

Sale Register.
Johns Bowers will sell houses, cattle, sheep, lambs, and household goods, at his place of residence in Monroe, February 14, 1885.
On Monday, February 23, 1885, J. R. Gish, residing at the industrial farm one half mile east of Mifflintown, will sell a batch of young, well broken mules, a bay and black horse, a 3 year old mare with a lot of pigs, shoats, sheep, four cows, six young cattle, wagons, big and small, a mowing machine, and other household goods, also a lot of household goods. He will meet in the spring. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock A. M.

SHORT LOCALS.
The Democratic will sell at McClellan's, at the residence of the valentines.
Candidates for the spring election are...
The Lutheran church at Port Royal has been repaired.
The first jury case was that of Israel O. Caldwell vs. Joseph Bell and W. P. Bell.

Communication.
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Court Proceedings.
Court convened on Monday morning February 2, 1885. After hearing constables' returns, awarding and charging, the Grand Jury adjourned till after dinner, when business was begun and transacted. The business, of which the following is a synopsis occupied the whole of the week up to Saturday at 4 o'clock, P. M.
Report of R. McEwen in the P. T. Ritzman's estate.
J. K. Patterson was appointed Jury Commissioner by the Court to fill the unexpired term of W. N. Storrett, who resigned because of his election to the office of county commissioner.

Michigan Buggy Co.
KALAMAZOO, Mich.
Wholesale Manufacturers of all kinds of Open and Top Buggies and ROAD CARTS. Agents wanted everywhere. Write for catalogue and price list. FINE WORK A SPECIALTY.
We also manufacture a full line of CUTTERS, including Sewing, Foot, Portland, Square Box and seat Portland and Pony Sleighs. Send for catalogue and price before purchasing.

D. W. Miller Carriage Co.
CINCINNATI, O.
Manufacture a large variety of LIGHT and HEAVY CARRIAGES, PHAETONS, CABS, BUGGIES, WAGONS, &c. After the most approved designs in these classes. Prices consistent with good workmanship. 50,000 vehicles of our manufacture are now in use in this and foreign countries, and about the production of our goods by the universal satisfaction which they give. Write for CATALOGUE—Special attention will be given to mail orders. CATALOGUE FREE.
D. W. Miller Carriage Co., E. Fifth St., Cincinnati, O., and Exposition Ave., CINCINNATI, O.

Do Not Forget.
Do not forget that at Heas's Photograph Gallery you can get any small picture enlarged for 75 cents. Also anything that is made in Photography, you can get here done up, in first class style. All the latest style pictures, such as Cards, Cabinets, Tracings, Frames, Albums, &c., &c., Frames of all kinds cheap.
Re-Opened.
Joseph Musser has reopened his flour and feed store in town, and will keep it open hereafter during business hours. He will keep for sale all kinds of flour, white and burr, chop, shorts, bran, buckwheat flour, corn meal, &c. The public can always depend on prompt deliveries of purchases. Jan. 28th.

For Sale or For Rent.
A house and lot, for sale, or for rent, in McAlisterville. Formerly owned by J. S. McAlister, and is situated in the center of the town, and is a comfortable house. For further particulars apply to, JANE L. McALISTER, McAlisterville, Juniata Co., Pa.
Farmers.
Kennedy and Doty are prepared to furnish you with all kinds of Farming Implements. Phosphates at a saving to you of 20 per cent.
FARMERS AND BREEDERS LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES.—Insurance on horses and cattle against theft and disease at reasonable rates. For terms apply to, A. H. WEIDMAN, Agent, Mifflintown, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.
Philadelphia, February 4, 1885.
Fat cattle, extra 3 1/2c per lb. Fat cows 3 1/2c, veal calves 3 1/2c, milk cows 3 1/2c. Corn 45c, Oats 35c, Rye 70c, Beans 24c, Butter 22c, Eggs 24c, Hides 24c, Tallow 24c, Lard 24c, Pork 24c, Sugar 24c, Coffee 24c, Tea 24c, Spices 24c, Flour 24c, Meal 24c, Beans 24c, Peas 24c, Lentils 24c, Potatoes 24c, Apples 24c, Oranges 24c, Lemons 24c, Raisins 24c, Currants 24c, Prunes 24c, Dates 24c, Figs 24c, Walnuts 24c, Almonds 24c, Pistachios 24c, Cashews 24c, Pecans 24c, Walnuts 24c, Almonds 24c, Pistachios 24c, Cashews 24c, Pecans 24c.

