The Huntingdon Journal.

R. DUEBOROW, - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, Sept. 2, 1874.

Circulation LARGER than any other Paper in the Juniata Valley.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

Supreme Judge,
Edward M. Paxson, of Philadelphia.

Lieutenant Governor,
Arthur G. Olmstead, of Potter.

Secretary of Internal Affairs,
Robert B. Beath, of Schuylkill.

Auditor General,
Harrison Allen, of Warren.

Senate,
H. Clay Marshall, of Orbisonia.
[Subject to the decision of the District Conference.]

Assembly,
George Guyer, of Warriorsmark,
Henry C. 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 WILFUL VIOLATION OF THE ELECTION LAWS, SHALL, IN ADDITION TO ANY PENALTIES PROVIDED BY LAW BE DEPRIVED, FOR 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*, ARE HEREBY DECLARED TO 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 their right to vote at such election, and any elector whose right to vote shall be challenged for such cause before the election officers shall be required to swear or affirm that the challenge is untrue before his vote shall be recorded.*

Republican County Committee.

By a resolution passed at the late County Convention, the persons authorized therein, have selected the following named persons for the various election districts, to serve on the Republican County Committee for the year 1874.

Alexandria borough—Stephen Hamer, David Moore.
Barree—A. B. Miller, Ferdinand Corbin.
Birmingham borough—J. R. Thompson.
Brady—J. F. Burkham, J. E. Wakefield.
Broad Top City—John Lewis.
Carbon—J. S. Brooks, John Hafley.
Cass—Noah Stover, Peter R. Shore.
Cassville borough—A. W. Chilcott.
Clay—Henry Hudson, C. R. McCarthy.
Coalmont borough—Reuben Crum.
Cromwell—James W. Lingle, Samuel J. Cloyd.
Dublin—Walker Cree, Dorris Sitt.
Franklin—Samuel H. Irvin, John Q. Adams, T. W. Hamilton.
Hesston—George Hetrick.
Hopewell—David H. Holsel.
Huntingdon 1st Ward—Wm. A. Fleming, C. H. Glazier.
Huntingdon 2d Ward—Thos. G. Strickler, John C. Miller, Wm. I. Steel.
Huntingdon 3d Ward—Thomas S. Johnston, Richard Chilcott.
Huntingdon 4th Ward—Charles Kershaw.
Jackson—Jackson Harman, Wm. S. Smith, Elias Musser.
Juniata—Amos K. Kauffman.
Lincoln—John H. Donaldson, Alexander Parks.
Mapleton—M. L. Rex.
Marklesburg borough—Monroe W. Heaton.
Morris—Perry Moore, H. C. Beck.
Mt. Union borough—T. A. Appleby, John G. Stewart
Mt. Union District—H. C. Shaver.
Oneida—Wm. V. Miller.
Orbisonia—T. D. Rutter.
Penn—John Geissinger, A. K. Trexler.
Petersburg borough—John T. Dopp.
Porter—Geo. Walheater, James Allen, Benj. Isenberg.
Shade Gap borough—H. C. Spigler.
Shirley—Robert Bingham, Henry S. Dell.
Shirleysburg borough—John A. Kerr.
Springfield—Newton Madden, Cyrus Brown.
Tell—Samuel Speed.
Tod—W. H. Bonsel, Nicholas Crum.
Three Springs borough—Loraine Ashman.
Union—John Gayton, Simeon Wright.
Walker—John F. Wisham, R. J. McCoy.
Warriorsmark—Levi Claybaugh, Richard Willis, Benj. Winkleman.
Upper West—Adam Lightner, James F. Thompson.
Lower West—Isaac M. Neff.

L. S. GEISSINGER,
Chairman Republican County Committee.
Huntingdon, August 26, 1874.

Hon. Jno. Cessna and Bedford County Interests.

The gentleman whose name heads this article, has been highly honored by the people of Bedford county. He has been presented by them, at his own instance, of course, for almost every position within the gift of the people; and for all the honors they have lavished upon him, what has he done in return for them? What has he done for the material interests of Bedford county? Absolutely nothing; and beyond this he has sacrificed every material interest of the county to gratify his own selfishness, and to put money in his own pocket. This is a bold charge, but we challenge a successful contradiction of it. Of all the public positions which he has, from time to time, filled, point to a single one that, in its inception, was intended to benefit Bedford county without a personally selfish object. Point to a single one that had for its object the universal, or even the interests of a majority of its citizens. It is simply out of the question.

