The Huntingdon Journal.

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

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, March 11, 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.

THE ORPHAN SCHOOL SCANDAL.

The Committee to investigate the charges of immorality against A. L. Guss, late Principal of the Cassville Soldiers' Orphan School, adjourned on Saturday afternoon last, to meet in Harrisburg, on Thursday, the 19th inst., to hear the argument of counsel. The Committee, at the last meeting, examined a large number of witnesses on the part of the defence, principally assailing the character of the four leading witnesses of the prosecution for truth and veracity. This was principally done by calling "sixteeners" to prove the character of the young girls for truth and veracity while at school, several years ago, and by calling others to assail George W. McEldowney, similarly, who had given damaging testimony. A. L. Guss was, as a last resort, put on the stand and endeavored, in a three hours' effort, to explain away the chain of facts and circumstances which had been slowly and surely closing in upon him, and where this could not be done he made flat denials. He started out under very unfavorable circumstances, by having to admit that he had sworn to a material fact in the Guss-Wharton libel suit, in which he had been flatly contradicted by three unimpeached witnesses. He made some very damaging admissions which of themselves ought to be sufficient to remove the school from under his control.

At the close of his long and tedious explanations, denials and admissions the prosecution began to rebut, and in a short time their leading witnesses, sustained by as good men and women as there are in Blair and Huntingdon counties, came out grandly. Every witness assailed was vindicated and corroborated, and a mountain of additional evidence rolled up that swept away the little screens set up by the defense like chaff before the mighty whirlwind. Never, in the history of investigations, was a determined defense swept away so effectually. Not a foot of foundation was left to cling to, besides this the testimony of Albert Handcuff was corroborated by others. And yet the brute, who was so signally exposed, had the audacity to insult his accusers, to join in disgusting levity and to parade his hideous person in the presence of all respectable people, unabashed.

These comments are not intended to be discourteous to the Committee, nor do we wish to anticipate their action, we simply give our impressions, and the impressions of others, of the case, believing that our readers expect as much from us who were instrumental in stirring the powers that be into action. We believe that the position taken by the JOURNAL has been vindicated an hundred fold, and we feel proud that we took the position in regard to the matter which we did. And we hope that the prurient prudes who thought our paper was indelicate, and denounced it, but who never lifted a finger to break up the vilest system of debauchery of this age, will have the manliness to accredit us with having done morality and religion a service.

In doing what we did we knew that the task was a very delicate one. We felt that we could scarcely make a charge against the Reverend (?) brute without casting reflections upon some of the unfortunate girls who had been placed under his tutorage. This grieved us much, but we thought that no honest person would question our motives, and that time would vindicate us. The beast was not slow to avail himself of our delicate position, and with all the energy which he could command, he set about endeavoring to create the impression that our article directed against him was a direct assault upon the Soldiers' Orphans, and that it was their fight. He instigated some of those whom he misled to attempt an assault upon us—he having paid for a couple of cowhides for this purpose, which are now in our possession—which failed. We attached little blame to the young men and young women who were the instruments thrust forward to do his work, and, if they had asked us then, in a gentlemanly or lady-like manner, unaccompanied by a threat, we could have satisfied them of our good intentions, and would at once have made all the necessary public explanation, thro' the columns of our paper, that they could have asked of us, but they pursued an unwise policy, and we became inflexible. A threat is a very bad weapon to use with us—it never succeeds. The matter is over now, and all the participants are heartily ashamed of it, and we most heartily forgive the innocent orphans concerned, and invite all around to see us when next they, or any of them, visit Huntingdon.

The Committee, of which Senator Anderson, of Allegheny, is Chairman, came here disinterested parties, in search of truth, and never did men give a more patient and impartial hearing than did these gentlemen. They gave the defense every latitude. They allowed a hundred witnesses, partizans and persons furnishing supplies to the school, living in out-of-the-way places, to be called to swear to Guss' character for morality in the neighborhood in which he and they lived, but they would not hear one of the hundreds on the other side. They gave the whole subject such a patient investigation as is seldom accorded by Legislative Committees, and they deserve the respect and thanks of every good citizen of the Commonwealth. Senator Anderson especially deserves the thanks of the Soldiers for his efforts to protect the offspring of their deceased comrades from insult and reproach. We will lay the report of the Committee before our readers as soon as received.

PARTIZAN SUPPORT: WE DEMAND IT.

In last week's issue of the JOURNAL we copied an article on "Party Patronage," from the Blair County *Radical*, which we fully endorsed. We now desire to put our position upon this matter a little more pointedly, so "that the wayfaring man, though a fool," may comprehend it.

There has been, heretofore, the most lax system of political morals in Huntingdon county, as applied to the Republican party, that has ever come to our knowledge.—There has scarcely been any party organization, save in name. Men claim to be Republicans, and ask the support of us and others, who vote as often the Democratic ticket as they do that of the party to which they profess to belong. Men support the Democratic ticket one year and ask the Republican party to nominate them for offices of importance the next.—They stand idly by and do nothing from one year to another, and yet when there are any fat offices to be filled they thrust men, who have been active workers, aside and push themselves in. They work like beavers for themselves and do nothing for anybody else or the party. Such conduct is simply intolerable, and no party can sanction it and live. And as far as we are concerned, we will support no man of this character. We care not who he is. We insist upon it that no man has any claim upon the party, FOR ANY POSITION, *who has not EARNED IT by hard work for the party*. Men who push themselves forward, without having earned what they aim to secure, *are mere frauds!* These be plain words, but we know that we are dealing with a gigantic evil that, if not checked, in a few years must ruin the Republican party in this county, as it will ruin it wherever such a policy is countenanced.

