The Huntingdon Journal.

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

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, Feb. 11, 1874.

Circulation LARGER than any other Paper in the Juniata Valley.

THE BEDFORD AND BRIDGEPORT RAILROAD.

"Does this road pay?" "No!" "Well, what is to be done with it?" That is just the question we desire to discuss for a few moments. What we have to say we urge the stockholders to weigh carefully, and to discuss with their neighbors.

It is well known to all the stockholders, that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at great expense, by the most audacious tactics, known only to the railway fraternity, seized this route and held it with an iron grasp, lest some road might reach forward and tap the Pittsburg and Connellsville railway and thus secure a rival road from the eastern cities to the West. And when some of us thought that we had outflanked it and secured Bedford the advantage of competition between the natural enemies—the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania—through the duplicity of Hon. John Cessna, the paid attorney of Morrell, Wood & Co., all our hopes were blasted, and the Bedford and Bridgeport railroad sunk down to a mere connecting link between the Broad Top and Cumberland and Pennsylvania railroads. There it is to-day, not even paying expenses, if we are correctly informed, let alone paying the interest on its bonds. The great coal trains, aggregating millions of tons, which we were promised, have gone the way of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and with the exception of a few straggling trains, in the winter season, no one is enriched very much by conveying the George Creek coal to market, by the opening of this route.

The idea is a failure. The Pennsylvania railroad can have very little if any further use for the "Sixteenth Division" in the future. The New Constitution has swept away, as if it were chaff, the dog in the manger policy, and capitailsts, who may deem it advisable, can build a road along side of the great "B. & B," nor can Mr. Cessna or Wood, Morrell & Co. interfere with their good intentions, if it is not deemed advisable to let them. The ground is open to the million and the dog is dead in the basket. Now what is to be done with it? There is only one way to get rid of it, and that is to lease it to one or other of the railroads with which it connects. By this means it could be run with comparatively little additional expense, and might be readily made to pay. And we have no hesitation in saying that the Broad Top Railroad Company is the proper party to lease it. Whether it would do so, we are not informed, but certainly it is more interested than either of the other lines, and could run the B. & B. to much better advantage. We hope the stockholders—who may, some of these bright mornings, if nothing is done, find their shares not worth anything save for shaving paper—will agitate this matter, and, perhaps (?) something may come of it.

Shall the "B. & B." be leased to Broad Top?

JUDICIAL APPORTIONMENT.

The Senate Committee on the Judiciary General has fixed the number of judical districts in the State at forty-eight, with two additional law judges for Philadelphia, one for York and Adams, one for Luzerne, one for Dauphin and Lebanon, one for Clearfield, Center and Clinton, and one for Butler and Lawrence. The bill proposed increases the number of Judges at fifteen. It was reported to the Senate yesterday. Following is a list of the districts agreed on:

1. Philadelphia, two additional judges.
2. Lancaster.
3. Delaware.
4. Chester.
5. York and Adams, one additional judge.
6. Cumberland and Perry.
7. Franklin and Fulton.
8. Bedford and Somerset.
9. Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria.
10. Indiana.
11. Luzerne, one additional judge.
12. Dauphin and Lebanon, one additional judge.
13. Berks.
14. Fayette.
15. Schuylkill.
16. Bucks.
17. Montgomery.
18. Lehigh.
19. Northampton.
20. Susquehanna.
21. Wayne, Pike, Monroe and Carbon.
22. Bradford.
23. Columbia, Sullivan and Wyoming.
24. Northumberland and Montour.
25. Union, Snyder, Mifflin and Juniata.
26. Clearfield, Centre and Clinton, one additional judge.
27. Lycoming.
28. Tioga, Potter, M'Kean and Cameron.
29. Erie and Warren.
30. Crawford.
31. Venango and Forest.
32. Jefferson, Clarion and Elk.
33. Armstrong.
34. Butler and Lawrence, one additional judge.
35. Mercer.
36. Beaver.
37. Greene.
38. Washington.
39. Allegheny.
40. Westmoreland.

