The Huntingdon Journal.

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

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1875.

Circulation LARGER than any other Paper in the Juniata Valley.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

GOVERNOR:

MAJ. GEN. JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

STATE TREASURER:

HENRY RAWLE, of Erie.

We cannot reconcile the opinions of Mr. J. R. Durborrow, as a Republican, with those of Mr. J. R. Durborrow, as an editor. While at the Lancaster Convention, he expressed himself to the writer hereof, who was a member of the committee on Contested Seats, as favorable to the admission of both sets of delegates from Huntingdon county. His *Journal*, this week, brands the very action which he favored, as an insult by the State Convention to the Republican party of Huntingdon county. The actions of Mr. Durborrow do not look as though he favored a union of the party in that county.—*Blair County Radical.*

The opinions of Mr. J. R. Durborrow as a Republican and as an editor do not require reconciling; they do not clash. Mr. King simply mistakes our position, either designedly, or from a misapprehension, or from a treacherous recollection. If Mr. King will recall the conversation between us, in the hall of the Stevens House, he will recollect that we spoke, in substance, of the proposition to admit both sets of delegates as being unsatisfactory to our delegates. But, if the Convention determined to admit both sets of delegates, ours should be admitted as the Regular Delegates, which implied that they should be admitted with all the powers of Delegates, and the other set should be admitted conditionally. They having bolted from a Regular Republican Convention, opposed a portion of the State ticket, defeated our Senatorial nominee and all the county ticket, last fall, under no circumstances could they be recognized for such *meritorious* services, but if they promised to cooperate with the Republicans in the future, and the Convention was willing to accept their promise, and would take the responsibility of recognizing them, and did this understandingly, it was a matter for the Convention and not for us. This was our position, exactly, stated to a number of individuals, and we, in substance, tried to say as much to Mr. King. He may have misunderstood us, but how any sane man could come to the conclusion that we were in favor of an unqualified admission we cannot, for a single moment, conjecture.—Instead of putting these people upon their good behavior, and conditionally admitting them, as we permit Democrats to vote at our primary elections, conditioned that they will vote with the party in the future, they were thrust into the Convention on equal terms, and with an equal voice, with our Delegates, who represented Republicans that have voted a straight Republican ticket for half a decade. A more flagrant insult to good and true Republicans could not have been offered.—And we ask Mr. King how he would like to take similar medicine? How would you like it, sir, if a handful of soreheads, just enough to defeat your county ticket, and who had, year in and year out, flopped about, striking right and left at your friends, and always injuring the party, taken it into their obstinate heads to be represented in the supreme councils of the party, and after you had, all these long years fought them, spent your time and your money, and had done everything in your power to save the time-honored flag from being trailed in the dust, if the council would turn upon you and say these people are just as good party men as you are and we will accord them the same honors and privileges? We ask, how would you like such treatment? Would it not be an insult to every sense of equity, justice and common decency?

And, now, a word or two more, Mr. King. We, in this neck of timber, are not willing to believe that your part in this thing was prompted by purely disinterested motives; that the good of the party alone actuated you. We rather attribute it to a desire on your part to be recognized as the tab hung on to the coat tail of the Ring. The Ring wanted to do some things "as well as others," and you were the medium. In doing its dirty work we politely request you not to endeavor to shift the responsibility. Treat us fairly, do. Our efforts to settle these troubles at home are fully understood and appreciated, and we cannot be placed in a false position in regard to them.

☞ The hefty organ of the State Ring, the Pittsburgh *Commercial*, patronizingly says:

"It was no disparagement to Mr. Strang that Mr. Rawle was preferred before him, as it would not have been to the latter had the other been taken."

But it would have been a sore disappointment to the Ring if the former had been taken! The control of the State Treasury for two years might make a number of the principals short of cash.

☞ The *Sunday Dawn* has been purchased by W. H. H. Seig, esq., of Harrisburg, and will hereafter be run as a Republican paper. We wish Mr. Seig success.

Hon. Henry Rawle.

SKETCH OF THE REPUBLICAN NOMINEE FOR STATE TREASURER.