Follow one of the characters above described into office. As soon as he is elected he thanks his stars that he has successfully run the gauntlet, forgets those who labored and spent their money for him; forgets the party that was magnanimous enough to give him a nomination; if he controls any patronage he ascertains whether he cannot get some Democratic friend to do it for less than those who spent their money, exhausted their stock of quibbles, and invoked the party machinery to secure his election. In short, as soon as he is inducted into office he forgets every reciprocal obligation to his party and his friends. This, of course, is black ingratitude. But it is an every day occurrence. We have labored, racked our brains, exhorted and entreated Republicans to vote for people, and thereby secured their election, who, as soon as they were installed in office, would turn about and pay no more attention to the vital interests of the party, nor to our interests—to whom they owed their election—than if they were not of us or did not know that they were the mere creatures of circumstances. Of course we have never been caught a second time, nor while we can command our senses is it probable that we will be! We say now, so that there may be no misunderstanding, *that we will support no man for office that will not support us!* We are expected to keep up the party organization by means of the position we occupy, and so long as we continue to do this properly to the satisfaction of a majority of the party, any stroke levelled at us, by those who ask favors at the hands of the party, is a stroke at the party. We shall so regard it, and when an opportunity is afforded we will resent it!

We will sum up our position in a few words: A man, who has not labored for the party, should not receive partizan rewards, and the converse. A man, who is elected to office, should never cease to labor for the party nor to support its friends. These propositions are mere acts of justice and gratitude. If men who receive the rewards of the party do not keep up the party organization who in the world will? Can men who receive no advantages from the party be expected to do it? Certainly not. The love of principle must be very strong, indeed, when such presumption can be indulged.

We insist upon it that every Republican office-holder in Huntingdon county, and every man expecting to receive a nomination at the hands of the party, must prove himself worthy of the party by doing such work as is to be done and by supporting those who do the largest share of the work.

We dismiss this matter for the present. We may have occasion to allude to it again, and if we do, we may be extremely pointed.

☞ We publish the Legislative Apportionment Bill, as reported by Senator Rutan, in another column. The Senatorial district is the most unsatisfactory to the Republicans of Huntingdon county that could be framed, and we do hope that our member will be able to secure a more acceptable district. The true Republicans of this county have been laboring for years to get rid of the influence of the Woods League, which, with the aid of the same influence in Mifflin county, has been able to do so much mischief, and now when we are about to get rid of it in this county, we are to be tied up to Mifflin county to enable it to cut us to pieces.—Gentlemen of the Legislature, save us from such a fate. Any other county but Mifflin, if you please. Better a Democratic district at once.

Gen. Harry White aspires to Senator Scott's place in the United States Senate. We can't see it in that light.—*Tyrone Herald.*

Nor we. Hon. John Scott is an honor to the State, an able Senator, and has acquired a national reputation as one of our wisest and best lawmakers, and the great State of Pennsylvania owes it to her citizens, and the country, to return him to the place he now so fitly adorns.—*Hollidaysburg Register.*

☞ Ex-President Millard Fillmore died at Buffalo, New York, on the 8th, inst.

SENATOR SCOTT'S APPEAL.

Seldom has the Senate of the United States been favored with so terse and forcible, eloquent and logical an argument as was that delivered on Friday last by the Hon. John Scott, of this State, on the subject of the Centennial. It is quite true that the Senator had for his theme a subject all aglow with the inspiration of patriotism. Yet, he did not, as he excusably might have done, launch into a sea of popular platitudes and indulge in what is generally known as a Fourth-of-July oration.

Choosing, and very properly, too, to discuss the vital subject under discussion in a cold and logical manner, relying solely upon the facts and merits, and not upon the tempting patriotic surroundings of the great cause in hand, Senator Scott cannot have failed to have carried conviction to the minds and hearts of every one of his august hearers.

In reply to the distinguished senior Senator from Massachusetts, Mr. Scott forcibly, yet justly, remarked that

> If Boston had been agreed upon as the place for holding the exhibition there would have been no adverse resolution in the Massachusetts Legislature. If this international exhibition failed it would be because Congress refused to comply with the obligations resting upon it to make it a success. He had understood from the Board of Finance that if Congress would appropriate $5,000,000—half of the amount payable this year, and the remainder the year after—the exhibition would be made a success.

Truthfully, too, our Senator observed that the people of Pennsylvania regarded the proper celebration of July 4, 1876, as a grand national, not a State project. No words more pertinent to the subject could have well been uttered, and Messrs. Sumner and Thurman cannot do better than ponder well upon them. Massachusetts and Ohio, California and South Carolina have as much at stake as has the Keystone State. Nay, more, for Pennsylvanians and Philadelphians, the custodians of Independence Hall, have already given freely of their means for the honor of the nation. In the language of Senator Scott

> Pennsylvania had done more than she promised, and he trusted now the matter would receive the indorsement of Congress, and our great nation would stand up the admiration of the whole world. The exhibition was not a Pennsylvania project, but a grand national project, and if it failed the skirts of Pennsylvania would be cleared from disgrace. The panic had prevented subscriptions to the enterprise. The people of Pennsylvania regarded it as a national enterprise, and had at heart the honor of the nation as well as that of their own State.

Gracefully Senator Scott expressed the hope that the Hon. Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts, would be ppresent in Philadelphia during the progress of the Centennial celebration for the purpose of addressing the many thousands that would be assembled to hear him.

Lastly, Mr. Scott asked that Congress should appoopriate a sum of money for the national enterprise, an amount commensurate with the grandeur of the project—an appropriation worthy of the honor of the nation—pecuniary aid in quantity sufficient not to be dwarfed by the liberal contributions already freely given by the people of Pennsylvania, not for the advancement of their own glory, but for the honor of the Union.

Senator John Scott, for his masterly effort in behalf of the Centennial, deserves the thanks and applause, not only of his constituents, but every American and of friends of freedom the wide world over.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

☞ Speaking of the debate on the Centennial question, the Philadelphia *Ledger* says: On Friday last the Senate of the United States, for the first time, listened, with close attention and interest, to a statement of the history, condition, and prospects of the work of preparation for the Centennial Exhibition. This was presented in the able and eloquent response of Senator Scott to a speech just delivered by Senator Sumner. The distinguished Senator from Massachusetts had undertaken to prove that the Exhibition was never intended to be "International" in its character, and that Congress should not be called upon to appropriate any money towards defraying the expenses.

This elicited from Mr. Scott a full history of the legislation on the subject, and never was refutation more complete, and it was as courteous as it was overwhelming.

