The Huntingdon Journal.

VOL. 48. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1873. NO. 13.

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office on the Corner of Fifth and Washington streets.

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every Wednesday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, under the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at $2.00 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2.50 if not paid for in six months from date of subscription, and $3 if not paid within the year.

No paper discontinued, unless at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid.

No paper, however, will be sent out of the State unless absolutely paid for in advance.

Transient advertisements will be inserted at TWELVE AND A-HALF CENTS per line for the first insertion, SEVEN AND A-HALF CENTS for the second, and FIVE CENTS per line for all subsequent insertions.

Regular quarterly and yearly business advertisements will be inserted at the following rates:

	3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y		3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y
1 Inch	3 50	4 50	5 50	8 00	¼ col	9 00	18 00	$ 27	$ 36
2 "	5 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	½ "	24 00	36 00	50	65
3 "	7 00	10 00	14 00	18 00	¾ "	34 00	50 00	65	80
4 "	8 00	14 00	20 00	21 00	1 col	36 00	60 00	80	100

Local notices will be inserted at FIFTEEN CENTS per line for each and every insertion.

All Resolutions of Associations, Communications of limited or individual interest, all party announcements, and notices of Marriages and Deaths, exceeding five lines, will be charged TEN CENTS per line.

Legal and other notices will be charged to the party having them inserted.

Advertising Agents must find their commission outside of these figures.

All advertising accounts are due and collectable when the advertisement is once inserted.

JOB PRINTING of every kind, in Plain and Fancy Colors, done with neatness and dispatch.—Hand-bills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of every variety and style, printed at the shortest notice, and every thing in the Printing line will be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.

Professional Cards.

A. P. W. JOHNSTON, Surveyor and Civil Engineer, Huntingdon, Pa. OFFICE: No. 113 Third Street. aug21,1872.

B. F. GEHRETT, M. D., *ECLECTIC PHYCICIAN AND SURGEON*, having returned from Clearfield county and permanently located in Shirleysburg, offers his professional services to the people of that place and surrounding country. apr.3-1872.

DR. H. W. BUCHANAN,
DENTIST,
No. 228 Hill Street,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
July 3, '72.

DR. F. O. ALLEMAN can be consulted at his office, at all hours, Mapleton, Pa. [march6,72.

D. CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3d street. Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,'71.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. Office, No. 523 Washington street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

E. J. GREENE, Dentist. Office removed to Leister's new building, Hill street Huntingdon. [jan.4,'71.

G. L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 520, Hill St., Huntingdon, Pa. [ap12,'71.

H. GLAZIER, Notary Public, corner of Washington and Smith streets, Huntingdon, Pa. [jan.12'71.

H. C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law Office, No. —, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap.19,'71.

J. FRANKLIN SCHOCK, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Prompt attention given to all legal business. Office 229 Hill street, corner of Court House Square. [dec.4,'72

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, three doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

J. CHALMERS JACKSON, Attorney at Law. Office with Wm. Dorris, Esq., No. 403, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.
All legal business promptly attended to. [jan15

J. R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the several Courts of Huntingdon county. Particular attention given to the settlement of estates of decedents.
Office in he JOURNAL Building. [feb.1,'71.

J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., Soldiers' claims against the Government for back pay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attended to with great care and promptness.
Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

L. S. GEISSINGER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office with Brown & Bailey. [Feb.5-1y

K. ALLEN LOVELL. J. HALL MUSSER.
LOVELL & MUSSER,
Attorneys-at-Law,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Special attention given to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settlement of ESTATES, &c; and all other legal business prosecuted with fidelity and dispatch. [nov6,'72

P. M. & M. S. LYTLE, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend to all kinds of legal business entrusted to their care. Office on the south side of Hill street, fourth door west of Smith. [jan.4,'71.

R. A. ORBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 521 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [may31,'71.

JOHN SCOTT. S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY
SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Pensions, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government will be promptly prosecuted.
Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

WILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to collections, and all other legal business attended to with care and promptness. Office, No. 229, Hill street. [ap19,'71.

Hotels.

MORRISON HOUSE,
OPPOSITE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. DEPOT
HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. H. CLOVER, Prop.
April 5, 1871-1y.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
S. S. BOWDON, Prop'r.
Corner of Pitt & Juliana Sts., Bedford, Pa. may1.

Miscellaneous.

