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, Oct. 27, 1887.

The leading ministers of all denominations in Philadelphia have resolved to unite for the purpose of awakening public interest in antagonism to the Personal Liberty Leagues, and their attempts to repeal the Sunday laws, the High License act, and to defeat the submission of the prohibitory amendment. Preparations are being made for a great mass meeting in the Academy. It looks as though all good citizen are about to unite against the Democratic—Saloon combination.

Satisfied with Assassination.

In noticing the departure of Mrs. Garfield for Europe with her family, the Richmond 'State,' edited by an unscrupulous creature named Richard F. Beirne, who prides himself upon his skill in killing people who do not agree with him, says:

The eldest daughter of Mr. Garfield, a deceased President of the United States, who was reported to be engaged to one of her papa's servants, has been carried to Europe by her considerate mamma. The marriage is off. Mr. Garfield was not [illegible] removed him, but the people of the United States made his wife the happy possessor of over $300,000.

This same sneering tone is common in the Southern newspapers when referring to any of the men through whose genius and bravery their treason was suppressed, and they scarcely conceal their satisfaction with assassination if the victim was a loyal man. They have, however, worlds of praise for the man who now occupies the Presidential chair, for the reason that the latter, notwithstanding he was of sufficient age to take part in the great struggle, kept tongue and hand quiet. Of course, calling attention to the sneering brutality of the 'State' will be again waving the bloodly shirt.

The Credit System.

If there is one whithering blight one crushing curse, that rests more heavily on our business men than another, it is the credit system. By it lazy men giants in strength and health, are kept in their idleness, and having victimized one merchant to the greatest extent that misrepresentation and falsehood can carry it they straightway lay their plans and study up plausible yarns with which to prey upon another, until the list includes a dozen. The credit system encourages a practice of systematic lying of the most pernicious and and sinful kind, and causes more merchants and business men to fail or be squeezed out of business than all other influences combined. To save themselves from losses of this kind, merchants are compelled to put higher prices on their wares and those who do work and pay are also victimized to that extent.—'Men who work and pay their bills deserve to be credited on certain occasions, says the Annapolis 'Advertiser', in this same connection, 'and it is a kindness and convenience to them, but as a rule we know of no more degrading and demoralizing influence than the well-known credit business done by many merchants. Business men are rated in commercial report according to their ability and promptness in paying; why not have a town reporter to rate and report those who are after living without work and make a practice of victimizing one tradesmen after another!

THE MOTIVE

Chairman Cooper, in his address to the people of Pennsylvania on the alliance of the Brewers with the liquor men and Democrats, says:

'How strong then is the motive of these men to seek the repeal of the High License law! A brewer under the old law had to pay for the licenses of all of his agents, and he could supply the bonds of all of them. A small sum passed into the State Treasury. The same brewer would now have to pay $500 in case for like privileges, four-fifths of which amount goes into the local treasuries to relieve local taxation His agents must now look elsewhere for bondsmen, the dealer being forbidden by the law to go upon the bond. The first effect is a hazardous outlay to the actual keeper of many saloons. The second effect is to make heretofore dependent saloon keepers independent, for if they can get bonds in $2,000, they can at least borrow $500 with which to pay for their own licenses, and when they can do both of these things they cannot be compelled to take any and every quality of liquor thrust upon them at prices dictated by employers, but can buy at prices suggested by the law of supply and demand. The brewers distillers and wholesale dealers, who are directly responsible for this morbid growth under an imperfect regulation, proclaim unto each other and to the trade that high license is worse than Prohibition, and in their attempts to convince others of this fact they have circulated far and wide the impression, and so well circulated as to make it a deep-seated prejudice, that their only battle goes to the restrictions which it imposes upon personal liberty.

They declare that under the act the bonds are entered of record, as in no other forms of public sureties This is not true in fact; the bonds are only entered when there has been a conviction for a violation of the law, and this has been the rule under all previous laws. They say further, that the forbidding of one dealer to go upon the bond of another is an attack upon their personal liberty. Is this true? Is a public officer, given a franchise or prerogative by the law, permitted to supply the bond of his fellow officers?

