The Huntingdon Journal.

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

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, April 15, 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 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.

MONEY NEEDED BADLY!

Those Indebted to us for Subscription, Advertising and Job Work will Please Pay Up!

We have not the money to run a business that costs from $4,000 to $5,000 a year without the assistance of those who receive our stock in trade. Every man ought to think of this and pay up the little that he owes. It may be only a little, but when the fact is taken into consideration that 1200 persons are indebted to us in the county of Huntingdon, these small sums aggregate a large amount of money. We need this money badly to pay debts and to enlarge our business. We appeal to those who are indebted to us to come forward and help us. We have a large number of excellent patrons, who pay promptly, of whom we have no desire to complain, but there are those who say "I only owe two or four dollars and I will pay that the first time I go to Huntingdon," and they settle down under the impression that it don't amount to much, but when hundreds come to this conclusion it does amount to considerable. We hope that all those indebted to us will send it in the first opportunity that is afforded. Court week will be an excellent time. We do not like to dun our friends, but there is no other course left for us.

An epitaph for Guss: Here lies the one-eyed Monster.

Guss dies hard. Hydrophobia would have been an easier death for the beast.

Guss robs himself of the most appropriate name he could have to exhibit his malignity against Gen. Beath.

We have the first person to see who is willing to admit that he signed the Guss resolutions, but all claim they signed a petition to retain the school.

Guss tried, we are told, to fire up his adherents to mob the Post-Office at Cassville. He has not "fight" enough on hands and he wants to try Uncle Sam.

The Bill appropriating one million of dollars to the Centennial passed the House of Representatives of this state, on the 9th inst. by a strict party vote. It is now before the Governor.

"Jason" forgot to tell his auditors how he suffered martyrdom for Guss when some fellow, under cover of night, took him for Guss, and knocked him down for insulting his sister.

The Governor and Prof. Wickersham have granted the Cassville soldiers' orphans a furlough of two weeks to visit their friends. This is a very sensible movement.

The Governor has appointed Hon. John H. Orvis, who was dragooned by Speer into making a minority report in the Guss case, an Additional Law Judge for the Counties of Centre, Clinton, and Clearfield.

The Democrats carried the state of Connecticut by an increased majority last week. Both Houses of the Legislature are Democratic which insures a Democratic United States Senator in place of Buckingham.

The management of the Cassville Soldiers' Orphans' School was the most complete Sham known to this age. From the sham watch, presented to "The Professor" to the sham indignation meeting it has never varied.

"Jason's" severest assaults upon his father were excluded from the *Globe*. It was even too much for Guss! It must have been very dis-gus-ting, indeed, when this degenerate member of the brute creation could not stomach it.

A fire was started, by an incendiary, at 1 o'clock, on Sunday morning last, in the planing mill of Brown, Early & Co., lumbermen, in Williamsport, Pa., which consumed several mills and fourteen dwelling houses. Loss about $500,000.

"Jason" said that his father introduced him to Senator Anderson. This is simply a mistake. He did no such thing. No one knows "Jason" better than his father and he would not take the responsibility of introducing him to any gentleman.

When a disgusted Cassvillian wanted to leave the Indignation meeting Guss would request him, personally, to remain, as they were not near through yet and it might be the last chance they would have to hear him. It was the last wag of the hammer, no doubt.

"Jason" gives us credit with writing a communication in our paper of a given date. Thankee, "Jason," we are not the writer, but one who knows is, and if we had assented he would have told a few rough things at your expense, but we desired to save you a fearful skinning.

THOSE RUMORS.

As A. L. Guss asserted that the charges against him were *never heard of* until he announced himself a candidate for Congress, at April Court, 1872, (his own statement), we present the following editorial from the Bethlehem *Daily Times*, which most conclusively disproves the statements on that head by Guss.

He also tried to convey the impression that the charges originated with Gen. Beath, and both his counsel asserted, in the strongest terms, that the Grand Army had nothing to do with the prosecution.—All these lies are nailed by the *Times*:

"REV. MR. GUSS AND THE CASSVILLE SCHOOL.—In the Fall of 1871, while a member of J. K. Taylor Post, G. A. R., this place, was on a visit to the interior of the State, he heard certain scandalous rumors against Rev. A. L. Guss, Principal of the Cassville (Huntingdon county, Pa) Soldiers' Orphans' School, with reference to his conduct towards the female portion of the school. It was represented that he had caused the ruin of one girl, and made indecent advances and propositions to others, &c., &c., &c. The Comrade subsequently received what he was led to believe, was confirmatory proof, and, as he felt in duty bound, brought the matter before J. K. Taylor Post. The charges were carefully considered by that body, and they finally decided that the facts should be laid before the Department Convention, which met in Philadelphia within a few weeks. This was done, as will be seen by the following extract from the report of the proceedings of the Convention:

"Comrade C. O. Ziegenfuss of Post 182 made a motion that a committee of three be appointed to investigate the alleged mismanagement of the Soldiers' Orphans' School at Cassville.

