

Circulation LARGER than any other Paper in the Juniata Valley.

WHAT MUST BE DONE AT CINCINNATI.

As the time for holding the Cincinnati Convention approaches, great interest is manifested in the result by those deeply interested in politics. There is no denying the fact that there is a deep underlying current pervading the masses, which strongly indicates a dislike to accept the nominee of either of the leading parties. This pervades all grades of society, and it would be very unwise to disregard it. It grows out of the fact that the Democratic party has given no assurance of its ability to remedy the evils which it is alleged the Republican party has brought upon the country. In other words, there is no confidence in either party. If a few leading men, men whom all parties respect, with ability to lead, were to arise and ignore existing party lines, the probabilities are that the next President would not owe his election to either the Republicans or Democrats, but to a spontaneous uprising of the people. This being the feeling among the people, it will require no little care, on the part of our representatives at Cincinnati, in selecting a candidate. The nominee must be an honest and capable man, a man having the confidence of the people. We hope for the best and we assure our Republican friends that they must do the best of our banner will be trailed in the dust.

We regret very much that the Republican party has been so fearfully demoralized and that thousands upon thousands of its voters stand ready to vote for its nominees simply because they cannot do any better. They abominate the corruptions which have sprung up in high places, and insist upon the party returning to the days of its purity when it was led by such men as Lincoln, Greeley, Smith, Seward, Sumner, Wilson, and many others, who have gone to that bourne from which no traveler returns. Honesty characterized every action of these men and the party prospered, and it was not until the hungry horde of Democrats, finding no opportunity to plunder in their own party, swooped down upon us like the Goths and the Vandals, capturing our organization and thrusting the honest original Republicans to the rear and filling every place of honor and profit with their own kind, that the party became corrupt. The Convention will do well to take all this into consideration and govern itself accordingly.

We assure the editor of the Globe that we never once thought of him when we indited the little paragraph in regard to fixing up some things in this country. And we assure him further that we never count on doubtful voters. We always give the enemy the benefit of the doubt, and especially in this case where the case has been so completely "fixed" as the editor in question has been for the last three or four years. Both Democrats and Republicans have regarded him as an unquestionable fixture—a fall-gown tail to the Democratic kite with Sponer at the string. Of course, if by any miraculous interposition of Providence, or less potent agency, it were possible for a less potent agency to accomplish it, he should support the Republican party once again, we will be rejoiced at it, but until the miracle is performed he will please understand that we do not refer to him when we speak openly and above board of fixing things in the Republican party. So, Professor, you are on the wrong scent. You have wasted that valuable gas upon the desert air. Unlike bread cast upon the waters it will hardly return after many days. Alas thy wrath, and humbly—down on thy bonded knees—ask Mr. Sponer's forgiveness for having endeavored to create the impression that there is still a secret hankering, in thy breast, after the flesh-pots of Egypt.

A WEEK OR TWO ago we took ground in favor of opening the Centennial Exhibition on Sunday, a position in accordance with views long since firmly rooted in us, viz: to advocate, to promote, and to defend any innocent Sunday employment which has for its object the enlightenment, refinement and disincarnation, both bodily and mentally, of the human family. For these and other reasons we have always advocated Sunday preaching, (a very heavy labor with some,) Sunday schools, Sunday newspapers, Sunday cars for the benefit of the poor, Sunday postoffices, and every other institution that the percentage of gain morally, religiously, intellectually and physically is well marked. History will tell any one, who will take the trouble to examine, that Sunday is not the day set apart by the deologists, however much we may endeavor to accord to it the same place in our religious observances. But we have no disposition to discredit it; on the other hand we simply desire to make the best out of the institution for humanity, and here we accord fully with all the fathers of the churches. The man who says we want to desecrate it simply does not know the difference between the Sunday of a Christian and the Sabbath of a Jew.

We are deeply indebted to Frederick E. Sward, esq., editor of the Coal Trade Journal, for a copy of his valuable compilation of Coal Trade Statistics for the year 1875-6. It is, as it purports to be, a compendium of valuable information relative to coal production, prices, transportation, etc., at home and abroad, with many facts worthy of preservation for future reference corrected to the latest dates. It is just the thing for every coal operator.

This meeting advertised for Monday last, in New York, to take action looking to the formation of a third party or the nomination of an anti-machine man for President, was well attended. An address has been issued to the people of the United States.

The Wilmington Herald credits Whittier's majestic hymn to Walt Whitman.

