e Huntingdon Journal.

inesday Morning, March 15, 1871.

ADING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

MEETINGS.

MORIAH LODGE, No. 300, A. Y. M., meets second Monday evening of each month, in Brown's building.
RISING STONE H. R. A. CHAPTER No. 291, meets the first Tuesday evening of each month, in Brown's building.
JUNIATA LODGE, No. 117, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, third floor, Leister's building.
THE HON CAMP OF I. O. O. F., meets every second and fourth Tuesdays, third floor, Leister's building.
JUNIPER TRIBE, No. 68, I. O. of R. M., meets every Friday evening, third floor, Leister's building.
THE ONO MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION meets the first and third Monday evenings of each month, in Smith's building.
LODGE 33, G. A. R., meets third Monday of each month in Brewer's House.
THE COUNCIL meets the first Friday evening of each month.
HUNTINGDON LODGE, No. 149, K. of P., meets every Saturday evening, in Smith's building.
HUNTINGDON TEMPLE OF HONOR, No. 71, meets the fourth Friday of each month in Good Templar's Hall.
THE WEBSTERIAN CLUB meets every Thursday evening, in the Y. M. C. A. room.
HUNTINGDON COUNCIL, O. U. A. M., meets first and third Tuesdays of each month in Good Templar's Hall.

CHURCHES.

Baptist Church—Washington street. Rev. J. W. PEANE. Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.
Catholic—Washington street. Rev. P. B. O'HALLORAN. Services first three Sundays in every month.
Evangelical Lutheran—Mifflin street. Rev. J. J. KERR. Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.
German Reformed—Church street. Rev. S. D. SPECKLE. Services on Sabbath: 7 p. m.
Methodist Episcopal—Church street. Rev. M. K. FOSTER. Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.
Protestant Episcopal—Hill street. No Pastor.
Presbyterian—Hill street. Rev. G. W. ZAHNISER. Services on Sabbath: 11 a. m., 7 p. m.

f Mention---Home-Made and Stolen.

ntY—Hen fruit.

e buds are swelling.

rner loafers are plenty.

rthward bound—Wild geese.

sical—The twitter of the birds.

l the Court House on the 23d.

me of our citizens have made garden.

re Mrs. Randall an old time welcome.

anstown has a steam shoe manufactory.

reniles have commenced playing marbles.

merous—Cases of spring fever last week.

coming fashionable hereaways—Sly wed-
.

ry county is going to build a new poor
.

ensburg's new fire engine didn't give satis-
n.

s. Randall's lecture, on March 23d, only
nts.

ndell Phillips lectures in Harrisburg on
3d inst.

nsylvania Railroad employees now work
ours a day.

ghtly out of temper—Our friend Haywood
turday last.

the wing—A large flock of wild geese, on
sday night.

ow bugle, blow." "Darius Green." Mrs.
all on the 23d.

e heavy rain on Sunday last has interfered
garden making.

ar Great Grand-mothers and their Great
d-daughters."

veral new dwellings are in course of erec-
n "Bryan's hill."

new postal car is being fitted up for the
l Top Railroad.

orkmen are busy at the foundation of Rash
r's new house.

out forty circuses are getting ready for
mmer campaign.

ree white swans were captured in Cambria
ty the other day.

oks deserted—Colestocks' corner, since
emoval of their barn.

o cannot spare a quarter to hear Mrs.
all. No RESERVED SEATS.

a't forget the sale of the Presbyterian
ch property on Friday next.

n. R. M. Speer will please accept our
s for favors from Washington,

tractive—The watches and jewelry at D.
rica's, No. 423, in the Diamond.

erybody gets their job work done at the
NAL Steam Power establishment.

omises to be immense—The amount of
e sugar manufactured this season.

ople who have houses to rent can find
mers by making use of our columns.

rge numbers of workmen are employed in
ng the canal ready for the spring trade.

nator Petrikin will please accept our
s for continued favors from Harrisburg.

ite readable—The Hollidaysburg *Standard*
"interviews" of the Blair county papers.

young man discovered an error in a news-
last week. He wants to go to Congress.

a b'hoys were boisterous on Saturday
, an evidence that bad whisky was plenty.

e first thunder shower of the season vis-
this bailiwick on Thursday evening of last
.

understand that the buildings on the
ground have been converted into gambling
ns.

understand that our friend Thomas Car-
has in contemplation the erection of a
shop this season.

roasted onion bound upon the pulse on
wrist will stop the most inveterate tooth-
in a few minutes.

e editor of the Cambria *Freeman* has been
nted with a half bushel of beans. There
be "music in the air."

e Lewistown *Gazette* has adopted the
nt inside" and came to us last week in
to form. We don't like its appearance.

ace on earth and good will to men would
reatly promoted if everybody would pay
bills and firmly resolve never to get trust-
gain.