Comrade Atkinson moved to amend that the expenses of the committee be borne by the Department. Adopted.

The motion as amended was adopted.

Comrade N. M. Smith moved that the committee appointed to visit the Soldiers' Orphans' School, be instructed to visit the school at Phillipsburgh, Beaver county.

An amendment was then offered that the committee be instructed to visit all the schools.

Comrade McCormick moved an amendment to the amendment, by adding *any* schools against which charges may be made to the Commander. Adopted.

The motion as amended was adopted." [See Proceedings of Encampments, p. 120.] January 24, 1872.

In accordance with this resolution a Select Committee was appointed to investigate the charges which J. K. Taylor Post lay at the door of Mr. Guss. The Committee worked hard and determinedly but were blocked at every point by the refusal of the various parties said to have knowledge of the facts to appear in Court, and make affidavit to the same. The committee had no authority in law to compel parties to give evidence, and hence failed in making a case against Mr. Guss, though they were not at all satisfied with his innocence. The Committee not being able to accomplish anything, Col. Robt. B. Beath as Commander of the Grand Army, laid the matter before His Excellency Gov. Hartranft, requesting that some one should be commissioned with full power to investigate the matter. The result our readers now know.

Twenty-four thousand dollars is the amount to be appropriated to the Normal Schools of the State during the coming year. Would it not be proper in this connection for the Legislature to ask that these institutions be placed as far as practicable under the care of professors and instructors who are citizens of this State? We do not see the propriety of Pennsylvanians spending their money in the employment of talent from other States, when hundreds of competent men can be found within the bounds of this Commonwealth, who would willingly assist in the instruction of those who desire to become teachers. We refer to this matter at this time, because we think that is in the province of the Legislature to so perfect the law, if it needs it, that our own citizens may have an opportunity of filling positions which are now occupied by those who have no claims upon our people.—*Chambersburg Repository.*

They canvassed five townships. Union, Cass, Clay, Tod and Carbon, and four boroughs, Mapleton, Three Springs, Broad Top City and Cassville to secure the names attached to the resolutions published in the last *Globe*. A number of the names are inserted twice while many others are made up of boys whose ages range from 9 to 12 years and upwards. A more glaring fraud has never been perpetrated by Guss, and this means more than most honest people would be willing to answer for. Nine-tenths did not really know what they were signing. We see the names of a number of our warmest and most earnest friends attached to them. Nobody read the great string of resolutions and they only learned their mistake when they saw the *Globe*.

Did "Jason" tell the truth in his speech, or did he tell it when he said he knew enough about Guss to convict him outside of any charges against him? Or, when he said there were at one time, five or six cases of the same character against Guss, while he was teaching at the school, and that it took all that he and Guss could both do to keep the complainants from prosecuting? or, when he said he knew enough about Guss to sink him? These charges, "Jason," you know, were repeatedly made by you to unimpeachable witnesses. Come, "Jason," disregard the pincher and answer.

We would suggest to some of our contemporaries that the people of Cassville and vicinity are not all so demoralized as to place a less estimate upon the virtue of the orphans than they do upon their politics or a little market, but there are scores of honest people, in that neighborhood, who look with as much contempt upon Guss and his conduct as any of their critics, and who believe the rumors in circulation in regard to him implicitly, but, escaping the witness stand, they escape the tornado that is raging around the few who had the moral courage to take the stand on the side of right.

PATENT THUNDER AT CASSVILLE.

The observations of J. C. Clarkson, at the Cassville meeting, got up by A. L. Guss, are published in the *Globe*, of last week, with a great flourish. "Jason" seems to have thought the show was got up for him, and not for the Professor. He gives a long account of his own misdoings, as if that had anything to do with the guilt or innocence of Guss. Though his speech is bombastic to the last degree, yet his candor in admitting himself guilty of all the crimes ever laid to his charge, and a great many more besides, is beyond all praise. Of course the man who avows himself guilty of almost every crime on the calendar, would naturally find a congenial friend and companion in Guss, fall into his support, and be ready at a moment's notice to traduce and vilify his own father. J. C. undertakes to explain why he was not called as a witness in the Orphans' School investigation. The long and the short of it seems to be that though he was subpœnaed by both parties neither was willing to trust him on the stand, and this being the case it is hardly worth his while, at this late day, to tell us what he knows about swearing.

