The Huntingdon Journal.

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

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1875.

Circulation LARGER than any other Paper in the Juniata Valley.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

Call of the State Committee.

The Republicans of the State of Pennsylvania are hereby requested to assemble by their, delegates in State Convention at noon on, Wednesday, the 26th day of May, 1875, in the Fulton Opera House, at the city of Lancaster, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor and State Treasurer. Each Representative and Senatorial District will be entitled to the same representation as it has under the present apportionment for Senators and Representatives in the Legislature.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Chairman.

A. WILSON NORRIS, Secretary.

☞ The Governor has signed the bill repealing the Local Option Law.

☞ A pair of abortionists are to be hung in Canada next June. Some prompt work of this kind on our side of the border would have a salutary effect.

☞ It is announced from Washington that the offences recently committed by invading Mexicans on the Texas border will be brought to the attention of the Mexican Government by State Department, and such reparation demanded "as will satisfy our national honor."

☞ Hon. John Cessna, of Bedford, has received the appointment of Assistant Attorney General. John's life-long motto has been: "Let justice be done though the heavens should fall." How appropriate that he should be stowed away in this Department!

☞ The allegation that we have written the Dutch, Irish and other communications, which have appeared in our paper, from time to time, is false. We have not written an anonymous communication for the JOURNAL in eighteen months, perhaps not for two years. The charge is a malicious lie!

☞ The second Wednesday in April is devoted to tree planting in Nebraska, and is known as Arbor Day. The practice of setting apart one special day in the year to tree planting is a good one, and should not be confined to Nebraska alone. We have devoted the last fifty years to the extermination of our forests; and it is time, now, to begin systematically to replace them.

☞ The late elections in Connecticut, Michigan and Ohio were matters of considerable interest. The former went Democratic by a small majority. The Republicans lost two members of Congress, while they made an unimportant gain of a dozen or so of members of the Legislature. The contest was an excited one, and was conducted principally on the policy of the Administration. In Ohio and Michigan the Republicans maintained their own, and in many places made important gains.

☞ Connecticut, says the Lewistown *Gazette*, for some years, has been going Democratic by considerable majorities, as will be seen by the figures given below:

Ingersoll, D. & L.	45,059	Ingersoll, D. & L.	46,755
Haven, Rep.,	39,245	Harrison, Rep.,	39,973
Smith, Tem.,	2,541	Smith, Tem.,	4,973

Ingersoll's plurity in 1873, 5,814; majority over all, 3,347. Ingersoll's plurity in 1874, 6,782; majority over all, 1,809.

The election on Monday shows a result not materially different from last year—the Democrats claiming a gain on Congress, and the Republicans gains in the Legislature.

☞ The Pittsburgh *Commercial* thinks the disturbances in the mining region of this State are bad enough, in all conscience; but they are not half as bad as representsd in the dispatches sent by frightened operators over the wires. They are mainly confined to the region about Hazleton and to one or two spots in the Lehigh Valley. In the Wyoming Valley the miners are all at work, and in Schuylkill county, the centre of the present strike, there appears to be but little violence. The military have been called out to Hazleton, not because of any outbreak, but through fear of one. The Sheriff of Luzerne county appears to be a white-livered craven, who is afraid to move his hand unless backed up by the military; and the latter have been put in the field solely because he is too big a coward to use the powers he legally possesses. If Luzerne county could manage to get men to fill its civil offices, instead of such milksops as this Sheriff Kirkendall, there would be as little use for the military, in that county, as there is in the quieter portions of this State.

THE MINERS' STRIKE.

The difficulties with the miners, in the anthracite region, have not been settled yet.—We do not pretend to fully understand the nature of the troubles, but it looks to us as if the question, when narrowed down, was simply that of one of "Will you labor or will you not?" If miners cannot live at the wages which operators offer how is it they can live without any labor whatever? And if they will not labor, then they should be compelled to stand aside and not interfere with those who will. The whole country is in distress to-day because these men persist in interfering with one of the great branches of industry, and is it reasonable to suppose that the millions will quietly suffer because a handful of men, obstinate and unreasonable, have determined to restrain trade? No, no. If these men will do nothing, they must stand aside and their places be filled by those who will labor, and the severest penalties must be visited upon those who attempt to interfere with the latter. These obstinate and selfish people will continue standing in their own light until Chinamen, negroes, or some other altogether different class of men takes their places. Last week these men struck in the Broad Top region and are on a strike now; after having been out of employment almost all winter they no sooner find themselves at work than they resolve to strike. After being idle all winter they now propose to lie idle all summer. Can there be any patience with such stupidity? Half wages, one would think, would be preferable to no work at all. We have always advocated the interests of the working classes, and shall continue to do so, but such downright folly is unbearable.

Notes of Travel.

BEDFORD, PA., April 9, 1875.

