The Huntingdon Journal.

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

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, March 4, 1874.

Circulation LARGER than any other Paper in the Juniata Valley.

Laws Relating to Newspaper Subscriptions and Arrearages.

The following is the law relating to newspapers and subscribers.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered wishing to continue their subscription.
2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodicals, the publishers may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.
3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled their bills, and ordered them discontinued.
4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publishers, and the papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.
5. The Courts have decided that "refusing to take periodicals from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.
6. Any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is held in law to be a subscriber.
7. If subscribers pay in advance, they are bound to give notice to the publisher, at the end of their time, if they do not wish to continue taking it; otherwise the publisher is authorized to send it on, and the subscriber will be responsible until an express notice, with payment of all arrears, is sent to the publisher.

☞ Read new advertisements in today's issue.

PARTY PATRONAGE.

The following article, from the Blair County *Radical*, contains sentiments, so frequently expressed by us upon this subject, that we copy it to show our Republican readers that others think as we do upon this matter. We endorse every word of it:

Party organization is the only way of upholding political principles, and party organization is only rightly and efficiently maintained when everything pertaining to a party is kept within the party. Andrew Jackson meant this when he declared that "to the victors belong the spoils." By the "victors," he meant the successful party, and by the "spoils," the offices and patronage secured to the party by its success. Earnest, fair-minded politicians everywhere so regard a distribution of the honors, emoluments and patronage of their party.

In this county we have politicians who assume by their acts that the party to which they belong and with which they vote, is a mere matter of personal convenience to them; that they can use their party for their own success, and assume no corresponding obligation to render it or those who labor to preserve its organization intact, any return. They assume that when they are upon their party ticket, all that is necessary is to cry "Regular Nomination," "Stick to the Party" and other similar party rallying words, and it becomes the duty of all belonging to their party to support them. There is a refinement of cruelty in demanding such exactions from some party men in this county. Seething a kid in its mother's milk is as nothing compared with it.

Party obligations are reciprocal. The same that is due from a voter is due from an officer—aye, even more from an officer, for to his equally binding party obligations is added the common duty of gratitude, at least when its acknowledgement can be made out of the official favors of his position and without involving the officer-holder in any personal expenditure. We hold that it is the duty of every man chosen to office by his party, to do what he can at all times and in every way to support his party and advance its interests; that the official patronage of an officer chosen by a political party belongs, by party right and common fairness, to his party and its party press, and that no man was ever chosen to official position in this county or elsewhere solely because of his peculiar fitness, personal popularity or superiority over his opponent. Every office-holder is the creation of his party. He secures his nomination by the preference of his more immediate friends and his election through the discipline of his party organization. He is theirs—the representative of his party for the time being, and the obligation of party fealty is not cancelled by his induction into office. Instead, his debt of gratitude begins.

But that party obligation can be broken by officer as well as by voter, and when broken by an officer, and he again submits himself for election, the voter is absolved from his obligation to assist in again placing in position a man who once violated faith with his party. And it is reasonable and right that it should be so. Parties are not made for officers; but officers are made by parties. And when an officer, like the viper in the fable, stabs at the heart of the party which warmed him into position and influence, he should be taught, when the first opportunity occurs at the polls, that if there is to be nothing in the office for his party and the contest is merely between two men, that the other man is the decenter.

☞ The conduct of A. L. Guss, Principal of the Cassville Soldiers' Orphans' School, now under investigation by a Legislative committee, is eliciting a great deal of severe, but just, criticism from the press, of all parties, throughout the State. The evidence produced by the prosecution is of the most horrible character, and shews a depth of depravity seldom reached by the most depraved of the human family. No punishment is too severe for this wretch, if a tithe of the testimony sworn to is true, and we have no cause to doubt a single statement. In this connection, the Pittsburgh *Gazettee* says: "The investigations in progress at Cassville, have disclosed fully that Guss, the Superintendent of the Orphans' school, is one of the most outrageous brutes that we have any knowledge of. He should not be permitted to escape the punishment he deserves. If the law will not reach him,—the statute of limitations being pleaded in his behalf,—there are other means available. Sometimes the punishment of a criminal without the usual forms of law may be justified on the basis of the higher law."—*Tyrone Herald.*

☞ Hon. John Scott administered a fitting rebuke to the applicants for the position made vacant by the death of Hon. H. B. Swoope. He advised them to wait until after the funeral. Many had made application for the appointment before it was positively known that Mr. Swoope was dead.—*Clarion Republican.*

SENATOR SCOTT AND FORNEY'S PRESS.

