

THE GLOBE.

Huntingdon, Wednesday, August 11, '88.

The Chinese War—Russian Intervention.

A correspondent of the New York Herald, writing on board the United States steamer Mississippi, now in the Chinese seas, says that there is now a large Russian fleet in the river Amoor, and that the army on its borders has been increased.

Report says that the Emperor of China is rather inclined to listen to the proposition offered by the Emperor of Russia a few months since, which was to the effect that, if China will cede to Russia the provinces of Kivia and Helungkwang, in Manchuria—which, if done, will connect the Russian dominions with the seaboard, which will be of great value to Russia—that government had offered to furnish a large army—clothe, provision and pay the same—and put down the rebels in China, on condition that these provinces were ceded to them.

DOING AWAY WITH LAWYERS.—The Young Men's Christian Association of Pittsburgh have adopted a policy which must be very alarming to the lawyers of that city. At a recent meeting resolutions were adopted for the appointment of a Committee of Arbitration, before whom the members of the Association, and all others who may wish to have their personal differences settled in obedience to Christian rules, may bring their matters of controversy. A Pittsburgh correspondent of a religious paper, writing on this subject, says:

The object of this movement is to open the way for a more general observance of the injunctions plainly given by Paul, in the sixth chapter of his first Epistle to the Corinthians. It has long been a disgrace to those calling themselves Christians, that instead of an attempt amicably to settle their differences, as those who have renounced the world and become brethren in Christ, they "go to law" with each other, and that before unbelievers.

A RICH CALIFORNIA WOMAN.—Mrs. Eliza Todd, who owns a ranch a mile below Weaverville, is a remarkable woman. In 1852 she walked from Shasta to Weaverville, and without money, began the business of washing for six dollars a dozen. An acquaintance who lived near her domicile, says that for a long time she was bending over the wash tub at daylight in the morning, at noon, and at ten o'clock at night. Business prospered, and after while she bought two claims, which turned out well. Then she bought chickens which laid eggs, and which she sold at half a dollar a piece; then she bought a pig for \$125, and sold its progeny for an ounce, or \$25; then she bought cows and sold milk. Business still increased, and she commenced buying real estate, loading money at ten per cent. a month and speculating in claims; always was fortunate, every thing turned something to gold. Now she is one of the largest property holders in the north.—California Exchange.

UNUSUAL AFFLICTION.—The Delaware County American says—"We are pained to announce the death of Evans E. Green, late of this county, and to record the singular misfortunes of his family. Six or eight months ago he was surrounded by a fine family in Thornbury, consisting of a wife and five children. The latter were taken with the scarlet fever, and died in quick succession—with the exception of one, a little girl. These bereavements caused sickness in the mother, and directly afterwards she died. Mr. Green then sold out, and with some four or five thousand dollars, emigrated to Kansas, intending to make that Territory his permanent home. He was there a month when he was taken ill with something like the cholera, and on last Saturday a telegraphic despatch was received, announcing his death, and the fact that his body had been sent here for burial."

The Great Political Invention of the Age

When the Lecompton Constitution, with the annexed schedule, was first devised, it seemed unreasonable to expect that this century would produce any political prodigy more remarkable. But as one great invention is often only the pioneer of another equally startling, it has happened that the Lecompton contrivance has paved the way for something still more wonderful—the Lecompton test. We are not prepared to announce, positively, who is its best author, but presume it may be equally shared by the editors of the Washington Union, the "Illuminated" Senator, Bigler, and Jehu G. Jones. Letters patent have doubtless been granted to it by the National Administration. As this great discovery is about coming into universal use throughout the Union, and threatens entirely to revolutionize American politics, it is important that we should fully understand its character. By a test we are enabled to distinguish between the false and the true, the bad and the good, the genuine and the counterfeit. By tests the chemist ascertains the presence of arsenic, the purity of metals, the ingredients of any articles which may be presented to him. The new invention gives to the political world a mode of determining, summarily and certainly, mooted questions of orthodoxy. Devotion to Lecompton is the test. All who are prepared to advocate the enforcement of a Constitution upon a people against their will are Democrats—those who do not consent to this doctrine are by that refusal shown to be beyond the pale of the party. The distinction is a plain and marked one. Like all great inventions, this test is perfectly direct in its operation. It is true that men who, in the simplicity of their hearts, have supposed they were Democrats, and who have been weak enough to think that the rule of the people and popular sovereignty were the very corner stones of the temple in which their life-long political worship has been rendered, may be somewhat astonished by this discovery; but what of that? Old ideas and prejudices must give way to modern science; and who will dare to gainsay the high authorities by which the new patent is endorsed?