The eloquence of this masterly argument we have been obliged to pass with the merest incidental mention, but that, with its clear, complete, conclusive presentation of the whole subject to an attentive and evidently sympathizing Senate, made the pulses of the Pennsylvanians present quicken with pride and satisfaction.

☞ When men are candidates for office, the newspaper is an important auxiliary to success, and the first thing an aspirant for official honors looks after as soon as he has made up his mind to be a candidate, is the support of his party paper. If he fails, he thinks his chances of success are not encouraging, and in all probability withdraws from the field. The influence of the paper is too great to be successfully overcome. But mark the difference. As soon as a man has been elected and duly installed in office, by and through the influence and support of his party paper, it immediately falls into insignificance, is of no account, and is not regarded any more than if it had no existence at all—until the man wants to be re-elected, and then it suddenly occurs to him that a newspaper is of some importance and is not to be sneezed at. He at once goes to the editor, apologizes for his neglect and indifference, promising great things in the future if the paper will only support him again. The poor fool of an editor believes every word the man says, turns in again, gives him his support, re-elects him and—the editor may go to thunder.—*Tyrone Herald.*

☞ The Beaver *Argus and Radical* thinks the newspapers of the State and the Grand Army of the Republic are not giving that high-toned gentleman, the "Rev." Prof. Guss, late principal of Cassville Soldier's Orphans School, a "fair show." Perhaps not; but nine out of ten of the people of the State, who know anything of the matter, think Guss could not be too severely dealt with. The people's heads are generally "level" in such matters, too. —*Pittsburgh Commercial.*

R. Bruce Petriken, Esq., of Huntindon is spoken of as likely to be the next Democratic candidate for Governor. He will do as well as anybody else for a candidate, as that all it amounts to.—*Fulton Republican.*

"R. Bruce" is not "likely to be the next Democratic candidate for Governor" by a jug full. The Democratic party wants a man of dignity and withal a gentleman. Anything less than this, we concede, might be favorable to Petrikon.

☞ The appropriation to the International Centennial project was defeated in the United States Senate, on Friday last, by a decisive vote. Henceforward, it is thought, the Exhibition will become only a National affair, instead of being a World's Fair as was contemplated. We are sorry that the jealousies which characterize the leading States and cities were allowed to enter into the spirit of this affair and thereby dwarf the intentions of those who have been identified with the project from its inception. But we hope there will be no let up, and that the best will be done that can be done under the circumstances.

☞ The Beaver *Radical and Argus*, with its usual good nature, undertakes to lecture those who are disposed to believe the evidence taken in the Guss case, and intimates that the evidence may be a "set up job." We assure the liberal and courteous gentleman who controls that paper, that the people who are prosecuting Guss know nothing about "set up jobs." Everything of that kind is on the other side.

☞ Our friend, Scull, of the Somerset *Herald*, is the sorest man over the adoption of the New Constitution in the State. He gives his readers two articles, on an average, of each edition of his paper, "lamenting in sorrow sore," over the new order of things. Don't take on so, friend, you will survive it.

☞ We call attention to the speech of Hon. Charles Albright, member of Congress-at-large, from this State, on free exchanges and the free circulation of county newspapers in the counties where they are printed. It takes a broad and unanswerable view of the question.

Our New York Letter.

NEW YORK, March 9, 1874.

Female Barbers—Two Plucky Girls—A Young Man's Expenses—Distress—One Case—Dress Reform — Business—A Conversation — The Temperance Movement.

FEMALE BARBERS.

Two women, at least, have secured their rights, and have now all the privileges that men enjoy. Two very pretty young girls, aged respectfully 18 and 20, had a papa who was rich, and who lived in grand style on Fifth avenue. Papa got into the hands of the Philistines last autumn, and busted. The girls were genuine girls, notwithstanding the fact that they had been fashionably educated, and they felt their poor father's distress keenly.—The old gentleman's trouble so weighed upon his mind that he sickened and took to his bed, and got in a bad way generally. The house in which he lived was fortunately in his wife's name, so they could not be turned out of doors, but as the old gentleman had sunk every dollar he had in the world, the question of bread and butter became an imminent one.

One morning the old gentleman's barber did not come around to shave him, and Ella, the eldest girl said she could do it. She took her father's implements and shaved him as nicely and neatly as any tonsorial artist could do it, and dressed his hair and trimmed his whiskers, and propped him up in bed as comfortable as you please. An idea struck Mary, the younger.

"Ella, if you can shave papa, you can shave any other man."

"True," said Ella.

"If you can shave a man I can shave a man."

"True, once more. But what has that to do with us?"

"Ella, do you want to starve?"

"No, my child."

"Papa can't get out—Mamma is selling off the plate to get what we eat each day. Let us stop all this by starting a barber-shop."

Ella saw the point. The two girls rigged up an extempore chair—they took their coachman, whom they had not yet dismissed, because he wouldn't go, and they shaved him for practice, and dressed his hair, and trimmed his beard every day. To accommodate them he brought his friends in, and in a week's time the girls were accomplished and expert workmen, or rather work-women.

Then they sold the horses and carriages, and taking the proceeds fitted up a modest, but very neat shop in Union Square and went at it. The first customers they had were young swells who had known them "in society," and great was their astonishment.

"Miss Mawy," said one of them, "by Jove, what led you to this?"

"Papa failed you know Charles, and we had to do this—or worse."

"Worse! worse! Why, what could you do that would be worse?"

"Marry a man like you?" replied Mary dabbing her shaving brush in his mouth.

It is an encouraging fact that the girls have all they can do, at good prices, and are not only supporting their parents in comfort, but are laying up a handsome sum besides.

Why should not women be barbers? Imagine the deft, soft, warm fingers of a pretty girl on your face! A man should submit willingly to have his nose sliced off by one of them. I cannot say that it is in any way out of the way. If men are employed in lady's shoe stores, where they put on and take off lady's boots, why is it not just as proper for women to be employed as barbers and to shave men? They do it better and more pleasantly than the men barbers, and customers would never be afraid that a drunken woman barber would cut their throats.

WHY THE BOYS DON'T GET ON.