We have frequently noticed that their is a studied effort on the part of the Philadelphia *Press*, to misrepresent Senator Scott. Heretofore Mr. Scott has taken no notice of the uncalled for efforts of Col. Forney to misrepresent him, but on Friday last, he rose in his place in the Senate, as we learn from the *Press*, and made the following personal explanation in regard to the ungenerous conduct to that paper:

Mr. Scott, of Pennsylvania, rose to a personal explanation, and sent to the clerk's desk a copy of the Lebanon *Courier*, of Pennsylvania, from which was read a statement that he [Mr. Scott] took sides with the contractionists on the financial question, giving as a reason that he believed it to be the only means of bringing about specie payments, and that it would tend to reduce wages, so as to enable our manufacturers to compete successfully with those of foreign countries. He said the article was founded upon one in the Philadelphia *Press* of February 21, which he also had read. He said both these extracts reached him this morning from various portions of Pennsylvania, from those whom he considered his friends, and he believed it to be his duty to correct whatever may be false in these extracts. The paper given as the original authority, the Philadelphia *Press*, claimed to be respectable, and the Lebanon *Courier*, so far as he knew, was a respectable newspaper.—The tone of the articles was such as to carry the idea that they spoke for him and stated his opinions and theories by authority. So far as attacks were confined to misrepresenation and fabrication chiefly of a personal character, he had declined to notice them. So frequently had that been the case, that he had come to the conclusion that the reporter of the Philadelphia *Press* was under orders from his superiors systematically to misrepresent him [Scott.] When he had striven for and secured appropriations, in which the city of Philadelphia was largely interested, he had been represented as neglecting her interests.—When he advocated the expulsion of the Senator from Kansas [Mr. Caldwell] he was represented as defending him. When the books of the Secretary of the Senate showed that he had not drawn the back-pay, the despatches represented that he had. When falsehoods were published as his opinions upon public questions in which the people of his State were largely interested he felt it to be his duty to avail himself of the only means left him of meeting and repelling such assumptions. He had not hesitated to announce that specie payments, in his belief, could not be resumed and could not be maintained under all circumstances. He favored free banking upon United States notes issued through the banks or upon a bond bearing a lower rate of interest than those upon which the present national-bank currency is issued, redeemable by the banks and ultimately by the Government, either in coin or interest-bearing bonds. If he could not secure that he would favor the best free banking that could be secured by a modification of the present national bank law.—To a paper currency, unlimited in amount, irredeemable in anything more valuable in itself when it fell below par, he was opposed, believing it to be injurious to the permanent and best interests of all classes of society. He had never entertained or uttered such a sentiment about the wages of labor as that reported in *The Press* and quoted in the *Courier*. It was a fabrication and a falsehood. With the proprietor of the paper which first gave currency to the falsehood, with the instrument he used to furnish such material for his columns, he could have no controversy, and it was in response to the demands of his constituents that he noticed these unauthorized fabrications of his opinions. He was not likely to be either correctly or fairly reported in the despatches of a paper represented here, with the knowledge of its proprietor, by one who, when speaking of him [Mr. Scott], has been more frequently an eavesdropper and a libeller than an impartial journalist.

☞ "Why is not Guss arrested?" A correspondent of the Pottsville *Standard* furnishes the following answer to this interrogatory:

"The Committee of the Grand Army only very lately became aware of what the testimony of the leading witnesses would be in the case. They knew that some of the parties spreading the reports against Guss were undoubtedly actuated by partizan feeling, therefore it was necessary to establish every fact beyond a question. They find that prosecution for most of the offences charged is barred by the statutes of limitation, and, since, points have been developed upon which a prosecution may be based, the Legislative Committee have had the matter in charge, and are taking the testimony presented by Mr. Guss for his defense. The Grand Army of the Republic Committee has felt that it must not make any mistake by commencing a prosecution on the unsupported word of those who know nothing, and they therefore will wait until all the testimony is in; then you can depend on their acting promptly and decisively."

☞ The members of the Grand Army of the Republic, says the Johnstown *Tribune*, have been requested by the officers of the State Commandery to give expression to their sentiments regarding the Cassville Soldiers' Orphans School scandal, which is now undergoing investigation by the Legislature. Wherever meetings have been held, the indignation expressed was intensely bitter. On Monday evening, posts 1, 3, 151, and 88 of Pittsburgh, met and unanimously adopted the subjoined resolution:

Resolved, That we fully approve and endorse the action of Past Deputy Commander R. B. Beath in the investigation of the charges against Prof. Guss, of the Cassville School, and that we pledge ourselves to stand by him in any measures that will secure the conviction of the said Guss.

