The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, March 26, 1873.

Circulation LARGER than any other Paper in the Juniata Valley.

☞ Foster was hung, in New York, on last Friday.

☞ The majority for Local Option and against License in this county, is 1170.

☞ We publish the Poor House Bill, as approved by the Governor, in this issue.

☞ Poor House affairs get another lift under the head of "Voice of the People." Read and reflect.

☞ We have another dose for the Poor House farmers. Read the "Voice of the People." They will be heard! They will not down! How are you, John!

☞ Gov. Hartranft has vetoed quite a number of bills since his inauguration, and in every instance the people have sustained him. His administration meets with the approbation of all parties.

☞ The Constitutionality of the Local Option Law has been affirmed, in the case of the Twenty-second Ward of Philadelphia, by a majority decision. Messrs. Reed and Sharswood dissenting.

☞ The Leaguers now affirm that it was only trying to head off a similar organization. Bah! Where is the evidence of the rival organization? Give us something more than mere assertions.

☞ The Woods Ku Klux now allege that their organization was gotten up in opposition to the Union League, in which almost every patriot in the land was enrolled during the war. That won't do! Nobody believes that little fib.

☞ We call the attention of those of our readers, who may desire to subscribe for the leading Democratic organ of this country, to the prospectus of the New York *World*, in another column. It is by far the ablest Democratic paper published.

☞ The Chief Engineer of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company is out with a report of the temperature, on the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, during the winter just closed. He makes a fair exhibit. He will have a good time making the people believe that the snow was not sixteen feet deep all along the line.

☞ The Lewistown *True Democrat* does not seem to favor the nomination of Hon. R. B. Petriken for Senator from this district. In speaking of Mr. Petriken it says:

"Well, give us Selheimer, Crawford, or any other Democrat, excepting R. B., and this district will elect him. As a Democrat, we desire above all things to secure harmony in the Democratic ranks. This would be impossible if Petriken became the candidate. We speak whereof we know. Petriken is obnoxious to at least three fourths of the best Democrats in Mifflin county. The Big Valley would be, we doubt not, solid against him, even if he were the regular nominee. Hundreds of Democrats openly declare they cannot and will not again support him for any office whatever."

BOUTWELL.

The political record of Secretary, now Senator, Boutwell stands out in strong contrast with some of those prominent officials whose names have been connected with Mobilier and other operations of doubtful propriety. Mr. Boutwell has steadily advanced upward in the public confidence during his four years of Secretaryship of the United States Treasury.—At no time has either his integrity or his industry been questioned. An effort was made to implicate him in the Mobilier stock speculations, and the story was put in circulation that he was offered stock and would have purchased but had no funds to do so. A friend called and asked him if such was the fact. "No, sir," was his reply, "no man ever asked me to buy Mobilier stock; and if they had done so you know, sir, that I could not have made the plea of inability, while I had $10,000 in bank to my credit and at my command. There is no truth in the story; it does not worry me; let it go." The Secretary, with his family, has always lived in a plain, unassuming boarding-house on Twelfth street, at a very moderate expense, and is seldom seen in a carriage, preferring to go on foot, in all weather, between his home and his office.

Mr. Boutwell has taken his seat in the Senate, an honor to that body and to the State he represents.

Assistant Secretary Richardson has been appointed Secretary, and Frederick Sawyer, of South Carolina, has received the appointment of Assistant Secretary. Mr. Sawyer was originally from Massachusetts, but removed South many years ago.

HON. JOHN SCOTT.

Among the very many handsome compliments, paid Hon. John Scott, for his able and eloquent speech in favor of the expulsion of Senator Caldwell, of Kansas, we select the following, from the Philadelphia *City Item*, Col. Fitzgerald's paper.—While the little curs at home are baying at him, the lions of the nation at large are proclaiming his greatness. We will publish the speech next week:

SENATOR JOHN SCOTT.—THE COMING MAN.—WASHINGTON, March 17.—You may well be proud of your Senator, John Scott. He grows stronger and brighter and better. No Senator stands higher for good sense, and you could not have a better recommendation. Good sense characterizes all his efforts—it makes him generally strong. Whether writing, or speaking, whether in public or private, in repose or in action, John Scott is noted for good sense. His heart is pure, his mind well furnished, his principles founded as a rock.

