The Huntingdon Journal.

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

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, Feb. 4, 1874.

Circulation LARGER than any other Paper in the Juniata Valley.

LOCAL OPTION.

A correspondent from Harrisburg to one of the leading daily newspapers, published in Pittsburgh, said a few days ago, in a communication, that the greatest contest in the Legislature of our State, during the present session, would be over the repeal of the law known familiarly as the "Local Option" act.

Without entering into an argument for or against temperance, or the propriety, or impropriety, of the old license system; we unhesitating say, that the Local Option act is the fairest way of settling the temperance question. It is in full accord with our republican system—giving to the majority the right to rule. There cannot be a plausible argument made against the expressed voice of the majority of the voters in a county, settling the question whether licenses shall or shall not be granted to sell liquor, as well as to choose their county officers and vote generally.

One of the reasons urged for the repeal of the law is that there was not a fair expression of the voice of the people in the counties that voted down license, because there was not a full vote polled. For the same reason the friends of the law have a right to say that there was not a fair expression of the voice of the people in the counties that voted in favor of license.—The only fair rule is that those who vote have a right to govern, and those who neglect to vote are estopped from complaining, because they neglected a plain duty as well as waived their right to express their opinions on an important issue.

But another fair proposition, with regard to those not voting at an election, is the presumption that they who do not vote are perfectly satisfied with the result of the issue. The same rule is established in all deliberative bodies and societies that those not voting are considered as having voted with the majority.

The New Constitution was recently adopted by 145,150 majority, though at an election where not more than one half of the voters went to the polls, yet no one pretends to say that this was not a spontaneous out-burst of the popular will.

At the elections in the different counties on the Local Option issue, the aggregate vote was much larger than on the vote for and against the new Constitution. To prove this, we ask a careful study of a few figures, and will prove our allegation by making a comparison of the official vote on Local Option and on the new Constitution, in our senatorial district—the 22d, composed of Centre, Juniata, Huntingdon and Mifflin counties—and this comparison holds good throughout the State. Centre county cast 3,001 votes against license, and 1,563 for license, aggregating 4,564; in the same county, 2,911 votes were cast for the Constitution, and 1,077 against it, aggregating 3,988. The majority against license was 1,438, and for the Constitution 1,834. Juniata county cast 1,451 votes against license, and 672 for license, aggregating 2,123; in the same county 931 votes were cast for the Constitution, and 639 against it, aggregating 1,570. The majority against license was 779; for the Constitution, 292. Huntingdon county cast 2,429 votes against license, and 1,259 for license, aggregating 3,688; in the same county, 2,468 votes were cast for the Constitution and 494 against it, aggregating 2,962. The majority against license 1,170; majority for the Constitution 1,974. Mifflin county cast 1,623 votes against license, and 746 for license, aggregating 2,369; in the same county 1,599 votes were cast for the Constitution and 376 against it, aggregating 1,975. The majority against license was 877; majority for the Constitution 1,223.

The aggregate vote on the license issue in the district is 12,744, and the majority in the district against license is 4,264, every county giving a majority against the granting of license. The aggregate vote on the new constitution, in the district, is 10,495, and the majority for it in the district is 5,923, every county giving a majority for it.

This expression of the people on the Constitution may stand for ages—it must stand until the people, by vote, change it. Why then should not the voice of the people in these counties, stand as the law for three years on the question of license or no license, and until the people reverse their decision at the polls? The counties that voted for license will not be injured by permitting the counties that voted against license trying the experiment for three years. The friends of temperance, in the counties that voted for license, are not asking to have a vote again, until the three years expire, and we think the friends of the license system should accept the result of the issue in the counties that voted down license and not ask the Legislature to repeal the law and thus thwart the expressed will of the majority of the people. We ask a fair trial of the law. We voted for three years, and ask a trial for that length of time.

We don't want to be choked off with the inadequate trial of only nine months. It is not true that the law is a failure. It is being rigorously enforced, and the violators of it are being brought to justice. Let the people have a fair trial for three years, and the result will be a glorious one for the cause of temperance. The liquor men have made a combined effort to make the law appear odious during the few months it has been in operation, but they cannot hold out against the strong arm of the law; they must and will succumb.

☞ The Democratic Nominating Convention, of Philadelphia, met on last Wednesday, and refused to make a nomination and recommended Reform McClure for the position of Mayor. That extremely honest gentleman has assented and everything is lovely! Forney is full of it.