☞ The new Election Law will be found on the outside of this issue of the JOURNAL. It makes many important changes and should be generally read.—Let our readers give it a careful perusal. We have no doubt that it will very much improve our elections. There was entirely too much latitude in the old law. Rascals found it a very convenient instrument for their purposes. The new law will do injustice to no one who will carefully inform himself of its provisions and pay due respect to them. If a voter desires to vote he must see that he goes through the necessary steps to put himself within the rules of law.

☞ Surveyor General Beath, of Harrisburg, Mr. Vanderslice, of Philadelphia, and E. J. Doty, of Mifflintown, arrived in Huntingdon on Monday, to look after the Cassville Investigation.

UPRIGHT PUBLIC SERVANTS—SENATOR SCOTT.

It is gratifying to find a purer political feeling growing up everywhere throughout the country. The hold which partisanship so long had upon the actions of individuals is relaxing; and something more is needed to secure willing service than the force of party discipline.

During the dark days of the war our country presented the sublimest examples of patriotic sacrifices, and also the most despicable instances of corruption and villainy. While the gallant soldiers were struggling in the field, the civil offices were largely controlled by adventurers and speculators, whose loud professions of loyalty brought rich reward. The demoralization of war followed its conclusion, and bad men in high places brought disgrace on communities and States. The patience of the people became exhausted, and the offenders in notable instances were driven from power, and even subjected to imprisonment. A general outcry for reform was raised, and men gave up party allegiance in the hope of securing honesty in public servants. Attempts are made by Constitutional enactments to prevent the rascality which has grown so common among the men who make and administer the laws.

We rejoice to see this turning of the public mind towards the subject of purifying the political atmosphere, and we expect good results eventually. A marked triumph has just been obtained in the selection of a Chief Justice. Party organs dared to speak out in bold utterances against nominations they deem unworthy, and party caucuses even acted with manly independence. The majesty of the people is beginning to be recognized; and the day is not far distant we believe, when our public men will be as distinguished for their personal purity as were the fathers. We do not belong to that class who hold to the degeneracy of race; on the other hand, we think that virtue and intelligence are becoming more diffused, and that "the thoughts of men are widened with the process of the suns." It is not that we have not worthy men to serve us; but that the people have been too intent upon their chosen pursuits and have left the management of political affairs to the care of a set of willing servants, who make the public interests subserve their own. In this State an unusual interest is awakening, and we have great hopes that in the future our purest and best men will come forward to take part in the political arena. This is the duty of every good citizen. Pennsylvania is looked to by the sister States to advance in the honest work. We must send good men to our Legislature, must elect our best men to Congress, and have the State represented in the U. S. Senate by honorable and faithful citizens.

And we would express our gratification at the high position in the respect of the people of this Commonwealth, and of our common country, occupied by Hon. John Scott. Calumny has not ventured to sully his fair fame. He has borne himself through his term with true senatorial dignity, honoring his State no less than himself. He has been one of the most industrious of the Senators, serving ably on the most important committees, and commanding the esteem of his fellow members for his private virtues and his political fidelity. Without the brilliancy and rhetorical ability of some of his confreres; we believe for the solid, substantial qualifications for his position, he is the peer of any in the Senate chamber. His legal attainments are of a high order; he is judicious and thoughtful, attentive to his duties and prompt and decided in his actions; serving no master, but ardent and jealous in his republicanism which he recognizes as the saving faith of the Republic and as the political organization that has worked more good to mankind than had been hitherto achieved in our nation's history. No Senator from Pennsylvania has conferred more honor upon the State. Chosen solely for his worth, he has fully justified the choice.—The reasons that led to his selection will operate to retain him. It is the habit of the States to continue acceptable Senators in their place. This is wise. The training of one term makes them more efficient in succeeding terms, and increases their influence and power. The vantage ground of six years' experience in the Senate is immense to a man in every way so worthy as Senator Scott.