A great many young men who come from the country to New York, and get tolerably good salaries, find themselves at the end of the year in debt, and they wonder why it is. The young gentleman is, we will say, a bookkeeper on a salary of $2,000. He pays 12 per week for board, which leaves him about $1,400, and he calculates to lay by something of that. But he don't, and this is why:—

Board per year	$624.00
Clothes	200.00
Total	$824.00

Then comes his little expenses as follows:

Blacking boots, 10 cents per day	$ 36 50
Morning and afternoon papers	39 10
Three drinks per day, 15 cents each	164 25
Four cigars per day, at 10 cents each	146 00
Shaving twice per week 15 cents each	15 60
Attending theater twice a week, season of 9 months	72 00
Four games of billiards per week	39 00
Street car fare, 10 cents each day	36 50
Total	$570 75

He gets into "society." Society demands a dress suit, which costs $125, and society demands that when he attends a party or a dinner that he put on white neck-ties, and light kid gloves, at $2.50 a pair. And society, inexorable mistress that she is, demands that he shall take Araminta to the opera once in a while, which means gloves, neck-ties, boquets and carriage, which, with seats at $4.00 each, means $30 for the night's amusement. And so Augustus discovers at the end of the year that his $2,000 are all gone, that he has overdrawn $500 or $1,000 and he commences peculation or speculation—the same thing so far as results go—and Augustus drinks to drown his trouble, and finally he lands in the Toombs and comes out a poor miserable wretch.—This is what happens to a great many Augustuses. Society is what does it for them.

DISTRESS.

The distress among the sick unemployed people in New York at this time is terrible.—Much has been done by the charitable to relieve it, but not one dollar has been given where ten should be. Young James Gordon Bennett, of the *Herald*, established soup houses to the extent of $30,000, and others have done the same thing, which is good as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. The people who can come to the soup houses can, generally, get on without it, for they are able to do something. But the worst cases are known only in the houses where they live.—Many prefer starvation to beggary and shrink from allowing their distresses to be made public.

A case of this character was brought to my attention yesterday by a child who was begging for money with which to purchase food and fuel. In reply to questions he said that his mother had just been confined; that his father had been out of work since autumn, and that he was

DYING FOR THE FOOD

which he was too proud to beg. I accompanied him to the house in Canal street, where the family lived. The house was small, but was occupied by a number of families. The boy led the way up a flight of rickety stairs, which threatened to give away at every step. The room presented the appearance of the utmost squalor and poverty. Every article of furniture which could be sold had been parted with, and nothing remained but a bed, a table, and two chairs with broken backs. Upon the bed lay a woman whose face told the sad story of disease and hunger. The child, which was but three days old, was at the point of death. The husband-father sat with his face between his hands, and seemed entirely unconscious that any one was in the room. The boy said that he had been too sick to work—that he had had for a week just strength enough to drag himself out to beg, but that for two days past he had obtained nothing. The attention of charitable persons was called to the case, and measures were taken to provide for the needs of the starving family, and medical attendance was secured for the mother, whose child was too far gone with starvation to be saved.

There are thousands upon thousands of such cases in the city. There is work enough for the strong and healthy to live upon, but not enough to enable them to help the unfortunate, of whom they alone know. Thank Heaven! the spring is near at hand.

WHITE KIDS.

Speaking of dress and things, the Brooklyn Woman's Club have made a discovery, no less than that the costliness of social life has been due to the wearing of kid gloves—men and women have felt that they must "dress up" to kids. Therefore the club have inaugurated a reform by banishing the mischievous kids from their receptions. This will last two weeks. Dress will rule so long as the poor devotees can stand it. A movement has been made by crippled people in Boston, to simplify woman's dress. The dry goods dealers and modistes have not been consulted in connection with the movement, and they exclaim, as with one voice, "What a horrible idea!" And the rich will all echo, "What a horrible idea!"

BUSINESS

is not as brisk as it was. The season has advanced so far that the country merchants have put off their buying till the spring, and our merchants languish. The crash, so pleasant to their ears, is not heard—their clerks and salesmen idle upon boxes and bales, for the country merchant, he, in whom they delight, cometh not. But he will be here in April with his plethoric purse, or what is the same thing, his A 1 credit, and the way they will sell him goods will be a caution. Money is tight, and there is a stringency and closeness in everything that is exceedingly uncomfortable. The Grangers have disturbed Railroad securities, stocks have changed values, and there is a general derangement, so that the average New Yorker hasn't any idea where he stands. Even goods in a store have no fixed value, for, behold you, a man's next door neighbor may be in a position that compels him to raise money, and to raise money he must slaughter goods to the demoralization of the market for days. Oh, my bucolic friends, you don't know how well you are off. The man who has a farm of 160 acres of fat land, paid for and well stocked, is in as good a shape as any man in the world can be. Such a man don't know what trouble is.

Think of a man worth a million of dollars of dry goods in his store, on which he owes $600,000. Now the man is worth $400,000. But he can't sell his goods—nobody is buying anything and his paper is maturing. To meet his paper he forces his goods on the market, he sells at a sacrifice, expenses are enormous, and when the thing pans out he finds his salable goods all gone, and he, poor fellow, owes $250,000 and hasn't a dollar to bless himself with.

But there is a bright side to it, sometimes. If the poor fellow ought honestly to fail for $250.000 he fails for $600,000, the odd $350,000 being invested in the purchase of real estate in his wife's name, and out of the reach of his creditors. I heard yesterday a conversation to this wise:

Simpson—Brown has failed.

Jones—Has he indeed? Well I'm glad of it. He's worked hard for a good many years and it's time he had begun to lay off and take things easy. I suppose he will set up a carriage now. Won't he?

This explains it all. One merchant who failed for a million has 600 acres of land up the Hudson in his wife's name, that is growing in value, so that it is now worth over a million. But this is not the case with all of them. The high-minded merchant, who fails because he cannot help it, and who turns out everything he has, and who takes a clerkship, has a hard and bitter life of it. God help him! he never comes up again, but he grows old and grey-haired, in a hopeless, helpless way, and finally tumbles into his grave, unwept, unhonored and unsung. His old clerk's even forget him.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT

in its western form, has not struck us here yet, but nevertheless, there is great activity among the temperance and religious people. Organizations are being perfected in every ward to make head against the monster, and the work that has been done has not been fruitless. The reformers here have not demonstrated against the rum seller, but they have confined their work to the rum drinker. They are establishing reading rooms, and pleasant resorts as substitutes for the saloon, and tea and coffee as substitutes for rum. And though they have but commenced, they have won thousands from their ruin, and in one neighborhood have compelled several rum-mills to close for want of custom. Is not this a pretty good way? PIETRO.

