The Huntingdon Journal.

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

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A

FRIDAY, - - - MARCH 31, 1876.

Circulation LARGER than any other Paper in the Juniata Valley.

We would say to those who have been silly enough to believe that the management of this paper would change on the 25th or 27th inst., that we intend to publish the JOURNAL until we see fit to relinquish it. We know that our business and credit have been greatly injured and that the "meanest meanness and the vilest vile" have been resorted to to embarrass us, and we know, too, that no unhung pirate, no filthy scavenger has ever been treated meaner than we have been. For almost half a decade we furnished the bone and sinews, to conduct the most desperate and fearful struggle known to the State, perhaps, to the entire country. We fought the opposition until from all parts of the Commonwealth came the request to let up, and we heeded the prayers and resorted to reconciliation. *This was the sum of our offending;* The fiat then went forth that the editor of this paper must be crushed out! From that day the mills of the Gods have been grinding slowly, but exceedingly fine. But no matter, some good may come out of Nazareth yet.—With our metal it would be strange, indeed, if we allowed ourself to be cast off, like the rind of an effectually squeezed lemon, by those whom we have served with such unflinching fidelity, without a desperate struggle to maintain our legal rights.

So possess your souls in patience and in the meantime pay up your dues and read the good things that will be given you from week to week until the close of the campaign.

To those Democrats who have been so extremely anxious to get rid of us we would say that it will be some time before Mr. Speer will control the JOURNAL in addition to the other leading papers which now dance to his fiddling.

THE Republican State Convention, at Harrisburg, passed off very harmoniously. Hon. Wm. H. Koontz, of Somerset, was made temporary Chairman, and Hon. Ed. McPherson, of Gettysburg, Permanent Chairman. Messrs. Orlady, Mattern and Gilliland, were admitted as delegates for this county. W. H. Woods, esq., was appointed an Alternate Delegate to the Republican National Convention, and Joseph G. Isenberg, esq., was selected to represent us on the State Committee. The present Chairman, Hon. H. M. Hoyt, and Secretary A. Wilson Norris, of the State Central Committee were continued. The Delegation goes to Cincinnati a unit for Hartranft. Full proceedings next week.

WE publish the Democratic platform, in another column, so that our Republican friends can see what are the Democratic remedies for all our ills. They consist of retrenchment, reform, general amnesty, no appropriations to sectarian schools, gold and silver basis, and approval of the Centennial! Great Cæsar and little fishes!—Here they are all in a nut-shell! Won't they rejoice the hearts of the poor men of the country!

THE Democratic papers are very much interested in the confirmation of R. H. Dana, jr., to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. James. This grows out of the fact that Gen. Butler is opposed to him. A fellow feeling, you know, makes them extremely anxious about it, but it will do no good. Ben means business, and Richard will have to "step down and out."

THE Democratic Elector for this (18th) Congressional district turned up a trump card. He may have gone into the scramble a doubting *Thomas*, but he came out a right *Bower*. He will discover, however, about the ides of November, that he will be a badly *left* Bower. The game will have been won by stronger hands.

THE attention of the reader is called to the earnest remarks of Hon. Geo. H. Spang, of Bedford, in favor of the Bill granting a stay of Execution, published on the outside of this issue. Mr. Spang is an earnest friend of those loaded down with debt, and his appeal, in behalf of this class, will be highly appreciated by all right thinking men.

THE Bellefonte *Watchman* presents *forty-four* reasons why President Grant should be impeached. They look quite extensive on paper, but they are just as thin as the article upon which they are printed. Goodness gracious, Meek, don't impose upon your honest readers in this way.

WE notice that our Democratic friends returned from Lancaster with much less animation than they did from Erie last year. The Huntingdon delegation didn't run things down there so successfully as they did at the former place. In fact Randall stock was below par, and Huntingdon suffered accordingly.

WHAT a pitiable sight it is to see a Democratic editor sit down and write about stealings and corruptions at Washington, with the water pouring out of the respective corners of his mouth in a perfect stream. If the poor fellow only had half a chance! Oh, it is a very sad sight, indeed!

HENDRICKS and Curtin have the ear of the Pennsylvania Democracy, but we suspect there is not much sincerity in their professions. The recollections of poor old Mr. Greeley will do up the Curtin business, and then the delegates will strike out in search of strange gods—or goddesses.

THE Delegates from Pennsylvania to the Republican National Convention will go to Cincinnati a unit for Gov. Hartranft, and they will stand by him from first to last. Good! Hurrah for Hartranft!

THE PROPOSED BANQUET TO SENATOR CAMERON.