☞ The English elections, which have just be held, the Conservatives have made considerable gains.

☞ An Association that might as well be dissolved—The State Editorial Association. It is decidedly more ornamental than useful. We have to see the first good thing come out of it yet. The majority appears to be made up of the same class of impracticables that usually control the State Temperance Associations. On a motion to dissolve we vote, *Aye!*

☞ Mr. Speer had a bad case of contested election, from West Virginia, in the House, the other day, which completely staggered him, and when he was through he was carried off to a sofa. The case was calculated to stagger a better man than Speer.

☞ Ex Chief Justice Thompson, of the Supreme Court, fell dead, while arguing a case, before the Supreme Court, on Wednesday last, in Philadelphia.

☞ The death of David Livingston, the Great African Explorer, is confirmed. There is some discrepancy in regard to when it occurred.

Our New York Letter.

The Chief Justice—Blackwell's Island and Tweed Labor—The New Religious Movement.

NEW YORK, *January* 31, 1874.

THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.

The appointment of Morrison R. Waite, of Ohio, to the Chief Justiceship, meets with favor at the hands of the best citizens of New York. True, the average New Yorker would have been better pleased had some man better known, or rather more widely known, been selected; but as Mr. Waite came to them heavily endorsed, they accepted him gladly. Anybody but Cushing. Speaking about "well-known," the New Yorker means by that, well-known in New York. A man who is well-known in New York is esteemed by New Yorkers as capable of doing anything, and as fit for any position under the stars. I heard an amusing colloquy between an Ohio man, who had had "the mere local reputation" of Mr. Waite thrown at him till he was tired of it, by one of these metropolitan gentleman.

"Who would you have had?" asked the Ohio man.

"Why, Pierrepont, of course."

"Oh, my dear sir," said the Ohio man, "he wouldn't have answered at all. He is something of a lawyer; but, my dear sir, *his is a mere local reputation. In Xenia, where I live, he is comparatively unknown. He* wouldn't do."

BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

There is a narrow strip of land, dropped into the waters of the East River, and running upward about two miles, from opposite the foot of Fiftieth street, which has been brought into unusual prominence of late from its having beceme the residence of the Ex-Boss, Wm. Marcy Tweed. Devoted entirely to the Institutions of the Department of Charities and Correction, it contains a population of over seven thousand souls—and such souls! From Lunney on one end of the island, through all the forms of crime and pauperism and disease, to Small Pox on the other, it is a mine of study for the sociologists, and a place of grave interest to all.

The northern point of the island juts into the boiling tides of Hell-Gate, and bears a fine light-house, newly constructed by the labor of the convicts in the Penitentiary. Near this is a singular structure—Fort Maxsey—the work of an old man, who for some forty years has been an inmate of the Lunatic Asylum, and who, for all this length of time, moved by the same delusion, has toiled and toiled, building and re-building, with the belief that the defence of the city depends upon his works. Every board washed ashore by the current, every scrap of iron or stone he can pick up, all the paint and nails which the small sums given him by visitors can buy, is utilized, and the product, with its wooden guns, its moat and drawbridge, and what not, is a wonder of patient, coherent work and reasoning, from an insane conviction. Near by are the buildings of the Lunatic Asylum, with some twelve hundred inmates; among them many, the peculiarity of whose delusions renders them especially interesting. These delusions are for the most part pleasant ones—dreams of exalted power unbounded wealth, matchless beauty.—You will see in that building a woman of, perhaps, forty-five, who claims to be the mother of God. She was, twenty years ago, the most prominent of the teachers of New York. Now, she tells you gravely of her visit to heaven last evening, and of what she saw and did there, and she presents you with diamonds, which are glass, obtained from the coal-scuttle. Another believes himself to be the Emperor of the world, and is decorated with stars and garters, cut from his bed-quilt. He turns around three times at each sentence, and tells you the exact way in which each country of the globe came into the possession of his family and himself. Then there is a tall, fine looking man, who—perfectly rational on all other subjects—thinks that he is our Saviour, and refuses to water his garden because if his Father, God, wished it watered he would send rain, and to interfere would be disobedience on his part.

Further down the island comes the Work-House, filled with drunkards, vagrants, street-walkers; and further still the Alms-House for the aged, blind, decrepid. One department of this institution is the Incurable Hospital, occupied by old men and women, paralytics, and sufferers from incurable disease. More than one has come here to end a life which has endured already from more than a century, and all have exceeded the allotted three score and ten.