☞ The large city daily papers are almost unanimous in their efforts to defeat the Franking Bill authorizing the free exchange of newspapers and the free circulation of county papers in the counties in which they are published. *This is extremely small business.* If these gentlemen, persist in arraying themselves against the interests of the country press we want to know it. We are willing to give them a monopoly of the general news, but we shall see that our readers patronize those that are not selfish enough to strike at their local interests.

☞ We have heretofore entertained rather a favorable opinion of Mr. Webb, member of the House from Bradford, but his proposition to pay weekly newspapers not to exceed $250, and daily papers not to exceed $1,000, for advertising the New Constitution, knocks us into the middle of next week. What sublime statesmanship! How *Webb*sterian! Ain't he a liberal dog? Hurrah for Webb! We will wager a bucketful of saur-kraut that he is a York Yankee.

News and Notes from Washington.

The Centennial—Shall it be a Success or a Failure, a National Celebration or an International Exposition?—The Boston Collectorship—An Animated Contest—Congressional Energy.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2, 1874.

THE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION IN THE U. S. SENATE.

The House bill in reference to the Centennial Exposition was debated in the Senate on Thursday and Friday, and on each occasion there appeared to be a lack of patriotic spirit in reference to the matter. Another cause of opposition or indifference to the success of the Centennial comes from jealousy in reference to the City selected for the celebration, while others are always ready to oppose any measure certain that individuals have advocated. The President is strongly in favor of making the Exposition a success. Then of course Charles Sumner is opposed to it. When the House bill came up in the Senate Mr. Sumner moved a substitute, providing that the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of American independence shall be national in its character, and the arrangements shall be left in the hands of the original commissioners. He spoke nearly an hour in opposition to the international feature of the exhibition, and held that it would be improper to make it a world's fair, or to invite the Monarchs and potentates of Europe to join in the Centennial Anniversary of American independence—the birth, in fact, of republicanism. When the scheme was proposed Congress heard nothing in regard to making an international exhibition of the commemoration. The commissioners had departed from the original idea and taken the liberty of making an effort to make it a world's fair. "A national celebration," said the Senator, "is much; an international exhibition is much; but both combined are too much." Mr. Thurman said but one first-rate power had accepted the invitation to participate in the exhibition—Germany. Mr. Ramsey said another first-class power—Sweden—had accepted, and sent up to the clerk's desk a dispatch, which was read, stating that the Diet of Sweden had passed appropriations to defray the expenses of commissioners to the exhibition.

Forney's *Press* has made the introduction of this subject in the Senate the occasion for an attack on the Pennsylvania Senators, one of whom called the attention to the course the *Press* was pursuing in reference to the State Senators. The *Press* says that "a bold, young, vigorous Senator would have forced the Centennial bill upon the United Senate yesterday; but Pennsylvania was represented by *Simon Cameron, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations*, and it passed over! If Senator Scott is afraid to interpose to save us, will not a Senator from another State, who cares for the Centennial, step in and rescue Pennsylvania and the nation from this utter shame? Our Washington correspondent telegraphs a humiliating picture."

On former occasions the *Press* had misrepresented Senator Scott, and its articles, under the impression that the statements of that paper were correct, were copied into other journals in Pennsylvania. On Friday Mr. Scott sent to the desk to be read an extract from the Lebanon (Pa) *Courier* commenting on his position on the finances as a contractionist, which the article said would result in reducing the wages of the laboring classes of Pennsylvania to that of the paupers of Europe. He also sent to the desk to be read an extract from a Washington dispatch to the Philadelphia *Press* of February 21, also commenting on his financial position, and which, he said, was the authority for the article in the Lebanon *Courier*. Mr. S. then said the dispatch in question misrepresented his position. The *Courier* he believed to be a respectable paper; and the other paper professed to be respectable. He then said that the *Press* had repeatedly misrepresented him, and that he could come to no other conclusion than that its reporter here was under instructions from home to make these misrepsentations. He then said that he was not in favor of immediate specie resumption, or of naming a day of resumption, although he favored no more issues of unredeemable paper currency. He had taken such position which he thought would retain the wages of labor at their present rate with no decrease in the value of the currency. He (Mr. S.) departed for this once from the rule of his life which was to pass unnoticed slander and live it down. In reference to the correspondent of this paper his conduct toward him (Mr. S.) had proved that he was more frequently an eavesdropper and a libeller than an impartial journalist.