r job office is crowded with work, but we
do our "level best" to accommodate al
may favor us with their patronage. Send
your orders.

e season for rope-jumping is at hand, and
female juveniles have fine sport "chasing
ox," etc. It is a healthful exercise when
ndulged in to excess.

l. Feerrer, the popular tobacco dealer next
to the Franklin House, will please consid
ir hat elevated *a la mode* for that bunch of
rs presented us the other day.

e call the attention of those interested to
notice, on the second page of this paper,
ed "the last chance." Those who des re
ve money will do well to heed it.

e hear whisperings of a case of severe whip
in one of the public schools of this place,
are unable to get the particulars. We
ume the Directors will investigate the
ter.

first-class nuisance—The loungers about
office. Some of them will retire one of
e days with a number six boot in the
hborhood of their coat tails. We prefer
room to their company.

ur sanctum was illuminated, on Tuesday
st week, by the presence of Brainerd of
Tyrone *Herald*, and Brown of the Bellefonte
publican. They are very clever, companion-
gentlemen, and publish tip-top papers.

blackguard of the first water—The indi-
al who lounges in front of business places
indulges in improper remarks about pass-
females. We will give a minute descrip-
of him unless he ceases this reprehensible
ctice.

ur friend A. B. Cunningham, of Philadel-
, dropped in to see us one day last week,
like a sensible man subscribed and paid
the JOURNAL. Aleck is in the tobacco trade
North Fifth street, and we bespeak for him
beral trade from our merchant readers.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN RAILROAD AND COAL COMPANY.—The Managers submit to you the following report of the receipts, expenditures and business of your Railway for the year ending December 31, 1870, with the customary monetary accounts of the Treasurer for the same period:

RECEIPTS.

Coal,	$186,393 81	
Merchandise,	39,975 97	
Iron Ore & Limestone,	22,396 54	
Passengers,	29,157 46	
Rent of Mines,	1,682 38	
" Houses,	932 50	
U. S. Mail,	2,466 00	
Adams' Express	720 00	
Miscellaneous,	3,850 50	
		$287,575 16

EXPENSES.

Motive Power,	$63,346 56	
Maintenance of Way,	62,634 56	
" " Cars,	5,283 16	
Conducting Trans'tion,	35,328 44	
		$166,592 72
Earnings over Expenses for year 1870,		$120,982 44

The following is a comparative statement of the Receipts and Expenses of the year just closed, with that of 1869:—

	Receipts.	*Expenses.*	
1870...	$287,575 16	$166,572 72	$120,982 44
1869...	301,184 31	181,388 72	119,795 59

Showing an increase in net earnings in 1870, over those of 1869, of.....$1,186 85

The expenses in 1870 were 57 92 100th per cent. of the gross receipts, while in 1869 the expenses were 60 22-100th per cent. of the gross receipts.

The number of passengers carried in 1870 was 46,667, and the number of tons of freight moved during the same period was 394,905 tons, of which 313,569 tons were Coal; the whole tonnage being 22,277 tons less than in 1869. This decrease was owing to a falling off in the through Coal shipments of 47,299 tons, in consequence mainly of the diminished demand for Ocean Steam Coals after the breaking out of the French war in July last. In other articles the tonnage shows an increase over that of 1869 of 24,932 tons. To show the exact changes in tonnage, as compared with the previous year, the following table is submitted:—

		1870.	1869.	*Dec.*	*Inc.*
Coal,	Tons.	313,569	360,778	47,209	.....
Ore and Limestone	"	58,744	35,881	.....	22,863
Pig Metal & other iron	"	10,422	4,757	.....	5,665
Miscellaneous,	"	12,170	15,766	3,596	.....
Total,	Tons.	394,905	417,182		

The result of the year's business, as condensed from the foregoing accounts from the Huntingdon Office, may be stated as follows:

Receipts over cost of working the Road,	$120,982 44	
From which are to be deducted the following items paid at this Office and not embraced in the foregoing statements, viz:		
Drawback on coal,	$15,659 65	
Taxes on Tonnage and gross receipts	10,178 02	
		25,837 67
Leaving a balance (net earning for the year) of		$95,145 77
From which deduct:		
Interest paid on Loans,	$75,144 77	
Office and Incidental Expenses,	9,431 03	
		84 575 80
Balance receipts over expenses for the year		$10,568 97

Heretofore it has been customary in making up the Annual Report to omit the deduction of the last mentioned items, and to allow them to appear in the Treasurer's cash statement, but it is believed the present mode is the better way of exhibiting accurately what the net earnings of the Road are, and for this reason it is now adopted.

The policy of progressive improvements in all departments of Construction and Repairs has been continued throughout the past year; the good results from which have been manifest, in the greater freedom from accidents and in the diminished cost of operating the Road.