As the test, however, is practically applicable, we confess it is somewhat curious to note its effects. In their eagerness to display its virtues, one of the first practical experiments of its authors has been upon Senator Douglas. He has for years been recognized by the whole American people as one of the strongest pillars of our party—as one of the boldest, ablest, and most effective champions of its principles—in the Senate and before the people. In all the great contests of the last twenty years his voice has been heard in ringing tones high above the din of strife, cheering on the Democratic hosts. There is not an honest Democrat in all this broad land who has not felt a thrill of joy at some of his grand achievements during that period, and had his political faith strengthened or renewed by his masterly speeches. The author and leading advocate of the Nebraska bill, he ought to know something of its meaning; but as he persists in an honest adherence to its provisions, as he understands them, the Lecompton test infallibly pronounces him beyond the pale of the Democratic party.

For years, too, Governor Wise has been hailed as one of the most gallant of the Democratic leaders. Time and again has he rallied Virginia to the support of Mr. Buchanan, and when Know-Nothingism raged rampant and victorious, he charged upon it heroically, and destroyed it. Gifted with very remarkable talents, his whole energies have been effectively enlisted in defence of the Democratic creed. But he will not bow the knee to Lecompton or the English bill, and the test dooms him. And Robert J. Walker, too! He is the very embodiment of American Progress; his mind, so robust of statesmanlike suggestions; his record one galaxy of deeds done for republican empire and extension; his ambition, to see his country go forward in the march of Democratic principle. And yet he is rejected because he rejects Lecompton.

So, too, of Stanton, Bancroft, Packard, Hickman, Chapman, and hundreds of thousands of men in the Democratic ranks, who never swerved one inch from the strictest requirements of its creed. The test overthrows in an instant all their pretensions to Democratic consistency, and robs them of the name of Democrats.

Had we space and time, it would be amusing to consider who, on the other hand, have become Democrats of the first water by the operations of this test. This list includes men who have never acted with the party or voted a single Democratic ticket—men whose whole lives have been spent in warning upon its principles and its organization—men who have gloried in the ultram of their sectionalism—and men who have ever placed plunder high above principle. The test establishes their orthodoxy. Now, however, and by the simple operation of endorsing a wrong, they have their names blazoned first upon the roll of recipients of high honors and emoluments.

The American people will no doubt duly honor an invention which has achieved such wonderful results.—The Press.

Mysterious Affair in New York.

A man writes his obituary—Engages his coffin, arranges his funeral, and then dies.

A report was current in the city on Thursday that Mr. John V. James had died very suddenly and mysteriously at his residence, No. 69 Amity street, and that his remains had been conveyed in a clandestine manner to Albany, the place of his nativity. What added still more to the mystery, was the fact that his death was announced in the Herald of Monday, as having taken place on Sunday evening, when in fact he was well at that time, and continued so up to within a few hours of his disease, which took place on Tuesday evening. Mr. James had been addicted to excess in the use of ardent spirits, and was in the habit of partaking of powerful medicines. It is supposed that he intended committing suicide on Sunday night, and after having penned a notice of his death and sent it to the Herald office, his courage failed him, and he postponed the deed. The following is the notice referred to:—"Died.—On Sunday evening, July 25th, Mr. John V. James, of Albany."

"This sentence will occasion many a sad heart among those who knew him. He was one of the kindest and gentlest of human beings. For the last three years Mr. James has been connected with the press. The last lines he ever wrote were on the death of his friend, Lieutenant Gaston, who fell with Captain Taylor, of whose death a feeling and eloquent paragraph was published in yesterday's Herald. Mr. James was only twenty years of age at the time of his death. Had he lived, he would have made a name for himself among the writers of his country."