OYES! O YES! O YES!
The subscriber holds himself in readiness to cry Sales and Auctions at the shortest notice. Having considerable experience in the business he feels assured that he can give satisfaction. Terms reasonable. Address G. J. HENRY,
March5-6mos. Saxton, Bedford county, Pa.

H. ROBLEY, Merchant Tailor, near Broad Top Corner, (second floor,) Huntingdon, Pa., respectfully solicits a share of public patronage from town and country. [oct16,72.

R. A. BECK, Fashionable Barber and Hairdresser, Hill street, opposite the Franklin House. All kinds of Tonics and Pomades kept on handand for sale. [ap19,'71-6m

SHIRLEYSBURG ELECTRO-MEDICAL Hydropathic and Orthopedic Institute, for the treatment of all Chronic Diseases and Deformities.
Send for Circulars. Address
Drs. BAIRD & GEHRETT.
nov27,'72tf] Shirleysburg, Pa.

Legal Advertisements.

PROCLAMATION—Whereas, by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 22d day of Jan., A. D., 1873, under the hands and seal of the Hon. John Dean, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the 24th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria counties; and the Hons. Anthony J. Beaver and David Clarkson, his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictment made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated, for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions will be held at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 13th day) of April, 1873, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners, be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county, be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a. m., of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.
Dated at Huntingdon, the 19th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two and the 97th year of American Independence.
AMON HOUCK, SHERIFF.

PROCLAMATION—Whereas, by a precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing test the 22d day of Jan., A. D., 1873, I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on the 3d Monday, (and 21st day,) of April, A. D., 1873, for the trial of all issues in said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges, when and where all jurors, witnesses, and suitors, in the trials of all issues are required.
Dated at Huntingdon, the 19th day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two and the 97th year of American Independence.
AMON HOUCK, SHERIFF.

TRIAL LIST FOR APRIL TERM 1873

FIRST WEEK.

Fred Klepser, Executor, &c. of Wm. Enycart	vs. Jackson Enycart.
Eli Sankey for use	vs. Martha Walker.
Lowell Shumway surviving partner of W. A. Shumway	vs. James Dunn.
J. Crawford Wallace	vs. G. & J. H. Shoenberg.
Jacobs & Withington for use	vs. John G. Stewart.
Jacob Hofman	vs. John Bare.
F. B. Reese & Co.,	vs. A. B. Frank.

SECOND WEEK.

Rose M. Herron	vs. David Blair.
Saml. R. Douglass' use	vs. H. S. Wharton.
Edward Williams	vs. The Adams Express Co
Margaret A. Crownover	vs. Geooge P. Wakefield.
The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	vs. John Minnick, et al.
Same	vs. Adam Speck, et al.
J. M. Boober, et al	vs. Wm. J. Boober
Harrison Couch	vs. Thomas Knode.
Andrew Decker	vs. Rebecca Gorsuch, et al
David Newingham's Executors	vs. A. P. Wilson's admr's
John G. Ritter	vs. John Houck, et al.
Mordecai Henry	vs. The township of West.
Joseph Douglass	vs. Danl M'Gahan & wife.
R. Myton & Son	vs. William M'Clure.
Dr. Henry Orlady	vs. Joseph Johnston.
William Gutshall	vs. B. Stevens.

PROTHY'S OFFICE, March 19, 1873. } T. W. MYTON, Prothonotary.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office, at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance, at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on Wednesday, the 9th day of April next, (1873.) to wit:

1. Final account of J. E. Harper, administrator of the estate of Mary Waggoner, late of Dublin township, deceased.
2. Account of William E. Corbin and Adam Rupert, administrators of the estate of David Corbin, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased.
3. Partial account of George Jackson and M. B. Massey, Executors of Martha Massey, late of Barree township, deceased.
4. Account of George Jackson and M. B. Massey, Executors of the last will and testament of Robert Massey, late of Barree township, deceased.
5. Administration account of Henry Leister, administrator of George Noltie, late of Walker township, deceased.
6. Final account of Henry Graffius, administrator of Dr. Wm. Graffius, late of Porter township, deceased.
7. Account of James D. Seeds, Executor of the last will of Hugh Seeds, late of Morris township, deceased.
8. First and partial account of Abram Taylor and Jesse Curfman, Executors of Conrad Curfman, late of Cass township, deceased.
9. The second and final account of George Jackson and James H. Lee, Executors of the last will and testament of Henry Lee, late of Jackson township, deceased.
10. Partial account of J. R. Simpson, Executor of the estate of Maria Steel, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased.
11. Admistration account of Sterrett Cummins, Executor of the last will of Daniel Barr, late of Jackson township, deceased.
12. Final account of Mrs. Martha C. Weston, surviving Executrix of the last will and testament of John Hampson, deceased.
13. Account of David and Joseph Grove, administrators of the estate of Catharine Grove, late of Shirley township, deceased.
14. Account of David and Joseph Grove, administrators of Samuel Grove, late of Shirley township, deceased.
15. Guardianship account of John H. Glazier, guardian of Lizzie Innes, minor child of John C. Innes, late of Hollidaysburg, deceased, who will have attained her majority on the 5th day of April, 1873.
16. Final account of James E. and Robert Harper, late of Dublin township, deceased.
17. Account of David Johns, administrator of Joshua Johns, late of Union township, deceased.
18. Administration account of Livingston Robb, administrator of Joseph K. Harnish, late of Porter township, deceased.
19. Administration account of George Jackson, administrator of Alexander Thompson, deceased.
20. The first and partial account of Geo. W. Taylor and Andrew Crotzley, administrators of Abram Taylor, late of Cass township, deceased.
21. Final account of Wm. R. Baker, Executor of David S. Baker, late of the borough of Orbisonia, deceased.
22. Account of Robert M'Neal, administrator of Alexander M'Annich, late of Dublin township, deceased.
23. Final account of Maria Shaffner and David Detwiler, Executors of Jacob Shaffner, late of Brady township, deceased.
24. Account of M. F. Campbell, administrator of the estate of Hannah Corbin, late of Union township, deceased.
25. Final account of Samuel B. Grove, guardian of Kate Hampson, of Brady township, who has now attained her majority.
26. Account of J. Simpson Africa, Executor of the last will and testament of Henry Sturtsman, late of the borough of Huntingdon, Pa.
27. Account of Samuel Bolinger, administrator of John Bolinger, late of Cromwell township, deceased.
28. Final account of Dr. Wm. P. M'Nite, guardian of Stanley, Elwood and John Wicks, minor children of John Wicks, late of Shirlyburg, deceased.
29. Guardianship account of William W. Stryker, guardian of the minor children of Mahlon Y. Stryker, late of West township, deceased.
30. Guardianship account of George Garver, guardian of John E., Mary Ann and George Bowman.
31. Account of Mrs. Lucy W. Brown, administratrix of Dr. H. L. Brown, of Cassville borough, deceased.

W. E. LIGHTNER,
REGISTER'S OFFICE, Huntingdon, Mch. 19. } Register.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested that the following Inventories of the goods and chattels set apart to widows, under the provisions of the Act of 14th of April, a. d., 1851, have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, and will be presented for "approval by the Court," on Wednesday, April 9th, 1873:

1. Inventory of the personal property of John Y. Moore, deceased, as taken by his widow, Elizabeth Moore.
2. Inventory of the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of William S. Leffard, as taken by his widow, Catharine Leffard.
3. Inventory and appraisement of the real estate of Robert King, deceased, as appraised for the use of Louisa C. King, widow of said deceased.
4. Inventory of the personal property of Allen S. Houck, deceased, as taken by his widow, Alley E. Houck.
5. Inventory of the property set apart to Adaline Campbell, widow of Peter H. Campbell, of Mount Union, deceased.
6. Inventory and appraisement of the personal property of Dixon Hall, late of Brady township, deceased, as taken by his widow, Margaret Hall.
7. Inventory of the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of Jacob Baker, of the borough of Alexandria, deceased, as taken by his widow, Margaret Baker.
8. Inventory of the personal property of E. B. Blackwell, late of the borough of Petersburg, as taken by his widow, E. C. Blackwell.
9. Inventory of the personal property of Cyrus Gearhart, late of Barree township, deceased, as taken by his widow Mary A. Gearhart.

W. E. LIGHTNER,
Clerk of Orphans' Court.
Orphans' Court Office, March, 19, '73.

The Muses' Bower.

Winter Will Not Last Forever.

Winter will not last forever;
Spring will soon come forth again,
And with flowers of every color,
Deck the hillside and the plain;
Lambs again in the fields be sporting,
Birds re-echo from each tree,
"Winter's gone! its days are ended!
We are happy—we are free!"
Hedge and tree again be budding.
Again with leaves be covered o'er.
Winter will not last forever;
Brighter days are yet in store!