After hearing argument and testimony on the 5th, and 6th inst., in the Court House at Lewistown, in favor of a new trial for murderer McClain, Judge Bucher deferred his decision till the 18th of next March.
A Berks county commissioner, was sued for having furnished lumber for the building of a bridge while he was in office. Have any Juniata county commissioners been engaged in furnishing material for the use of the county, such as lumber and so forth?
John North's calf attempted to jump across a sleigh on Main street last Wednesday, and not jumping high enough landed in the sleigh. The calf was helped out of the fix by the men who were near by when the animal jumped.

It is stated officially that while sixteen thousand names were dropped from the pension roll last year from death and other causes more than thirty-five thousand were added, so that there was a net increase of nineteen thousand.
Daniel Sipher, of Fermanagh township, had his sleigh broken, while in town last Wednesday by a cow trying to jump over it. The cow tried to leap over the sleigh but did not leap high enough. Sipher's horse stood the racket without becoming frightened. The horse at the time of the cow's performance was tied to a post at the National Hotel.

List of letters remaining in the Mifflintown, Pa., Post Office, not called for February 2, 1885. Persons asking for letters in this list will please say they are advertised. Letters: Brady, P. M. (4 letters), Mrs. Elizabeth Lewis, Joseph Miller, J. P. Saylor, Maria, Wilson, D. H., W. H. ROGERS, P. M., Ella and Annie Miller, of Mifflintown, Huntingdon Co., while walking on the railroad, on Sunday evening, on their way to church, stepped off one track out of the way of a train, only to step into the way of another train on the other track. Ella was instantly killed, Annie was so severely injured that her life is despaired of.
A lot of foreign Catholics have organized secret, social anarchist societies, in certain places in the United States. Congress should pass a law to prevent the drunken ruffians from coming to America. If the beer guzzlers and dynamite users ever commit the overt act they will be driven into the sea, or executed in their tracks.

