The Huntingdon Journal.

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

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A

FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1876.

Circulation LARGER than any other Paper in the Juniata Valley.

Republican State Convention.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE,
HARRISBURG, February 1, 1876.

In pursuance of a resolution of the Republican State Committee, adopted at a meeting held in Harrisburg this day, a Republican State Convention, to be composed of delegates from each Senatorial and Representative district, to the number to which such district is entitled in the Legislature, is hereby called to meet in the city of Harrisburg, at twelve o'clock, noon, on Wednesday, March 29, 1876, for the purpose of nominating an Electoral ticket and of electing Senatorial and Representative delegates to represent the State in the Republican National Convention, to be held at Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 14th day of June, 1876. By Order of the Committe,

HENRY M. HOYT, Chairman.

A. WILSON NORRIS, Secretary.

THE Rev. J. N. Dick, for twenty-five years past pastor of the United Presbyterian church in Kittanning has resigned.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA, ESQ., Chief Clerk in the office of the Secretary of Internal Affairs, will please accept our thanks for a copy of the Annual Report of the Secretary of that office, for 1875.

WE notice that our friend, Dr. John W. Johnston, of Springfield township, Blair county, has been appointed a Representative Delegate to the Republican State Convention which assembles in Harrisburg on the 29th inst. The Doctor is a substantial and uncompromising Republican, and we welcome him into the arena of State politics.

THE Temperance *Alliance*, published at Bellefonte, says:

"A recent Editorial Convention at Harrisburg passed a resolution 'recommending a more liberal license law.' The beer and whiskey interest are after every agency they can *buy* to aid them in their shameful work. Very many of our newspapers comply with their demands *because it pays*—and these rum bought papers are the ones that tell us to 'keep temperance out of politics.' They endeavor to *practice* what they preach; they do not take any in theirs."

We read the above with a broad grin and asked the question, "What had the Editorial Convention to do with a 'liberal license law?'" We attended the meeting in question and remember nothing of the sort but there was a resolution recommending a more *liberal Libel Law*. Is it possible that the Rev. Babcock set up a man of straw?

THE editor of the *Globe*, smarting keenly under the lashing given him by an anonymous correspondent, in the last JOURNAL, in a cringing, creaking, groaning, milk-and-water article, as flat as stale beer, and as shilly-shally, namby-pamby as he is himself, attempts, as usual, to hold us responsible for it. If we have anything to say of him or to him, we are not under the necessity of resorting to an anonymous correspondence. We know the risk we run in dealing with that kind of animal, but we meet it without cringing, crawling, or mewing like a sick kitten, taking refuge behind somebody's skirts. We feel, sometimes, like sitting down and drawing this fellow's photograph to life, for mere amusement. Such a libel on honorable humanity the world has never before witnessed, and those who have seen this lick-spittle feel that no compensation could induce them to look upon his like again.

POLITICAL CONVENTIONS.

April 12.—Virginia Republican convention, Lynchburg.

April 26—Georgia Democratic convention, by Congressional districts, to elect delegates to the National Convention.

May 4.—Maryland Republican convention at Frederick.

May 10.—Michigan Republican convention, Grand Rapids.

May 16—Alabama Republican convention, Montgomery.

May 17.—National Greenback convention, Indianapolis, Indiana.

May 17.—National Prohibition convention, Cleveland, Ohio.

May 17.—Tennessee Republican convention, Knoxville.

May 18.—Kentucky Republican convention, Louisville.

May 24.—Kansas Democratic convention, Topeka.

May 24.—Alabama Republican convention, Montgomery. (Minority call.)

June 14.—Republican National convention, Cincinnati.

June 21.—Florida Democratic convention, Quincy.

June 27.—National Democratic convention, at St. Louis.

IT is with sadness that we announce, in another column, the death of Hon Isaiah H. Rawlins, member of the Legislature from Blair county. We have been intimately acquainted with him since the close of the war. He was a man of undoubted abilities. He forced himself up from a farmer's boy to the proud position of a representative of the county of Blair in the Legislature. From the farm he shoved the plane and taught school, and the war breaking out he became a soldier, not a mere holiday soldier, but one who was willing to sacrifice all that his country might live. Brave to rashness he was severely wounded at the assault upon Fort Wagner, near Charleston, South Carolina. It is related of him by his comrades, that after his wound on this occasion, he was ordered to the rear, and while retiring he found a New York regiment that had been ordered to support the 76th Pennsylvania, in its assault upon the works, lying sheltered under cover of a small eminence. Rawlins went to the color bearer and took the regimental flag and carried it to the summit of the eminence and stuck the flag staff into the earth, and then, with an imprecation, said, "if you want your flag come and get it!" His wound was a running sore for years, and we presume had much to do with his early death. He had a military air and carriage that did not prepossess the average man favorably, but it was this that bore him up, that gave him confidence and accounted for his success. He was generous, hospitable, noble, and death has not touched a more shining mark, in this region, for years.