Letter from Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, MARCH 7th, 1874.

A MAN OF RESOLUTION.

On Monday morning in the House a gentleman who hails from Westmoreland, and the inquiring bent of whose disposition had manifested itself during the preceding week in the failure of repeated attempts to offer a resolution, at length succeeded in offering one with five "*whereases*" and a "*resolved*," in order, as it stated, to throw light upon the gross ignorance of the Legislature in regard to the necessary number of its officers and employes, the nature of their services and the salary which each receive. The object was to stir up a "mare's nest," but the resolution was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and the nest has not been stirred, if it so be that one exist.

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

Mr. Young, from the Special Committee appointed to investigate the Gibbons-Saunders bank swindle, made a lengthy report, on last Wednesday, which was adopted by the House and the Committee discharged. This report finds Wm. H. Dimmick, the member from Wayne and Pike, the prime mover of the scheme, and exonorates all other members of Legislature. That he admitted no one into his confidence except those who could serve him, and these he trusted only partially. That he had no intention of using the money for the passage of House bill No. 18, but solely for his own benefit, and that his resignation only anticipated his expulsion. Parties by the name of R. H. Gibbons and E. L. Saunders are known at Honesdale, where Dimmick lives. R. H. Gibbons was called as a witness, but knew nothing of the matter. E. L. Saunders is a lady residing in New York, but who has frequently visited Honesdale since 1869, a portion of the time stopping at the house of Wm. H. Dimmick. The only instances of remittances which came to the knowledge of the committee are the following: Union National Bank, of Philadelphia; Manufacturers' National Bank, of Philad'a.; Drexel & Co., of Philad'a.; Western National Bank, of Phila., and 2nd National Bank, of Titusville. These banks sent remittances to their corresponding banks in Harrisburg, to be paid over to Gibbons and Saunders. The testimony in full will be published in a few days.

The greater portion of Wednesday and Thursday were spent by the House, in the consideration, on first and second reading, of the voluminous pages of

THE GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL,

which has passed second reading, amended so as to exclude all appropriations for the salary of Judges and the officers and members of the Legislature, on the grounds that all such appropriations are unconstitutional.

ADVERTISING THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

On Thursday the House resumed the consideration of the bill providing for the payment of the newspapers which advertised the New Constitution. The question was on the following amendment of Mr. Webb of Bradford: "Provided that the publication of the same in any weekly newspaper shall in no case exceed the sum of $250 and in no daily paper the sum of $1,000." This was withdrawn and the following offered in lieu of it: "Provided that no paper shall receive a greater sum than $1,000, and such papers as have a circulation not exceeding 10,000 and above 5,000 shall not receive a greater sum than $700, and such papers as have a circulation not exceeding 5,000 and more than 2,000 shall not receive a greater sum than $500, and such papers as have a circulation not exceeding 2,000 shall not receive a greater sum than $300; provided that such papers as have published the same in German or any other language shall be entitled to such sum as may be proper, not exceeding $100 for translating the same." This amendment was discussed at length and the bill was then consigned to the tender mercies of a special committee of seven. Mr. Talley of Delaware chairman. By this committe a standard rate of payments by the square or column. It is thought the Philadelphia *Ledger* will be taken as an example of fair charging.

THE JUDICIARY APPORTIONMENT BILL

was considered in the House yesterday, and after an attempt to separate the counties of Lawrence and Butler and make them single districts, the further consideration was postponed, and the bill made the special order for next Wednesday morning. The House committee made the following changes in the Senate bill, increasing the number of districts to 42.—5th district York; 6th Cumberland; 16th Franklin & Fulton; 7th Bucks; 41st Juniata and Perry; 42d Adams.

THE CENTENNIAL BILL.

Making an appropriation of one million dollars was read the second time in the Senate on Tuesday night. Col. M'Clure made a lengthy speech in its favor and Senator M'Kinley equally as lengthy a one against it. On Wednesday night it passed finally, yeas—24, nays—7; the Senators opposing it being Chalfant, Ermentrout, M'Kinley, Rowland, M'Sherry, Albright and Collins. All democrats except M'Kinley.

LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENT.

Senatorially the State is divided into fifty districts each entitled to one Senator by the bill which was reported to the Senate on Tuesday, after these districts are fixed finally by the Senate we will lay them before your readers.

The Private Corporation Bill was considered on Thursday, a short session of an hour void of business of interest was held on Friday when the Senate adjourned until Monday.

To-day the House will consider petitions, memorials, &c. Local Option and Anti-Local Option will be well represented as usual. Among other 2500 citizens of old Berks will ask to-day for its repeal, and the other side will not be silent. MAT.

News and Notes from Washington.

Congress—The Financial Question Still Under Consideration—Diversity of Views on the Subject—The District Investigation—Facts in Relation to the Board of Public Works.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9, 1874.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

Some of the ablest speeches of the present session of Congress were made in the Senate, during the past week, on the financial question. Yet, nothing definite has been accomplished. Three months of the session have now passed away, and during that period there has been scarcely a week in which a considerable portion of the time has been occupied in considering and debating this question in its different aspects and bearings. And after all this the problem as to what the country really needs seems to be as far from solution as it was in the first week in December last. One section of the country, as the views of the people are reflected by their representatives, demands an increase of the currency, in order that business may again become prosperous; in another locality there is a strong opposition to any increase, as it would put farther away the day when a return to specie payments can be inaugurated. The representatives from the east, the west and the south all seem to entertain different views as to what is required, and the result has been prolonged debate and conflicting views on the question, with, at the present time, very little prospect of harmony or final action.

