The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - Editor

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1876.

Circulation LARGER than any other Paper in the Juniata Valley.

HON. WM. S. STENGER, M. C., will accept our cordial acknowledgment for copies of the Congressional *Record*.

THE Democrats have been annoying the President until he has become worked up. A few days ago he delivered himself of the longest speech in his life, and they now understand him fully. It was not hard to comprehend.

THE President's Message, which we publish to-day, is a plain straight-forward paper, without any flourishes, that will commend itself to every unbiased reader. It is eminently practical dealing in nothing but the most substantial facts. We ask our readers to give it a careful perusal.

THE Brooklyn horror has been all the theme for the last ten days. How is it possible for such a catastrophe to happen in the age in which we live? And yet it has happened. How is it possible for any one to go into a theatre, with this appalling horror before him, without shuddering?

TILDEN and his staff of managers failed to corrupt a Republican elector by the offer of immense sums of money as bribes. They could not find one who was mean enough to sell himself. They then devoted themselves to the corruption of a Democratic Governor, and they found their opportunity in Oregon.

IF the Milwaukee *Sentinel* is to be believed, Governor Hendricks has done a very shabby thing by the inhabitants of Madison and Delaware. Their Senator in this close district died recently, and the Governor has ordered a special election for January 9th, five days after the meeting of the Legislature, thus securing the Democrats the organization of the Senate.

OUR genial friend, Dr. W. H. Bradley, the able editor of the Danville *American*, is a candidate for reading clerk of the Lower Branch of the Pennsylvania Legislature. He is eminently qualified, by nature, and education and long experience, for the place, and coming as he does from a minority county, where he has labored long and faithfully, he ought to be elected. We earnestly recommend him.

THE other day we received no less than four *editorials* from Tilden's literary bureau in New York, on the "Republican Frauds" and the Presidency. They found their way to the wrong shop, and the individuals who furnish *original* matter for Democratic county weeklies had better inform themselves better in regard to the politics of the papers before mailing them their editorials.

THE *Tribune* notices it as a curious fact that while special prayer meetings for the benefit of Congress were held in New York and Philadelphia on Monday, one branch of Congress forgot to pray for itself. In the House the Chaplain was on hand to open the session with the customary invocation, but he was forgotten in the eagerness of the Democrats to exclude Colorado from representation.

THE Republican City Convention of Philadelphia, to nominate candidates for Mayor, Receiver of Taxes, and City Solicitor, was held Thursday morning the 7th inst. William S. Stokley was nominated for Mayor and Albert C. Roberts for Receiver of Taxes without opposition. For City Solicitor, William Nelson West was nominated on the first ballot, receiving 85 votes, to 50 for C. H. T. Collis and 24 for Wm. F. Johnston.

THE Presidential question seems unchanged since our last issue, at which time we announced the election of Hayes and Wheeler, these gentlemen having received the necessary number of electors, 185. Although the Democrats are using every effort to defeat the will of the people, even resorting to bribery, they will fail, and Rutherford B. Hayes will administer the government for the next four years.

THE New York *Tribune* says the Greenback party must bestir itsself, or it will find specie payments resumed before it has had a chance to make another fight for inflation. Here is gold at 107¾, and steadily sinking. The exports are heavy, and, in the event of a foreign war, will be a great deal heavier; while the imports are exceedingly light. Gold is steadily pouring in upon us, and a 4½ per cent. bond for the purpose of funding the greenbacks could certainly be placed to advantage almost immediately. The specie payment question is taking care of itself, and the number of people, other than escaped lunatics, who believe specie resumption, in accordance with the law, in 1879 an impossibility, is rapidly diminishing.

THE desperation of the Democracy has led them to the most pernicious as well as dishonorable efforts to secure the success of their candidate. In the Southern States after the shot-gun policy had failed, the leaders undertook to bribe an elector, by the offer of large sums of money. When the Republican electors met in New Orleans to cast their votes, Judge Aaron B. Lavisee made the following statement in the presence of the large concourse of people who were present:

MR. CHAIRMAN—Before casting my vote I desire to inform this meeting, and these spectators, that I have been offered one hundred thousand dollars to give my ballot to the Democratic candidate, Samuel J. Tilden. I have refused that offer, however. I deem it better that the Republican candidates should be elected than I should receive $100,000. I therefore cast my ballot for Rutherford B. Hayes and William A. Wheeler.

The Republicans greeted this statement with applause, as they knew that these efforts had been made, and the Democrats present were shamed by the exposure of the dishonest proposal.