THE PRINTING BILL.

The editor of the *Local News*, in reply to a paragraph clipped from the Lewistown *Gazette*, assumes a position towards the General Bill regulating legal advertising, now before the Legislature, that is utterly untenable. We do not think that Mr. Lindsay, who is a very honorable gentleman, does so simply because his interests dictate such a course, but we attribute it to the fact that he has not given the subject of legal advertising that close and scrutinizing attention which is necessary for a thorough comprehension of the subject. In other words he has only viewed the subject from a newspaper office and not from a legal standpoint. The Bill in question is drawn from this latter standpoint and not the former. It is drawn immediately in the interest of the taxpayer and the interested party, and not *specially* for the newspaper press, as our friend seems to think it is. This is the great mistake in his premises. A very natural mistake, however, for a newspaper man to make. We will now proceed to elucidate the matter, and, to begin, we will ask,

What is the object of advertising? To which we answer, to make public certain transactions in which the public are immediately concerned, or a particular portion of it, which, if not made public, may work harm to those immediately interested. Publicity is given to guard against the frauds and impositions which might be practiced if secrecy were observed. It is one of the wisest provisions of our wise and beneficent laws. It is the only safeguard of the public and the party in interest. Take away the legal advertisement and frauds and impositions without number would be perpetrated. Take away the legal notice and no man would be safe in his person or his property for a single hour. If this matter is of so much importance, should not the Legislature throw around it the most carefully worded provisions? Should not the Legislature authorize the greatest possible publicity commensurate with the interests involved? Most assuredly it should. How is this to be done at the least expense to those concerned? This has been the question which has agitated the minds of legislators for years. In the large cities Legal Journals have been established, in which all legal notices are directed to be published, and the party interested has only to subscribe for the Legal Journal and all the notices in which he is interested come immediately under his eye, but it is only too apparent that this cannot be done in the several counties of the Commonwealth, where, as our friend says, "newspaper offices spring up like blacksmith shops, grocery stores, etc.," and where almost every village, of a hundred inhabitants, has its local paper. This difficulty has presented itself and it has been a formidable one. Take Huntingdon county for an illustration: Here there are nine papers. It would be utterly impolitic, for pecuniary reasons, for parties in interest to advertise in all these papers, and yet by missing one of them the party most concerned might suffer severe loss or great injustice. In fact we have known parties, whose duty it was to give legal notice, and whose interest it was *not* to give great publicity, to take advantage of this multitude of newspapers to give notice in those having the remotest circulation from the point where interest was centered and yet they complied with the present law. In fact this has become a crying evil, and something must be done to remedy it—It was this that suggested the form of the present bill.

The bill in question provides that two newspapers, printed in the English language, one of each party having the highest *bona fide* circulation in the County in which printed and published, shall be the official medium through which to communicate all legal notices now publishable by law. It is a well settled fact that County political newspapers have a larger local circulation than any other. This act says to the Democrat and the Republican you can get all the legal advertisements, in which you are interested, in your leading paper without subjecting you to the expense of subscribing for a half dozen or ten papers, one half of which do not agree with your political views, to enable you to get the legal information in which you are interested. It fixes the charges at such rates as the community has heretofore paid and provides against imposition or extorsion, and it does not prevent the publication in as many other papers as the officer or party in interest feel warranted in publishing it. It is, in our estimation, the fairest and best bill, from a legal standpoint, that has ever been submitted to the legislature. It is in harmony with the provisions of the New Constitution and it does equal and exact justice to all parties concerned. It may here and there interfere with a newspaper, but newspapers cannot stand in the way of the best interests of the community. Rival newspapers may feel aggrieved, but their interests are as nothing compared with the interests of the public at large. Consolidation is an easy way out the trouble and a salvo which we have no hesitation in recommending.

And now a few words in regard to the closing suggestion of the *News*: It must be apparent to any one that the spirit of the law would be violated by letting the County Printing out to the lowest bidder. The papers having the least circulation could afford to bid less than any other and instead of giving a general circulation and the greatest publicity it would be remote. The true intent of the spirit of the law is to give the greatest possible publicity and not the least.

THERE are only two features in the laws of our State, regulating publications for defamatory words, which might be improved, (and we are not so sure that one of them can be made better,) we mean dragging a defendant to any part of the State for trial, where any one of the papers containing the alleged libel, may have been circulated, and more strictly defining what is due dilligence so as to take the defendant out of the catagory of negligence. In every other respect the present Constitution, in our estimation, is entirely broad enough. There has not been a trial for libel since its adoption in which the door has not been thrown wide open where there was any excuse for the libel whatever. Confine the prosecution to the county in which the paper is located and we are content.