Sorrow will not last forever;
Brighter times will come again,
Joy our every grief succeeding,
As the sunshine after rain;
As the snow and ice in winter,
Melt at the approach of spring,
So will our cares and trials
Joy and peace and comfort bring.
When the heart is sad and drooping,
Think, though you be vexed and sore;
Sorrow cannot last forever;
Brighter days are yet in store!

The Story-Teller.

CURING A SMOKER;

-OR,-

"CIGARS FOR TWO."

CHAPTER I.

"SMOKES, does he? The abominable wretch!" exclaimed Mrs. Volant to her friend, Mrs. Washburn, a young wife who had just gone to housekeeping.

"He smokes, but he is not an abominable wretch—I am sure he is not," replied Mrs. Washburn, a little startled by the hard name applied to her husband, whom she both loved and esteemed.

"Not a wretch?"

"No, I'm sure he is not."

"Yes, he is; any husband, especially one who has been married only a year, and won't leave off smoking when his wife desires it, must be a wretch."

"No; you overstate the case. He is everything a husband ought to be—so kind, so devoted, so indulgent. But then I do wish he would not smoke."

"You must break him of it—the cruel monster."

"Nay, do not call him such hard names. I love him with all my heart, though he does smoke."

"Well I suppose you do; young wives are apt to be foolish."

"Foolish!"

"Yes; he sees, I dare say, that you love him, and so he takes advantage of you."

"Why, Mrs. Volant, don't you love your husband?"

"Well, suppose I do; there is no need of telling him of it. I make him think I don't care anything about him. Why I can manage him as easy as I could a kitten."

"I don't like that; I think there ought to be love and confidence between man and wife."

"Pooh!"

"You cannot be happy with him."

"I should not be if I became his slave."

"Not his slave!"

"Don't you believe it! When you have been married as long as I have, you will get rid of some of those sentimental notions, which answer very well for the first year or so, but become very inconvenient after that."

"For my part, I always mean to love my husband as much as I do now, even if it is sentimental!"

"See if you do! Husbands must be carefully managed or they become tyrants. Now my husband smoked the first year after marriage; but then he was a little careful about bringing his cigars into the house, for I told him up and down, that I wouldn't have it."

"I should suppose he would have rebelled."

"He did, but not at first. One night, about a year after we were married, he brought home a whole bundle of cigars, and put them on the mantel-piece. Taking one, he coolly lighted it, and proceeded to read the evening paper."

"That's just the way my husband does."

"I was downright mad at his impudence but did not say a word. The next day I bought a monstrous great snuff-box, and filled it full of rappee. In the evening he lighted his cigar, as before, but no sooner had he done so, than I seated myself opposite to him, and drawing out my snuff-box I took a generous pinch, snuffing the filthy stuff into my nostrils, at the risk of sneezing my head off."

"How funny."

"My husband did not think so. He looked at me with astonishment." 'You take snuff?' said he. I do, at least I mean to learn, I replied. 'It is a filthy habit,' says he. 'No worse than smoking,' said I. We debated the matter a long while, and at last he gave up the point, and promised to throw away his cigars if I would throw away my snuff."

"And he never smoked any more?" asked Mrs. Washburn, laughing.

"Yes, he began once after, but I took the snuff again, and he gave it up."

"Are you sure he don't smoke now?"

"If he does, he never lets me see him. My sitting room is not all smoked up, as yours is."

"It was a glorious trick."

"That it was, and I advise you to try it upon Mr. Washburn.

"I couldn't take a pinch of snuff any more than I could swallow an elephant."

"Smoke then. There are some little cigars sold at the apothecaries made on purpose for ladies. They are so mild that they wouldn't make you sick; though even if they did, you wouldn't mind, so they cure your husband of smoking."

"It seems too bad to play such a trick upon him—he is always kind, and permits me to do just as I please or wish," said the tender-hearted Mrs. Washburn.

"What else could he do?"

"It looks kind of mean to me."

"Not a bit."

"I don't know as it would succeed."

"Nonsense! I am sure it would. He would never let you smoke, for these husbands have an awful horror of any impropriety in their wives."

"Then, he says he has always smoked, and can't leave it off."

"Pshaw! The old story."

"I am almost tempted to try it."

"I would."

"It seems so unkind though, that I have not the heart to try it."

