The Huntingdon Journal.

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

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

FRIDAY, - - - JANUARY 25, 1878.

Circulation LARGER than any other Paper in the Juniata Valley.

A FEW FACTS.

The *Local News*, the champion of the Bill for the repeal of the Special "Printing Act," in the issue of the 14th inst., produces an exhibit comparing the charges against the county for advertising for the six years immediately previous to the passage of the Special Act, with those of the six years which have followed, showing a large increase in the expense to the county and, therefore, urges the repeal of the Bill. These figures, repeatedly published, will have their weight with the unthinking of our population, and, in fact, with many that are comparatively well versed in expenses of this character. We propose to show up this matter in its true light so that any one, who will take the trouble to read, can comprehend it.

Under the old system the newspapers were only from two-thirds to three-fourths their present size. They were conducted on the principle of take whatever you can get. It is true they had established rates, but they might as well not have had any. Advertisers offered them their own price and the rule was to accept. There may have been exceptions, but it was simply because the advertiser would not wrangle about the price. They all did it and therefore it was excusable in any particular one. It is this horrible system of journalism, a relic of the dark ages, it is proposed to introduce again. Out upon it! We despise it as we despise hypocrisy, deceit, selfishness, and all the other abominations that have had their origin in the unfathomable depths!

The County Commissioners only advertised in two papers. The Board being continually Republican, and there being two Republican papers, the Democratic organ scarcely received a line of the advertising. A voting population of from 1800 to 2500 votes was entirely ignored, and kept in ignorance of the affairs of the county, or compelled to subscribe for Republican papers. They paid a large proportion of the county taxes but this was not taken into account. They appeared to think that the Democrats had no rights which Republicans were bound to respect. In fact, the Commissioners appeared to have but one idea and that was to comply with the law as shabbily as possible. In all probability they thought that it was all a waste of money to inform people in regard to their county affairs. Their actions indicated as much. The papers which they selected to communicate such intelligence, as the law compelled them to impart, had an aggregate circulation of from 1500 to 1800, about the circulation of the JOURNAL at this time, while the papers were much smaller and less than one fourth the labor was spent upon them. The great columns of local news, now to be found in each issue, was not an important item in their make up at that period. There is as much difference in the general character of the papers as could well have taken place.

The publication of the county advertising, in these two papers, with a minimum circulation of 1500, cost on an average, for the six years immediately preceding the passage of "Special Printing Act," $385.-79! 30,000 inhabitants—30,000 intelligent people!—were informed, through a minimum circulation of 1500 papers—or one paper to every 20 persons—at a cost of 7¼ mills per head! It is extremely doubtful whether in the history of any State, north of Mason and Dixon's line, a similar exhibit was ever made. In the first place the publication was a mere make shift. The Commissioners could not avoid it and they tried to do it as little as possible and to pay as little as possible for it. How was this, you ask? Wait a minute; we will explain. A business man—say a merchant—was charged at the rate of about $60 per column per year. At this rate six merchants paid within a fraction as much for advertising their limited wares as the county paid for informing all its inhabitants of every thing necessary for them to know. But, you ask, "Did not the county pay all that was charged for the work?" We reply by asking, How could it and only pay the sum we have just stated? The publishers had their rates and made out their bills accordingly; say they made out bills for $100; the Commissioners would give them a warrant on the Treasurer for $20 or $30 in full satisfaction! If they demurred, they were laughed at for their pains. It was thus that the figures were kept down. The idea of a county with the extent of territory, with the resources, and the population of Huntingdon paying to her newspapers on an average $386 per year, for doing her county printing is ridiculous! It is a SHAME and a DISGRACE! And every intelligent man will so regard it. We are glad the *Local News* has paraded these figures. The county of Fulton, with one-fourth our area and population, has paid as much, if not twice as much, for similar publishing from the day of its organization.

The "Special Printing Act" came in not a day too soon to do justice to all concerned. It compelled the Commissioners to give a wider circulation to such matters as the law required them to publish. From 1500 the circulation went up before the panic to 4000 and upwards. Instead of one person in twenty receiving the paper one person in eight was supplied. Here was a vast change for the better. This was complying with the spirit of advertising. When advertising is compulsory the officer mistakes his duty when he fails to select the best mediums to the number authorized.