THE acquittal of Gen. Babcock does not please our Democratic friends greatly. They expected to make some fine political capital out of the trial but his acquittal knocks the talk out of them.

Our New York Letter.

How the Poor Live—The Profits of Tenement Property—Beecher—Jay Gould—Religious—The Martha Washington Reception—Business.

NEW YORK, March 1st, 1876.

HOW THE POOR LIVE.

A friend lately had a delinquent washerwoman, and not finding excuses as satisfactory as shirts, set out with me to hunt her up, not more out of curiosity to find the clothes, than to see for ourselves how the poor live. Her address was a narrow street of a dozen blocks, in the heart of down town, and there was not a decent building in it. The pavements are strewn with garbage, and the houses stained with slops thrown from the windows. The woman was in a crazy old wooden tenement in the rear of the one fronting on the street, and in consequence had just as little air and light as it would do to live. We found her in a room ten by twelve, with a bed, wash-tub, cook stove and boiler in the corners, leaving just room to worm one's way between them. Her grown son and a little girl sat on the bed; there was no chair, and a string of wet clothes hung above their heads. For this room and a closet for the boy to sleep in, she paid eight dollars a month rent, her whole means of living being her son's wages as boy in a grocery store, at four dollars a week, the washing from one family, and a triple of help from her daughter, who got two dollars and fifty cents a week as waitress in an uptown house. Instead of making way with the clothes as we supposed, we found her husband had been sick with fever, and the doctor had forbidden her to send any clothes out of the house, the drains were out of order, and the stench in the entries was so sickening that we were not surprised to hear that there was diptheria and smallpox in the block. The man had been sent to the hospital to die, and the house cleaned and disinfected by the board of health, but it could hardly be kept clean by mortal hands, and never healthy. Comfort! These people never expect that. All they can hope for is the barest possible life—so bare and naked that a full meal is something to be dated from, and the possession of a dollar a matter to be remembered. And the end of that life? The hospital first, and Potter's field afterward. That's all there is about it.

THE PROFITS OF TENEMENT PROPERTY.

Passing a block of ruinous buildings on a street by the river, I asked the owner why he didn't tear it down, and build something decent. He told me, laughing the notion to scorn, that such property was the most profitable in the city. It cost nothing to keep it in repair, for he never made any repairs, and it was divided into lodgings, twelve feet square, or, a few, twelve by eighteen, and they were always full. There was no loss of rent, for the money was always demanded in advance, and if by the next month the tenant was unable to pay, the agent bundled him out in the street, and there were always plenty to take his place. There are families on Fifth avenue who have incomes of sixty thousand, from just such property, and they want no better. What a horrid contrast between the fastidious member of a fashionable club who rolls down to his office in his coupe, of a morning, from his luxurious, picture-hung home in the bright, wide up-town street, and the fever-scented dens where poverty stricken wretches toil their lives away, to earn the price of his luxuries. When will Moody and Sankey labor, that men's hearts may be softened toward their kind and take for their text, "Your gold is corrupted, and your riches moth eaten."

JAY GOULD AND THE TRIBUNE.

That Jay Gould did get a controlling interest in the New York *Tribune*, everybody believes, and that he is sick of his bargain everybody also believes. Jay Gould is a tremendous man, but he is not altogether infalliable. He wanted a big paper in his control that he might manipulate the stock market, and he took advantage of the trouble that followed the death of Mr. Greely to gobble the *Tribune*, or enough of its stock to have an influence in it, the idea that he could have this stock written up, or that one written down, and thereby put money in his purse. But the thing didn't work. Mr. Reid did not yield to the behests of the stock-king, and the *Tribune* did not become a mere instrument in his hands. And now Gould wants to get out. The speculation did not pay as well as Wall Street—in fact it did not pay at all, for him. He did not want newspaper stock unless he could use it to help other stocks, and when the *Tribune* would not do that, his interest was at an end. Therefore Reid gets rid of this stench, and the *Tribune*, freed from the odium that attaches to the very name of Gould, will get back its place in the hearts of the people. The *Tribune* was a great power, and now that it is to be freed from the reputation of Gouldism, it will be again.

RELIGIOUS.