Mr. Rawle is a native of Mifflin county, Pa., and was born in 1834. He was educated in Lancaster and West Chester, and in 1850, at the age of sixteen, was appointed by J. Edgar Thompson civil engineer on the Western division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. He continued the practice of his profession of engineering on different railroads of the State until the completion of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, from Warren to Erie in 1859, and then relinquished the profession and embarked in the iron business, starting a blast furnace at Sharon, Mercer county, Pa. His furnace was the second one in the Shenango Valley constructed for the smelting of ores from the Lake Superior region with raw coal. In 1861 Mr. Rawle married Miss Harriet G. daughter of the late Genoral Charles M. Reed, of Erie, and removed to that city in 1862, since which time he has been engaged in the transportation of coal and Lake Superior ore between Erie and Shenango Valley, by the Erie and Beaver Canal. In 1869 Mr. Rawle formed a company to build the first blast furnace in Erie, which has since been in continuous operation and furnished employment to a large force of laborers during the panic and subsequent hard times. In 1872 he organized the Erie Rolling Mill Company—the first enterprise of the kind in Erie—which has also kept a large force of workmen constantly employed, and contributed largely to the business prosperity of the city. During all this period Mr. Rawle's relations to his workmen have been cordial and liberal, and he has uniformly given them every consideration.

Mr. Rawle was the projecter of the Shenango and Allegheny Railroad, and was its President during its construction. This road developed mineral resources of Eastern Mercer and Butler counties, and reaches a point near the great Butler oil district. Mr. Rawle was one of the first Water commissioners of Erie, and subsequently has been elected Mayor of that city for two successive terms. His executive abilities in these responsible offices have commended him to the people of his city and of the Northwest, and they are a unit in his support. Mr. Rawle has all his life been a large employer of laboring men, and the relations which he has sustained to his workmen have been thoroughly disinterested and highly advantageous to his employees and mutually profitable.

There is no citizen of Northwestern Pennsylvania who has given employment to a larger number of laborers and mechanics in the important industries of that section of our great State. He has always taken high views of the relations of labor capital, and has regarded their interests as identical. For this reason he has treated his men liberally and fairly, and in such a manner as to endear them to him personally. Their regard to him is shown by the hearty and generous support they have always given him in his political campaigns.

Mr. Rawle, before the war, was a Douglass Democart, but in 1860 joined the Republican standard, and has ever since voted the straight Republican ticket, and is regarded as one of the representativ Republicans of the Northwest.

The President's Letter.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, May 29.—*Dear Sir:* A short time subsequent to the Presidential election of 1872, the press, or a portion of it, hostile to the Republican party and particularly so to the administration, started the cry of Cæsarism and "the Third Term," calling lustily for me to define my position on the latter subject. I believed it to be beneath the dignity of the office which I have been twice called upon to fill, to answer such a question before the subject should be presented by competent authority to make a nomination, or by a body of such dignity and authority as not to make a reply a fair subject of ridicule. In fact I have been surprised that so many sensible persons in the Republican party should permit their enemy to force upon them and their party an issue which cannot add strength to the party, no matter how met; but a body of the dignity and party authority of a convention to make nominations for the State officers of the second State in the Union, having considered this question I deem it not improper that I should speak. In the first place, I never sought the office for a second nor even for a first nomination. To the first I was called from a life position, one created by Congress expressly for me for supposed services rendered to the republic. The position vacated I liked. It would have been most agreeable to me to have retained it until such time as congress might have consented to my retirement with the rank and a portion of the emoluments which I so much needed to a home where the balance of my days might be spent in peace and the enjoyment of domestic quiet, relieved from the cares which have oppressed me so constantly now for fourteen years. But I was made to believe that the public good called me to make the sacrifice. Without seeking the office for the second term, the nomination was tendered to me by a unanimous vote of the delegates of all the states and territories selected by the Republicans of each to represent their whole number for the purpose of making their nomination. I cannot say that I was not pleased at this and at the overwhelming endorsement which their action received at the election following, but it must be remembered that all the sacrifices except that of comfort had been made in accepting the first term. Then, too, such a fire of personal abuse and slander had been kept up for four years, notwithstanding the conscientious performance of my duties to the best of my understanding—though I admit in the light of subsequent events, many times subject to fair criticism—that an endorsement from the people, who alone govern republics, was a gratification that it is only human to have appreciated and enjoyed. Now, for the third term.—I do not want it any more than I did at first. I would not write or utter a word to change the will of the people in expressing and having their choice. The question of the number of terms allowed to any one executive can only come up fairly in the shape of a proposition to amend the constitution, a shape in which all political parties can participate, fixing the length of time or the number of terms for which any one person shall be eligible for the office of President. Until such an amendment is adopted the people cannot be restricted in their choice by resolution, further than they are now restricted as to age, nativity, &c. It may happen in the future history of the country that to change an executive because he has been eight years in office will prove unfortunate, if not disastrous. The idea that any man could elect himself President, or even renominate himself is preposterous. It is a reflection upon the intelligence and patriotism of the people to suppose such a thing possible. Any man can destroy his chances for the office but no one can force an election or even an nomination. To recapitulate, I am not nor have I ever been a candidate for renomination. I would not accept a nomination if it were tendered unless it should come under such circumstances as to make it an imperative duty—circumstances not likely to arise.—I congratulate the convention over which you preside for the harmony which prevailed and for the excellent ticket put in the field, and which I hope may be triumphantly elected. With great respect, your obedient servant.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

To Gen. Harry White, President Pennsylvania Republican State Convention.