Now it is well known that the Pennsylvania Senators are as true as steel in reference to the success of the Centennial Exposition, and it is unfair to attack them for the mere purpose of gratifying personal feelings.

The Centennial will be a success, beyond doubt. The President, on Wednesday, in transmitting the report of the Centennial Commission to Congress, for warded a brief message, in which he says it seems fitting that the one hundreth anniversary of our independence should be marked by an event that will display to the world the groth and progress of a nation devoted to freedom and to the pursuit of fame, fortune and honors by the lowest citizens as well as the highest. A failure in this enterprise would be deplorable. Success can be assured by rousing public opinion to the importance of the occasion. To secure this end, in his judgment, Congressional legislation is necessary to make the exposition both national and international.

Congress and the country will respond, in the proper spirit to this sentiment, and the Centennial will be a success.

FIGHT OVER THE BOSTON COLLECTORSHIP.

There has been a most annimated contest over the appointment of a Collector of Customs for the port of Boston. Judge Russell has sent in his resignation, whether voluntarily or otherwise it does not appear, and a young politician, who has engineered Gen. Butler's elections for a year or two past was nominated by the Pesident for the place through the influence of Mr. Butler and Mr. Hooper, Members of the House from Massachusetts, and Mr. Boutwell of the Senate. The nomination was no sooner announced than a fierce opposition sprung up, and a violent war has been waged between Ben. Butler and those who oppose the nomination. There are no charges against Mr. Simmons, either in reference to his private character or his official integrity. But he is a friend of Butler and runs Butler's elections, and if not checked, will ran him into the gubernatorial chair, thence into the Senate, and possibly up to the White House, and "that's what's the matter."

On Thursday after the House adjourned and Mr. Butler hurried home and took his dinner in haste, after while he ordered his carriage, and starting at 7 o'clock drove till 10 o'clock next morning, during which time he called upon each Senator in succession at their rooms and urged their votes for Simmons. Those whom he did not find at home were interviewed next day in the Senate Chamber. At the close of the debate on the Centennial, the Senate, on Friday evening, went into Executive Session and took up the Simmons nomination. A number of animated speeches were made, after which a vote was taken, resulting in 30 yeas, and 16 nays.

The contest has been one of the sharpest that ever occurred among officials here over an appointment. Butler and his friends are elated, and the opposition are somewhat demoralized over the result.

CONGRESSIONAL ENERGY.

Congress has put through a large amount of business during the week. The naval and some other appropriation bills have passed both branches and received the President's signature. The spirit of economy and retrenchment shows no abatement, and the pruning knife is applied wherever necessary in the interests of a rigid economy. The Indian appropriation will be reduced about $2,000,000 and the Committee recommend a reduction of the Indian Agencies The army will be reduced to 25,000. N. H. P.

Our New York Letter.

Adulterations—Whiskey—Grain—The Canals—The Literary Emporium—The Latest Swindle.

NEW YORK, March 2, 1874.

ADULTERATIONS.

There is trouble in the minds of the people, for adulteration in its worst form has been discovered. The father of the family, as he poured the rich syrup over his buckwheats at breakfast, and gave of the same to the wife of his bosom and the child of his heart, little dreamed that he was giving them poison and a most disgusting poison at that. For behold you, it has been discovered that the elegant, beautiful, delicious-looking syrup, known as the "Golden Drip," is made of what? Why, of rags, and muriatic acid! The rags of commerce, the common rags from the paper mills, are taken by the skillful chemist and treated with muriatic acid, and from the result this golden drip syrup is made. Imagine the horror which attended this discovery! Rags from Turkey, from the backs of the leprosy-stricken people of the Bosporus—rags from the backs of the filthy lazzaroni of Italy, and rag seven from the mummies of Egypt, sweltered through a chemical process, and coming on our tables as Golden Drip! Half the stomaches in New York turned as they saw the syrup cup on their tables, and in the restaurants the orders buckwheats and syrup were lessened a half.

The fact is adulterations and frauds enter more or less into everything that is used in the great cities, particularly in this. Our butter is larded, our genuine Havana cigars are made of the vilest Connecticut tobacco, our milk is watered and chalked, and when we die the plate on our coffiin is plated. This world is given to shame—let us hope the next world will be genuine. It is that thought that sustains me.

THE WHISKEY BUSINESS.