The First Mortgage Loan of the Company fell due on the first day of October last, at which time overtures were made to the holders of the bonds to extend the time of payment thereof, for the period of twenty years. Since then, all the holders of these bonds—excepting a few in number, and for a small amount—have accepted those overtures, and it is believed that the few who have not yet signified their assent will soon unite with those who hove, and thus complete the extension of the Loan. The terms of the extension are the same as those recommended at your last Annual Meeting, excepting that the interest is made payable in gold.

The efforts of your managers to sell the coal lands belonging to the company have so far proved unavailing on account of the great dullness in the coal trade during the past year.—It is hoped, however, that a change for the better will soon take place, when property of the kind alluded to will command a fair price.

Another year's experience has demonstrated with renewed force the fact, that it is to the development and extension of the local trade and business of your Road that its future prosperity is chiefly to be expected. To show this the following short narrative of events may not prove uninteresting: At Riddlesburg the new furnace was in active blast during the whole of the past year, adding largely to the tonnage and travel of your Road; and the Second Stack, at the same place, has been completed and is now ready to "blow in." This additional furnace will, during the present year, more than double the tonnage and travel to and from that point, which is about midway on the line of your Road. Only two years ago the spot where this village now stands was uninhabited. It can now boast of having two first class furnaces, of a capacity to make from 350 to 400 tons of pig metal weekly; houses are going up rapidly, and and an industrious population is fast coming in to perform the labor incident to a place of the kind. All this has been accomplished in the short period mentioned, by the enterprise and capital of the Kemble Coal and Iron Co. The coal that supplies these furnaces is run down by gravity from the mines—a distance of less than two miles—at a cost but little over that of mining it; and the ores and limestones are obtained almost as cheaply, over your Road, within an average distance of ten miles. At Hopewell—two miles further on—the Cambria Iron Company are preparing to erect one or more furnaces during the present year, and there can be but little doubt that this company will soon vie with the Kemble Coal and Iron Company in the production of metal. The increasing demands for ores to supply, not only the furnaces on the line of your Road, but those located along the Pennsylvania Railroad for long distances east and west of Huntingdon, has caused increased activity in the opening of new mines and in the digging of ores. It has also prompted a more intelligent search for other veins and deposits, which is constantly being rewarded by new discoveries, and is tending to give a better knowledge of the region. During the past month these investigations have lead to the finding of large deposits of pipe ores near Mt. Dallas, and a considerable sum has lately been expended at that station to give enlarged facilities for the loading of these ores into cars. These industries and activities on the line of your Road thus briefly alluded to, are so recent and entirely new that the aggregate results in tonnage, so far, have not been very large; but they promise a rapid growth, and indicate most clearly that in their extension and increase lie, to a great extent, the future welfare of your Company.

Your Managers deeply regret that the Pennsylvania Canal Company have failed to go on with their promised enlargement of the Juniata Division of their Canal, to make it a Slackwater Navigation. The want of this enlarged outlet from Huntingdon for boats of from 250 to 300 tons burden, prevents the shipment of very large quantities of Broad Top Coal to tide water and intermediate points

Mention was made in the last Annual Report of your Managers, that the Bedford and Bridgeport Railroad Company contemplated the immediate construction of a road from Mt. Dallas to Bedford, and when it was completed to lease it to your Company. In May last a survey was made by your Company's Resident Engineer, for the location of the proposed Road between the two places named; and later in the season his services were again granted to extend the survey from Bedford to Bridgeport—the latter place being twenty-three miles from Bedford and on the line of Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad. Soon after the last survey was made dissensions arose in the Board of Managers and among the Stockholders of the Bedford and Bridgeport Railroad Company, which have since been the subject of much legal controversy, and their determination is still pending in the Courts.—Most of the Road is now under contract, however, and that portion of it lying between Mt. Dallas and Bedford, will, in all probability, be finished by the middle of July next. The completion of this link is of much importance to your Compnay, and if a lease of it is made—as at first contemplated—will make Bedford the southern terminus of your Road, instead of Mt. Dallis. This fact, however, cannot be determined until legal controversies now going on have been settled.

In conclusion, your Managers desire to add, that the satisfactory operation of the Road during the past year is in a great measure due to the efficient management of J. McKillips, Esq., Superintendent, and John Fulton, Esq., Resident Engineer, whose detailed report, are herewith submitted.

By order of the Board.

B. ANDREW KNIGHT,
President.

WHY COUNTRY PAPERS ARE DEARER THAN CITY PAPERS.—$5 A YEAR FOR NEWSPAPERS.—A substantial old farmer, in the western part of the county, writes us as follows:

"I want to subscribe for a newspaper. You charge two dollars a year for yours, but I can get a city paper, with much more reading in than the JOURNAL has, for $1,50, and by taking a large number in a club, I can get them for less. Now if you will agree to let me have yours at the same price that I can get the city paper for, I will subscribe for the JOURNAL. What do you say?"