"You are notional my dear Mrs. Washburn. When you have been married—

The remark was broken off by the abrupt entrance of the "abominable wretch" himself. Mrs. Washburn rose as he entered, and in spite of the abominable odor that his breath must have exhaled, printed a kiss upon his tobacco-stained lips.

The lady who had been married several years was disgusted, and after a few words concerning the weather, took her leave.

CHAPTER II.

Mrs. Washburn was a pretty, affectionate, gentle-hearted wife. Her whole existence was bound up in her husband, as well it might be; for never was a husband more devoted to his wife than he was. To our mind she was a model wife—none of your stormy vixens, that set their hearts upon attaining a point, and will pull the house down upon your head, but they will attain it.

In her eye, Mr. Washburn had only one fault, and that was the villainous habit of smoking, which all her eloquence had been powerless to overcome. She didn't "put her foot down," as her friend Mrs. Volant had done; for—poor, gentle-hearted creature—she could not think of provoking a quarrel with him, and had about concluded to make the best of it and let him smoke in peace.

But there was something so irresistibly funny about Mrs. Volant's plan, that she determined to try it, and accordingly on the afternoon of the next day, she sent the Irish girl to the apothecary's shop for a bunch of "Bagdad cigars." Disposing a few of them in her work-basket, ready for the momentous occasion, her mind pictured the scene that would ensue when she should light one of them. It was so funny that she laughed out loud at the idea.—Wouldn't he be surprised to see her, who teased him so much to leave off smoking, commence smoking herself. Wouldn't his eyes stick out when he should see her puffing a cigar at her sewing, as he did when he read the evening paper.

She was so pleased with the plan that she could have put it into execution, even if it had been only for the sport it promised her, independently of any good result that might flow from it. Wouldn't he be mortified, and would she not win the day, and glory over his defeat? Wouldn't he be glad to promise that he wouldn't smoke another cigar as long as he lived? She was so delighted that she could hardly contain herself.

Mr. Washburn came home to tea, and, as usual, when he entered the house, he gave her a kiss and a tender greeting.—They were seated at the tea-table, Mrs. Washburn was so full of mirth that she came near scalding herself with the hot tea when she poured it out. Her merry, mischievous laugh rang pleasantly in her husband's ears, who, poor fellow, could have no idea of the terrible ordeal through which he was doomed to pass.

When tea was over, the astral lamp transferred to the lamp-stand, and Mr. Washburn had stretched himself into a comfortable position in the large, easy rocking-chair, with his legs lazily reposing in another chair, the everlasting cigar was produced, lighted, and began to diffuse its fragrance throughout the room.

Mrs. Washburn could hardly control her inclination to burst into a laugh at the mere thought of what she was about to do. Seating herself at the side of the table, opposite her husband, she took from her work-basket, with an air as grave and solemn as a judge, one of the "Bagdads." Placing the filthy roll between her ruby lips, she glanced at her husband.

"Now, Mr. Smoker," thought she—it would have spoiled the joke to have said it—"we will see whether you don't abandon that nasty habit."

Mr. Washburn happened to glance at her, but, contrary to her expectation, he manifested no surprise, and went on reading the JOURNAL.

"So, so, Mr. Smoker," thought she again, "you think I am joking, do you? I will soon convince you;" and the lady took a paper, and applied a light to the cigar.

But Mrs. Washburn was rather inexperienced in the *modus operandi* of lighting a cigar, and she was unable to make it go. She lit another paper, and puffed away with all her might, but the Bagdad was as resolute as the great caliph himself. She persevered till her extraordinary exertions again attracted the attention of Mr. Washburn.

"You are lighting the wrong end, my dear," said he, with the utmost *nonchalance*.

"How provoking he is!" thought Mrs. Washburn, "why don't he remonstrate?"

"You should bite off the twisted end, and then put it in your mouth," continued the husband, turning to the paper again.

Aided by these directions, the lady took another cigar, which she succeeded in lighting. The first taste of the tobacco smoke was horrible, but she had determined to be a martyr, for her husband's sake, and taking her sewing, she continued to puff away as she plied her needle, till a certain nausea compelled her to abandon the experiment for that time. Casting the Bagdad into the grate, she began to wish she had not listened to Mrs. Volant.

"What is the matter, my dear? Wasn't it a good cigar? Try mine; they are Monte Christos of the first quality," and the imperturable Mr. Washburn offered her the choice from his case.

"No, I thank you, my dear, I will not smoke any more to-night."

"But what's the matter, Mary? You are as pale as a sheet!"

