their bidding. As the New York 'Tribune' asks, what is the secret of this new zeal of the liquor dealers for the Democratic candidates? Simply that the Republicans have already passed a Constitutional Amendment through the Legislature to submit the question of Prohibition to a popular vote, and they have pledged themselves to give it, if they control the next Legislature, the second indorsement needed before it goes to the people. The liquor-dealers have made a bargain with the Democrats by which the latter are to defeat the amendment if they control the next Legislature, and as a long step toward that end the Republican candidates for State offices this fall are to be beaten, if possible. It is no new thing, of course, for liquor dealers to dabble in politics, but these new and large combinations these huge corruption funds, the long carriage parades of liquor dealers in our great cities, show an organization that is growing insolent in the pride of its strength and riches. The movement is a danger to public morals, not only on the side of temperance, but because it means a fresh source of corruption in the suffrage where there are too many already. The liquor sellers are wise to keep their operations in the dark as much as possible. When the American people understand their plans and purposes fully, they are likely to hear thunder. This country cannot be ruled by rumsellers.

As each citizen is given the ballot, it is not only his privilege, but his duty to use it. It is an element of power and safety when it is properly used, and one of weakness and danger when neglected. It is useless to arm an individual for his protection, if he does not defend himself when the emergency arrives. No citizen has the moral right to disfranchise himself for it is a species of suicide and a neglect that must bring danger. This is a government of popular opinion, where the verdict should be made by a full jury. As our laws are for all, and to protect all, so it is the duty of each and all to select those who make and execute them. Each voter should have an opinion, and if he does his duty he will express that opinion at the polls.

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 purpose 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 ——Blosser in and for Union township.
At the house of the heirs of Charles Mattern in Tyaleville, 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 this 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 16, 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 [illegible] one clerk who shall be a qualified [illegible] and immediately after the general, township, borough and special elections are hereafter authorized and required 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 names 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 for 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 no 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 ninth section of which provides as follows:

"SECTION 9. 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 exceed and obeyed by all assessors, register of vote, election officers, and others, that the right and privileges guaranteed thereby may be secured to all the citizens of this Commonwealth entled to the same.

By the 15th section of the act of Assembly of January 30, 74, it is enacted that as soon as the polls shall close, the officers of election shall proceed to cout all the votes cast for such candidate voted for and makes a full return of the same [illegible] triplicate, with a return sheet in addition, in all of which the votes received by each candidate 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 none certified, the overseers and any officer refusing to sign or certify, or either of them shall, state upon each of the returns his reasons for not signing or certifying them. The vote, as soon as counted, shall be publicly and fully declared from the widow of 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 is 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 ar 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 arthorities of any city, county, 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 voters, 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 tribunial authorized to try the merits of such election.

Given under my hand, at my office in Middleburg this 29th day of September A. D. 1886, and in the one hundredth and tenth year of the independence of the United States.

NER B. MIDDLESWARTH, Sheriff.

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.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE!

The undersigned Administrator of Henry Benfer, late of West Beaver township, Snyder county, Pa., dec'd, by virtue of an order issued out of the Orphans' Court of Snyder county, will expose to public sale on the premises, on

Saturday, October 29, 1887,

All that certain messuage or tract of land, situate in West Beaver twp., Snyder Co., Pa., containing 143 ACRES, more or less, bounded north by lands of Henry Hassinger and Henry Knepp's heirs, east by lands of Amos Snook, Polly Knepp's heirs and Daniel Kerstetter, south and west by Daniel B. Hassinger, whereon are erected a TWOSTORY DWELLING HOUSE, BANK BARN, Wagon Shed, and all other necessary outbuildings, a well of never failing water near the door, and an Orchard of choice Fruit on the premises. About 35 acres of the [illegible] at the same time and place a LIMESTONE LOT situate in township, county and State aforesaid adjoining land of Wm. Decard, David Yetter and others containing one-fourth (¼) of an acre more or less with the appurtenances.

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

DAVID BENFER.
Oct., 1887. Administrator.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF REAL ESTATE!