General Cameron indited the following reply to Messrs. John W Wallace, Sobieski Ross, Chapman Freeman, and Alex. Wood, jr., inviting him to join them in a banquet in honor of his distinguished public services and his seventy-eighth birthday. The reply is dated, United States Senate Chamber, March 22, 1876:

Gentlemen: I acknowledge the invitation, you send me to meet you at a banquet on such a day as may be indicated by myself, and the terms in which that invitation is conveyed with profound pleasure. You are pleased to refer to my past life in words of approval and compliment, and to express the hope that my health and vigor may continue. I thank you very sincerely. My aim through life has been to do my duty, and to do it as unostentatiously as possible, trusting to time to settle controversies sure to arise concerning the methods and motives of any man who feels strongly and vigorously. In this reliance your letter shows me that I have been fortunate. After passing seventy years in the State that gave me birth, and sixty of that long lifetime in active private pursuits and public duties, it is, beyond expression, pleasant to hear the voice of the Representatives of Pennsylvania express their satisfaction and approval. And this is enough. No entertainment that could be given, no sentiments that might be added, would be capable of increasing the joy your invitation has conferred. While acting my part in the national councils, I have always remembered with affection the great Commonwealth that has so often honored me, and I am now unconscious of any wilful neglect of her mighty interests; of any lukewarmness where her welfare has been in question. More than partisanship the good of Pennsylvania has held a place in my heart. As a Democrat I was forced to oppose my party in the interests of protection. As a Republican, I have sought to combine the brain and masses of that great organization in a solid force for that wise policy. And now I look back with an approving consciousness on my course, in both the great political parties of that period, covered by active political life. Therefore it is that your approval of my course as a Pennsylvanian is so gratifying to me. But, gentlemen, a regard for the pleasanter way, doing what is set before me without parade, induces me to hesitate in accepting your invitation. On full reflection, I feel forced to decline it, and I trust the reasons which control me in this decision will not only be appreciated by you and the gentleman you represent, but that they will not be denied a measure of that approval which you have so generously and partially accorded to my past life. If, on the completion of my present Senatorial term, the same desire to approve a finished course should exist, I will then meet you with pleasure and free from any restraint; for my work will have been done and a juster estimate can then be made of how it was done.

I am, gentlemen, with sentiments of gratitude and esteem, your friend,

[Signed] SIMON CAMERON.

Hons. John W. Wallace, Sobieski Ross, Chapman Freeman, Alan Wood, Committee.

SENATOR CAMERON.

The following paragraph from Colonel Forney's newspaper, the Philadelphia *Press*, March 24, is a shovel full of hot coals upon the head of a honored opponent:

"Senator Cameron is one of the few men in this country whose physical and mental vigor, as he leaves to the rear the Psalmist's traditionary limit of "three score and ten," call to mind the veteran soldiers and statesmen of Germany. It is so rarely in this nervous land of ours that either in field or council we find an active old man, that Pennsylvania may take a reasonable pride in her senior Senator, who, entering seventy-eight, leads the upper chamber of the legislature of the nation. Elsewhere we present the correspondence between Senator Cameron and a committee of the Republican Delegation of Pennsylvania in the house, tendering him the compliment of a dinner on the occasion of his seventy eighth birthday. Senator Cameron, acknowledging the spirit and good will of his fellow representatives, declines the formal expression of the intended compliment, but intimates that at the close of his present senatorial term he will be willing to meet his friends. We are sure that the same pleasant relations which now exist in the Pennsylvania congressional representation will then be in force, with the added strength of other years of service, and the pleasant occasion, now deferred, will be enjoyed the more that every one will be free from the restraint or embarrassment of any possible political connection or combinations."

THE Democracy say that Pennsylvania has put her house in order for the St. Louis delivery. We bet it will be a rag baby after all is said and done.

THE Democratic Platform adopted, at Lancaster, comes as near a blank as it was possible for them to come without an utter disregard of custom.

Our Harrisburg Letter.

HARRISBURG, March 27, 1876.

One of the questions which has been agitating the legislature for years, and been provocative of much acrimonious discussion, has been virtually decided. The lumbermen of the Susquehanna have been for years subjected to a burdensome extortion at the hands of the Boom Company, whose extensive establishment, for the protection of logs, is located at Williamsport. It is asserted, by those who have entered into a careful calculation, that at the rate of fifty cents per thousand feet for the boomage of lumber, a handsome profit could be realized, but the corporation to which reference has been made, under a special law charges $1.25. This has enabled the company to make between $200,000 and $250,000 annually. The lumbermen have no alternative, they are compelled to pay the exorbitant charges. The victims of the monopoly sought relief through the legislature, but owing to the powerful influence of the company their efforts have been defeated. The fight for a reduction of the rate was resumed at the beginning of the present session, but so slow has been the progress of the bill having this object in view that it is not on its final passage. A test vote was, however, had on the bill, on second reading, last week, and that showed about three-fourths of the members of the House in favor of it. Those who voted in the negative were nearly all representatives from Philadelphia. The opponents of a reduction, convinced that they were in a large minority, attempted to endanger the passage of the bill by having amendments incorporated which would have compelled its return to the Senate. These tactics were too well understood by the majority to be allowed to succeed. The bill will probably be in the hands of the Governor in a week. The opponents have one hope yet left them in case the Governor should sign the bill, a wrong word having crept into a provision, which may render the measure inoperative. The supporters prefer to risk a judicial investigation of the effect of the error to a proper change of the word and a consequent return of the bill to the Senate, where a Constitutional majority is not easily to be had.