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then there began a struggle about which the testimony was conflicting. He said he gave her a push and she fell over on the bed and struck the side of her face against the bed-post, she said that he struck her in the face and knocked her on the bed. She had an ugly face when she appeared before Justice Beiler to enter suit against William. Verdict not guilty and the costs to be divided between the parties. The costs will amount to fifty six dollars and some cents.
The fourth jury trial was that of Enoch Beale vs. Huston township, Blair county, co-operation Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and was to recover \$140.50 adjusted insurance money that was due on the loss of a hog pen, grain house, and carriage house building and grain, that was destroyed by fire on Beale's farm, in Tuscarora valley in 1883. The insurance company was about ready to pay the claim as it had been adjusted, when they received a letter, signed by a number of citizens of Tuscarora valley requesting that the payment of the insurance money be withheld from Beale on account of suspicious circumstances. The company took the advice of the letter and withheld the money. Beale brought suit to recover the amount of the adjusted claim. The company resisted the payment because of what they called suspicious circumstances.
It alleged that it was a suspicious circumstance, that while in a fit of despondency over his debts he had expressed the thought to his father-in-law, that he could free himself from debt by insurance money obtained from the burning of his farm building. The lawyers for the company maintained that it was a suspicious circumstance that he contemplated a crime.
That it was a suspicious circumstance, that, from testimony heard in Court there was not so much wheat and corn in the grain house as was claimed.
That an additional policy of insurance for 3 years had been taken out.
That Mrs. Beale was away the night of the fire on a visit to the family of her brother-in-law.
That the door of the house was left open that night.
That Beale had counted up the amount of his indebtedness, and the value of his produce a night or two before the fire in the presence of his son.
That the logs were not in the pen on the night of the fire.
That a plow had been pulled out of the building and escaped the fire.
That he had charged other people with having burned his property.
That he had taken three times the usual amount of wheat to the mill to be ground into flour a short time before the fire.
That a can of coal oil had been bought at Beale's store and the boy who bought it said that it was to melt the ice in the straw stack.
The above are the chief circumstances, that lawyers for the defendant presented, that stated a number of minor circumstances that increased their chain to twenty-seven links so strong they said that Samson could not break the chain.
The lawyers for Beale took up the plea and declared that the Sampson to break the chain of 27 links of circumstances that had been pronounced against Beale by lawyers for the insurance company would be in the weakness of the links, that when examined would one, by one, drop out of the chain.
They declared that the insurance company had offered a great deal of testimony but little evidence.
Beale was pronounced to be an honest man, a good citizen, one whose ancestors had lived in the valley for the period of over a century and none of whom had been guilty of crimes or misdemeanors. The spirit that prompted the insurance company to pay the claim was declared to be born of the spirit of revenge.
As a rule incendiary people do not burn buildings that are insured hence the men that burned the property in question, went to grain-house, hog-house and carriage house, believing those buildings to be without insurance.
The circumstance as stated, that there was not enough grain in the building, was disproved by the testimony of the witnesses for the company. It was testimony that over five hundred bushels of wheat had been put in the building, and when all that was taken out in many places instead of wood fuel. The heat of the burning corn helped to lessen the pile of wheat.
There was nothing in the circumstance of the purchase of the coal oil, and if it had been known that it would be used as a link, witnesses would have been produced to testify as to that link.
The circumstance as to the charges that Beale made against people for burning a mill, considered, but who did he tell his charges to?
The circumstance that the plaintiff had debts was considered a weak link. His debt all told did not amount to over \$200 his property is worth \$5000 and he could have realized money on it without trouble.
The circumstance that he summed the value of the products of his farm was a weak link, who is the man that does not frequently count up his debts and means to pay them with.
The circumstance that an additional policy of insurance for \$100, had been taken on the property was weakened under the testimony of an insurance agent that the building was worth fully \$100 more than the value placed on it.
The circumstance that the oil policy was soon to expire was a weak link in insurance men, it was pronounced a strong link for Beale he had carried since 1874.
The circumstance that the door of the house was left open that night was a weak link, such a thing might take place in any house.
The circumstance that Beale had said he could be freed of debt by insurance money was not a strong link. Many other people have said the same thing and never have had a fire.
The circumstance that his house and barn were afterwards burned was not a strong link, the family barely escaped with their lives and saved nothing from the house, and there was no insurance on the house, hold goods, and clothing of the family.
The lawyers for the plaintiff pronounced their client guilty, of the charges that had been brought against him to keep him from recovering his claim against the insurance company and they pronounced the action of resistance to the payment of the adjusted claim as one of the greatest outrages that they had ever become acquainted with. After the Judge charged the jury a verdict was soon returned in favor of Beale for

