The Huntingdon Journal.

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

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, Aug. 12, 1874.

Circulation LARGER than any other Paper in the Juniata Valley.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

Senate,

H. Clay Marshall, of Orbisonia.

[Subject to the decision of the District Conference.]

Assembly,

George Guyer, of Warriorsmark,

Henry Robinson, of Dublin.

Sheriff,

Huston E. Crum, of Huntingdon.

County Commissioner,

William E. Corbin, of Juniata.

Director of the Poor,

Jacob H. Isett, of Penn.

County Surveyor,

William H. Booth, of Springfield.

Auditor,

Henry H. Swoope, of Mapleton.

Politicians and Candidates, Beware!

Read the Provisions of the New Constitution on Corruption!

Officers Must Swear that they Have Not Used Corrupt Means to Secure a Nomination or an Election!

If they Have, to be Forever Disqualified for Holding Office in this State!

Any Person Convicted of Violating the Election Laws Shall be Deprived of the Right of Suffrage for Four Years!

We copy the provisions of the New Constitution upon corruption so that no one will be able to say that he had not timely notice:

ARTICLE VII, SECTION 1. NEW CONSTITUTION.

SECTION 1. Senators and Representatives and all Judicial, State and County officers, shall before entering on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support, obey and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of this Commonwealth, and that I will discharge the duties of my office with fidelity; THAT I HAVE NOT PAID OR CONTRIBUTED, OR PROMISED TO PAY OR CONTRIBUTE, EITHER DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY, ANY MONEY OR OTHER VALUABLE THING, TO PROCURE MY NOMINATION OR ELECTION (*or appointment*), *except for necessary and proper expenses expressly authorized by law;* THAT I HAVE NOT KNOWINGLY VIOLATED ANY ELECTION LAW OF THIS COMMONWEALTH, OR PROCURED IT TO BE DONE BY OTHERS IN MY BEHALF; *that I will not knowingly receive, directly or indirectly, any money or valuable thing for the performance or non-performance of any act of duty pertaining to my office, other than the compensation allowed by law.*"

And also:

SECTION 9. *Any person who shall, while a candidate for office,* BE GUILTY OF BRIBERY, FRAUD, OR VIOLATION OF ANY ELECTION LAW, SHALL BE FOREVER DISQUALIFIED FROM HOLDING AN OFFICE OF TRUST OR PROFIT IN THIS COMMONWEALTH; AND ANY PERSON CONVICTED OF WILLFUL VIOLATION OF THE ELECTION LAWS, SHALL, IN ADDITION TO ANY PENALTIES PROVIDED BY LAW BE DEPRIVED, OF THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE ABSOLUTELY FOR A TERM OF FOUR YEARS.

SECTION 8. *Any person who shall give, or promise, or offer to give to an elector, any money, reward or other valuable consideration for his vote at an election or for withholding the same, or who shall give or promise to give such consideration to any person or party for such elector's vote, or for the withholding thereof,* AND ANY ELECTOR WHO SHALL RECEIVE OR AGREE TO RECEIVE, FOR HIMSELF OR FOR ANOTHER, ANY MONEY, REWARD, OR OTHER VALUABLE CONSIDERATION FOR HIS VOTE AT AN ELECTION, *or for withdrawing the same, shall thereby forfeit the right to vote at such election, and any elector whose right to vote shall be challenged for such causes before the election officers shall be required to swear or affirm that the challenge is untrue before his vote shall be recorded.*

REGULAR REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Republican Convention assembled, in Yenter's Hall, at 10 o'clock, a. m., yesterday, (Tuesday,) and organized by electing Hon. George Leas, Permanent Chairman, and J. W. Brewster, esq., and Dr. Wm. M. Rhea, Secretaries, after which the ticket elevated to the mast-head of our paper, this morning, was, with great unanimity, nominated. It is one of the best ever presented to the Republican voters of Huntingdon county, and will be triumphantly elected. Next week we will publish the proceedings at length.

DAILY JOURNAL.

We propose to issue the JOURNAL *daily* during the continuance of the Juniata Valley Camp Meeting, at Newton Hamilton, commencing on the 26th inst., under the editorial management of Gen. D. S. Elliott, of Everett. We will send out a prospectus in a few days. We hope our enterprise will be liberally patronized.

BE ASSESSED IN TIME.

The ten-day assessment is abolished by the new Constitution, and all voters must now be registered SIXTY DAYS BEFORE THE ELECTION, when the registration lists will be returned to the Commissioners.—As the election is to take place on the third day of November it will be well for every voter to see that he is registered by the 1st of September. tf

☞ The Harrisburg *Telegraph* very justly remarks that while so much is being said against the present Congress, it would be well to remember that at the session recently closed it levied no new taxes. Its members have paid their own postage. It refused to authorize any land grants. It repealed the bill increasing salaries. It cut down the annual expenditures more than twenty-seven millions of dollars.