"I feel a little faint; I shall be better in a moment," and Mrs. Washburn was obliged to leave the room.

Poor woman! She was sick all the evening! But the next day, Mrs. Volant, who had called to learn the success of the experiment, advised her to try again, assuring her that it would not make her sick the second time.

CHAPTER III.

Mr. Washburn had a couple of his intimate friends at his house to play a game of whist the next evening, and the devoted wife resolved to try the effect of a smoke in their presence.

When the party were seated, Mr. Washburn passed round the cigar case.

"Won't you smoke, my dear?" asked he, tendering the cigars to his wife.

"I will; but you know, Joseph, that I never smoke your cigars; they do not suit my taste."

Whew! that was cool!

Mrs. Washburn lit a Bagdad.

"Is it possible you smoke, Mrs. Washburn?" asked Mr. Barnes, astonished at the singular spectacle of a woman puffing away at a cigar, for all the world like a loafer in a bar-room.

"Occasionally, just to please my husband," replied Mrs Washburn, after she had blown out a long breath of bluesmoke.

"Yes, Barnes," interposed Mr. Washburn, "it is more sociable, you know, to have company when one smokes. We are generally alone in the evening, and she is so kind as to smoke with me. Ah! Barnes, teach your wife to smoke; it is so pleasant to smoke with one's wife."

The lady was thunderstruck. Was it possible that he had no more respect for the proprieties of life than that? She smoke! She had already acquired the reputation of being a smoker, without having produced any of the anticipated good results.

Mrs. Washburn threw the lighted Bagdad into the stove. She had almost cried with vexation.

"Not smoke, my dear?" said her husband.

"I think you can be sociable to-night if I don't smoke."

"Do smoke, my dear; it gives me so much pleasure to see you enjoy a good cigar."

"That's too bad, Joseph."

Mr. Washburn laughed outright, and, throwing down his cards, explained the event of the preceding evening.

"I will own up; I did it to break him of the habit; I give it up."

When the gentlemen had taken their leave, Mrs. Washburn explained by whose advice she had adopted the plan.

"Mrs. Volant has the reputation of being a perfect shrew. Her husband is a laughing stock for all State street. She is a bad adviser."

"How slick you have turned the joke upon me;" said Mrs. Washburn, laughing heartily.

"To tell the truth. I overheard some of your conversation when the plot was laid."

"Oh, ho, you did; no wonder it failed, then."

"I did; but, Mary, are you so very much against my smoking? I love the weed, but I love you more; and Mr. Washburn kissed her tenderly.

"Nay, I will say no more about it. Perhaps I was selfish."

"Not selfish, I will leave it off, my dear, for your sake."

"No, no; I don't want you to do so. If you are so very fond of smoking. I will never say another word about it."

And Mr. Washburn has smoked his cigar in peace ever since.

Reading for the Million.

Speech of Hon. John Scott.

The following are the remarks of Mr. Scott, delivered in the U. S. Senate, in opposition to increasing the pay of members:

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, I intend to vote to recommit this report, and have thus far refrained from saying anything on the subject; but I can no longer refrain from saying a few words giving the reasons why I shall do so.

It is very evident that the interest upon this question concentrates almost entirely upon that part of the proposed legislation which effects the pay of members of Congress. That is the only increased pay which is proposed to be made retroactive. While there is a constitutional prohibition against legislating for the increase or decrease of the salary of the President during his term of office, there is no such prohibition with reference to any other officer or person named in the bill, and what has been already said has been well applied in reprobation of this practice of carrying the pay backward.

Mr. CARPENTER. Will my friend allow me to interrupt him a moment, and remind him that the members of the Cabinet during the last four years have had more pay than we propose to put up for ourselves even in the future? Their salary has been $8,000, and we only propose to put ours at $7,500. They have their pay for four years, and we shall have ours for two; that is the difference.

Mr. SCOTT. I am aware of that; but the difference between the member of the Cabinet and the member of Congress is still observed, and you raise the salary of the member of the Cabinet, putting him at still more than the member of Congress; and if he is worth more for the future, why is he not worth more for the past as well as the member of Congress?

We are legislating on this subject, I fear, in a bad astmosphere, and what I say I say perhaps from some old-fashioned notions that I have imbibed on this subject; but nevertheless I must say it. I fear that when we get to Washington, where we are in the habit of attending dinners—or if not in the habit do at least occasionally attend dinners—that cost five hundred or a thousand dollars, and we see a mode of life that is so entirely beyond the means of the average people of the country that we feel perhaps a little reflection that we are not able to live up to it, and we get the idea that our salaries ought to be put up to such a figure as to enable the members of Congress here to live as well as those who are much better off in the goods of this world than the average members of Congress can hope to be at home.