It gives us pleasure to receive letters from farmers and laborers—they are always honest and mean exactly what they say. Now, neighbor, we will be equally frank and honest with you. We cannot print our paper and furnish it to you for the price you state, and we will give you our reasons for it. In the first place, the city paper, that you refer to, is a reprint of a city daily, and the reading matter that it contains has been paid for several times in all probability, before you pay for it. Let us explain; suppose it is the prospectus of the Philadelphia *Sun* that you have before you. We will say *Sun* merely for the illustration. The *Sun* publishes a daily, tri-weekly and a weekly edition. The reading matter is "set up," as printers say, and the hands that set it up are paid for setting it up on the daily, or in other words the daily is supposed to pay all the expenses incurred in setting the necessary types for it. The subscription and advertising of the daily ought to pay all expenses and they generally do. After the types are once set any number of papers can be struck off. When the daily subscribers are supplied the principal matter of the daily is put aside and a tri-weekly edition is printed. The same types that were set for the daily—the same reading matter—is now put into the tri weekly, at no additional cost; then the same matter is set aside again and put into a weekly edition, and offered to you at a trifling cost. It has been paid for twice before you are asked to pay for it, and now the only cost of the article offered to you is the actual cost of pressing off fifty-two sheets, which can be done in two or three minutes, by improved machinery, and the cost of the paper, addressing and packing. But very frequently a great quantity of the matter goes in several other papers besides those mentioned, and thus they get paid over and over again, and consequently they can furnish the *Sun* much cheaper than we can furnish the JOURNAL as we have to set every type of the reading matter of our paper, week after week, the whole year round.

But in the second place our paper which costs more, is worth more to you. It gives you a thousand items of interest, matters that are familiar to you, that the city paper, printed hundreds of miles away from you, cannot give you. It tells you who of your relatives and friends have suffered by fire, who has met with a severe accident, who has failed in business, who has died, who has been married, who has a sale and what is for sale, when the courts meet, whose accounts are to be confirmed, whose property is sacrificed at Sheriff's sale, who has gone into the hotel business, who has opened or closed out a large stock of goods; it gives you the markets of the neighborhood, it states the county finances, who has opened up a manufacturing establishment; it advocates a thousand things which are of interest to you personally; it watches the administration of public affairs and shows up all extravagance and thus saves you, no doubt, two or three times the subscription price in taxes; it advocates manufactures and railroads which make a market worth hundreds of dollars at your door, and—"Bless you," we think we hear you exclaim, "stop! stop! that is sufficient!" Well, well, just as you have it; if you will take the JOURNAL, all right, but we don't want you to stop at the JOURNAL. First and foremost every man should take his county paper. No man should think of doing without it. It is almost as necessary in this age as bread and butter. After the Bible comes the county newspaper and it is extremely doubtful whether a man can be a liberal christain without it. But we contend that you ought to take both the county and the city paper. You should spend at least five dollars a year for newspapers. This would be only $100 in twenty years to instruct your family in the necessary every day life—in the ways of the world. Is it not a very small sum for so great an advantage? Every man, say we, should set $5 a part, each year for newspapers and he would find it of more advantage in twenty years than investing the same amount in United States bonds. It will pay a hundred per cent. Try it. Let's have your subscriptions.

TEMPERANCE APPOINTMENTS—EDITOR HUNTINGDON JOURNAL—*Dear Sir.*—Arrangements have been made with H. D. M'Gaw, of Pittsburgh, to lecture on the subject of Temperance in this county.

Will you please publish the appointments in your paper, you will confer a favor on many of your subscribers, and give aid to a good cause.

Birmingham, Monday	March	20th.
Warriorsmark, Tuesday	"	21st.
Franklinville, Wednesday	"	22d.
Spruce Creek, Thursday	"	23d.
Barreg, Friday	"	24th.
Petersburg, Saturday	"	25th.
Huntingdon, Monday	"	27th.
Mill Creek, Tuesday	"	28th.
Mapleton, Wednesday	"	29th.
Mt. Union, Thursday	"	30th.
Shirleysburg, Friday	"	31st.
Orbisonia, Saturday	April	1st.
Cassville, Monday	"	3d.
Broad Top City, Tuesday	"	4th.
Coalmont, Wednesday	"	5th.
Marklesburg, Thursday	"	6th.
McConnelstown, Friday	"	7th.

Mr. M'Gaw has been in the lecture field for years. He is an able lecturer, and we bespeak for him a large audience. Let the people, young and old, turn out, and we are sure they will be pleasantly and profitably entertained.

All admitted free.

A. H. WEIDMAN,
D. R. FRY, } Dis. Dep's.

Hats and Caps, latest styles, at Henry & Co.'s

Notions and Hosiery, a full assortment, very cheap, at Henry & Co.'s.