In South Carolina an offer of $10,000 was made to an elector, a colored man.—To the honor of his race be it recorded that he rejected the proposition with scorn.

NATIONAL NOTES.

Sensations of the Week—The Question which the Rebel South is trying to conceal by False Issues—What the "Nigger Vote" gives the Rebel South—Facts to Ponder—What President Tyler's Son said to Our Correspondent.

Correspondence of the JOURNAL.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, Dec. 2, 1876.

THE WEEK.

This has been a week of incessant and intense excitement. There has been nothing like it since the nominal surrender of the South at Appomattox, except the black week that witnessed the assassination of Lincoln, and the stormy week in which Johnson was impeached. Sensation has succeeded sensation with kaleidscopic swiftness and variety; and the changes in this living kaleidscope have been made by human hopes and human fears; by snake-like craft and tiger-like ferocity—the devious tricks of the demagogue and the manly resolution of the patriot. The election of a new Democratic Speaker; his consistently inconsistent decisions—defying the rules of justice but obeying the rulings of the caucus; the national triumph achieved in the "honest count of the votes" of Republican Louisiana, Republican Florida, and Republican South Carolina; the constant danger of a bloody conflict of races and of parties at New Orleans and at Columbia; the orang-outang device of the Democrats of Oregon—which is the strongest proof yet offered of some men's descent from the monkey, and a demonstration that it will need centuries still before Governor Grover ascends to one; the appointment of a Democratic investigation into the recent elections in three of the Gulf States, and the refusal of the House to extend its operations into Mississippi; the masterly and patriotic movement of Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, to institute inquiries into the methods by which at least five millions of American citizens in the ex-rebel States have been cheated out of their electoral rights; Sherman's Louisiana report and the fierce debate on it; Ingall's resolution for the calling of a National Constitutional Convention; Morton's renewal of an amendment for a reform in the mode of electing our Chief Magistrates; the President's Message; the reports of the Departments; the threat of impeaching Grant; the election of Hayes and Wheeler; the grave Constitutional issues that have arisen from recent complications, and the rapid development of the new Southern Conspiracy—these are the chief but not the only transcendent topics that the annals of the week present. A full catalogue of them would fill one letter.

WENDELL PHILLIPS' OWL STORY.

But if we act like the fanatic in Wendell Phillips' Owl Story we shall neither be dazed nor confused by these novel and dazzling complications in our national affairs. A farmer (says Phillips) saw an owl on his barn. He shot at it. The wadding from the gun set the hay on fire. The barn was burned down. When the news went to the village a knot of men talked about it. One didn't see how the wadding could have set fire to the hay. Another wondered whether the property was insured. A third saw a "nice legal question," Would the insurance company pay up when it should be shown that the owner himself was the "innocent cause" of the fire? A fourth inquired, What the loss was? There was a fierce debate. Suddenly, in a lull of the talk, an old fellow asked: *"Did he shoot the owl?"* That man (said Phillips) was a fanatic; he was not to be led astray by side issues!

THE NEW REBELLION.

So, the rebel rabble in Congress, and out, are trying to hide the real question of the day behind a phantom host of false or irrelevant issues. Don't let us be fooled by them. Let us keep our eye on the owl! They failed to whip the nation in battle. They are now trying to defeat its will in politics. The tiger is a fox now. Fraud has succeeded force. The old rebel leaders, by terrorism and fraud, have established a despotism in nearly all of the Gulf States, and in several of the other States; and by these foul means they now claim that they "honestly" elected the Tammany Hall trickster to the Presidency of the United States. Having conquered their own States, they seek to seize the Capital. That is the secret of all this turmoil. This is the owl on the barn.

"THE BLACK VOTE."

The thirteenth amendment abolished slavery. The fourteenth amendment annulled the representation of the old "three-fifths of other persons." The fifteenth amendment established universal (male) suffrage. Under the "three-fifths of other persons" clause in the Constitution the old slave States would have been entitled (under the census of 1870) to twenty-two members of Congress, representing the black population—that is to say, if the fourteenth amendment had not abolished it. The 4,455,000 blacks now give the South *thirty-eight members of Congress.* There are 9,308,000 whites in the old Slave States. If we had not enfranchized the blacks, "the Solid South," on the "white basis" would have had only 68 Congressmen instead of the 106 which it has to-day. In every Southern State, excepting South Carolina, Florida, and Louisiana, the blacks are actually or practically disfranchised. While not one colored man in a hundred does not hate the Democratic party they are represented in Congress by the reddest of rebel Democrats. This is the power that the rebels are now fighting to hold.