Another important bill, which will probably go to the Governor this week, is that establishing salaries in counties containing over 150,000 inhabitants. At three successive sessions of the legislature substantially this bill has been considered. In 1874 it was passed, but the Governor vetoed it on the ground that it contained provisions in conflict with the Constitution. Last year it was purposely delayed until too late to act on it finally. At this session it has passed both Houses, but the House having materially changed the salaries as fixed in the Senate, the bill was thrown into a conference committee, who, after considering it for days, have come to an agreement. Although large salaries are allowed in the act, it will save the three counties affected, Philadelphia, Allegheny, and Luzerne, nearly $200,000 a year. In Philadelphia the sheriff and district attorney are to get $15,000 each, while under existing laws the two officials receive, in fees, about $150,000, of which the sheriff gets a round hundred thousand. The recorder will receive $12,000, and the prothonotary, clerk of courts, register, controller and treasurer, $10,000 each.—Three assistant district attorneys will receive, in the aggregate, $14,000. The salary of each of the commissioners is fixed at $5,000, that of the coroner $6,000, and that of the deputy coroner $2,500; all the salaries aggregating $119,500.

The following salaries are provided for officials in the other counties embraced in the bill.

Allegheny—District attorney $5,000; assistant, $1,500; sheriff, $6,500; prothonotary, $6,000; clerk of courts, $4,500; register, $3,500; recorder, $5,000; controller, $4,000; treasurer, $5,000; surveyor, $2,000; engineer, $2,500; commissioners, $2,000 each; coroner, $2,000; solicitor, $800; jailor, $2,500; detective, $1,000. All fees, mileage and perquisites must be paid into the county treasury under the provisions of the bill.

Luzerne—District attorney, $3,000; sheriff, $6,500; prothonotary, $6,000; clerk of courts, $3,500; register, $3,500; recorder, $3,000; controller $2,000; treasurer, $4,000; surveyor, $500; commissioners, $1,500; coroner, $500; solicitor, $500; jailor, $1,500; detective, $1,000.

Slow progress is being made with the bill fixing the salaries of officials in all counties in the state (except those above enumerated) where the fees reach $3,000 a year and over. If the fees of any county officer exceed $3,000 he shall be entitled to receive twenty five per cent of the amount above $3,000. Where the fees do not reached the sum named no change shall be made in the compensation and fees not received. This bill possesses some very meretorious features, and if in operation would materially benefit the treasuries of the larger counties. In some counties the salary, mileage, fees and perquisites aggregate $8,000 and $7,000.

But ten bills thus far have been presented to the governor all of which he has signed. Following is the list:

Changing the place for holding the sessions of the supreme court for the middle district to the land department, and appropriating $5,000 for furnishing the new room.

Empowering camp meeting associations to employ a police force.

Enabling assignees for the benefit of creditors to make sales of real estate encumbered by liens.

Providing that it shall be lawful for the courts decreeing the division of any borough into wards, or the enaction of a new ward or wards in all cases where the number of councilmen or school directors of such borough cannot be equally divided among the respective wards created by such division to increase the number of councilmen and school directors to and not exceeding such number as will enable the court to make an equal appointment of the same among the respective wards.

Directing two-thirds of all the tax on the capital stock of all corporations from the sinking fund to the general revenue fund during the present year and one third annually thereafter.

Authorizing the governor to appoint additional notaries public.

Providing that where a physician shall falsely certify to the insanity of any person, and it shall appear in evidence that such false certificate was the result of negligence or deficient professional skill or that he signed it for a pecuniary reward or any other consideration but the professional fee usually paid he shall be fined on conviction not exceeding $500, or undergo imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both or either, at the decision of the courts.

Relating to bail for stay of execution in cases where such bail is likely to prove insolvent.

Relating to the entry of satisfaction of judgments which have been fully paid by defendants.

Authorizing bridge companies to exercise their corporal franchises within less than 3,000 feet of any other bridge in actual use to cross streams bounding either of the third class from any point within the same.