Next is the penitentiary, with its 900 cells, all full, and its distinguished guest, Boss Tweed, performing resignedly and quietly the menial duties of hospital-orderly. What an episode in the political annals of New York! Wm. M. Tweed, who ruled us all, who gave and took away, whose statue was to decorate our public squares, brought up a felon on the very boat which had so often borne him and his retainers of the American Club as distinguished visitors to the island, tumbled into the bath-tub by a man whom he had himself appointed, shaved, cropped, clothed in stripes and cast into a cell six feet by four! There is a funny side to this as to everything else. Upon the card which hangs over Tweed's bed, like those of the other convicts, his occupation is given as "statesman,"—an unintended satire.

But I have dwelt too long upon the institutions of this island. They are admirably managed, and, for a wonder honestly managed.—Dr. A. E. Macdonald, a man of not more than thirty-eight, is the chief of staff in the hospitals, and to him the credit for the perfection of the management is entirely due. He is devoted to his profession, and both in medicine and surgery ranks with the ablest and best in the country. He is a man of wonderful attainments, which, combined with great executive ability, makes him emphatically the man for the place.

LABOR IN THE CITY.

On Friday last another attempt was made by the foreign agitators to bring about a conflict between labor and capital. A meeting was to have been held in the City Hall Park, but it was not held. The real laborers were too busy and the agitators could do nothing without them. The times are undeniably hard, but there is, nevertheless, labor for every man who will work. And to show the groundlessness of the movement the Commissioners of Emigration have offered to pay the fares of a large number of the idle, able-bodied immigrants to parts down South, where labor is in demand.

These foreigners will keep on disturbing things till one of these fine days they will raise a native-American party that will amount to something. The Communists and Internationalists in Europe have grievances; here they have none; and the laborers of New York feel that all these disturbers are making unnecessary trouble.

THE WEATHER AND STEETS

in New York is of a style that has never been seen here before. January 24th was as mild, warm, and balmy as was ever known in any May. Windows were universally open, and in the middle of the day fires were allowed to go out. It is fortunate that the depression in labor is accompanied with weather so mild.—The poor appreciate weather that admits of a cutting down of expenses. But what a condition this warm weather leaves the streets in! New York pays $100,000 per month for street-cleaning, which is never done. The average citizen hails the advent of cold weather, for the filth is frozen up; but this season, it is all in a state of fearful liquidity. The streets run filth in rivers, and, if this weather should continue, an epidemic of some sort may be reasonably expected.

A NEW RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT.

The clergymen of the various Evangelical Churches of the city have determined to begin in February an united effort in the way of a revival of religious feeling, in the hope that will spread all over the country. Daily prayer-meetings are to be held, nightly meetings for preaching in the churches and all the available halls; street preachers are to be set at work in the open air; printed matter is to be used persistently, and the advertising columns of the daily papers are to be utilized, to awaken the masses to a deeper feeling in Religion. The various Christian associations join in the movement, the object of which is to crush out the growing tendency to loose living, and the wickedness which is becoming fashionable. It is a singular fact that

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

has signified its willingness to join in the movement. The priests of that denomination admit that some such movement is necessary to rescue their people from the growing influence of rum and dissipation generally. Dissipation is the first thing to attack, and the teachers of all denominations feel the necessity of a movement upon it. The movement will, doubtless, be a great success here, and will of course, spread. The year 1874 will be memorable as a year of great religious fervor.

PIETRO.

News and Notes from Washington.

Opening of Corcoran's Art Gallery—The "Louise Home"—Doings in Congress—Effects of a Comma—National Educational Convention—Society, &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2, 1874.

THE CORCORAN ART GALLERY.

W. W. Corcoran has made a valuable contribution to the attractions of the city in the Gallery of Art opened to the public on the 19th of January. The building was erected previous to the war, and was occupied by the government during the years of the rebellion. It was designed and erected for the purposes to which it is now devoted, and is admirably arranged, in all the details of the interior, as an art depository. The building is very large. The walls are effaced with brick, with brown sandstone edgings. It stands on the north side of Louisiana Avenue, directly opposite the War Department. The main central hall is occupied, with paintings, selected at great cost in Europe, to which Mr. Corcoran has added his own private collection, and presented the whole, including the building, to the city. During the two weeks the gallery has been opened the rooms have been literally crowded, and the general verdict of those capable of expressing a correct opinion is that the collection, as a whole, is of a very high order. The rooms devoted to statuary have not yet received the most valuable contributions of art selected, many of them not having arrived yet from Europe. From to-day the exhibition will be free to the public each alternate day, as a permanent arrangement, and on the intermediate days an entrance charge of twenty-five cents will be charged.