OPENING OF THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

Wednesday last was a proud day for Philadelphia. It was only equalled in historic greatness, by the memorable Fourth of July, 1776. How different the circumstances! The first announced to the few millions who had found their way to these shores, the birth of a new nation; the latter proclaimed to the millions, throughout the globe that the first hundred years of our national existence is about to expire, and extending an invitation to all to come and compete, in generous and honorable rivalry, with the results of a century's progress. Yes, the United States, the youngest of the nations of the earth, in Philadelphia, where Independence was first officially proclaimed and recognized has, by the expenditure of millions, afforded an opportunity to the older peoples to come and witness the material greatness of all that characterizes our land. On the Fourth of July, 1776, scarcely three millions people responded to the announcement of Old Independence Bell; on last Wednesday when President Grant proclaimed the Exhibition open forty millions of actual citizens, in effect, heard the proclamation and patriotically cheered. If the contrast is great the practical results of the century are astounding. But we cannot stop to enumerate.

Philadelphia put on her cosmopolitan robes and ignored herself. Her leading thoroughfares were decorated with untold numbers of the brilliant banners of all the nations of the earth. No expense was spared and the assembled world was gratified and applauded. The day opened sultry, but before nine o'clock the threatening clouds were dispersed and the sun came out brilliantly, grandly. At six o'clock, A. M., the street cars were loaded down to their fullest capacity, carrying the large crowds to the grounds and so it continued all day long.

At 10:30 the opening ceremonies commenced. The platform was erected at the southern entrance to Memorial Hall and spanning the space between that building and the Main Exhibition building. The choir occupied a platform adjoining the nave of the latter. Places were reserved for all the dignitaries present, foreign representatives, senators and representatives in congress, judges of the supreme court, members of the Pennsylvania legislature and of the press, of which we were an exceedingly small fraction. The National Hymns of the nations represented were first sung by the choir under the direction of Theo. Thomas. The music was supremely grand. After the music came the eloquent prayer of Bishop Simpson, followed by the speech of John Welsh, the chairman of the Board of Finance, presiding the buildings to the Centennial Commissioners and their acceptance by Gen. Hawley, who, in turn, passed them over to the President of the United States, who, in a neat and eloquent address, declared them open to the public. Everything passed off happily and in order. The most prominent figure upon the stand, occupying the place of honor, was the Emperor of Brazil.

After the ceremonies a procession was formed, and the invited guests, led by the President and Dom Pedro, proceeded to Machinery Hall and started the great Corliss engine which has a capacity of 1,300 horse-power, and operates eight miles of shafting with less noise than is usually made by the average sewing machine.

In the meantime the buildings were all thrown open and the crowd, greater than any that has ever assembled in this country before, poured into the great buildings and gazed and wondered, and gazed until their senses reeled at the mammoth proportions of the Exhibition before them. We went to Philadelphia expecting to see a magnificent display, and we came away, three days later, utterly overwhelmed. The thing is too big. There is no end to it. A week is a drop in the bucket. If the reader wants to see it all it will take months, yes, months, and nothing but months will be satisfactory. It will be a little expensive but it only comes once in a lifetime, and better make great, very great sacrifices, than not see all that is of it. Do not go until on or after the twentieth of June, because, while there is enough there now to entertain any ordinary man six months, yet there is much that is not ready and will not be for weeks, and while you are looking at it you may just as well see all that there will be of it.

No man, woman or child should fail to see the Exhibition. We hope the railroads will put down the fare to an amount not exceeding ten or fifteen dollars per day for the use of cars and haul everybody that wants to go. It will even then cost too much, and especially will be the case if the Exhibition is closed on Sunday. Good boarding can be had at boarding houses for from \$1 to \$2.50 per day, with only a few extra charges for the grounds, and the farmers are arranging for a large number of places at the Grange headquarters. Do not fail to attend, but do not go before the twentieth of June.

A PHILADELPHIA despatch to the New York Sunday Herald: "The Exhibition will ultimately be open on Sunday. The public sentiment in favor of it grows every day. It is not alone the thousands of working men and women who cannot afford to lose a day's work that join in demanding it, but the liberal mind of all classes. A large mass meeting, attended by a number of ladies and gentlemen of the highest respectability, was held here this evening."

The Bedford Gazette looks as neat and trim in its new attire as the newly brushed brass buttons on a Centennial policeman's coat. It is a great improvement on the old patent outside arrangement. May it never lack popularity.

On Thursday morning last the average Philadelphia was at least two inches taller than on the Tuesday immediately preceding, and oh how liberal they were. Wednesday's crowd did it.

The friends of Hon. Roscoe Conkling, of New York, are pushing him very vigorously for the Presidential nomination. Conkling has always been a sound and honest Republican.

WAR IN LOUISIANA!

A Score of Colored Men Murdered by a Mob of Blood-Thirsty Regulators!

A Picked Battle of Laurel Hill—The State Abuses with Excitement—The Whites of Several Counties Armed and in the Noblest—Edward M. Fleming Across the Border.

