

Circulation LARGER than any other Paper in the Juniata Valley.

The United States Depositories are now paying out silver for packages of currency not exceeding five dollars. We believe we would just as soon have the currency.

BARNY WILLIAMS, the well known actor, who has been ill for some time past, died at his residence, in New York city, on Tuesday afternoon.

In Washington, Friday, William H. Ottman, charged with complicity in the larceny of \$47,000 from the treasury, gave bail in the sum of \$12,000.

On Wednesday, in the Lower House of Congress, Mr. Blaine exploded the recent charges made against him most effectively. He showed conclusively that the Union Pacific Railroad story was the merest fabrication.

BABCOCK has got into a nice stew.—Out of the frying pan into the fire. He must be a supremely honest man, or the best martyred individual of this country. There is an old adage of crying "persecution!" It might be profitable to try it on.

DON PIATT, the unscrupulous editor of the Washington Capital, who has been libeling and slandering every prominent Republican in the country, has at last turned up as corrupt as any of them. It has only been the old trick of crying "Stop thief!"

They are going to have a nice little senatorial row down in Connecticut after all. It was thought that Gov. English would have it all his own way, but now turns up one Bartram, a heretofore Democratic representative, and throws down the gauge of battle.

The journal clerk of the House of Representatives, Skinner, showed his hand too conspicuously and he has been snapped up. What a wonderful knack the Democrats have of adopting "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain." They take to them as readily as a duck takes to water.

We learn that Judge Pettis, of Crawford county, has been requested, by a number of leading Republicans of that county, to become a candidate for Congress, and the Judge has consented. The Judge is a live man, and if nominated the party will find him a tower of strength.

The Democratic House of Representatives, at Washington, proposes to abolish the limited mail service. It spreads intelligence too rapidly, and this is detrimental to Democracy. Why not abolish common schools and newspapers, and the party could expect a long lease of life.

LYNCH and Petroff are the unfortunate tubs that are to be thrown to the moral whale at Harrisburg. Fifteen thousand dollars, it is said, were distributed among the "free and easy," of which these scapegoats got only a few hundred dollars, but some person must go to the wall and these have been selected.

The Lower House of Congress is dominated, by some of our Republican contemporaries, the "Slander Mill." We do not see anything particularly witty, sarcastic or appropriate in this. We expected the Democratic House to examine into the manner of running affairs and to correct abuses, and they are helping the Republican party to rid itself of its thieves and dead-beats, in which good work we wish them God speed.

SEVERAL weeks ago we received a letter from a friend, in which he stated that an editorial convention at Harrisburg had passed a resolution "recommending a more liberal license law." The Huntingdon Journal "takes it up," humorously, and informs us that the convention did recommend a more liberal libel law, but said nothing, so far as he knew, about license. We stand corrected, and are obliged to the Journal for calling attention to the matter.—Temperance Alliance.

The report of the House Committee, appointed to investigate the charges of corruption, growing out of the passage of boom bill, is as thin as tissue paper. Milk and water are intoxicating liquids in comparison with it. It would hardly pass for a ten-year old school boy's first effort at composition, and, as for true manliness and dignity, it might pass for the product of a committee of Mexicans or John Chinamen. The last thing it would ever be taken for would be a report of a committee of honorable members of the Legislature of the great State of Pennsylvania.

HON. O. J. DICKEY, formerly a member of Congress from the Lancaster district, died at his residence on the 21st inst., after an illness of eight weeks, of typhoid pneumonia. Mr. Dickey was the successor of Thaddeus Stevens in Congress and served from the time of the death of the latter until the close of the forty-second Congress. He was a man of considerable force of character, of genial temperament, and a lawyer of acknowledged ability. He was a son of the late Wm. Dickey, of Beaver county, who was a prominent Whig member of the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention of 1838.

We received a marked copy of the Philadelphia North American, a week or so ago, calling our attention to certain improvements and, we suppose, for the purpose of getting some gratuitous advertising out of us. We have quit this sort of thing.

If we want that journal we can pay for it, and if it wants advertising done we would suggest that it manifest the same independence. We have uniformly found the Philadelphia daily papers, with a couple of notable exceptions, the most illiberal toward the country press of any city in the United States. This has been owing to a lack of enterprise. Knowing this we do not propose to stand on courtesy in the future save where courtesies are appreciated.

Our Harrisburg Letter.

HARRISBURG, April 25, 1876.