Now, sir, salaries for members of Congress are not made for the purpose of actual compensation. Everybody knows that; and no one better than the Senator from Wisconsin, who enjoyed a very lucrative practice and whose talents and abilities entitle him to it. He did not leave his practice and come here for the purpose of making money by being a member of Congress. Everybody knows that men who are engaged in large business enterprises, the heads of large mercantile or manufacturing establishments, those who are in any large business that brings them in great money returns, do not leave them and become members of Congress for the purpose of making money. When we come to fix the salary of members of Congress, if we fix it at a price which does not exclude from that honorable position (honorable if it is made so) those who are poor, those who can come here and live as well as the average members of the community live throughout the land, we do all that ought to be expected.

Now look at it, Mr. President. The last law that was passed fixing the salary was passed in 1866. Gold at that time, if I recollect aright, was about 125 or 150, and there was an income tax of about $200 on every one of the alaries that was drawn. Gold has been going down and the prices of commodities have been decreasing, so that in reality the salary has been increasing ever since 1866 and the income tax has been taken off. The salary is to-day more in reality than it was then. Now we propose to increase that salary and to carry the increase back two years. I admit that no member can on the present salary come here and bring his family and live even in the manner in which not the richest but many of the moderately circumstanced people here do live; and I suppose there are not many members of Congress who when they do come here, either to the House or to the Senate, expect to bring their families and make their homes here. There are not very many of them that are able to do it. But we must in this matter preserve that moderate degree of salary which will not make office-seeking desirable for the purpose of making money and which will be in accordance with the true theory of the plain republican habits of our own people.

I think with the Senator from Vermont [Mr. MORRILL] that this is a very great mistake, and that there is not a member of Congress who has participated in this legislation for the purpose of carrying our salaries back for two years that will not regret it. I do not think it is sound in principle; and while I could perhaps make as good use of the money in paying my family expenses as any member of Congress, I do not feel that I would be justified in voting for this bill for the reason that it is carried back and for the additional reason that it is putting the salary up above the income enjoyed by the very large majority of the farming community and of the manufacturing community, certainly far above the laboring community of the country, and if we do strike a fair average, that which we have now we ought to adhere to.

Mr. CARPENTER. Mr. President, this is a practical matter; this is business. It is not a matter of sentiment, it is a practical question. The Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. SCOTT] admits that a man cannot come here with his family and live like a gentleman in Washington on our present pay, and he thinks it is not desirable that we should.

Mr. SCOTT. The Senator will not misquote me. I did not say he could not come here and live in the style in which those who have plenty of the goods of this world could live. It is not necessary that a man should live in the best style to live like a gentleman.

Mr. CARPENTER. There is no doubt whatever that a Senator could come to Washington and live on $5,000; he could come here and live on $3,000; he could come here and live on a thousand; but how would he do it? The Senator from Vermont seems to be alarmed lest his constituents should get after him if his salary is increased. I have not the slightest fear that any objection willbe made by the people of Wisconsin. They are men of liberal views, men of sense. I have not conversed with any man in that State on this subject for years who did not approve of an increase of our salaries and who did not look to that as true reform in the civil service. Why, it is with this as it is with everything else in life, if you are to have a position among gentlemen you must live as gentlemen live. The expense of living has advanced fearfully beyond what it was in the days of the Revolution.

This is the consequence of our advance in wealth, in civilization, and in importance as a nation. The people of Wisconsin if they send a man here to represent them in the Senate wish him to live how? In the garret of a five-story building on crackers and cheese, to dress in goat skins and sleep in the wilderness? No. When they come here and ride by the mansions of my honorable friends from Vermont [Mr. MORRILL and Mr. EDMUNDS] up on the Circle, see their elegant houses, brilliantly lighted, surrounded by acres of pavement, parks, fountains, &c., all built at the expense of the nation; see them giving levees and receptions; and if they ride by the palace of my honorable friend from New Jersey and see his magnificence of living, and then come to the homes of the "poor white trash" of this Senate and find their own Senators among them, they will not like that. [Laughter.] They have manly pride; and expect to find their Senators living like other Senators. At home they live as well as anybody; and they expect their representatives to live as well as the representatives of other States; and they have sense enough to know that if the people are to govern this country, they must pay the expenses of its government and the expenses of its officers. The people of Wisconsin know that the services of a competent cashier of a bank or president of an insurance company cannot be secured short of a salary of $10,000 a year. They believe a Senator ought to have as much brains as a cashier of a bank or president of an insurance company.