On the morning subsequent to his death, a wagon containing a coffin was driven up to No. 69 Amity street. The coffin was taken into the house, and in about fifteen minutes afterwards brought out, placed upon the wagon and driven off. The act was noticed by persons residing in the neighborhood, and finally came to the knowledge of Inspector Dilks, 15th Police District, who endeavored to get information at the house where deceased had resided, but failed, and then applied to the physicians who had attended him. These gentlemen stated that they had made a post mortem examination of the body, and ascertained that death was caused by delirium tremens, accelerated by the strong medicines he had been in the habit of using.

On the certificate given by one of these gentlemen, the body was taken for interment to Albany, where most of the relatives of deceased reside. There is but little doubt, however, from the circumstances above named, that the deceased committed suicide. For a man of his years, Mr. James was a writer of considerable ability, and possessed decided talent as a poet. It is stated that he was a relation of Mr. G. P. R. James, the English novelist.

Life in Texas—Large Crops and Good Times.

G. W. Kendall, of the New Orleans Picayune, has written another of his usually interesting and genial letters from his farm in Texas. We quote a few paragraphs. Speaking of the abundant crops, he says:—"The wheat crop is already of course gathered, and the yield has been immense. The corn crop—much even of the second planting, which was put in the ground after the grasshoppers had left it—is as good as made, and again the yield will be great. Cotton looks well in every quarter, and from the sugar-growing sections we have no other than the most flattering accounts. Of peaches and melons we have enough for all creation; our stock of all kinds, cattle, horses, and sheep, is fairly rolling in fat; wild grapes, plums, and cherries may be gathered in a profusion unknown in other countries; of sweet potatoes, tomatoes, cabbages, and other vegetables, we are raising all that we can eat, and our entire population is more than hopeful—it is joyous. Gov. Rannels can afford to give us two thanksgivings this year; we can't get through in one day."

He states, however, that strangers coming to settle in Texas must not expect to meet at first with all the comforts and conveniences to be found in old settlements, and adds:—"But if a person wishes to enjoy the finest climate in the Union, to possess the best of health, to find cheap lands which must rapidly increase in value, to engage in a business which, if properly attended to, will bring in a yearly profit of from 40 to 70 per cent. on an investment—I mean stock-raising—and is willing to put up with a few of the inconveniences ever attendant upon life on the frontier, let such persons come to Texas."

"We live a quiet life here in the mountains, and have no exciting events to chronicle. Not a murder, not an overt act of criminal importance, has been committed in our county for two years, that I am aware of and I doubt whether our jail has a single tenant to brush away the cobwebs. Our crops wholly or partially failed in '87 and '87; yet I have never seen a single soul soliciting alms, nor witnessed a solitary case of suffering from poverty in the neighborhood. Every owner of a farm is the possessor of more or less stock; this stock has gone on increasing and multiplying, and upon this they have all lived and moved, and had a comfortable being."

Business Aspects of the Present.

The observer of business operation, who writes of the prospect from the stand-point of today, can say little more than he could have written a month ago. The omens are nearly the same, and the surroundings of trade almost precisely similar. It is true, we can speak more confidently of the harvest, which, in the main, has been plentiful; but the other elements remain unchanged. Trade timidly pursues its courses through narrow channels. Capital hides itself in secret places, inactive and unprofitable. The banks are like oysters, and open their mouths not to feed light; but to sustain themselves. Travel is light; amusements are dull; customers are scarce, and little is being added to the accumulated stocks of last year. These, the ingredients which constitute the aggregate of our present horoscope, constituted it on the first day of July. There is little or no change.

Is there, then, no more hope? Assuredly there is. What we want to cure the ills under which we groan and sweat, is Times, and every day that passes over our heads brings us nearer to deliverance. This nation; all nations are in the precise predicament, to-day, of the man who said he would be happy if he could be kicked into the middle of next month, so as to pass over the day his note fell due. We have a note to pay—every nation has a note to pay; and when we pass over the collection-day, no matter how, we shall begin to improve, and that rapidly. Our hope, then, is in the patience with which we can continue to endure existing disadvantages. The recoil is coming—very, very slowly, but it is coming, and the more philosophically we await it, the better. No one can tell when this will be. To use another simile: we are like the passengers of a great ship that has lain on the flat sea in a dead calm.