With the revival of religious interest in the city, comes, naturally, a revival of feeling in favor of temperance. The drinking saloons continue to multiply, and they are now reported by the Excise Commissioners at 7,322, being nearly one for 136 of the population. There is no street, no square, without them. In the upper part of the city they are fitted up in the most costly style, to attract the attention of the wealth guzzlers, whose patronage they desire, while in the lower part of the city the saloons are stripped of everything except what is absolutely necessary to handle the liquid damnation. Down in Water street, and in fact all the streets on the lower end of the Island, there will be a dozen bucket-shops in every square. Bucket-shops are stores where the bulk of the trade is by the pint, quart, or half gallon. You will see in any one of them long processions of the little boys and girls, half-clad, barefooted, and with scarcely clothing enough on them to hide their nakedness, and half starved, going up to the counters with tin buckets for liquor, for their drunken fathers and mothers. The temperance movement now being inaugurated proposes to

DEAL WITH THE POOR.

The temperance organization will appoint Committees, who will labor with poor men who are addicted to the use of liquor. They intend to take these men by the hand, to furnish warm and well lighted rooms to which they may resort, and where they will be furnished coffee, tea, and plenty of good reading matter. It is expected that each man once weaned from the use of liquors will see such a difference in the way of living, that he will become a postle of temperance among his fellows. They expect in this way to organize a working temperance army, taken from the liquor shops, and compel the closing of the bars by withdrawing their trade. The movement has been inaugurated, and

SUCCESS HAS ATTENDED IT.

The workers have discovered that the laboring man, living in a close, cheerless, cold room, goes to the bar room because it is light and warm, and of course once there he drinks. The reformers give him a lighter, better, warmer, cosier place of resort, and he his glad to avail himself of it. And he brings his wife and children, and they have a good time. Music is furnished, pipes, tobacco, coffee and tea, free to all, with a sandwich or such a matter to eat. The movement is telling, and has made a positive impression. Let it go on.

THE GRAIN TRADE

continues to excite attention. The fact is the facilities for handling grain at this point, are ludicrously deficient, and the cost is absurdly great, which cost is borne of course by the producer in the interior. But additional terminal facilities will not relieve the overburdened farmer. The country wants cheaper freights, and cheaper freights can only be had by increasing the efficiency of the canal system. Let me impress it upon every farmer who reads these lines that to him the canal is his only protection against the rapacity of the railroad. So long as canals are operated the railroads cannot combine to extort. But to make them effective, they must, every one of them, be enlarged. The Erie Canal ought to be enlarged so as to pass a lake vessel, and all tolls should be taken off. The great Wabash Canal should be enlarged and extended to St. Louis, and the entire canal system revived and strengthened. Oh, ye Grangers! take hold of this matter. You have power to do it, and not only for your sake but for the sake of the feeding millions of the east who want cheap bread, give us the relief.

NEW YORK AS A LITERARY EMPORIUM.

Several years since the prediction was made that New York was destined eventually to become the literary emporium of America, instead of Boston, as Edinburg instead of London is that of Great Britain. And already the partial fulfillment of this prediction is claimed, a large amount of the literary capital of Boston having been shifted to New York, and more being expected speedily to follow its course, according to the gossip of literary circles. The absorption of *Our Young Folks* by a New York magazine, and the recent transfer of the *Atlantic*, give evidence to these beliefs and predictions. The truth of the matter is, New York has always shown greater liberality to the literary talent than Boston, and hence it naturally seeks a market there. New York magazines employ the pens of almost all the leading authors of the present era. Her dailies, weeklies and monthlies have the largest circulation of any in America, and probably in the world. Writers with established reputations send their contributions thither, knowing that they will there bring the highest price, and they who have reputations to establish follow their example in the gratifying belief that a too rigid criticism will not annihilate their crude efforts, but view them with cheering encouragement. Literary capital, too, will eventually gravitate towards the centre, where its advantages are greatest for investment and increase, and hence all indications point towards the future New York as the leading cosmopolitan emporium of literature of the elightened world.

A NEW VILLAINY.

Is there any limit to human credulity? The mock auctions in this city have been so effectually exposed that the rogues were compelled to resort to new dodges. The dodge was forthcoming as soon as it was needed.—Here is the way they work it:

SCENE—A small room on Nassau or Ann streets. Auctioneer with case of jewelry—crowd of persons, consisting of honest innocents and confederates. Enter, old man, in a dirty suit of clothes, with a woeful face, that looks as though no food had entered it for a week.

"What do you want?" queries the auctioneer of old poverty.

Slowly the wretched old man pulls from his pocket a watch and says he wants it sold.

"How did you get this watch?" demands the auctioneer.

"I am from Wiscousin," answers the old man, humbly. "I am here in New York prosecuting a suit for the recovery of some property, and am out of funds and want to raise enough to get home. I have seen better days."

