The Huntingdon Journal.

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

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1875.

Circulation LARGER than any other Paper in the Juniata Valley.

THE NEW POSTAGE LAW.

The new postage law has gone into effect, and, from our stand-point, a beggarly law it is. We regard it as the legitimate offspring of the late diminutive inception of some diminutive Congressman that retrograded postal matters at least fifty years. Of course every intelligent man knew that the former was a thrust at the press, because it undertook to discuss the Credit Mobillier and other disreputable business in which certain Congressmen were concerned. It was the first step towards taxing the press, but the tax was shared with the reader, but the latter has gone the whole length and makes the press pay *all* the tax deemed necessary to support this branch of the Post Office Department. And while we are alluding to the Post Office Department, permit us to say, in our estimation, that there never was a greater humbug in the world than the idea of making this Department self-sustaining! You have as much right to talk about making the War, Navy, and Interior Departments self-sustaining as the Post Office Department. They are all for the protection and convenience of the people, and the nation at large has a right to support them without burdening a few poor devils, like printers, for instance, with the entire burden.

If Congress wanted to lighten the burdens of the people why take the tax—postage—off the many and impose it upon the few? Is it not in the same vein with the miserable law that it supercedes? The whole burden is placed, it seems to us, on those who are the least able to bear it. We are told that we will have less to pay under it than under the late outrageous act, but this is no reason why there should be such a statute imposed upon the craft whatever. For eighty years, if we are not mistaken, Congress made every provision against burdening the publishers. At last a new set of men have arisen, who fear the press, and they have determined to make it bear all the burdens of the Post Office Department. They urge that we will have to pay less postage than heretofore, but how do we know it?—There is no provision made in the law for our exchanges, that we can see, and we may have a decision from the Postmaster General any day that the new law failed to make provision for them and we must pay the old rates. Everybody knows that each successive Postmaster General supposes that he has been selected, for the especial purpose, of making the Post Office Department self-sustaining, and every little crevice or slip in a law is taken advantage of to bring grist to that mill.

There is a littleness pertaining to this new act that, to us, is contemptible. It only allows publishers and news agents to send matter to *actual subscribers* at two cents per pound. If a publisher desires to send a complimentary copy of his paper regularly to a friend he must either stretch his conscience and swear that he considers him a subscriber, or he must pay transient rates. Why does the Government discriminate thus? Ain't it a very small business? Again: a news agent must pay the postage on all matter sent him from the centre of trade, and if he has orders for a magazine or two, by mail, because the party ordering is not a regular subscriber, he must pay transient rates! Not content with getting postage twice, the last time it must be the highest rate known to the law. What in the world have these poor news dealers been doing to members o Congress that they should undertake to crush them out thus? If Congress insists upon this law we hope it will have the good sense to allow publishers of newspapers and news dealers to send all their publications and trade through the mails at two cents per pound, whether sent to regular subscribers or not. If they have to support the Post Office Department they ought to be allowed a uniform postage.

THE SUBSIDY VOTE.

The lower House of Congress, on Monday two weeks ago, rejected Mr. Holman's anti-subsidy resolution by 149 to 75, one less than the necessary two-third vote to carry it. The resolution declares generally against the Government granting aid of any kind to any corporations. The vote of the Pennsylvania delegation was as follows:

AYES.	NAYS.
Magee,	O'Neill,
Randall,	Kelley,
Smith,	Biery,
Shoemaker.	Townsend,
Speer,	Cessna,
Curtis,	Richmond,
Todd.	Negley,
Schofield,	Moore.

Absent or not voting—Messrs. Myers, Harmer, *Clymer*, Killinger, Storm, Strawbridge, Packer, Ross, Taylor, M'Junkin, and Albright. Republicans in Roman; Democrats in *Italics*.