the first jury case was that of Israel O. Caldwell vs. Joseph Bell and W. P. Bell. It was a case of ejectment to recover the Sheriff Joseph Bell from the farm that was owned by his father who had six children continuing the first named defendant. Years ago after the death of his father Joseph Bell took the farm at the appraised value, and in the Orphan's Court gave recognition to the other heirs. Somewhere between 15 and 20 years ago action was brought against Joseph Bell and Joseph Deering for a debt incurred by them as merchants, S. B. Straker and company of Philadelphia, brought the action. To satisfy the claim, Bell's farm was sold by Sheriff John Deering, Thomas Murphy became the purchaser. The heirs came forward and claimed that their brother Joseph had not paid for the farm, their claims were recognized under the law, and Bell remained in peaceful occupancy of the land under the sale to Murphy and the recognition of the defendants co-heirs. At the time that Bell and Deering merchandised they contracted a debt with Caldwell—Paymaster in the suit of Philadelphia. By action Caldwell obtained judgment against defendant and kept it revived till 1881, when the farm was again sold at Sheriff's sale, Caldwell became the purchaser, but Bell was indifferent to the sale and continued to live on the farm till 1882, when the present action for ejectment was begun. The action was resisted by defendant on the claim that the title is not vested in him but in his son Wm. P. Bell who bought from Thomas Murphy all the interests that became vested in Murphy through the first Sheriff's sale and by the recognition of the other heirs.—Verdict for Defendant.
Jury suit number two was the Common Pleas vs. Calvin and David Glines with Wm. P. Bell as prosecutor for having burned North Point school house in Lack township, on Sunday night, December 28, 1884. It was alleged that the boys while on their way from a Methodist meeting held at Reeds Gap stepped from the road and fired the building. There was snow on the ground and the prosecution relied mainly on shoe prints in the snow as the strongest evidence against the defendants. The lawyers for the boys were equal for the shoe print evidence. On Wednesday night they asked the Court to allow them in company with the sheriff to walk the boys in the snow. The Court granted the request. The Sheriff would not accompany the boys and waived for their return. It was a quiet procession that filed out of the Court House, and the two prisoners with lawyers Parker, Lyons and Jacobs, marched noisily across the street into Parker's yard and there on a piece of untrodden snow, the boys with the same boots on their feet that they wore on the night that they attended the meeting, at Reeds Gap, were required to walk and make shoe prints in the snow. The prisoners were again lodged in jail and the lawyers were to be satisfied that they had a lot of tracks that witnesses could not identify. On Thursday morning witnesses were taken over to Parker's yard to see certain shoe prints in the snow. Of course they were in blissful ignorance of the fact that the tracks had been made by the prisoners on trial. When the witnesses took the stand to testify they could not say that the tracks they saw at the school house and the tracks that they saw in Parker's yard were made by the same people with the same boots on. Verdict not guilty and county to pay the costs.
The third jury case was that of Commonwealth vs. Wm. McCoy, Prosecutor Mrs. Mary Wise, for assault and battery. Mrs. Wise is a kin to the McCoy's by her husband and she and her husband live in Millford township, where they are keeping several McCoy children as puppers on the township of Fermanagh. The care of the children and the family relationship caused Mrs. Wise to frequently visit the McCoy's who live a half mile north of this place. During one of the visits, Mrs. McCoy, grand-mother of the defendant, and grand-mother of the pauper children in charge of the Wises, gave a copper kettle to Mrs. Wise because of her statement of particular kindness to the grand children. The kettle was an heirloom and had been handed down from some great-great-grand-mother. Mrs. Wise was proud of the gift that had been conferred on her and she immediately proceeded to transfer the prize from the McCoy domain to the Wise home. She however, only succeeded in getting the kettle to the river bridge toll house where she determined to leave it for a fine till she could with more convenience land it safely at her home. Meanwhile, Wm. McCoy was informed of the present to his cousin. He determined that the heir-loom should not be disposed of in that way, he learned that the kettle was at the toll house, he hastened there secured the kettle and carried it back to the McCoy home. When Mrs. Wise came to finish the moving of the kettle she was informed, that it had been taken back where it came, she hastened to the McCoy house, William was in, hasty, hot, words passed between her and William, he did not call her a lady, but names that she did not like, she dashed a cup of coffee in his face, and