There are a dozen candidates for the Presidency in the Senate, but John Scott, who is not a candidate, is stronger than any of them.

In an admirable recent speech, he paid a high compliment to the Republican party. The fiery trial had made it stronger and nobler. That some bad men had been discovered, proved nothing against a party that had accomplished the grandest results. This party had yet great work to do, in extending the area of Freedom—in perfecting a system of Education—in advancing Internal Improvements, so as to help every conceivable industry—in still further reducing Letter Postage, and bringing Telegraphy to the door of every man, rich or poor—in annexation, and especially in extending every possible facility to the South, to aid in placing it on the highest plane of beneficent productive and creative industry, etc.

John Scott is modest—he is quiet—he shrinks from observation—he possesses the refinement and delicacy of a woman,—but he is one of the great men of the country.

ONE GOVERNMENT FOR THE WORLD.

Great minds have long entertained the thought that ultimately all the nations of the earth will come under the control of one central government. The President, in his last Inaugural Address, said: "It is my conviction that the civilized world is tending toward republicanism, or government by the people through their chosen representatives, that our own great Republic is destined to be the guiding star to all others;" and again: "I believe that our great Maker is preparing the world in His own good time, to become one nation, speaking one language, and when armies and navies will be no longer required."

As might be expected, these sentiments of the President have been noted and rejected by the crowned heads in Europe.—Yet they cannot arrest the progress of sentiment toward republicanism among their own subjects. *The Republic*, for March, a new monthly magazine published at Washington, contains an article on "European Republicanism," in which it is clearly shown that republican sentiment is increasing rapidly in Europe, and especially among the better educated portion of the middle classes. As popular education increases it is and always will be followed by a preference for a republican form of government. The power of thought and of public opinion is irresistible, and the crowned heads know and feel that monarchy must ere long transfer the sceptre to the hands of representatives of the people chosen by themselves without regard to hereditary descent. France and Spain have already removed the yoke of tyranny, and though they may not now succeed in establishing republicanism upon a permanent basis; yet success in the end is certain.—One nation after another will follow in their footsteps until republican government becomes the rule rather than the exception.

The next movement will be the union of the smaller powers, the "fusion of nations." Many of the Independent Powers of Europe are not larger, while some of them are smaller, than single States in the American Union; and twenty-seven of those Independencies might be thrown together and yet have less territory than the thirty-seven States in the American Union. United, the expenses of government, under republican organization, would not amount to over a tithe of the present cost; and the burdens of the people would be lightened in the same proportion. Other advantages, of great value to the people, would follow, the effects of which, upon the public mind, would be to farther extend the union of nations under one central control, with local governments through which each department would manage its own affairs in harmony with the central organization. "Such a confederacy," said one of our leading statesmen, a few years ago, "embracing ultimately the whole earth, with one untaxed and unrestricted commerce, one language and one christianity,—all enlightened, educated and trained in moral, scientific, political, and religious culture,—each State, as under our Union, taking charge of all its own local concerns, and the general government exercising but few powers, under specific provisions, would present *incalculable advantages for the advancement of the human race.*"

There would then be no farther use for armies and navies, for there could be no foreign enemies. Implements of war would disappear, and in the prophetic words of Scripture, might "beaten into plough shares and pruning hooks." There would be no tariffs, but trade would be as free as between our States, and the necessities for great revenues from tariffs would not exist. Says our authority just quoted: "Repulsion, discord, antagonism, separation of men and nations, mark the past history of our race, and constitute a record of wars, and crimes, and misery; whereas the union of all into one confederacy, can alone terminate all rival interests and contests, and produce that universal peace, concord and happiness of our whole race foretold in history."

There is nothing impracticable in this union and brotherhood of the human family. But whatever the future of the race may be it is clearly manifest that civilization will be largely controlled by the great Republic which has grown up, under Providence, upon the American Continent.—If the great principles of government entrusted to us by the Fathers of the country continue to be sacredly observed and patriotically followed out, the world's progress, in the future, will be rapid, and in the right direction; but if we forget our trust, and our lawgivers become themselves examples of corruption, by legalizing a descent upon the public treasury, each thrusting his arms in and drawing out of the peoples' money five thousand dollars for his own use, we can only conclude that our mission, as a nation, is gone, and we too will, as a people, go down, as thousands of nations have gone before, covered with infamy and disgrace in the eyes of the world. The alarm comes not from the amount abstracted, but from the spirit and principles of mind that legalized the act.