Washington dispatches say this of the result of the vote:

"The opponents of subsidies are well satisfied, however, because they say that this is a clear majority of the House against any such legislation. On the other hand, the subsidy men say that the vote on this resolution indicates nothing, because, while a number of members would vote for such a resolution as that of Mr. Holman, they may change and vote for other cases on their merits, and that while in a general resolution of this character, members could not well defend their votes, they can do so on a bill involving a special case."

☞ Since our last issue Gerrit Smith, the great philanthropist, has been deposited in his last resting place, at Peterboro, N. Y. In him the country has lost one of its most liberal and gifted men.

☞ The Finance Bill comes up in the House of Representatives on Thursday next. We hope it will be passed promptly.

☞ We thank the Superintendent of Common Schools for early copies of his Report.

SHALL THE GOVERNMENT GUARANTEE THE BONDS?

We cut the following from the Bloomsburg *Columbian*:

The Texas Pacific railroad modestly asks the Federal government to guarantee its bonds to the amount of seventy millions of dollars. As security the road and the lands the government gave it are to be mortgaged. The bonds once guarantied, the government would then be asked to yield its mortgage to first, second and third ones until it became worthless. This has been the history of all such transactions heretofore and will be again.

Mr. Thomas A. Scott, President of the Pennsylvania railroad, and formerly of the Texas Pacific, is at Washington engineering this scheme. It is well for the people to look after their Congressmen in reference to the project.

We believe the Federal government now pays twenty-five millions of dollars annually upon bonds similarly guarantied, and will have to do so for many years to come. Not a dollar of this money will ever be refunded to the Treasury. The people pay the piper.

Let us admit, for the sake of the argument, that all that our friend predicts may come to pass, yet we are impelled to ask, in all seriousness, would it not pay the Government, a thousand fold, to guarantee the payment of the interest on these bonds? We believe that the advantages which the Government alone would derive from the building of this road would pay the interest on these bonds many times over; but, besides this pecuniary advantage, the government owes it to the citizens of the Southern States, who are now, as one man, demanding this governmental aid to give them equal advantages, and why should they not have them? They are lifeless at present, give them this road and every election district in the entire South will be benefitted; but over and above all this, we believe it would create work in our midst, at good wages, for the unemployed thousands, if not millions, who now go to bed hungry! And if the Government can thus find employment for its millions of idle, without detriment to the nation at large, it is its duty to do so. And woe unto the Congressman, we predict, who stands in the way of the laboring man. Yes, if the Government has to pay every dollar that it guarantees it will be the best investment that it has ever made.

But no one believes, that with anything like judicious management, it will be necessary to do anything of the kind. And the well-known ability of Col. Thomas A. Scott is a guarantee that the road will be a success from the start.

☞ Here is the full text of the new financial bill, entitled "a bill to provide for the restoration of specie payments.

Be it enacted, &c., That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required as rapidly as practicable to cause to be coined at the mints of the United States, silver coins of the denominations of ten, twenty five and fifty cents of standard value, and to issue them in redemption of an equal number and amount of fractional currency of similar denominations, or at his discretion, he may issue such silver coins through the mints, subtreasuries, public depositaries, and post-offices of the United States, and upon such fractional currency until the whole amount of such fractional currency outstanding shall be redeemed.

SEC. 2. That so much of section 3,524 of the revised statutes of the United States as provides for a charge of one fifth of one per centum for converting standard gold bullion into coin is hereby repealed, and hereafter no charge shall be made for that service.

SEC. 3. That section 5,777 of the revised statutes of the United States limiting the aggregate amount of the circulating notes of national banking associations be and is hereby repealed, and each existing banking association may increase its circulating notes in accordance with the existing law without respect to said aggregate limit, and new banking associations may be organized in accordance with the existing law without respect to said aggregate limit, and the provisions of the law for the withdrawal and redistribution of national bank currency among the several States and Territories are hereby repealed, and whenever and so often as circulating notes shall be issued to any such banking association so increasing its capital or circulating notes, or so newly organized as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem the legal tender United States notes in excess only of three hundred million dollars, to the amount of eighty per centum of the sum of national bank notes so issued to any such banking association, as aforesaid, and to continue such redemption as such circulating notes are issued until there shall be outstanding the sum of three hundred million dollars of such legal tender United States and no more. And on and after the first day of January, A. D., 1879 the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem in coin the United States legal tender notes outstanding on their presentation for redemption at the office of the assistant treasurer of the United States in the city of New York, in sums not less than fifty dollars.