If you want to be Strong, Healthy and vigorous, take E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON. No language can convey an adequate idea of the immediate and almost miraculous change produced by taking E. F. KUNKLE'S BITTER WINE OF IRON in the diseased, debilitated and shattered nervous system. Whether broken down by excess, weak by nature, or impaired by sickness, the relaxed and unstrung organization is restored to perfect health and vigor. Sold only in $1 bottles. Office and Store, No. 259 North Ninth St., Philadelphia. Only in $1 bottles. Sold by all druggists.

Nervous Debility. Nervous Debility.

Debility, a depressed, irritable state of mind, a weak, nervous, exhausted feeling, no energy or animation, confused head, weak memory, the consequences of excesses, mental overwork. This nervous debility finds a sovereign cure in E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON. It tones the system, dispels the mental gloom and despondency and rejuvenates the entire system. Sold only in $1 bottles. Get the genuine. Take only E. F. Kunkel's. It has a yellow wrapper around it, his photograph on outside. Sold by your druggist. E. F. Kunkel, Proprietor, Philadelphia, Pa.

259 TAPE WORM REMOVED ALIVE. 259

Head and all complete in two hours. No fee till head passes. Seat, Pin and Stomach Worms removed by Dr KUNKEL, 259 North Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. To have Tape Worm removed, patients must come on, but for all other worms, your druggist can procure it. Ask for KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP. Price $1, and guaranteed. Send for circular. [June9-4t.

The Pacific Coast.

The City at Large — Earthquakes—Frame Buildings—Fire — How the People Live—Dry Goods and Jewelry.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 24, 1875.

THE CITY AT LARGE.

In my last I gave you some of my impressions of San Francisco, but as I had only been in the city a few days, they were necessarily brief and general. I have seen more of the city since.

To an Eastern man it is a curious place. It is the meeting place of the Orient and Occident—the place where the strong, selfreliant, fanciful Saxon and Celt meet the physcially feeble but intellectually strong Celestial, thus displaying in one city the two extremes of civilization. It is a city that has no thunder or lightning, and, I may say, no winter or summer. Today as I write, the thermometer stands at 60°, and a spring overcoat is comfortable. I sit in my room writing, comfortable only with a coal fire, and from my window I see, in full bloom, fushias and geraniums trained against the sides of houses, nasturtiums in all their glory, roses of all varieties till the eyes tire of them, calla lillies of a size that I never saw before, and all the flowers that in the East are grown at this season only in hot-houses, and which are never turned out of doors till July or August. The hills about the city on the bay are colored with purple and yellow neper, and the roads are lined with the yellow marigold and other flowers which, owing to my lack of education in botany, I cannot put a name to. It is comfortably warm in the sun, not too warm, and very cool in doors or in the shade. And, with the exception of a few days in July, this is as warm as it ever gets here. The winters are but a trifle colder. So the San Franciscan may be said to enjoy a delicious spring all the year round. But it does enjoy

EARTHQUAKES,

which come with considerable regularity, and may be considered a fair offset to thunder and lightning. For it must be a rather disagreeable thing to have the earth under your feet heaving up and down and sideways, and tumbling buildings about your head, and all that sort of thing. When you can't trust the ground you stand on what can you trust?

The city has experienced some severe shocks. The old Spanish residents tell of one that occurred before the Yankees came, that made a fissure in the ground forty miles in length, but I rather guess each generation has added ten miles to the crack. It was probably a mile long. In 1868 a series of shocks disturbed the equanimity of the San Franciscans, destroying several houses and cracking a great many more. But it is fair to state that the destroyed and cracked houses were cheap structures and built on made ground. No well, substantially constructed building has ever been thrown down in the city by a shock as yet. The fear of these convulsions has had its effect upon the architecture of the city. The first settlers built one or two stories, three at the most; but the later comers have got over that, and all over the city very tall buildings show their heads. They have discovered that a building decently built and braced will stand any shock that has yet occured or is likely to. The new Palace Hotel, now being built, is seven very tall stories high.