J. R. DURBORROW—*Dear Sir*:—I have been requested to write to the public, through the columns of your paper, with regard to my business trip a few days since. It was said it would require six or eight days, by the business men of the country, to make the round trip and attend to all the items of business mentioned on our programme—it took us just three and one-half days.

On Monday afternoon I drove to Bedford from Wolfsburg, attended to my business at the Bank of Hartley, Russell & Co.,—met four other parties and dispatched business with them—drove to our old and tried friend, Mr. Edward Hartley. His son drove us to Everett Station, we put in our trunk and secured our ticket for Huntingdon.—Having 40 minutes, we drove to Rev. Donahue's and found him preparing to travel Eastward—sent our little friend home with instructions to meet us Wednesday at Mt. Dallas station. Brother D. and your humble servant talked about Church, State and national affairs, when his amiable wife reminded him of the fact that it was time to go to the station, in order to be ready for the train. We took the timely hint and after bidding farewell, with tears in our eyes, we started. You see, we had failed to get our lives insured and it would have been a *dead* loss, had we met our fate while away.

We reached the Station in good time and when the old Iron-horse came along, we secured seats in the rear car, and soon found ourselves en route for Huntingdon. Brother Donahue is a very genial, sociable companion, rather of a business turn of mind, which suits our taste, "up to nature." At 6:30 we arrived in Huntingdon. Rev. D. rested, while I ran up to see our old friend, Mr. Durborrow, and all in the establishment that we could lay eyes on, for they are all good fellows, except one, Miss ———, who is excellent, superb, and so on. I called on Mr. D. P. Gwin and several other business men, some with whom I had business engagements.

At 7:30 P. M., we were on board the train for Harrisburg. We had a very pleasant and profitable conversation about the past, present and future. Arrived in Harrisburg by 12:45 P. M. We took a double room at the Bolton House, but our janitor had failed to keep up a fire, however, we rang a bell and he soon put in an appearance, reminding us of a "dark cloud." "Well, gentlemen, what do you wish?" I pointed to the stove, and said: "Fire, to make and keep us warm." It was made and we were soon in the land of Morpheus.

At 5 o'clock we started out for a walk. We went out past the new Reservoir and Grantville. Here is where East Harrisburg is beautifully laid out. It was originally a splendid farm, owned by Mr. David Mumma, a first-class lawyer of Harrisburg. Mr. M. laid out his magnificent farm in town lots and plots of an acre, and some in plots of two acres. Two years ago your humble servant purchased a very valuable plot of one acre, near Grantville, and while there are six large lots, he proposes to make a street on the other end and side of the plot, then put an alley between and cut up into smaller lots, and build tasty and substantial houses. This town and vicinity is destined to be connected with Harrisburg, in a very few years, and will evidently make present purchasers more wealthy. We contemplate taking another plot soon, and perhaps our friend Donahue will go and do likewise. He was much pleased with the locality, prospect, &c. We then returned to Harrisburg and called upon Mrs. Agnes Kemp, who owns a very valuable piece of land between the river and the canal—the railroad running through the tract and making the land very valuable. I wish my readers to remember what I may say with reference to this farm, and make note of it. Mrs. Kemp has had this land surveyed, laid out in avenues, streets and alleys. The site is a very excellent one. We should judge, by the time and general appearance of the route, that it was two miles out of town to this property. It is known and called by the name of "Addition to Harrisburg." This land is more level, more fertile, and more valuable than the Mumma property, but some distance farther away from the city. There is one feature of business that gives Mrs. Kemp's property an advantage over others:—There is a very material difference in the quality and character of the buildings going up on it in different parts and in its vicinity. In fact, from Harrisburg to this point, along the river, and from this property on and along the Railroad, to some considerable distance above, there are some very nice buildings going up and it is three miles above a very nice and growing village, which makes it much more valuable.

We then got in our carriage and drove back to the Bolton House. From thence we proceeded to the station—Rev. Dohahue *en route* for Newport and I for Philadelphia. I arrived there at 6 P. M., and found my way in a buss to the residence of Dr. Dunmire. Next day I took dinner with my old, familiar friend, on Mt. Vernon St., R. M. Burney; took supper with D. C. Cleaver, 19th Spring Garden Street. After supper, called on Dr. Gross, and made our way back to the Depot in time for the 11:55 P. M. train for Harrisburg. Arrived here in time for breakfast, secured an agency from David Mumma and Mrs. Kemp for selling lots, and found ourselves in Bedford by next day at 11:40 a. m. More anon.

Yours Respectfully,

J. W. ELY.

[From Our New York Correspondent.]

Our New York Letter.

THE TRIUMPH OF THE EXPRESS COMPANIES—DEATH OF A GAMBLER—BEECHER—WHAT TO WEAR—BUSINESS.