The Democratic State Convention.

Delegate Elected to Cincinnati—The Erie Platform Revised and Amended—Advocate Amnesty to Jeff. Davis—Jeremiah S. Black Laid on the Table—William McClellan Chairman of State Committee—Charles R. Buckalew Heads the Electoral Ticket.

LANCASTER, March 22, 1876.

The Democratic Convention, in session at Lancaster yesterday afternoon, formed a temporary organization and then adjourned to 3 o'clock.

On reassembling, Robert E. Monaghan was elected Permanent Chairman. Fifty Vice Presidents were chosen. The Committee on Credentials not being ready to report, a recess was taken up until 7:30 P. M.

On reassembling, the following gentlemen were elected delegates to the National Convention: William A. Wallace, Heister Clymer, A. H. Dill and M. H. North. Charles R. Buckalew was chosen to head the electoral ticket of Pennsylvania.

The following platform was adopted:

The Democracy of Pennsylvania records its devotion to all of the provisions of the Federal Constitution and to a perpetual Union of the States; pledges itself to rigid fidelity to public trusts, to a pure and economical administration of the Federal, State and Municipal Governments, to local self-government in every section, to the honest payment of the public debt and to a sound preservation of the public faith. They see, with humiliation and alarm, evidences of bribery, fraud and peculation in high places, the distress that prevails and the widespread financial ruin that impends over the people of the State, and they charge that these evils are the direct results of the personal government, unwise legislation, vicious financial policy, extravagance and corruption of the Republican party. They declare,

First, That the civil service of the Government has become corrupt and is made the object of personal gain, and that infidelity to public trust has become the rule and not the exception. We believe that honesty, capacity and fidelity are the only tests of fitness for public station, and that wholesome penalties of law should be used with vigor to enforce official accountability.

Second, That the repeated exposures of frauds and corruption in the administration of public affairs call for a searching and thorough investigation of the conduct and condition of every branch of the public service, the end that all corrupt practices may be brought to light and that all who have abused and betrayed their public trusts, whatever may be their station, may be exposed and punished; and we urge those in charge of this subject in Washington to a prompt, thorough, and exhaustive examination of their respective fields of labor.

Third, That retrenchment and economy are indispensible in Federal, State, and municipal administration, as essential means toward lessening the burdens of the people; and we commend the efforts of the majority of the House of Representatives for the reduction of the expenditures of the Federal Government to a just standard, and their determination to lessen the number of useless officials.

Fourth, That general amnesty to all persons implicated in the late rebellion against the Government of the United States, who have not already been relieved from their disabilities by action of Congress and the President, would be an allowable and proper exercise of governmental power in the year of the Centennial Celebration of American Independence, and that a recommendation of such a measure by President Grant in a public message, and its endorsement and passage by a Republican House of Representatives, at a former session, constitute full proof that such a measure is fit, judicious, and timely.

Fifth, Approves of the provision of the State Constitution which protect not only the school funds but other public moneys from appropriation to sectarian uses, and declares that they fitly illustrate that doctrine of the separation of Church and State which always has been a cardinal one with the Democratic party.

Sixth, That the statute for the resumption of specie payments on the 1st of January, 1879, is impossible to execute; it is a deliberate proclamation that at that date the United States will go into bankruptcy; it paralyzes industry, creates distrust of the future, turns the laborer and producer out of employment, is a standing threat upon business men, and ought to be forthwith repealed.

Seventh, That gold and silver are the only true basis for the currency of the Republic, and that Congress should take such steps for the resumption of specie payments as will most surely and speedily reach that result, without destroying the business interests of the people.

Eighth, That the present depression of all our national industries, which checks the wholesome flow of capital through the channels of enterprise, and denies to honest labor a decent livelihood, is the direct and inevitable fruit of the extravagance of reckless and dishonest republicans, tampering with the finances of the country; and we denounce the authors of that legislation as officials who have unsettled the foundations alike of State and of home—We call upon the people to aid us to halt them in this fatal career, and set their faces in the direction of practicable measures which shall eventually enable the Treasury of the United States to keep its plighted faith with rich and poor alike.—We demand legislation through the power of the Federal Government which shall give us performance for promises and restore solvency to the nation by restoring prosperity to the people.

Ninth, That in common with the people of our sister States, we rejoice in the opportunity to celebrate the centennial of the proclamation of our emancipation from the Goverument of the British Crown, marking, as it did, the epoch of the greatest event in modern history, and feel a just pride that its celebration should be upon the soil of our own Commonwealth and in the city where independence was declared.

A resolution declaring that this Convention presents to the Democratic party of the United States the name of Hon. J. S. Black as a candidate for President, was laid on the table.