Our hope is in the people. If this shameless abuse of public confidence is permitted to go unnoticed, then it will be repeated; but if every man who voted for this outrage upon the public is henceforth marked and remembered for his atrocious act, public opinion will compel them to retire disgraced to private life, and their successors will be deterred from committing a similar outrage.

☞ The New York illustrated *Daily Graphic* is one of the greatest achievements of the age. Just think of the feat of issuing an illustrated paper every evening; and yet this is successfully done, and well done, beyond all controversy, because we find it on our table every day as bright as a new made dollar. Price $12 per year or $6 for six months. Address *Graphic*, New York City.

☞ The Poor Directors, on the plea that the printing of their report is exceedingly expensive, curtail it sufficiently to hide all those things which the people ought to know. This is a cool dodge to keep the people in ignorance of the enormous steals practiced somewhere in the administration of its affairs.

OUR SENATORS.

Philadelphia may consider herself specially favored in that having no representative in the United States Senate coming from her immediate municipal limits, her interests have nevertheless been so well attended to by the Senators of the State. And now at the close of a session, which has been for us a well-fought battle and often a doubtful one, their services deserve at least the recognition of public and honorable mention. Courtesy demands this, but something deeper, a sense of gratitude and grateful appreciation on the part of our whole people prompts its expression. To be sure the care of the whole State is the duty of the Senator; but in these days when the controlling influences of public life tend to sectionalize the legislator and concentrate his whole powers on the work of touching the secret springs of the ballot box, it is something to see men rise above the mere care of the machinery of election and devote their time and energies and intellect to the solid interests of their constituency.

Senator Cameron's great abilities have been long and thoroughly identified with all the larger business enterprises of the State. To him the city has always looked with a confidence and reliance, which have not been disappointed; but when Senator John Scott, of Huntingdon, a man whose training and associations and whole life have been almost solely confined to the interior of the State, takes on himself to make a study of our special interests and wants, in order that he may the better defend the one and aid us in the other, we must accept it not only as a marked compliment, but see in it a conscientious obligation to duty, and a fidelity to the oath of his high office, of which all Pennsylvanians may feel proud.

Philadelphia is a great business city, and when she has appeared before Congress last winter it has been in a business-like way for business ends. The advocacy of her interests has afforded little field for political or popular display. When Senator Scott had the Post-office bill recommitted to reverse Mr. Morrill's adverse report; when Senator Cameron secured the pledge of vote after vote for the public buildings and League Island appropriations, it was hard fighting in the committee room or earnest labor on the floor, in season and out of season—simply hard work, with all the conventional accessories of forensic glory, the electric oratory, the ringing plaudits, the admiring galleries, the cloud of reporters—busy manufacturers of fame—wanting—the cross without the crown of the legislative arena.

The work which has been done for us this winter has been arduous and important; and Philadelphia owes it to herself to show that she appreciates and acknowledges it, and when the papers of the city give expression to such acknowledgment they but discharge a public duty which will be at the same time, we are sure, a personal pleasure.—*Phila: North American, March 20th.*

OUR TAX SYSTEM.

The system for the assessment of taxes, upon industrial companies, in Pennsylvania, has long been felt to be very oppressive and unequal, and there is scarcely a doubt that millions of dollars have been driven from our midst by an unwise discrimination. The *North American* contains the following just remarks upon the subject:

"Latterly, it is the mining and manufacturing companies which (since the banks are to some extent shielded by national laws) have been most harried by the State. Those sturdy producers of prosperity and comfort, developers of resources, payers of generous wages, builders of towns and cities, cannot ply their energies in Pennsylvania without having the pestering lists of inquisitorial questions thrust at them, to be answered and sworn to, followed by the presentation of tax bills for a large fraction of their total earnings. The ubiquity and intrusiveness of the State tax-gatherers equal those of the moskito which Bryant says droned to him:

"How little my large veins should bleed
If I would yield them to his bitter need."