Many years ago he was a member of the Legislature, and Speaker of the House, when the Pennsylvania Railroad Company had locked Bedford county, as it were, in a strong box; and this man, with the great State of Pennsylvania at his back, did nothing—raised neither his hand nor his stentorian voice—to extricate her from the grasp of the vice in which she was so firmly held. On the other hand, he was, if not then, subsequently, the attorney of this company to keep her isolated! Instead of forming combinations to strike down every man who raised his hand against the interests of his constituency, he quietly pocketed the fees that made him a traitor to her best interests? These facts are patent to every man who knows anything about his history, or the history of Bedford county for fifteen or twenty years back.

When the Bedford and Bridgeport Railroad was projected, he threw cold water upon the movement from its inception. At the bidding of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, he had the act of incorporation amended to suit their purposes; then he folded his hands and stood aloof while the true friends of Bedford county were working, with might and main, to accomplish the great object. Well do we remember him taking a back seat at meetings which were held to further the enterprise; well do we remember the burning sarcasm uttered by that patriot and statesman, who always stood by the interests of his neighbors, the late, much lamented, Judge Alexander King, on Cessna's indifference; well do we remember the latter's repeated offer that if we would find ninety-nine men who would each subscribe one thousand dollars he would find the one-hundredth man, when he knew within his own false heart and diminutive soul that it was almost impossible to secure twenty-five such subscriptions in the county.

Thus, for years, did he trifle with the interests of the people who had scarcely ever failed to respond to his demand for promotion. At last it became obvious that the road would be commenced. Then, as the hired attorney of the enemies of the best interests of Bedford county, he endeavored, and succeeded, in keeping that place out of competing lines—making it a mere roadside station.

In this movement he stood almost the solitary exception; the only traitor in the place! With an infamous deception he defeated Bedford's true and tried friends, and to-day Bedford is languishing without any public works or manufactories whatever. With iron ore enough to stock the markets of the country, there is not a pound of iron smelted within twenty miles of her limits. She has coal, limestone and ore estimated by millions of tons; and yet Bedford does not consume in a year, what a single engine would draw in a single train; and yet this man, who has been her spokesman for years, insists upon being continued in a place that ought to have enabled him to over-run Bedford county with capital, and enrich every man within her borders. With more than the wealth of Golconda within her everlasting hills, this man, as her representative, has done nothing to make her take a position in the front rank, in point of material wealth, of the counties in the State. Have the people of Bedford county not had enough of the public services of such a man? For many years have they tried him, and not a step forward has he made, only as the paid attorney of those whose interests were, in a measure, inimical to Bedford. He has never individually found employment for a dozen men at a time. He has invested no money that brings food nor raiment to the poor and needy. He never does aught for the struggling poor, save as Madame Blaize was represented as doing. Is it possible, then, that the people of Bedford county have not had enough of him? Do they want to continue to place him where he can continue to crush their best interests? Would it not be advisable to try some other man—one who has shown a disposition to do something for the people of the county? No business man would ever employ a clerk for a day, who would thus work against his best interests, and why, in the name of common sense, will a community do that which a shrewd business man would not do? They had better, a thousand times, prefer the merest novice in the world to this man. His very experience has been heretofore, and is likely to be in the future, a curse to the county.

No sooner was the railroad a fixed fact than he gobbled up every rod of iron ore, at a nominal price, that could be procured and there it is as tight in his grasp as it is in the hills that hold it. The farmer has parted with his lease, and there is no prospect of royalty, and his farm is depreciated in value by the encumbrance of a lease. Every farmer ought to understand this by this time. But he is still, we suppose, in the business of inveigling farmers out of their leases by promising them railroads in all directions, that are just as likely to be built to the moon as where he represents to have them in contemplation. It is the same old game, in which the farmers along the Bedford and Bridgeport Railroad were entrapped. He only wants votes and leases. The one will elevate him to office and the other put money into his purse. Will you accommodate him further? Have you not had enough of this sort of thing? If you have not, you must be the most unselfish people in the world. He asks you to do everything for him, while he refuses to do a single thing that will benefit you or your offspring. He asks you to help him, but when he has received your aid he turns about and smites the hand that gave, and not only gave, but gave cheerfully. He uses you while he needs you and thrusts you from him when he has no further use for you, as if you were a dog. "Ingrate" should be stamped upon his brow as selfishness is stamped upon his heart, that all the world might understand the man at a glance.