the fifth jury trial was that of David Smith vs. the township of Fayette for the recovery of \$125 for a horse that broke its neck by a fall from a bridge in the public road, the bridge was five feet eight inches high, sixteen feet wide, nineteen feet long. The horse with others was in the road running ahead of the herd, the animal stopped on the bridge and looked back and lost its footing fell off the bridge and broke its neck. Verdict for defendant.
All the other causes on the February trial list were continued or settled.
Mifflin County News, per Mifflin county papers.—A number of cases of pneumonia were developed the past week in different parts of the county. * * * Young people of the Lutheran congregation of Yeagertown have organized a religious society. * * * An industrial class has been organized by 59 young ladies of Yeagertown. * * * Mrs. Barbara L. Hartzler living near Alleenville made \$199.99 clear of all expenses from 20 hens in 1884, and starts 1885 with the same number of hens * * * W. W. Focht has in his possession a book which is over three hundred years old, "Expédition of Humphrey Gilbert," printed in London in 1577. * * * Rev. C. W. Heister, of Belleville had a new sleigh presented him by his people. * * * The McVeytown Journal says, on last Tuesday there was celebrated among our Amish friends in Bratton township, a wedding that was notable for the large number of guests in attendance, and the great feast provided for the occasion. The contracting parties were Mr. Kurtz, of Union county, and Miss Kate Strouk, of Bratton township. The festivities took place at the residence of Jonathan Kaufman, over whose household affairs Miss Strouk has presided for many years. About 100 persons were present and a day full of enjoyment was spent. The wedding presents were numerous and costly, greatest among which was the present of a farm in Oliver township, known as the Napslinger farm, the gift of Jonathan Kaufman.

Fall and Water Goods.
I would inform the public that I have now in my new millinery store at my place of residence on Water street, Middletown, second door from corner of Bridge street, a full stock of Fall and Winter millinery goods, all new, and of the latest styles, and having employed first class milliners, I am prepared to supply the public with everything found in a first class millinery store, come and examine my stock. I consider it no trouble to show goods.
MRS. DRILL
May 2-28, 1885.

Something for the Baby.
What a terrible affliction about the house is a cross, crying baby. A young man on the very edge of matrimony might easily be frightened from his purpose by having too much of that sort of crying at the house of his married friends. Yet babies cry commonly only when they are sick. One thoughtful of Parker's Tonic, gives the little one, will bring rest and sleep to the baby and all in the house. Only 50 cents, at druggists.
Anybody.
That desires to save 20 to 50 per cent., on agricultural implements can be accommodated by Kennedy & Doty. This same firm has sole agency in Juniata county, for the well known Squinchanna Bone Phosphate and are also prepared to furnish pure, ground, raw bone, at lowest prices. In the feed line: Corn, Oats, Rye, Shorts, Middlings, Bran, Oil Cake and Meal.

Do Not Forget.
Do not forget that at Heas's Photograph Gallery you can get any small picture enlarged for 75 cents. Also anything that is made in Photography, you can get here done up, in first class style. All the latest style pictures, such as Cards, Cabinets, Tracings, Frames, Albums, &c., &c., Frames of all kinds cheap.
Re-Opened.
Joseph Musser has reopened his flour and feed store in town, and will keep it open hereafter during business hours. He will keep for sale all kinds of flour, white and burr, chop, shorts, bran, buckwheat flour, corn meal, &c. The public can always depend on prompt deliveries of purchases. Jan. 28th.

For Sale or For Rent.
A house and lot, for sale, or for rent, in McAlisterville. Formerly owned by J. S. McAlister, and is situated in the center of the town, and is a comfortable house. For further particulars apply to, JANE L. McALISTER, McAlisterville, Juniata Co., Pa.
Farmers.
Kennedy and Doty are prepared to furnish you with all kinds of Farming Implements. Phosphates at a saving to you of 20 per cent.
FARMERS AND BREEDERS LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES.—Insurance on horses and cattle against theft and disease at reasonable rates. For terms apply to, A. H. WEIDMAN, Agent, Mifflintown, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.
Philadelphia, February 4, 1885.
Fat cattle, extra 3 1/2c per lb. Fat cows 3 1/2c, veal calves 3 1/2c, milk cows 3 1/2c. Corn 45c, Oats 35c, Rye 70c, Beans 24c, Butter 22c, Eggs 24c, Hides 24c, Tallow 24c, Lard 24c, Pork 24c, Sugar 24c, Coffee 24c, Tea 24c, Spices 24c, Flour 24c, Meal 24c, Beans 24c, Peas 24c, Lentils 24c, Potatoes 24c, Apples 24c, Oranges 24c, Lemons 24c, Raisins 24c, Currants 24c, Prunes 24c, Dates 24c, Figs 24c, Walnuts 24c, Almonds 24c, Pistachios 24c, Cashews 24c, Pecans 24c.