We trust the people of our Legislative and Congressional districts may be careful in their choice of candidates next fall.—Let them choose for themselves. Let them ignore rings and combinations of all kinds. Let them select their public servants as they would their private agents, and we will hear less of plunderers and scoundrels.—*Chambersburg Repository.*

☞ A Philadelphia paper states that a bill for the equalization of bounties will be reported to Congress at an early day, probably on the basis of the bill introduced last year, which proposed to give a uniform bounty of eight and-one-third dollars per month to every officer or private who had served at any time either in the regular or volunteer service between April 15, 1861, and April 15, 1855, the bounty payments already made to be deducted, and the benefit of the provisions to be extended to the widows or other heirs of dead soldiers. This is all very pretty and patriotic; but we should like to know where the money is to come from. An "equalization" of bounties in the manner proposed would cost close in the neighborhood of three hundred millions of dollars—the simple statement of which fact should be sufficient to show the utter impracticability of the plan.

☞ The following passage from the New Constitutional article on suffrage, may be profitably kept for general information and reference: "No person shall be qualified to serve as an election officer, who shall hold, or shall *within two months* have held any office, appointment or *employment*, in or under the Government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city, or county, or of any municipal board, commission or trust in any city, save only *Justices of the Peace* and *Aldermen, Notaries Public*, and persons in the *militia* service of the State."

SENATOR SCOTT AND THE TEN PER CENT. REDUCTION OF DUTIES.

The statement has been made in several journals that the act of June 6, 1872, reducing duties on foreign imports ten per cent. was not seriously opposed in either House of Congress. This is a mistake.—We can name at least one leading Senator who opposed its passage—Senator Scott of Pennsylvania. On the 27th of May Mr. Scott protested earnestly against the reduction, and warned the Senate of the consequences that would follow the adoption of the proposition. Because the Senate insisted upon the reduction being made, Mr. Scott and Mr. Chandler of Michigan, voted against the final passage of the tax and tariff bill. Mr. Scott's objections were to the effect that the proposed reduction was "simply a question of labor; there is where the reduction is to come." He said further:

"I wish the Senate to be warned that but one of two results can follow from this reduction, either utter prostration and ruin or the reduction of the price of labor; and if the Senate and the party with which I have the honor to act are ready for either of these results, I want them to look forward to the fact that they are preparing the way to bring them about. I do not wish to be responsible for the results that are to follow this reduction. Looking to Pennsylvania, speaking for it, I shall not hold myself responsible for the results which will follow from this reduction and those who vote for this reduction must be ready to take the consequences which do follow; for I tell you Mr. President, upon this question of labor (for it is that only) we are more interested in that State, both physically, if I may so speak, or pecuniarily and politically, than Senators perhaps dream of."

POSTAGE ON COUNTY PAPERS.—The Postmaster General, in a communication to the Senate, last week, makes the following sensibie recommendation in regard to the free transmission of county papers through the mails. He says:

"There is one restriction, however, which he never advised, and which, in his opinion, might be safely removed, and that is the provision which forbids free transportation of weekly newspapers within the counties of their publication, as heretofore authorized by law. The ground on which this recommendation is made is, first, that such papers are so evenly distributed over the entire extent of the country, and confined to lines of transit so short that they never have been known to impede the distribution and transportation of mails, and secondly, that the amount of postage levied upon them, as at present collected, whilst affording but of a trifling revenue to the department, is yet heavy enough to be severely felt by proprietors and patrons, and to obstruct the dissemination of local intelligence. Good reasons may also be given in favor of a free exchange between newspapers."

News and Notes from Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 9, 1874.

Congress—The District Board of Public Works to be Investigated—W. W. Corcoran's Charges Against the Board—An Important Trial—Protection of the Indians.

CONGRESSIONAL WORK.