But the subject is too serious to jest upon, and we fancy that if our industrial companies were to make the simile, they would speak of the vampyre rather than of the moskito.

"A popular fallacy in regard to these taxes is that they strike the rich and spare the poor; but Governor Geary, in his last message, effectually destroys that specious plea. A rich man, as he shows, may build and own one or more furnaces, mines, oil wells or factories, and may carry on his business, paying no other taxes than such as are levied upon the actual property, be it furnaces, factories, coal mines or oil wells; but let a dozen or a hundred of that man's poorer neighbors bring together their capital to carry on an exactly similar enterprise, and lo! there steps in the State with a tax for granting the charter under which they associate, a tax upon their net earnings, another upon their dividends, and if no earnings or dividends are made, then a tax upon the value of their stock—all these to be verified by vexatious oaths which are liable to be impugned by visiting officials—and all, be it remembered, in addition to the full rate of ordinary taxation upon the joint property, which latter is all that the rich man pays.

"In our judgment the whole thing is a monstrous blunder. If industrial corporations are public injuries and nuisances tax them, grind them down, drive them beyond our borders, or out of existence. If they are the bone and sinew of our material wealth, the buttresses of our prosperity, the achievers of our civilization, aid them in their organizing and community building work. If you cannot or will not do this, at least let them alone. Our conviction is fixed that sound policy requires the abolition of all taxes which discriminate against industrial companies as compared with individuals, and that our State cannot afford to defer this act of justice and expediency.

"We intended, when commencing this article, to point out some of the most flagrant features of our laws, and particularly to give the history of the famous three per cent. tax upon the net earnings of mining and manufacturing companies, but our space to-day will not permit it."

THE CASE OF SENATOR CALDWELL AND THE SPEECH OF HON. JOHN SCOTT.

The Leaguers are constantly making attacks on the personal and public character of Senator Scott, hoping to weaken the confidence of his friends and neighbors in him as a man and a Republican representative. He is now acting in a sphere where his words and opinions are weighed by a wider circle than the readers of these diatribes; and that the people of his native county may see the estimate in which he is held by those who are not influenced by personal and local strife, we deem it proper to put in contrast with the scurrility embraced in these attacks the following Washington despatches to the New York *Times* and *Tribune* of Saturday, the 15th instant:

"Senator Scott was the first speaker to-day, and he made the most compact and powerful argument and able speech that has been made in this debate, or perhaps in the Senate this Winter. He took the ground that the English precedents should not guide the Senate of the United States in this matter, and argued against the passage of the committee's resolution. He spoke with feeling of the circumstances which inclined him toward Mr. Caldwell, and characterized with great force and justice the political lazzaroni that have pursued him this Winter. But, in spite of all these things, Mr. Scott could not shut his eyes to the evidence, and he regarded the charge of bribery sustained, and the duty resting on him to vote for expulsion. The speech, brief, earnest, logical, and modestly adorned with flowers of rhetoric, made a deep impression.—*N. Y. Times.*

Two great speeches were made in the Senate to-day. Mr. Scott, who has during the session that recently closed, done much to vindicate his claim to high rank as a Senator, made the strongest speech that has yet been delivered against the legality of Mr. Morton's resolution. His argument was clear and compact, and ably delivered, and if it failed to convince, it must have been because his premises were not admitted. Having disposed of the legal part of the question, he turned to the case itself, and closed his speech with a few passages that will rank very high as examples of pathetic eloquence. He referred in feeling terms to the memories that clustered in his mind around the name of Caldwell, the Senator having been born in his (Scott's) county, and his father having served the country nobly in the Mexican war. All his sympathies had gone out for Mr. Caldwell, especially when he saw him attacked by men of such bad character as the testimony showed his accusers to be: but when he saw that all agreed about the payment of $15,000 to Gov. Carney, and that the only question about $7,000 more was whether Carney or members of the Legislature got it, he was bound to believe that Mr. Caldwell, when he went up to Topeka, fell among thieves, and, he added with much feeling, he wished he could say that he had turned his back upon them. Mr. Scott will doubtless vote for a resolution of expulsion.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

☞ The Caldwell case has strung out to an interminable length. We expect to give the result next week.