NEW YORK, April 12, 1875.

THE TRIUMPH OF A MONOPOLY.

In a former letter of this series, I congratulated my readers upon their deliverance from the clutches of the express companies—the most odious monopoly that curses the country, except the telegraph. The action of Congress in instituting the parcels system was what gave the people relief. Under that law, a package of anything that could safely go in a mail bag, weighing not more than four pounds, was taken anywhere for a rate per ounce that made it passible to order books, small articles of dry goods, and many other things by mail at less than half the rates of the grasping express companies.

The effect upon the business of the country was immediate and beneficial.—The people ordered books, small parcels of dry goods, etc., three times as frequently as before, and the system was found to work admirably.

Of course the express companies did not like it, for they were losing the most profitable part of their business. They knew exactly how to do it, and they did it.—They had a lobby in Washington, and at the close of the session a bill was smuggled through that doubled the postage on merchandise parcels, binding the people hand and foot, and turning them over to the tender mercies of their natural enemies. And the Postoffice Department can now find no authority whatever for mitigating any portion of the injury, and so we must make up our minds to sweat till the next Congress sits.

The merchants and publishers of New York are suffering intolerably from this villainous law and the rulings that sustain it, for it knocks the parcels business out of the city altogether. Possibly the next Congress will give us relief, and possibly not. In the meantime, the people ought to make themselves heard in the matter. It is an outrage that so great a boon should be taken from us at the bidding af two or three bloated corporations. It was infamous in Congress to permit such an outrage as the passage of the bill.

THE DEATH OF A GAMBLER.

The morning papers announce the death of Johnny Hill, better known in New York as "Cooley Keys." Cooley was one of the characters of the great city. Originally a mechanic, he became a gambler early in life and ran the usual race of men in that profession. He owned many gambling houses and made large gains of money thereby. But of late years he has taken the wrong side of the table, and has lost as rapidly as he formerly made. His chief claim to distinction was his dress. He was, probably, the best dressed man in New York. He never wore a pair of boots more than one day, his shirt-fronts were made in Paris at a cost of $250 per dozen, and he bought gloves in quantities of $1500 and $2000, wearing never less than four or five pairs a day. Cooley was a picture on Broadway. But he died poor, as all such men do. Thousands and hundreds of thousands poured through his hands, but what comes over the devil's back goes under his belly. He died in a garret, in abject misery, with but the barest necessaries of life, and was buried a pauper. He had his little day of fierce pleasure and then came his night. And what a night! As poor Cooley lay upon his wretched cot, in the pains of mortal sickness, I wonder if he did not think it would have been better for him if he had followed his original business of brass casting and lived and died a decent man.—Precious little comfort could a dying man get out of memories of a life made up of cards, prostitutes and fine clothes.

BEECHER.

At last the great Beecher is on the stand to testify in his own behalf. His friends claim that his testimony will end the trial, that he will so completely establish his innocence and so fix the theory of of conspiracy on Tilton and Moulton as to drive those persons out of Brooklyn and into dishonorable obscurity. They say he has his testimony so arranged as to make it invulnerable; and that when he gets through, he will shine in the firmament like the morning star.

This may be true, but if so, why, in the name of all that is decent, didn't he swear before? Why did he wait till now, and permit this terrible waste of filth to ooze in one everlasting flood out of that court room and overspread the entire country? There has been nothing in the nastiness of the past four weeks that has had the slightest bearing upon the question; and if Beecher has so sure a thing as his friends say, he might have stopped it all.

So far, his testimony has amounted to nothing, except the most positive and emphatic denials of his guilt. He repeats in substance only his former statements though his manner impresses the people wonderfully. His case looks better than it did a week ago.

WHAT TO WEAR.

There is more taste and less extravagance year by year in the unfolding styles for women's dress. This spring more than ever it is possible for a lady to look well with slight expense. Fine, durable, wool goods for early wear, in modest, pleasing shades, are seen on the streets, and for warm weather, equally durable and finished linens will be worn. Firm yet soft debages are staple fabrics, either in plain brown and iron gray, or in distinct shaded plaids of the same color, brightened with a bar of white, which marks them from the characterless plaids worn last fall.—French suits of modest cost are of plaids, the black and white shepherds' check being the freshest favorite, overskirt and sleeves of striped stuff or silk—a fancy which will hardly be as popular here as the contrast beetween plaid and plain surfaces. The improvement in cotton fabrics in the last five years is admirable; the soft percales and cambrics having next to the beauty of silk in finish and all its delight in color. By constant, careful research, manufacturers are able to fix delicate dyes on cotton, and the mauve, primrose, apple-green, rose-pink, and sky-blue of percales are as charming as the same shades in costlier fabrics, to which they have been confined. These cotton goods will be largely worn outside of cities where more pretentious dress is called for, and the Oxford cheviots, in blue gray with a thread of pink, or carnation in the stripe, will be worn on the promenade as freely as they are in Passy and Neuilly, suberbs of the centre of fashion, or at the watering-places abroad. For a charming caprice, now that lace is the favorite trimming for everything, the fine blue, violet, and slate-gray percales are figured as if a dotted net were laid over the surface, and the border is printed in Mechlin or thread-lace designs a finger wide. To suit the fashion of English embroidery, with which linens and grenadines were covered last year, other percales are figured to imitate the open-work wheels, daisies and sprigs with border like rich embroidery. But taste must choose that where borders are used at all they shall be on solid color.