A large number of important measures are now before Congress, but during the past week very few of these were finally disposed of by both Houses. The very considerable increase in the membership of the House of Representatives, and the fact that many of the new members have had, up to their election, little or no experience in public life, are serious impediments to the dispatch of business. Men are sent to Congress who have no settled convictions on any of the great questions that are brought before them for consideration; others consider themselves well informed and fully competent to enlighten their peers, and who occupy no small portion of the time in debate, only to expose their own ignorance of the merits of the question under consideration. There is a growing impression in the minds of the thinking portion of the Members that a smaller representation in Congress would subserve the interests of the country better and with more dispatch, and it is now improbable that measures will be brought up for consideration, before the close of the present Congress, with a view to securing a material reduction of the number of members in the House of Representatives. The English Parliament, it is true, is composed of 658 Members; but it is also true that they receive no pay, and rarely, on ordinary occasions are more than twenty-five per cent. of the Membership in their seats. In fact there are not over four hundred seats in the Commons, and no assignment of desks is made to any of the members, to hold through the session. The business of the session is done by a few working members, while the others are among their friends in the city, or at home upon their estates.

ANOTHER INVESTIGATION ORDERED.

There is a lively quarrel between the Board of Public Works, of Washington, and a portion of the tax-payers. The latter have preferred serious charges against the Board, and in a memorial to Congress have asked for a full and impartial investigation. Governor Shepard, who was Commander in Chief of the Board until he was appointed Governor to succeed H. D. Cook, who resigned a few days before the failure of himself and brother, has presented a counter memorial, informing Congress that the memorialists are not entitled to a hearing, or certainly not to have a committee of investigation appointed. However, Congress has appointed a joint committee of both Houses, and an investigation will be commenced forthwith. W. W. Corcoran, one of our largest real estate owners, published a letter, on Thursday, in the Baltimore *Sun*, in reference to this controversy, the following quotation from which will afford the readers of the JOURNAL an insight into some of the points in the controversy. He said:

"On Friday last there was presented to the Senate a memorial of the Governor of the District, who, as stated, "in common with other officers of this District," had been arraigned on charges made by "certain pretended taxpayers."

"That memorial it is not my purpose to notice except so far as the statements made therein may affect me. To show that I am defiantly refusing to pay my taxes, it is stated that I, as one of the largest property holders, have personally paid nothing on account of the improvements against which I protest, in defiance of the law of Congress approved February 21, 1871, providing that upon the property adjoining and to be especially benefited by the improvements *authorized by law*, there shall be assessed a reasonable proportion of the cost, not exceeding one-third part thereof. To this document is appended an exhibit of assessments imposed for improvements, pretended to have been made under said act, of $27,326.41 still due by me."

"I would state here that I am unequivocally in favor of the real and substantial improvement of this District, and every part thereof, and that at no time have I used either my means or influence in opposition thereto. But I as emphatically decline to allow my honest convictions as to the manner in which the work has been done in this District to be stifled by the only reply that has as yet been attempted to be made, and that the flimsy one that no objection or examination should be made *on account of the beautifying work that has been done, and because such course will defeat appropriations by Congress.*"

"The act quoted by the official who presented the memorial provides that a reasonable proportion of the cost, not exceeding one-third, shall be assessed upon the property adjoining and especially benefited by the improvements *authorized by law.*—Under this act certain laws have been passed by our local Legislature providing for improvements."

"It is the opinion of many (and no court, as I am advised, has as yet decided to the contrary) that the operations conducted thereunder have not been in compliance with the organic act, and one of the principal reasons that no such decision has been made is that the law officers of our District have interposed technical objections which have prevented a full hearing by the court."

"Time alone can furnish the circumstances upon which a standing in court can be obtained in many of these cases."

"The mode in which this work has been done, the absence of competition, the fact that the prices were fixed by the Board of Public Works, and the work given to be done by persons of its own choosing; the large bills that have been presented in all quarters for an inconsiderable proportion of the work done, give rise to a well-grounded suspicion, at least, that the assessment upon adjoining property has been upon an excessive cost for the whole work. This work has been in a great degree improperly done, the charge for the same often double its value, and the system of assessment in a high degree onerous, in some cases amounting to more than the value of the property."