And to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare and provide for the redemption in this act he is authorized and required to use any surplus revenues, from time to time, in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to issue, sell, and dispose of, at not less than par in coin, either of the descriptions of bonds of the United States described in the act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," with like qualities, principles, and exemption to the extent necessary to carry this act into effect, and to use the proceeds thereof for the purposes aforesaid.

And all provisions of law inconsistant with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

THE TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Col. Thomas A. Scott was interviewed, the other day, by a reporter of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, on the subject of the Texas and Pacific Railroad, and made the following statements concerning that enterprise:

The facts as presented in the bill and memorial in aid of the Texas and Pacific Railway, and more fully in my statement before the Senate Committee on Railroads, are these: The aid asked for is a simple guarantee of interest, and of the principal, of the bonds of the road. Not one dollar of the proceeds of the bonds goes into the hands or control of the company, except as it represents an actual expenditure in the construction and equipment of the road, which expenditure is to be supervised by an officer or commissioner appointed by the government. If a less amount than $35,000 per mile will build the road, then only such less amount of bonds will be issued, so that there cannot be a dollar of profit to any one, or any taint of speculation connected with it.

The object is to secure the completion of the line on the most economical and efficient basis, and, in doing this, not only to aid the South and all interests connected with it, but also to aid the North quite as much by giving work to her unemployed thousands who now see winter approaching with no means of providing bread for their families. The rails, fastenings and materials required by this work would start our furnaces and manufacturing establishments, and infuse confidence where now exist only depression and great anxiety.

The measure is national in its results and has strong claims upon all thoughtful men for its support. It is a practical measure of reconstruction, fruitful of good results and beneficial in its influence. It settles the Indian question in the Southwest, puts an end to border outrages, and, by doing so, saves million of dollars yearly to the government. No one attempts to dispute the facts, and I do not believe that the members of Congress who honestly believe that a measure of practical economy and sound policy can be frightened from that position by mere cries used for political effect. At the present time, by a combination, the prices of travel and freight over the only existing routes are maintained at a much higher rate than a competition by other routes would necessarily cause, and in this way a large saving to the community and to the government would annually be made.

☞ One day last week the telegraph startled us by announcing that Alfonso, son of the exiled Isabella, was declared King of Spain, and that all parties were hastening to do him honor. Well, well; these Dons can't get along without a figure-head of the monarchical type! We hope they will now be satisfied. Almost any figure would do if it could exhibit sufficient vitality to encourage a bull fight.

☞ Kalakaua, King of the Sandwich Islands, has been received, with great respect, in Washington, New York and Hartford.

☞ The Legislature meets to-day (Tuesday). We will lay the Governor's Message before our readers in our next.

Spontaneous Combustion of Bituminous Coal on Shipboard.

The large number of disasters, within the past year or two, from the *spontaneous combustion of bituminous coals* on board of steamships, and sailing vessels has been noted and commented upon by the few who have been familiar with the dangerous qualities of these coals, but the recent destruction of four Boston ships loaded with English coals, viz: the *Sierra Nevada, Pochahontas, Mogul* and *Centaw*—all from spontaneous combustion—has at length called public attention to the matter. In addition to these vessels the following British ships have also been on fire from the same cause, and all of these more or less damaged or destroyed, to wit: the *Workington, Lady Heathcote*, and *Staffordshire*. These recent and well attested cases have produced a rather startling effect in commercial circles, especially amongst the Underwriters who have had to pay the losses.

