

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

W. L. FOULK, Agent of the Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia Press Association.

Laws Relating to Newspaper Subscriptions and Arrearages.

The following is the law relating to newspapers and subscribers.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the office, or removing and sending them uncollected, it is presumed that they have discontinued their subscription.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the office, or removing and sending them uncollected, it is presumed that they have discontinued their subscription.

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office on the line of railroad from Pittsburgh to Harrisburg. We have to thank our patrons for the manner in which they have sustained us.

We shall try to make the JOURNAL better, more interesting and more useful to our readers.

Following we find in an exchange, and as it applies to our business, we give it as a warning to our competitors.

The man who is active, constant, progressing, enterprising and economical in conducting his business, must meet with large success.

On the other hand he is sluggish, changing, not advancing, old fogy and extravagant in managing his business, his place will be passed by and other places selected where the first plan is acted upon in every business matter.

Now, there are many business men who do not advertise their business in the newspapers, and the public, therefore, know little of what they have for sale.

If a man is too lazy or stingy to utilize the public of what he has for sale, the chances are that the customers who do patronize, cannot buy to so good an advantage as at the other places where more liberally and enterprise are shown.

Our store-room is, by far, the largest in town, and we intend keeping a fine stock of goods always on hand.

Call and see us before buying elsewhere.

STEWART & FLENNER.

A SAD ACCIDENT.—On or about the first of April, Mr. Samuel Patterson moved from Franklin township to Birmingham.

On the evening previously to his leaving his old residence, a number of the young people of the neighborhood congregated at his house, and spent the greater part of the evening in harmless sports.

Late in the evening several of the young people amused themselves on the porch, by rudely throwing water, in mere jest, of course, upon their companions.

Among those tempted to retaliate was a young lady named Miss Jennie Geist, the daughter of a very quiet and inoffensive citizen of that locality.

While pursuing one of the young men, with a glass filled with water, he entered and closed a door, shutting off the light, and the sudden darkness completely blinded the young lady, and she tripped and fell over a basket, against the stone wall of the house, smashing the glass, and, as is supposed, one of the pieces glanced back and struck her upon the neck, inflicting a terrible flesh wound.

The young man, after closing the door, held it for some time, supposing that she was still pursuing him, and in the meantime she was slowly bleeding to death.

Her recovery, at the time of writing, is looked upon as being exceedingly doubtful.

Since we have engaged in business our sales have exceeded our expectations.

We can only account for it from the fact that we sell VERY LOW, and deal fairly with all.

We request our friends to call and judge for themselves.

STEWART & FLENNER.

The Huntingdon Market House is Lewis' Red Front Grocery, where you can sell or buy almost anything you have or want.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.—In pursuance of a call, the Republican County Committee, of Huntingdon county, met in Yeater's Hall, in the borough of Huntingdon, at 2 o'clock, on Tuesday, the 13th day of April, 1875.

The meeting was called to order by the Chairman, L. S. Geisinger, esq.

On motion, John W. Scott, esq., of Shade Gap, was elected Secretary.

The following resolution was then offered and adopted:

Resolved, That we hereby concede to Franklin county the right to name the Senatorial delegate to the Republican State Convention.

On motion, Samuel H. Irwin, esq., of Franklin township, and Hon. Samuel T. Brown, of Huntingdon, were elected representative delegates to the Republican State Convention.

On motion of J. Hall Muser, esq., it was resolved, That the next County Convention be held in Wharton's & Maguire's Hall, at the village of Perryville, on Tuesday, the 10th day of August, being the Tuesday prior to the first week of the August Court.

On motion, the Committee adjourned.

JOHN W. SCOTT, L. S. GEISINGER, Sec'y.

ACIDENT AND DEATH.—On Saturday morning last, a man named Abraham S. Butler, a brakeman on the Local Freight train on the Huntingdon and Broad Top railroad, met with a shocking death about half mile east of Marklesburg.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.—APRIL TERM.—The Court convened on Monday, the 12th instant at ten o'clock, and after hearing the motions and petitions, or, as the lawyers say, "calling the bar," adjourned until 2 P. M., when the Grand Jury, consisting of twenty-two jurors, was sworn and Wm. Leas, esq., presided over the foreman.

The following is a statement of the cases that were called and disposed of during the week:

Commonwealth vs. Harry Stepp, G. J. Akers, and W. J. Fleming. These gentlemen are editors of the Altoona Mirror, and were indicted at January Sessions for Libel, by Rev. Joseph Ross, a minister of the Methodist Church, then pastor of the congregation at Petersburg, in this county. The case had been continued to this Session.

It is probably the last one of the series of cases which grew out of the "love affair" between old Mr. Walls and Miss Wilson, with the details of which almost every one is now familiar.

The article alleged to be libelous was published in the issue of the Mirror of Dec. 17, 1874, and charged a "Mr. Ross" with having played the role of "mutual friend" between these lovers with intent to procure a marriage between them, for which, the article alleged, among other things, he was to be paid by the aforesaid Mr. Walls.

The case was continued to the next Session, on the motion of the name of Ross residing in Petersburg, it lay on the prosecutor to show that he was the "Mr. Ross" referred to in the article.

He attempted to do this by showing that he was the Mr. Ross who answered the description of the one mentioned in the article; and that he believed he was the person referred to; and that the editors, or at least one of them, had acknowledged that he was the person referred to by making a proposition to publish a retraction of the article in the present issue of the Mirror.