The Senators from Vermont may truthfully represent the views of their constituents. The Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. SCOTT] may truthfully represent his constituents. I have no right to say they do not. But I speak for a people living on the beach of the great lakes, on the wide prairies of the West; a people whose cheeks are fanned by breezes which have come a thousand miles; a people living on the banks of a river which traverses a continent; a people whose views are enlarged to correspond with the face of nature with which they are familiar. They are able, and expect to pay for whatever they have. They expect to be served faithfully, and are willing to pay a compensation for the services rendered. They expect and desire to be represented as well as the other States are represented. They intend that their Senators shall have as much influence in the national council as the Senators of any State have; and they are willing to pay the necessary expense to secure this end.

What would be the practical effect of such social distinctions upon the Senate as must result in paying low salaries? The old writers upon government say that there is but one way to have a republican government, and that is to fix the salaries of public servants so that they amount to compensation for the services rendered. Nobody claims that the present salary amounts to compensation. The Senator from Pennsylvania says that no man comes to this Senate with the expectation that he is to be compensated. Why not? Why should we not be compensated? Are we the only portion of these forty millions of people who are to be slaves, who are expected to toil for an inadequate compensation?

Mr. SCOTT. Will the Senator permit me a question?

Mr. CARPENTER. Certainly.

Mr. SCOTT. I need not ask the Senator from Wisconsin whether he was not aware of the law of 1866 when he agreed to come here?

Mr. CARPENTER. Certainly; and I was aware of the power to increase the pay, [laughter,] and I expected the Senate had sense enough to do it. I knew both things.

Mr. SCOTT. I wish to put a practical question; if the Senator did come here with the view of increasing his pay?

AN illiterate person, who always volunteered to "go round with the hat," but was suspected of sparing his own pocket, overhearing a hint once to that effect, replied. Other gentlemen puts down what they thinks proper, and so do I. Charity's a private concern, and what I give is *nothing to anybody.*"

A PICTURE dealer who has quite as much business as he can attend to, says the hardest work he has to do is to "frame excuses."

Constitutional Convention.

The following amendments to the Constitution, in reference to the Executive department, was agreee to in committee of the whole:

SEC. 1. That the executive departments of this Commonwealth shall consist of a Governor, a Lieutenant Governor, a Secretary of State, an Attorney General Auditor General a Secretary of Internal Affairs, and a Superintendent of Public Instruction.

SEC. 2. The supreme executive power shall be vested in a Governor, who shall take care that the laws be carefully executed. He shall be chosen on the day of the general election by the qualified electors of the Commonwealth at the places where they shall respectfully vote for representatives. The returns of every election for Governor shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of government, directed to the President of the Senate, who shall open and publish them in the presence of the members of both Houses of the Legislature, the person having the highest number of votes shall be Governor, but if two or more be equal and highest in votes, one of them shall be chosen Governor by the joint vote of the members of both Houses. Contested elections shall be determined by a committee to be selected from both Houses of the Legislature and formed and regulated in such manner as shall be directed by law.

SEC. 3. The Governor shall hold his office during four years from the third Tuesday of January next ensuing his election, and shall not be capable of holding the office for the term next succeeding the term for which he was elected.

SEC. 4. Relative to the election of a Lieutenant Governor, who shall be President of the Senate.

SEC. 5. That no person shall be eligible to the office of Governor except a citizen of the United States of thirty years of age, and seven years a resident of the State.

SEC. 6. That no member of Congress or person holding any office under the United States, or of this State, shall exercise the office of Governor or Lieutenant Governor.

SEC. 7. That the Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall receive compensation for their services, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during their term of office.

SEC. 8. That the Governor shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 9. He shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of two-thirds of all the members of the Senate appoint a secretary of the Commonwealth and an attorney general during pleasure, and such other officers of the Commonwealth as he is or may be authorized to appoint. He shall have power to fill all vacancies in offices to which he may appoint that may happen during the recess of the Senate by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session. He shall have power to fill any vacancy that may happen during the recess of the Senate in the office of auditor general, state treas