☞ The *Globe*, publishes a letter of S. T. Brown, and a circular of J. Hall Musser, in regard to the late Repblican county convention and the candidates proposed for nomination, with some comments in its usual style. The friends of these gentlemen have been taking some fun out of them at the idea of their becoming correspondents of the *Globe*, but they seem to think the correspondence referred to is not only legitimate and proper in itself, from their respective stand-points, but about the only decent literature in last week's issue of that paper.

☞ The Democrats can elect a Judge and there was as much of a squable for the place as usually characterizes a pack of cayotes when struggling for the carcass of an antelope. How hungry those fellows are.

☞ Prof. A. L. Guss, of the Huntingdon *Globe*, and a whole batch of other Democrats, passed through the city last evening *en route* home bound from the Democrat State convention.—*Altoona Tribune.*

WHITE LEAGUES and DEMOCRACY

The recently organized "White Leagues" of the South and the Democracy of Indiana are identical. The one proposes to ostracize the colored voters, while the other arraigns Senators Morton and Pratt for "voting in favor of civil rights for the colored race," as provided for in the Constitution of the United States. They each recognize the fact that the only avenue to the control of the Federal patronage is through the ballot-box, and if the colored citizens cannot be induced to vote the Democratic ticket they must be deprived of the exercise of their franchise. A prominent Louisville journal, the *People's Vindicator*, published at Natchitoches, July 18, in an editorial of two columns in length, addressed "To Our Colored Citizens," says:

"The white people *intend* to carry the State election this fall; *this intention is deliberate and unalterable.*"

Again, in the same paragraph, we read:

"Let it be distinctly understood that you have fair warning, that *we* intend to carry *the State of Louisiana in November next, or she will be a Military Territory.*"

The italics are the writer's, not ours, and in a couple of sentences we have the deliberate announcement that in Louisiana the colored citizen shall no longer be allowed to exercise his constitutionally guaranteed prerogative of casting his vote for his State and Federal representatives. This is the solemn declaration and sworn purpose of the White League or re-organized Ku-Klux Democratic Clubs of the State, as is shown by their own declarations, copied from the White League platform, published in the New Orleans *Picayune*, as follows:

"We submit the platform of the Crescent City White League, believing that it can and will be made the platform of the white race in Louisiana.

"The Crescent City Democratic Club having changed its name to that of "Crescent City White League," has thought that an explanation was due alike to its retired members and to the people of New Orleans of the motives of a change so seriously and so sadly suggestive."

And here is the explanation, or a fair sample of it:

"The negro has proved himself as destitute of common gratitude as of common sense. Instead of improving in his capacity to make an intelligent and patriotic use of the ballot, we do not hesitate to affirm that he is to-day less qualified for the duties of self-government than he was seven years ago."

Is it not strange to see the very men who have resisted the education of the colored race, and who have driven their teachers from the State, now denouncing them for their ignorance, and making that a reason for depriving them of their right to approach the ballot!

A similar spirit pervades the State of Texas. On the night of June 22, a band of fifteen armed men in Gaudaloupe county, Texas, took Mr. C. W. Washburn, one of the teachers of a public school in a colored settlement, from his bed, and tied him, and when one of their number interceded for his life they finally inflicted one hundred lashes with a bull whip, and allowed him six days to leave the country. Mr. Washburn has been one of the teachers from the American Missionary Association for several years. But the Democratic legislature has broken up all the public schools of the State and closed the school houses, and as their emissaries this armed banditti informed Mr. Washburn that "they would kill or drive off every white teacher of a day-school, or Sunday school, who taught the negro; that this was a white man's country, that no negro should be taught, and that they meant to have him back in his old condition."