And if it were the rule to do this what an absence of responsibility there would be in our public officers. The sellers of liquor are privileged under the law to do what other citizens are not allowed to do, and in return to accept the conditions of the law. Fancy that observance of the law, in letter and spirit, which permits a single brewer to stand as the bond man for one hundred saloons in the penal sum of two hundred thousand dollars! If that feature of the High License Law which prevents this thing is an interference with personal liberty, it is a form of interference made imperative as the best means to check a growing abuse, and a growing power which as will be shown farther along, seeks the control of the law.

It is claimed that high license infringes personal liberty by forbidding any one to give liquors away upon Sunday. This feature applies not to the private person, but to the dealer, and it applies to him solely for the purpose of preventing evasion of the Sunday laws. The act simply regulates the sale of liquors, and applies to dealers. The same is true as to minors; dealers may not give or sell to them, but no law forbids the father, who is a private citizen, from giving beer or wine or brandy to his own children—all assertions of the orators of the Personal Liberty Leagues to the contrary notwithstanding.

If there are unnecessary and purely vexatious features in the law, well thinking legislators will remove them without political alliance or agitation.'

PUTTING IT PLAINLY.

In the pending campaign in this State says the *Miners' Journal*, a crisis appears to have been reached which will render the liquor question and its adjuncts the dominant issue henceforward The organized conspiracy between the Democratic party and the liquor power to defeat the Republican party and then overthrow all the barriers erected by that party against the demoralization of the liquor traffic has forced that issue. With its characteristic fearlessness and fortitude the Republican party accepts the issue and boldly marches out to give battle upon it. The address just issued by the Republican State Committee sounds a ringing defiance to the unholy alliance and fearlessly avows the responsibility for all the legislation that has inspired the liquor power to organize and conspire against the Republican party. Says this stiring address;

'It (the Republican party) is charged with preserving the Sunday laws to forbid the sale of liquor upon that day. In answer it accepts the responsibility. It is charged with having passed the High License law It just as freely accepts that responsibility. * * * The Republican party is charged with having in State convention and Legislative caucus ordered the submission to a vote of the people the amendment to prohibit the sale of liquor and with affirming a like determination this year The charge is true—so flatly true that no Republican will evade it.'

There is no equivocation about this—no disguise, no cowardly dodging. Now will the Democratic State Committee have the honesty and courage to issue an address as plainly declaring that the overthrow of these safeguards to morality and of this recognition of the right of the people to mould their State Constitution is the object of the alliance of the Democratic party with the liquor power?

It will not do so, but instead the Democratic managers will plot in secret with the liquor leagues whose chief boast that they and commaund a quarter of a million of money to debauch the people and defeat the Republican party, to the ultimate end of enthroning free rum and a European Sunday upon the ruins of the salutary restictive system established and maintained through Republican influence. This is the battle that now opens before the people of Pennsylvania, and the Republican party is ready for it.

How Swindlers Operate

The Williamsport 'Gazette & Bulletin' gives the following specimen of an ingenious swindler's note: It is generally presented by a glib-tongued scoundrel, possessed of a check like the rock which Moses smote and got only water Farmers should ever be vigilent and prudent Ninety nine times out of a hundred he can deal better with local agents than with these traveling sharks. The note below presented, looks as innocent as the first well baked buckwheat cake of the season; but it is as replete with sorrow and tribulation as an Anarchist bomb. Read it carefully, and then ponder over it; solve the riddle; ask your good neighbor to do so; remember 'never' to bet on another man's game, and in time you'll be much happier, wealthier and wiser.

THE NOTE

Six months after date I promise to pay R. E. Roe, or bearer, fifty dollars when I sell my

ORDER TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS worth of Hay and Harvest Binders

for, value received, with legal interest, without appeal, and also without

Oct. 17, 1887.

Agent for Hay and Harvest Binder.

Notice, please, how neatly the note can be divided, across it, beginning at the word 'or,' and running to the bottom. The cut may be made with either knife or pencil and neither letter nor word touched But what a diff rent note! As tight as the paper on any wall. It will hold eternally, legally sued, in the hands of an innocent holder, or one who cannot be proved not innocent by the signer of this great binder, reaper, oats, wheat, lightning rod, pump or wind-mill.