The undersigned Administrator of the Estate of Daniel Kuhns, late of Centre township, Snyder county, Pa., dec'd, by virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of said county, granted to him under partition proceedings, will expose to Public Sale on the premises on,

Saturday, October 29, 1887

The following described Valuable Real Estate, to wit: A certain TRACT OF LAND, situate in the township aforesaid, bounded North by lands of Mrs. Jacob Hassinger, East by lands of Willis Straub, Mary Bowersox and William Kuhns, South by lands of Samuel Straub, West by lands of George Musser, dec'd., containing 71 ACRES, one hundred and fifteen perches more or less, whereon are erected a good HOUSE, NEW BANK BARN, and other necessary outbuildings, two wells of never failing water near the door, and a splendid young Orchard of bearing fruit trees, and the land is in good farming cultivation.

TERMS.—20 per cent. to be paid as soon as the property is struck down one-third to be and remain in the land as a dower, the interest thereof to be paid annually to Amelia Kuhns the widow, and the principal thereof to be paid to those legally entitled to after her death, one-half of the balance April 1, 1888 when possession and deed is to be given and the remainder on the 1st of October, 1888 with interest from April 1, 1888 the last payment and widow's dower to be secured by bond and mortgage.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day.

REUBEN DECKER
Oct. 3, 1887. Administrator

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF REAL ESTATE!

The undersigned administrator of the estate of George W. Stout, late of Centre township, Snyder county, Pa., dec'd, by virtue of an order issued out of the Orphans' Court of Snyder county, Pa., will expose to public sale on the premises on

Saturday, November 12, 1887,

all that certain messuage or tract of land, situate in Centre township, Snyder county, Pa., bounded north by lands of Jacob Gearhart, east by James Hackenburg, south by Roswell Meyer, and west by Daniel Furman, containing 25 ACRES and 58 BURCHES, more or less, with all its appurtenances thereto belonging, on which are erected a two-story frame DWELLING HOUSE BANK BARN, and all other necessary outbuildings; an Orchard of choice fruit on the premises, and a well of good water near the door. All of the above is clear and in a good state of cultivation.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., when terms will be made known by

R. W. STOUT,
Oct. 14, 1887. Administrator.

LAND SALE!

Pursuant to order of the Court of Common Please of Snyder county, under Partition proceedings had at the suit of Catherine Blett vs. Frederick Reigle, et. al., to No. 1, February Term 1887, in said Court, I will expose to public sale on the premises, about 1 mile south-west of Paxtonville, Snyder county, Pa., on

Monday, November 7, '87,

all that certain messuage or tract of land, situate in Franklin township, Snyder county, Pa., containing 73 ACRES, and 111 Perches, adjoining lands of Charles Boyer, Ephria a Hommel and Geo. Hommel, dec'd, on the south, Jacob Feese, David Herman and Charles Boyer on the east, Mary Rowell and William Johnson on the north, and William Mitchell and Heirs of Charles Mitchell, dec'd, on the west. Said tract contains about 20 acres of GOOD TIMBER LAND and the balance cleared and farming land. The tract is well located and can be made a good farm for grazing and other purposes. It is the property of Catherine Reigle, dec'd.

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

NER B. MIDDLESWARTH,
November 11, 1887, Sheriff.

TANITE
EMERY WHEELS and GRINDING MACHINES
For Snow Rock Prospectus, and Machine Shops. For circulars, address THE TANITE CO. Stroudsburg, Monroe Co., Pa.

PIANOS AND ORGANS!

Mr. Geo. Hynson, of the Gem Piano and Organ Co., has already sold a car-load of Organs in this vicinity of Middleburgh. Never before had the people of this section such a fine opportunity to supply themselves with an instrument as now. From Mr. Hynson, you get them direct from the factory, and he will be here only for a short time, so take advantage of this opportunity at once.

GEM PIANO & ORGAN CO.

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

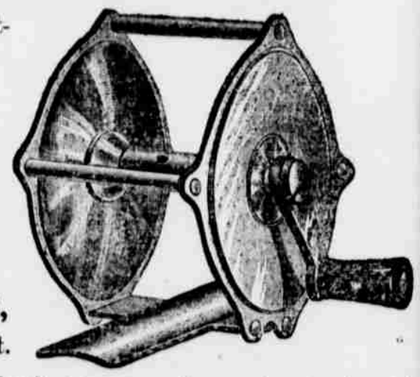
The Piper Breech-Loading Shot-Gun and Rifle Combined.

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 barrels 10 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 includle 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 gu 25 c. 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