This valiant champion grows classical in the winding up of his discourse and interpolates a page or two from "Plutarch's Lives." If he has taken Alcibiades for his model he has succeeded admirably in imitating his vices without displaying a single one of his virtues. J. C., like his friend, the Professor, was once a preacher of righteousness, but he preaches it no more. Good-bye, "Jason." We never wished you half the harm you have done yourself by becoming the apologist and champion of Guss.

Did John Myerly, esq., tell the truth when he signed those resolutions, or when he said he knew Guss was guilty in the Pope case, as he had seen the said Guss himself in a room, with a couple of large girls chasing them around it and kissing them and committing other improprieties, which convinced him of his guilt. He will remember that he expressed his surprise to "Jason," and that "Jason" replied that "that was a common thing."

Prof. Kendlehart and Mr. Haffley deserve all credit for their efforts to prevent the children running off en-masse on account of the exaggerated stories spread insiduously among them, and though the latter could not go near the school on the last day, because he sought to do his duty, he will learn that the enmity of such a man as Guss is much better than friendship.

Guss had to be *begged* for blankets to cover the children as they were being conveyed away during the storm. Of course he gave them but with a wry face, as he had expected the children would cling around him, and refuse to be torn away from their "kind protector" but they would'nt cling "worth a cent," but went away singing as cheerily as though glad to get away.

All honor to the man who placed all his straw at the disposal of Prof. Wickersham to keep the children's feet warm, though he knew he was running the risk of the enmity of Guss.

Possibly those kind-hearted "friends of the orphans," who refused to give or hire their wagons for the use of the children have a clear concience in the matter though it may be doubted.

A little boy, son of Mrs. Nancy Diggins, attended the Guss indignation meeting, and says that he never heard a preacher swear like Guss did. The little fellow said he was afraid that "Old Nick" would come and carry them all off. Guss could very readily have been spared.

Does A. W. Evans, esq., tell the truth now, or did he tell it when he said, speaking of Guss' improprieties with his female wards, "there is enough of that kind of work up there (referring to the school) to either blow up or smash up the whole concern?"

Our New York Letter.

Boss Tweed's Troubles—Cremation—The Police—Detectives and what they do—Inflation—Temperance—The Germans.

NEW YORK, April 15, 1874.

BOSS TWEED

Don't like his quarters at Blackwell's Island. It was expected by the burley Boss, and his friends, that the officials on the Island would not dare to treat the great swindler as other criminals were treated, but they were grievously mistaken. Boss was shaved, and cropped, and arrayed like Joseph in a coat of many colors, with pants to match, and he was put to just such service as he was fit to do. Consequently he has tired of it, and invokes the law to get him out. He wants to go to Ludlow-st. Jail, where a man may have as many rooms and just such living as he chooses to pay for. Judge Davis sentenced Tweed to imprisonment in the "county jail" which he corrected to "the penitentiary." The Boss's counsel insist that he had no right to make the correction, and that Ludlow-st jail is the place where he must be confined. They want the Boss in quarters where he can reorganize his court; where wine and wassail will be as of yore, where he can bring together the scattered hosts of Tammany, and be once more the dictator of New York Democracy. For after all they miss the great organizing ability he undoubtedly possesses. The Boss will get out before long, entirely. Then look for a ring that will be a ring.

CREMATION.

There has been a society organized here for the purpose of doing away with burying the dead—burning the body instead. The members pledge themselves to be burned as fast as they die, and, as if to show the world the value of the idea, one member died last Friday and was burned. The coffin, we are told was placed in an upright position inside a fire-proof receptacle, through which artificially heat air was forced in a current, carrying all the noxious gases up a chimney, and leaving after the process a small residue of snow-white ashes only. The process was completed in twenty minutes, at a cost for fuel of $2.25. The ashes were gathered and placed in an urn in the parlor of the father of the deceased.—Those who are urging it say that the cost of disposing of remains is brought to a very small point; that the idea of consuming a body by fire is not so repugnant as to put it into the ground to decay; and that as cemeteries are certain to be crowded, cremation is better on sanitary grounds. The papers are all discussing it. It will doubtless come into quite general use.

THE POLICE.