After all, does not the difficulty of arriving at a solution of the financial problem lie in the fact that a basis of action, has been sought for in almost every direction but the right one? Does not the diversity of sentiment expressed in Congress indicate that the cause of the recent crisis and the withdrawal of a large amount of the circulating medium has not been sought for in the right direction? Senator Boutwell is not far wrong when he advises against all changes in the financial policy of the country; nor is Dawes of the House so much astray, as some might suppose, when he attributes the cause of our present embarrassments to over-trading, reckless expenditures by individuals, corporated companies, town, city and State authorities and the federal government. Each interest has been conducted on a system that made the expenditures larger than the receipts, and the result is seen and felt in the accumulation of indebtedness to an unusual extent. We have gone beyond our means, and no regulation of the finances by Congressional Legislation will bring us back until a more economical system has been adopted by men in their individual, corporate and official capacities. The state indebtedness now, including the financial obligations of towns and cities in their corporate capacities, amounts to about $900,000,000 or nearly one-half of the entire National debt, and it is no stretch of the imagination to say that the public debt of some of the states cannot be paid, that even the interest cannot now be met promptly; and that unless the Federal government assumes the financial obligations of those states repudiation will become the attempted mode of relief. This increased indebtedness has much to do with our present financial embarrassment, and the sooner public attention is directed to this fact, with an earnest effort to remedy the evil, the earlier will the return of general prosperity be inaugurated and a return to specie payment be reached.

THE INVESTIGATION OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Ever since the inauguration of the new form of government for the District of Columbia, three years ago the Board of Public Works have been extensively engaged in improving the streets, public parks, avenues and government grounds in the cities of Washington and Georgetown. They commenced under authority, by congressional enactment, to spend $4,000,000 on improvements; but they dashed in and opened up nearly all the principal avenues and streets, without order, system or uniform surveys. The work of paving followed upon the completion of the sewers, and before the ground had become settled; a proper supervision was not kept over the contractors, and nearly all the contracts were made without being advertised, without competition and at enormous prices. The debt of the city and county was run up to about $14,000,000, and the people whose property was held for every dollar of this vast debt became dissatisfied, and very justly complained, not against the improvements, but against the loose and extravagant manner in which the affairs of the Board were managed. But all the newspapers in the District had already been bought over by an immense amount of unnecessary advertising patronage, and the opponents of the Board were abused personally if anything was attempted to question the doings of the Board. Alexander R. Shephard was the head-centre of operations and he and his organs bid defiance to all attempts on the part of the people to obtain protection against the outrages perpetrated upon them as property owners. One or two investigations were on different occasions ordered by Congress, within the last two years, but they were merely surface affairs, and the real merits of the case were not laid open.

Now however, the affair has assumed a different aspect. The charges had become so numerous and grave, and from such responsible sources, that Congress could no longer, in justice to itself, deny the people a thorough investigation of the whole affair. A joint committee of members of the Senate and House was appointed, with Mr. Boutwell as their chairman. This committee is directed to go to the bottom of the matter. They commenced yesterday. Each side is allowed three lawyers, and they have engaged some of the ablest talent in the land. The investigation opened with an inquiry into the cause of delay in paying the school teachers, who have been living on empty promises since August last. The property is taxed 60 cents on the $100 for the support of our public schools, yet the teachers are more than six months without pay. Their money, it is claimed has been used in meeting the semi-annual interest on the city indebtedness. To show you how the city credit stands under the doings of the Board, it may be stated that when all other resources had been exhausted, the Board was allowed by Congressional enactment, to issue city bonds, secured on the city real estate. These bonds, when issued were sold at sixty, fifty-five, and in many cases, at fifty per cent. and less, by contractors who received them at their face in payment of their bills against the Board. They are worth to-day about 68 to 70 cents on the dollar.

The taxes are simply enormous, and eat up the income from rent on property not occupied by the owners, while many of the poor who have had small houses have been unable to save their property from sacrifice to meet the taxes.

Alex. R. Shephard, who in 1861 was a clerk in Thompson's gas-fitting store, now owns, it is said, about one hundred houses, many of them the finest mansions in the city, while many of the contractors who were in the ring have also grown rich on the enormous profits of their contracts. Other outside contractors fared worse, and being paid in bonds and script worth 50 to 70 cents on the dollar, some of them have gone into bankruptcy leaving their men unpaid.

I have stated that few or no property holders in the city are opposed to legitimate improvement on the most extensive and grandest scale, and are ready and willing to pay a fair price by taxation, for the same; but they do not wish to pay two million dollars for one million dollars worth of work, and that is the basis of the quarrel, and upon which the investigation has been inaugurated. The Board cannot escape exposure and censure, and the probability is that the committee, in their report, will recommend their removal if nothing worse.

N. H. P.

Legislative Apportionment.

Senator Rutan has reported the legislative apportionment bill, and we give it below.

1. The First, Second and Twenty-sixth wards, Philadelphia.
2. The Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eleventh wards, Philadelphia.
3. The Seventh, Eighth and Ninth wards, Philadelphia.
4. The Tenth, Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth wards, Philadelphia.
5. The Fifteenth and Twenty-ninth wards, Philadelphia.
6. The Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Twentieth wards, Philadelphia.
7. The Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth wards, Philadelphia.
8. The Nineteenth, Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth wards, Philadelphia.
9. Delaware county.
10. Bucks.
11. Montgomery.
12. Berks.
13. The city of Lancaster and twenty-one adjoining districts.
14. The rest of Lancaster county.
15. Dauphin.
16. Lehigh.
17. Lebanon.
18. Northampton.
19. Chester.
20. The cities of Scranton and Carbondale and nineteen district adjoining.
21. The rest of Luzerne county.
22. Carbon, Monroe and Pike.
23. Bradford, Sullivan and Wyoming.
24. Lycoming, Montour and Columbia.
25. Tioga, Potter and McKean.
26. Susquehanna and Wayne.
27. Union, Snyder and Northumberland.
28. York.
29. Pottsville and twenty-five adjoining districts.
30. The rest of Schuylkill county.
31. Huntingdon, Mifflin and Juniata.
32. Cumberland and Adams.
33. Franklin and Perry.
34. Clinton, Clearfield and Centre.
35. Blair and Cambria.
36. Somerset, Bedford and Fulton.
37. Indiana and Jefferson.
38. Cameron, Elk, Clarion and Forest.
39. Wetmoreland.
40. Fayette and Greene.
41. Beaver and Washington.
42. The City of Allegheny, Bellevue, Sewickly borough, Reserve, Kilbuck and Ohio townships.
43. The First to the Fourteenth and the Twenty-third wards of Pittsburgh.
44. The Fifteenth to Twenty-second and the Thirty-seventh wards, the boroughs and townships between the rivers and north of rivers, except what are in the Forty-second district.
45. The Twenty-fourth to Thirty-sixth wards and the rest of South Side.
46. Armstrong and Butler.
47. Warren and Venango.
48. Mercer and Lawrence.
49. Erie.
50. Crawford.