Auctioneer—Are you aware of the fact that this is a first class, double-cased, English-lever, chronometer balance, jeweled in top and bottom, gold watch, worth at least $150?

Old Man—I paid $175 for it in Montreal, four years ago, when I could afford such a watch.

Auctioneer—Don't let me sell your watch, old man. Don't do it. Take it to some pawn broker, and pawn it; any of them will advance you $200 upon it, and you can send for it when you get home. It will be sacrificed here—it will indeed.

Old man—It don't matter. All I want is to get home—and—die. It doesn't matter to me whether I get what it is worth or not.

"Very good. I will sell it, but it is a shame. How much do I hear for this watch?"

A capper starts it at $25, and up it goes to $30, $40, $50, or $60, when it is struck off.—The money is paid to the auctioneer, who gives it, less his commission, 10 per cent., to the old man, who thanks him tearfully, and goes slowly and sadly out. Then the auctioneer closes the sale for the day, that he may get rid of the people, so as to open in an hour with a new lot of victims in whose, presence the aged Wisconsin man and the auctioneer go through the old farce again. It is needless to say that the purchaser of the gold English lever, jeweled watch, finds himself stuck with an oriode bogus ticker that would be dear at three dollars a bushel. In one den in Ann street the thing is played twenty times a day.

There are other things in the way of cute villainy which I will show up in my next.

PIETRO.

Letter from Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 28, 1874.

On Monday a communication was received from Wm. H. Dimmick, who, we stated in our last, was arrested on Saturday, for complicity in the Bank swindle, offering his resignation as a member. Objections were made to the acceptance, of the resignation inasmuch as it would forestall the action of an investigating committee, the Speaker, however, decided that the House had no power to refuse to accept the resignation of any member who saw fit to resign, and ordered the issuing of the writ for a new election in the district composed of the counties of Wayne and Pike. The writ issued to-day and the election will be held on the 24th of March. If Mr. Dimmick had not taken this action the report of the Committee would in all probability have had embodied in it a resolution of expulsion. It is thought this Committee will report on Tuesday next, when all questions propounded by the public will be fully answered, about one hundred and sixty witnesses have been examined up to the present time, among them all the members of the House.

ADVERTISING NEW CONSTITUTION.

A bill regulating the manner of paying the expenses of advertising the New Constitution is pending in the House. The bill provides that the papers which advertised by the direction of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, shall present their bills verified by affidavit, and shall be at their regular rate of advertising and no payment shall be made for more than four insertions. And the claims of the papers which published without the order and direction of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, but in acceptance of the terms offered by the Constitutional Convention, when verified by affidavit shall also be paid, but no more shall be allowed in any such case than the amount of two cents for each copy of the said Constitution published in the largest edition of the respective papers. An amendment is also pending to the effect that no weekly paper shall receive more than $250 and no daily paper more than $1000 for publishing this instrument.

THE SOCIAL EVIL.

Mr. Cressler, of Luzerne, has introduced into the House, a bill providing for the decrease of the Social Evil, and the licensing of Houses of Prostitution in this Commonwealth. It provides for a hospital for the diseased, which is to be supported by a tax levied on all houses of Prostitution, and individual prostitutes having a license, etc., substantially embodying the law now in vogue in St. Louis. The bill was reported from the Committee to-day, without amendment. Mr. Cressler, it is said, has in preparation a big speech on the subject.

CURRENT LEGISLATION.

Senator Albright has introduced a supplement to the legal holiday act as follows: That nothing in the act shall prevent the making, demanding, or protesting of any promissory note, draft, check or bill of exchange falling due on the Monday observed as a holiday, on the day upon which such bill of exchange, draft, check or promissory note shall be due. The bill fixing the salaries of members at $1000 for a session of one hundred days and $10 per day for an extra session not exceeding fifty days has passed the Senate. Mr. Rutan offered an amendment which was agreed to, that this bill do not go into effect until the 31st of December 1874. This leaves the salary of the present Legislature to be fixed in the general appropriation bill. Next week the Senate will consider the corporation bill.

HOUSE LEGISLATION.

The following bills have passed the House on first reading: An act to provide for submitting questions of fact to the court in the trial of civil cases. This bill provides for the dispensing with juries in the trial of certain civil cases. The judgment rendered by the court, however, to be subject to appeal on a writ of error as in other cases.

An act fixing the standard weight for bark. This bill was introduced in the interest of Tanners and fixes the weight for a cord of chestnut oak, white oak, and hemlock at 2,000 pounds, and red oak at 2,500 pounds.