To keep such order as is kept in New York requires an army of policemen, to the number of 2,500, which costs the city about $3,500,000 per annum. This includes only the regular policemen. The

DETECTIVES

are a body by themselves, who, while they are regularly appointed, get no pay from the city, but from those for whom they work.—These men seem to be a necessity, but it is questionable whether they do not make more crime than they suppress or prevent. The first requisite is to know, personally, every thief in the country, their peculiarities and manner of work. We will suppose a bank has been robbed and a detective sent for. He looks at the work, notes how the thief or thieves got into the building, and how the safe was operated on, and determines in his mind exactly who did it. He recognizes his work as accurately as a shoemaker would a shoe he had made. Suppose bonds to the amount of $50,000 have been taken. The Bank offers $10,000 for the recovery. The astute gentleman knows that "Jemmy Dawson" "cracked the crib," and he knows also that the finding of Jemmy would be an impossibility. But he knows Jemmy's woman, or one of Jemmy's friends, and so in his good time he informs Jemmy's woman that the recovery of the bonds stolen from the Bank, of so and so is in his hands and waits. Presently Jemmy's woman enters into negotiations with him, the bonds are returned, the Bank pays the $10,000, which the thief and detective divide, and it is all over. There are very few arrests and convictions of big thieves, for the reason that the thief is necessary to the detective, and the detective to the thief. They have a common interist—in fact they work together. To arrest a skillful, daring and industrious burglar would be to destroy his business. Another use these men are put to is

SHADOWING

suspected people. For instance, if a bank officer or merchant suspects an employe of appropriating money, a detective is put upon his track. Wherever he goes, there will be behind him a gentlemanly man, who never loses sight of him. The number of times he goes into drinking places — the very liquor he drinks, the kind of money he pays for it, the gambling places he goes into, and the houses of ill fame he visits—all these are recorded that it can all be brought home to him. They never know they are being followed, for the detective is too adroit for that. The result of his observations are given every morning to his employers, who have no difficulty in coming to very accurate conclusions. If the suspected man has a salary of $5,000 per annum, and no other resources, and if he is living at the rate of $10,000, they have no difficulty in coming to the conclusion that he is stealing from them $5,000 per year. And then, just when he fancies he is all secure, he is taken to task. He of course denies the charges, but the detective, with his fatal book, catches him, and he confesses his sins. But these are not the only use they are put to. If a woman suspects her husband of unfaithfulness she resolves her doubts by the aid of these convenient persons, and *vice versa*. They are paid high salaries, and may be of some use to the community, but I doubt it. They make thieving a safe business, at all events.

INFLATION.

The proposition to inflate the currency meets with the most determined opposition in this city. The press is howling against it, and the citizens back the press. The *Hearld* holds that inflation means repudiation and that if it is persisted in, it will provoke a civil war.—The fact is New York, having so much of the wealth of the country, wants as little currency as possible, for the less there is the more secure her grasp upon the country. Then again the purple-nosed old gentlemen who are out of business, with a million or two, want the purchasing power of the dollars they have to be as great as possible. Their view of the case is purely selfish. They do not take into account the needs of the country. They want to continue to hold in their own hands the financial destiny of the country; to let on the steam and turn it off just when the turning on and cutting off will make the most power.—The *Herald's* talk of trouble is all bosh. There is a great amount of arrogant egotism in a great city, but the city of New York knows very well that while the country can get along very well without New York, New York can't get on at all without the country. The war between the East and West which the *Herald* is trying to force, would make New York a deserted city in six months. The war with the South illustrated this. The great trade—the trade that had been courted—was the Southern. A Southern merchant is made as much of as a Barbary prince, while the western merchant had no attention shown him whatever. The war broke out, and six months after the firing upon Fort Sumter nine-tenths of all the houses in the Southern trade were bankrupt. The Western trade is now the big trade, and any interruption of relations would be fatal to nine-tenths of the merchants and bankers.—Whatever sections may get to warring with each other, New York and the West will not be the combatants.

TEMPERANCE.

continues to be the absorbing topic in all the churches, and it has got its grip on people outside. Some thirty divisions of Sons of Temperance have been organized in this city within three weeks, and also a very large number of other secret societies having the same object in view. Cases of "swearing off" are as thick as blackberries. Say what you will about the work of the women in the West it has had the effect of awakening the public conscience to the evils of liquor drinking, and has resulted in organization against it everywhere. For the first time in this country, an organization of Germans opposed to liquor has been made. Some sixty Germans met Friday night and agreed not only not to use stimulating liquors themselves, but to labor among their countrymen to change their practices and opinions. And they are making converts. A great many Germans have discovered that they can get on without wine or beer, and that life is endurable without it.—If the new idea gets a foothold among the Germans, it will be very near to the control of the city. PIETRO.