Vainly they watch the elements; vainly they examine the still and glassy ocean; vainly the sails woo the stagnant airs. Every thing is dull and dismal. They have one hope—This Cannot Last Always—and while they have bread to eat and a God to pray to, to despair would be criminal. At last they see the waters crisping in the sun; at last they feel the breath of the breeze on their cheeks; gradually the broad wings of the ship fill and the vessel sweeps on, instinct with life and with joy.

An hour may change the calm that has settled down upon the business world. All that trade wants now is a pretext for revival.—Capital has grown sick of its profitable leisure, and any fair opportunity will be embraced. Our care should be that we may not be swept down in the first burst of the revival. So many minds have been ripening, so many intellects have been scheming, so many plans have been projecting, that in the rush forward thousands may be trampled under foot. But is not this a lesson of life, after all? The thirsty army, long without water, crowds in a mad torrent to the crystal stream, and many perish for indulgence in that which all have so warmly prayed for.

Let us look around us, and see how we are prepared for the change. "Philadelphia is a creditor city," says a New York journal, "while Boston continues largely in debt to New York." There is hope in this, and above all, hope in the fact (in our inexhaustible coal trade) that mainly makes it so.—There is hope in the fact that our railroad companies have not broken; that we have the best and surest connections with the great West; that our banks are safe; that our people, though poor, are content; and that we have learned how to economize and to help each other. This good old Pennsylvania of ours, when the hour of a revival in trade shall arrive, will be the flag-ship of the squadron of States, leading the van of all others, because able, from her capacious stores and exhaustless resources, to feed a starving world. There is a glorious hope in this.—The Press.

THE STEAM PLOUGH.—At the late meeting of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, the Secretary called attention to the fact that a steam plough had been put in operation in Lancaster county by Mr. Fawkes, of Christiani. He said that in England the steam plough had already been successfully introduced. They were taken through the agricultural districts by their owners, who ploughed farms by contract, at the price of seven shillings sterling per acre, the capacities of the machine being an acre and a quarter per hour. The plough invented by Mr. Fawkes has a horse merely to guide it, the weight comes entirely on the centre wheels, which are surrounded by a revolving track. The track is affixed to the wheel and receives the weight, and is so admirably arranged, that even on wet ground, it scarcely leaves an impression. The machine was tried last week in Lancaster county, and was represented to have been highly successful. He was glad to see that the subject was attracting attention, and hoped that the society would take some means to bring it before them. It requires but one man, is six feet wide, and drives six ploughs at once. The attendant stands upon the plough while in motion.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.—ESTATE OF CONRAD SNARE, DECED. Letters testamentary on the last will and testament of CONRAD SNARE, late of the Township of Northampton, in the County of York, Pa., deceased, are hereby granted to HENRY ZAMBERMAN, Executor, and to JOHN KEITZMAN, Executor. Parolise Furnace, July 28, 1888.—642

CAMP MEETING.—A Union Camp Meeting, colored, will be held in "Orphan's Woods," about 1 mile from Huntingdon on the Warm Springs road, commencing on the 27th day of August. We invite the friends of the Redeemer's cause to co-operate with us.—Several ministers from abroad are expected. BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE. Aug. 4, 1888.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Job Slack has filed his account, as committee of James Livingston, a lunatic, late of Berks township, now deceased, in the Probationary Office of Huntingdon county, and that the same will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas of said county on Monday, the 14th day of August next, for confirmation and allowance, when all persons interested may attend, if they think proper. Huntingdon, July 21, 1888.—CALDWELL, Prothonotary.