There are 40 Republican districts in the South, yet there are only 15 Republicans in the 45th Congress; Thus, while the banditti denounce negro suffrage (to use Lamar's words) as a scheme for "ejecting four millions of barbarians in the body politic," we have given the South, by this enfranchisement of the blacks, votes enough to offset all the New England States and New Jersey, Kansas, Nebraska, and Colorado combined; as many as Indiana and Illinois and Iowa combined; as many as New York and New Jersey combined; nearly six times as many as all the Pacific States put together, and one more than the "Great Northwest," including Michigan, Illinois Wisconsin, and Minnesota!

And yet the Southern Democrats are frothing with "constitutional" and "legal" indignation, because, although we have allowed them to cheat us at this last election out of North Carolina's 10 electoral votes, out of Mississippi's 8 electoral votes, and out of Alabama's 10 electoral votes, we are not also willing that we shall be swindled out of the 19 Republican votes cast in the Republican States of Florida, South Carolina, and Louisiana—South Carolina, with its legitimate Republican majority of 20,000, and Louisiana, that never gives us less, at a free and fair election, than 25,000 majority!

Hence these yells.

MILITARY INTERFERENCE.

Hence also, the outcry against "military interference," that has deceived so many honest Northern men. A great many good people have come to think that the Republican party *has* actually terrorized the Southern whites! Now, the truth is, that not one—*not even one*—white man, or black man, or white man's yellow son, in all the South, has ever yet been prevented from voting as he pleases, or forced to cast a ballot against his will, by any Federal officer. *Not one!* Our troops have only prevented the banditti (and then only in a few instances) from forcing the black, and white Republicans, either not to vote at all, or to vote against their conscience. This is the chief duty of every Government. If our Republican Government does not protect its humblest citizens, let me ask you, What is the use of a Republican Government at all? Powerful citizens are safe under any form of government. "Military interference," where the rights of the lowly are in danger, is not only not wrong, but it is the most sacred duty of our rulers.

"STATES RIGHTS."

Hence, also, the outcry that the "rights of the States" are violated when the nation steps in to prevent the overthrow of the rights of the citizens. The end of the coming conflict, now opening, will be the incorporation in the National constitution of the declaration that the States have no rights that empower them to oppress any class of citizens. But, until this issue is sharply made, I have no doubt that many good men everywhere will be troubled by the outcries of the rebels, that the National Government is invading the "rights of the States." Take notice that the rebels in Congress, this very week, did not hesitate, notwithstanding their States rights' theories, to send investigating committees to Louisiana, South Carolina, and Florida; but, when the Republicans demanded an inquiry into the election frauds of the South, that Senator Bayard sprang at once to his feet, and denounced it as "an inquisition!"

SOME THINGS SURE.

Amid all the hubbub these things are sure:

1. That Hayes and Wheeler are elected;
2. That Hayes and Wheeler will be inaugurated;
3. That (to use the language of the son of President Tyler to me only yesterday) "All this is Southern brag and bluster, sir; they think they can frighten the Republicans; but you couldn't get a fight out of these men, sir, if you were to kick them from Richmond to San Antonio!"

JAMES REDPATH.

In Clarion county last week two boys were playing with a loaded revolver, which was discharged, fatally injuring one of them.

A HORRIBLE CATASTROPHE.

The Brooklyn Theatre Destroyed and 260 Persons Burned to Death.

On Tuesday evening, the 5th inst., the principal place of amusement in the city of Brooklyn was well filled with pleasure seekers, the play of "The Two Orphans" being enacted. Suddenly flames were seen up in the flies and the cry of fire was raised and a rush was made for the doors. The old janitor, panic stricken, closed and locked them in, and while the shouting, frightened multitude eagerly pushed forward, the flames spread through the dry structure and while yet the floors were crowded the whole building collapsed and over three hundred persons were buried in the ruins. It was impossible to rescue them after the floors had given away; the heat was intense and the flames leaped from place to place all over the building as though it had been soaked with kerosene.

As soon as the flames had subsided the work of recovering the charred and disfigured bodies commenced. 285 bodies had been found up to 8 o'clock Wednesday evening. Among them were several of the actors. Murdoch, a brother of the great reader perished, his legs and arms were burned away. Claude Burroughs was also burned to death.

Many of the bodies cannot be recognized and the friends of missing people are filled with gravest fears and anxiety. This is the most disastrous calamity that has ever taken place in a theatre in this or any other country.