The report of the boom bill investigating committee is expected to create a profound sensation when presented to the House. Nothing is known of its contents, but the impression is general here that it singles out for expulsion Lynott of Luzerne and Petroff of Philadelphia, and congressmen with considerable severity, several other members for proposing money to fellow legislators in exchange for votes against the boom bill. Neither Lynott nor Petroff have manifested the least disposition to resign although they have no hope of a favorable report from the committee. It requires two-thirds of those present to expel a member according to the Constitution, and Petroff appears confident that this number cannot be obtained in his case. The expulsion of Lynott is a certainty, as Republicans and Democrats are united as to his guilt. The testimony has been published in the Legislative Record, which will have added to it over 100 pages of explanation. The boom bill has been a great stumbling block to legislation, and the indications are that the results of the investigation will occur additional delay at a time when uninterupted work is necessary to consider the bills before the legislature. The presentation of the report is sure to excite discussion.

Independent of the discussion arising out of the Senate tariff resolutions and a provision in the soldiers' orphan appropriation bill allowing \$5,000 for the compilation and publication of a history of the soldiers' orphans since the inception of the system, the proceedings of the House were devoid of real interest last week. When the resolutions requesting Pennsylvania congressmen to vote against the Democratic tariff bill, prepared by Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, came from the Senate to the House they were summarily referred to the committee on federal relations by the Democrats, who did not relish the idea of making an unpopular record on so delicate a question. In the first place they were disinclined to instruct a Democratic congress and second place they had no courage to vote against the resolutions for fear that capital would be made against the Democrats, in consequence, in the great protective tariff State. The committee on federal relations was their only hope. There it was proposed to quietly bury the resolutions, but the Republicans were determined that the proposed resolutions should not occur if there was any virtue in agitating their resolutions. Mr. Faunce, chairman of the committee, was repeatedly called on to produce the resolutions, and at last he exhorted the remains (a substitute which had no resemblance to the original resolutions) and exhibited them to the House. The Republicans maintained that as the original meaning of the resolutions had been destroyed the substitute was not in order, but the speaker cared more for party than parliamentary requirements, and gave his political friends the benefit of all his decisions. Entertaining fears that a free and full discussion of the tariff would result in their discomfiture, the Democrats called their previous question to rest debate.—The Republicans earnestly protested against the application of this gag, and for a while the hall presented a scene of wild confusion. A wordy encounter occurred between the speaker and Mr. Mitchell, Republican, of Tioga, the former ordering the plucky member to sit down, and the latter defiantly refusing to comply with the demand. Members spontaneously arose in all parts of the hall and added their voices to the confusion of congress. After the excitement had partially subsided, the Democrats, by reason of superior numbers, forced a vote and put through the substitute. The remains were subsequently conveyed to the Senate, where they were entombed beyond resurrection.

The Democrats were not so firmly united on the proposition to give the clerk of the soldiers' orphan department for publishing his proposed history, enough favoring the measure to carry it through.—The Democratic leaders tried every means in their power to convert the erring ones, appealing to their reverence to the Constitution and their opposition to extravagance, but all arguments proved abortive, and the bill passed by a decisive majority. Next morning the tariff fight ensued, in which particular the Democrats were defeated. The defeated Democrats here saw a fine opportunity to retrieve their lost ground, and accordingly determined to hold a caucus for the purpose of massing the Democratic strength and accomplishing a reconsideration of the vote by which the orphan bill was passed. Their manoeuvres worked like a charm, and no difficulty was experienced in bringing the objectionable feature stricken from the bill, providing for the continuance of the education and maintenance of the destitute orphans of the deceased soldiers and sailors and the destitute children of permanently disabled soldiers and sailors of the State. Divested of it the bill passed by a unanimous vote. Mr. Powell, who asked for the \$5,000 appropriation, claims that he has already expended \$6,000 on the history which he proposes to issue and fears that unless the State comes to his assistance he will lose considerable money. He says he was induced to commence the work by the encouragement which the House gave him last winter, and to enter into a contract with the stereotyper of the plates by the favorable consideration which the same body had extended to the appropriation in committee and on second reading. At the session last winter the House passed a resolution authorizing the chief clerk to compile a history, which action the Senate would have ratified but for the impoverished condition of the State treasury.