William McClellan, of Pittsburgh, was chosen Chairman of the State Central Committee.

Attempted Bank Robbery.

Last May a party of three, man and wife and invalid brother, representing themselves as Southerners, visited Chambersburg. The principal, a finely educated gentleman, who claimed to have been a Colonel in the "Louisiana Tigers," made quite an impression in the social circles of the staid village. He wound himself into the good graces of the best families of the town. Having no visible means of support, he lived a sort of an idle, careless life, so much admired by shoddy aristocracy in these days.

About a week ago another party, hailing from Pittsburg, arrived on the scene. He gave his name as Johnson. The first named lion handed in his cognomen as Ralston. The two met but seldom, and appeared only common acquaintances.

Last evening about nine o'clock Ralston and Johnston called on Mr. Messersmith, cashier National Bank, and told him that as they proposed to leave early this morning, they desired to take a box of (reputed) valuables which was in the bank vault; and Ralston told the cashier that Johnston desired to make a deposit before leaving town.

Mr. M. kindly consented to oblige them. He accompanied them to the bank, opened the vault and as he did so Johnson attempted to grapple with him. He in turn knocked Johnson down, but was overpowered by Ralston and bucked and gagged. Johnson wished to kill him then and there, but Ralston saved his life by interceding in his behalf.

After securing Mr. M. they ransacked the vault, and after loading themselves with booty prepared to escape. On coming down the bank steps Ralston heard an alarm from Mr. M., who had succeeded in partially removing the gag. Under the excitement he tripped and fell to the pavement.

A colored man passing, seeing the man hurrying out of the bank at that late hour, at once suspected something, and seizing the robber he overpowered him and called for help.

On his person was found some $30,000. He (Ralston) had a revolver in each hand, and a large dirk in his belt. His confederate, Johnson, escaped. Both had horses saddled close at hand, and would doubtless have gotten off had not fortune played false to this hero of modern society. A full set of burglars' tools were found in the vicinity where the horses had been secured.

The fire bells were rung, and the citizens turned out, and it required strenuous efforts on the part of the officers of the law to keep the infuriated populace from lynching Ralston to a lamp post.

Altogether it has proved one of the most complete plots—well laid, well executed, but a sad finale. Society is in as fine a frenzy as when Mrs. Belknap fell. Moral—beware of fine appearances and idle gentlemen.—*Harrisburg Telegraph, 26th inst.*

Miscellaneous News Items.

There is distress among the discharged government employes at Washington.

The Spanish government has sent reinforcements of troops to the Philippine islands.

A mine ventilation bill has passed the Maryland legislature which meets the approval of miners generally.

Col. Jenkins, of the celebrated Fifth Maryland regiment, has resigned his position in consequence of ill health.

Ex Secretary Richardson received a cable telegram Sunday from Paris announcing the death of his wife. She had but lately returned from Egypt and was on her way home.

The steamship Great Western, with a general cargo, from Mediterranean ports, went ashore near Amityville, Long Island, on Saturday night, and will probably be a total wreck. Her crew were saved.

The prairies of Southern Minnesota, since the stoppage of prairie fires, are fast being covered with thick growth of yellow wild apple, oak and aspen trees, which spring up spontaneously.

The steamship Hammonia has arrived in Philadelphia with all the goods from Switzerland intended for the centennial exhibiton. The Swiss commissioners were passengers by the same vessel.

At the late election in New Hampshire there was an overwhelming vote in favor of calling together a constitutional convention. The official majority for Chaney (republican) for governor is 3,208.

Their imperial majesties the emperor and empress of Brazil embarked yesterday on the steamer Hevelius for New York. The Princes Dona Isabel will act as regent during the absence of the emperor and empress.

A convention of labor organizations from every part of the United States will be held at Pittsburg, April 17th, for the purpose of discussing the best practicable method of concentrating the influence of the general labor movement.

A fire in Pittsburg, late on Saturday night, destroyed the whole block on Pennsylvania avenue, between Tenth and Eleventh streets. The loss is about $100,000. Two firemen were injured, one perhaps fatally, by the fall of a building.

An American Protestant Episcopal church has been dedicated in Rome. The Bishop of Nebraska and the Rev. Mr. Patton, secretary of the United States house of bishops, assisted at the ceremonies, and the latter read the consecration services.

The Phœnix Iron Company, Phœnixville, are building two immense observatories, each 226 feet high, for Fairmount Park. One of the towers is to be placed upon Georges' and the other upon Lemon hill. The observatories are being constructed for different parties.

Mr. Barney Williams, the comedian, is confined to his bed, suffering from a severe attack of an old spinal disease. He is unconscious part of the time, and was sinking rapidly Saturday. He is thought to be in a very dangerous condition, though it is believed he may linger for some time.