In order to show, however, something like the full extent of these disasters, we have run over a file of papers for the past year or two, gleaning therefrom the following list of losses, all proceeding from the same cause, viz: *spontaneous combustion* of the *bituminous coals* on board.

[Here follows a list of *forty-four vessels* that have been burned within the last five or six years which we crowd out for want of space. The writer then goes on to say:]

Such a list of disasters as the foregoing, the great loss of property, and in many instances, loss of life, following each other in such rapid succession, certainly calls for some very general expression of public opinion upon a subject affecting so largely both property and life. It is quite time that this matter should have the most careful and skillful examination, and the proper remedy applied, whatever that may be. The ordinary perils of the sea are certainly great enough, without superadding this awful *liability*, nay, almost *probability*, it would seem, to be consumed by *fire*. If certain of these English and American *soft coals* can only be *used* or *carried* on shipboard at the risk of evoking at any moment this *fire demon*, the fact should be known, and all such coals be utterly excluded. This can readily be ascertained by careful inquiry; the analyses of these coals show at a glance the large percentage of volatile matter, which gives to them their dangerous characteristics. The Underwriters would seem the proper persons to conduct this inquiry, as they have the remedy in their own hands, in being able to refuse to *insure* any vessel or cargo containing these gassy or self-igniting coals.

That most of the true *bituminous coals* (English and American) are subject to spontaneous combustion when in bulk, and under favorable circumstances, has long been known, and even when lying in large heaps exposed to the atmosphere there is a certain waste and deterioration that takes place attributed to a slow combustion. The waste of fuel, however, exposed to air depends on its igniting temperature. Experiments by *Greendmann*, at *Farnowitz*, in *Germany*, have proved conclusively that an exposure of bituminous coal in heaps to the action of the weather, for a period varying from two weeks to a year, results in a large percentage of loss. This loss is the nature of a slow or incomplete combustion: it is greater and more rapid in large heaps than in small, and is also favored by the greater or less state of subdivision of the coal, large fragments losing proportionably less than smaller ones. The loss varies from five to twenty five per cent. *Varrentrapp* also gives the following test: "A quantity of pulverized coal (bituminous) was placed in a tight vessel, through which a current of air could be drawn. The vessel and air brought to a temperature of 280° Fahrenheit, and the air, after passing through the apparatus was caused to bubble through certain chemical preparations which had the property of retaining and rendering visible carbonic acid. Under these circumstances the carbon of the coal was ultimately removed by the chemical solution of the air as carbonic acid, showing conclusively that a true combustion had taken place. This combustion is so complete, that in the three months nothing but ashes remain."

The higher the temperature the more rapid, of course, is the combustion.

The heat around the coal bunkers of one of our large steamships must necessarily be very great from their close proximity to the boilers and furnaces, and in sailing ships containing large quantities of these coals in bulk, taken on board mostly wet, the generation of heat to the point of ignition seems to be only a question of time. What this time will be will vary according to circumstances. It will be noticed in the foregoing list of disasters that the steamship Lumsden after coaling at Norfolk, sailed, and after being out ONE DAY, put back, with one of her bunkers *on fire*.

The sulpher of bituminous and hydrogenous coals, and especially the pyrites, are active agents in spontaneous combustion. All the Anthracite Coals and all the Semi-anthracite or Semi-bituminous Coals, such as those of Broad Top and Clearfield, are supposed to be free from this liability to spontaneous combustion. Even amongst these semi-anthracite coals, however, which are probably the best steam coals, viewed in the light of what constitutes *a safe ocean steam fuel*, the preference should be given to those of rhomboidal fracture, over those of columnar structure, as the former comes out of the mines in *large lumps*, while the latter produces in mining *a large volume of fine coal*, which is the *worst condition* for producing spontaneous combustion, and are for this reason, *less desirable* for the purpose we have been considering, than the more *lumpy* coal—on the principle of "making assurance doubly sure."

"A Drop of Joy in Every Word."

FLEMINGTON, Hunterdon county, N. J., June 26, 1874.

Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.: *Dear Sir*—It is with a happy heart that I pen these lines to acknowledge that you and your Golden Medical Discovery and Purgative Pellets are blessings to the World. These medicines cannot be too highly praised, for they have almost brought me out of the grave. Three months ago I was broken out with large ulcers and sores on my body, limbs and face. I procured your Golden Medical Discovery and Purgative Pellets, and have taken six bottles, and to-day I am in good health, all those ugly ulcers having healed and left my skin in a natural, healthy condition. I thought at one time I could not be cured. Although I can but poorly express my grasitude to you, there is a drop of joy in every word I write. God's blessing rest on you and your wonderful medicines is the humble prayer of

Yours truly, JAMES O. BELLIS.

When a medicine will promptly cure such terrible eating ulcers and free the blood of the virulent poison causing them, who can longer doubt its wonderful virtues? Dr. Pierce, however, does not wish to place his Golden Medical Discovery in the catalogue of quack patent nostrums by recommending it to cure every disease, nor does he so recommend it; but what he does claim is this, that there is but one form of blood disease that it will not cure, and that disease is cancer. He does not recommend his Discovery for that disease, yet he knows it to be the most searching blood cleanser yet discovered, and that it will free the blood and system of all other known blood poisons, be they animal, vegetable or mineral. The Golden Discovery is warranted by him to cure the worst forms of Skin Diseases, as all forms of Blotches, Pimples and Eruptions, also all Glandular Swellings, and the worst form of Scrofulous and Ulcerated Sores of Neck, Legs or other parts, and all Scrofulous Diseases of the Bones, as White Swellings, Fever Sores, Hip Joint and Spinal Diseases, all of which belong to Scrofulous diseases.

New To-Day.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
[*Estate of JOHN M. STEWART, dec'd.*]
Letters testamentary having been granted to the subscriber, living near M'Alevey's Fort, on the estate of James M. Stewart, deceased. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
JAMES STEWART, Executor.
Jan.6-6t.

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7. It is truly a National Institute, and the youths of all sections are solicited to come and form friendships that will so greatly tend to make us in truth a united people, and perpetuate our liberties.
The Home College for the North and the South. Sectional prejudices must be destroyed or true National patriotism will cease to exist. There is no way so effective as to bring together the noblest youths from all sections and have at heart the making of them devoted friends in College days.
PATRIOTS and PHILANTHROPISTS
everywhere, are requested to consider and encourage this enterprise.
20 $1,800 Scholarships and 1,000 $100 Scholarships to be disposed of.
100,000 copies of the next illustrated Annual Catalogue, containing 96 pages each, will be issued, 86 pages of which are offered to the public as an advertising medium. For Catalogue, address JNO. M. WALTON, President.
Jan.6-1t.

OUR Illustrated Catalogues FOR 1875 OF EVERYTHING FOR THE GARDEN! Seeds! Plants! Implements, Fertilizers, etc. Numbering 175 pages and containing five beautiful colored plates, mailed on receipt of 50 cents. Catalogue, without plates, free to all.
Peter Henderson & Co., 35 Cortlandt St., NEW YORK.
Jan.6,1875-8t-eow.

GIVEN AWAY.
The new Chromo, "THE TERRIBLE BATTLE" 16x22 inches, will be sent postpaid to all who send 25 cents for the "FARM AND FIRESIDE," three months on trial.
OR A BOOK
Containing 250 Pictures of Bible Scenes, from paintings by celebrated Old Masters, showing all the important historical events as they occur in the Old and New Testament, will be given to all who send one dollar for a year's subscription.
Address FARM AND FIRESIDE, 117 Nassau street, New York, Room 22. [Jan.6-3mos.

AGRICULTURAL MEETING.
A regular meeting of the Huntingdon County Agricultural Society, will be held, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, of the first week of the January Court, (13th) at 1 o'clock, p. m. The annual election of officers, and other business of importance, to the Society and the public generally, will be attended to, and it is hoped that the meeting will be very fully attended.
By order of the Society.
R. McDIVITT, Secretary.
Jan.6,1875.