An act compelling railroad officials to place watchmen at crossings, and fixing the penalty for non-compliance with this act at imprisonment not less than two years and a fine not less than $2,000, or both, said fine to be paid to the family of the person killed or injured. The following reached second reading:

An act requiring Judges of the Courts to file written opinions and the Judges of the Supreme Court to designate such of their opinions as they may deem necessary for publication.

An act to provide for the collection of debts against non-resident debtors.

An act relating to the payment of costs in cases of felony, and an act regulating the collection of taxes. When these acts become laws we will inform your readers as to their provisions.

DECISION OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

In some portions of the State, Justices of the Peace have neglected or refused to take the oath prescribed by New Constitution within 30 days after the adoption of that instrument, and elections are being held to supply the presumed vacancies, caused by that neglect. The law does not recognize a vacancy in such cases and the incumbent holds office until his term expires. The Governor and Secretary of the Commonwealth will refuse to issue commissions to persons elected under the mistaken idea that they are to fill such presumed vacancies.

LEGISLATIVE REUNION.

On Thursday, the surviving members of the Legislature prior to 1850 held their re-union in the Hall of Representatives. A reception took place at the Kirkwood Hotel in the evening. Only three invited guests were present, Governors Pollock, Curtin and Hartranft. The whole affair was quite a success. The next re-union will be held in 1876. MAT.

Miscellaneous News Items.

New Hampshire is tapping her maples.

The confering of new hats is said to be the Cardinal idea in Rome just now.

"Ladies, please shut the door," is the legend which Indianapolis saloon front doors now bear.

Cincinnati is short just 42,629 hogs. She killed and cut up that many more last year than this.

Out West it is getting to be qute common for husbands to seek divorces by reason of cruel treatment.

Over a million and a half more money is required to complete the Boston burnt district improvements.

The foreshadowed strike of the locomotive engineers is no reassuring prospect for spring tourists and peripatetics.

The great question in England at present is, Why didn't Tennyson write an ode for the late royal wedding at St. Petersburg?

A Chicago clergyman has just delivered a lecture on "The True Gentleman." That is dealing with the subject at long range.

Chicago having refused a hall to the Woodhull, now regards itself as the most fastidious and sternly puritanical city in the country.

An Illinois paper speaks of one "William Yeager, *nee* conductor on the Northwestern Railway." Now, was William born a conductor?

All the Fall River factories are running on fullest time, and business matters in general in that city are regaining their anti-panic condition.

An enterprising New Yorker has recently undertaken to supply daily rations to the pet cats of that city, and is driving a thriving business.

That the amount asked of the country by the federal administration to cover deficiencies is less than $3,000,000, is much better than was expected.

In a section of Wetzel county, West Virginia, about thirty miles square, a newspaper of any kind never appears. There's hope for that section.

The spirit of reform almost invariably carries with it a dash of bigotry, and sometimes the dash of bigotry becomes the most conspicuous of the two.

The all-absorbing issue at Hartford, Conn., just now—the capital question having been happily solved—is: Who first said, "Poeta nascitur, non fit?"

The American consul at Marseilles is engaged about the preliminaries to the establishment of a line of steamers direct between New York and that port.

A citizen of Mississippi has laid claim to the ownership of nearly one-half of the city of Richmond, Va. If he gains the suit he will be worth more than $10,000,000.

A movement is on foot in New York city for organizing a social company with a view to living in tents somewhere on Long Island next summer. The intent is good.

No use in drinking yourself of death in Wisconsin now. The Graham law is to be repealed and your heirs can't recover a cent from the man who sells you the whiskey.

Clippings from State Exchanges.

The shoemakers of Philadelphia are on a strike.

The Duncansville nail factory has resumed operations.

South Bethlehem's opera house will be rebuilt at once.

They talk of having a woman's war against whisky in Reading.

Several new slate quarries are to be opened in Franklin county.

A Montgomery county farmer sowed wheat as early as the 7th ult.

Rev. Rudolph Kunzer, a Catholic clergyman, died at Bridesburg on the 5th ult.

Coatesville expects to give employment to one hundred and fifty hands in her shoe factory.

Cerebro-spinal meningitis is epidemic among children at Midway, Washington county.

Eight persons were fined $100 each in Mercer county, for violating the local option law.

Most likely the furnace of the Warwick Iron Company, of Pottstown, will be built in the spring.

The measles having gone the rounds in Conneautville, have now taken to the surrounding country.