We learn that a real estate transaction in bituminous coal lands on the line of the Panhandle Railroad, thirty miles from Pittsburgh, for which $40,000 in cash have been paid, was closed in New York on Wednesday. The property includes the dockage at Steubenville and 1,330 acres of land. Several New York capitalists are interested the sale.—*Steubenville Herald.*

A lad named Leander Murphy, aged twelve years, a son of poor but respectable Irish parents, at Greensburg, West moreland County, has invented a railroad switch which has attracted the attention of Superintendent Robt. Pitcairn, of the Pennsylvania Railroad. He has been about two years in constructing the design, being without assistance or advice from any one.

A very excellent movement is on foot in Connecticut, under the direction of the secretary of the board of education, to induce the people to plant Centennial trees this spring. Everybody who owns a plot of ground favorable to the purpose, or who lives by country roads, is called upon to plant at least one tree of a species adapted to beautify the landscape, such as elm, oak, maple, ash or walnut. Prizes have been offered in some cases to induce school children and others to plant trees in the vicinity of their homes or on the public grounds and highways.

Prompt Reinforcement.

When the physical energies are overtasked or flag through weekness and disease, they need prompt reinforcement. Renewed vigor is most speedily supplied through the medium of a tonic stimulant, and among medicinal resources of that class. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters assuredly deserve a prominent place. Weakness, whether constitutional or arising from disease of over-fatigue, cannot be better compensated for than by a resort to this prime stregthening cordial. The enfeebled invalid, the convalescent and the aged and infirm find that is an unfailing source of vigor and comfort. Its combined tonic and alterative properties also constitute it an invaluable remedy for indigestion, weakness of the organs or urination constipation, torpidity of the liver, and many other irregularities and disabilities, and render it an invaluable protection against malaria, as well as disorders of the stomach and bowels. [mh-3-1m.

New Advertisements.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

[*Estate of JOHN DAVIS, SR., deceased.*]

Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, living near Waterstreet, P. O., on the estate of John Davis, Sr., late of Morris township, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment and those having claims present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES H. DAVIS, Executor.

March31-6t.

PRETTY AND USEFUL ARTICLES AT THE JOURNAL STORE.

Handsome and fine Stationery	Ornamental Pictures for Ladies	The cheapest Gold Pens in the county

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March31,1876.

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Rifles, Single or repeating of best makes, at all prices from $8 to $50.

Shot Guns, Double and single muzzle, and breech loading, $3 to $200.

Revolvers, 5, 6 or 7-shooters, for ball and cap or metal cartridges, $3.50 to $25.

Call and see or write for illustrated price list.

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, *285 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.*

March 24-4t

SEEDS! SEEDS!

Send your address at once to Messrs. J. R. and A. MURDOCH, *Nurserymen, Florists and Seedsmen*, No. 112 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa., and get their new Catalogue of RELIABLE VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS just issued, also of Fruit and Ornamental Trees in great variety. [feb11-3m

GIRARD AVENUE HOUSE,

C. TRICKER, Proprietress.

Corner of Lancaster and Girard Avenues, two squares from the Centennial Grounds,

PHILADELPHIA. [mh10-tf

FOR FINE AND FANCY PRINTING Go to the JOURNAL Office.

New To-Day.

ASSIGNEES' PUBLIC SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

The undersigned, Assignees of H. S. Wharton, will offer at Public Sale, in the Diamond, Huntingdon, Pa.,

On FRIDAY, the 7th day of April, 1876,

at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described property, to wit: The popular and long established

HARDWARE STORE,

lately carried on by Wharton & Chaney, and for many years in the name of Wharton & Maguire, S. B. Chaney has concluded to sell his interest in said Store at same time, and therefore the entire

STOCK, FIXTURES & GOOD WILL

of the late firm of Wharton & Chaney will be sold at one time, excepting the books, papers and accounts.

The lease of the Store Room, Cellar and Warehouse, which continues two years from April 1st, 1876, will be sold with the Stock, and the purchaser will take the place of the present tenant in said lease. Rent from April 1st, 1876, to be paid by the purchaser.

This has been the leading Hardware Store in Huntingdon; a valuable trade is established, and a good opportunity for entering into a profitable business is offered.

Terms of Sale on Hardware Stock.—One third to be paid in hand, one third in nine months, and the balance in eighteen months, the time-payments to bear interest and to be secured by approved real estate security if desired. [By arrangement with S. B. Chaney the whole purchase money is to be paid to SIMPSON & ARMITAGE.]

ALSO, at the same time and place, said Assignees will offer for sale a splendid match pair of

ROAN MARES,

one Cow, an elegant two seated Carriage, Spring Wagon, Road Wagon, Harness, Saddle, Bells, two Hives of Bees, and a number of other articles.