FOR SALE.
A House and Lot, No. 47, in Thompson's addition to Huntingdon, will be sold on reasonable terms. Possession given on the first of April next. Apply at this office. Dec.16.

New To-Day.

$20
WILL BUY A
FIRST MORTGAGE PREMIUM BOND
OF THE
N. Y. INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION CO.
These Bonds are issued for the purpose of raising funds for the erection of a building in the City of New York, to be used for a
PERPETUAL WORLD'S FAIR,
a permanent home, where every manufacturer can exhibit and sell his goods, and every patentee can show his invention; a centre of industry which will prove a vast benefit to the whole country.
For this purpose, the Legislature of the State of New York has granted a charter to a number of our most wealthy and respectable merchants, and these gentlemen have purchased no less than eight blocks of the most valuable land in the City of New York. The building to be erected will be seven stories nigh (150 feet in height), surmounted by a magnificent dome, and will cover a space of 22 acres. It will be constructed of Iron, Brick and Glass, and made fire-proof. The bonds, which are all for $20 each, are secured by a first mortgage on the land and building, and for the purpose of making them popular, the directors have decided to have quarterly drawings of $150,000 each; this money being the interest on the amount of the whole loan.
Every bondholder must receive at least $21.00, but he may receive
$100,000!
Or $35,000, or $10,000, or $5,000, or $3,000, &c., &c.
EVERY BOND
purchased before January 4th, 1875, will participate in the THIRD SERIES DRAWING held
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CAPITAL PREMIUM, $100,000.
These Drawings take place every three months, and eventually every bond will participate in them. Address, for Bonds and full information,
MORGENTHAU, BRUNO & CO.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS,
23 Park Row, New York.
Post Office Drawer 29.
Remit by Draft on N. Y. City Banks, Registered Letter or P. O. Money Order.
☞ Postponements impossible under this plan.
Dec.16 6mos.

New Advertisements.