The fire broke out just as the curtain rose at the fifth act and the seventh tableau. The scenery over the stage caught fire from the "border lights" above the stage, though they were protected with wire screens, and a burning fragment dropped upon the canvass roof below. An attempt to extinguish the flames was made by some scene shifters but a moment later the flames enveloped everthing and a frantic rush was made for the doorway. Miss Claxton's story gives a vivid picture of the disaster.

MISS KATE CLAXTON'S STORY.

She said: "I was lying on a pallet of straw, with *Pierre* (Mr. Murdoch) leaning over me. As the curtains rose I heard it whispered from behind me: "The theatre is on fire." I listened again, almost dazed, and then recognized Miss Clevis' voice repeating: "The theatre is on fire; look behind, for God's sake." Still I did not awake to the peril. The information of the fire was whispered to all on the stage, but not one of us moved to go off. The play continued. The old woman, *Pierre's* mother (Mrs. Farren), rushed upon me, and in the savage manner neccessary to the action caught hold of my hair and pulled it. As my head went back I glanced up to the canvas ceiling of the room in which we were playing, and then I saw little tongues of flames licking through the canopy. Mr. Murdoch, Mr. Studley and Mrs. Farren saw them at the same time. Then we heard a horrible roaring noise behind the scenery. This alarmed me more than the sight of the fire. Still none of us moved until the audience caught sight of the flames. When the cry of "fire" rang through the body of the theatre and the audience rose *en masse*, we acted altogether without the slightest knowledge of one another's intentions. We four clasped hands and stood almost at the footlights and cried out. "We are between you and the fire; sit still; for God's sake, sit still." The people in the front rows heard our appeal. I saw them seat themselves again, and noticed one lady pull the gentleman beside her down into his chair. The body of the house was not very well filled, but the gallery was crowded. I am convinced that our action prevented a panic and enabled the people near the doors to get out without being pressed upon by those from the front seats. In this way, too, more persons got out without hurt than would have escaped if all the gallery people had crowded against the other at the doors. As soon as we saw the people getting out we turned to escape ourselves. Then we found we were hemmed in by the fire. The flames raged above and around except on the side of the auditorium. We could see the red rafters above threatening to fall. I dashed down stairs and got under the stage. There I met Miss Maude Harrison. She had gone to her room to get some valuables. I cried to her: "Let those things go, and come on, for God's sake. We must go out the front way. The fire is gaining on us now. Look!" As I uttered this last exclamation I pointed to the ceiling—the floor of the stage. The flames were showing through as we could mark out their courses along the cracks of the flooring. Miss Harrison, Mrs. Farren and myself then dashed along the crooked passageways under the auditorium through a door. We had yet some distance to go; the fire followed us fast, and there was still a crowd of excited people to pass through. We got into the crowd and dashed along, heedless that now and again we felt that we trod upon a human face, horribly distorted and burned. Oh, my God, it was a fearful sight. I shall never forget it. Afterwards I saw the injured man taken out. He was horribly injured, and I think must be dead. As soon as we got into the street we dashed into the police station. There a gentleman loaned me his overcoat, and after a short stay in the station we walked around here."

There have been 326 bodies recovered so far and removed from the building. There were 1,200 people in the house, 300 below and 900 up stairs.

NEBRASKA *versus* ILLINOIS.

Look on this Picture and on That!

Where food is plenty there men multiply, there manufacturers increase, and there the arts flourish.

The October report of the Department of Agriculture compiled for the Government by J. R. Dodge, statistician, contains some figures well worthy the consideration of such as are interested in the development of the Great West.

We quote from the table found on page 394, showing comparatively the condition of the Crops by States on the first day of October, 1876.

STATES.	WHEAT. Product compared with last year.	WHEAT. Product compared with last year.	RYE. Product compared with last year.	RYE. Product compared with last year.	OATS. Product compared with last year.	OATS. Product compared with last year.	BARLEY. Product compared with last year.	BARLEY. Product compared with last year.	CORN. Product compared with last year.	CORN. Product compared with last year.
* * *	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Illinois.....	82	92	61	61	73	94				
Iowa.....	62	95	76	76	88	105				
Kansas.....	97	115	49	49	105	109				
Nebraska.....	110	142	70	70	125	109				
* * *	**	**	**	**	**	**				

The supremacy so long enjoyed by Illinois as the leading grain-growing State of the West would appear to be falling from her, and in the natural order of events some one of the newer States must share the honors, if indeed it does not take the trick.

The figures before us would seem to point to Nebraska, as the probable holder of the winning hand, and to such as are conversant with the superior natural advantages of this promising young State, the idea will cause no surprise.