Linens of manilla color, like the paper of that name, will be worn to an unlimited extent, for the new importations have soft, lustrous texture, as if mixed with silk, and are beautifully varied with woven lace stripes in white or self color, brightened with sky-blue or brilliant crimson threads. Linen grenadines and Algerian cloth have the beauty of silk, and promise to wear as well. Damask, quilted, and plaid grenadines will supersede plain ones to some extent, though the latter must always keep the good opinion of women of taste.

But the bonnets, the hats rather, are so light, so summery, so elegant, they rejoice the eye. Pale chip, soft and crushy, of the fashionable manilla, cream, or silver-gray shades, takes the place of straw and silk, with brims wide enough to shade the sight, gracefully looped or turned up with clusters of flowers, among which appear knots of soft twilled satiny silk. The taste is to trim with a few folds of bright violet, blue, or carnation velvet, mixed with loops and twists of this white gros d'Orient, as the satiny silk is called. Around the brim cluster loose petaled white roses, with a tinge of pink, rich violet garlands, and all the wealth of June blossoming. Our spring is here apace.

BUSINESS

Is still reviving, that is to say, it is getting better and better every day. The hotels are crowded and packed, and the merchants are selling large and satisfactory bills. It seems as though the worst was over, and that from this time business will be good, and thus we shall see something of the old time prosperity. There is no reason why it should not be so. There is plenty of money in the country and the people were never richer. PIETRO.

The Coal War.

The Action of the Miners at Hyde Park—Large Majority Against a Strike—Blankets for the Soldiers—Everything Quiet in Luzerne County.

PHILADELPHIA, Apr. 9.—General Wagner, commanding the second brigade, of which the first regiment is a part, and Captain Richard R. Campion, quartermaster of the same, this morning called upon Hon. Asa Packer, President of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, and upon George B. Newton, Treasurer of the Coal Operators' Association, and after consultatian these two authorized Messrs. Wagner and Campion to purchase at their expenses 400 blankets. This was at once done, and the purchases will go up on the afternoon train, reaching Hazleton to-night. This action on the part of President Packer and Treasurer Newton is highly commendable.

ACTION OF THE MINERS.

WILKESBARRE, April 9.—The result of the miners' meeting in Hyde Park last evening is that all mines suspended work to day at noon, and they will vote by ballot at the public meeting to-night whether work shall continue or suspend. The situation in and around this city remains unchanged.

A convention of delegates representing the Delaware and Hudson, and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western mines, was held in Providence yesterday for the discussion of the labor question. The meeting was strictly of a private character, but it is safe to suppose, however, that it was held in the interest of the Miners' National association.

A STRIKE DEFEATED BY A LARGE MAJORITY.

SCRANTON, April 9.—A vote by ballot was taken to-day in several mines of the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western rail road, of this city, to decide the question of a strike and resulted in a vote of 1512 for, and 319 against work. The result has given unbounded satisfaction.

Hyde Park, where the vote was taken, rules the Lackawanna region, and for the present there will be no strike in this vicinity. During a conversation with a reporter of the Scranton *Republican* this evening a coal operator from the upper end of the valley expressed the highest esteem for the sensible action of the men, and added that there was now a noble opportunity for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad company to do a good act by giving the men not only the advance, but also the back pay to which it would entitle them from the first of the year.

It would, he said, be the means of preventing strikes in the Lackawanna region for twenty years to come. Perhaps they will now advance their wages, said the reporter. In recognition of their sensible conduct, I think, was the reply, that they would if they dare, but the combination of operators renders such action impossible. You may be sure that they will not lose sight of the manner in which the men behaved themselves.

Another operator and experienced man in mining matters said if he were Mr. W. R. Storrs, the company's agent, he would now make a strong appeal on the behalf of the men of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western company. In every branch of the business, the opinions expressed are the same, and the miners of Hyde Park, by their upright and manly conduet, have wrung from friend and foe alike the expression that they have done wisely and well.

Battle with the Indians.

Desperate Fight with the Cheyennes—The Killed and Wounded on both Sides.