☞ The fiend, yes, worse, the ghoul, who wrote the paragraph headed "obituary," in the last issue of the Lewistown *Sentinel*, should be execrated by every human creature. In the many long years which we have spent in the newspaper business we have never seen anything half so revolting.

☞ From every township in the county comes the cheering intelligence that our erring brethren are coming back into the fold. The Republican party in Huntingdon county is in a better condition than it has been for years. We welcome them back. Stand to your colors and all will be well!

☞ Hon. F. A. Sawyer, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, forwarded a letter of resignation to President Grant, at Long Branch, a few days ago, of his appointment as the Representative of the United States Treasury Department, at the forthcoming Centennial Anniversary to be held at Philadelphia.

☞ The Potato Bug Convention met on Tuesday, (yesterday), and nominated H. H. Mateer, for Assembly; W. J. Ammerman, for Commissioner; A. W. Evans, for Poor Director; Henry Wilson, County Surveyor. It was a sorrowful affair. There were not a dozen of the delegates attending it who had credentials.

PLACING THE FUNDED BONDS.

As there has been a number of misstatements published in reference to the placing of the balance of the five per cent. funding bonds, a correct statement of the facts connected with the transaction, we have been at some pains to obtain an official report of the whole transaction.

On the 2d of July, 1874, the Secretary of the U. S. Treasury issued a Circular soliciting bids, to be opened at noon on the 23d of the same month for the whole balance, $179,000,000, or any part thereof, of the Funded Loan.

In response to this call the Secretary received tenders for about 20,000,000 from United States capitalists and the general public. In addition he received tenders from the Rothschilds and their associates and Selegson & Co., and associates, amounting to $55,000,000. Of the $20,000,000 outside bids about $10,000,000 were at par and a portion of it a fraction above par. The other $10,000,000 were coupled with conditions rendering their acceptance impossible, if the bids of the Rothschilds and the Selegsons were accepted.

On July 28th, the Secretary of the Treasury concluded a contract with the larger bidders already named, for themselves and their associates for the purchase 45,000,000 of the 5 per cent. Funded Loan, coupled with the privilege of purchasing, at any time prior to February 1, 1875, the whole or any portion of the remaining $124,000,000.

The bonds are to be taken at par in gold, less a commission of one quarter of one per cent., and the transfer is made under an arrangement preventing the possibility of paying interest on the old and the new bonds, as was the case for a few months when the first installment of the Funded Loan was placed. Another decided advantage is gained. The former installment was delivered in London at the expense of the Government; the present transaction transfers the cost of delivering in London to the purchasing parties, making a very material saving. The largest portion, if not the whole amount, will, however, be delivered in the United States, in all probability.

Another operation connected with or growing out of this financial contract is the calling in of an equal amount of five-twenty six per cent. bonds. Accordingly, on the first of August, a circular was issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, calling in the following numbers in the 3d series of those bonds:

CUPON BONDS.

$ 50—Nos. 1461 to 1750 inclusive. 100—Nos. 38,201 to 45,100 inclusive, 500—Nos. 19,401 to 28,700 inclusive. 1,000—Nos. 47,301 to 70,200 inclusive.	$20,000,000

REGISTERED BONDS.

$ 50—Nos. 1,461 to 1,750 inclusive. 100—Nos. 10,701 to 13,300 inclusive, 500—Nos. 6,401 to 7,700 inclusive. 1,000—Nos. 26,167 to 31,609 inclusive. 5,000—Nos. 8,504 to 9,800 inclusive. 10,000—Nos. 10,518 to 11,750 inclusive.	$5,000,000
	$25,000,000

And just here the opposition press have raised a howl, declaring that as the call is for $25,000,000 only, that must be the full extent of the sale, and the announcement that sales to the amount of $55,000,000 were made with an open contract for the whole amount is without foundation in fact and is published merely for effect.

The contract is completed and the papers have been signed, sealed and delivered, according for the amount and on the terms stated above. The call for only a part instead of the whole $55,000,000 is for the convenience of the buyers and the Government. It requires time for the purchasers to dispose of their large purchase, and it requires time to examine the old 5–20 bonds as they come in, each bond having to be scrutinized by experts separately and thoroughly. In a few weeks a call for $15,000,000 additional will be made, and the balance, $150,000,000, will be called in about sixty days.