On the following night a band of eight men, all masked with black muslin, and armed with six-shooters, went to the house of Mr. J. F. Gesner, near Seguin, Texas, and demanded admittance. Finding that resistance was useless, Mr. Gesner opened the door, when he was seized and dragged into the yard and an attempt was made to put a rope about his neck. Upon shouting "murder" he was struck on the head with a six-shooter. The cry aroused the neighbors and the men fled. The only offense of which he was guilty, in the eyes of this gang of desperadoes, was that of teaching a class in the Sunday school connected with the colored church. He was compelled to leave that part of the State, where he had hitherto resided and where his crop had been planted.

These are the legitimate fruits of Democracy in its hatred of the party that established free schools throughout Texas, and that has labored for thirteen years to establish schools in the South, and educate and elevate the communities, without respect to race or color, and lead them to harmony and prosperity.

Now, instead of all this opposition and consummate self-ruining folly, let us suppose that the statesmen, planters, merchants and mechanics of the South had consulted their own interests, forgotten the past, recognized and accepted the changed condition, aided in the education and elevation of all classes alike; suppose that, in the further pursuit of their own interests they had accepted the Republican policy and recognized the status of the colored race, guaranteed under the Constitution of the United States, and treated them as citizens, making them feel that their political equality was an accepted fact and fully recognized, what would have been the aspect of affairs in those States to-day?

In the first place statesmen "to the manor born", who had given evidence by their deeds of an earnest desire to aid in harmonizing the discordant elements and in building up the material interests of their State, would have commanded the respect and confidence and received the votes of their colored fellow citizens. This would at once have placed them in power, and given them the full control of State affairs, together with a full representation in the Halls of Congress.

In the second place it would have guaranteed peace and harmony in all the now disaffected States; the schools organized by Northern men and Northern women would have been retained, and increased in numbers and efficiency; the sable sons of the South, by increased intelligence, would have become better and more profitable servants; the way would have been opened for the introduction of capital, without being insulted, from the North and from Europe, which would undoubtedly have flowed in by millions of dollars, to purchase land, erect cotton factories, build machine shops and manufacturing establishments. Railways would have been pushed into the interior, increasing the facilities of transportation and removal of the cotton and other crops; doubling the value of plantations; attracting immigration; and opening up new avenues of industry, with an abundance of employment and liberal remuneration for all.

And, in the third place, the former prosperity of a very large proportion of the people would have been restored, and like the afflicted but patient man of old it could be said of them that "the Lord blessed their latter end more than the beginning." *It is never too late to do well.* Burke was right when he said: "The stock of materials by which any country is rendered flourishing and prosperous is its industry, its knowledge or skill, its morals, its execution of justice, its courage, and *the national union in directing those powers to one point, and making them all centre in the public benefit.*"

THE GLOBE AND GEN. BEATH.

We regret that the editor of the *Globe* should attempt to injure the *State Ticket* by placing three of their names at the head of his columns, and congratulate Gen. Beath that he has been singled out as worthy the vituperation and abuse of A. L. Guss, whose career as a principal of a soldiers' orphans' school and a minister of the gospel, is so well known.

When Gen. Beath entered into the work of exposing a man who had betrayed a sacred trust, it was by the command of the Grand Army of the Republic, which organization he represented; and at their last department meeting, in Bethlehem, they passed a *unanimous* vote of thanks to Gen. Beath and the committee, for their actions.

It would be impossible to take the time or give the space to meeting the statements that the envenomed spite of a convicted villain may conjure up, and but two or three points may now be mentioned.

General Beath never received a line from, nor spoke a word to Senator Scott in reference to the charges against A. L. Guss. On the contrary, the charges were first brought out and presented to the Grand Army by the Post at Bethlehem, in the fall of 1871, before Guss ever mentioned himself for Congress; the full details of which we published on the 15th of April last.

It was manifest to all unprejudiced persons that Gen. Beath was putting forward every effort to prevent injury to the reputation of any pupil, and it was a piece of DIABOLICAL SCOUNDRELISM FOR A. L. GUSS TO PUT THOSE GIRLS IN THE POSITION OF HAVING TO DEFEND HIM.

We know that any controversy with this man will be distasteful to Gen. Beath, who, conscious of the rectitude of his actions, can afford to treat with contempt such ebullitions, but we call attention to two short extracts to show how General Beath stands in his own home.