FOR RENT.—A Large Room on Hill Street, suitable for a Cabinet Warehouse. Inquire at the "Globe" Office.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

ANCHOSES.—Little or no export demand for Flour, and the market dull today. The only sale made public is 700 lbs Western extra, not fresh ground, at \$7 1/2 bid. The demand from the trade is moderate, within the range of \$12,000,000 for old stock superior \$4.75@5.25 for fresh ground do, \$5.65@5.60 for extra, and \$5.75@5.85 for fancy flour, as to brand and freshness. Bye Flour and Corn Meal are in request at \$2.50 for the former, and \$3.75 for the latter. Pen's meal, Wheat—rather more doing and prices fully sustained; sales including about 5,500 bags at 11@12 for fair to prime red, and 13@14 for white, the latter for choice Kentucky. Bye wanted at 75c for old and 65c for new. Corn scarce, and the receipts of some 1,700 bags yellow brought \$1 in store. Oats are in steady demand, and some 4,000 bags have been sold at 42c for old Penn'a, 40c for old and new mixed, and 38 1/2@39c for new Southern.

MARRIED, On the 1st inst., in Warren co., Ill., Mr. JAMES A. SIMPSON, formerly of this county, to Miss BARBARA E. COULTER, of Warren co., Illinois.

DIED, In West township, June 3, GEORGE SMITH, aged 49 years and 9 months.

On the 12th of July, JOHN, son of George Smith, aged 17 years and 10 months.

J. WEICHELBAUM, OPTICIAN and OCULIST from Philadelphia, respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he has opened a room for the sale of Spectacles, of every variety, size and quality. A new invention of Spectacles for distant or close reading, with gold, silver, steel, and tortoise shell, is now available, improved assortment of different ground flint Glasses of his own manufacture. He would particularly call the attention of the public to his Spectacles for NEAR SIGHTED PERSONS, which he knows by their own shape, exact centre, sharp and highly polished surface.—The qualities are to be found in a high degree in his glasses. Highly important.—THE VERY BEST BRILLIANT PEBBLES, so valuable to be fast superior to any other glass. Also, Microscopes, Spy and Quizzing Glasses of every size and quality; Telescopes, Magnifying and Opera Glasses, with different powers, and a vast variety of articles in the Optical line not mentioned. OPTICAL and other Instruments and Glasses carefully repaired at short notice, and always selected to suit the vision of the person, as he sees them, upon the first trial. He will remain in this place during the FIRST AUGUST WEEK, and those in want of the above articles will, please, call on him. He will, if required, go to any respectable house where his services may be wanted. The very best EYE-WATER and the best Hunting Glasses always for sale. [Jy28, '88-2.]

FARMERS! ATTENTION!!!—THE BEST ARTICLE IN THE WORLD FOR RAISING WHEAT IS LEINAU'S SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME, at \$40 per ton, or \$2 1/2 cts. a pound, by the barrel. Analyzed and recommended by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and by J. JACOBSON, Chemist of the United States Patent office, Washington, D. C. It will repay the outlay 50 to 100 per cent., and will not burn the soil by causing rotting of the grain. Try it—price 1c. No. 21, South Front St., Phila city, Pa. One of my Agents, throughout the country. Analysis can be sent at my office. Cash mailed with the order. Will receive prompt attention. A liberal discount to those who buy to sell again. A liberal discount to those who buy to sell again. Philadelphia, July 28, 1888.—3m. G. A. L. LEINAU, Proprietor.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that WILLIAM BROWN, of Cassville borough, has filed his petition praying the Court of Quarter Sessions to grant him a license to keep an Inn or Tavern in said borough, and that said petition will be heard by the Court on Thursday, the 19th day of August next, for consideration. D. CALDWELL, Prothonotary. August 4, 1888.

ATTENTION!!!—Fourth Brigade, 14th Division, Pennsylvania Militia.—All Brigade and Commissioned Officers are ordered to meet in uniform on the 18th day of August, at 10 o'clock, at the Drill of Instruction, and make arrangements relative to the State Encampment at Williamsport, and other business of importance. BY ORDER OF THE BRIGADIER GENERAL. BRIGADIER INSPECTOR'S OFFICE. July 25, 1888.

STRAY HELPER.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, in Warrensboro township, in April last, a WHITE HEIFER, with some black spots on her body, black legs and neck, and a black spot about two years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of according to law. SARAH KINNEY. August 4, 1888.

STRAY YOUNG CATTLE.—Came to the premises of the Subscriber, in Henderson township, about the first of May last, FIVE HEAD OF YOUNG CATTLE. One is a red and white steer with cropped horns, and a black and white spotted steer—the third a red and white spotted Heifer—all three supposed to be two years old—the fourth is a black Heifer, and a little black and white spotted calf—the fifth is a white and red spotted—both yearlings. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be disposed of according to law. F. SCHNEIDER, Sr. July 28, 1888.