Black and Colored Alpacas, Poplins, Delaines and Lustres, very cheap, at Henry & Co.'s. 1t

Go to Orbison & Miller's, Orbisonia, Pa., for cheap Dry Goods, Groceries and Cook Stoves. Splendid table Syrup for 80 cents per gallon. March 15.3t

PENNSYLVANIA IRON ORE BEDS.—We clip the following from the *United States Railroad and Mining Register*:

An important discovery has been recently made in Morrison's Cove, Blair county, Central Pennsylvania, and in its south eastern corner, known by the local name of Leather-cracker Cove. The Cambria Iron Company purchased, last year, a range of ore rights, on which shafts had developed a nearly vertical bed of solid brown hematite iron ore from 22 to 26 feet thick, the outcrop of which runs along the outer edge of the Limestone (Lower Silurian) formation which forms the bottom or central area of the cove, where the slates begin to form the base and slope of Tussey Mountain. The discovery of these stratum of ore was in itself of great importance, and cast new light on the vexed question of the law of our brown hematite deposits; helping much to explain the appearance of ore in similar situations in other parts of the State, for example at the Mt. Pleasant mines, in Path Valley west of Chambersburg; and giving us a very sure clue to the discovery of other deposits on the same geological horizon now entirely concealed.

One of these shafts was 52 feet deep. To drain it a tunnel was commenced at the creek in the bottom of the cove, 250 yards distant, and driven towards the shaft, which it struck at a depth of 45½ feet from the top, or surface. For 213 yards this tunnel passed through a succession of limestone rock, standing nearly on edge. It then suddenly entered a mass of ore, wholly unexpected. For 72 feet it passed through this ore, so hard that gun-powder was used all the way.

To learn more of this mass, a 37½ foot deep air shaft was dropped from the surface to the tunnel. The first 18 feet of the shaft went through loose ore; the rest was as solid as that passed through in the tunnel.

After passing through the ore, the tunnel was driven 5½ feet through yellow clay, and then entered the 26 foot ore bed, to drain which it had been originally projected.

Here, then, we have a double bed of solid brown hematite iron ore of the amazing thickness of 103½ feet, with a parting of 5½ feet of yellow clay.

This gigantic ore bed descends with regular walls at a nearly vertical inclination, and to an unknown distance, under the roots of the Tussey mountain. If continued eastward between the limestone and slate formations, it must rise, between the limestone and slate formations, in Path Valley and the great valley of Chambersburg. This it actually does at the Mt. Pleasant furnace mines. There is every reason then to believe that it underlies the whole intervening country, but at depths which are sometimes enormous. For under the Broad Top coal region it must lie at a depth of four or five miles, that being the space occupied by the Lower Silurian, Upper Silurian and Devoni slate, sandstone and limestone formations from No. III to No. XII. Whether the ore holds anything like its Leather-cracker size the whole distance, will never be known; but all analogy teaches us that its thickness will vary all along the line, and vanish to nothing under certain areas. Whether this remarkable deposit runs underground in a straight and narrow belt from Leather-cracker Cove to Path Valley, or spreads about in all directions under the Broad Top, Huntingdon and McConnelsburg country, ramifying and reuniting like the water lagoons in a swampy district, we shall never learn, for the ground for the central portions of ore area lie far below the reach of boring tools. But outcrops of the ore around the sides of Morrison's Cove, and the outcrop of ore for twenty miles in Path Valley, show that the belt of deposit is a broad one; while the presence of great deposits of ore, in the same geological position, as far away as the country between the Schuylkill and Lehigh rivers, proves the immense outspread of the general deposit.

It may help our readers who love the iron science to get rid of the old "pocket" prejudice respecting brown hematite ore, it we add one more item to our description of the Leather-cracker bed. On the opposite side of the Cove, the limestones and slates turn over and go down nearly vertically in the opposite directions, *i. e.*, West. Here shafts have been sunk to the depth of a hundred feet on the 26 feet ore bed, and it is found quite regular. Several miles further south the dip turns and the bed comes up again, all right. Search is now being made for the great lower member of the bed on that side, 4326.

THE BEDFORD COUNTY ALMS-HOUSE.—The Bedford *Inquirer*, of last week, announced that a bill will be offered in the Legislature, which if passed, will compel the Commissioners, with the consent of the Court, to build an Alms-House upon the present alms-house property. *To this we are decidedly opposed*, and we have many reasons why this house should not be built on the present premises, but a few will suffice for the present.