NEW ORLEANS, May 15.—A New Orleans Times special, dated Summit, Miss., May 15, says: Information was received here last night of a separate affray between negroes and whites at Laurel Hill, West Feliciana Parish, near the Mississippi line. On Friday night about thirty negroes went to the store of a white man in the vicinity, and calling him to the door, loaded him with bullets. A posse from Bayou Sara went out on Saturday for the body, but the negroes would not give it up. A fight ensued and three negroes were killed. Two whites are missing. The negroes are gathering in strong force. Five hundred are said to be under arms. Whites are going down from neighboring counties in Mississippi, and a serious fight is expected.

A special to the Republican from Bayou Sara, La., dated May 15th, says: This is what I consider as reliable as the result of Saturday night's affray: Eight colored men have been shot dead and four hanged. About twenty were wounded. No whites were killed. Persecution is being carried on against the blacks killed, but this statement I consider as exaggerated. Twenty colored men are reported to be held as prisoners. Their fate is uncertain, but the supposition is they will be killed. The number of negroes killed will probably never be ascertained, precaution having been taken to remove the dead secretly. The number of negroes under arms is said to be five hundred. There are squads from East Baton Rouge and East and West Feliciana and Wilson county, Miss.

The colored people are said to be arming in self-defense. On Saturday and Sunday nights numbers of colored men crossed to Pointe Coupee to escape those who are hunting them.

A second dispatch from Bayou Sara, of the date of May 15, says: There has been a regular engagement at Laurel Hill between the white and colored men. Three whites are reported killed. God only knows when this will end. The Country is ablaze with excitement. All the whites are armed and in the saddle.

Important to the Military.

The following circular has been issued from the Adjutant General's Office, at Harrisburg, under date of May 13, 1876: General Order, No. 4.

1. The following act of the legislature is published for the information and government of all concerned: "A further supplement to the act approved May 4, 1864, entitled an act for the organization, discipline and regulation of the militia of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania."

SECTION 1. It is enacted, etc., that the act approved April 15, 1873, entitled a further supplement to the act approved May 4, 1864, entitled an act for the organization, discipline and regulation of the militia of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and all parts thereof, shall be construed as to limit the number of companies, thereby allotted to the National Guard, to 200 as a maximum.

Approved May 4, 1876.

JOHN F. HARTMAN, Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

JAMES W. LAYTON, Adjutant General.

Miscellaneous News Items.

The Fourth of July will be much larger this year than it usually is.

All the satirical writers of England are sticking sharp pins in the Queen's Indian shawl.

The Southern Democratic campaign motto: "Forcibly if we can, peacefully if we must."

Bricks are very scarce in England, and their importation from Japan is being undertaken.

Bristow never got so many fine words from the Democrat press in his life as he is getting now. Why?

The writing desk of John Alden, that came over on the Mayflower, is on exhibition at the Centennial.

In California the general gullness of trade is attributed to the universal mania for dealing in mining shares.

The figure of Commerce on Independence Hall, Philadelphia, is represented "in a recumbent position."

Three thousand iron workers of Sheffield, England, who were on a strike, have resumed work at reduced wages.

The liquor drinkers of the State of New York annually liquify and pour down their insatiate throats upwards of \$100,000,000.

Laborers are scarce and greatly needed in Australia, where various railway and other public enterprises are in progress.

An insane lady in England recently climbed up the inside of a church steeple and defied her pursuers.

A step backward. The Russian Minister of Public Institutions has issued an order prohibiting women from practicing medicine.

ADVERTISING.

SPECIAL AGREEMENT.

The undersigned, publishers of the Huntingdon Journal, Huntingdon Monitor, and Huntingdon Globe, have agreed upon the following schedule of prices for the insertion of regular and transient advertisements, and local notices in their respective papers, viz:

TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS.

All transient advertisements, save those mentioned here, will be inserted at twelve and a half cents per line for the first insertion, seven and a half cents for the second and five cents for all subsequent insertions.

SPECIAL LOCAL ADVERTISING.

All advertisements pertaining to this class, such as Wants, Lost, Found, Special Sales, Helps and Situations Wanted, and any advertisement whatever, which is not intended for a single day, and only for the county at large (save Borough and Township Accounts), will be charged at the rate of five cents per line for the first insertion, and three cents per line for subsequent insertions.

AD FOR DOUBLE THESE RATES.

For ten cents per line for the first insertion, and six cents per line for subsequent insertions, an advertisement of this class will be inserted in EACH of the THREE PAPERS above named.

REGULAR QUARTERLY AND BUSINESS ADVERTISEMENTS.

Regular quarterly and yearly business advertisements will be inserted at the following rates:

Table with 3 columns: Length (100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900, 1000), Rate per line (10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100).

LOCAL NOTICES.

Local notices will be inserted at ten cents per line for each and every insertion, except the special contract hereinafter provided for, not less than half a column for each case the charge shall not be less than seven cents per line.