Let the enquiring take a piece of paper and lay it across the note where 'appeal' falls under 'worth' and that under 'bearer.' This is but a sample; they are changed and rechanged yearly Beware of all. Consult your lawyer, doctor, physician, or good wife before you sign any such stuff and then—don't.

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. Boyer, in the Borough of Middleburg, for Franklin township.
At the Odd-Fellows Hall in Beaverdown in and for Beaver township.
At the house of H.B. 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 Middleburgh 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 ——Hosser 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 in a 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 of a venue 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 9 o'clock in the morning, and each of those Inspectors appointed at one election, shall be present at each subsequent election, and shall remain with the ballot box during the whole of the election.

And 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 full and equal opportunity 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 make a full return of the same in 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, bany, 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 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 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 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 20th 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

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 Beiler, 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 landed of Henry Hassinger and Henry Knepp's heirs, east by lands of Amos Shenk, Felty Knepp's et al and Daniel Kerstetter, south and west by Daniel Hassinger, whereon are erected a TWO STORY 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 80 acres of the balance is clear and under good cultivation. Also at the same time and place a LIMESTONE LOT, situate in township, county and State aforesaid adjoining lands 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 knowby DAVID BENFER
Oct. 14, 1887. Administrator.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF

REAL ESTATE!

The undersigned Administrator of the Estate of David Kuhns, late of Centre tow ship, Snyder county Pa., dec'd, by virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of said county, granted to him in due 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 Strain, Mary Bowersox and William Kunes, 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 thereon to be paid annually to Amelia Kuhns the widow, and the principal thereof to be paid to those legally entitled to same 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. 2, 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 Moyer, and west by Daniel Furhman, containing 25 ACRES and 58 PERCHES, 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 Pleas of Snyder county, under Partition proceedings had at the suit of Catherine Biett 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, Ephraim Hommel and Geo. Hommel, dec'd, on the south, Jacob Reese, David Hyrman 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

New Mills, Foundries, and Machine Shops. For circulars, address THE TANITE CO. Stroudsburg, Monroe Co. Pa.

Bargains! Bargains!

Think Carefully, Decide Wisely, Act Promptly.

We possess the facility and inclination to give you real Bargains and will do it in our new stock of

DRY GOODS, ETC.,

which is just in and comprises the largest line of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, CLOTHS, FLANNELS, UNDERWEAR, LACES, RIBBONS, MUSLINS, BLANKETS, COMFORTS,

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Ready Made Clothing, Hardware, Queensware, Glassware etc. You will be pleased to see how we combine old-time honesty in quality and price with new, fresh styles.

PRICES VERY LOW.

Seebold & Runkle

MIDDLEBURGH, PA.

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 Securing done on short notice.

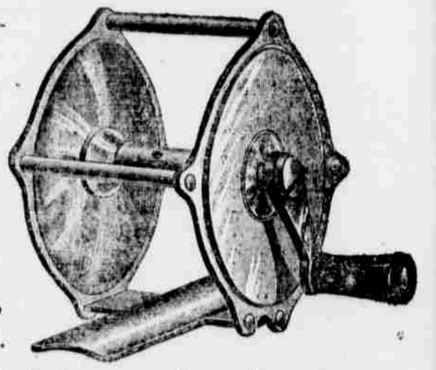
Nov. 1tf. E. E. BUCK

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 Winchester c. f. rifle cartridge, weight 10 to 12lbs, price $30
Top-snap action, same as above, 38-55 Ballard cartridge, or 44 Winchester, price - - $36
The above prices includle 100 paper shells 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 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.

NEW GOODS!

—AT—

Freidman & Getz', Beavertown, Pa.

The undersigned desire to inform the public that they have just returned from the City with a fine Stock of

FALL and WINTER GOODS

Consisting of a full line of

Blankets, Haps, Shawls, Ladies' Gent's and Children's Woolen and Cotton Underwear, a full line of Ready made

CLOTHING,

Ladies' Dress Goods, Groceries, Notions, Jewelry, Clocks Watches, Chains, Glassware, Queensware, etc.

We sell Cheap for Cash or Produce--for which we always allow the highest price. We have been blessed With a liberal patronage, are thankful for it and hope to merit the same by low prices and fair dealing