NEW YORK, April 11.—A special dispatch from General Pope to General Sheridan, just received, has the following report from Colonel Neil, commanding at Cheyenne agency:

INDIAN TERRITORY, April 6—1 p. m.—A hostile Cheyenne prisoner was being ironed when he jumped and ran from the guard. He was immediately fired on, and eight shots were fired from the hostile Cheyenne camp, when the whole of the men, women and children deserted their camps, and the men occupied a commanding sand hill across the river.

Captain Lafferty's company of cavalry followed them and the Indians opened fire with a number of rifles which they had concealed on the sand nills and immediately attacked them. I arrived on the ground and fought them from 2 p. m. until dark with three companies of cavalry, one of the Sixth and two of the Tenth, and a Gatling gun. The Indians held their position all night. We charged their strongly entrenched position three times, once when mounted.

We had to dismount and charge on foot, and here I had a great many men wounded. I discovered at day-break this morning upon opening fire that during the night the Indians had left, and their trail went west of the North Fork. I have ordered two companies of cavalry to pursue and attack these Indians as soon as they feed their horses and men and get into the saddle. We have got three dead Indians and suppose more are killed and wounded. I had sixteen of our men wounded, four severely, and four horses killed and several wounded. I have the thirty-two hostile Cheyenne prisoners safe in the guard-house and ironed. Yesterday at five P. M. I sent a courier to Capt. Mack en route to this place, and asked assistance from Fort Gill and the friendly Cheyenne and Arrapahoes who took no part in the fight. I am afraid the hostile Indians who have gone west will make a junction with the thirty-seven who are on the Canadian frontiers near Antelope Hills. General Pope telegraphs General Sheridan that twelve companies of cavalry, and as many infantry companies as can be used, have been put in motion against these Indians from all directions, and as the Indians are nearly destitute, having neither horses nor food and very little ammunition, it seems unlikely that they can get away.

Clippings from State Exchanges.

Wheat looks well—what better do we want than that?

A Lancaster printer is the father of twenty-six children.

Danville thieves steal mourning crape from the doors of houses.

In the Oil Regions when a man gets drunk they say he's off the belt.

The Centennial tea party at Pittsburgh on Thursday evening was a great success.

The Johnstown *Voice and Echo* will hereafter be issued as a Saturday newspaper.

A Philadelphia family was sickened well nigh to death by the copperas formed in a fruit can.

The Houtzdale miners, in Clearfield county, demand an advance of ten cents per ton on their wages.

The woods in Lancaster county are full of black birds, some of the tall tree tops fairly bending under their weight.

There is to be a grand military parade in Reading, on the 28th of May, in which fifteen companies are expected to participate.

Potato bugs have been plowed out of the ground in large numbers, in Berks county. They promise to be more numerous this year than last.

A company is being organized in West Chester, having for its object the preparation of condensed milk and the canning and desication of fruits.

An Erie firm has received an order for ten car loads of pine lumber for Cuba. It will be shipped to Philadelphia by rail, and thence by sail vessels to its destination.

At the Atlas works, Pittsburgh, they are making the largest shears ever constructed in this country. They will weigh forty tons, and will shear cold iron five inches thick.

The *Lumberman's Gazette* does not take a hopeful view of the lumber trade this spring, and predicts a great falling off in the amount produced without any corresponding increase in prices,

Whenever there is a candidate to be nominated for any office in Pennsylvania, some Democrat in Erie county brings forward Galbraith. But he declines this time to be a candidate for Governor.

The Tyrone *Demoorat* says; The heavy business being done on the Tyrone division of the Pennsylvania railroad for the past winter is by no means diminishing, but rather is on the increase. Four new engines were placed on the road within the past few days. The number of cars being brought over the Clearfield branch daily average fully three hundred.

Miscellaneous News Items.

Boston has a Sunday morning paper which is called the "*Evening Gazette!*"

Schools of lies about mines have been established at Sioux City and Cheyenne.

Terrific gales are reported on the Pacific coast, doing considerable damage to shipping.

The Second General Reformed Episcopal Church Council will meet in Chicago early next month.

Masked robbers are plying their vocation in Montreal. They are supposed to be from the States.

Give us, next, some orthœpic contests between the pronouncers, the words to be written on a blackboard.

Give us now a dash of etymology, syntax or prosody. There has been something too much of this orthography.

The newest industry. A Londer "knocker-up and window tickler" advertises to wake heavy sleepers who wish to get up early.

Some of the Western papers give long strings of notices of proposed orthographical contests under the head of "Prospective Spells."

France is prospering. This year's exports exhibit an increase of 12,000,000 francs over 1874, and exceed the figures of any former year.

That attempt to introduce religion into Cincinnati politics has proved a dismal failure. There are substances in nature which will not mix.

Two members of the XXth Congress still survive. Hon. Henry Daniel, of Kentucky, aged 86, and Hon. Richard Jesse, of New York, aged 81.