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All such Local Notices will be inserted in each of the three papers, thus giving our patrons the benefit of the three oldest, largest, and most widely circulated and influential papers at a price equal to the local rates for such notices in one paper.

All Resolutions of Associations, Commissions of Inland or Inland and Inland, all party announcements, and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, will be charged ten cents per line.

Legal and other notices will be charged to the party having them inserted. Advertising Agents must find their commission outside of these figures.

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J. R. DUBBORROW & Co., Publishers Journal, FLEMING & McNEIL, Publishers Monitor, A. L. GESS, Publisher Globe.

From the Table.

Specialties in Medicine.

We publish on our eighth page a lengthy article describing the system of the noted specialist, Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y. This article is of great value to the public, and contains his reasons for deriding his whole time and attention to a single department of medicine—the treatment of lingering chronic diseases. The same article also takes up the subjects of diagnosis, methods of consultation and treatment, etc. the invalid, Dr. Pierce's author, who has been in the world, has already attained a large circulation—"The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser"—containing some nine hundred numerous illustrations, and terms in medicine in all its branches, a work well calculated for the guidance and instruction of the people at large, and which may be had for \$1.50 (post-paid) by addressing the author, Dr. R. V. Pierce, at his residence, 153 N. 7th St., New York. This work has been before the general public long enough to enable the following of a careful estimate of the efficiency of his treatment and his medical skill, and we are glad to know, has been universally favorable to both.

New To-Day.

Highest price paid, IN CASH, for Wool by HUNTINGDON, May 19, 1876-47

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Notice of Enoch Isenberg, dec'd. Estate of Enoch Isenberg, dec'd. I, the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Enoch Isenberg, dec'd., have been granted to Robert A. Laird, residing in said township, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make them known within thirty days. ROBERT A. LAIRD, Adm'r. D. B. N. C. T. A.

BRIDGE LETTING.

On Friday, the 2nd day of June, 1876, the undersigned, Commissioners of Huntingdon County, will let, at Public Auction, on the premises, to the lowest bidder, the repairing of Three Bridges in Shirley township, crossing Augwick Creek. Two of said Bridges are near the town of Shirley, and one, crossing said Creek, near Augwick Mills, in said township. The letting of the two bridges near Shirley will take place at 10 o'clock, a. m., on said day. The contractor will be required to furnish all materials and to repair the bridges according to the specifications now in the Commissioners' office, at Huntingdon. They will also be required to give bond, with approved security, conditioned for the faithful performance of their contract.

VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY AND FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.

The undersigned will sell, at private sale, the following described Real Estate, situate on Stone Creek, in Barre township, Huntingdon county, Pa., to-wit: A tract of land known as the "Couch Mill Property," containing about Three Hundred and Twenty-five acres; or One Hundred acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, having thereon erected a Grist Mill, Saw Mill, Stone House, also, four Dwelling Houses and a first-class New Barn, with a never failing well of good water, and a never failing spring that cannot be exceeded. This is a first-class Stock farm, having produced sixty tons of Timothy hay per season, with a capacity for One Hundred Tons per year. It is also well adapted to raising Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, and all other grains and vegetables; there is water in nearly every field. The Grist Mill is situated to be in one of the best locations, for a mill, in Huntingdon county. The site for a Country Store cannot be better located. The whole tract is now for Two Hundred dollars per year.

The remaining portion of this tract of land, is well timbered with White Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Oak, Hemlock, &c., &c.

This property is also situate on the public road leading up Stone Creek, from Huntingdon to McLeary's Port, and is only ten miles from Huntingdon. A railroad up Stone Creek, which is now in progress, will pass through this property, and it is offered for sale at the undersigned will add that he is induced to part with it, through the necessity of private life, and it will be sold entire, or cut up into lots, of not less than One Hundred Acres, to suit purchasers. Parties desiring to purchase can get all the information which they may desire by applying to the undersigned.

TERMS OF SALE:—Cash, or approved hand money, or approved notes, payable at once.

For reference, see Messrs. Brown & Bailey, Attorneys, Huntingdon, Pa.

HENRY CONPROBST, Secretary of Mills, Huntingdon county, Pa., May 19, 1876-6m.

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GLASS FRUIT JARS.

THOMAS WRIGHTMAN'S PATENT. 21 Wood Street, Philadelphia. WINDOW GLASS, BOTTLES, JARS, &c. of all kinds, extra-transparent, extra-clear, and extra-fine, and made to order, and in quantities to suit. Address, or call on WRIGHTMAN'S, Philadelphia, Pa.

New Advertisements.

ROOFS.

That leak is costly property. You cannot afford them. The damage to your house, which is caused by putting your roof in order. The yearly decay of agricultural machinery and implements, arising from rusty parts on machinery, would cost more than the cost of putting your roof in order. The yearly decay of agricultural machinery and implements, arising from rusty parts on machinery, would cost more than the cost of putting your roof in order.

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