Among the important bills that passed both houses of congress are those relating to life, fire, and marine insurance—drawn up mainly by Commissioner Foster—and public printing. The bill for the ventilation of bituminous coal mines, which has excited much discussion, has been materially amended by the Senate, and its passage is by no means assured. Representatives of the operators and coal miners are here and the former to kill it or to have it amended as to render it abortive, and the latter to have it passed with as few amendments as possible. The Legislative Record already contains about 1,900 pages, and the next two weeks, with the index, will run the number up to 3,000, probably the most stupendous publication.

Pennsylvanians Murdered by Indians.

LEAVENWORTH, April 23.—Advice has been received here that some time last Thursday night a family of emigrants, named Baker, from somewhere in Pennsylvania, was massacred by Indians about one hundred miles northwest of Custer city. The family consisted of a man, his wife and two children, all of whom were slain with hatchets or tomahawks and then scalped. The wagon belonging to Baker was rifled and everything valuable carried off. The bodies of the victims were decently buried when found.

A Washington will which says, "I give and bequeath unto my daughter, Mary Dowdy, my dwelling house, No. 55, on Fourteenth street west, she paying for two masses every month for the repose of my soul as long as she lives," has been decided to convey an estate in fee simple.

The Presidential Salary.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—In the Senate, immediately after the journal of yesterday's proceedings was read, the Chair laid before the Senate the following message:

To the Senate of the United States: Herewith I return Senate bill No. 172, entitled "An act fixing the salary of the President of the United States," without my approval. I am constrained to do this because of a sense of duty to my successors in office, to myself, and to what is due to the dignity of the position of Chief Magistrate of a nation of more than forty millions of people. When the salary of the President of the United States was fixed by the Constitution at \$25,000 per annum we were a nation of but three millions of people, poor from a long and exhaustive war, without commerce or manufactures, with but few cities, and those cheaply supplied. The salary must then have been deemed small for the responsibilities and dignity of the position, but justifiably so from the impoverished condition of the Treasury, and the simplicity it was desired to cultivate in the republic. The salary of Congressmen, under the Constitution, was first fixed at \$6 per day for the time actually in session, an average of about 120 days to each session, or \$720 per year, or less than one-twentieth of the salary of the President. Congress have legislated upon their own salaries from time to time since, until finally it reached \$5,000 per annum, or one-fifth that of the President, before the salary of the latter was increased. No one having a knowledge of the cost of living at the national capital will contend that the present salary of Congressmen is too high, unless it is the intention to make office entirely one of honor, when the salary should be abolished—a proposition repugnant to our Republican ideas and institutions. I do not believe the citizens of this republic desire their public servants to serve them without a fair compensation for their services. \$25,000 does not defray the expenses of the Executive in the year, nor is not in my experience. It is not now one-fifth in value what it was when fixed by the Constitution in supplying demands and wants. Having no personal interest in this matter I have felt myself free to return this bill to the house in which it originated, with my objections, believing that in doing so I met the wishes and judgment of the great body of the people who indirectly pay all the salaries and other expenses of the government.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, April 18, 1876.

Centennial Proclamation.

The following proclamation was issued by his excellency Governor Hartranft, yesterday afternoon:

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by a joint resolution of the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, approved March 13, 1876, it is recommended by the senate and house of representatives to the people of the several States that they assemble in their several counties or towns on the approaching centennial anniversary of our national independence, and that they cause to be delivered on such day an historical sketch of said county or town from its formation, and a copy of said sketch may be filed, in print or manuscript, in the clerk's office of said county, and an additional copy, in print or manuscript, in the clerk's office of the library of congress, to the intent that a complete record may thus be obtained of the progress of our institutions during the first centennial of their existence.

Now, therefore, I, John F. Hartranft, Governor as aforesaid, do hereby favorably commend this resolution to the people and the authorities of the various cities, counties and towns of this Commonwealth, with the request that wherever the observance of the incoming anniversary of our national independence will permit, provision may be made to comply with the recommendation contained therein so that these historical sketches may be made to embrace all the information and statistics that can be obtained in relation to the first century of our existence as a Commonwealth.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State at Harrisburg, this 21st day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, and of the Commonwealth the one hundredth.

J. F. HARTRAFT.

By the Governor: M. S. QUAY, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

A Methodist Camp Burned.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 22.—At midnight the beautiful camp meeting grounds of the Methodist, situated some twenty miles from this city, was completely lost by an incendiary fire involving a loss of \$50,000. The grounds, considered among the most beautiful in the country, and the national association were to hold their camp here this year, commencing in August next.