"While the useless changes in the grades of some of the streets, and particularly . Georgetown and on its principal thoroughfares, where in some places filling up and cutting down has been made to the extent of almost thirteen or fourteen feet, and that too against the almost unanimous protest of all interested, shows the arbitrary conduct of those under whose direction this work has been done."

"The tax for this work is a burden sufficiently onerous, but when there is added thereto the much larger cost of adapting the houses to these new grades, the wonder is how persons of moderate means will be able to meet these charges, without relief from the courts, or assistance from Congress in a way that will provide for the debt now existing. The home will in many cases have to be sold and I need not tell you that that work has even now begun."

RETRENCHMENT.

The House Committee on appropriations are vigilant in their efforts to cut down appropriations. During the past week all the auditors of the Treasury department and the commissioner of customs were heard with reference to the present condition of the work in their respective bureaus; the clerical force employed, and how it compares with the numbers employed prior to the war. Most of these officials took the ground that to reduce the clerical force of their offices would tend to destroy the efficiency of the public service. Judge Martin, sixth auditor of the Treasury, indicated that, in view of the increase of business pertaining to his bureau, he would be constrained at an early day to recommend an increase of at least twenty additional clerks.

AN IMPORTANT TRIAL.

Judge J. W. Wright, who was appointed agent of the Cherokee Nation, several years ago, is now on trial, under charges of defrauding the Indians out of large sums of money. Quite an array of witnesses are called all the way from the Indian Territory and from other parts. The trial creates much interest in the city, as the Judge is a resident here. After his return from the Indian country the Judge put up some fine buildings in the city, one of which is rented to the Government for $10,000 a year

PROTECTION FOR THE INDIANS.

The House Committee on Indian Affairs, on Friday, agreed to report a bill to make it a penal offence to cheat or defraud an Indian, or to fraudulently obtain his signature or mark to a receipt for money, which has not been fully explained to him. The main object of the bill is to protect the Indian from swindling agents who impose upon them by taking advantage of their ignorance and confidence, and grow rich at their expense.

N. H. P.

Our New York Letter.

A Couple of Swindles—The Society of Murderers—Political—Fashion in Religion—Business, etc.

NEW YORK, February 9, 1874.

SWINDLES.

Out of the million of people who make up the population of this great Babel, fully one hundred thousand live on the labor of others—that is to say, are thieves of one sort or another. The worst of these are the advertising thieves, for while they steal, they do it in such an ingenious way as to escape the penalties of the law. The history of one or two of them may not be uninteresting.

"G. R. Murray & Co.," is a good name. Well, G. R. M. & Co. advertise that they possess $1,500,000 of watches, pianos and jewelry, which they will "distribute" by lot at one dollar for each ticket. You are invited to send twenty-five cents to these benevolent gentlemen, receiving therefor a ticket which describes the prize you are entitled to. You send your twenty-five cents and you do get a ticket like this:

"MERCANTILE PRIZE ASSOCIATION."
"Certificate No. 22733."

"This certificate when accompanied by one dollar, (and fifty cents for packing), entitles the holder to one Silver-Hunting Cased Watch, *valued* at $15 00. State how you wish it sent."

Now send $1 50 and what happens. Nothing. You never hear of it again. And as these fellows get letters by the bushel, every one of which contains money, it is not difficult to suppose that they live in clover.—Their office is, in one advertisement, in one place; in another, another, so that victims in search of them never find them. The police get after them, but they change their style so frequently that it is impossible to catch them.

The fellows who are to-day doing business over the name of G. R. Murray & Co., have within a year been known as the United States Tontine Association, of 23 Park Row; as Norton, Quinn & Co., 212 Broadway; as Holliday, Lewis & Co., of 23 Park Row; as Walter B. Turner & Co., of 746 Broadway; as H. H. Bridle & Co., 50 Broad street; as Chester V. Dudley & Co., of 34 New street; as Alvah Young, of 205 Broadway; as Edward Seville & Co., of 34 New street; as Oswald West & Co., of 46 Broad street; as S. Soloman & Co., of 134 Nassau street; and as Gilbert Putnam & Co., of 64 Broadway. But ingenious as the gentlemen are the last two months has developed a more

GORGEOUS SCOUNDRELISM.