Earthquakes are not without their uses, however. When the San Franciscan has looked upon the wine all night, and comes home in the morning, and weaves unsteadily on the floor of the nuptial chamber, the wife of his bosom remarks:

"Sam'l, what ever is the matter with you?"

The answer always is:

"Sary, my love, the earth's a quakin'. I kin hardly stan' up under it."

In the country the unsteadiness of the earth is not feared, for it can do no special damage. The buildings are all low and strong, so they cannot be shaken down easily, and the most violent shocks can damage nothing else. Occasionally wells are made dry and the course of streams are changed, but these things do but little harm. Only in cities and villages, where something can fall on some one, is there any special dread, and that is fast wearing out. The old residents laugh at it. They may, however, catch one some day that will not be a laughing matter.

This fear of earthquakes has led to the erection, in the city, of many thousands of

FRAME BUILDINGS.

The majority of the residences are built of wood; indeed, all the really elegant ones are all of this material. There are scores of long streets of wooden houses, many of them three and four stories in height. In consequence, there will be here, some day, and that not very far off, a

FIRE

that will dwarf that of Chicago, and make Boston ashamed of itself. The conditions are all here. All it wants is a party at Mrs. O'Leary's, which requires milk for punch some night when there is a high wind. There are thousands of acres covered with houses built of red-wood, which is as much more inflammable than pine as pine is than brick. And the lots are small 25x28—so the houses stand as close together as the fire fiend could wish. Then to make it more certain, the supply of water is short.

HOW THE PEOPLE LIVE.

It is easier to live in San Francisco than in any city on the continent. The supply of fruits and vegetables is beyond demand; and such fruits? They have strawberries from March to November, and such strawberries the undersigned never saw. Great luscious berries, as big as hickory nuts, and with a flavor that I never knew in the East. So far, I am not prepared to take up the cry that California fruits have no flavor, which is so common in the East. All that I have eaten were even richer than the best I ever tasted east of the mountains. But I have not tried them all yet. Green peas, asparagus, new potatoes, turnips, and all that kind of truck, are always in season. The markets present a beautiful appearance, for there you shall see everything the appetite craves for, and all of the best. We are eating cherrics now of all kinds, and oranges are selling in the orchards south of San Francisco at fifty cents a bushel. Think of that! And they have a variety. The vegetables of China, Japan, and the islands of the sea grow here better even than they do on their native soil. So these favored people gratify their tastes with the delicacies of two continents. San Francisco feeds well.

Rents are very high, however, which in part balances the cheapness of provisions. A house on a decent street, 25x40, costing $3,000, on ground worth $2,000, rents readily for $1,000 a year, or twenty per cent. And on the better streets, rents are still higher.

DRY GOODS

are about the same as in the East, at retail, I mean. But heavens, how the women dress here! Kearney and Montgomery streets will show more handsome and expensively-dressed women any afternoon than any two streets in America. Not only do they delight in costly fabrics, expensively made, but they indulge in jewelry to an extent that makes a poor Easterner shudder. Diamonds and precious stones of all kinds are common, and every lady seems to vie with her neighbor as to the number and size she wears. Aside from the legitimate business of the city, which is not only very large, but very profitable, great fortunes are made here very suddenly in mining enterprises, and money thus made is easily spent. I saw one lady last Sunday, in church, who had on her fingers seven diamond rings, to say nothing of her bracelets, ear-drops and brooches, all of which were diamonded till you couldn't rest. Then every woman wears a great rope of gold about her neck outside of her outer garment, and the larger the rope the better.

They wear good clothes and expensive jewelry in this city. As fortunes are lost here as quickly as they are made, it is possible that their husbands have purchased these things for them to fall back upon in the event of disaster.

Imagine a husband coming home to his wife with the remark: "I'm busted, Jane; strip off them diamonds, for I want 'em to start again."

That has been said in San Francisco a great many times, and will be a great many more.

I will say for the women of San Francisco, that they are a fresh, handsome, healthy set, averaging, in point of beauty, far above any of the cities of the East. Their plated harness helps them, of course, but they would attract attention were they dressed less like the lilies of the field.

In my next, I shall give my two days' experience in the Chinese quarter of the city. PIETRO.

Thanks "from the Depths of the Heart."

WELLINGTON, Lorain Co., O., Aug. 24, 1874.