THE "LOUISE HOME."

In this connection it is due to the liberality of Mr. Corcoran to say that his public spirit is not confined to the Art Gallery. Since the close of the war he has erected a magnificent building, and furnished it throughout as a "Home" for aged women. It is in successful operation and is nearly filled. It is named after his deceased daughter.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

The Louisiana question has occupied a portion of the time; but large attention is given to the leading questions of finance and retrenchment. Among the bills signed during the week were, the act providing for the busts of the late Chief Justices Roger Brooke Taney and of Salmon Portland Chase, to be placed in the Supreme Court Room of the United States. Also the act to abolish the office of Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue; and an act authorizing coinage to be executed at the mints of the United States for foreign countries.

THE EFFECTS OF A COMMA.

The importance of careful Congressional punctuation was strongly illustrated yesterday at the meeting of the Ways and Means Committee, where it was shown that a comma in one place was worth $2,000 000. In the tariff bill which went into effect August 1, 1872, it will be remembered that the free list was extended by the addition of several hundred articles. Among the number added was "fruit plants, tropical and semi-tropical," for the purpose of propagation and cultivation. In engrossing the bill, or in the process of copying it for official printing, a comma was inserted after "fruit," and all fruit was thereby placed upon the free list. The custom officers, however, not noticing the change, continued to collect duties on fruit until the error was discovered. The Ways and Means Committee have agreed to report a bill to remove the comma, in accordance with the intent of the law of 1872. The amount of tax illegally collected is not far from $2,000,000.

THE NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE.

One of the features of the week in Washington was a very full convention of School Superintendents and educators from all parts of the country. The meetings of the convention were held in the hall of the District Legislature, and, as spectators, their deliberations were listened to by the President and other distinguished gentlemen. On the first day after organization, the members of the convention took a recess and proceeded in a body to the Executive Mansion, assembling in the East Room. The President soon afterward made his appearance, when Gen. Eaton introduced Mr. J. H. Binford, of Virginia, president of the convention, who said the members of the convention had called to pay him their respects, and to assure him of their support in all measures which might tend to promote the interests of education in the United States.

The President said:—"I am very glad to meet the gentlemen who are engaged in so worthy a cause as that of education, and one upon which depends so intimately the stability of republics particularly. I believe that republics can only stand upon the education and enlightenment of the people."

The members of the convention were then individually introduced to the President by Gen. Eaton. Several of them expressed their thanks to the President for the attention which he gave the subject of education in his last annual message, and said they regarded that as an evidence of the deep interest he takes in the promotion of education among the people.

Among the prominent objects of the Convention was an effort to secure greater uniformity in the systems of education throughout the country; reach the youth not yet under instruction, and to give more attention to securing correct statistical information upon the condition, &c., of the schools throughout the country, to be published and distributed from year to year by the Bureau of Education at Washington. The meeting together of so many school superintendents, professors and teachers cannot be otherwise than productive of excellent results.

SOCIETY, &c.

The fashionables are now in the zenith of the gay season in Washington. The mild temperature of the weather is favorable, which, together with a clear sky and moonlight nights, tends largely to increase the attendance at receptions, sociables, evening parties, &c.

N. H. P.

Letter from Harrisburg.

The Election Bill—The Senate—Taxation of Colleges—Salaries of Judges—Taxing Corporations—Secretary of Internal Affairs and Lieut. Governor—Enlargement of the Capitol Buildings—Notes.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 31, 1874.

THE ELECTION BILL A LAW AT LAST.

The election bill has passed both branches of the Legislature and is now in the hands of the Governor, who has probably signed it by this time, unless the searching eye of Attorney General Dimmick has discovered something of an unconstitutional character in it. A variety of amendments were made to the bill by the House; the numerical order of its sections was transposed and a number of new sections added. The House amendments were concurred in by the Senate *in toto*. Amendments were contemplated by the Senate, but the necessity of the immediate passage of the bill prevented them from being presented.—During the consideration of this bill in the House a number of lively fights ensued. One offered by Mr. Wolfe, of Union, modifying the provisions of the bill in respect to the power of the minority Inspector, was bitterly opposed by Mr. Brockway, (Dem.,) who indulged to some extent in *argumentum ad hominem*, insinuating that gentlemen members of the Upper House were present upon the floor manipulating the bill. Mr. Wolfe indignantly refuted these insinuations. This little spat was sufficient to draw party lines very close, and resulted in the adoption of the amendment.—Mr. Brockway thex assumed the *role* of martyr and moved to amend by striking out the word "minority" wherever it appeared in the bill. Had the Republican members of the House seen fit to take him at his word and adopt his amendment, Mr. Brockway might have been placed in no very enviable position before his party. This is the first bill which has passed the Legislature under the new constitution.