This large transaction is creditable alike to the head of the Department and to the Government, and proves conclusively the increasing strength of the National credit at home and abroad.

Under the present plethora of money in Europe the purchasers will undoubtedly hold the Government to the contract for the delivery of the remaining 124,000,000 of the 5 per cent. by the time the transfer of the $55,000,000 is completed.

DEATH OF GEORGE BERGNER.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* of last Wednesday evening, announces the demise of the proprietor of that paper as follows:

"It is with deep grief we announce the death to-day, between the hours of twelve and one o'clock, at his residence in this city, of George Bergner, esq., editor and proprietor of the *Telegraph*. He had been confined to his bed for nearly four weeks past with what was pronounced by his physician to be congestion of the liver, but which finally assumed a typhoid form, and, his system having been much weakened, he sunk under the attack. To his sorrowing family we can offer no consolation to alleviate their grief save only implicit confidence in the wisdom and dealings of that Heavenly Father who "doeth all things well," who gave and who has taken away. Mr. Bergner needs no extensive eulogy to set forth his virtues and keep his memory green in the hearts of those who knew him intimately. From a poor boy, a "stranger in a strange land," by his own industry, perseverance, and good sense, aided by an irreproachable moral character, he worked his way upward until he attained wealth, station, and hosts of friends. In the religious denomination to which he belonged no one was more useful and respected. In all his business relations he was just and liberal. All who ever had business dealings with him, the employees in his various places of business, and his numerous personal and political friends will, we are sure, mourn with us over this death which deprives his family of a tender husband, parent, guardian, and the city and State of an enterprising and useful citizen."

☞ Sixty-one days before election get assessed. The second day of September is the last day upon which this duty can be performed to entitle the person assessed to vote at the November election. A matter of such importance should not be delayed by any one.

THE THIRD TERM QUESTION.

One of the secrets of success in the management of large Metropolitan daily newspapers is to have always on hand a full line of standing subjects, from which to draw when the news market becomes dull, and current subjects for editorial comment have all been worked up. "Cæsarism" and the "Third Term" questions are of this class of subjects. They have afforded material for leaders for the New York *Herald* and the "independent press" during a year past or more, and are good for two years to come. As they have not been patented, the entire Democratic press are drawing their principal nourishment from this source, made up in the form of "rehash" from the *Herald* and kindred journals, and recommended to their readers as peculiarly palatable pabulum for the Democratic mental taste. An analysis, however, fails to detect but very little substantial food for the intellect, in either of these questions. The President has never manifested even the most remote symptoms of Cæsarism, in act or language; nor has he in any way intimated whether he desires, or would accept a third term, if tendered by the people. But it is claimed, very inconsiderately we think, that he should speak, and let the people know his purpose. Why so? He has been offered nothing yet by the people, or by their representatives in national Convention; therefore he certainly has nothing to accept or decline, either publicly or to private friends. It will be time enough, and the proper time, for the public to hear from him when he has been asked officially to serve the people another four years.

Neither is it a matter of importance what his own preferences are at present. The question as to who shall be the next President of the United States is, under the genius of our form of government, wholly in the choice of the people, and will in no respect be influenced by the aspirations of ambitious candidates, even with all the Cæsarism that might possibly be brought to bear, either for or against the free exercise of the popular will.

It is one of the high prerogatives of the people, guaranteed to them by the fundamental principles of true Republicanism, that the selection of a President is made by, for, and from among themselves; and during the period, and for the purpose of equality and choice, the present incumbent is as one of themselves, no more eligible than any other equally well qualified citizen, but certainly eligible for a third or a fifth term if the people believe that his nomination would be for the best interests of the country. But, the man who may be the object of the peoples' choice is as free to decline a nomination, if he so desires, as the people are to tender it to him. This is not Cæsarism, it is not even Napoleonism. It is pure, unadulterated Republicanism.

The first President of the United States served his country faithfully through two terms, and was pressed to accept and serve during another four years; but he declined. President Grant, in view of his services in the past, his peculiar qualifications, and his experience, may be asked to remain at the head of public affairs, and he may decline; or, he may accept the office, for another term, with its honors and its obligations. If he does, the people will rally to his support in the fullest confidence that the diversified interests of the nation will continue to prosper, as they have done, under his conservative, unmeddlesome and prudent administration.

Let it not be supposed, however, that this is a note sounded for a third term. If there is a better qualified citizen in the Union than President Grant, point him out, and let him, by all means, be put in nomination. But if not, and the present incumbent seems to be the choice of the people, let not squeamish terror at the cry of Cæsarism or third term tyranny prevent the choice indicated by the popular will of a free and intelligent people.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH QUESTION.