JURY LIST—JANUARY TERM, '75.
GRAND JURORS.
Isaac Brumbaugh, farmer, Penn.
Perry Benson, farmer, Tod.
James A. Cook, farmer, Tod.
Andrew Carberry, farmer, Hopewell.
James R. Chaney, farmer, Barree.
William Fleck, farmer, Hopewell.
J. Wilson Greenland, surveyor, Huntingdon.
Edward Goodman, farmer, Brady.
George Gifford, teacher, Shirley.
John Hight, laborer, Huntingdon.
Joseph Hamilton, farmer, Brady.
John Laport, farmer, Franklin.
Alfred Lebkicher, coachmaker, Huntingdon.
John C. Miller, merchant, Huntingdon.
William Moore, farmer, Morris.
Alexander Magee, farmer, Tell.
William Randolph, farmer, Barree.
Gwin Raymond, carpenter, Huntingdon.
Luther Rex, clerk, Mapleton.
Robert V. Stewart, laborer, Jackson.
Samuel Tussey, farmer, Morris.
Joseph Weight, farmer, Warriorsmark.
Samuel Wigton, farmer, Franklin.
Isaac Yocum, farmer, Walker.
TRAVERSE JURORS.—FIRST WEEK.
A. S. Brooks, clerk, Carbon.
William Brigge, farmer, Shirley.
Phillip Bolinger, farmer, Shirley.
William Booth, farmer, Springfield.
William Bice, carpenter, Huntingdon.
Elias Bartol, carpenter, Huntingdon.
Edward Beightal, blacksmith, Morris.
Jacob M. Barnet, miner, Coalmont.
Henry Cornpropst, farmer, Barree.
John Cover, mason, Shirleysburg.
George W. Copley, manufacturer, Shirley.
Shadrach Chaney, farmer, Barree.
David Dunn, gentleman, Huntingdon.
William Davis, farmer, Henderson.
John Eyer, farmer, Warriorsmark.
Samuel Eby, farmer, Henderson.
Valentine Fink, farmer, Henderson.
Amos Griffith, farmer, Tod.
Morris Gutshall, farmer, Springfield.
Benj. Grove, (river) farmer, Penn.
David P. Gwin, merchant, Huntingdon.
A. C. Greenland, potter, Cass.
Michael Householder, teamster, Carbon.
Jerome Isenberg, carpenter, Shirley.
John W. Lukens, merchant, Mount Union.
Elias Musser, millright, Jackson.
Samuel Mitchell, farmer, Jackson.
John A. McPherran, farmer, Franklin.
Jonathan K. Metz, farmer, Brady.
Jesse McClain, farmer, Carbon.
J. McIlroy, clerk, Porter.
John Nightwine, farmer, Henderson.
D. W. Proctor, book agent, Huntingdon.
Abraham Russell, farmer, Hopewell.
William Reed, saddler, Marklesburg.
J. H. Snyder, farmer, Juniata.
Henry W. Swoope, farmer, Tod.
Emanuel Stroup, Farmer, Tod.
Phillip Schneider, farmer, Henderson.
William Taylor, farmer, Springfield.
George T. Travis, carpenter, Franklin.
Christian Weaver, farmer, Hopewell.
Abraham Weight, gentleman, Franklin.
Jacob Wile, farmer, Springfield.
Solomon Weaver, laborer, Lincoln.
John A. Wilson, farmer, West.
John Zentmyer, farmer, Porter.
Thomas Wilson, miner, Coalmont.
TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.
A. C. Alexander, farmer, Warriorsmark.
Henry Brumbaugh, farmer, Penn.
Solomon Bupp, founder, Walker.
William Booher, farmer, Springfield.
John Booher, farmer, Cromwell.
Moses Burge, farmer, Tell.
Westley Crotsley, farmer, Tod.
Robert Fleming, farmer, Jackson.
Thomas C. Fisher, gentleman, Huntingdon.
John Flasher, laborer, Huntingdon.
Tobias Foreman, farmer, Walker.
John A. Gayton, foreman, Mount Union.
Noble Gregory, farmer, Barree.
Philip Gossell, farmer, Cass.
Andrew Grubb, farmer, Penn.
Dorsey Greene, gentleman, Porter.
Adam Hecter, farmer, Clay.
John Hess, farmer, Springfield.
Ludwig Hoover, farmer, Penn.
Daniel Isenberg, farmer, Shirley.
Patrick Madigan, miner, Carbon.
Cunningham Martin, farmer, Walker.
Alexander Oaks, farmer, West.
Joseph Park, farmer, Cass.
John Potter, pumpmaker, Huntingdon.
George B. Porter, farmer, Franklin.
Samuel S. Smith, merchant, Huntingdon.
H. H. Summers, farmer, Lincoln.
Isaac Taylor, farmer, Tod.
John Rhodes, farmer, Henderson.
Thomas Utley, clerk, Clay.
Calvin Wallace, carpenter, Shirleysburg.
A. P. White, farmer, Oneida.
George Walker, tinner Huntingdon.
James Ward, farmer, Walker.
Zachariah Yenter, merchant, Huntingdon.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY,
"THE GREAT NATIONAL MAGAZINE,"
enters upon a new year (its ninth volume) with the November number, with broader plans and larger enterprise than ever before, and with the ambition it has maintained from the first, to demonstrate itself to be the brightest, the strongest, the most beautiful, and in every way the Best Popular Magazine in the World. During the year it will present such marvels of illustrative engraving as no popular magazine has ever been able to publish. Its writers will be, as they have been, the choice and chosen literary men and women of America. Among the attractive features of the year will be a New Serial Novel,
"THE STORY OF SEVEN OAKS,"
by J. G. HOLLAND. A series of papers from various pens on
"AMERICAN LIFE AND SCENERY,"
including descriptive pap