The position of Nebraska in the inevitable course of the tide1 wave of migration and settlement; her health-sustaining climate; her fertile, easily cultivated soil; her pure and abundant waters, and her ample rainfall have given the infant State a growth far beyond her years; and whether it be for grain growing or stock-raising, she promises at no distant day to outrun her elder sisters and carry off the palm.—[*Communicated.*]

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

It has never been known to fail in the cure of weakness attended with symptoms, indispositions to exertion, loss of memory, difficulty of breathing, weakness, horror of disease, night sweats, cold feet, weakness, dimness of vision, languor, universal lassitude of the muscular system, enormous appetite, with dyspeptic symptoms, hot hands, flushing of the body, dryness of the skin, pallid countenance and eruptions on the face, purifying the blood, pain in the back, heaviness of the eyelids, frequent black spots flying before the eyes, with suffusion and loss of sight, want of attention, etc. Sold only in $1 bottles. Get the genuine. Depot and office, 259 North Ninth St. Philadelphia. Advice free. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, and take no other make. Genuine sold only in $1 bottles.

NERVOUS DEBILITY! NERVOUS DEBILITY!

Debility, a depressed irritable state of mind, a weak, nervous, exhausted feeling, no energy or animation, confused head, weak memory, the consequences of excesses, mental overwork. This nervous debility finds a sovereign cure in E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. It tones the system, dispels the mental gloom, and despondency, and rejuvenates the entire system. Sold only in $1 bottles. Get the genuine. Sold by all druggists. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, and take no other. Genuine sold only in $1 bottles, or six bottles for $5. All I ask is a trial of this valuable medicine. It will convince the most skeptical of its merits.

NEVER FAILING WORM SYRUP

E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to destroy Pin, Seat and Stomach Worms. Dr. Kunkel is the only successful physician who removes Tape Worm in two hours. Head and all complete alive, and no fee till the head passes. Common sense teaches if Tape Worms can be removed, all other Worms can be readily destroyed. Send for circular to Dr. Kunkel, 229 North Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa., or ask your druggist for a bottle of Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Price $1 per bottle. It never fails. Used by children or grown persons with perfect safety. [dec1-1m

New To-Day.

HUNTINGDON GAS COMPANY.

An election for Five Managers for said Company, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the office of said Company, No. 320, Penn St., between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock, P. M., on Monday, the 1st of January, 1877.

J. W. GREENLAND, Sec'y.

dec15-td]

PROCLAMATION—Whereas, by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 22d day of November, A. D., 1876, under the hands and seal of the Hon. John Dean, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the 24th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria counties; and the Hons. David Clarkson and Adam Hecter, his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictment made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated, for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions will be held at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 8th day) of January, 1877, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners, be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county, be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a. m., of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 15th day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, and the 100th year of American Independence.

THOMAS K. HENDERSON, SHERIFF.

PROCLAMATION—Whereas, by a precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing test the 22d day of November, A. D. 1876, I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on the 3d Monday, (and 15th day,) of January, A. D., 1877, for the trial of all issues in said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges, when and where all jurors, witnesses, and suitors, in the trials of all issues are required.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 15th day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six and the 100th year of American Independence.

THOMAS K. HENDERSON, SHERIFF.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office, at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance, at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on Wednesday, the 10th day of January, next, (1877,) to wit:

1. First and Final Account of James Cullen, Administrator of Frank McGovern, late of Franklin township, dec'd.
2. Account of William Coy, Guardian of Mary E. Thompson, now intermarried with Geo. Fagley, who is a legatee under the Wills of Samuel and Mary Eckley, late of Barree township, dec'd.
3. Account of William Coy, Administrator of James Coy, late of Barree township, dec'd., with distribution annexed.
4. Account of Shadrach Chaney and John Jackson, Administrators of the estate of Miles Davison, late of Barree township, dec'd.
5. First Account of Isaac Martin, Administrator of Matthew Martin, late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd.

WM. E. LIGHTNER, Register.

REGISTER'S OFFICE, Huntingdon, Dec. 15, '76.

"A Complete Pictorial History of the Times."—"The best, cheapest, and most successful Family Paper in the Union."

Harper's Weekly.

ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.

Harper's Weekly should be in every family throughout the land, as a purer, more interesting, higher-toned, letter illustrated paper is not published in this or any other country.—*Commercial Bulletin*, Boston.

The *Weekly* is the only illustrated paper of the day that in its essential characteristics is recognized as a national paper.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

The leading articles in *Harper's Weekly* on political topics are models of high-toned discussion, and its pictorial illustrations are often corroborative argument of no small force.—*Examiner and Chronicle*, N. Y.