TERMS.—Cash for all but Hardware Store.

J. R. SIMPSON, G. R. ARMITAGE, Assignees of H. S. Wharton.

meh24-2w]

JURY LIST—APRIL TERM, 1876.

GRAND JURORS.

John Vandevender, farmer, Walker.
Blanchard Miller, dover, West.
Henry Davis, farmer, West.
Henry Snyder, farmer, Walker.
John David, farmer, Union.
Samuel Hampshire, miner, Porter.
John Gilliland, farmer, Dublin.
C. K. Horton, carpenter, Broad Top City.
W. S. Entriklin, laborer, Lincoln.
Samuel A. Steel, sawyer, Huntingdon.
David Render, farmer, Tell.
Thomas Bell, farmer, Barree.
Henry Sware, carpenter, Huntingdon.
Samuel Feightal, farmer, Walker.
John McCullough, physician, Huntingdon.
Jacob Africa, butcher, Huntingdon.
David Waldsmith, farmer, Oneida.
John Crownover, miller, Jackson.
Adam Leffard, farmer, Porter.
John M. Leech, mill wright, Franklin.
Levi Rhodes, farmer, Henderson.
Henry Wolfkill, farmer, Brady.
Miles Quarry, merchant, Shade Gap.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

Philip Gosnell, farmer, Cass.
Samuel McIlvain, farmer, Henderson.
Adam Grubb, farmer, Penn.
Samuel Eby, farmer, Henderson.
Andrew Grubb, farmer, Walker.
Simon Baer, farmer, Henderson.
Calvin Knode, farmer, Porter.
William Varner, mill wright, Alexandria.
Henry Swoope, farmer, Porter.
Augustus Greene, farmer, Cassville.
Henry Hawn, farmer, Walker.
Marin Gates, farmer, Warriorsmark.
John Enyeart, farmer, Shirley.
David Etnier, merchant, Brady.
Robert Barr, farmer, Jackson.
Jackson White, farmer, Union.
Jacob H. Isett, farmer, Penn.
John Laporte, farmer, Franklin.
E. J. Green, dentist, Huntingdon.
R. M. Irwin, farmer, West.
Adam Gherett, cabinet maker, Cassville.
Michael Boring, farmer, Union.
Abraham Corbin, farmer, Juniata.
John Silverthorn, farmer, Tell.
Graffus Miller, merchant, Huntingdon.
Solomon Troutwine, farmer, Barree.
Oliver Cook, miner, Tell.
Abraham Johnston, teacher, Penn.
John Archy, farmer, Franklin.
Philip Brown, cabinet maker, Huntingdon.
John C. Miller, farmer, Huntingdon.
Wesley Crotsley, farmer, Cass.
W. W. Foust, teacher, Huntingdon.
Samuel Linn, farmer, Springfield.
Samuel Hemphill, carpenter, Huntingdon.
G. W. Hampson, shoemaker, Three Springs.
Lewis G. Graham, plasterer, Huntingdon.
David Dunn, gentleman, Huntingdon.
Geo. W. Fleck, mason, Huntingdon.
Adam Bagshaw, farmer, Juniata.
Joseph Forest, farmer, Barree.
A. B. Shenefelt, farmer, Juniata.
Thomas Ganoe, farmer, Warriorsmark.
Michael Crowell, gent, Alexandria.
Abram Carothers, inn keeper, Cromwell.
Samuel Douglass, farmer, Shirley.
William A. Hunter, druggist, Mount Union.
Jacob Watter, farmer, Morris.

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

Robert McNeal, farmer, Tell.
Mordicai Gaghagan, blacksmith, Huntingdon.
Theo. Waite, merchant, Morris.
Caleb Greenland, farmer, Clay.
David Brode, farmer, Carbon.
James Horning, farmer, West.
L. W. Flenner, miller, Broad Top City.
S. B. Donaldson, carpenter, Carbon.
George Port, butcher, Huntingdon.
Job Slack, merchant, Barree.
John Numer, farmer, Henderson.
J. H. Stouffer, laborer, Mount Union.
James Gifford, farmer, Tell.
Joseph Gilliland, farmer, Barree.
Samuel Irvine, manager, Franklin.
George Lincoln, farmer, Walker.
John X. Lutz, former, Shirley.
Wm. L. Lincoln, farmer, Walker.
John Bummell, miner, Shirley.
James Wray, justice of the peace, Tell.
Samuel Wagoner, farmer, Clay.
Wm. McClain, farmer, West.
Henry Cook, miner, Broad Top City.
Reuben Duff, farmer, Barree.
John Herncane, farmer, Shirley.
Wm. Lewis, merchant, Huntingdon.
J. G. Jones, farmer, Tell.
Castleton McIlvaine, mason, Franklin.
John B. Shenefelt, farmer, Cromwell.
George Mountain, farmer, Juniata.
Sterrett Cummins, farmer, Jackson.
A. B. Gibboy, manufacturer, Jackson.
Daniel Kyper, farmer, Oneida.
Adam Martin, blacksmith, Jackson.
Ephraim Yengling, farmer, Carbon.
Judson McIlroy, laborer, Huntingdon.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

The Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company

Hereby gives notice, that ON or BEFORE the FIRST OF MAY NEXT,

They will open a Passenger Station in Fairmount Park, upon the line of the Junction Railroad, in close proximity to Memorial Hall and other principal buildings of the CENTENNIAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

And that regular passenger and excursion trains will thereafter be run between the new station and the various points upon their several railway lines.

The attention of citizens of Philadelphia looking for Summer Residences, and of strangers desiring to secure houses or lodging in the vicinity of Philadelphia during the period of the Exhibition, is called to the fact that, from nearly all places upon the railroads of the Company within twenty or thirty miles of the city, passengers will be able to reach the Exhibition without change of cars in as short a time as it will require to make the trip by horse cars from many points in the city.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TRAINS WILL BE RUN FOR THE ACCOMODATION OF SCHOOLS, SOCIETIES OR OTHER ASSOCIATIONS.

For information apply to C. G. HANCOCK, General Ticket Agent, No. 227 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, and to the several Local Superintendents, or the undersigned,

J. E. WOOTTEN, *General Superintendent.*

March 17, 1876.-8t

CAUTION!

I hereby give notice to all persons whom it may concern, that all the Personal Property now in the hands of John A. Fisher, of Hopewell township, Huntingdon county, belongs to me, and that I have given the same over into his charge until I am disposed to remove the same, and warn all persons not to interfere or meddle with the same.

mch17-3t] KATE FISHER.

$12 A DAY at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. [mch10,'76y

SEND 25c. to G. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 3000 newspapers, and estimates showing cost of advertising. [mch10,'76y

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BY BUYING YOUR

STOVES, TINWARE,

HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS, &C.,

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BUCHANAN & SON'S, 509, Penn Street.

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$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. [mch10,'76y

FOR ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE

New Advertisements.

A MATTER OF POPULAR INTEREST.

We condense from the Lewis Review the distance of a conversation about Odd Fellows Hall, in Bikeley, and Wanamaker & Brown's largest building place in America. A visitor and discussion among the speakers:

Visitor. "What corner is the Building on?"

Attendant. "South-East corner of Sixth and Market. Please note the SIXTH, for many strangers seeking Odd Fells, have been misled by designing persons."

V. "It is perfectly colossal! Do you know its dimensions?"

A. "12,000 square feet—66 on Market, and 180 odd on Sixth, six stories high, has over three acres of flooring, and covers quite over occupied by Wanamaker & Brown twenty different business places."

V. "Do you use steam-power?"

A. "A giant young engine furnishes power for the freight and passenger elevators, and the boilers steam for heating, and the other operations of the house."

V. "What order do you take with goods?"

A. "They are first opened and arranged in the basement, on long tables counters, and taken thence on the freight elevator to the importer's room on the fourth floor."

V. "Is inspecting the first operation?"

A. "No, sir, measuring. The goods are first measured in the piece, then inspected. The cloth passes over rollers in the face of a strong light, and two men sit, one before and one behind the goods, watching with the eye of a hawk for the least pin-hole imperfection, and marking every flaw, so that the cutter may see and avoid it when he comes to cut the garments."

V. "You must employ an army of cutters?"

A. "Come to our fifth floor and see! We keep 70 hands all the time cutting up the cloth into garments,—besides 40 machines that do a dozen men's work each at a stroke."

V. "Do you manufacture all your own goods?"

A. "We do, and most carefully. Our examiners inspect every stitch and seam, and certify to every garment as extra-well made before we put our ticket on it, and become responsible for it."

V. "Your system must save you a great deal?"

A. "In every direction, sir. It is the system and economy we practice all up and through, that enables us to put our prices down to the people as we do."

V. "After inspecting the work, what becomes of it?"

A. "Before it goes into Stock it is ticketed. Every single garment has its number and other points noted on it, so that its entire history can be traced without fail, upon our books."

V. "You must have 50 or 60 salesmen?"

A. "Why sir, on busy days you may see 100 in the various rooms and aisles of rooms, selling to the throngs of customers."

V. "Do you do a cash business by mail?"

A. "Very great. All over the country."

V. "I suppose you have at least half a dozen different departments?"

A. "My dear sir! we have more than seven, each charged with