And by way of preface let us say that the present property is one of the most miserably adapted properties in the county. There could scarcely be a worse selection, and this is the judgment of nine-tenths of the people of Bedford county outside of Bedford borough. It has hardly substantial earth enough upon which to erect a decent private residence and surroundings without going to twice the usual expense. There is absolutely, no room for a suitable building; no grounds for the exercise of those of the inmates who may desire to take the same, without getting into the highway, within view of the gaping world—and unfortunate people do not care about all the world staring at them; no farming land, save a few worthless patches; no meadow, but what is liable to inundation and constantly spouty; no grazing or timber land save the mountain side where only one pauper out of ten can scramble up; no fruit of any consequence, in short nothing but a garden—this is the only valuable feature upon the entire premises. The mill is a nuisance—until lately a kind of harbor where to stow away disaffected political rats—in twenty years it has not paid $20, and with all this array of inappropriateness there are a number of men in Bedford borough, who even pride themselves upon their shrewdness and tact, good judgment and sound sense, who insist upon building an Alms-House just where we have located it as if there was no other place in the county.

Ten minutes reflection on the part of any one acquainted with the location, ought to satisfy him that the present property is not the place for it, and further, that Poor Houses are not the kind of improvements with which people want to build up towns.

On the other hand, we say, let the present property be cut up into lots and sold for outlots, so that the water-power can be turned to account, and manufactories will be started up and private enterprise will work it into a shape which will be worth a dozen of Alms Houses to the people of the place. The borough should thrust the Alms House away as far from it as possible—one-half of the country people now believe that two-thirds of the town people live off of this charitable institution. Any other town would have spirit enough to resent such an imputation by thrusting it away as far as it could be put, but, it seems, Bedford is not very sensitive on this score. We believe it to be an injury and a reproach to Bedford, and the sooner it is removed the better. But, practically, is such a location the position for a County Alms-House? Why in the wide world must it be located in the marshes at the junction of Shover's Run with the river, in the most unhealthy and miasmatic spot within five miles of Bedford? Won't the Bedford people cease arraying themselves against all the balance of the county, and allow this charitable institution to be located where it will be an asylum for the aged and infirm and not a pest-house?

There are any number of locations within two, three and four miles of Bedford that would answer every purpose. If people will not sell let an act be passed by the Legislature, similar to the school act for Chester county, and a location will soon be found.

THE W. B. A. OF THE COAL REGIONS EXPLAINED.—BROAD TOP CITY, PENNA., MARCH 8TH, 1871.—*Editor of Journal—Dear Sir:* Every newspaper that I pick up has something to say about the M. & L. B. A., or it is better known as the Working Men's Benevolent Association, or W. B. A. Nearly every farmer that I meet, as well as many business men make inquiry in regard to what this W. B. A., is, or what is objects are.

I will try to explain, through the columns of the JOURNAL, as nearly as I can, its objects and its workings. It was originally organized in the Anthracite region, I think, in 1868, of Luzerne, and at this time it extends to nearly all the coal regions in this State and numbers probably 40,000 members. It was originally organized for a beneficial purpose, that is, its member paid in monthly dues, and those dues were detributed among those members who were unfortunate enough to get hurt in any way in or about the mines, but lately it is used for a different purpose; especially in the Anthracite region. The leaders being on a strike or suspension for differnt reasons or causes; sometimes for an advance, again, to retain their old wages, sometime for one thing then again for another, and the funds of the W. B. A. are used to assist the members during such times When one section or region is on a strike and others at work, those who are at work always assist those that are on the strike.

In this region the W. B. A. are not so well organized as in some other regions. The Rev. Greene, a clergyman in the M. E. Church, is President at this time and Mr. Edward Jones, Secretary. The Association has different committees to perform certain duties; for instance at a colliery where all the miners are members, if a stranger comes along for work and the "Boss" employs him, he is subjected to an examination by the proper committee, and if they find he is not a member, and if he refuse to became one, the committee say to the "Boss," "if you permit that man to work for you, you can do so, but we will quit. We will not work with him," and the result, in nine cases out of ten, is, that the stranger is discharged and prevented from earning a livelihood in *Free America*. These committees frequently fix prices for different places and no one is permitted to go to those places and work for less prices than the committee has established, no matter how willing persons may be found to work for less. Their decision is law, and in this region, it seems, to be gospel also, as the President is a minister.

It will be but a short time until all the people in this county will understand what the W. B. A. is which will be as soon as it is properly organized. I see that the Lower House of Congress has repealed, by a large majority, the duty on foreign coal. If the Senate should concur in this repeal it will be death to bituminous coal in this State as well as in Maryland. The action of Congress was brought about by the long continued suspension by the W. B. A. in the Anthracite region. In this case the innocent must suffer for the guilty. The duty on foreign coal does not injure the Anthracite trade any, for there is no anthracite mined in any foreign country, except a very small quantity an of inferior quality in Wales, all of which is consumed there. I almost forgot to say that the W. B. A. is a chartered organization, chartered by the State Legislature. So there is no use in the people saying that it is an illegal organization for it is not, and the only way it can be made illegal is for the Legislature to revoke its charter.