The number of buildings erected on the grounds was 156, all but about a half a dozen of these being houses or cottages occupied by members of the camp meeting association. The cottages were all built by families occupying them, they paying rent to the association for the use of the grounds, so that the loss will mostly fall on individuals rather than on the association as a body. The houses average in value about \$400, though some of the finest were worth well on to \$1,000. Many of the houses were furnished, the occupants leaving their furniture there during the winter. The grounds proper embrace upward of fourteen acres, being a level plateau with ravines on the east, west and north sides, the entrance being on the south side, the main road from Farnum leading directly to the camp. The camp was one of the most beautiful that could be imagined, the plateau being covered with immense forest trees, some of which were fully two feet in diameter. Great preparations were being made for a national camp meeting on the 7th of August, but it is feared the grove has been so badly injured that it will be impossible to hold the meeting in this city.

General News Summary.

Another attempt is to be made to settle the Turkish difficulty through Austrian mediation.

A supposed Charles Ross in New York, has been proved to be a real Joseph Quinn slightly resembling the missing boy.

The American consul at Rotterdam writes that he thinks Winslow, the forger, and his party have deserted some of their booty.

The arguments in the Kilbourn habeas corpus case will probably be ended to-day with a speech of Mr. Voorhees for the prisoner.

The World says 97 out of 107 delegates in the state of New York, are for Gov. Tilden for President.

E. J. Wilson, a well known real estate lawyer of New York, either fell or threw himself into the East river last week and was drowned.

The prospects for the grain crop in California were never better. Fruit also promises well, though there has been some damage from frosts.

A telegram from Glasgow, Scotland,

announced the progress of a terrible fire on Buchanan street, one of the principle thoroughfares in that city.

The New London Telegram says that Mr. Beecher had a slight audience at his lecture on Tuesday evening, and that the receipts did not pay expenses.

C. D. Wilkins, a collector of internal revenue at St. Joseph, Mo., in the Eastern district court, at Jefferson city, yesterday, pled not guilty. The case was set for the 15th of May.

A good many of the treasury clerks bid fair to have plenty of time on hand to visit the continental this summer. We notice that Secretary Bristow talks of giving some six hundred of them a permanent leave of absence.

Four hundred laborers on the Sunbury river conduit, at Boston, struck April 21, and compelled others to join them. The contractors will give them until Monday to resume work or have their places filled by other men.

The insurance in Herzegovina gains ground, although it is impossible for the people of the province to obtain loans and ammunition with their own local means. It is generally supposed, therefore, that Russia supplies both arms and money to the insurgents.

The Bulletin of the Iron and Steel Association learns from parties connected with several of the Bessemer steel establishments of the country that all of them are supplied with orders sufficient to keep them running to their full capacity all summer, and they are therefore confident that they will be able to run for the whole year.

Tennyson's "Queen Mary" has been finally put upon the stage in London with every adjunct of effective dress and scenery. Kate Bateman played "Queen Mary" and Irving "Philip." Some of the scenes are described as remarkably striking, but the original poem has been cut and slashed beyond recognition. The London papers praise the acting but think the play will not run long.

The executive committee of the United States centennial commission authorize the announcement that there are no vacancies in the clerical or other appointments under the commission, and that the enlistment of the centennial guard or police is now so nearly completed that no encouragement can be given to applicants whose names and references are not already registered.

State News.

Mayor Stokely has sworn in the 600 men composing the centennial police corps.

Berks county has an April 1773 year old, a clock over two hundred years old and a pocket book 125 years old.

In Robeson township, Berks county, the past thirty years, eight men named Moore (all relatives) lost their lives by accidents.

Joseph Miller, of Young township, Indiana, is cutting a new object which will give birth to eight lambs within the space of eleven months.

The Pittsburgh Commercial reports the Cleveland oil combination to be engaged in an effort to buy up or otherwise control all the refineries.

A number of residents of western Pennsylvania have purchased 4,500 acres of land in West Virginia, much of which contains bituminous coal.

The Philadelphia and Reading railroad company have completed arrangements by which they are enabled to furnish transportation for 80,000 persons daily.

The Titusville Herald says the production of petroleum this year will probably fall short three and a half million barrels of the actual demand of the trade.

Hon. Daniel Dougherty has been retained to take part in the defence of the alleged Yost murderers, who are to be tried in the second week of the May sessions of the criminal court of Schuylkill county.

John Stone, of Manor station, Crawford county, fell in love with a girl only 13 years old, and because she was too young to marry he concluded to die for her and shot himself through the head.