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

Dear Sir—Your medicines, Golden Medical Discovery, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, have proved of the greatest service to me. Six months ago no one thought that I could possibly live long. I had a complication of diseases,—scrofula, manifesting itself in eruptions and great blotches on my head that made such sores that I could not have my hair combed without causing me much suffering, also causing swollen glands, tonsils enlarged, enlarged or "thick neck," and large and numerous boils. I also suffered from a terrible Chronic Catarrh, and in fact I was so diseased that life was a burden to me. I tried many doctors with no benefit. I finally procured one-half dozen bottles of your Golden Medical Discovery and one dozen Sage's Catarrh Remedy and commenced their use. At first I was badly discouaged, but after taking four bottles of the Discovery I began to improve, and when I had taken the remaining 1 was *well*. In addition to the use of Discovery I applied a solution of Iodine to the Goiter or thick neck, as you advise in pamphlet wrapping, and it entirely disappeared. Your Discovery is certainly the most wonderful blood medicine ever invented. I thank God and you, from the depths of my heart, for the great good it has done me.

Very gratefully,

MRS. L. CHAFFEE.

Most medicines which are advertised as blood purifiers and liver medicines contain either mercury, in some form, or potassium and Iodine variously combined. All of these agents have strong tendency to break down the blood corpuscles, and debilitate and otherwise permanently injure the human system, and should therefore be discarded. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, on the other hand, being composed of the fluid extracts of native plants, barks and roots, will in no case produce injury, its effects being strengthening and curative only. Sarsaparilla, which used to enjoy quite a reputation as a blood purifier, is a remedy of thirty years ago, and may well give place as it is doing, to the more positive and valuable vegetable alternatives which later medical investigation and discovery has brought to light. In Scrofula or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goiter, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammation, Mercurial affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin and Sore Eyes as in all other blood diseases Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has shown its great remedial powers, curing the most obstinate and intractable cases. Sold by all dealers in medicines.

New To-Day.

AMERICAN WASH BLUE.

For Laundry and Household Use,

MANUFACTURED AT THE

American Ultramarine Works, Newark, N. J.

Our Wash Blue is the best in the world. It does not streak, contains nothing injurious to health or fabric, and is used by all the large laundries on account of its pleasing effect and cheapness. Superior for whitewashing. Put up in packages convenient for family use. Price 10 cents each.

For sale by grocers everywhere. Always ask for the AMERICAN WASH BLUE, if you want the cheapest and best.

AMERICAN ULTRAMARINE WORKS,

Office, 72 William Street, New York.

June 9, 1875–3m

Women of the Patriarchal Ages. | *Women of the Christian Era.*

WOMAN IN SACRED HISTORY,

A Series of Sketches drawn from *Scriptural, Historical and Legendary Sources,* Illustrated by Modern Art in

OIL-COLOR PLATES

after designs by the great European masters—Raphael, Batoni, Merle, Horace, Vernet, Landelle, Boulanger, Vernet-Lecomte, and others, forming a complete set of FAC-SIMILES of CELEBRATED OIL-PAINTINGS, illustrative of the prominent female characters in Sacred History.

One Agent in Pennsylvania made $125.80 in two weeks with this novel and elegant work. CANVASSERS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN. *Terms very liberal.* J. B. FORD & CO., 27 Park Place, New York. je9–4t]

KINGSFORDS' OSWEGO PURE AND SILVER GLOSS STARCH

FOR THE LAUNDRY.

Manufactured by T. KINGSFORD & SON, *The Best Starch in the World.*

Gives a beautiful finish to the linen, and the difference in cost between it and common starch is scarcely half a cent for an ordinary washing. Ask your Grocer for it.

KINGSFORDS' Oswego Corn Starch,

For Puddings, Blanc Mange, Ice Cream, &c.

Is the Original—Established in 1848. And preserves its reputation as *purer, stronger and more delicate* than any other article of the kind offered, either of the same name or with other titles,

Stevenson Macadam, Ph. D., &c., the highest chemical authority of Europe, carefully analyzed this Corn Starch, and says it is a most excellent article of diet and in chemical and feeding properties is fully equal to the best arrow root.

Directions for making Puddings, Custards, &c., accompany each pound package.

For sale by all first-class Grocers. [je9–4m

New Advertisements.

THE LAVA PEN

Is taking the place of the common Steel Pen wherever used. It will not corrode; it will write as smoothly as a gold pen; it will outlast a dozen steel pens.

Sent by mail for $2 a gross or 20c a dozen.

The Trade supplied by FRYSINGER BROS., Lewistown, Pa., Genl. Agents for Juniata, Mifflin, Huntingdon, Centre and Snyder counties.

[june2–3t.]

NEW GROCERY, CONFECTIONERY AND ICE CREAM SALOON.