[For the JOURNAL.]

Among the Hindoo Villages.

BY REV. J. D. BROWN.

INDIA, February 25, 1874.

While the general readers of the JOURNAL are gathering around their stoves, listening to the blustering winds of February, your correspondent is sitting in an open canvass tent, at 8 o'clock at night, really enjoying a cool breeze which has sprung up after a rather hot day for this time of year. Your readers will readily surmise that I am on a preaching tour among the villages. My wife, sitting at the other end of the camp table, inquires, "what can you find here of sufficient interest to write about? There are no temples, no 'ghats' sacred bathing places here" That is all true. Nevertheless, I presume something of our every-day life here among these poor, ignorant, idol-worshiping villagers, will not prove uninteresting to many who must see these sights through the eyes of others.

DIRTY FAQIZS.

"Cleanliness is next to Godliness," cries the careful housewife, in your Western world, as she rubs away vigorously at a grease spot on her kitchen floor. Not so think some so-called holy men I found in one of the villages I visited yesterday. In a little mud-walled hut, about six feet high, covered with straw, sat two as dirty, filthy, half-naked creatures as ever India can produce. Between them was placed an earthen dish, which was filled with ashes and burning cow-dung, the smoke of which filled the hut, which had no outlet but the doorway. To add to the smoke and stench the Faqirs kept smoking the vilest of tobacco in a long pipe, such as I had with me in America. While preaching to them and the villagers who gathered around, I happened to put my foot into the doorway of the hut. Immediately one of the Faqirs, with a look of contempt, ordered me to take my foot away and not *contaminate his house*. These filthy wretches can go into the private apartments of the women and no one would dare to refuse any demand they make. Many of their practices are too filthy to put into print, and yet these are the religious leaders of millions of people in India. Very few of them can read a. all, hence they are blind leaders of the blind.

PARROTS.

Just in front of our tent is a field of ripening wheat. This afternoon we noticed a flock of parrots, who had their headquarters among the leafy branches of a large tree near at hand, sweeping down every few minutes, when each one would pluck off a head of wheat and fly back to the tree, and to return for another in less than two minutes. The natives have to watch there fields night and day, from the time the grain commences to ripen until it is cut. If they do not, deer, wild hogs, monkeys and parrots, etc., will leave them but little to cut. And yet so superstitious are the poor cultivators that they would not on any account kill any of these destructive birds or animals.

JUNGLE DOGS.

Every village is overrun with half-wild, miserable dogs as lean and as ill-favored as Pharaohs poor cows. The aversion to taking life allows these public nuisances to live and become so numerous that the canine population in a Hindoo village about equals that of the human beings. In this hot country, dogs often go mad, and many lives are sacrificed in this way annually. The English Government has determined to abate this evil to some extent at least; hence, yesterday two low caste men, armed with heavy bamboos, and bringing written instructions from the English Magistrate at Bareilly, entered the village near my tent, and commenced work in good earnest. In a very short time nearly a score of worthless, prowling curs were stretched lifeless on the sand. They have but little life at best, and one well-aimed blow from the heavy bamboo generally suffices. The people of the village are very indignant, but in these times when great famine is stalking through Bengal, and may reach this province, it is poor policy to allow thousands of these utterly worthless dogs to prowl about and steal, as they often steal the scanty meal some poor laborer has procured for himself and half-starved children.

A PIGEE STORY FOR THE CHILDREN.

Not only do the animals I have mentioned abound, but in the jungles in many parts of India, Leopards, Tigers, and wild Elephants are numerous, and often do much mischief. A few days ago, an English gentleman in connection with the irrigation canals, which the government is opening in these provinces, having his tents in the same grove in which we are stopping, called on us, and invited us to dine with him. We noticed that he was lame, and that he gave us his left hand. In the evening, he told us how he had become a cripple. Several years ago, while encamped near a village, the people came to him and told him that a tiger, near at hand, would not let anybody go near the stream for water. So the gentleman, taking with him another Englishman, started out to try to kill the tiger. Usually they hunt tigers with elephants, but these gentlemen having no elephant, rather imprudently started on foot with their guns, in search of the dangerous brute. The villagers explained where they had seen him, but for some time the hunters could not find him. At last they came suddenly upon him, and although both fired and hit him, wounding him mortally as it proved, the enraged tiger, mad with pain, rushed upon our kind host, and in a moment had him in his terrible jaws. His one hand and his knee were so badly bitten that he never recovered much use of either leg or hand. His plucky companion rushed forward with his empty gun—having no time to re-load—and succeeded in driving the tiger off. By this time the shots had taken so much effect that the tiger only ran a few yards, when it fell dead.