News and Notes from Washington.

The Senate—The Caldwell and other Investigations—Department Intelligence—Local Movements.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20, 1873.

THE SENATE EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The time of the Senate is divided between the confirmation of nominations made by the President, and debates on the Caldwell Investigation case.

When the Caldwell case was taken up to-day, Mr. Hamilton (Md.) read an argument denying the power of the Senate to inquire into the qualifications of members of a state legislature, and declared that he could not vote for the resolution reported by the committee. The power claimed by this resolution was a doubtful power at best, and he asked why not resort in this case to the exercise of an undoubted power—that of expulsion? In every aspect of this case he preferred that the undoubted power resting in the Senate should be exercised, and he should vote accordingly. He could not for a moment entertain the idea that the Senate was to set itself up as the censor of the members of the legislature. The Senate had no power or right to put the members of a legislature on trial. The testimony showed a horrible condition of affairs in Kansas, a degeneracy in morals and politics, in which the Senator from Kansas was involved; it showed a unity of guilt unparalleled anywhere. He could not compromise with fraud, and while he sympathized with the person on whom he was called to pass judgment, he could not avoid condemnation of his act in the most solemn form.

Mr Conkling then resumed his argument commenced yesterday in denial of the authority of the Senate to pass the pending resolution. As to the alleged proofs of bribery, he held that bribery to be proved must be established by proper legal evidence. One member of this committee, (Mr. Carpenter,) who has studied the laws of evidence for twenty years, has asserted that no intelligent and upright jury or court would find one solitary instance of bribery of any member of the Kansas legislature. Another member of the committee (Mr. Logan) has spoken to the same effect. A third member, (Mr. Anthony,) dissented from the report, which received the sanction only of fourteen members.

Among the nominations sent to the Senate to-day was that of Washington Booth to be collector of Customs, Baltimore, Md.; Adam E. King, naval officer, Baltimore, together with a number of Postmasters, naval officers, and collectors of internal revenue.

SENATORS BOGY AND CASSERLY.

The Senate Committee on Elections have the charge of bribery made against Senator Bogy, Mo., under consideration, but have not yet decided whether to make a report to the Senate or not. If the genate should decide not to expel Caldwell Bogy's case will be dropped; but if the former should be expelled Bogy will have an investigation, which he has himself demaded.

Senator Casserly, Cal., says he will not take any notice of the rumors afloat of bribery in his election.

RAIL ROAD TICKET AGENTS.

The Semi-annual Convention of rail road passenger ticket agents, will meet in Washington to-morrow at Willard's Hall. The convention will be called to order by Mr. E. A. Ford of the Atlantic and Pacific railroad, who is president. The delegates represent all the principal lines of the country, and it is expected that there will be about 300 present, and that the proceedings will be unusually interesting. A number of the delegates have already arrived, and the trains to-night and to-morrow will bring in a great many more.

COMMISSIONERS TO VIENNA.

Charles Francis Adams has been appointed Commissioner to the Vienna exposition, in place of Alex H. Rice, of Boston resigned.

The artisans and scientific men, in all numbering fifteen, appointed by the President to attend the Vienna Exposition, are to have their reasonable expenses paid, not to exceed $1,000 each, out of the $200,000 appropriated by congress to pay the expenses attendent on the display of American Contributions. The honorary commissioners are to receive no pay for expenses or otherwise.

THE FINANCIAL POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Secretary Richardson says he will not deviate from the financial policy of his predecessor, Mr. Boutwell, that policy having been approved by the President, and generally the people.

GOING TO TEXAS.

Secretary Belknap, will leave here on Thursday next proceed to Chicago, where he will be joined by Gen. Sheridan, where they together will inspect the parts of the "Department of the Missouri," extending through Texas, to the Rio Grand.

THE PRESIDENT'S SON.

Lieut. Fred D. Grant, son of the President, has been transferred to Gen. Sheridan's Staff.

THE NEW WAR VESSELS.

The Navy department will soon invite proposals for the construction of the engines of some of the new war vessels authorized by the last session of Congress. Of these new steamers five wooden ones will be built at the navy yards, and three iron ones constructed by contract.

SENATOR CAMERON.