For two or three weeks prior to the adjournment of Congress, the Western Union Telegraph Company, through their representations, had been promised a hearing in reference to their opposition to the proposed Telegraph on the Hubbard plan. Time was not allowed in consequence of the pressure of business during the last weeks of Congress. The parties have since been officially informed by the Chairman of the Committee, that they can present their views in writing to the Committee, who have power to sit during the recess. Those in the interests of the Hubbard Postal Telegraph scheme, have been awarded a similar privilege and both parties are preparing their arguments.

It is the intention of the Committee, so far as they are concerned, that this shall close the testimony. The Committee will meet in October to consider the matter and prepare their report to be presented early in the next session. And it is expected Congress will dispose of the question soon after receiving the report of the Committee.

A YEAR OF PLENTY.

Will authenticated reports show an abundant crop, after two years of scarcity, in all parts of Europe? France, Germany, Poland, Hungary and all Central and Southern Europe report an average or more. Russia reports a heavy wheat crop, but has a deficiency in oats, an important crop in that country. England will not require, by forty to fifty thousand bushels, as much foreign wheat next year as during the present year.

In the United States, according to the monthly report of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, the crops are all a full average excepting tobacco, which is only about half a crop excepting in Maryland where they have fortunately for the planters, a full average.

Abundance of food is one of the greatest of blessings to any country and will have a tendency to revive all our drooping industries

☞ The fears of a disturbance at the city election at Vicksburgh, Miss., on the 4th inst., were not realized. The "White Ticket" was victorious, the colored voters preferring to stay away from the polls for the sake of peace.

"THOSE REFRESHMENTS."

Some one, not fully acquainted with the proclivities of the editor of the *Globe*, seems to have taken the trouble to interrogate one of the members of the Cassville Investigating Committee about the wonderful whiskey stories published in that paper. We have been shown an extract from a letter sent in reply in which the writer says he will have no controversy with that individual and closes as follows:

"I never bought, carried or authorized "the buying or carrying of one drop to "or for the Committee. You may say so "if you see proper, but I can't consent to "go into the newspapers to answer any "charge made, no matter how bold the "lie."

So far as we can learn the Sergeant-at-Arms seems to have provided, on his own responsibility, some liquor when going on the excursion to Huntingdon and Cassville. The majority of the Committee were not only temperate but temperance men and prohibited its further use. We remember hearing the whisky question referred to in the examination of a witness, on the part of defendant, but the Sergeant-at-Arms immediately explained that he had not been partial and the counsel for defendant ought not to complain as some of them had drawn largely on his stores and wanted more. We have heard of *fighting* whiskey and of *lying* whisky, and the article furnished in this case seems to have been of the latter sort. If there is any connection between cause and effect the editor of the *Globe* must have sampled it himself.

☞ Whiskey is the devil that makes the mischief wherever tolerated, whether in America, England, Ireland or Scotland. There are 200,000,000 of people in Europe, outside of Great Britain and Russia, who drink nothing stronger than wine or beer; and among all that vast mass, outnumbering the population of the United States five times, there is less drunkenness, and fewer arrests made on charges of "drunk and disorderly," than in the single city of Chicago, which contains not one five hundredth of their population. This is an absolute fact—a naked truth—which it would be well for both liquor advocates and prohibitionists to turn over in their minds, digest well, and draw rational conclusion therefrom. A crusade against whiskey as a beverage would be a legitimate and beneficient war, which, if crowned with success by the extirpation of the cursed fluid from the entire Union, would be a most inestimable public blessing. As a temperance measure, the tax on whiskey should be quadrupled, while that on light wine should be reduced to one fourth of existing imposts.

☞ We learn from our exchanges that Senator Scott celebrated his fiftieth anniversary a few days ago. In the celebration of that birthday we would like to participate, as we know much of his life for more than half of its duration, and are sure that there is none more pure, honorable and useful. While flowing through private and professional channels, it has ever been clear and refreshing; and now, while mingling with political public currents, it preserves itself untainted and wholesome, as the springs from its native mountains.

We of Franklin county have a strong personal, as well as political interest in Senator Scott. He spent a great part of his youth among us, studying law and marrying here; familiarly known to many of our citizens, who "name him but to praise." We are now in the same Senatorial and Congressional districts as he, and our admiration is strengthened by the claims of neighborhood.—*Chambersburg Repository.*

☞ The recent County Convention of the Democracy of Snyder has nominated the following ticket: Congress, R. M. Speer; Assembly, Major William H. Dill; Commissioner, Moses Krebs; Auditor, G. A. Eslinger; Representative Delegate to State Convention, Prof. D. S. Boyer; Senatorial Delegate, Col. P. Hilbish; with instruction to support Henry P. Ross, of Montgomery county, for Judge of the Supreme Court.