The only expense attending these swindles is the advertising, and how to dodge them has been the question with them. Two of these thieves assumed the name of "Kirkwood & Beach, Advertising Agents," and issued an order to the newspapers of the country, advertising a dozen or more of bogus articles, under a dozen or more different names, the price of which was always *to be sent by mail to the P. O. Box designated.* To seduce the publishers of the country these villains boldly referred to A. T. Stewart, C. A. Dana, and Jas. Gordon Bennett, of New York, to M. Halstead, of the *Cincinnati Commercial*, and D. R. Locke, of the *Toledo Blade*. As their offer to the papers were liberal, and their references unexceptionable, hundreds of papers published their advertisements, and immediately cords of letters came to the different parties named, all of which Kirkwood & Beach took out of the Post-Office and appropriated, of course.

As a matter of course the newspapers publishing the advertisements will never get a cent; those who send money to the various addresses will never get what they send for; in short the only people who get anything are the ingenious scoundrels who assume the firm name of "Kirkwood & Beach." When will people learn wisdom? When will people learn that a dollar is a dollar, and, when a man proposes to give two dollars for one, that he means a swindle and there is a swindle under it. May I impress on your readers this important maxim: Never send money to any person whom you do not know. Is it a medical prodigy? There is no physician in the great cities who knows a particle more than do your own practitioners. Is it a piano, watch or diamond distribution? These goods have a fixed value in the market, and if any one has them there is no earthly use of making a sacrifice to dispose of them. In short, a little common sense is all that is necessary to protect a person from these swindlers. Do good people, who read these lines, use a little common sense and save your money.

A CURIOUS SOCIETY.

It has been discovered that the uper-crust criminals in the tombs have organized a society for mutual defense. By upper crust I mean the big thieves, the burglars, the forgers and murderers. They contribute so much each to a fund for defending each in his turn, and a fixed sum which goes to the family of the one convicted and sentenced. This is co-operation in a new direction. But why not? Crime is a regular trade with all the rules and regulations that other trades have.

POLITICAL INCIDENTS.

The Democracy of Brooklyn are made of the same material as their brethren of New York. At a primary meeting in the Nineteenth Ward, a return was handed in signed by a man named Cunningham. A man at the end of the room cried out, "I don't believe Mr. Cunningham signed that return," whereupon Mr. Cunningham jumped to his feet and declared that he had signed it. The voice from the end of the room quickly retorted, "Paddy Cunningham didn't sign it. Paddy Cunningham can't write his name; I have a document in my pocket to which his *mark* is affixed."

At the meeting of the General Committee amusing incidents were related of rooms in which voting was being carried on, being cleared by force, and the ballot-boxes stuffed to suit the muscular majority. At the Nineteenth Ward primary the voting was brought to an abrupt termination by cutting off the gas. Democracy is the same now that it always was.

FASHION IN RELIGION.

It is a noticeable fact that the churches of New York are almost bare of women twice each year—in the periods between Winter and Spring, and Autumn and Winter—when it's too cold for a summer bonnet and not cold enough for a winter head-covering. But religion is now being made fashionable. People are now invited to prayer-meetings precisely as invited to a social soiree or an evening party. A friend of mine gave me the following transcript of a card which he received: "Mr. and Mrs.——proposes (D. V.) to hold a Bible reading, on——evening at 7½ o'clock, when the company of friends is requested. Subject—Revelations II. Reading from 7½ to 9½. Morning dress." I saw one sent to another friend which, as far as the body of it was concerned, might have applied to a dance or card party, but in the corner where the characters, "T. and P." After a while he discovered that the cabalistic sign stood for Tea and Prayer. He went and reported. After tea, Bibles were handed round on a tray and religious exercises were held. Curious world thief.