The adoption of the "Special Printing Act" gave the struggling papers an opportunity to improve. They were enlarged, their capacity was doubled, and a heavy additional outlay followed. Huntingdon took her place among the first counties of the State so far as her newspapers were concerned. And yet the expense to the county was not increased to a larger figure than our neighbor, Bedford, which advertised in only two papers. Huntingdon county, publishing in three papers, pays less than she should pay in proportion to her population. She should pay at least half as much to inform her people, as she has paid for the last six years, on an average, for worthless scalps.

The only improvements upon the present law that we could suggest, and which we are not selfish enough to advocate, would be to authorize the publication of all legal advertisements in the two papers, having the highest circulation, and representing the two leading parties of the country, and then leave it optional with officials and others to say whether they will publish in other papers, and make the pay of the latter in proportion to the circulation of the official journal, having the highest circulation, and which said official journal should be prohibited from charging a rate exceeding the regular rates charged for similar advertising at a period of one year anterior to the passage of the act. This would permit officials and persons acting in a fiducial capacity to publish in all the papers in the county and to pay according to circulation. The publisher who circulates 500 papers ought not to be paid as much as the one who circulates 1000 or 1500, but this is done under the existing act.

A GENTLEMAN of great experience and intelligence, who has given employment to a large number of laborers the greater portion of his life, writes us under date of the 12th inst:

"Permit me to congratulate you on the fearless and independent course you are pursuing in endeavoring to educate the public mind, especially the laboring classes, to intelligently confront the machinations of the "Bondholders and money changers." Already they quake with apprehension when they anticipate the result of the outrages which they have inflicted upon the labor and the industries of the country. I sincerely hope, for the stability and safety of our great country, that our would be law-makers, will cry a halt and look the inevitable full in the face; and may they give some attention to the muttering thunders of discontent and misery that can be distinctly and ominously heard all along our political horizon. They have some special significance for them. The people are fully aroused. The children of many are crying for bread. In a land of plenty they will not permit their families to die of hunger. Those who live in luxury had better take warning, especially those whose only pastime is to cut coupons from Government bonds. Then our countrymen be warned in time. There never has been a period since the formation of our government that the course of all our representatives, both State and national, will be so closely scanned as now and he that proves recreant in times like these, in the face of the plain views of the people he represents, must expect to confront an outraged constituency on his return."

THE Cambria *Freeman*, in noticing the retirement of a county official, among other good things noted of him, says: "Ever gratefully shall we remember that he was not only one of the most prompt-paying officials for whom we did work of any kind, but that he at all times acted on the principle that the Democratic papers of the county were justly and by right of service to the party entitled to the patronage of his office."

SAMUEL BOWLES, the founder and chief owner of the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, the most successful and influential provincial newspaper in the United States, died at his residence, in Springfield, on Wednesday night of last week.

HON. J. SIMPSON AFRICA, Hon. H. G. Fisher and Hon. P P. Dewees will please accept our thanks for favors from Harrisburg.

Harrisburg Correspondence.

HARRISBURG, January 23, 1878.

Last week was the week *par excellence* for resolutions in the House and they piled in thick and fast and upon a great variety of subjects. The first one of any importance was one directing the Sergeant at Arms to bring before the judiciary committee the Hon. O. F. Bullard, member of the House from Delaware county, and there held under a charge of embezzlement, for the purpose of allowing him to argue upon his claim of being privileged from arrest. This was adopted. Next came one from the Democratic side asking the judiciary committee to inquire whether the taking of usurious interest for loan of public money, by any officer of the State was such a violation of law as to justify impeachment and removal from office. Then came another Democratic thunderbolt requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to demand the repeal of the resumption act, the remonitization of silver and substitution of legal tenders for National Bank notes. Then one from the Republican side for limited remonitization, resumption and no contraction. The last three as well as several others that followed found a resting place in that sick bed of resolutions, from which few arise, the committee on Federal Relations.

The vexed question of the order of business of the House has been settled at last. On Tuesday morning the matter came up again and the advocates of the old calendar were confident and disposed to push the fight. They thought they scented victory in the air, but alas, a change came over the spirit of their dreams. Influences had been at work on Monday night and Tuesday morning of which they knew nothing. A short time before the vote was taken a well known lobbyist was seen passing from desk to desk and when the hour of trial came about 30 members from the rural districts, many of whom had been strong for the old calendar, weakened and voted to take up new business, and the *de novo* fellows carried their point by a vote of 94 to 87. So the old calendar and 250 files go to the dealers in old paper. Though in a clear majority of nearly 100 the country members do not seem to be able to cope with the cute fellows from the cities of the first and second classes, by which titles Philadelphia and Pittsburgh are known in legislative parlance. They allow themselves to be threatened and bull-dozed and get weak in the knees and cave at the critical moment.