The Moody and Sankey meetings are no more a success in New York than they were in Brooklyn. The numbers in attendance are as great as ever, but the effect produced is nothing. And the really religious people of the city—those who were instrumental in bringing them here, are repenting of their bargain. Moody is a coarse man, though earnest and honest—and his method repel rather than attract. He has a trick of familiarity when he speaks of the Deity that shocks the sense of any devout person, and he has a bullying, swaggering way with him that is anything but pleasant. He is very short, crusty and dictatorial in his dealings with the clergy, lacking entirely that meekness, that is so important an item in the Christian make-up. Sankey's singing is delightful for a time, but like everything that lacks the principles of true art, it gets fearfully tiresome in a little while. It is lamentable fact that ninety-nine hundredths of the people in attendance are religious people—the sinners stay carefully away and never go.

The revivals in other parts of the city are more successful. Dwyer and Collier preaching in the slums of Vandam Street with marked success, for they have gone where the sinners are, and forced them to listen to the gospel. Several of the large churches seeing that Moody and Sankey must fail to produce any effect, are arranging for revivals in the regular way in their own churches, where they can work more directly upon the people, and where families can be successfully used. The winter is gone, but the religious element does not despair of making some headway yet. At all events they mean to try it.

BUSINESS

During the week has been exceptionally dull, and it will doubtless stay so till the spring opens. The merchants are puzzled to know why it is so. One jobber who is doing nothing, showed me a letter from a banker in a western city complaining that the institution had $400,000 lying idle and doing nothing, and he said that that was the case everywhere. So it can't be the scarcity of money that makes the dullness of trade. The fact is no one has confidence in anything, and nothing is being engaged in. New York is not going to recover from the present stagnation till confidence is restored, and when that will be the wisest man can't tell.

THE MARTHA WASHINGTON RECEPTION.

The affair of the 22nd, was very appropriately, the reception in continental dress at the Academy of Music, which not to see was to regret for the rest of the century, if one should live that long. Three hundred ladies and gentlemen of the best circles not only of New York, but of the Union,—wore the full dress of the old time, and a pretty sight it was. The handsome men of the club of clubs in luxurious court-dress, white satin knee breeches with purple and maroon velvet coats, lace ruffles and buckled-shoes, the ladies lovlier than ever in satin petticoats, with brocade overdresses, their heads elaborately built up, powder and plumes, jewels and flowers. The beaux, it is said, found the dress so becoming that they put it off with a sigh of regret that they could not wear knee-breeches to show a handsome leg, or the ruffles which set off a soft aristocratic hand amazingly. There were dresses worn at the Academy, which figured at Lady Washington's evenings, eighty years before, and one fortunate lady, it is said wore a flounce which was part of the matchless lace ordered for Maria Louisa, by Napoleon himself, who was a connoisseur. It was not generally surmised, however, that the flounce in question, was part of the Empress' bedhanging though it was a remarkably fine piece of Mechlin. The Academy was densely packed, and the receipts must have been most gratifying for the charity in aid of which the reception was designed, for fashionable New York views its gayest festivities with the sanction of charity. Twenty thousand tickets were sold at five dollars apiece, and the result was, that hundreds of holders of tickets on seeing the crowd, went home, without trying to enter, it was worth the crush, to see the minute danced by two dozen couples, trained for the occasion by a fashionable Fifth Avenue dancing master. The elegant movements, the sinkings and posturings, every turn of which was lovely, were very unlike angular rushes which pass for dancing nowadays. The courtly three hundred filed off, through a covered way, built across the street for the evening, to the tea tables in Irving Hall, where it was the thing to regale one's partner with tea at two dollars a cup, and buy the cup and saucer, facsimiles of Martha Washington's own teaset, for another dollar. PIETRO.

Our Harrisburg Letter.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 25, 1876.

The "smelling committee," in campaign logic, appointed by the Democratic House of last winter to investigate the State Treasury, and who told all they knew, have seen fit, at this late day, to embellish the pages of the *Record* with the facts they gave the public in the shape of a campaign document last summer. They state that their subpœnas have been disregarded and that the former State Treasurer would not appear. They advise no particular line of action, but lay the whole matter before the House. The minority Report will be presented in a few days.—Mr. Mackey was the only one who appeared before the committee, and although they were afforded every opportunity to look into the State Treasury affairs he denied their authority, as well he might, under the new Constitution.

The Democrats held a caucus on last Tuesday evening which lasted four hours. The *Patriot* stated that unanimity prevailed, but the truth is there was much dissension. The minority, so small that if united to the Republicans in favor of an early adjournment would not carry, fought long and well. Committees were appointed to dispatch the business of the House and the caucus adjourned to next Tuesday evening.