CAMP MEETING.—A Union Camp Meeting, colored, will be held in "Orphan's Woods," about 1 mile from Huntingdon on the Warm Springs road, commencing on the 27th day of August. We invite the friends of the Redeemer's cause to co-operate with us.—Several ministers from abroad are expected. BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE. Aug. 4, 1888.

FOR RENT.—A Large Room on Hill Street, suitable for a Cabinet Warehouse. Inquire at the "Globe" Office.

STONE CROCKS, JARS, &c., a large Stock for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by JAMES A. BROWN. April 7, 1888.

HUNTINGDON WARM SPRINGS.

THE WARM SPRINGS, at the base of Warrior's Ridge, five miles North of Huntingdon, overlooking Standing Stone Creek, and environed by romantic hills and woodlands, have been leased by the former proprietor of the Leaman House. The extensive Hotel buildings, Bath houses, &c., erected at great expense by Gen. A. P. Wilson, have been completed—and the Groves have been beautifully laid out and adorned. The Hotel Parlors and Chambers are airy and comfortably furnished; and the prospect from the Veranda, for Beauty, cannot be excelled. For half a century, these Springs have been celebrated for their medicinal qualities, and the Great Virtue of the waters in Rheumatism and Chronic affections. The temperature of the water being 69 degrees renders the bathing delightful and invigorating. In the surrounding woods and mountains Game abound, and the finest fish are caught in Stone Creek. Persons in pursuit of health or pleasure will find this the most delightful and healthful retreat; and its proximity to the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the cheapness of the rates charged, give it a decided advantage over any other watering place in the State. The Proprietor has had years of experience in the business, and no pains or trouble will be spared to make guests comfortable. HACKS run from Huntingdon to Warm Springs on the arrival of the afternoon Railroad trains—fare 25 cents. Families accommodated at moderate rates. JOHN R. HEED, Proprietor. WARM SPRINGS, PA. Huntingdon, June 20, 1888.

BANK NOTICE.—The undersigned, Citizens of the county of Huntingdon, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the next Legislature for a charter for the creation of a corporation, with banking or discounting privileges, to be styled THE HUNTINGDON COUNTY BANK, to be organized in the County of Huntingdon, State of Pennsylvania, with a capital of One Hundred Thousand Dollars, with the specific object of issuing Bank paper and of carrying out other things ordinarily pertaining to a bank of issue. J. B. McMurtrie, Wm. Colton, J. B. Laiden, James Maguire, John H. Greiner, G. W. Benedict, R. Bruce Petrick, Geo. P. Campbell. Huntingdon, June 20, 1888.—6m.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.—Passenger Trains on the H. & D. R. R. leave and arrive as follows: Leave HUNTINGDON for HOPWELL and intermediate stations at 10:30 A. M. and 5:10 P. M., and arrive at 12:54 P. M. and 10:00 P. M. The cars leave HOPWELL for HUNTINGDON at 10:30 A. M. and 7:40 P. M. Connecting at HOPWELL with Passenger Car for COLLETON, CRAWFORD and BARNET, twice a day. For the accommodation of visitors to Broad Top City, the Car will run on Saturdays and SUNDAY MORNINGS, to the first wharf above MOOREDALE COLLETON—within HALF A MILE OF THE HOTEL—where a HACK will be in waiting for Passengers and Baggage. J. J. LAWRENCE, Superintendent. Huntingdon, July 28, 1888.