The *Miner's Journal*, published at Pottsville, says:

"Colonel R. B. Beath, of this county, who was nominated by acclamation to fill the new office of Secretary of Internal Affairs, has so frequently received favorable mention in these columns that we deem it needless to dilate upon his multifarious attributes at this present time. Let it suffice that he is one of the truest and staunchest gentlemen that ever was elected to fill a position of grave responsibility."

The *Schuylkill Republican*, published at Minersville, Schuylkill county, has the following:

"For Secretary of Internal Affairs, in the nomination of Col. R. B. Beath, of Schuylkill county, the convention but regarded the wishes of the people of Pennsylvania, and in making the nomination by acclamation they paid but a just tribute to a meritorious official. The official, as well as personal and military record of Col. Beath recommends him to the admiration and support of every Pennsylvanian, without regard to politics, who desire to see the public offices filled by men of honor and sagacity—men who are above resorting to political trickery to secure preferment. Schuylkill county will show her appreciation of the distinguished consideration shown her by the Republican State Convention in the handsome increased vote she will give in November for the Republican State ticket."

"The Office Seeks the Man."

While the politicians have been busy nominating Lieutenant Governors and Supreme Judges, the people have quietly chosen a United States Senator. It must be extremely gratifying to Senator Scott, as his first term closes, to see with what honest enthusiasm the whole Commonwealth unites in a warm "Well done, good and faithful servant." Very rarely in the history of our State has such a general expression of unsolicited commendation ever been vouchsafed by any of its representatives as has greeted Senator John Scott, and very rarely has any such honor been so well deserved.

The unanimity with which the press of the State has spoken at this early hour on not merely the desirability, but the duty, of returning Senator Scott to the seat he has dignified and honored for the past six years, is something that deserves mention. Such leading county journals as the Franklin *Repositary*, the Scranton *Republican*, the Bucks-county *Intelligencer*, the Johnstown *Tribune*, and others have led off with strong articles, and their judgment has been endorsed and confirmed by the large dailies of Pittsburgh and Philadelphia.

This direct response of the people to faithful and solid service is one of the signs that give hope to the Republic.—Senator Scott, who has done so much for our Centennial, for the industrial development of his State and the material interests of all the country, has been most modest and retired in his appearance before the public. The notoriety and conspicuousness which the conventional statesman of our day craves is painful and unpleasant to a gentleman of his character and training. No systematic advertising, no pre-arranged serenades, no blackmail presentations, no penny-a-line editorials have marred the record of his political life. It is therefore imminently satisfactory to know that the people our solid Commonwealth see and recognize the labors of a gentleman at a time when "the gentleman in politics" is a very molecular element.

Besides a strong record and high public character, there is another fact that gives Senator Scott a powerful hold on the best and most substantial element of the community. In the progress of reform and the advance of moral sentiment the people have come in these times to demand, in addition to ability and shrewdness, something which is a better pledge of official fidelity and loyalty—and that is, private character. Senator Scott's unblemished private life, his known purity in all transactions between man and man, his high reputation for personal integrity, and honor, are an element of strength which cannot be overated in the coming campaign.

In fact, the character and dignity which Senator Scott has given to his high office is the secret of the good will of the people which flows out so spontaneously towards him. He has raised the tone of office-holding in Pennsylvania, and we cannot afford to give him up, even did not custom and usage claim his return, and political economy in its most direct sense demand that the training and experience of six years of good Senatorial labor should not be thrown away.

With Senator Cameron the man of affairs, and Senator Scott, the trained lawyer, and both of them gentleman of wide legislative experience, Peunsylvania is very strongly represented to-day in the upper chamber of the National Legislature. The peopls evidently satisfied that no change should be made at this juncture, feeling, with all due regard to any gentleman who may present their names, that change in itself is a loss. Therefore, looking considerably over the political field, we agree with the Germantown *Telegraph* in the very temperate language of its conclusion, that Senator Scott "has a very good chrnce of success" when the people's large Legislature meet next winter.—*Philadelphia Press Aug. 19.*

Our New York Letter.

A Rev. Scoundrel—Crime—Cheap Hotels —Training Schools for Women.

NEW YORK, August 31, 1874.

CLERICAL SCANDALS.