THE SENATE.

The Senate Committee is hard at work on Rutan's Apportionment bill. A strong feeling is manifested in favor of dividing Philadelphia into districts electing three or four representatives. The simple district plan does not meet with favor. The apportionment of Philadelphia will not be determined until after the February election.

TAXATION OF COLLEGES.

The question of taxing colleges is now pending in the Senate Finance Committee.—The new constitution prohibits the Legislature from exempting any but charitable institutions from taxation. Senator Graham presented a memorial from professors and officers of colleges, holding charters from this Commonwealth, holding that institutions of this character are charitable and should therefore be exempt from taxation. A delegation from the various colleges in the State will appear before the Finance Committee next week, when, in all probability, the question, whether colleges are paupers or not, will be decided.

SALARIES OF JUDGES.

A delegation of Philadelpoia lawyers appeared before a joint committee of the two Houses, on last Wednesday, and the question of the salaries of Supreme and Common Pleas judges was discussed. The delegation was of the opinion that $10,000 a year would be a proper salary for Supreme Judge. The general committee, of the House, on Constitutional Reform, discussed the same question on Thursday night, and fixed the salary of Justice of the Supreme Court at $9,000; of the Associate Judges at $8,000; of the Common Pleas of Philadelphia and Allegheny at $7,000, and of other Common Pleas Judges in the State at $5,000.

TAXING CORPORATIONS.

Mr. Myer has introduced into the House a bill regulating taxation on corporations. The bill requires that all corporations doing business in the State shall be regulated in the Auditor General's office. They are bound to apprise that officer of their place of business, capital paid in, and names of officers, under a penalty of $500 fine. Taxation of this kind pays the State yearly a large revenue, amounting last year to nearly a million and a half of dollars.

SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Mr. Newmyer has offered in the House, bills providing for the election, terms of office and salaries of a Lieutenant Governor and a Secretary of Internal Affairs. According to the provisions of the bill, these officers are to be elected every four years, and are to receive a salary of $3,000 per year.

CHANGE OF VENUE IN CRIMINAL CASES.

Mr. Little, of Wyoming, has read in place a bill giving the Courts of this Commonwealth power to change the *venue* in criminal cases where popular excitement renders a fair trial impossible, and in civil cases for the same cause, and where the subject matter of controversy is situate in another county, and the parties and witnesses, or a majority of them, reside therein.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE CAPITOL BUILDINGS.

Mr. Cross has introduced a bill asking for a committee to designate what additions to the old capitol buildings will be necessary to accommodate the increased membership.

NOTES.

The State printing for the next three years has been awarded to B. F. Meyers & Co., of the *Patriot*.

Moody and Ballentine, charged with the murder of Behm, were found guilty of murder in the first degree, and will be sentenced next week.

The second trial of George O. Evans, the war claim embezzler, is now progressing before Judge Pearson, and is exciting a great deal of interest. Mr. Evans is under arrest at his rooms in the Lochiel Hotel.

Madame Janausheck, the renowned German *tragedienne*, appears in the Grand Opera House in this city, next week.

MAT.

Special Notices.

CUT THIS OUT.

IT MAY SAVE YOUR LIFE.

There is no person living but what suffers more or less with Lung Diseases, Coughs, Colds or Consumption, yet some would die rather than pay 75 cents for a bottle of medicine that would cure them. Dr. A. Boschee's German Syrup has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wonderous cures astonishes every one that try it. If you doubt what we say in print, cut this out and take it to your Druggist and get a sample bottle free of charge, or a regular size for 75 cents.

G. G. GREEN, Woodbury, N. J.

Aug.20,1873-1y.

CHILDREN OFTEN LOOK PALE

and Sick from no other cause than having worms in the stomach. BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS will destroy Worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations.

CURTIS & BROWN, Proprietors,
No. 215 Fulton Street, New York.

Sold by Druggists and Chemists, and dealers in Medicines at 25 cents a box.