THE FAMINE.

Your readers will have seen some notice of the famine in Bengal, which lies South of us. It may be a word of explanation as to the causes of these famines, which often nearly depopulate whole districts, may help to a better understanding of the matter. In most of India the population is dense—often over four hundred to the square mile, through an entire province. The Mapes are wretchedly poor, and with grain at ordinary prices they can merely live on the coarsest of food—earning as they do about *six cents per day*. Should the rainy season be too short, the crops fail; consequently grain goes up to double usual prices, and the poor must starve. Railroads are few in number here yet; hence, while there may be plenty of grain in an adjoining province, transporting it on carts of primitive construction, costs so much that it is too expensive for the starving poor. The English Government is doing everything in its power to save the lives of the people, and it is hoped the loss of life will not be very great. "Relief works," as they are called, such as new roads and canals, are being opened, thus supplying work to thousands. Besides this, contributions from both natives and Europeans are pouring in from all sides. Notwithstanding all this, thousands will doubtless starve.

God can and will bring good out of this seeming evil. Old idolators will die off, and their children will be gathered into Christian orphanage, where they will learn the way of salvation. J. D. B.

Letter from Michigan.

ADRIAN, MICHIGAN, March 29, 1874.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—I presume it will interest the readers of your paper to hear of the temperance movement in the North-west.

I have often wondered whether our city would ever become obdurate to the pernicious influence of intemperence. The more I wondered, and the more I contemplated the lamentable condition into which this prevailing evil has brought us, the more I became convinced that every effort to ameliorate our condition would prove fatal. But the power of temperance, which has undergone so many vicissitudes, has now reached a degree of concentration and vigor which will, doubtless, effect a thorough reformation. The ladies of our city are proving themselves to be intrepid warriors. Their innate energy has been thoroughly roused, and they are taking an impulse from God to lay out their abilities in purging the city of intemperance. Every day they may be seen emerging from the different churches and marching boldly into the saloons. While there a few moments are employed in earnest devotion, after which the saloonists are urged to sign the pledge. Of course, many ignore the importunites, but the greater number are yielding. These noble women declare they will not lay the armor down until the work of faith is accomplished.

Last night, with undampened zeal, they sang and prayed before a saloon 'till midnight, the scene was profoundly impressive. The saloonists are always on the alert, and frequently succeed in locking the doors of their death dens before the ladies can enter. When the ingress of the ladies is thus prevented, chairs are brought, also refreshments, and the seige commenced, frequently lasting almost an entire day. Prayers and singing, with some addresses to the crowd, occupy the time of the besieging forces.

The ladies are determined to achieve the victory, if it requires the greatest possible sacrifice. One said, while speaking before a saloon, that she would "stand where she was all spring, through the summer and autumn, and with buffalo robes around her in winter before yielding to intemperance." I firmly believe the crusaders will be successful in this laudable enterprise. J. A. G.

Letter from Blair County.

BLAIR COUNTY, March 28, 1874.

MR. DURBORROW — *Dear Sir*:—Not being concerned in the politics of your county, I have not manifested much interest in your excellent paper, but feeling that I, with every good citizen of this commonwealth, are under lasting obligation to you, for the course you have taken in working up the Guss scandal, and ousting one of the most out-landish imposters ever palmed on any community, you may send me your paper for one year, please acknowledge receipt.

I do think the standard of morality is low indeed in the region of Cassville to tolerate such a beast among them—it has been ironically said there are persons there, that for the sake of the sale of a few pounds of butter, and a dozen of eggs or sticks of candy, would see ever orphan in the state prostituted and wiak at it.

Were there no other charges against him the spirit in which he edits that slander machine the *Globe*, should satisfy any rational man he is not fit to have anything to do with training the young. I should be sorry to have any offspring of mine partake of his spirit, but it is well known all the truth has not yet been told. I used to think you called him hard names, but now I think *brute* and *beast* mild enough for a thing that has by his own acts, placed himself beneath the brute creation, and is it so that respectable persons dare not take the stand and testify the truth, or attorneys attempt to discharge their duty in vindicating the laws of the land, as well as the laws of God, without being traduced through his slander machine? Not one of whom does not stand as far above him in character as man does above the brute, if that must be tolerated without redress certainly the new Constitution and laws are at fault. All honor to Gen. Beath, S. T. Brown, and Messrs. Doty and Vanderslice, for the manner in which they discharged their duty in the case. Many will call them blessed for saving their children from the disgrace to which they were exposed. More anon. Respectfully yours,

A FRIEND OF THE ORPHANS.