Our friend Harry Cook is now proprietor of the Exchange Hotel, at this place, and I must say he is keeping a first-class hotel and doing a very nice business for a small village like this.

There is a protracted meeting now in progress in the Baptist Church, conducted by Rev. Evans, of Shirleysburg.

At some future time, I may say something more in regard things in this neighborhood.

Yours, truly,

ROBINSON.

Buy Queensware at Henry's. They have the largest stock in town.

Net, Broom and Gill Twine, at Henry & Co.'s, Nos. 732 & 734, Hill street. [mh.15.3t.

JURY LIST—APRIL TERM.

GRAND JURORS.

William Appleby, farmer, Dublin
William Africa, shoemaker, Huntingdon
Samuel Beaver, farmer, Penn
John B. Donaldson, laborer, Hopewell
Andrew Gleason, merchant, Carbon
Robert Given, farmer, Walker
Morl Gaghagan blacksmith, Huntingdon
M. S. Harrison, tinner, Shirleysburg
James Hutchison, farmer, Henderson
Henry Hudson, surveyor, Clay
Wm. Hardy, laborer, Jackson
Joel Isenberg, farmer, Cromwell
Thomas Irvin, farmer, Union
Christian Long, gentleman, Huntingdon
Joseph Miller, farmer, Shirley
James McElroy, clerk, Porter
Robert Oakman, farmer, Union
Alex Ramsey, farmer, Springfield
Alex Rouse, farmer, Tell
John Stonerod, carpenter, Warriorsmark
Jonathan Wilson, farmer, West
George Walker, tinner Huntingdon
D. L. Wray, clerk, Franklin
Henry Wilson, farmer, Oneida

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

Alex Armitage, carpenter, Huntingdon
Peter N. Barkett, farmer, Warriorsmark
Wm Bollinger, farmer, Clay
Samuel Buck farmer, Springfield
Alex Briggs, farmer, Tell
Daniel Berkstresser, farmer, Shirley
Isaac Brumbaugh, farmer, Cass
Abram Crothers, inn keeper, Orbisonia
Richard Colegate, J. P., Shirley
Wm Clymans, constable, Dublin
Edward Couch, farmer, Barree
Andrew Chaney, farmer, Barree
James Clayton, farmer, Tell
John Cunningham, farmer, West
John M Donaldson, farmer, Lincoln
John C. Dixson, collier, Warriorsmark
Ephraim Doyle, cabinetmaker, Shirleysburg
A. W. Evans, J. P. Cassville
Isaac Enyeart, farmer, Cromwell
Abram Grubb, farmer, Penn
Isaac C. Gorsuch, blacksmith, Brady
John Gensimore, farmer, Warriorsmark
John Griffins, farmer, West
Luther Hileman, farmer, Cromwell
James Henderson, farmer, Cassville
Frank Harrison, tinner, Mt. Union
David Hamilton, farmer, Cass
Adam Hester, farmer, Clay
Allison Heeter, laborer, Mapleton
Frederick Harmony, farmer, Shirley
John Hamilton, Carpenter, Coalmont
John Hutchison, farmer, Warriorsmark
Emanual Herncame, farmer, Shirley
Thadeus Jackson, farmer, Barree
George Kimberland, farmer, Cromwell
J. Lamberson, merchant, Huntingdon
G. W. Lamberson, farmer, Springfield
Samuel Lutz, farmer, Shirley
Thomas J. Miller, farmer, Barree
Dennis McHugh, boss miner, Carbon
John F. Meninger, farmer, Clay
John Randolph, laborer, Jackson
Benedict Stevens, J. P., Springfield
John A. Spangler, farmer, Cass
A. W. Swoope, J. P. Mapleton
M. L. Shaffner, farmer, Brady
Edward Thompson, farmer, Juniata
John Whitehead, coal operator, Carbon

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

Andrew Anderson, farmer, Porter
William Burket, farmer, Warriorsmark
William Christy, J. P., Alexandria
Sterret Cummins, farmer, Jackson
David Cunningham, farmer, Jackson
Daniel Curfman, farmer, Clay
Stewart Corbett, farmer, Lincoln
James G. Crothers, farmer, Brady
Andrew Crotsley, farmer, Cass
William Decker, farmer, Jackson
James Duff, mason, Jackson
Michael Fogle, farmer, Dublin
John Flenner, gentleman, Huntingdon
James Gleason, merchant, Carbon
Carmon T. Green, butcher, Barree
Geo. W. Walley, farmer, Cromwell
Mordecai Henry, farmer, West
Richard D. Heck, farmer, Cromwell
Jacob Hoffman, tanner, Mt. Union
Jacob H. Isett, farmer, Penn
R. U. Jacob, coal dealer, Huntingdon
John Ketterman, farmer, Lincoln
Lewis Knode, farmer, Porter
John Minnick, miner, Dublin
Hugh Madden, farmer, Cromwell
H. L. McCarthy, gentleman, Huntingdon
Abraham Meghan, J. P., Penn
Charles McGill, farmer, Penn
Abraham Pheasant, farmer, Cass
William Reed, saddler, Penn
James Rhes, J. P., Tell
Joseph L. Replogle, farmer, Porter
David Reybold, shoemaker, Warriorsmark
J. P. Stevens, farmer, Clay
John W. Scott, founder, Tod
Adam Wariel, blacksmith, Brady