On Friday last the resolution of Mr. Long, of Allegheny, for the appointment of a committee to investigate the causes and results of the railroad riots of last summer and report to the legislature, was indefinitely postponed by a vote of 86 to 74. It was that this had put a quietus upon the scheme. The bold Alleghenians, have picked their flints, however, and are going to try it again. A motion to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was postponed on Wednesday last and it was carried. Having thus got the matter again before the House its friends are setting up the pins to pass it and appear confident of success. What combinations or influences they ground their faith upon are not yet apparent. I asked one of the friends of the project the other day, "Is the Penna. R. R. Co., in favor of your proposed bill?" "I don't know" he answered, "but they ought to be." "Why," I asked. Because said he, "if the State pays the bill they will get their money soon and without any trouble, but if Allegheny county is left alone to pay these damages they wont get for 20 years."

A bill has been introduced in the Senate providing for an amendment to the constitution, by a vote of the people, reducing the number of State Senators and Representatives making it the same as under the old constitution. However advisable this reduction might be in some respects, experience shows that the place to defeat a bad bill is in the House. In the multitude of councils there is safety. While the House is too large and unwieldy a body for the rapid transaction of business, it is for the same reason harder to control or corrupt it by outside influences. That it is so controlled sometimes is true, but not so easily as it once was.

Among the bills favorably reported from committees this week, was one by Mr. Stewart, providing for the re-enactment of the local option law, and one to prevent the evils arising from charging and taking usurious interest by individuals, banks or other corporations. It provides as a penalty the forfeiture of three times the amount of the interest so charged or taken.

Mr. Bullard, of Delaware county, having argued his case before the Judiciary committee, was brought before the House to-day and remanded to the custody of the Sergeant at Arms. He circulates around freely and appears to be taking things easy.

There has been quite a spurt of business since the order of the same has been definitely settled and a large number of bills have been introduced, and acted upon by the various committees and some 30 have even passed first reading. In fact there is every indication of a determination to push business and make up for lost time. B.

Mars' Moons.

When the telegraph announced the discovery by Prof. Hall that our neighboring planet had two satellites, and the dispatch was read the next morning at ten thousand American breakfast tables, what think you was the effect upon the hearers? Some colloquy similar to the following was sure to occur: "Mars has two moons, hey? Pass me the milk Kitty. Strange isn't it, that astronomers never saw them before. Another chop, please. I wonder what they'll discover next? These corn cakes are excellent. What's the latest from Europe?" We have become so accustomed to startling discoveries and announcements, that we take them as a matter of course. Even truth must appear in flaming colors to make herself seen. The virtues of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets have been tested in ten thousand households, whose inmates will tell you that they consider the discovery and introduction of these remedies of far greater importance to the world than the moons of Mars.

SHIPMAN, Ill., June 13, 1876.

DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—Last fall our daughter—aged 18—was fast sinking with consumption. Different physicians had pronounced her case incurable. I obtained one half dozen bottles of your Golden Medical Discovery. She commenced improving at once, and is now as hardy as a pine knot.

Yours respectfully,
REV. ISAAC N. AUGUSTINE.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

THE RAILROAD BILL PASSED.—On Thursday in the State Senate the following transpired with reference to the Cumberland railroad bill:

Mr. Dennis, from the committee on judical proceedings, reported favorably the House bill to authorize the city of Cumberland to subscribe sixty-five thousand dollars to the Pennsylvania railroad company and to ratify the action of the city authorities in the matter.

Mr. Dennis said the committee had given the bill very great and careful consideration, and could find no constitutional objection or other objection to it; but on the other hand it is an act which has great merit in it, and he asked a suspension of the rules so as to pass the bill and let it go into effect without delay.

Mr. Lee objected to a suspension of the rules because of the absence of the Senator who, when the bill was before the Senate some days since, urged an objection to it. He thought, therefore, the consideration of the bill should be deferred until that Senator came in.

Mr. Dennis explained that the Senator referred to (Mr. Bannon), was present when the committee examined the bill and favored its passage.

Mr. Lee then withdrew his objection upon this assurance. The rules were suspended and the bill passed

The bill was shortly afterwards signed by the Governor, and is now a law.—*Cumberland Md. Civilian, January 20th.*

THE MIDDLE DISTRICT PENITENTIARY PROJECT.—The following is the text of Senator Fisher's Bill for the erection of a Penitentiary for the Middle District of Pennsylvania:

An Act to create a Middle Penitentiary District in this State and to provide for the erection of a State penitentiary for the same.