Notes of Travel.

MR. EDITOR:—After spending some time here, studying strange faces, and comparing prices with those of the east, and listening to the coin jingling in the various places of business, we have concluded that the premium the merchants here receive on their coin in the east, enables them to bring the commodities of life here and sell them for the same, and, in some instances, cheaper than our eastern merchants do. And I doubt not that the use of coin on this coast is quite an advantage in every respect. Everything that is bought and sold here is paid for in coin, and were greenbacks in use, I don't think they would receive any more for anything they have to sell, unless it was wheat; and hence the advantage gained in the use of coin. But we intended to write of the "Willamette valley," a verdant belt of wild loveliness; a great park of flowering shrubs, of forest pines and clear streams; the old, unchanged home of the Indian, where he has hunted the moose and deer, drawn the trout from the river, danced, sung, loved, and warred away a thousand generations.

For the convenience of description it is necessary to notice certain grand divisions of country in this great State. There is a great range of mountains, through which the Columbia river passes, called the "Cascade Range." This range runs the full length of the State, from north to south, and divides the country into Eastern and Western Oregon. It is the Western Oregon, particularly the Willamette Valley, separated from the Pacific Ocean by the "Coast range," that we intend to write about. It is a large country, sufficient in itself for a State. The plains of this valley, lying on either side of the river, embrace an area of about three thousand six hundred square miles, while the rolling country or oak and foot hills, on either side of these plains, and next to the mountains, make an aggregate of over seven thousand two hundred square miles; and thus at once we have a country every acre of which is capable of being farmed more extensively than the aggregate area of the States of Connecticut and Delaware. This valley is unlike any of the prairies of the West, though almost as level, having, along the streams, but eight feet of fall to the mile. All through the interior are found forests of grub oak, containing, perhaps, two or three hundred acres, and marking higher and more sandy land, while along the rivers are dense forests of pine, fir, cedar, hemlock, spruce, oak, &c., of the finest growth in the world. But notwithstanding these timbered parts, this is a valley susceptible of a dense population, with almost no clearing of timber for the purpose of agriculture and grazing. This is a valley of almost uniformily rich land, and is evidently well calculated in its chemical combinations for producing grain and grasses, which grow spontaneously. For a long time, Iowa, Michigan and Ohio were supposed to contain the wheat growing soil of the Union, and they became known as the "granaries of the States." But those "granaries" have pushed themselves a little "further west." Nebraska has retained a portion of that name California and Oregon took the remainder, and they can justly claim it. Properly speaking, it is a wheat country, and destined to yield a powerful influence in the grain markets, when her lands shall have been settled, and cultivated in a farm-like manner Large quantities of grain are now raised in this valley, and shipped to almost every foreign port. But the amount which this county now produces is a fraction of what it could, or would produce, if internal facilities of transportation were better. But if the improvements, that are proposed be made in transportation, and the farmers in Oregon receive a dollar a bushel for their wheat for the next eight or ten years, they will be the most independent people in the Union in regard to wealth. As far as we can learn, the average of the valley is from 25 to 30 bushels per acre. And I have now in my mind a man who, without any help, raised two thousand bushels of wheat, and seven hundred bushels of oats. Oregon may safely be relied upon for immense quantities of grain. Crops never fail in this country, we hear about drought, blight, smut, and rust ruining the grain crops in other parts of the world. It never happens here. As sure as the farmer plows and sows he has harvest; and the bounty of that harvest is in proportion to the skill and faithfulness of his work. The seasons and soil always do their duty. Taking into consideration the vast extent of the valley, the favorable climate, the superior quality of the soil, and the national adaption to all manners of grasses, it is evident their capabilities are beyond calculation. Another advantage they have in farm capabilities is the fact that they can sow grain in any month in the year, and expect to reap as good a harvest as though it had been sown at some particular season, as in the east. The time for sowing here, though, is in the fall and spring.—The climate has much to do with the large crops of grain that are raised. The seasons, in reality, are but two, the wet and the dry, influenced and largely controlled by semi-annual monsoons which prevail with much regularity. From November to May the south-west winds prevail, which, striking the highlands of the coast, and the higher Cascade range, further in the interior, are bent in their course, and deflected to the west of north, from which circumstance they are generally regarded as south and south-east winds. Coming from the vast inter-tropical regions of the Pacific Ocean, these atmospheric currents are warm and heavily charged with vapor. As they reach the cooler regions of our northern latitude and infringe upon our lofty mountain range, their moisture is condensed, and descends in frequent and copious showers of rain. Occasionally the temperature is cold enough to congeal the moisture, and produce snow. The prevalence of southerly winds during the winter months modifies the weather, so that there is scarcely any freezing, and when the country was first settled, and grass was abundant, stock grazed all the year, and can do so yet where a man has grass sufficient to keep them. From May to November the prevailing winds are from the north-west, coming from the cooler regions of the north, where the process of evaporation becomes slow. These winds are cool and dry, giving but a comparative degree of rain during the Fall, and a moderate temperature during the Summer. It may be said that from May to November no rain falls at all. The grasses dry out like hay, and yet it is said they are more nutritious, or equally as much so, as when they are green and growing. The Summers are distinguished for being clear and settled, perhaps the most reliable for harvest of any other section in the Union; while the Winters are equally distinguished for their disagreeable continuity of rain, not strong, beating rain, but just about right to thoroughly wet the ground that vegetation does not suffer any from drought. The nights in this region, and from 3 o'clock in the afternoon, are always cool, and however hot the day may have been, when this time has arrived all oppressiveness ceases, and all look to the night as a period of coolness and refreshing sleep. This is caused by the sea breeze that begins to blow at about this time, and is so regular that its appearance is never wondered at. We should say something of its adaptation to all manner of fruit, and the immense quantities that are raised, but our letter has already grown too long, and we will speak of this, in connection with some other advantages and disadvantages, again.