No business, other than reading Washington's Farewell Address, was done last Tuesday. Speakers in the House are limited to ten minutes, but may proceed with consent of House, which is always granted. The hours of session have been lengthened in the House and Senate. Strang is the leader in the Senate and Spang in the House, both are lawyers. Speaker Patterson performs the anvil chorus daily on his desk with a gavel. Senator Wood is the willing man in the Senate; the House don't need any.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

Among the bills passed finally in the Senate are the following:

An act prohibiting medical men from performing vivisection upon dumb animals for scientific purposes was defeated, but reconsidered. Providing that costs in cases of felony may be put upon the parties as in misdemeanors. Authorizing county commissioners to contract for the purchase, use or control of bridges over creeks, rivers, etc., providing that the cost shall not be over $10,000. Instructing the Attorney General to proceed against the State Line and Juniata Railroad by writ of *quo warranto* to forfeit their franchises.

Among the bills introduced and being considered are the following: Authorizing courts to decree private sales of real estate made by religious societies. Requiring election proclamations to be published in an abbreviated form. That members of beneficial societies shall not be individually liable for dues and benefits, but that the same shall only be payable out of treasury lodges. To authorize chattel mortgages upon lumber, iron and coal in bulk. Also an act to render valid any irregularity in sealing up of jury wheels, etc., preventing challenges to the array of jurors. Also to provide for a uniform practice in the several courts of the State to be laid down by the Supreme Court.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

The committee to investigate the Western Reform School have finished their labors and recommend a clean sweep of the present management. Dr. Curwen of the Insane Asylum, at Harrisburg, has reported charges of bad management made by the Board of Public Charities, in a communication to the legislature, but it will hardly save the thorough investigation demanded of that institution.

The House is getting ready to push things in a lively manner, and with about 375 bills reported it is very necessary that they should do so or confess their inability to legislate and adjourn. An attempt was made to call up the ever-present boom bill, out of its order, but failed.

Among the bills passed finally by this body were the following: An act providing for the appointment of a special detective in the several counties of the State in cases of crimes. An act empowering councils to prescribe by ordinance the salaries of mayors, treasurers, controllers, etc., to be paid them instead of fees. An act requiring the publication of accounts and financial statements of school boards.

The following are among the bills introduced and under consideration in this body: An act providing that agricultural lands laying in boroughs shall not be subject to borough taxes. Empowering courts of quarter sessions to appoint additional supervisors. Authorizing building associations to co operate with each other in mutually insuring property of their members against fire. An act for the protection of farmers and owners of cattle along lines of railroad.

The caucus on Tuesday evening refused to consider anything of a definite character relative to adjournment. B.

New Advertisements.

MOODY & SANKEY.

E. J. HALE & SON, Publishers, 17 Murray St., New York, will issue, early in March,

MOODY & SANKEY,

An authentic account of their Lives & Services,

By FRANK S. READER.

One Vol. 12 mo. Portraits. Paper 50c Cloth $1 00.

The author, (who is Editor of a well-known Pennsylvania Newspaper) has been for many years the intimate personal friend and companion of Mr. Sankey; and Hon. David Sankey, the father of the Singing Evangelist, writes to the Publishers,

"I know of no one, outside our family, who has had better opportunities of becoming acquainted with the personal history of my son than Mr. Reader."

He is also intimately acquainted with Mr. Moody's career, and the sketch of his life has been suggested and revised by his friends.

It is the *only* book containing the Life of Mr. Sankey, the sweetest singer who has charmed so many thousands, and a history of the "solo singing" which has given him such power with the people.

It is the only *cheap* book with a complete record of the lives and work of the two American Evangelists, whose names have become households words in all Christian lands.

It is the only book containing a record complete and full, and in chronological order, of their work in Great Britain; and yet so condensed as not to be tedious.

A very large first edition will be printed, but to secure supplies dealers and canvassers should send in orders *at once*. The price is small, but the discount will be liberal.

When not to be found at the local bookstore, the book will be mailed to any address on receipt of the price, by

E. J. HALE & SON, Publishers,
17 Murray Street, New York.

STRAY HEIFER.

Came to the residence of the subscriber, living in Warriorsmark township, about the last of October, a DARK RED HEIFER, with white on end of tail, and white spot inside of hind legs, supposed to be one year old.

Feb. 25th 1876. ELIAS BISTHINE.

NOTICE TO SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Fourteen first-class School Teachers are wanted to teach the Huntingdon Borough Schools. An examination of teachers will take place, by the County Superintendent, at the old School House, in said borough, on Saturday, March 11th next, where all good teachers are invited to attend. The selection of teachers will be made the following week after, and the new term commence first Monday in April.

ALEX. PORT, Sec'y. THOS. S. JOHNSTON, Prest.

Feb. 25-3t

LIMITED MAIL!

PURE HAVANA FILLED!

THE BEST CIGAR YET!

Only 5 Cents!

FOR SALE AT THE JOURNAL STORE.

Wharton & Chaney.