Hack, Hack! Cough, Cough!

Cough is a symptom by which various diseased conditions of the throat, bronchial tubes and lungs manifest themselves. But whether it arises from irritation produced in the throat and larynx by taking cold, from an attack of Bronchitis, from incipient Consumption, or from various other causes, nothing will allay it more speedily nor cure it more permanently than Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It does not matter whether it be a recent attack, or a lingering cough, the Discovery is in either case equally well adapted for its relief and permanent cure. In fact, it will cure a cough in one-half the time necessary to cure it with any other medicine, and it does it, not by drying it up, but by removing the cause, subduing the irritation, and healing the affected parts. No time should be lost in commencing the use of a proper medicine for the relief of a Cough, for unless this course is pursued, serious and dangerous disease of the lungs is liable to be the result.

DOCTORS SOON LEARN ITS VALUE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 13, 1870.

DR. PIERCE—For the past six months I have used your Golden Medical Discovery in my practice, and in that time I have tested its merits in severe coughs, both acute and chronic, in chronic disease of the throat, severe cases of bronchitis, general derangement of the system constipated condition of the bowels, and wherever a thorough alterative has been indicated. In all cases I have found it to act gently yet thoroughly and effectually in removing the various diseased conditions, and bringing about a healthy action throughout the system. Yours fraternally, H. L. HALL, M. D.

Instant relief guaranteed in croup by Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, internally and externally.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that the following named physicians have been appointed to take medical charge of the out-door paupers of the several townships and boroughs of Huntingdon county, and services rendered to the paupers by any other physicians whose names are not in this list, will not be recognized by the Directors:—Dr. W. P. McNite, Shirley township; Dr. A. B. Brumbaugh, Huntingdon borough; Dr. Henry Orlady, Petersburg borough and Lower West township; Dr. Geo. W. Thompson, Mt. Union borough; Dr. J. F. Wilson; Barree township; Dr. W. L. Duff, Jackson township; Dr. M. B. Breneman, Carbon township, Broad Top City and Coalmont borough; Dr. J. F. Thompson, Scottsville borough, Springfield and Clay townships; Dr. Samuel Hill, Upper West township; Dr. J. W. Dinwiddie, Warriorsmark and Franklin townships Birmingham and Warriorsmark boroughs; Dr. W. H. Hinchman, Cassville borough, Cass and Tod townships; Dr. A. P. Owens, merchant, Warriorsmark; Geo. Pardoner, wagonmaker, Cass; James Rhea, Justice of the Peace, Tell; John Spangler, gent, Cass; James G. Stewart, miller, West; Samuel C. Tussey, farmer, Morris; Elijah Weston, farmer, Warriorsmark; A. P. White, farmer, Oneida.

Given under our hands and seal the 2nd day of March, A. D. 1874.

AMON HOUCK, Sheriff.

JOHN G. STEWART, S. BROOKS, } Jury Com'rs.

April 15-3t.

"The Best Family Paper of the Age."

FORNEY'S WEEKLY PRESS.

The Representative Journal of Pennsylvania.

A first-class double sheet, forty-eight column paper. It is not only the best family paper published in the country, but it is also

The Best Literary Journal,
The Best Weekly Newspaper,
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There is no periodical published in America which gives more interesting and instructive reading matter in a single number.

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the celebrated painting by Angelica Kauffman, in the Royal Gallery at Dresdan; and

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"THE STRAWBERRY GIRL,"
From a painting by a celebrated German Artist of Dusseldorf.

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All orders should be addressed to

JOHN W. FORNEY,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,

S. W. corner Seventh and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia.

April8-6t.

LEWIS & KEYS,

304 PENN ST., HUNTINGDON, PA.,

PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,

And dealers in all kinds of Gas Fixtures and Fittings, Plain and galvanized Wrought Iron Pipe for Gas and Water, Brass and Iron Valves, Cocks and Fittings for Gas, Steam and Water, Terra Cotta Drain Pipe, &c., furnished at Philadelphia prices.

LEAD PIPE, BATH TUBS, AND PUMPS, FURNISHED TO ORDER. PLANS OF PIPE CUT AND FIT TO ORDER.

STONE PIPE for WATER $1.25 and $1.50 pr rod.

April8,74-6mos.

FOR RENT.