One of the worst has recently come to light in Jersey City, a very popular clergyman named Glendenning being the alleged cause. A beautiful girl named Mary Pomeroy, an orphan, residing with her cousin, was engaged to be married to Glendenning, who was her pastor. Some weeks ago she confessed to her aunt that she was about to become a mother, and after long entreaty she named Glendenning as the author of her shame. She stated that when her condition became known to her she entreated Glendenning to fulfill his promise, but he put her off. Finally he came to her one night and told her that exposure was ruin to him, and that she must give him a paper relieving him of any connection with the matter. He threatened her with a pistol, and she acceded. Getting this paper he refused to marry her. Last week the child was born, and on Monday poor Mary Pomeroy, ruined and heart-broken, died. On her death-bed she made the statement she had made before. The funeral was one of the largest ever known in Jersey City. The beauty and sweetness of the girl, and the peculiar circumstances of her death, created a terrible excitement. If Mr. Glendenning is not lynched, it will be because the wiser and cooler men, who would have law take its proper course, are in such majority as to be able to control the more excitable. But what punishment can the law inflict upon such a man? He is as truly the murderer of Mary Pomeroy as though he had shot her.

And when one thinks of such occurrences, and thinks of the inadequacy af the laws, grave doubts arise as to whether double-barreled shot guns are not rather good institutions after all. All that can be done with the Rev. Glendenning is to compel him to support the child.

CHEAP HOTELS

were full. They ought to be, for of all the sublime frauds on the Continent, the first-class hotel is the most sublime. And the people are finding it out. There are thousands of nice, neat, comfortable hotels in the city at which a man may live nicely on $2.50 to $3 per day—better, in fact, than he does at the fashionable ones at $4 to $5. And then it is such a comfort to have a landlord who really is pleased at your patronage, to be in the hands of clerks and waiters who recognize the fact that guests have some rights, and where, after you have paid for your accommodations, you are not expected to pay over again for having them brought to you.—Avoid ye the big hotels! It is not disreputable now to pay $2.50 per day for board, as it was during the war. The wealthiest and best men may be found at these cheap but good caravansaries.

FREE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR WOMEN.

The vexed "servant-gal" question is in a fair way of being settled in our large cities, in the only way possible, by the natural working of self-interest on the part of employers and employed. Several women of education and experience in affairs, finding themselves in want of an assured position in the world, and the world very much in want of clean collars and decent dinners, determined to exert their skill in this direction for the benefit of the public, and to make a profit. Instead of haunting the Congressman of their district for a clerkship at Washington, or piling vile manuscripts on the hands of a patient editor, without a thought even of giving readings in public, which the world very well knows any graduate of a grammar school is competent to do, at $50 a night for five nights in a week, these ladies in question, whose abilities in other and more eligible directions were well proved, in the quietest way opened a training school, for girls who wanted work in good families.

When it started a year and a half ago, it was only to teach sewing in the nicest way, and occupied rooms over Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machine depot. In accordance with the original idea, the scheme was extended, and last Spring the school was removed to a large house on Tenth street, where various departments are now in full operation. There is nothing about the place but the brightly lettered signs to distinguish it from the old residences in Brevoort Place, as the dwellers like to call the long block from University Place to Broadway. The hall door stands open into a suite of large parlors scrupulously kept, where a smiling lady at a light desk receives lady visitors looking for help and applicants for training, as well as orders for work in various branches filled by the house. Instead of wearing the air of an intelligence office, it is a place acceptable for ladies to enter. A large piano, pictures, and a well-filled book-case are its resources for evening, when it is opened as a free reading-room for women, so that working girls of any class may feel that they have a place to spend their evenings with as good right as men have in club-rooms or saloons.