Sold by JOHN READ & SONS.

July16,1873-1y.

CENTAUR LINIMENT.

There is no pain, which the Centaur Liniments will not relieve, no swelling they will not subdue, and no lameness which they will not cure. This is strong language, but it is true. They have produced more cures of rheumatism, neuralgia, lock-jaw, palsy, sprains, swelling, caked breasts, scalds, burns, salt-rheum, ear-ache, &c., upon the human frame, and of strains, spavin, galls, &c., upon the animals in one year than have all other pretended remedies since the world began. They are counter-irritant, all healing pain relievers. Cripples throw away their crutches, the lame walk, poisonous bites are rendered harmless and the wounded are healed without a scar. The recipe is published around each bottle. They sell as no article ever before sold, and they sell because they do just what they pretend to do. Those who now suffer from rhumatism, pain or swelling deserve to suffer if they will not use Centaur Liniment, white wrapper. More than 1000 certificates of remarkable cures, including frozen limbs, chronic rheumatism, gout, running tumors, &c., have been received. We will send a circular containing certificates, the recipe &c., gratis, to any one requesting it. One bottle of the yellow wrapper Centaur Liniment is worth one hundred dollars for spavined or sweeney horses and mules, or for screw-worm in sheep. Stock-owners—these liniments are worth your attention. No family should be without them. 'White wrapper for family use;" Yellow wrapper for animals. Sold by all Druggists. 50 cents per bottle; large bottles, $1.00. J. B. ROSE & Co., 53 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.

For sale by JOHN READ & SONS.

Oct.15,1873-1y.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE

of an old Nurse. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. We believe it to be the Best and Surest Remedy in World in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in Children, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None Genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper. Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

July16,1873-1y.

WHY! WHY! WHY!

Is HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS patronized by our best citizens?

BECAUSE

It is reliable in all cases.
It is not a rum drink.
It has been tested thirty years.
It is recommended by physicians.
It is recommended by clergymen.
It is recommended by lawyers.
It is recommended by all who use it.
It will cure Liver Complaint.
It will cure Dyspepsia.
It will cure Jaundice.
It will cure Marasmus.
It will cure Habitual Constipation.
It will cure Sick Headache.
It will strengthen the Debilitated.
It will tone up the Nervous
It will give a good appetite.
It will assist Digestion.
It will cure all diseases arising from diseased or debilitated digestive organs. Be sure you get "Hoofland's German Bitters." Sold by all Druggists. Principal office, 631 Arch street, Philadelphia.

June11,1873eow7mos.

THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA,
AND
FAMILY LINIMENT

is the best remedy in the world for the following complaints, viz.: Cramps in the Limbs and Stomach, Pain in the Stomach, Bowels or Side, Rheumatism in all its forms, Bilious Colic, Neuralgia, Cholera, Dysentery, Colds, Fresh Wounds, Burns, Sore Throat, Spinal Complaints, Sprains and Bruises, Chills and Fever. For internal and external use.

Its operation is not only to relieve the patient, but entirely removes the cause of the complaint. It penetrates and pervades the whole system, restoring healthy action to all its parts, and quickening the blood.

The Household Panacea is purely Vegetable and All Healing.

Prepared by CURTIS & BROWN,
No. 215 Fulton Street, New York.

For sale by JOHN READ & SONS.

July12,1873-1y.

THE MOST WONDERFUL DISCOVERY OF THE 19th CENTURY.

Dr. S. D. Howe's Arabian Milk-Cure for Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs. (The only medicine of the kind in the world.) A substitute for Cod Liver Oil. Permanently cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Loss of Voice, Shortness of Breath, Catarrh, Croup, Coughs, Colds, &c., in a few days, like magic. Price $1 per bottle. Also, Dr. S. D. Howe's Arabian Tonic Blood Purifier, which differs from all other preparations in its immediate action upon the Liver, Kidneys and Blood. It is purely vegetable, and cleanses the system of all impurities, builds it right up, and makes Pure, Rich Blood. It cures Scrofulous Diseases of all kinds, removes Constipation, and regulates the Bowels. For "General Debility," "Lost Vitality," and "Broken-down Constitutions," I "challenge the 19th Century" to find its equal. Every bottle is worth its weight in gold. Price $1 per bottle.

Sold by S. S. SMITH & SON, Druggist,
Sole Agents No. 616 Penn street, Huntingdon, Pa.
DR. S. D. HOWE, Sole Proprietor,
161 Chambers St., New York.