A first-class STORE ROOM, 18x50 feet, situate in the central and business part of the town. Apply to S. S. SMITH,

Apr.1-tf. 616 Penn Street.

S. S. AFRICA, 103 Fourth Street, near UNION DEPOT, Huntingdon, Pa., Dealer in FINE CONFECTIONERY, FRUITS, NOTIONS, TOYS, JEWELERY, &c. Also ICE CREAM and SODA WATER in season.

S. S. AFRICA.

April1,1874-6mos.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

[*Estate of OSBORN LAIRD, deceased.*]

Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Osborn Laird, late of Morris township, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

J. S. LAIRD,
J. S. LEFFARD,
Administrators.

apr.1,1874*

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

[*Estate of GEORGE HAWN, deceased.*]

Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of George Hawn, late of Juniata township, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

PETER HAWN,
ISAAC HAWN,
April 1, 1874. Executors.

S. L. KIRK & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

130 North THIRD St., Corner of Cherry,

PHILADELPHIA,

Have in store and offer for sale, at the lowest market prices, and on the most reasonable terms, a large and well assorted stock of GROCERIES, TEAS, SPICES, FISH, CHEESE, &c. Selected with care in this, New York and Baltimore markets, to which the attention of Country Dealers is particularly requested. [apr1-1y.

WATCHES T. WILDEY BLACK. WATCHES
WATCHES PRACTICAL WATCHES
WATCHES WATCHMAKER, WATCHES
WATCHES No. 408½ Penn St., HUNTINGDON, PA. WATCHES
WATCHES Repairing promptly attended to, and all work warranted. WATCHES
WATCHES Watches, Clocks and Jewelry always on hand. WATCHES
WATCHES [April, '73. WATCHES

NOTICE.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE.

SPECIL TAXES.

May 1, 1874, to April 30, 1875.

The LAW of December 24, 1872, requires every person engaged in any business, avocation, or employment which renders him liabel to a Special Tax, to produce and place conspicuously in his establishment or place of business a STAMP denoting the payment of said Special Tax for the Special Tax year beginning May 1, 1874, before commencing or continuing business after April 30, 1874.

The taxes embraced within the provisions of the law above quoted are the following, viz:

Rectifiers	$200.00
Dealers, retail liquor	25 00
Dealers, wholesale liquor	100.00
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale	50.00
Dealers in malt liquors, retail	20.00
Dealers in leaf tobacco	25.00
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco	500.00
And on sales of over $1,000, fifty cents for every dollar in excess of $1,000.	
Dealers in manufactured tobacco	5.00
Manufacturers of stills	50.00
And for each still manufactured	20.00
And for each worm manufactured	20.00
Manufacturers of tobacco	10.00
Manufacturers of cigars	10.00
Peddlers of tobacco, first-class (more than two horses)	50.00
Peddlers of tobacco, second class (two horses)	25.00
Peddlers of tobacco, third class (one horse)	15.00
Peddlers of tobacco, fourth class (on foot or public conveyance)	10.00
Brewers of less than 500 barrels	50.00
Brewers of 500 barrels or more	100.00

Any person, so liable, who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to severe penalties.

Persons or firms liable to pay any of the Special Taxes named above must apply to FRANK W. STEWART, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue at Huntingdon, and pay for and procure the Special Tax Stamp or Stamps they need, prior to May 1, 1874, and without further notice.

J. W. DOUGLASS,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Office of Internal Revenue,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 1, 1874.-4t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

[*Estate of JOHN RICHARDS, deceased.*]

Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of John Richards, late of Coalmont borough, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

RICHARD OWENS,
THOS. J. RICHARDS,
March4. Coalmont, P. O.

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE.

One second-handed 10 horse power Portable Engine Boiler, with Smoke Stack, Steam Guage, Grate Bars, Pump and fixtures in good running order. Price low. Address

W. H. H. NEVLING & CO.,
Founders and Machinists, Tyrone, Pa.

March25,1874.tf.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS

for a Court of Quarter Sessions to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, the second Monday and 13th day of April, A. D., 1874.

William Adams, farmer, Shirley; John Bolinger, farmer, Clay; George Black, farmer, Henderson; James Cozens, farmer, Oneida; John M. Drake, teacher, Clay; J. Wilson Greenland; clerk, Huntingdon; Andrew Grubb, farmer, Penn; Geo. W. Glazier, carpenter, Huntingdon; Robert Greene, farmer, Barree; T. K. Henderrson, farmer, Warriorsmark; Samuel Hannah, teacher, Warriorsmark; John X. Lutz, farmer, Shirley;