C. LONG has just opened, at his residence, in West Huntingdon, a new Grocery, Confectionery and Ice Cream Saloon, where everything pertaining to these branches of trade can be had. Ice Cream furnished, at short notice, to families or parties. His rooms are superior to any others in town. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. [je2-y

CAUTION!

All persons are hereby warned not to purchase, receive, or have anything to do with a certain promissory note, made by me, in favor of Mrs. Elizabeth Gates, dated the 24th day of March, A. D., 1875, for the sum of one hundred and fifty ($150) dollars, payable one year after date, as I have not received value therefor and will not pay the same unless compelled to do so by law.

may26-3t] WILLIAM H. FISHBURN.

JUNIATA HOUSE, JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD, PENN'A.

This well-known house has recently been leased by the undersigned, who, having had the experience of a number of years in keeping a first-class hotel, respectfully solicits the patronage of the public. *Special attention will be made by which persons can have meals at all hours.*

Boarding $1.50 per day.

Boarders taken by the day, week, month or year.

my5,'75–y] MARY J. RIFFLE.

New Advertisements.

INITIAL PAPER

AS LOW AS

Twenty-five Cents a Box

AT THE JOURNAL STORE.

TAVERN LICENSES.

The following named persons will apply for license, at Argument Court, on the third Monday, (21st day) of June, 1875:

Henry Leister, "Leister House," in the Borough of Huntingdon. His vouchers are:

A. Porter Wilson,	Graffus Miller,
Wm. I. Steel,	W. Williams,
Geo. T. Warfel,	H. Greenberg,
John Leister,	Wm. Lewis,
Henry Snare,	Geo. Schafer,
Benj. Jacob,	W. Buchanan,
E. C. Summers,	Jacob Africa.

Also, Valentine Brown, "Juniata House," in the Borough of Huntingdon. His vouchers are:

Joseph Watson,	Henry Africa,
John Africa,	F. Mobus,
George Thomas,	Peter Gerlach,
D. E. McMurtrie,	Joseph B. Priest,
Jacob Leonhard,	A. Schumacrmund,
D. W. Diven,	Henry Hazzard.

Also, Adam Zeigler and George Long, "Jackson House," in the Borough of Huntingdon. Their vouchers are:

John S. Miller,	A. Schmearmund,
Thos. Jackson,	Ira Jenkins,
Wm. H. Fisher,	Henry Hazzard,
Val. Brown,	Frank Gerlach,
George Thomas,	Peter Gerlach,
George Jackson,	R. E. Thompson,
D. E. McMurtrie,	H. Thomas.

Also, Jacob Zillius, Three Story Brick House, corner of Washington and Sixteenth streets. His vouchers are:

James White,	Adam Schmearmund,
Luden Long,	Robt. Broadly,
D. R. Major,	Jacob Holl,
Samuel Prough,	Samuel Allen,
William Hicks,	P. McLaughlin,
Port Prough,	Geo. A. Mitchell,
J. H. Summers,	William Holl,
D. W. Summers,	A. H. Martin,
Wm. T. Kyler,	Joseph Zillius,
Patrick Clogher,	Henry Parker,
Alex. Trimble,	Daniel Pope,
Cyrus Couch,	Wm. Richardson,
Edward Pope,	John Reichner,
John Moore,	Wm. Heffner,
John Richardson,	J. B. Richardson,
J. R. Cunningham,	David Straight,
P. R. Rupert,	Thomas Moore,
John S. Kennedy,	Gilbert Allen,

Also, James Maulls, "The American Hotel," in the Borough of Mount Union. His vouchers are:

Henry Himes,	John Dougherty,
A. R. Price,	John A. Gayton,
J. R. Faust,	William Foltz,
William Harris,	James K. Thompson,
Elijah Aults,	T. F. Postlwait,
George W. Weames,	Josiah Monn,
John C. Ross,	James Harris.

Also, R. F. Haslett, "Keystone Hotel," Spruce Creek. His vouchers are:

Perry Ginter,	W. S. Tippery,
H. B. Mytinger,	Wm. Damby,
P. K. Harnish,	Samuel Hamer,
L. M. Stewart,	E. R. Humphreys,
H. Chamberlin,	John Baylis,
Alex. Richardson,	A. G. Slack.
Thomas M. Benner,	

Also, James Chamberlin, Hotel in Warriorsmark Township. His vouchers are:

Thomas Wilson,	Jereniah Black,
David Funk,	Daniel Geist,
Robert L. Hendrson,	Martin Itinger,
Daniel Chamberlain,	Isaac N. Cox,
Jacob Keifer,	Darius Wilson,
Thomas Goats,	Christ. Wilson,
D. B. Mong,	Henry H. Bratton,
Peter Kooken,	James H. Chamberlin.