Nov.5,1873-6mos.

GREAT DISCOVERY! E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON. For the cure of weak stomach, general debility, indigestion, disease of the nervous system, constipation, acidity of the stomach, and all cases requiring a tonic.

The wine includes the most agreeable and efficient salt of Iron we possess; Citrate of Magnetic Oxide, combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics—Yellow Peruvian Bark.

The effect in many cases of debility, loss of appetite, and general prostration, of an efficient salt of Iron combined with our valuable Nerve, is most happy. It augments the appetite, raises the pulse, takes off muscular flabbiness, removes the pallor of debility, and gives a florid vigor to the countenance.

Do you want something to strengthen you? Do you want a good appetite? Do you want to build up your constitution? Do you want to feel well? Do you want to get rid of nervousness? Do you want energy? Do you want to sleep well? Do you want brisk and vigorous feelings? If you do, try Kunkel's Wine of Iron.

This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community, that it is now deemed indispensible as a Tonic medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life.

I now only ask a trial of this valuable Tonic. Price $1 per bottle. E. F. KUNKLE, Sole Proprietor, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sold by Druggists and dealers everywhere.

July23-4t.

Wanted to be Heard From.

If anybody has used the thorough and scientific course of treatment recommended by the proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for the cure of Catarrh and has not been perfectly cured, the proprietor, Dr. R. V. Pierce, would like to hear from that person, and by addressing him in the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y., such person, if there be one, will hear of something to his or her advantage, as the Doctor is in *earnest* when he offers $500 reward for a case of Catarrh which he cannot cure, and is perfectly able to pay it if he fails in a single case, as any one may ascertain upon inquiry. The thorough course of treatment refered to and recommended by Dr. Pierce consists in the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche which is the only means by which the fluid can be carried high up and applied to all parts of the nasal passages and the chambers connected therewith in which ulcers exist and from which the discharge proceeds. In addition to this thorough application of the Remedy, which should always be used warm, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery should be taken earnestly as constitutional treatment, without which few cases can be cured as the disease is always constitutional and must be treated accordingly. This treatment has no unpleasant features about it, and has the advantage of never driving the disease to the lungs as there is danger of doing by the use of strong, irritating snuffs or poisonous solutions.

PLAIN FACTS.

FRANKFORT, Mich., Sept. 13th, 1873.

A year ago I had a bad cough from the Catarrh which had got in my throat. I tried a good many things but got nothing to do me any good until I used your Golden Medical Discovery and Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. They cured me in three months for which I am very thankful.

AMOS FISHER.

☞ Such horrid feelings as I experience no one could imagine. I feel despondent, as though something awful was going to happen. Use SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR, if you would avoid such feelings.

PARSON'S PURGATIVE PILLS—Best family physic; Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders, for horses.

New To-Day.

FOR RENT.

A comfortable Dwelling House, on Penn street, in Huntingdon. Terms reasonable. Apply to K. ALLEN LOVELL.

Feb.4-3t.

FOR SALE.

A Brick House and Lot on 7th street, six rooms in house, a good cellar, a frame wash house, cistern, and best well of water in town. Lot is 50x150 feet, has a good stable for five head of horses conveniently built. Inquire of M. M. LOGAN.

Feb.4-2mos.

AN EXCELLENT NEW STORE ROOM FOR RENT.—The undersigned will rent his New Store Room, on the corner of Fourteenth and Washington streets, for a general Variety and Provision Store. Possession given on the first of April.

H. B. BRUMBAUGH.

Feb.4-3t.

FOR SALE.

That desirable Lot No. 129, containing 50 feet front and 150 feet deep situate on Mifflin street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets West Huntingdon. Apply to the undersigned

W. BUCHANAN,
PHILIP BROWN,
E. F. KEEVER,
Committee St. James E. Lutheran Church.

Feb.4-4t.

[Estate of Matthew Truman, dec'd.]

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, the undersigned, Trustee, will expose to sale, at the residence of John Benson, on the premises, in Tod township, county aforesaid,

On Thursday, February 26, 1874,

At 1 o'clock p. m., the following described Real Estate, late of Matthew Truman, deceased:

All that certain Tract of Land, known as "The Benson Farm," situate in Tod township, in said county, bounded on the north by the Mansion Farm of the late Matthew Truman, on the east by lands of John Griffith, on the south by lands of Jacob Fisher's heirs, and on the west by Broad Top Mountain, containing ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY ACRES, more or less, having thereon erected a good and comfortable two-story DWELLING HOUSE, A NEW, COMMODIOUS BANK BARN, and all other necessary outbuildings, with a well of good water near the house. About 100 acres of this tract are cleared and under cultivation, and the balance is well covered with good Chestnut and Rock Oak timber. This property is situate about four miles north-east of Broad Top City, and is only two-and-a-half miles from the East Broad Top Railroad at Cook's Mills. There is a GOOD ORCHARD on the farm, containing many different kinds of choice apple trees, which yield, very regularly, the finest varieties of fruit.