The entire apportionment is as follws:

Philadelphia, fourteen districts:	
I. 1st and 26th wards and part of 2d	4
II. Rest of 2d ward	1
III. 3d and 4th wards	2
IV. 5th and 7th wards	2
V. 6th, 8th, 9th, and 10th wards	4
VI. 11th and 12th wards	2
VII. 13th and 14th wards	2
VIII. 15th ward	3
IX. 37th ward	2
X. 16th and 20th wards	3
XI. 17th and 18th wards	3
XII. 19th ward	3
XIII. 21st, 22d, 23d and 25th	4
XIV. 28th and 29th wards	2—38
Adams	2
Allegheny, five districts:	
I. City of Allegheny	3
II. 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th and 8th wards, Pittsburgh	2
III. 5th, 9th, 10th and 12th wards, Pittsburgh	1
IV. Rest of Pittsburgh	4
V. Rest of county	4—14
Armstrong	2
Beaver	2
Bedford	2
Blair	2
Bradford	3
Bucks	3
Butler	2
Berks 2 Districts:	
I. City of Reading	2
II Rest of Berks	4— 6
Cambria	2
Cameron	1
Carbon	2
Centre	2
Chester	4
Clarion	2
Clerfield	1
Clinton	1
Columbia	2
Crawford	4
Cumberland	2
Dauphin 2 districts:	
I. Harrisburgh	1
II. Rest of county	2— 3
Delaware	2
Erie, two districts:	
I. City of Erie	1
II. Rest of County	3— 4
Fayette	2
Forest	1
Franklin	3
Fulton	1
Greene	1
Huntingdon	2
Indiana	2
Jefferson	1
Juniata	1
Lancaster 3 districts:	
I. Lancaster City	1
II. 19th district adjoining	2
III. Rest of County	3— 6
Lawrence	2
Lebanon	2
Lehigh	2
Lycoming	3
Luzerne, 8 districts:	
I. Wilkesbarre	1
II. 15 districts adjoining	1
III. 13 other districts	1
IV. 8 other districts	1
V. 11 other districts	1
VI. Scranton	2
VII. Pittston and 9 districts	2
VIII. Rest of county	1— 9
McKean	1
Mercer	3
Mifflin	1
Monroe	1
Montgomery	5
Montour	1
Northampton	3
Norththumberland	1
Perry	1
Pike	1
Porter	1
Schuylkill, 4 districts:	
Three single districts comprising the 30th Senatorial district	3
29th Senatorial district	3— 6
Snyder	1
Somerset	2
Sullivan	1
Susquehanna	2
Tioga	2
Union	1
Venango	3
Warren	1
Washington	3
Wayne	2
Westmoreland	3
Wyoming	1
York	4
Total	201

Pimples, Eruptions, Rough Skin.

The system being put under the influence of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for a few weeks, the skin becomes smooth, clear, soft, and velvety, and being illuminated with the glow of perfect health from within. true beauty stands forth in all its glory. Nothing ever presented to the public as a beautifier of the complexion ever gave such satisfaction for this purpose as this Discovery. The effects of all medicines which operate upon the system through the medium of the blood are necessarily somewhat slow, no matter how good the remedy employed. While one to three bottles clear the skin of pimples, blotches, eruptions, yellow spots, comedones, or "grubs," a dozen may possibly be required to cure some cases where the system is rotten with scrofulous or virulent blood poisons. The cure of all these diseases, however, from the common pimple to the worst scrofula is, with the use of this most potent agent, only a matter of time. Sold by all Druggists.

COVERED WITH ERUPTIONS, CURED.

CLAVERACK, Columbia Co., N. Y.

DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dear Sir—I am sixty years of age, and have been afflicted with Salt Rheum in the worst form for a great many years, until, accidently, I saw one of your books, which described my case exactly. I bought your Golden Medical Discovery and took two bottles and a half, and was entirely cured. From my shoulders to my hands I was entirely covered with eruptions, also on face and body. I was likewise afflicted with Rheumatism, so that I walked with great difficulty, and that is entirely cured. May God spare you a long life to remain a blessing to mankind. With untold gratitude,

MRS. A. W. WILLIAMS.

☞ For fifteen years I suffered from disordered Liver; but since I used one package of SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR to this day, which is now several years, I have been comparatively a sound man.

MAJ. A. F. WOOLLEY,
Kingston, Ga.

New To-Day.

NOTICE TO SCHOOL TEACHERS.

An examination of teachers for the Huntingdon Borough Schools will take place March 21st inst., in the borough of Huntingdon, at the public School House, where all good teachers are invited to attend. Fifteen to eighteen teachers will be wanted, and high prices paid to first-class teachers to fill said schools.

THOMAS BURCHINELL,
President.

ALEXANDER PORT,
Secretary. [mch11-2t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

[*Estate of DAVID BECK, deceased.*]

Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, upon the estate of David Beck, late of Warriorsmark township, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL RALSTON,
Administrator.

SIMPSON & ARMITAGE,
Attorneys. March11-6t.

New To-Day.

MUSIC! MUSIC!

ONLY TWO GRAND MILITARY CONCERTS,

BY THE

LOYAL IMPERIAL BAND,

Attached to the

ELEVENTH RUSSIAN PIONEER BATTALION, from MAINZ on the RHINE IN FULL UNIFORM.

on THURSDAY and FRIDAY,

MARCH 12th and 13th, at

WHARTON & MAGUIRE'S HALL.