NOS REDNEH.

New To-Day.

LEWIS RICHTER,

FASHIONABLE

BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,

in old JOURNAL building, Fifth street, Huntingdon, Pa. Good fits guaranteed in all cases. Aug.12-1yr.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Summer Arrangement.

On and after Wednesday, June 10, 1874, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTHWARD. MAIL. P. M.	SOUTHWARD. EXP. A. M.	STATIONS.	NORTHWARD. EXP. P. M.	NORTHWARD. MAIL. A. M.
5 55	8 45	Huntingdon	6 40	8 20
6 00	8 50	Long Siding	6 35	8 15
6 10	9 00	McConnellstown	6 25	8 05
6 20	9 06	Grafton	6 20	8 00
6 33	9 20	warklesburg	6 10	7 48
6 43	9 30	Coffee Run	6 00	7 38
6 49	9 35	Dudley and Realy	5 53	7 30
6 55	9 43	Cove	5 43	7 23
6 59	9 46	Fishers Summit	5 40	7 20
7 15	10 05	Saxton	5 20	7 00
7 30	10 20	Riddlesburg	5 05	6 45
7 37	10 25	Hopewell	5 00	6 40
7 49	10 38	Pipers Run	4 48	6 27
7 55	10 43	Braller's Siding	4 41	6 20
8 01	10 50	Tatesville	4 35	6 15
8 06	10 55	B. Run Siding	4 30	6 10
8 12	11 02	Everett	4 23	6 03
8 15	11 05	Mount Dallas	4 20	6 00
8 35	11 25	BEDFORD	4 00	5 40

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

SOUTHWARD. No. 3. MAIL. P. M.	SOUTHWARD. No. 1. EXP. A. M.	STATIONS.	NORTHWARD. No. 2. EXP. P. M.	NORTHWARD. No. 4. MAIL. A. M.
7 25	10 15	Saxton	5 10	6 50
7 40	10 30	Coalmont	4 55	6 35
7 45	10 35	Crawford	4 50	6 30
7 55	10 45	Dudley	4 40	6 20

Jan.1.75. G. P. GAGE, Supt.

HAND-BOOK OF POLITICS FOR '74

BY

HON. EDWARD McPHERSON,

Clerk of House of Representatives, U. S.

This accurate and impartial Volume gives the full record on the "Increase of Salary Act" and its repeal, on Transportation, Civil Rights, and Financial Questions, including the act of 1862 creating "Legal Tenders" and coin interest on Bonds, and the various Expanding and Contracting acts since. President Grant's Messages and Memorandum, Interviews, Letters, Proclamations, and Action in Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas. Supreme Court Decisions. Illinois and Wisconsin Railroad Laws. Constitutional Amendments, made and pending, in States, and Nation. "Back-pay" Statistics, Tables of Appropriations, Debt, Elections, Currency Distribution by States and sections, &c. Invaluable for campaign. Cloth, $2.50 post-paid. Address GEO. FRS. DAWNSO, General Agent, P. O. Box 434, Washington, D. C. aug.12-4t.

FOR ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE

New To-Day.

LOST.

A White and Black Cow about the 25th of July last. Any information leading to her recovery will be thankfully received.

JACOB ZILIUS.

Aug.12-2t.