BUSINESS

continues to improve. Collections, we are assured by one of our largest dry goods houses, are very much better this year than they were last. So far, in this month of January, in the house referred to, the collections are at the rate of seven per cent. better than in January, 1873. This result upon old obligations is certainly both favorable and hopeful. The fact is the panic of last fall had no reality in it. It had no bottom, and should have affected nothing. But men got frightened, and it took just so long a time for them to get over their fright. They are over it now and business goes on as usual.

THE WEATHER

is as changeable here as a fashionable woman. In the morning zero—at noon 60°—at night rain, and ice by midnight. You need overcoats, unbrellas, linen dusters and fans to be perfectly safe when you go out. Oh! for an old-fashioned winter.

PIETRO.

Letter from Harrisburg.

Apportionment—Salaries of Judges—Training of Common School Teachers—Compulsory Attendance at School—Free Passes—Local Legislation—Pro Bono Publico—The Murderers.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 7, 1874.

APPORTIONMENT.

The Senatorial and Representative apportionment is still a secret, but the committee has reported the following Judicial apportionment.

[See districts in another column.]

This apportionment will make 15 more Judges than at present exist. The Governor is authorized to appoint these additional Judges, and until he does so the present Judges will hold their positions.

SALARIES OF JUDGES.

The House has been busy with the discussion of the salary question. Mr. Ramey, of Indiana, moved to amend the bill as it came from the heads of the Committee by making the salary of Chief Justice seven thousand dollars instead of nine; of Associate Justice, seven thousand instead of eight; of Common Pleas Judges of Philadelphia and Allegheny five thousand instead of seven; and of other Judges four thousand instead of five, excepting the Judge of Dauphin county who is to receive six thousand, another amendment to allow the Judges mileage made the amendment substantially the same as the present law.

The friends of the increase of Judicial salaries were too strong for the opposition party and the amendment was defeated by a pretty decided vote. It was argued against this amendment that it was both unjust and unconstitutional. Unjust for the reason that the Common Pleas Judges of Philadelphia sit almost continually the year round while the country Judges are occupied with duties pertaining to their offices only a small portion of the time. Unconstitutional for the reason that the New Constitution provides that "nothing contained in this Constitution shall be held to *reduce* the compensation now paid to any law Judge of this Commonwealth, now in commission." The amendment was ably advocated by Messrs. Wolf, Orvis and others. When the bill comes up for further consideration other and successful amendments will probably be offered.

TRAINING COMMON SCHOOL TEACHERS.

A bill has been offered in the House to provide for the due training of teachers for the Common Schools of this Commonwealth.

The bill provides that Normal school districts shall remain as they are, and where there are none they shall be established. The precuniary affairs of these institutions are to be regulated by a board of 18 trustees, 12 to be elected by the stockholders and the other 6 to be appointed by the Superintendent. That all appropriations to Normal schools shall be distributed by a commission consisting of the Governor, the State Superintendent of Common Schools and the Attorney General.

That a meeting, of the principals of the several Normal Schools throughout the State, for the purpose of fixing upon a general course of study and arranging other matters within their jurisdiction, shall be called, at Harrisburg by the State Superintendent, whenever he deems it necessary, or upon request made by three principals of Normal Schools.

COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE AT SCHOOL.

A bill is now in the hands of the House Committee on Education relative to compulsory attendance of children at school. It provides that every person having a child under his control shall be required to send that child to school at least 12 weeks in every year 8 of which are to be consecutive or failing to do so shall pay into the school treasury a sum not exceeding $25. Provided however, that this law shall be null and void in cases of poverty, or where the child has gone to school in some other district, or has passed an examination in such school.

FREE PASSES.

Mr. Brockway has introduced a bill into the House providing for the abolition of the entire free pass system. It forbids Railroads or other transportation companies from issuing to any one except actual officers of the road, or employes upon its pay rolls, free passes or passes at a discount under a penalty of a fine not less than $100 or more than $500. The bill makes the party using the pass, equally liable with the party issuing it.