Admission	50 cents.
Reserved seats	75 "
Gallery	25 "

Concert at 8 o'clock, p. m., Doors opened at 7 o'clock, p. m.

March 11, 1874-1t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to make distribution of the balance in the hands of William Hall, Administrator of the estate of Dixon Hall, late of Brady township, deceased, will attend for the purpose of his appointment, at the office of Lovell & Musser, No. 300½ Penn street, Huntingdon, Pa., on Wednesday, the 25th day of March 1874, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and notice is hereby given to all parties having any interest, that they are required to present their claims at said time and place or be debarred from coming in for a share of the fund.

J. HALL MUSSER,
March11-3t Auditor.

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CHARTERED 1835.

STATEMENT, JANUARY 1st, 1874.

Premiums received in 1873	$ 2,530,307 06
Interest received in 1873	747,772 48
Total receipts	$ 3,288,089 54
Total Assets, Jan. 1, 1874	12,670,119 81
Reserve, or Re-insurance Fund as required by law	$10,309,492 58
All other liabilities	227,180 16
Total liabilities	$ 10,636,672 74
Surplus as regards policy holders	$ 2,133,447 07

This would enable the Company—if such a course were desirable—to divide during this year Eighty-four per cent.

Ratio of Expenses to Receipts, 10 per cent.

For every $100 of liabilities the Company has $121 of assests.

AN AGENT WANTED IN EVERY VICINITY.

MARSTON & WAKELIN,
GENERAL AGENTS.
143 SOUTH 4th STREET, PHILA.
March 11-3t.

PIANO FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN

A good Steinway Piano that cost $500.00; used very little; will be sold for $300.00 cash, or $325.00 part cash and indorsed note for balance. Call on Mrs. HARRIET REED, No. 218 Washington Street, or JAS. A. BROWN, 525 Penn St., Huntingdon, Pa.

March11,1874-1mo.

HOUSE TO RENT.

In the borough of Huntingdon, by the 1st of April next. Two Story Frame, with six rooms and a good cellar, new and comfortable. Inquire at THIS OFFICE. [mch11.

New Advertisements.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to ascertain liens against the share of Peter Shafer, jr., of the fund arising from the sale of the real estate of Samuel Shafer, late of Shirley township, deceased, and to report distribution of the said share, will meet all parties interested, at his office, in Huntingdon, on Wednesday, March 25, 1874, at 1 o'clock, p. m., to attend to the duties of his appointment.

W. A. FLEMMING,
March4-3t. Auditor.

103, 105, 107 NORTH 2D SRTEET,
Philadelphia, February 18, 1874.

We beg to inform you, that we are prepared to offer for your inspection, our usual assortment of

MILLINERY GOODS,

consisting of the Newest Shapes in STRAW, SILK and FANCY HATS, BONNETS, &c.. VELVETS, FLOWERS, CRAPES, SILK GOODS, FEATHERS, BLONDES, RIBBONS, RUCHES, BRAIDS, ORNAMENTS, &c., &c., &c.

We shall be happy to wait on you at our Store, or receive your orders, Yours, very respectfully,

March4-4t. H. WARD.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE BRICK RESIDENCE.

The undersigned will sell, at public sale, on the premises,

On THURSDAY, March 26, 1874,

at 2 o'clock. p. m., that valuable Brick Residence, late the property of Joseph C. Shoemaker, dec'd., situate on Mifflin street, in West Huntingdon containing six rooms and an attic.

TERMS:—Twelve hundred dollars on confirmation of the sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by the judgment bonds of the purchaser.

ELISHA SHOEMAKER,
March4,'72-3t. Administrator.

PUBLIC SALE.

The undersigned will expose to Public Sale, at her residence, in Hare's Valley, Union township, two miles from Mapleton, on

Thursday, March 19, 1874,

The following personal property, to wit: Two Brood Mares, (good leaders,) 1 Three-year-old Colt, Stock Cattle, Milch Cows, (one fresh,) A Lot of Sheep, 1 New Top Buggy, one good Two-Horse Wagon, Three Sleds (one new, with cast Soles), 1 new Sleigh, Plows, Harrows, Gears, Collars Bridles, 2 sets Buggy Harness, (1 set new and silver mounted,) Hay by the Ton, Straw by the bundle, Corn-Fodder, Short Straw, 1 set Blacksmith Tools, Grain Cradles, Mowing Scythes, Forks, Rakes, 1 Side Saddle, 1 Man's Saddle, 1 Fanning Mill, 1 LOOM, Spools &c., 2 Wheels, 1 Big Wheel, a large Iron Kettle, Chains of all kinds, 2 Ten-Plate Stoves, Doubletrees, Singletrees, Spreaders, and a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, a. m., on said day, when due attendance and a reasonable credit will be given.

MARY A. WRIGHT.

March4-ts.

NOTICE IN PAREITION.

Notice in partition in the estate of John Gifford. Notice to Joseph B. Gifford, Hollidaysburg, Blair county, Pa., Joseph C. Crownover Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland county, Pa. *Take Notice* that an Inquest will be held on the Manison Farm of John Gifford, deceas d, in the township of Shirley, in the county of Huntingdon, on the 31st day of March, A. D., 1874, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said deceased, to and among the children and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole, otherwise to value and appraise the same according to law at which time and place you may attend if you think proper.

AMON HOUCK,
March4,1874-4t. Sheriff.

TO THE BUBLIC.

The members of the A. M. E. Zion Church, of this place, have concluded to build a new church on the site now occupied by the old one, on the South east corner of Sixth and Moore streets, and in order to be successful they prayerfully ask the public to assist them in their undertaking. Their present building is unfit for occupancy, and it is absolutely necessary that they have a new house of worship.

Rev. J. W. TIREY,
JAMES H. GANT,
LEVI CHAPLAIN, Sr.
WESLEY MURRELLS,
March4,'74-6mos. Building Committee.

WANTED.

A lady canvasser to take charge of a popular article. To one of experience, or willing to learn, and withal industrious, a reasonable salary will be paid. This is an excellent opportunity for an active young lady. Apply, soon, to BOX 12, Huntingdon, Pa. Jan.14-tf