The defendant, Mr. Walls, tried to prove the truth of his charges, but was not permitted to do so, because the Rev. Ross being but a clergyman, was not a public officer within the meaning of the law. The defense also produced witnesses who testified that on reading the article they understood it to refer to the other Mr. Ross, that gentleman having been annoyed with the reflection that "on account of the identity of the names, if he did anything good, the minister got the credit for it; but if he ministered a little, he (the latter Mr. Ross) got the blame for it."

The verdict of the jury, on Tuesday morning, was in favor of the defendant, and the prosecutor was compelled to pay the costs of the Court.

Commonwealth vs. Andrew Walker. Keeping a gambling house. A. T. Pearson prosecutor. A true bill, which will probably be nolle prosequit.

Commonwealth vs. Daniel Noll. The defendant was a boy who was charged by Levi Evans, on behalf of The Broad Top Coal and Iron Company, with maliciously breaking the windows of one of the Company's houses.

The defendant was charged with breaking the windows of the house of James Walls, who charged the defendant with stealing a gold watch. A true bill, and the county for costs.

Commonwealth vs. John Killinger. Larceny. On information of James Walls, who charged the defendant with stealing a gold watch. A true bill, and the county for costs.

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Commonwealth vs. Robert Wilson, who was charged with fornication and bastardy on return of the constable of Jackson township.—Not a true bill, and the county pay the costs.

Commonwealth vs. John H. Davidson, A. Robinson, collector of taxes and constable of Brady township, charged this defendant with the abstraction of \$11 from his pocket-book, in January last, and therefore this indictment for larceny. The Grand Jury saved the defendant the trouble of showing that he didn't take the money, by ignoring the bill. The county is in for the costs.

Commonwealth vs. Calvin Minnick. Fornication and bastardy on return of the constable of Shirley township; but it seems the constable didn't know, and the Grand Jury arranged for the county to pay the costs.

Commonwealth vs. Thomas Kibbith and Jowers Shaffer. A. L. Smith charged these defendants with the larceny of two of his hogs, but the Grand Jury, not finding that they were thus in the pork business, the county will pay the costs, and so endeth it.

Commonwealth vs. David Patt, who is indicted for rape, the prosecutrix being Callie Green. A true bill, and it was continued to the next Session, on the motion of the name of Hedges, William Samsary, Thomas Burkett and Isaac Swoope. Charge: Larceny, and prosecutor Andrew Walker. The county will pay the costs, the bill being ignored.

Commonwealth vs. Mary Heffner, Isaac Swoope, Wm. Samsary, Allison Black, Adam Black and Thomas Burkett. Indictment: Forcible entry and detainer. Andrew Walker was the prosecutor, and he will probably settle the costs with the Sheriff, inside of a few days, in accordance with the return of the Grand Jury.

Commonwealth vs. Buchanan Reed, Hiram Cozzen, and Henry Port. Larceny, on the information of James Walls, who alleged that defendants, while on a visit to his house, January 20, 1875, did take and carry away a quantity of silk and apples without his consent, but this not being an unusual thing for any one to do the Grand Jury ignored the bill, and the witnesses can get their costs from the County Treasurer.

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REPORT OF HUNTINGDON SCHOOLS FOR THE SCHOOL YEAR ENDING MARCH 19, 1875.—During the school year of 9 months, beginning April 4th, 1874, and ending March 19, 1875, there were enrolled as follows:

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opportunity to the former by making the public High School equal to an academy in its advantages for imparting knowledge? In our High School are taught Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, History, Composition, Algebra, Geometry, Physical Geography and Latin. A definite course of study should be adopted; this course of study should be made as liberal as possible. Scholars should finish it thoroughly, and after a proper examination should be furnished a certificate of graduation.

THE NORMAL CLASS.—The work of the teacher is a noble one, and a difficult one. A higher order of talent and skill is required to perform properly the duties of the office than is required in any other profession. The teacher who has no ambition to improve, but who is willing to plod along from year to year in the same beaten path is not worthy the name of teacher, and the sooner such an one leaves the profession the better it will be for all concerned.

These evident principles are recognized by our teachers, and they are constantly endeavoring to improve, and to raise the standard of the schools, and to make the profession of teaching a more honorable one.

The above hastily prepared report, it is hoped, will give some idea of the condition and needs of our schools. It is desired that the people will take pains to learn more, and that patrons, directors, teachers, and all concerned, will unanimously resolve to make our schools—our schools, the very best possible.

J. J. WATTS, Principal.

THE SPELLING BEE.—According to appointment, on Saturday evening last, the good spellers of Huntingdon, and those who considered themselves good spellers, met in the P. M. Street Hall to try their skill upon the English language. The interest taken in the matter, or the lack of interest, is made a criterion by the Directors in selecting teachers from time to time.

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THE COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.—MR. BOSTON.—I am pleased to see that our county papers are circulating the claims of our Superintendent, Prof. Boston, for the position of County Superintendent. We had the pleasure of meeting him a few days ago and had him with us for some time, and he was very agreeable in revising the school system and promoting the efficiency of the school work.

The Superintendent is very progressive, and so he becomes better known, he very rapidly increases in popular favor. It is only necessary to "know" the Superintendent, and apply to him for the details of the school system, and you will be satisfied with the results.

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