LOCAL LEGISLATION.

Brockways local legislation bill was reported from the Conference Committee in its original shape. The House and the Senate having both receded from their amendments. The bill refered back to the Committee for amendment in its typography.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

It is rumored that a bill is to be introduced into the Legislature, providing for the licensing of Houses of Prostitution. Considerable stir amongst the dry bones is anticipated.

THE MURDERERS.

The Behm murderers, Moody and Rosentine, have both confessed their guilt. Their statements differ materially, but both implicate one Preston by name in the murder.

MAT.

Letter From Williamsport.

WILLIAMSPORT, Feb. 7, 1874.

EDITOR JOURNAL—*Dear Sir:*—Being a native of old Huntingdon county, and proud of the home of my birth, I feel a pleasure in attempting to write a line for your most excellent paper.

A few short weeks ago I bid adieu to your county in order that I might sojourn for a while in Williamsport, and after arriving safely in this beautiful city, I was soon on the lookout for the many places of interest for which it is noted, and since I have not time to give you a full description of the city, nor speak of all the interesting features of the place, yet I will try to give your many readers some idea of the place known as Williamsport. It is a city containing about 20,000 inhabitants, situate on the left bank of the Susquehanna river, twenty eight miles north-east of Lock Haven, and, for its size, is said to be one of the best lumber markets in the United States. You can scarcely form an idea of the amount of lumber that is shipped from here daily, and were you to visit the large lumber-yards that nearly surround the city, you could not help but feel that Williamsport well deserves the name of "Pennsylvania's Lumber City." Nor is it to be wondered at, that when there were rumors about the removal of the State capital, many persons looked to Williamsport as the proper place for it. Its magnificent residences are said to be the finest in the State, outside of the Quaker City, and its educational facilities cannot be surpassed. The High School has a very thorough course of study, and prepares students for college, while within its boundary is situated Dickinson Seminary, which ranks among the finest institutions of learning in the land, and since the dismissal of Professor Spottswood, and the resignation of his father, as President, the Institution has taken a grand step toward prosperity. Prof. Else has been elected President, pro tem. and at the same time has charge of the department of mathematics, which he very ably fills; his equal, as a christian gentleman and scholar, would certainly be hard to find. Dr. Mays, of this city, has been elected Professor in the scientific department, and during the short space of two weeks, by his kind and endearing manner, has won the confidence and regard of the entire school. Of his qualifications it is not necessary for me to speak, for as a scientist he is popular everywhere. The rest of the faculty remain the same as heretofore.

For the present I must say adieu,

MORE ANON.

Ex-Sheriff Brennan and Deputy Shields, of New York, have been released.

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.

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, lockjaw, 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 sweenied 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.

LIVER COMPLAINT DYSPEPSIA.

Jaundice, Nervous Debility, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Constipation, Piles, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering of the Heart, Choking Sensation when lying down Dimness of Vision Dots or Webs before the Sight, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Sudden Flushes of Heat, and Great Depression of Spirits, are speedily and permanently cured by "Hoofland's German Bitters." The old standard remedy of thirty years experience, whose virtues are testified to by hundreds of our most respectable citizens who have used it and been cured. Ask for Hoofland's German Bitters," and take no other. It is not alcoholic. They are sold by all Druggists. Proprietors, Johnston, Holloway & Co., 602 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

July2,1873eow7mos-No.3.

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, Billious 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.
July16,1873-1y.

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 here 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 currently 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.

New To-Day.

ONE CENT REWARD!

Absconded from the subscriber, on the 4th day of January, 1874, William Gamble, a boy bound to the subscriber until 21 years of age. Said Gamble is 14 years old, cross-eyed and with light hair. The above reward will be paid to any person returning him to the undersigned, and all persons are hereby cautioned against harboring or employing him.

J. N. HAMILTON.

Brady township, Feb. 18, 1874-1t.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

All persons indebted to J. Clark Walker, of Petersburg, are required to settle and pay the same, and all persons having claims against