A Vermont woman has invented a life-preserver, which is said to be superior to any known. It is made of birch bark, and covered with soluble glass.

The increase in the cultivation of beet root in Europs for the manufacture of sugar is said to be causing enormous losses to the cane sugar planters in Cuba.

The greatest discovery at Pompeii is that of a woman making a fire in a cook stove while her husband is in bed and asleep.—She was a noble woman.—*Boston Journal.*

London is ahead. It has more Jews than Palestine, more Scotchmen than Edinburg, more Irish than Dublin, more Catholics than Rome, and more thieves than Chicago.

The women of the land at this season of the year are impertant factors in the great commercial problem, since from their demands springs a vast variety of industries.

Quincy, Illinois, has the latest case of Enoch Arden; but the married widow had collected the life insurance money, and a compromise will be effected on easy terms.

They have introduced lady hotel clerks in Kentucky with great success. The only disadvantage is that guests of the house do not get their letters as early as formerly.

At the International Telegraphic Congress, to meet in St. Petersburg soon, there will be considered the question of declaring all telegraph lines neutral during time of war.

A letter from Port Byron, Western Arkansas, to the St. Louis *Globe*, states that the people of that section are on the verge of starvation, and appeals for aid to the charitable.

And now California is exulting because her present Executive once lassoed a grizzly. Many of her citizens languish in private life who have done the same thing several times.

It is said that nothing will cure a poet's affection for his idol sooner than to catch her at the dining table excavating the kernal of a hickory nut with s hair-pin.—*Brooklyn Argus.*

The Fifth Cavalry, which has been in Arizona during the past three years, has been ordered to exchange stations with the sixth Cavalry, now in Kansas and the Indian country.

The slender youth who opens his grocery store across the way at 5 o'clock every morning desires to be ranked among the (early) rising young merchants of this town.—*Danburian.*

The question of the ownership of the Arkansas Hot Springs has been in litigation over thirty years, and the Court of Claims has just decided that they belong to the Government.

"Take care of the pence and the pounds will take care of themselves." An Englishman has been doing a very small but safe business in counterfeiting pennies. He has made $10,000 at it.

Cold-blooded cannibalism. The Troy *Times* states that in the lakes in the vicinity of that city little fishes are very scarce, having been eaten up by the big ones during the hard winter.

An economical farmer's daughter in Massachusetts put off her wedding day because eggs were up to forty cents a dozen, and it would take two dozen for the wedding cakes and pudding.

A widow was weeping bitterly at the loss of her husband, and the parson tried to console her. "No, no," said she, "let me have my cry out, and then I shan't care anything more about it."

"Drunkenness, unlike some other evils which afflict us," says the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, "seems inherent to our nature."—That's what we've suspected all along.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

A prominent Detroit Universalist, some months ago, married a red-headed widow with four children, and last week remarked to a friend: "I was blind when I believed there is no hell. I see now."

Alabama barbers have fine feeling. One tried to shoot himself the other day because a customer asked him why he didn't use a crow-bar to shave with. He couldn't b'ar to be talked to in that way.

The rebel iron-clad Merrimac is a tough customer for the wreckers to handle. For twelve years they have been exploding powder around her remains, and they are digging and blasting away at her still.

One of the theatrical critics having spoken of Emily Soldene as "a Gordian shape of dazzling hue," the Providence *Press* says: "We suppose he means to convey the idea that she's knotty as well as nice."

Misfortunes never come singly. Texas, which is cursed with a Bourbon government, is also undergoing a severe affliction in the shape of a gang of counterfeiters, who are flooding the State with bad money.

A remarkable Kentucky hen has just laid an egg which yet is not an egg, having no shell, while at one end the head of a chicken perfectly formed, and at the other end a tail, projects. In fact, it has laid a chicken.

A fox of large size, known as "Bigfoot," was recently taken in Fayette county after a lively and exciting chase of many miles. He measured three feet ten inches in length and nineteen inches in height. "Bigfoot" was well known for his skill in evading the hounds, and had been chased oftener than any other fox in the county.

Personal.

W. H. Black, a prominent member of the Butler bar, died on the 1st inst.

Col. John Bradford, of Waynesburg, died on the 1st inst., aged sixty seven years.

Governor Tilden's war paint seems to dry up and peel off as fast as he puts it on.

The Khedive of Egypt has just established three judgeships in his capital to be held by English lawyers.

Governor Hartranft has sufficiently recovered to be able to ride out. He has been confined to the house since March 19th.

A London photographer offered Mr. Moody £1,000 for the right to take a photograph and publish it exclusively and Mr. Moody declined the offer.

The late Hon. John Hickman left property amounting to nearly $80,000, mostly in government bonds, which is divided equally among his children.