The *Weekly* has too still larger degree distanced all competers as an illustrated newspaper. Its editorials are among the most able of their kind, and its other reading matter is at once learned, brilliant, and amusing. Its illustrations are abundant and of rare excellence.—*Christian Advocate*, N. Y.

TERMS.

Postage free to all Subscribers in the United States.

HARPER'S WEEKLY, one year..... $4.00
$4.00 includes prepayment of U. S. Postage by the publishers.

Subscriptions to *Harper's Magazine, Weekly* and *Bazar*, to one address for one year, $10.00; or, two of Harper's periodicals, to one address for one year, $7.00; postage free.

An extra copy of either the *Magazine, Weekly* or *Bazar*, will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4.00 each, in one remittance; or, Six Copies for $20.00, without extra copy; postage free.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

The Volumes of the *Weekly* commence with the year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the number next after the receipt of his order.

The Annual Volumes of *Harper's Weekly*, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense, for $7.00 each. A complete set, comprising Twenty Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5.25 per vol., freight at expense of purchaser.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $1.00 each.

Indexes to each volume sent gratis on receipt of stamp.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York. [dec8-2t

WHAT PAYS?

It pays every Manufacturer, Merchant, Mechanic, Inventor, Farmer or Professional man, to keep informed on all the improvements and discoveries of the age.

It pays the head of every family to introduce into his household a newspaper that is instructive, one that fosters a taste for investigation, and promotes thought and encourages discussion among the members.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN which has been published weekly for the last thirty-one years, does this, to an extent beyond that of any other publication; in fact it is the only weekly paper published in the United States, devoted to Manufactures, Mechanics, Inventions and New Discoveries in the Arts and Sciences. Every number is profusely illustrated and its contents embrace the latest and most interesting information pertaining to the Industrial, Mechanical, and Scientific progress of the World; Descriptions, with Beautiful Engravings of New Inventions New Implements, New Processes, and improved Industries of all kinds; Useful Notes, Receipts, Suggestions and Advice by Practical Writers, for Workmen and Employers, in all the various arts, forming a complete repository of New Inventions and Discoveries; containing a weekly record, not only of the progress of the Industrial Arts in our own country, but also of all New Discoveries and Inventions in every branch of Engineering, Mechanics and Science abroad.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN has been the foremost of all industrial publications for the past thirty-one years. It is the oldest, largest, cheapest, and the best weekly illustrated paper devoted to Engineering, Mechanics, Chemistry, New Inventions, Science and Industrial Progress published in the world. The practical Receipes are well worth ten times the subscription price, and for the shop and house will save many times the cost of subscription.

Merchants, Farmers, Mechanics, Engineers, Inventors, Manufacturers, Chemists, Lovers of Science, and People of all Professions, will find the *Scientific American* useful to them. It should have a place in every Family, Library, Study, Office and Counting Room; in every Reading Room College and School. A new volume commences January 1st, 1877. A year's number contains 832 pages and Several Hundred Engravings. Thousands of volumes are preserved for binding and reference. Terms, $3.20 a year by mail, including postage. Discount to Clubs. Special circulars, giving Club rates, sent free. Single copies mailed on receipt of 10 cents. May be had of all News Dealers.

PATENTS. In connection with the *Scientific American*, Messrs. Munn & Co., are solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, and have the largest establishment in the world. More than fifty thousand applications have been made for patents through their agency.

Patents are obtained on the best terms, Models of New Inventions and Sketches examined, and advice free. A special notice is made in the *Scientific American* of all Inventions Patented through this Agency, with the name and residence of the Patentee. Patents are often sold in part or whole, to persons attracted to the invention by such notice. A Pamphlet, containing full directions for obtaining Patents sent free. The Scientific American Reference Book, a volume bound in cloth and gilt, containing the Patent laws, Census of the U. S., and 142 Engravings of mechanical movements. Price 25 cents.

Address for the paper, or concerning Patents, Munn & Co., 37 Park Row, New York. Branch office, Cor. F & 7th Sts., Washington, D. C. [dec15-2t

THE SUN.

1877. NEW YORK. 1877

The different editions of *The Sun* during the next year will be the same as during the year that has just passed. The daily edition will on week days be a sheet of four pages, and on Sunday a sheet of eight pages, or 56 broad columns; while the weekly edition will be a sheet of eight pages of the same dimensions and character that are already familiar to our friends.