ONE HUNDRED PER CENT.—Since the enlargement of Oak Hall—the largest clothing house in Philadelphia—the business has increased nearly a hundred per cent. It seems impossible to build a house too large for a business conducted on the principle of fair dealing and small profits.

NOTICE.—We hereby caution everybody and all their friends to pass by the firm that offers PAPER SOLED SHOES at 20 per cent. below our prices. We sell first-class goods at fair prices and make no misrepresentation.

HENRY & CO.

Marseilles and Lancaster Quilts, at reduced prices, at Henry & Co.'s. [mh.15.4t.

A MAN KILLED.—*Whisky the Cause.*—On last Tuesday evening, as the 5.35 Mail train from the east, was curving at the rocks below Huntingdon, it struck a man, well known as "Jack" Long, and crushed his skull, killing him instantly. Long had been in town during the day and had imbibed more than his share of the enemy which men put into their mouths to steal away their brains and started home.—He appears to have been on the right track to avoid the up train but, alas, being unable to steady himself, he fell against the engine and is no more. Who will be the next sacrifice to Bacchus? How many pour out their life's blood upon the altar of this insatiate god?—Who, we ask, will be the next victim?

Call and get some of our 70ct syrup. The best in town for the money HENRY & Co's.

COMPLIMENTARY.—We clip the following complimentary notice from the Hollidaysburg *Standard* of last week.

"We notice by the Huntingdon papers that C. E. McKiernan, long a resident of this county, has just branched out for himself, in the segar and tobacco business, in ye ancient borough. Charlie is a genial gentleman, a tip top fellow, possesses first class business talents, and we predict for him a successful career in his new home. If there is any thing he hates it is meanness, and the chewers and smokers among whom he has located may set it down as a fix fact that a mean segar or an inferior piece of tobacco will never be sold in the establishment over whose destinies Charlie presides."

Groceries and Spices very cheap at Henry & Co's 2t

MRS. ANNA T. RANDALL has been engaged to lecture in the Court House, on Thursday, March 23, 1871, upon "Our Great Grandmothers and their Great Grand daughters." Mrs. Randall is so well and favorably known by all in this community, that it is unnecessary to mention the flattering notices, given her, at the numerous places she has delivered her interesting lecture. The mere announcement of her coming, we are satisfied will insure a full audience.

The price of admission will be only 25 cents, to all parts of the house.

Qualites warranted 1, 2, & 3, Mackerel, Labrador, Portland and Lake Herring, at fair prices, just received two full car loads at Henry & Co's. 3t

COURT HOUSE—*This Thursday Evening March 14th at 8 oclock.*—The Hutchison Family have revisited Huntingdon after an absence of twelve years, and at the request of many citizens, will give one of their Grand Concerts, on this Tuesday evening, in the Court House, consisting of choice Quartette and Ballad Singing.

Admission.....50 cts.
Children.....25 cts.

Tickets may be obtained at J. C. Blair's Book Store.

GENUINE NORWAY OATS for sale by Glazier & Bro. Price, $1.50 per bushel. [mh15.tf.

PUBLIC SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.—*Wednesday, March 15th*, 1871, at the residence of the subscriber, on corner of the Diamond, opposite the Post Office.

ONE SUIT WALNUT PARLOR FURNITURE, ONE SUIT WALNUT BEDROOM FURNITURE, ONE SUIT ENGLISH GRAIN BEDROOM FURNITURE, TWO ELEGANT MIRRORS, LACE WINDOW CURTAINS, FOUR PATENT SPRING WINDOW SHADES, ONE WALNUT HAIR CLOTH SOFA, ONE DOZ. CANE SEAT CHAIRS, BRUSSELS, INGRAIN, HALL, STAIR AND RAG CARPETS, BEDROOM, DININGROOM AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, STOVES, TINWARE, GLASSWARE, DISHES, CROCKERY, HAIR MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, FEATHER BEDS, PILLOWS, BOLSTERS, BEDDING, &c., and a variety of other articles.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c., almost new, only in use but a short time.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, p. m.

TERMS.—Over $5 three month, over $20 six months credit.

R. U. JACOB.

Feb. 8, 1871–2t.

Those celebrated little Yara Segars for sale at McKiernan's, near Broad Top Corner. 15.2t

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD—*Report of Coal Shipped:*

	TONS.
For