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then there began a struggle about which the testimony was conflicting. He said he gave her a push and she fell over on the bed and struck the side of her face against the bed-post, she said that he struck her in the face and knocked her on the bed. She had an ugly face when she appeared before Justice Beiler to enter suit against William. Verdict not guilty and the costs to be divided between the parties. The costs will amount to fifty six dollars and some cents.
The fourth jury trial was that of Enoch Beale vs. Huston township, Blair county, co-operation Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and was to recover \$140.50 adjusted insurance money that was due on the loss of a hog pen, grain house, and carriage house building and grain, that was destroyed by fire on Beale's farm, in Tuscarora valley in 1883. The insurance company was about ready to pay the claim as it had been adjusted, when they received a letter, signed by a number of citizens of Tuscarora valley requesting that the payment of the insurance money be withheld from Beale on account of suspicious circumstances. The company took the advice of the letter and withheld the money. Beale brought suit to recover the amount of the adjusted claim. The company resisted the payment because of what they called suspicious circumstances.
It alleged that it was a suspicious circumstance, that while in a fit of despondency over his debts he had expressed the thought to his father-in-law, that he could free himself from debt by insurance money obtained from the burning of his farm building. The lawyers for the company maintained that it was a suspicious circumstance that he contemplated a crime.
That it was a suspicious circumstance, that, from testimony heard in Court there was not so much wheat and corn in the grain house as was claimed.
That an additional policy of insurance for 3 years had been taken out.
That Mrs. Beale was away the night of the fire on a visit to the family of her brother-in-law.
That the door of the house was left open that night.
That Beale had counted up the amount of his indebtedness, and the value of his produce a night or two before the fire in the presence of his son.
That the logs were not in the pen on the night of the fire.
That a plow had been pulled out of the building and escaped the fire.
That he had charged other people with having burned his property.
That he had taken three times the usual amount of wheat to the mill to be ground into flour a short time before the fire.
That a can of coal oil had been bought at Beale's store and the boy who bought it said that it was to melt the ice in the straw stack.
The above are the chief circumstances, that lawyers for the defendant presented, that stated a number of minor circumstances that increased their chain to twenty-seven links so strong they said that Samson could not break the chain.
The lawyers for Beale took up the plea and declared that the Sampson to break the chain of 27 links of circumstances that had been pronounced against Beale by lawyers for the insurance company would be in the weakness of the links, that when examined would one, by one, drop out of the chain.
They declared that the insurance company had offered a great deal of testimony but little evidence.
Beale was pronounced to be an honest man, a good citizen, one whose ancestors had lived in the valley for the period of over a century and none of whom had been guilty of crimes or misdemeanors. The spirit that prompted the insurance company to pay the claim was declared to be born of the spirit of revenge.
As a rule incendiary people do not burn buildings that are insured hence the men that burned the property in question, went to grain-house, hog-house and carriage house, believing those buildings to be without insurance.
The circumstance as stated, that there was not enough grain in the building, was disproved by the testimony of the witnesses for the company. It was testimony that over five hundred bushels of wheat had been put in the building, and when all that was taken out in many places instead of wood fuel. The heat of the burning corn helped to lessen the pile of wheat.
There was nothing in the circumstance of the purchase of the coal oil, and if it had been known that it would be used as a link, witnesses would have been produced to testify as to that link.
The circumstance as to the charges that Beale