Across the river Schuylkill, at Phœnixville, in Mount Clare, a fire brick manufactory is talked off.

The new Presbyterian church at Pen field, Clearfield county, will be dedicated on Sunday the 11th inst.

The Smith brothers, late of the Lebanon *News*, will soon start a new daily afternoon paper in Reading.

In the local option town of Hazleton, Luzerne county, liquor is said to be dispensed from seventy bars.

A new fourth-sand well, the Bennett, was struck near Petrolia on the 25th, and is yielding sixty barrels per day.

Miss Jennie Petty is endeavoring to incite the women of Scranton to rise in their might and put down the whiky traiffic.

This in the first time since 1860 that only thirty wells have been in process of drilling through the entire oil region.

Lawrence Piper, *alias* John Baker, nine years old, has had his trial in the Mercer court, for horse theft, and been acquitted.

Henry Foyle was foiled in an attempt at burglary at Gardenville, Bucks county, the other night, by being shot and captured.

Mr. George Knorr has been marine editor of the Philadelphia *North American* for sixty years. He is in his eighty-first year.

A West Chester lady has a piece of the flag which Washington carried on the memorable event of his crossing the Delaware at Trenton.

A man was choked to death in Erie county, last Sunday, by trying to swallow a piece of beef three inches long and one and a half inches broad.

The Cassville Soldiers' Orphans' Investigation.

One Hundred and Fifty Witnesses Examined in Three Days—Testimony of the Defense Mainly of a Negative Character.

[Special dispatch to the Evening Telegraph.]

HARRISBURG, Feb. 27, 1874.

The Special Committee, of which Senator Anderson, of Allegheny, is chairman, appointed to investigate the charges of licentiousness, preferred against A. L. Guss, of the Cassville Soldiers' Orphans' School, have returned from Huntingdon county, where the Committee held meetings at Cassville and elsewhere on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of this week. They adjourned last night to meet again in Huntingdon on Friday of next week, when the evidence will be closed, and the Committee will make their report.

At this week's meeting of the Committee upwards of one hundred and fifty witnesses were examined on behalf of the defendant, Guss. The testimony was entirely of a negative character, and was aimed to exculpate Guss by the evidence of persons who had never seen him commit the acts complained of. The general impression is that the evidence produced for the prosecution was not shaken in the least.

There are rumors at Huntingdon that extraordinary efforts are being put forth to induce some of the witnesses who testified against Guss at the past meetings of the Committee, to put in retractions at the meeting next week, and that money is being freely used to accomplish this purpose. One pretty straight story is that a girl, whose testimony seriously criminated Guss, has been offered four hundred dollars to go on the stand again and contradict herself. There is rather strong evidence of this.

The closing meetings of the Committee are expected to be very exciting. The people of the county are intensely interested, and feeling runs high. The majority believe Guss guilty, while he has a few friends who stand by him, and say he is a persecuted saint.

Cures all Kinds of Catarrh.

So successful has Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery proven, as a constitutional treatment for Catarrh, when coupled with the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, applied locally by the use of Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche (the only method of reaching the upper and back cavities of the head,) that the proprietors of these medicines has long offered a standing reward of $500 for a case of Catarrh which he can not cure. The two medicines, with instrument, for $2 by druggists.

A SPECIMEN CUT OF THOUSANDS.

CORTLAND, Ill., April 28, 1873.

DR. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dear Sir—It is with pleasure I make this statement to you that after taking medicine for twenty years for the Catarrh, I tried your Catarrh Remedy and effected a cure, so that it has not troubled me for two years.

S. WHEFLER.

STEALING OUR THUNDER.

People should beware of those impostors who copy Dr. Pierce's original style of advertising, by offering various sized rewards for cases of Catarrh and other diseases which they cannot cure. Those who do not possess sufficient intelligence to write an original advertisement are not likely to have made great and valuable discoveries in Medicines.

☞ Take Simmons' Liver Regulator; it will remove all unpleasant feelings and make you well. Prepared only by J. H. Zeilin & Co., Macon, Ga.

☞ Person's Purgative Pills—Best family physic; Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders, for horses.

Special Notices.

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.

HOUSEHOLD PANACEA —AND— FAMILY LINIMENT.

WHY WILL YOU SUFFER. To all persons suffering from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps in the limbs or stomach, Bilious Colic, Pain in the bowels or side, we would say, THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and FAMILY LINIMENT is of all others the remedy you want for internal and external use. It has cured the above complaints in thousands of cases. There is no mistake about it. Try it. Sold by all Druggists.

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.

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