Senator Cameron and House are preparing to start on a tour through the Southern States, visiting all the cities between Richmond and New Orleans

END OF THE EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The Senate has at least a week's work on hand yet. Four or five of the members have left for their homes. Others are anxious to go.

N. H. P.

Providing for the Soldiers' Orphans.

We have received from Col. Robert B. Beath, Department Commander of the Grand Army, a report of the Committee on Soldiers' Orphans, which contains the following, which we fully endorse:

The State has expended each year about half a million dollars for Soldiers' Orphans, doing more in this way than all other States combined; and anything that could add materially to the present cost, must be shown not only to be a *necessity*, but to be of great practical benefit to the children.

Prof. WICKERSHAM'S Report dispels any idea of its *necessity* as a *general principle*.

He presents a list of the "Sixteeners" (Children discharged at that age), giving their occupation, and state "*that more than 98 per cent. of the whole number are doing well, and seem likely to be upright and useful citizens.*" This list does not account for more than half of the children discharged, but your Committee fully believe that the record of the others would prove as gratifying. This is due in great measure to the earnest care of Superintendent, Principals and Teacher, who have left no means untried to procure proper situations for children.

Gratifying as is the exhibit shown of the "Sixteeners," the Committee feel that if proper authority and means had been given Superintendent WICKERSHAM, great good would have been conferred on many of the children, with corresponding benefit to the State, and the Superintendent has practically solved the question of what can now be done.

At his request last year, the State appropriated $2,000 "to send some of the brightest and best graduates of the Orphans' Schools to the State Normal Schools, where they could be fitted for a career of the highest usefulness as teachers." With this sum thirteen scholars were sent to these Schools, and so great has been the success of this experiment, that the Superintendent has asked for $5,000 this year with which to send twenty-five graduates, who will be fitted for teachers, and for whom schools can be readily had when their studies are completed.

We propose that this idea be so extended that scholars, who desire it and are qualified therefor, may be sent to the "School of Design for Women." The Agricultural College, or Normal Schools, and further, that boys and girls inclined to learn any of the mechanic or high arts that could not be learned at their homes, or in small villages and interior towns, shall be provided, through the aid of the members of the Grand Army, with places in machine shops, or elsewhere, and also with homes where they would be under proper moral influences, and that the state should make up the deficiency between the amount earned by them and that required for their support during the first year or two. Many girls who now have to struggle along as seamstresses, could earn a livlihood as photographers, bookkeepers, &c. Many boys with a natural talent for engineering or machinery, could learn these professions, obtain good salaries and occupy a higher place in the community than under existing circumstances.

They only need the opportunity, and this they should have. THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS would be amply sufficient to carry this plan into effect, and this sum, expended by Supt WICKERSHAM under the supervision of Governor Hartranft, would be the means of establishing for life many of the children of those who gave their lives for our country.

This appropriation will be asked for, and then the work of the Grand Army will begin in earnest. Every Post should have a committee, to secure *early* the promise of positions as apprentices. A list of all the children to be discharged will be sent to each Post, who should appoint committees to find out from the children, the Superintendent or Teacher, what had best be done in each particular case.

Centaur Liniment.

There is no pain which the Centaur Liniment will not relieve, no swelling it will not subdue, and no lameness which it will not cure. This is strong language, but it is true. Where the parts are not gone, its effects are marvelous. It has produced more cures of rheumatism, neuralgia, lock-jaw, palsy, sprains, swellings, caked breasts, scalds, burns, salt-rheum, ear-ache, &c., upon the human frame, and of strains, spavin, gall, &c., upon animals in one year than have all other pretended remedies since the world began. It is a counter-irritant, an all-healing pain reliever. Cripples throw away their crutches, the lame walk, poisonous bites are rendered harmless, and the wounded are healed without a scar. It is no humbug. The recipe is published around each bottle. It is selling as no article ever before sold, and it sells because it does just what it pretends to do. Those who now suffer from rheumatism, pain or swelling, deserve to suffer if they will not use Centaur Liniment. More than 1000 certificates of remarkable cures, including frozen limbs, chronic rheumatism, gout, running tumors, &c., have been received. We will send a circular containg certificates, the receipt, &c., gratis, to any one requesting it. One bottle of the yellow wrapper Centaur Liniment is worth one hundred dollars for spavined or sweenied horses and mules, or for screw-worm from sheep. Stock owners—this liniment is worth your attention. No family should be without Centaur Liniment. Price 50 cents a bottle, large bottles $1.00.