The Sun will continue to be the strenuous advocate of reform and retrenchment, and of the substitution of statesmanship, wisdom, and integrity for hollow pretence, imbecility, and fraud in the administration of public affairs. It will contend for the government of the people by the people and for the people, as opposed to government by frauds in the ballot-box and in the counting of votes, enforced by military violence. It will endeavor to supply its readers—a body now not far from a million of souls—with the most careful, complete, and trustworthy accounts of current events, and will employ for this purpose a numerous and carefully selected staff of reporters and correspondents. Its reports from Washington, especially, will be full, accurate, and fearless; and it will doubtless continue to deserve and enjoy the hatred of those who thrive by plundering the Treasury or by usurping what the law does not give them, while it will endeavor to merit the confidence of the public by defending the rights of the people against the encroachments of unjustified power.

The price of the daily *Sun* will be 55 cents a month or $6.50 a year, post paid, or with the Sunday edition $7.70 a year.

The Sunday edition alone, eight pages, $1.20 a year, post paid.

The *Weekly Sun*, eight pages of 56 broad columns, will be furnished during 1877 at the rate of $1 a year, post paid.

The benefit of this large reduction from the previous rate for The Weekly can be enjoyed by individual subscribers without the necessity of making up Clubs. At the same time, if any of our friends choose to aid in extending our circulation, we shall be grateful to them, and every such person who sends us ten or more subscribers from one place will be entitled to one copy of the paper for himself without charge. At $1 a year, postage paid, the expenses of paper and printing are barely repaid; and, considering the size of the sheet and the quality of its contents, we are confident the people will consider the Weekly Sun the cheapest newspaper published in the world, and we trust also one of the very best. Address,

THE SUN, New York City, N. Y.

dec15-6t]

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

COLORED PRINTING DONE AT the Journal Office at Philadelphia prices.

New To-Day.

TRIAL LIST—JAN. TERM, 1877.

FIRST WEEK.

Greenbury Ramsey's Adm'r's vs. Wm. Locke et al.
Thos. Cromwell vs. Thos. Wilson.
Eliza Smawley vs. John S. Bare.
John Reed vs. Thomas P. Love.
Stewart, March & Co., for use vs. Abraham Goss.
H. S. Musser vs. Kearney, Woodcock &Ively.
M. B. Hissong vs. J. H. Clark.
Blair & Appleby vs. Lewis Smawley.
J. Cunningham's use vs. John W. Mattern.
Garber & Peiffer's use vs. John Dougherty.
Blair, Robinson & Co. vs. Greenbury Ramsey's Admr.
Wm. H. Hayser vs. T. S. Jackson.
E. H. Meyers & J. Stevenson vs. Silas Hess.
Columbia Insurance Co. vs. Jno. N. Swoope & Co.

SECOND WEEK.

Mary Decker vs. H. & B. T. Mountain R. R. & Coal Co.
Simon Coulter & wife vs. Same.
Samuel Reed & wife vs. Same.
S. E. Fleming et al. vs. Ephraim Cornman Guardian.
Alfred Porter vs. James Love et al.
Garber & Peiffer's use vs. Dr. W. P. McNite.
H. S. Smelker vs. Joseph Madison.
Mary Bany vs. Jno. K. McCahan.
Wm. P. McNite vs. Columbia Insurance Co.
David Helsel vs. The Township of Hopewell.
John Houck vs. R. Bruce Petriken.
H. Greenberg vs. The German American Insurance Co.
H. Greenberg vs. The American Fire Insurance Co.
John Whitney vs. H. S. Wharton
Michael T. Boring vs. R. B. Petriken, Gar.
R. M. Speer vs. J. R. Cunningham, Gar.
Cooper, Jones & Caddy vs. W. H. Woods et al.
T. K. Henderson vs. Jno. W. Mattern.
H. E. Shaffer vs. A. H. Bowman.
Elmer White vs. A. B. Shenefelt.
S. A. Morrison & Co. vs. Wm. March & Bro.
Columbia Insurance Co. vs. W. S. Entriken.
E. L. Benedict's Exr's vs. R. Hare Powel.
Mary Benedict's Guardian vs R. Hare Powel.
Elliot Robleys use vs. B. R. Foust.
Solomon Lynn vs. Stewart, March & Co.
G. W. Dickey & Co. vs. John Garman & wife.
W. Enyeart Exr. vs. Jackson Enyeart's Admr's.

L. M. STEWART.
Prothy's Office, Dec. 15, '76. Proth'y.

New Advertisements.

WORKER IN HAIR.