Any person in want of such articles as

TUBS, BUCKETS,

Table Oil Cloths, Floor Oil Cloths,

SCRUB BRUSHES,

TABLE CUTLERY, LAMPS,

COFFEE MILLS,

Clothes Wringers,

Axes, Picks, Shovels, Forks,

GARDEN HOES, CORN HOES,

Steel Shovel Moulds,

for Single and Double-Shovel Plows,

GRIND STONES,

SPOKES AND FELLOES,

CURY COMBS,

WINDOW GLASS-all Sizes,

Cook Stoves, Heating Stoves, Plated Spoons and Forks, Carpenter Tools, and many other articles, can be obtained at the Hardware Store of

WHARTON & CHANEY,

at Philadelphia wholesale prices. Feb.25-3mos.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

[Estate of ANN COOK, dec'd.]

Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, living near Tod postoffice, on the estate of Ann Cook, late of Carbon township, dec'd., all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

EDWARD HORTON, Adm'r.

Feb4]

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

[Estate of FRANKLIN B. LEAS, dec'd.]

Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, living at Saltillo P. O., Huntingdon county, Pa., on the estate of Franklin B. Leas, late of Clay township, dec'd., all persons knowing themselves indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

WILLIAM BRADLEY, Adm'r

Saltillo, Feb. 11, 1876.

W. K. CRITES,

DEALER IN

TOBACCO, SEGARS, SNUFFS, PIPES, and Smokers' Articles, No. 105, Fourth Street, Huntingdon, Pa. [jan21'75-tf.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

The partnership, in the practice of the law, heretofore existing under the name of Lovell & Musser, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st instant.

K. ALLEN LOVELL,
J. HALL MUSSER.

The undersigned will continue the practice of his profession at the office lately occupied by Lovell & Musser, No. 300½ Penn Street, Huntingdon, Pa.

an.28,1876-3m.] K. ALLEN LOVELL.

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

FRESH GROCERIES. NO. 318 FIFTH ST.

Such as Teas, Coffees, Chocolate, Sugars, Syrups, Spices, Macaroni, Oat Meal, Rice, Hominy, Beans, Starch, French Mustard, Baking Powder, Canned Fruits, Peaches, Dried Apples, Prunes, Currants, Peas, Kiln dried Corn Meal, Vegetables, Fish, Meats, Maltby Cocoanuts, Bloaters; also, Queensware, Glassware, Brooms, Brushes, Buckets, Tobacco, Segars and everything in the Grocery line.

FRENCHS' HOTEL,

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN

Opposite City Hall, Park, Court House and New Post-Office,

NEW YORK.

All Modern Improvements, including Elevator. Rooms $1 per day and upwards.

T. J. FRENCH & BROS, Proprietors.

July28 1yr

FOR FINE AND FANCY PRINTING Go to the JOURNAL Office.

New Advertisements.

CALIFORNIA

THE CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY

Since completion of its connections in California, is now the most direct and quick route between the Atlantic States and California and the Western Territories. Its

OMAHA AND CALIFORNIA LINE

Is the shortest and best route for all points in Northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon, China, Japan and Australia. Its

CHICAGO, MADISON AND ST. PAUL LINE

Is the short line for Northern Wisconsin and Minnesota, and for Madison, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and all points in the Great Northwest. Its

WINONA AND ST. PETER LINE

Is the only route for Winona, Rochester, Owatonna, Mankato, St. Peter, New Ulm, and all points in Southern and Central Minnesota. Its

GREEN BAY & MARQUETTE LINE

Is the only line for Jaynesville, Watertown, Fond Du Lac, Oshkosh, Appleton, Green Bay, Menasha, Negaunee, Marquette, Houghton, Hancock and the Lake Superior Country.

FREEPORT AND DUBUQUE LINE

Is the only route for Elgin, Rockford, Freeport, and all points via Freeport. Its

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE LINE

Is the old Lake Shore Route, and is the only one passing through Evanston, Lake Forest, Highland Park, Waukegan, Racine, Kenosha to Milwaukee.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS

are run on all through trains of this road.

This is the ONLY LINE running these cars between Chicago and St. Paul, Chicago and Milwaukee, or Chicago and Winona.

At Omaha our Sleepers connect with the Overland Sleepers on the Union Pacific Railroad for all points West of the Missouri River.

On the arrival of the trains from the East or South, the trains of the Chicago & North-Western Railway LEAVE CHICAGO as follows:

For Council Bluffs, Omaha and California, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Drawing Room and Sleeping Cars through to Council Bluffs.

For St. Paul and Minneapolis, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Cars attached on both trains.

For Green Bay and Lake Superior, Two Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, and running through to Marquette.

For Milwaukee, Four Through Trains daily, Pullman Cars on night trains, Parlor Chair Cars on day trains.

For Spencer and Winona and points in Minnesota, One Through Train daily, with Pullman Sleepers to Winona.