Also, Henry Smith, "The Smith House," in the village of McConnellstown, Walker township. His vouchers are:

M. Orlady,	J. G. Vandevander,
Wm. Kyper,	John Heffner,
William S. Lincoln,	Samuel Peightal,
Abraham States,	Cunningham Martin,
John Fraker,	J. A. Fouse,
Oliver P. States,	Thomas Hamer,
John Robb,	William G. Leabhart.

Also, Frederick Mobus, for license to keep an Eating House or Restaurant, in the Borough of Huntingdon. His vouchers are:

D. E. McMurtrie,	Frank Gerlock,
Valentine Brown,	James Miller,
Thomas D. Newell,	D. W. Diven,
W. H. Thomas,	A. Schmearmund,
David Sturtzman,	Magnus Koch,
George Thomas,	James H. Clover.

Also, Thomas M. Benner, for license to keep an Eating House, in the village of Spruce Creek, in Morris township. His vouchers are:

Daniel Fetterhoof,	George Davis,
Samuel Hamer,	Howell Merriman,
J. E. Graffius,	A. G. Slack,
Leopold Bloom,	W. B. Keller,
Samuel Sprankle,	F. P. Slack,
Wm. Dawnley,	R. F. Haslett.

Also, Julia Ryan, at the Exchange Hotel, in Dudley, Carbon township. Her vouchers are:

John Cypher,	Patrick Burns,
John McClain,	James B. Cody,
Daniel Kane,	Owen Donahue,
Daniel O'Brien,	William Brown,
Colr Shus,	Wm. Kennedy,
D. F. Horton,	Martin Maher,
John Muivhill,	Patrick Shields,
J. A. Griffith,	Felix Toole,
Luke Hillgrove,	E. Dalton.

Also, A. Gleason, for license to sell in quantities not less than one quart, in the village of Barnet, in Carbon township. His vouchers are:

M. P. Barson,	Patrick Shields,
Thomas Mulvihill,	Daniel O'Brian,
John Ronan,	S. Simingdinger,
Edward Dalton,	John Muivhill,
Michael Dalton,	L. Simingdinger.
Cornelius O'Shea,	B. F. Defibaugh,
John Donahoe,	Felix Toole.
Wm. Kennedy,	

Also, William Brown, "Brown House," in the village of Dudley, in Carbon township. His vouchers are:

Luke Hillgrove,	S. R. Miller,
James Began,	B. F. Defibaugh,
Thomas Maher,	P. Horton,
Patrick Harrigan,	Daniel Dudley,
Wm. Parker,	Michael Cody,
Jeremiah Norris,	William McGinigal,
Thos. H. Ackard,	Edward Dalton,
Felix Toole,	Patrick Shields,
P. McGowan,	Jeremiah Sullivan.
Andrew Gleason,	

Also, Henry Z. Metcalf, Brick Hotel, in the village of Mill Creek, in Brady Township. His vouchers are:

Thomas Martin,	John Ehrenfelt,
Isaac Odenkirk,	J. C. Gorsuch,
Porter Henderson,	J. G. Carothers,
John H. Thomas,	B. F. Wolfkill,
John McDonald,	J. G. Long (M. D.),
W. T. Boring,	John H. Rupert,
S. L. McCarthy,	Daniel Detwiler,
S. B. Grove,	John H. Boring,
D. R. Simpson,	James Wilson,
Francis Holler,	David Etnier,
K. P. Benton,	Sacob Musser,
John Goodman,	H. S. Musser,
Jonathan K. Metz,	George D. Metz,
Isaac Wagner.	Jno. K. Metz.

Also, Henry Hess, "Farmer's and Drover's Hotel," in the Borough of Petersburg. His vouchers are:

A. Graffius,	Thos. Brinninger,
Benj. Roberts,	David Barrick,
Thomas Franklin,	Gustave Aultman,
Levi Haney,	Elias Fair,
Martin Geisler,	Henry Holfright,
John Ross,	John Hallman,

Also David F. Horton, village of Dudley, Carbon township. His vouchers are:

Daniel Dooley,	Ed. Dalton,
Thomas Maher, sr.,	Martin Maher,
John Kennelly,	Conrad Aker,
Tomes Regen,	Michael Donaliday,
Luke Hillgrove,	B. F. Defibaugh,
William Parks, jr.,	Patrick Shields,
J. R. Gould,	P. Harrington,
William Brown,	C. K. Horton.