The basement has the large gilt sign, "Women's Tea Room," and the well-kept entrance, the cool, spotless, shady interior, the polished plate windows carefully screened with muslin shades, the excellent order of the bronze burners and globes in the windows, give it precisely the inviting air of the best private restaurants. Here the visitor finds a snowy table, with clear glasses, an accurately cooked chop, and cups of faultless coffee or charming tea. Here, every morning from half-past six to half-past seven, working girls find a generous cup of coffee and bread enough for their breakfast at a charge of five cents. This food, of nice quality, is a very grateful provision for a class of shop girls who find lodgings in tenement houses at the rate of fifteen cents per night, and have no other way of finding meals, unless they poison themselves with the nauseous compounds of low eating saloons, where the influences are of the worst description. With the building is connected a laundry, where nice work is done at the lowest prices in the city. This is made a success by the very reasonable step of charging according to the work done, at the rate of fifty cents a dozen for small pieces and a dollar for large ones. The establishment is well patronized, and both laundry and restaurant are designed from the start to be self-supporting. There is no reason why a business plan so much needed should not be successful, and I have mentioned this somewhat in detail, as similar establishments are sure to be opened in all towns of any size. The free reading-room receives the support of a dozen or more wealthy and benevolent women, among whom Mrs. Sheridan Shook's name is prominent, as it is sure to be in such kindly enterprises. Very quietly this training school is taking its place among the valued institutions of New York, and will solve the servant girl question by putting a class of intelligent and respectful attendants in the market, when the disorderly ones will find themselves no longer in demand, and have to submit to decent regulations. PIETRO.

☞ The railroad traveler will find a remedy that is pleasant and perfectly harmless, and a sure preventive of the evil effects from the Constipation or change of water and diet, by using SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR.

☞ Cholera Morbus, Infantum and Dysintery cured by Johnson's Anodyne Liniment used internally.

New To-Day.

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K. ALLEN LOVELL,
Sept.2,74. Auditor.

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R. A. ORBISON,
Sept.2-3t. Auditor.

New To-Day.

LOST.
On the 12th ult., between the Brethren Camp ground and my residence in Huntingdon, a Pass Book, containing meat accounts. Any one returning it to me will receive a reward of Three Dollars.
Sept.2 1f. SAMUEL NEAL.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
The undersigned Assignee, of J. C. Walker, will expose to public sale, in the borough of Petersburg, on
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1874,
at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following real estate:
1. Three and-a-half acres of land adjoining the borough of Petersburg and lands of Jacob Neff and Hunter & Co.
2. A double brick house 60x150 feet on lot No. 128 in the borough of Petersburg.
3. A brick dwelling house and part of lot No. 117 in said borough.
4. A frame dwelling house and part of lot No. 117.
5. A plank warehouse and ground appurtenant.
6. A double brick house, including a store room, two dwelling houses and a stable on part of lot No. 115 and part of lot No. 116 in said borough.
7. A frame dwelling house and half lot No. 115, now occupied by Mrs. Glenn.
8. A double log and frame dwelling house and lot No. 114, and part of lot No. 115, the Wingard Mansion property.
9. A frame dwelling house and lot No. 43 in said borough now occupied by James Myers.
10. A frame house and lot No. —— in said borough, now occupied by Joseph Barkhammer.
11. One-half lot No. 116 in said borough, used as a thoroughfare near the storeroom aforesaid.
TERMS—One-third of the purchase money to be paid in hand and the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.
H. ORLADY,
Petersburg, Sept. 2, '74-3t. Assignee.

Our New York Letter.

A Rev. Scoundrel—Crime—Cheap Hotels —Training Schools for Women.

NEW YORK, August 31, 1874.

CLERICAL SCANDALS.

One of the worst has recently come to light in Jersey City, a very popular clergyman named Glendenning being the alleged cause. A beautiful girl named Mary Pomeroy, an orphan, residing with her cousin, was engaged to be married to Glendenning, who was her pastor. Some weeks ago she confessed to her aunt that she was about to become a mother, and after long entreaty she named Glendenning as the author of her shame. She stated that when her condition became known to her she entreated Glendenning to fulfill his promise, but he put her off. Finally he came to her one night and told her that exposure was ruin to him, and that she must give him a paper relieving him of any connection with the matter. He threatened her with a pistol, and she acceded. Getting this paper he refused to marry her. Last week the child was born, and on Monday poor Mary Pomeroy, ruined and heart-broken, died. On her death-bed she made the statement she had made before. The funeral was one of the largest ever known in Jersey City. The beauty and sweetness of the girl, and the peculiar circumstances of her death, created a terrible excitement. If Mr. Glendenning is not lynched, it will be because the wiser and cooler men, who would have law take its proper course, are in such majority as to be able to control the more excitable. But what punishment can the law inflict upon such a man? He is as truly the murderer of Mary Pomeroy as though he had shot her.

And when one thinks of such occurrences, and thinks of the inadequacy af the laws, grave doubts arise as to whether double-barreled shot guns are not rather good institutions after all. All that can be done with the Rev. Glendenning is to compel him to support the child.