For Dubuque via Freeport, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Cars on night trains.

For Dubuque and LaCrosse, via Clinton, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Cars on night train to Metteqon, Iowa.

For Sioux City and Yankton, Two Trains daily, Pullman Cars to Missouri Valley Junction.

For Lake Geneva, Four Trains daily.

For Rockford, Sterling, Kenosha, Janesville, and other points, you can have from two to ten trains daily.

New York Office, No. 415 Broadway; Boston Office, No. 5 State Street; Omaha Office, 253 Farnham Street; San Francisco Office, 121 Montgomery Street; Chicago Ticket Offices: 62 Clark Street, under Sherman House; corner Canal and Madison Streets; Kinzie Street Depot, corner W. Kinzie and Canal Streets; Wells Street Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie Streets.

For rates or information not attainable from your home ticket agents, apply to

W. H. STENNET, Gen. Pass. Ag't, Chicago. MARVIN HUGHITT, Gen. Sup't, Chicago.

Jan.21,1876-1y.]

S. STUTZ,

MINING AND MECHANICAL ENGINEER,

Office 96½ Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., examines and Surveys Coal Mines and Mining Properties, furnishes working plans and estimates for Mines. The erection of Improved Coke Ovens and Washing Machinery a specialty. He also will superintend the establishment and working of Mines. [jan14-6m

BOOK-BINDING.

The undersigned is agent for the Lancaster Book-Bindery, and will attend regularly to collecting books, magazines, papers, etc., for binding, and return the work neatly, substantially and cheaply done. GAIUS M. BRUMBAUGH,

521 Washington street,

dec24,'75-tf.] Huntingdon, Pa.

are the best the world produces. They are planted by a million people in America, and the result is beautiful Flowers and splendid Vegetables. A Priced Catalogue sent FREE to all who inclose the postage—a 2 cent stamp.

Vick's Floral Guide, Quarterly, 25 cents a year.

Vick's Flower and Vegetable Garden, 25 cents with cloth covers 65 cents.

Address, JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

Jan. 7, 1876 No. 3.]

December 24, '75-1y

FITS! FITS! FITS!

WM. M. PARKER,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

would inform his friends in town and country, that he has opened a shop on

PENN STREET,

four doors West of J. B. Myton's store, and is prepared to furnish everything in his line of business, at the shortest notice, and in the neatest and most

FASHIONABLE STYLES,

at prices to suit the times.

All kinds of CUSTOM WORK and REPAIRING done to order, and full satisfaction guaranteed.

CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES.

Oct6-1y.

MRS. M. MOORE,

325 PENN AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

To The Ladies.

I am just in receipt of a large invoice of

MOST ELEGANT GOODS,

which will be closed out at great bargains and at one half their real value. In part as follows:

FRENCH GARMENTS,

consisting in part of

SHADED VELVET DRESSES,

ELEGANT SILK CLOAKS,

lined with the finest furs, Paloreno Sacks, new style Cloth Cloaks, Over Dresses, Neck Scarfs, black and white Damasse Camel's Hair Costumes, Sicilliene Jackets, Hats and Bonnets, and a large invoice of Seal Skin Sacques, Muffs and Boas, a magnificent assortment of Real Lace Flouncings.

October 27, 1875.-y

New Advertisements.

IS IT YOU

Who said that you would like to get such Clothing as City People wear, rather than the wholesale goods commonly sold? This will tell you how to do it.

The very large increase of our business allows us to make A STILL LOWER SCALE OF PRICES, AND

You Can Save Enough

in buying a Suit at Oak Hall

TO PAY FOR THE TRIP

from anywhere in this County to the City of Philadelphia, and have a day of sight-seeing besides. Wanamaker & Brown stand by this Statement, and we will you after one trial.

Character of the Goods we sell? For Men & Boys.

To be sure of what we sell we manufacture our goods, some of them in our own building. They well out, sewed and finished. They are by tried experts. Experience out of the day management on when they say they sell our goods, in no do and wholesale, but another somebody is retail. We hear on the dealers sell your goods is coming from our house. To each of our customers we are responsible for origin, benefit of us. By our plan of Ticketing the *right* manner of the materials in our goods, no one can be misled as to qualities.

How Wanamaker & Brown treat their CUSTOMERS.

The price in plain figures and nothing off. The same price to accommodate and strangers. The city people and country people read advertisements. With such article sold, a Clothier must be given, that the Price is as low as it can be bought anywhere, and that the quality is as represented, also, that the money will be paid back in full, if purchaser within 10 days wishes, for any reason, to return the goods, unworn.

Exactly where the Store is.