GREAT EXCITEMENT AT THE MAMMOTH STORE!!! J. BRICKER has returned from the East with a tremendous Stock of Goods. They are upon the shelves in his New Rooms, on Hill street, near Mt. Azeo's Hotel, ready for customers. His Stock consists of every variety of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, DRY GOODS, GROCERIES AND QUEENWARE, HARDWARE AND GLASSWARE, CROCKERY AND CHINAWARE, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, And everything to be found in the most extensive store in this county. His stock is New and of the Best, and the public are invited to call and examine, free of charge. CLOTHING!—A NEW ASSORTMENT JUST OPENED, and will be sold 30 per cent. CHEAPER than the cheapest! H. ROMAN. Respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he has just opened at his Store Room in Market Square, opposite the Franklin House, Huntingdon, a splendid new stock of CLOTHING FOR SPRING AND SUMMER, which he will sell cheaper than the same quality of Goods can be purchased at retail in Philadelphia or any other establishment in the country. His assortment includes: CLOTHING, BOOTS & SHOES, HATS, and all other Goods. The public are earnestly invited to call and examine for themselves. Huntingdon, April 24, 1888.

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS!—LONG & MILLER. Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and the public generally, that they have opened at the old stand of Long & Decker, a fine assortment of GROCERIES AND CONFECTIONERIES. They stock in New and well selected DRY GOODS, BOOTS and SHOES, HATS, and other Goods. As they are anxious to please the public they will at all times keep on hand the best of Groceries, Confectioneries, and other useful articles. The public are earnestly invited to call and examine for themselves. Huntingdon, April 21, 1888.

CHEAP GOODS!!! GREAT BARGAINS!!! FISHER & McMURTRIE have just received their Second Stock of SUMMER GOODS, which will be sold at UNUSUAL REDUCED PRICES. It comprises Summer Dresses, of every description, Prints, Ginghams, Cottons, White Goods, Hosiery, Mitts, Trimmings, Marcellines, Patent Extension Shirtings, Hosiery, and all kinds of STRAW GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES, and a large and general assortment of all kinds of GOODS, suitable to the wants of the community. Huntingdon, July 14, '88.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, Auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, to audit the accounts of the Sheriff's Sale of the real estate of Dr. James G. Lightner, among those legally entitled thereto, hereby give notice to all persons interested, that he will meet for the purpose of making said distribution, on Saturday, the 14th day of August next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at his office, in the borough of Huntingdon, when and where all persons interested are invited to attend, and present their claims, or be debarred from coming in upon said fund. THO. H. GRUBBER, Auditor. Huntingdon, July 14, 1888.—4t.

J. BRICKER'S MAMMOTH STORE. IS THE PLACE IS THE PLACE IS THE PLACE FOR DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c. FOR DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c. FOR DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c. MAMMOTH STORE MAMMOTH STORE MAMMOTH STORE

D. P. GWIN'S Splendid Assortment of NEW GOODS FOR SPRING AND SUMMER, is on hand. His old customers and the public are invited to call and see for themselves. April 7, 1888.

A Splendid Line of Dress Goods—embracing Robes of all kinds, Berges, Chateaus, Lawns, Cold Brillants, Chintzes, &c., can be found at the "Metropolitan." LARGER COPPER KETTLES, holding from 20 to 30 gallons, for mulling Apple Butter, for sale by JAS. A. BROWN, Huntingdon, Pa. MEN'S Under-Shirts and Drawers, Linen and Cotton, and Fine Made Shirts, Fancy Collars, &c., very cheap at D. P. GWIN'S. For ANVILS, VICES, & BELLOWS, Call at J. A. BROWN'S Hardware Store, Huntingdon, Pa. BOOTS, SHOES, HATS and CAPS, the largest stock ever brought to town, are selling very cheap, by FISHER & McMURTRIE. LADIES DRESS GOODS! A splendid assortment at STROUS' Cheap Store in Market Square. March 31, 1888.

CLOTHING! A new arrival for Spring and Summer, at STROUS, Cheap Store, Call on March 31, 1888. COUNTRY PRODUCE Received in exchange for New Goods, at M. STROUS, Store. March 31, 1888. CLOTHING.—Call at M. GUTMAN & CO., Huntingdon. A Spring Stock of the best and most fashionable, just received. March 24, 1888. LADIES DRESS GOODS.—A splendid assortment now on hand, at BENJ. JACOBS' Store. CLOTHING!—A large stock on hand, of all the cheap stores of BENJ. JACOBS. Call and examine goods and prices. (Oct 22.) GUTMAN & CO., Call and see clothing at exceedingly low prices. March 21, 1888. FLOUR! For sale at D. P. GWIN'S.