Also, John J. Martin, Borough of Broad Top City. His vouchers are:

J. F. Mears,	Daniel Flenner,
S. H. Houck,	William T. Pearson,
John D. Lewis,	Casper Runy,
B. F. Gehrett,	W. J. Ammerman,
Isaac Swoope,	Elias Brown,
Jacob Hoffman,	Henry Cook,
John F. Griffith,	M. J. Martin.
J. Mountain,	

Also, Samuel Dickson, "Farmers' Hotel," Borough of Huntingdon. His vouchers are:

George Thomas,	Jacob Leonhard,
George Jackson,	Martin Kippert,
Val. Brown,	W. H. Fisher,
D. E. McMurtrie,	W. H. Thomas,
Frank Gerlach,	A. Schmearmund,
Peter Gerlach,	F. Moebus,
Lauen Morningstar,	Ira Jenkins.
Wm. Morningstar,	

Also, Michael Broadbeck, village of Saltillo, in Clay township. His vouchers are:

William A. Crum,	A. K. Wagoner,
John H. Hoffman,	E. S. Walker,
L. M. Green,	John B. Moorland,
A. Lane,	Wilson Averill,
Frank McCabe,	George W. Long,
Wm. H. Heck,	Phill. Synhn,
Jesse Sechrist,	William Shope,
John F. Stake,	Valentine Masemer,
Wm. S. Shue,	Josiah Gimmell.
Lewis Masemer,	

Also, George W. Briggs, in the Borough of Orbisonia. His vouchers are:

W. T. Browning, M. D.,	G. W. C. James, M. D.,
A. Krugh,	A. Carothers,
J. S. Burket,	Enos McMullen,
Samuel Miller,	R. C. Templeton,
J. H. Kennedy,	J. Broadbeck,
A. W. Sims,	G. A. Saner,
Wm. A. Briggs,	E. E. Royer,
H. T. Davis,	C. R. Wagner.

Also, Henry Wilt, "Franklin House," in the Borough of Orbisonia. His vouchers are:

J. D. Wicks,	Solomon Grove,
G. A. Saner,	Abraham Carothers,
C. Enyeart,	H. C. Marshall,
J. S. Burket,	C. R. Wagner,
R. C. Templeton,	G. W. C. James, M. D.,
Amos Starr,	J. Knigh,
Michael Stair,	J. Broadbeck,
A. Kuigh,	John Flynn.

Also, George Thomas, "Railroad House," Borough of Huntingdon. His vouchers are:

A. B. Zeigler,	L. J. Koch,
Thos. Jackson,	Jacob Leonhard,
Val. Brown,	Geo. Jackson,
F. Moebus,	Martin Kippert,
A. Schmearmund,	A. Johnston,
Thos. D. Newell,	Magnus Koch.

Also, George B. Kelly, for license to keep an Inn or Tavern, in the borough of Coalmont, in the house known as the "Coalmont House." His vouchers are:

Levi Evans,	Conrad Peters,
John Richards,	Richard Owens,
William Bill,	William Horton,
G. W. Hamilton,	Frank P. Hamilton,
Gervas Reisterer,	A. Hickes,
George Wigbaman,	James Sutherland,
Thomas Hicks,	J. Reed.

Also, I. H. Hildebrand, Borough of Huntingdon, wholesale and retail license.

T. W. MYTON, Clerk.

PROTHONOTARY'S OFFICE, May 24, 1875.

New Advertisements.

STAMPING! STAMPING!

Having just received a fine assortment of Stamps from the east, I am now prepared to do Stamping for

BRAIDING AND EMBROIDERING.

I also do Pinking at the shortest notice.

MRS. MATTIE G. GRAY, No. 413 Mifflin Street.

May3,1875.

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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.

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GETZE'S SCHOOL FOR THE PARLOR ORGAN

THE BEST WORK For Reed, Cabinet, or Parlor Organs is GETZE'S School for the Parlor Organ. *Sent by Mail. Price, $2.50.* LEE & WALKER, Philada.

March 31, 1875–3m

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Cheapest in the city.

ABDIEL McCLURE & CO.,

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Dealers in Straw and Manilla Wrapping Papers, Flour and Groceries, Sacks, Twines, Wooden-ware, &c. Call and examine goods and prices, or address the firm. March24-3mos.

T	Smoking	T	Smoking	T
O		O		O
B		B		B
A		A		A
C		C		C
C		C		C
Superior	O.	O.	O.	Smoking

We desire to close out a small lot of SMOKING TOBACCO AT COST. and invite attention to the following reduced price list:

Common Durham,	½ lb,	8 cents,	retails for	10 cts.
" "	¼ "	15 "	"	20