Charles B. Smith, a colored member of the Alabama Legislature, is lecturing on the political and social condition of the black and white races in the South.

The St. Louis *Globe* thinks the Republican Presidential ticket in 1876 should be Blaine and Washburn, rather than Blaine and Oglesby, or Washburn and Conkling.

At a spelling match in Missouri lately B. Gratz Brown went down on the word "bamboozle." At the great match in 1872 he went down on the word "liberal."

S. V. Harris, of the Osburn House, Rochester, has formed a copartnership with R. W. Barr, of hotel fame, in Buffalo, and will hereafter be mine host of the Reed House, at Erie.

George Mellington, of Phœnixville, fell down an embankment at Green Tree, and ran a sharp stick into his back, which entered the region of his stomach. He is now lying in a dangerous condition.

Col. James Page, one of the oldest members of the Philadelphia bar, died on Tuesday, in his eighty-first year. He had filled many offices of trust during his lifetime, and was postmaster of Philadelphia under Jackson and Van Buren.

A rumor is current that J. Ross Thompson, esq., a son of Judge Thompson, deceased, for many years a prominent member of the Erie bar, is about to relinquish his extensive legal practice for the purpose of entering the Episcopal ministry.

Pullman, of car fame, has met the civil rights issue at the threshold. He has issued orders that colored men be given equal accommodations with whites for the same money.

Industrial Notes.

All the wool hat factories in Reading will suspend operations on the 17th inst.

Only four out of the thirteen blast furnaces in the Columbia, Pa., region are in blast.

A company has been organized in Cleveland, on a basis of $25,000 capital, for the manufacture of scales.

The cabinet manufacturing firms in Reading, Pa., make about $150,000 worth of household furniture annually.

The workshops of the Northern Central Railroad Company are to be removed from York, Pa., to Baltimore, Md.

The Woodsum & Tenny machine shops, at Dayton, O., have been sold at private sale to the Finch Grain Drill Company for $65,000.

One day last week seventy-five tons of rails were turned out at the old rail mill in Bethlehem, Pa., in nine hours and fifteen minutes.

The Reading, Pa., spice mills prepare for the market, annually, nearly forty tons of spices—pepper, ginger, cinnamon, cloves, alspice, mace, &c.

A vein of coal, over four feet thick, has been found on the land of Wm. Bache, on East Hill, Morris township, near Delmarine, Tioga county, Pa.

The Sprague Sash Weight Factory, at Youngstown, O, has a Colorado order for ten tons of their product, and other orders from several prominent points in the West.

The bolt works of Hotchkiss & Gaylord, Cleveland, have a daily capacity of from 25,000 to 30,000 finished bolts daily. It has been about determined to largely increase the capacity.

Twenty safes per day is the present product of the Hall Company, Cincinnati. It is the intention of the company to soon increase the number of the employees and the amount of work.

All the employees in the machine shops of tha Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, at Locust Point, Mount Clare, and all along the lines to Chicago, skilled and unskilled, were put to work on full time, or ten hours per day, on the 1st inst.

The Allentown, Pa, Iron Company now offer the puddlers $4 per ton, the old price, if they will resume work. There is a disposition on the part of the men, however, to demand a higher rate, as they claim that the price of iron has advanced. They struck against a reduction of the price to $3 80 per ton.

Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia!

Dyspepsia is the most perplexing of all human ailments. Its symptoms are almost infinite in their variety, and the forlorn and despondent victims of the disease often fancy themselves the prey, in turn, of every known malady. This is due, in part to the close sympathy which exists between the stomach and the brain, and in part also to the fact that any disturbance of the digestive function necessarily disorders the liver, the bowels and the nervous system, and effects, to some extent, the quality of the blood.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is a sure cure. This is not a new preparation, to be tried and found wanting; it has been prescribed daily for many years in the practice of eminent physicians, with an unparalled success; it is not expected or intended to cure all the diseases to which the human family is subject, but is warranted to cure Dyspepsia in its most obstinate form. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron never fails to cure. Symptoms of Dyspepsia are loss of appetite, wind and rising of the food, dryness of the mouth, heartburn, distension of the stomach and bowels, constipation, headache, dizziness, sleeplessness and low spirits. Try the great remedy and be convinced of its merits. Get the genuine. Take only Kunkel's, which is put up only in $1 bottles. Depot, 259 North Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. It never fails. For sale by all druggists and dealers everywhere.

TAPE WORM

Removed in a few hours. No fee asked until the entire worm, with head, is expelled. Medicine harmless, being purely vegetable. Consultation free by Dr. E. F. Kunkel, No. 259 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Seat, Pin and Stomach Worms also removed. Advice free. Send for circular. Go to your druggist and ask for Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Price $1 per bottle. The Worm Syrup never fails. [ap14-4t.

Pimples, Eruptions, Rough Skin.