Mrs. Nancy Ganoe, corner of 9th & Moore sts., is prepared to do all kinds of Hair Work in good style, at low prices. [dec8-3t*

WM. M. PARKER,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

Penn street, Huntingdon, Pa., dealer in Cloths, Casimeres and Vestings, wishes to announce to the public that he has just received his stock of Winter Goods, and is prepared to make suits as cheap as can be got elsewhere. Satisfaction guaranteed. *Pantaloons a specialty.* Give me a call. [n24-3m

HIDES! HIDES!!

Persons having HIDES to sell will please bring them to the Factory, in West Huntingdon, or to the stable of H. S. Wharton, in the eastern end of town. The highest market price, in CASH, will be paid.

KEYSTONE BOOT & SHOE LEATHER MANUFACTURING CO.
Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1876-3m.

SANTA CLAUS!

NEW HOLIDAY GOODS

HANDSOME PRESENTS, CHEAP.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

FULL LINE OF HANDSOME GOODS.

T. WILDY BLACK,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER,

And dealer in

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY AND SPECTACLES

No. 408½ Penn Street, Huntingdon.

All kinds of repairing done at short notice, and on reasonable terms. Look for the name on the BIG WATCH, No. 408½ Penn St. [oct13 '76

FOR FLORIDA.

FOR THROUGH TICKETS to FERNANDINA, JACKSONVILLE, ST. AUGUSTINE, SANFORD, ENTERPRISE, and intermediate landings on ST. JOHN'S RIVER and interior points in FLORIDA, by steamboat to SAVANNAH, and thence by railroad or steamboat, apply to WM. L. James, Gen'l Agent.

Philadelphia and Southern Mail S. S. Co.
sep1-3m] 416 South Delaware Avenue, Phila.

FARMERS, ATTENTION!

If you want the highest price for what you grow, and *prompt return*, ship direct to

B. REDFIELD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 10, Vine St., Philadelphia.

Butter, Eggs, Poultry and game a specialty.

REFERENCES:

Mr. C. B. Rogers, Seedman, Seedman, 133 Market St., Phila. [nov24-1m

PROTECT YOUR BUILDINGS

Which may be done with one-fourth the usual expense, by using our

PATENT SLATE PAINT,

MIXED READY FOR USE.

FIRE-PROOF WATER-PROOF, DURABLE, ECONOMICAL AND ORNAMENTAL.

A roof may be covered with a very cheap shingle, and by application of this slate be made to last from 20 to 25 years. Old roofs can be patched and coated, looking much better, and lasting longer than new shingles, without the slate, for ONE-THIRD THE COST OF RESHINGLING.

The expense of slating new shingles is only about the cost of simply laying them. The paint is FIRE-PROOF against sparks or flying embers, as may be easily tested by any one.

IT STOPS EVERY LEAK,

and for tin or iron has no equal, as it expands by heat, contracts by cold, and never cracks nor scales. Roofs covered with Tar Sheathing Felt can be made water-tight at a small expense, and preserved for many years.

This Slate Paint is

EXTREMELY CHEAP.

Two gallons will cover a hundred square feet of shingle roof, while on tin, iron, felt, matched boards, or any smooth surface, from two quarts to one gallon are required too 100 square feet of surface, and although the Paint has a heavy body it is easily applied with a brush.

NO TAR IS USED IN THIS COMPOSITION, therefore it neither cracks in Winter, nor runs in Summer.

On decayed shingles it fills up the holes and porcs, and gives a new substantial roof that will last for years. *Curled or warped* shingles it brings to their places, and keeps them there. It fills up all holes in Felt roofs, stops the leaks—and although a slow dryer, rain does not affect it a few hours after applying. As nearly all paints that are black contain TAR, be sure you obtain our *genuine* article, which (for shingle roofs) is

CHOCOLATE COLOR,

when first applied, changing in about a month to a uniform slate color, and is to all intents and purposes Slate. On

TIN ROOFS

our red color is usually preferred, as one coat is equal to five of any ordinary paint. For

BRICK WALLS

our *bright red* is the only reliable Slate Paint ever introduced that will effectually prevent dampness from penetrating and discoloring the plaster.

These paints are also largely used on out-houses and fences, or as a priming coat on fine buildings.

Our only colors are *Chocolate, Red, Bright Red, and Orange.*

NEW YORK CASH PRICE LIST.

5 Gallons, can and box	.....	$5 50
10 "	keg	9 50
20 "	half barrel	16 00
40 "	one barrel	30 00

We have in stock, of our own manufacture, roofing materials, etc., at the following low prices:

1000 rolls extra Rubber Roofing at 3