Jones & Langhens, of the American Iron works, Pittsburgh, are manufacturing 18,000 bars of iron for the Pennsylvania railroad company. They are thirty-two inches long and weigh twenty-five pounds.

On Sunday Mrs. Eliza Lehr, who had been confined to her bed, took a stimulant to alleviate her pain. While under the influence of the opiate she fell asleep and her clothing took fire, burning her fatally. The casualty occurred at Alleentown.

As a young man named Henry Logan was passing the saloon of James West, Coaldale, Schuylkill county, a door was thrown open and several shots were fired at him. One ball struck him in the left breast below the heart. No arrests have been made.

It is estimated that there are 75,000,000 feet of lumber in the Lock Haven area. About 750 mills have reached the water, and the majority of them have passed beyond the shipping of lumber by rail and canal for the year thus far, foot up 34,450,000 feet, an increase of 940,000 feet over the corresponding period in 1875.

Jacob Rose, of Sculp Level, Somerset county, has, it is alleged, died from wounds inflicted by John J. Sease. The two had lived neighbors, and a few days ago Rose went to Sease's saw mill to buy lumber.—The proprietor of the establishment got into a quarrel with Rose's son, when Rose interfered and Sease struck him across the head with a heavy lath, fracturing his skull.

Mrs. Mosher, the widow of Bill Mosher, one of the abductors of Charlie Ross, and who was killed at Bay Ridge, Long Island, visited Westervelt in his cell in the eastern penitentiary, on Saturday, for the purpose of obtaining, if possible, from the whereabouts of the missing boy. She told him that she had seen Governor Hartranft reference to the matter, and was authorized to say that he would tell all he knew about the kidnapping, that she would procure him a pardon within ten days. The prisoner denied knowledge of the affair either that he went into the conspiracy in the hope of gaining the reward. Mrs. Mosher pleaded with him to make a full confession, but he stoutly asserted his innocence in the matter.

Catarrh is a common disease—so common that sniffing, spitting, and blowing of the nose, meets at every turn of the street. Your foot slips in these nasty discharges on the sidewalk, and by the public conveyance, and its disagreeable odor, contaminating the breath of the afflicted, renders them offensive to their associates. There is the highest merit, therefore, for stating that with fully one-half, if not two-thirds, of those afflicted with Catarrh in the nose or head, the next step being to the throat or bronchial tubes—lastly, the inflammation of the throat, the early and prompt attention to a Catarrh. To cure this loathsome disease the system by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which cures Catarrh of the Throat, and heals the diseased glands by a specific influence upon them; and to assist, use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, which cures the Throat, and heals the diseased glands by a specific influence upon them; and to assist, use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, which cures the Throat, and heals the diseased glands by a specific influence upon them.

No danger from this treatment, and it is pleasant to the taste. The medicinal instrument are sold by dealers in medicine.

New To-Day.

U. S. STOCKTON, Surgeon Dentist, Office in Fisher's building, New York, formerly in the City of New York, N. Y.

ORGANS AND PIANOS.

I will offer for sale the Standard Organ, manufactured by F. Schlegel, Pelham & Co. of Boston, Mass., and a grand piano of the same make, both of which are in perfect order. For details and terms apply to the undersigned at No. 100, South 4th Street, Philadelphia, Pa., or to H. W. WHITE, at No. 100, South 4th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

STRAY DOGS.

Came to the residence of the subscriber, in Penn township, about the 8th of April inst. This owner is required to identify them, pay charges and remove them, or they will be sold according to law. W. M. B. WHITE, April 28, 1876.

SUPERVISOR'S ACCOUNT.

ABRAHAM SNARE in account with Walker township for the year 1875:

To amount of duplicate for year 1875..... \$17 45

Unsettled lands..... 19 24

Order on Wm. Galinger, Supervisor for 74..... 30 46

Order on Michael Saurin..... 29

By amt. of work done on road by taxables..... \$75 77

Receipt of W. C. Schwab, costs..... 20 81

Receipt of J. O. Murray, exp. for do. do..... 20 81

Receipt of W. B. Walker, exp. for do. do..... 11 15

Receipt of J. W. Vocum, work..... 5 57

Receipt of William Giesinger, costs..... 3 25

Receipt of Isaac M. Souder, work..... 1 75

Receipt of Susanah Outhouse, costs..... 1 75

Receipt of Isaac M. Souder, work..... 1 75

Receipt of Henry Frank, for plank..... 4 73

Order granted Samuel Foght, Supervisor for 1875..... 57 34

Amount due township..... 13 14

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