EXECUTRIX'S NOTIC.

[*Estate of LYDIA MOORE, dec'd.*]

Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Lydia J. Moore, late of Cromwell township, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

HANNAH SECREST.

Orbisonia, Pa., Aug.12,'74. Executrix.

POSTPONEMENT!

FIFTH AND LAST GIFT CONCERT

IN AID OF THE

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY

DAY FIXED

AND

A FULL DRAWING ASSURED

—ON—

MONDAY, 30th NOVEMBER, 1874.

LAST CHANCE

FOR

AN EASY FORTUNE!

A postponement of the Fifth Concert of the Public Library of Kentucky has been so generally anticipated, and is so manifestly for the interest of all concerned, that it must meet the approval of all. The day is now absolutely fixed and there will be no variation from the programme now announced. A sufficient number of tickets had been sold to have enabled us to have had a large drawing on the 31st July, but a short postponement was considered preferable to a partial drawing. Let it be borne in mind that

THE FIFTH GIFT CONCERT

is the last which will ever be given under this charter and by the present management

That it will positively and unequivocally take place as announced on

MONDAY, 30th NOVEMBER,

that the music will be the best the country affords and that

20,000 CASH GIFTS,

AGGREGATING

$2,500,000!

will be distributed by lot among the ticket holders.

LIST OF GIFTS:

One Grand Cash Gift	$250 00
One Grand Cash Gift	100,000
One Grand Cash Gift	75,000
One Grand Cash Gift	50,000
One Grand Cash Gift	25,000
5 Cash Gifts $20,000 each	100,000
10 Cash Gifts 14,000 each	140,000
15 Cash Gifts 10,000 each	150,000
20 Cash Gifts 5,000 each	100,000
25 Cash Gifts 4,000 each	100,000
30 Cash Gifts 3,000 each	90,000
50 Cash Gifts 2,000 each	100,000
100 Cash Gifts 1,000 each	100,000
240 Cash Gifts 500 each	120,000
500 Cash Gifts 100 each	50,000
19,000 Cash Gifts 50 each	950,000
Grand Total, 20,000 Gifts, all Cash	$2,500,000

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets	$ 50 00
Halves	25 00
Tenths, or each Coupon	5 00
11 Whole Tickets for	500 00
225 Tickets for	1,000 00

Persons wishing to invest should order promptly, either of the home offices or your local Agents. Liberal commissions will be allowed to satisfactory agents.

Circulars containing full particulars furnished on application.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,

Agent and Manager,

Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky. or

THOS. H. HAYS & CO., Eastern Agents,

609 Broadway, N. Y.

ONE MILLION ACRES

OF

SPLENDID MICHIGAN LANDS

FOR SALE.

The Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad has been finished; is 330 miles long, and its entire land grant earned! In Farming Lands to Actual Settlers, for Individuals or Colonies.

SPECIAL BARGAINS FOR 1874.

100,000 acres have been sold already. The lands are well timbered, making the best kind of farms. Strong soils of great producing power. Easily reached by rail or water. Good MARKETS. Railroad runs through the grant. Michigan is one of the least indebted and most prosperous States in the West. Its schools are unequalled. Its financial standing No. 1. No difficulty in transportation. Peace and prosperity are in its borders. Lands from $4 to $8 per acre. Time sufficient. Interest 7 per cent. WM. A. HOWARD, Land Commissioner,

Grand Rapids, Michigan.

P. R. L. PIERCE,

Sec'y Land Department.

BAROSMA OR BUCHU BACKACHE

LIVER and KIDNEY CURE.

CURES Gravel, Diabetus, Dropsy, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflamation of Kidneys and Bladder, (dissolving calculous gravel, brickdust, or stone in bladder), Nervous Debility, Female Weakness, Lucorrhea or Whites, diseases of the Prostrate Gland and Acidity of the Stomach. For eight years I have sold the Barosma over our counters with great benefit to the sick and afflicted, and having had twenty-one years experience as a Druggist and Chemist, I feel justified in warranting every bottle to benefit those afflicted with the above diseases, or I will refund the money. E. K. THOMPSON & Co, Titusville, Pa., and for sale by Druggists. Price $1; 6 bottles for $5.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Terms free. Address, GEO. STINSON & Co., Portland, Me. Aug.12-4t.

New Advertisements.