The system being put under the influence of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for a few weeks, the skin becomes smooth, clear, soft and velvety, and being illuminated with the glow of perfect health from within, true beauty stands forth in all its glory. The effects of all medicines which operate upon the system through the medium of the blood are necessarily somewhat slow, no matter how good the remedy employed. While one to three bottles clear the skin of pimples, blotches, eruptions, yellow spots, comedones, or "grubs," a dozen may possibly be required to cure some cases where the system is rotten with scrofulous or virtulent blood poisons. The cure of all these diseases, however, from the common pimple to the worst scrofula is, with the use of this most potent agent, only a matter of time. Sold by dealers in medicine.

COVERED WITH ERUPTIONS. CURED.

CLAVERACK, Columbia Co., N. Y.

Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:

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

MRS. A. W. WILLIAMS.

New To-Day.

200 CARRIAGES AT AUCTION.

Fifty seventh Semi-annual Philadelphia Trade Sale.

On Thursday Morning, 22d April, 1875,

AT 10 O'CLOCK, AT

HERKNESS' BAZAAR,

PHILADELPHIA.

ap14]

ENGINE FOR SALE.

One new Horizontal Engine, cylinder 12x20 inches. Any person wanting an Engine of this capacity will do well to see us before buying elsewhere. We desire to sell and realize our money out of this Engine, and as an inducement we will offer it considerably below the cost of an Engine of this kind. W. H. H. NIVLING & CO.,

ap14-tf] Founders & Machinists, Tyrone, Pa.

New Advertisements.

GEO. B ORLADY, Attorney-at Law. Over Wharton's and Chaney's Hardware store, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap17-tf.

SHINGLES! SHINGLES

"SIDE CUT."

Eighteen-inch Sawed Shingles, Nos. 1 and 2, in large or small lots. Low, for cash. For sale by ISETT & WRAY,

Antistown P. O., Blair county, Pa.

(Bell's Mills Station). -ap17-4t.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between Samuel Hatfield, Benjamin R. Hatfield, and E. P. Walker, under the firm name of S. Hatfield & Co., is this day, (April 1st,) dissolved by limitation. All persons having claims will present them for payment, and persons owing the firm are requested to make immediate payment.

SAMUEL HATFIELD,
BENJAMIN R. HATFIELD,
E. P. WALKER.

Alexandria, April 7, 1875.-3t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

[*Estate of JOSEPH M. LUPFER, dec'd.*]

Letters of Administration having been granted to the subscriber, living in Beaverdam, Snyder county, Pa., on the estate of Joseph M. Lupfer, late of Cromwell township, dec'd., all persons having claims against the same will present them for settlement, and those knowing themselves indebted will make payment without delay. I will be at Gap Tannery on the 8th, 5th and 6th of May to meet all persons concerned.

SAMUEL LUPFER,

April 7, 1875. [Adm'r.

WEDDING CARDS!

WEDDING CARDS!!

We have just received the largest assortment of the latest styles of

WEDDING ENVELOPES, and
WEDDING PAPERS,

ever brought to Huntingdon. We have also bought new fontes of type, for printing cards, and we defy competition in this line. Parties wanting Cards put up will save money by giving us a call. At least fifty per cent cheaper than Philadelphia or New York.

ap7-tf.] J. R. DURBORROW & CO.

TO THE SCHOOL DIRECTORS OF HUNTINGDON COUNTY:

In pursuance of the forty-third section of the Act of May 8, 1854, you are hereby notified to meet in convention, at the court house, in Huntingdon, on the first Tuesday in May, A. D. 1875, being the fourth day of the month, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and select, viva voce, by a majority of the whole number of directors present, one person of literary and scientific acquirements, and of skill and experience in the art of teaching, as County Superintendent, for the three succeeding years; determine the amount of compensation for the same, and certify the result to the State Superintendent at Harrisburg, as required by the thirty-ninth and fortieth sections of said act.

R. M. McNEAL,
Co. Sup't of Hunting county.

Three Springs, March 30, 1875.

GREAT OFFER.

NUMBER FOUR.

FATED TO BE FREE, Jean Ingelow's great Story, price in book form, $1.75.

TWENTY SHORT STORIES, a rich variety of miscellaneous reading; over sixty pages splendidly illustrated.

TEN STEEL PRODUCTIONS, fac-similes of famous pictures; original engravings worth $15.00.

All the above sent post-paid with HEARTH AND HOME, the great illustrated weekly magazine, TWO MONTHS on trial, for only 50 CENTS. Object: to introduce the paper to new subscribers. Price reduced to only $2.50 per year. Single number, six cents—none free. At news stands or by mail. Great inducements to agents and clubs. THE GRAPHIC COMPANY, Publishers, 39-41 Park Place, New York. Please state in what paper you sa