J. B. ROSE & CO.,
55 Broadway, New York.

CASTORIA is more than a substitute for Castor Oil. It is the only *safe* article in existence which is certain to assimilate the food, regulate the bowels, cure wind-colic and produce natural sleep. It contains neither minerals, morphine or alcohol, and is pleasant to take. Children need not cry and mothers may rest. [mch26-6mos.

New To-Day.

FOR SALE.

The undersigned has on hand at Petersburg, prime Cloverseed, Plaster, Fish, Salt and Coal, highest cash price paid for all kinds of grain.

mch26-3mos. JOHN ROSS.

TAVERN LICENSES.—The following named persons have filed in the office of the Clerk of Quarter Sessions, of Huntingdon county, their petitions for Licenses to keep Inns and Taverns, in said county, and which will be presented to the Judges of said county, on the second Monay of April, 1873, for allowance;

INNS OR TAVERNS.

Harry Chamberlain, Huntingdon.
John S. Miller, Huntingdon.
James Fleming Huntingdon.
Henry Z. Metcalf, Mill Creek.
R. F. Haslett, Spruce Creek.

T. W. MYTON,
March26,1873. Clerk.

TREES AND PLANTS.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL!

A complete assortment of Standard and Dwarf Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Siberian Crabs, Apricots, and Nectarines; Grapes, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Asparagus, Rhubarb, Nuts; Shade and Ornamental Trees, Hardy Flowering and Climbing Shrubs, Hedge Plants, &c.

Enclose stamp for Catalogue and Price List.

EDWIN J. EVANS & CO.,
Nurserymen and Seedsmen, York, Pa.
March26-3t.

A. HOFFMAN,

Manufacturer of all kinds of CHAIRS, and dealer in PARLOR and KITCHEN FURNITURE, corner of Fifth and Washington streets, Huntingdon, Pa. All articles will be sold cheap. Particular and prompt attention given to repairing. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. [jan.15,'73y

New To-Day.

TO FURNITURE BUYERS.

If you want to save 10 to 15 per cent. don't fail to go to the large

NEW FURNITURE STORE,

Just opened by

BROWN & TYHURST,

At No. 525, HILL Street, HUNTINGDON, PA.

They have just returned from a trip among the *wholesale* manufacturers, of the different kinds of furniture, Mattresses, &c., buying at exceedingly low prices FOR CASH. They are also manufacturing such kinds of furniture as it will pay best to make here; and they wish it understood, that those who buy from them, will get bargains, as they intend to sell *low for cash*, and will not have to charge bad debts of worthless customers, to cash buyers' goods. Go and see their PARLOR SUITS and new styles of COTTAGE and FRENCH CHAMBER SUITS, CHAIRS of all kinds, LOUNGES, TABLES, &c.

☞ Housekeepers will have the convenience of a large Furniture Store, Carpet Store and Hardware Store, all in the same building. ☜

March26,1873-3mos.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fi. Fa. Vend. Exp. and Lev. Fa. to me directed, I will expose to public sale at the Court House, in Huntingdon, on MONDAY, April 14, 1873, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate, to wit:

A certain lot of ground, in the borough of Huntingdon, being lot numbered 222 in the general plan of said borough, fronting fifty feet on the south side of Moore street, and extending in depth to a part of a lot owned by the German Reformed Congregation, bounded on the east by Sixth street, on the west by lot No. 221, the lands and tenements of Charles Slaughter and Ann Slaughter, his wife, owners or reputed owners.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Charles Slaughter and Ann Slaughter, his wife, owners or reputed owners.