This is important enough, because unsophisticated people having cases in Philadelphia, cover, perhaps our signs, cards, advertisements, and pass strangers on the street, with false directions where the store is, on the ground they may be ignorant of the Philadelphia, it is a large building, the size of four ordinary stores, and is on the Southeast corner of SIXTH—SIXTH—SIXTH—SIXTH—SIXTH—SIXTH and Market streets, Oak Hall.

Those who cannot come to the City.

We send patterns of material and prices by mail when requested. Persons can have ready-made goods sent by Express, by sending their measure (we furnish every dimension that may be needed), or measure by rule, and describing order wanted, and price desired. Payment can be made to the Express Co. on receipt of goods, and the privilege of examining them is allowed before paying. Where goods do not please, we will return the money and pay the expenses back to Philadelphia.

You should be sure to see our name on the building and over the door as you enter.

WANAMAKER & BROWN.

GIANT TOBACCO WORKS!

MUSSELMAN & CO.,

Louisville, Ky.,

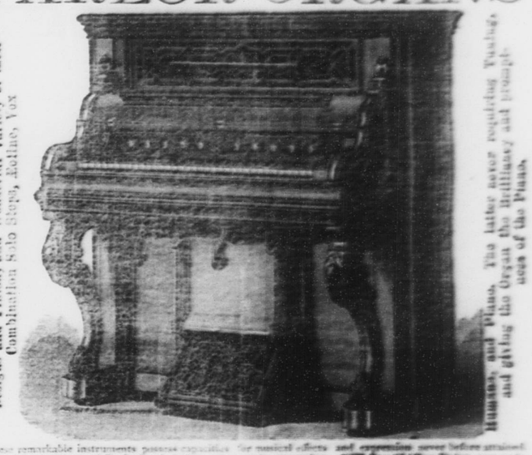
Manufacturers of all kinds of CHEWING TOBACCO, also the celebrated

GIANT AND IRONSIDE NAVY.

To be had of Wholesale Grocers everywhere. In Pittsburgh at R. A. W. Jenkinson's, John Fullerton & Son, J. W. Taylor, Harris Hays, T. J. Wallace, J. H. Scholl & Co., Samuel A. Bell, Carter Brothers, Stimson's Brothers, T. B. Jenkins, Knox & Co., Edwards & Co., Hering & Hartleben, Frankfort Bros., Henry Dallmeyer, also all other Jobbers and Grocery Houses. [jan1-6m

GEO. WOODS & CO.'S

PARLOR ORGANS



Excel in Quality of Tone, Thorough Workmanship, Elegant Designs and Finish, and Wonderful Variety of their Combination Solo Stops, Echoes Vox Humana, and Flute. The latter never requiring Tuning, and giving the Organ the Brilliancy and Prompt action of the Piano.

These remarkable instruments possess capabilities for musical effects and expression never before attained. Adapted for Amateur and Professional, and on certain rank in any parlor. Beautiful New Styles, now ready.

GEO. WOODS & CO., Cambridgeport, Mass.

WAREROOMS: 695 Washington St., Boston; 170 State St., Chicago; 25 Ludgate Hill, London.

THE VOX HUMANA. A monthly illustrated journal of selected music and valuable reading matter, sent for the year for ten cents a number. Each number contains from $4 to $5 worth of the best music for the money. GEO. WOODS & CO., Publishers, Cambridgeport, Mass.

D. S BLACK.

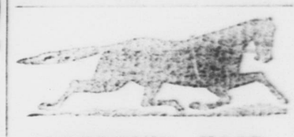
DEALER IN

RAGS and PAPER.

No. 411, Washington Street,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Highest cash price paid for Rags, Paper, and old Books, with the covers off. [Dec24-3m.



GORDON'S FOOD

FOR

HORSES AND CATTLE.

This valuable food, composed of entirely vegetable ingredients, has proved itself to be one of the most beneficial articles of diet put introduced.

When fed to Horses it gives perfect condition, greater spirit, and is highly recommended for broken and thick-winded horses.

When used on Dairy Cows it invariably increases the production to what would look to and when cows are fed on rich spring grass, and the quality of the butter is greatly improved.

When used to fatten Cattle and Hogs it accomplishes it in less time and at less cost. It causes perfect digestion, and no more convincing proof of this can be found than in the absence of that disagreeable odor that attends cattle when being heavily fed.

For further information respecting the food, and for pamphlets containing certificates to the above facts, apply to HENRY & CO.,

dec24-3m] Huntingdon, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of SAMUEL STEWART, dec'd.

Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, living near Rockery's Fort postoffice, on the estate of Samuel Stewart, late of Jackson township, dec'd., all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them for settlement.

JAMES W. MAGILL, Adm'r.

Feb4,'76]

G. W. CORNELIUS,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,

SHIRLEYSBURG, HUNTING