CHEAP HOTELS

were full. They ought to be, for of all the sublime frauds on the Continent, the first-class hotel is the most sublime. And the people are finding it out. There are thousands of nice, neat, comfortable hotels in the city at which a man may live nicely on $2.50 to $3 per day—better, in fact, than he does at the fashionable ones at $4 to $5. And then it is such a comfort to have a landlord who really is pleased at your patronage, to be in the hands of clerks and waiters who recognize the fact that guests have some rights, and where, after you have paid for your accommodations, you are not expected to pay over again for having them brought to you.—Avoid ye the big hotels! It is not disreputable now to pay $2.50 per day for board, as it was during the war. The wealthiest and best men may be found at these cheap but good caravansaries.

FREE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR WOMEN.

The vexed "servant-gal" question is in a fair way of being settled in our large cities, in the only way possible, by the natural working of self-interest on the part of employers and employed. Several women of education and experience in affairs, finding themselves in want of an assured position in the world, and the world very much in want of clean collars and decent dinners, determined to exert their skill in this direction for the benefit of the public, and to make a profit. Instead of haunting the Congressman of their district for a clerkship at Washington, or piling vile manuscripts on the hands of a patient editor, without a thought even of giving readings in public, which the world very well knows any graduate of a grammar school is competent to do, at $50 a night for five nights in a week, these ladies in question, whose abilities in other and more eligible directions were well proved, in the quietest way opened a training school, for girls who wanted work in good families.

When it started a year and a half ago, it was only to teach sewing in the nicest way, and occupied rooms over Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machine depot. In accordance with the original idea, the scheme was extended, and last Spring the school was removed to a large house on Tenth street, where various departments are now in full operation. There is nothing about the place but the brightly lettered signs to distinguish it from the old residences in Brevoort Place, as the dwellers like to call the long block from University Place to Broadway. The hall door stands open into a suite of large parlors scrupulously kept, where a smiling lady at a light desk receives lady visitors looking for help and applicants for training, as well as orders for work in various branches filled by the house. Instead of wearing the air of an intelligence office, it is a place acceptable for ladies to enter. A large piano, pictures, and a well-filled book-case are its resources for evening, when it is opened as a free reading-room for women, so that working girls of any class may feel that they have a place to spend their evenings with as good right as men have in club-rooms or saloons.

The basement has the large gilt sign, "Women's Tea Room," and the well-kept entrance, the cool, spotless, shady interior, the polished plate windows carefully screened with muslin shades, the excellent order of the bronze burners and globes in the windows, give it precisely the inviting air of the best private restaurants. Here the visitor finds a snowy table, with clear glasses, an accurately cooked chop, and cups of faultless coffee or charming tea. Here, every morning from half-past six to half-past seven, working girls find a generous cup of coffee and bread enough for their breakfast at a charge of five cents. This food, of nice quality, is a very grateful provision for a class of shop girls who find lodgings in tenement houses at the rate of fifteen cents per night, and have no other way of finding meals, unless they poison themselves with the nauseous compounds of low eating saloons, where the influences are of the worst description. With the building is connected a laundry, where nice work is done at the lowest prices in the city. This is made a success by the very reasonable step of charging according to the work done, at the rate of fifty cents a dozen for small pieces and a dollar for large ones. The establishment is well patronized, and both laundry and restaurant are designed from the start to be self-supporting. There is no reason why a business plan so much needed should not be successful, and I have mentioned this somewhat in detail, as similar establishments are sure to be opened in all towns of any size. The free reading-room receives the support of a dozen or more wealthy and benevolent women, among whom Mrs. Sheridan Shook's name is prominent, as it is sure to be in such kindly enterprises. Very quietly this training school is taking its place among the valued institutions of New York, and will solve the servant girl question by putting a class of intelligent and respectful attendants in the market, when the disorderly ones will find themselves no longer in demand, and have to submit to decent regulations. PIETRO.

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New Advertisements.

MILNWOOD ACADEMY
Will resume work on September 2d, 1874. Students are prepared for College, Business or Teaching. Winter term opens on Monday, January 5th, 1875.
For particulars write to
R. S. KUHN,
July29,1874-1yr.] Shade Gap, Pa.

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