ALSO—All of defendant's right title and interest in a certain tract of land situate in the township of Union, county of Huntingdon, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: beginning at a stone heap on summit of Sidling Hill mountain, thence by land of Samuel Miller, north 14½ degs. E. 123 3-10 perches to a chestnut thence by land of Robert Parker south 51 degs. E. 301 perches to a chestnut oak on Clear Ridge, thence by land of Jacob Miller south 21½ degs. W. 114 3-10 perches to post, thence by land of D. H. Foster and Wm. Gillan north 51½ degs. W. 286 perches to the place of beginning, containing 191 acres and 7 perches, and the usual allowance of 6 per cent. being part of a larger tract of land surveyed to Abraham Striker on warrant dated the first day of September, A. D. 1794, having thereon erected a part log and frame dwelling house, log barn and other outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Leonard A. Dell.

ALSO—All of defendant's right, title and interest in a certain tract of land, situate in Oneida township, Huntingdon county, adjoining lands of Elijah Gorsuch and John Hight's estate, Stephen Gorsuch, Jesse M'Ilvain, John Decker's heirs and Joshua Gorsuch, containing 60 acres and 8 perches being the same tract of land which Joshua Gorsuch and Rebecca, his wife, conveyed to Elisha Porter by deed dated 13th of May, A. D., 1863, and the said Elisha Porter and Martha, his wife, by their deed dated 7 May, A. D. 1864 conveyed to Elijah Gorsuch and which the said Elijah Gorsuch by his deed dated 29th October, A. D. 1869, conveyed to the said Margaret Hill, as appears by said deed recorded in Record Book X, No. 2, page 258 having thereon erected a log dwelling house, log stable and small shanty, and other improvements.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Elisha Porter, with notice to Margaret Hill and Hosea Hill, her husband, and Wm. Cree, terre-tenants.

ALSO—All defendant's right, title and interest in a certain lot of ground, situate in West Huntingdon, fronting on Mifflin street 50 feet, and extending back at right angles, 150 feet to a fifteen feet alley, being lot No. 120, in the plan of said town of West Huntingdon, having thereon erected a two-story brick dwelling house, said building now occupied by M. M. Logan.

Seized taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of J. J. Kerr.

☞ Biddurs will take notice that 20 per cent. of the purchase money must be paid when the property is knocked down, or it will be put up again for sale.

AMON HOUCK,
Sheriff's Office, Huntingdon, Feb. 5, '73.3t. } [Sheriff.

1873 THE WORLD 1873

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The politics of this new era will come home to every man's business and bosom as never before, being vital to private prosperity and the maintenance of a Democratic Republic.

For not only are the manifold encroachments of Federal upon the State powers and of both upon the liberty of American freemen now as always to be repelled with ceaseless vigilence; not only is home rule or local self-government now as always to be maintained for the best guarantee of civil liberty and of national greatness, but besides, the victories of peace which are to give splendor to the new political era must be won against every advantage which even enemies of free institutions could desire or possess.

A gigantic Debt, which the honor of the country is pledged to pay, encumbers all our industries with its oppressive burden. Nevertheless our systems of Municipal and State Taxation are crude, unequal, and defraud the poor to release the rich. Nevertheless our system of Federal Taxation is such an infamous masterpiece of ignorance and inequacity, put to the vile uses of monopolists and favorites and thieves, as never anywhere has disgraced modern civilization since Louis XIV., with his methods of taxation rather than its amount, paralyzed the industries of France. And along with the Tariff, which prohibits the export of our manufactures, abridges the number of our industries, cuts down the profit upon the exports from all our farms, plantations, and mines; abolishes our shipping from off the high seas, and filches $8 from the people's pockets every time it puts $1 into the U. S. Treasury,—along with this engine of oppression, stupidity, and fraud goes a Currency of fluctuating value as the measure of values in every act of domestic exchange.

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ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

[*Estate of ABRAHAM BOYER, dec'd.*] Letters of administration having been granted to the subscriber, living in Penn township, on the estate of Abraham Boyer, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

WILLIAM BOYER,
March19,'73-6t. Administrator.

GEO. WOODS & CO'S ORGANS

and their

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The Piano—A beautiful toned piano, which will never require tuning. The Vox Humana—A baritone solo; not a fan or tremolo. The Æoline—A most delicate soft or breathing stop. See advertisement in another column. mch19-6t.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

[*Estate of WILLIAM S. LEFFARD, dec'd.*] Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Porter township, on the estate of William S. Leffard, late of Porter township deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN R. LEFFARD,
ENOCH J. LEFFARD,
mch19,'