Also, all that certain tract of land, situate on Broad Top, in the township aforesaid, bounded by lands of A. Clark, Joseph Higgins, and others, containing TWO HUNDRED ACRES, more or less. About 20 or 30 acres of this tract are cleared and under cultivation, and the balance is well covered with Chestnut and Rock Oak timber. This tract of land is near the Coal Fields of Broad Top, and is believed to contain valuable deposits of ORE AND COAL.

Persons desiring information in regard to either of these properties, can apply in person or by letter to the undersigned Trustee, at Cassville, Pa., or to his Attorneys, LOVELL & MUSSER, at Huntingdon, Pa.

TERMS:—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments thereafter, with interest. The deferred payments to be secured by the judgment bonds of the purchaser.

D. CLARKSON, Trustee.

Feb. 4, 1874.-ts.

THE HEAVENS AND THE EARTH.

TRIBUNE EXTRA NO. 9,
(Now Ready)
CONTAINS SIX LECTURES ON ASTRONOMY
By Mr. RICHARD A. PROCTOR.

I. The Sun.
II. The Sun's Family of Planets.
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The Extra also contains lectures delivered at the Anderson School on Penikese Island, but never before published,

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Feb.4-1t.

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Only $2.00 a year.

New To-Day.

NOTICE.

The undersigned having purchased, at Sheriff's sale, the following articles, viz: One cook and 1 parlor stove, 45 yards of carpet, 2 sets of chairs, 2 beds and bedding, 1 dining table, 1 side table, 1 centre table, 1 dresser, 1 set of carpenter tools, 1 clock, 1 looking glass, and the remainder of the household and kitchen furniture, late the property of Thos. Boring, of West Huntingdon, which I have left in Mrs. Boring's possession for the present.

LUDEN DEAN.

Feb. 4, 1874-3t

FOR SALE.

A few shares of Stock (from one to twenty) in the Juniata Valley Camp Meeting Association at par and paid 10 per cent. last year. Inquire of M. M. LOGAN.

Feb.4-4t.

OUTSTANDING BALANCES DUE the County at the settlement with the Auditors for the year 1873.

TOWNSHIPS	Y'R.	COLLECTORS.	CO. TAX.	S. TAX.	MIL.
Shirley	1869	Benj. Davis	$660 79	$.....	$.....
Broad Top	1870	S. G. Miller	92 54	9 17	13 50
Juniata	.....	Peter Snyder	3 53	.....	.....
Springfield	.....	J. F. Ramsey	174 32	20 82	2 50
Carbon	1871	John Canty	287 10	9 83	35 70
Huntingdon	.....	G. Miller	309 26	.....	.....
Lincoln	.....	E. Brumbaugh	12 69	21 67	14 00
Mount Union	.....	Peter M. Bare	36 31	8 72	.....
Penn	.....	C. Fouse	505 35	66 22	32 85
Shirley	.....	S. Isenburg	.....	64 74	.....
Warriorsmark	.....	W. Addleman	201 59	67 31	9 00
Brady	1872	J. K. Metz	59 57	1 18	2 05
Broad Top	.....	S. G Miller	27 76	84	4 50
Carbon	.....	John Canty	114 26	11 67	18 00
Coalmont	.....	Levi Evans	42 11	65	7 50
Jackson	.....	J. L. M'Ilwain	13 09	16 63	11 00
Morris	.....	J. S. Lytle	31 12	4 68	7 50
Brady	1873	George Eby	173 07	1 07	.....
Barree	.....	T. Stewart	293 87	12 96	.....
Broad Top	.....	J. Mountain	17 67	67	.....
Cass	.....	Henry Taylor	182 72	11 57	.....
Cassville	.....	A. W. Evans	22 65	3 21	.....
Carbon	.....	John Canty	165 46	66	.....
Coalmont	.....	G. Reisterer	55 06	90	.....
Dublin	.....	*J. E. Har