ELEGANT RECEIPT BOOKS

AT THE

JOURNAL BLANK BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE

BLANK BOOKS,

LEDGERS,
DAY-BOOKS,
JOURNALS,
RECEIPT BOOKS,
BILL BOOKS,
POCKET BOOKS,
PASS BOOKS,
TIME BOOKS,
MEMORANDUMS,
DIARIES,
LEASES,
DEEDS,
LIENS,
BONDS,
TAGS,
LABELS,
WARRANTS,
SUMMONS,
BLANK FORMS,
ATTACHMENTS,
SUBPŒNAS,
JUDGMENTS,
CERTIFICATES,
MORTGAGE,
EXEMPTION and PROMISORY NOTES.

WRITING PAPER.

Cap, Letter-Cap, Legal, Record, Bill Paper, Post, Sermon, Note, Billet, Mouring, Initial, and French Papers. ENVELOPES: White Amber, Corn, Canary, Orange, Gold, Light Buff, Dark Buff, French, Mourning, Legal, Document.

Pens and Pencils, Pencil Cases, Crayon, Erasers, Jounce, Paper Cutters, Paper Holders Clips, Bill-Files, Inkstands, Fluid, Inks and Mucilage.

EVERYBODY SHOULD HAVE ONE.

COME AND SEE

FOR SALE.

One New Engine, almost completed. Cylinder 12x20 inches. Price low. Address,

W. H. H. NIVLING & Co.,

Founders and Machinists,

Aug.5,1874-tf. Tyrone, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

[*Estate of EDWARD DUNCAN, deceased.*]

Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, living near James Creek post office, on the estate of Edward Duncan, late of Lincoln township, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES KEITH,

Aug.5,'74.-6t. Executor.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

[*Estate of PETER SPRANKLE, dec'd.*]

Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, living near Petersburg post office, on the estate of Peter Sprankle, late of Porter township, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

MICHAEL SPRANKLE,

JAMES ALLEN,

Aug.5,'74-6t. [Executors.

MEMORANDUMS, PASS BOOKS, and a thousand and one other useful articles, for sale at the *Journal Blank Book and Stationery Store.*

New Advertisements.

WANTED.

5000 feet good dry Oak, Hickory, Ash, Beech and Maple Lumber, at the Agricultural Implement Factory, Huntingdon, Pa., where farmers can be supplied with Threshing Machines, Fann Mills, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Ploughs, Cultivators, Wheel Barrows, Bag Trucks, Steam Boilers, Hoisting Machines, Wood Sawing Machines, Spring Wagons, Carts, &c., &c.

Aug.5-3m.] J. A. POLLOCK, Proprietor.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR A CHARTER FOR A TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the proper authorities of the State of Pennsylvania for a Charter organized for the purpose of constructing a telegraph line along the East Broad Top Railroad, from Mount Union to Robertsdale in Huntingdon county, in said State with power to extend the same from time to time along any branches of said Railroad now or hereafter to be constructed, and to connect said telegraph line with towns and villages in the vicinity of said Railroad or branches thereof.

On behalf the Association,

Aug.5,'74-3t. WM. A. INGHAM.

ESTRAY.

Came to the property of the subscriber on or about the 1st of May, a Red Steer, with some white streaks on the sides, about 2 years old. The owner is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.

SAMUEL HATFIELD.

Porter township, Aug. 5-3t.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

G. A. JOY & CO.

414 PENN STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.,

next door below Wharton's Hardware Store.

Best place in town to purchase a good article at a reasonable price.

We have just received a good stock of Keystone and City made Boots and Shoes of all descriptions.

REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.

Aug.5,1874-1yr.

NEW STORE!

NEW GROCERY!

NEW PLACE! AND A NEW MAN!

The subscriber has returned from the East with a well-selected stock of

Groceries,

Confections,

Syrups,

Cured Meats,

Queensware, Wood and Willowware,

Tobaccos, Segars, Brooms, Brushes,

Soaps, Salt, and everything

kept in a store of this kind.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods, at market prices.

GRAF, MILLER,

No. 212, Fifth st., in old Journal Building.

Huntingdon, Aug. 5, 1874.-3m

IRON ORE WANTED

AT THE

GLAMORGAN IRON FURNACE,

LEWISTOWN, PA.

FIVE THOUSAND TONS GOOD QUALITY NEUTRAL HEMATITE IRON ORE.

Address the Superintendant, stating price delivered in boat or on cars at Furnace.

ORLEANS LONGACRE,

July22,1874-6t. Superintendant, Lewistown, Pa.

MISS SUE HARNISH,

ORNAMENTAL HAIR DRESSER,

Opposite the Jackson House, No. 325, Railroad St., Huntingdon, Pa. Great attention paid to all kinds of Hair Work, such as Switches, Pompadour Platts, Frizettes, Curls, Puffs, and ladies' Braids and Gents Watch Guards. All real hair—no imitation. All kinds of hair goods kept on hand. Str