WHEREAS, The present penitentiaries for the Eastern and Western Districts of the State are entirely inadequate for its present requirements, Therefore:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same:* That the counties of Fulton, Bedford, Cumberland, Franklin, Adams, Cameron, Somerset, Blair, Cambria, Huntingdon, Union, Snyder, Dauphin, Perry, Juniata, Mifflin, Clearfield, Clinton, and Centre be formed into a new penitentiary district, to be called the Middle Penitentiary District of Pennsylvania.

SECTION 2. That a State Penitentiary capable of holding two hundred and fifty prisoners, on the principle of solitary confinement of the convicts, as the same now is or may hereafter be established by law, shall be erected, at such place, within the limits of any of the counties composing the Middle District, as the commissioners hereinafter mentioned shall fix and appoint to be called "The Middle Penitentiary" the expense whereof shall be defrayed in the manner hereinafter provided.

SECTION 3. That the following named persons, namely, R. R. Bryan, John T. Shiley, James Kelley, Robert L. Johnson, John Clark, George Jackson, R. M. Kinsloe, Samuel B. Crawford, William Calder, John Copenhaver, George Brisbin, George Aughenbaugh and Edward Scull be and they are hereby appointed commissioners, for the erection of said penitentiary, whose duty it shall be to select and purchase a suitable site of not less than fifteen acres, within the counties composing said middle district, for the location of the same; the title whereof shall be vested in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; to agree upon suitable plans and make all necessary contracts for the building of said penitentiary, taking security for the faithful performance of said work, in a good and workmanlike manner, and in case of the death or resignation of any of the said commissioners, before the completion of their trust, the Governor shall appoint a suitable person or persons to fill the vacancy or vacancies.

SECTION 4. The said penitentiary shall be constructed on the plan of the State Penitentiary for the Eastern District now located at Philadelphia, subject to such alterations and improvements as the said commissioners, or a majority of them, may from time to time, with the approbation of the Governor, approve and direct.

SECTION 5. That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be and is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, to be paid on warrants drawn by the Governor, in favor of said commissioners, on the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, to be by them applied in purchasing the site and thereon erecting the penitentiary aforesaid, and the said commissioners shall furnish a detailed statement of their accounts to the Auditor General's Department quarterly, to be settled and adjusted in the usual manner, *Provided*, That the Governor shall draw warrants for said money in such amounts only as in his opinion the progress of the work requires.

SECTION 6. After the completion of said penitentiary and when in readiness for occupaney, the courts of criminal jurisdiction, within the several counties composing the Middle Penitentiary district, shall direct that all prisoners sentenced to confinement in a penitentiary, shall be incarcerated in the penitentiary aforesaid, and all prisoners from said counties who are at that time imprisoned in the Eastern and Western Penitentiaries shall be transferred to the Middle Penitentiary, under the direction of the inspectors of the penitentiaries, there to serve out the unexpired term of their respective sentences, and in accordance with the laws in force in reference to the punishment of persons convicted of crime and sentenced to the State prisons.

SECTION 7. The said commissioners, upon the completion of said penitentiary, shall surrender their trust to a board of inspectors, to consist of five members appointed by the Governor, from the county in which said penitentiary is erected, who shall serve without compensation, and shall manage and direct the business of the institution and make all regulations not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the Commonwealth.

SECTION 8. The said commissioners shall not be entitled to receive any compensation except actual expenses incurred in execution of their trust, nor shall they, or either of them, be concerned as agents, principals, or otherwise in any contract connected with the building or furnishing said penitentiary, or derive any profit or advantage from the same, but they are hereby authorized to procure a suitable office for the transaction of the business of the commission to employ a supervising architect, a clerk and a messenger, which officers shall receive for their services such reasonable compensation as the commissioners may direct, payable out of the moneys appropriated by the provisions of this act.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

CRIMINAL CONDUCT.

MR EDITOR:—The disposition of our people, generally, to prevent the spreading of the loathsome disease with which we are now so sorely scourged is truly commendable, and particularly humane and praiseworthy are the efficient and untiring efforts of our Borough Authorities in this respect. The closing of the public schools and churches, the adjournment of court, the system of general vaccination, the order against the assembling of persons together in places of business or elsewhere, and the free use of disinfectants, are precautions which meet the hearty approval of all thoughtful citizens. It is strange, however, that while such means are being used by the masses to conquer the contagion, our physicians, or a large majority of them, should treat its frightful and deathly presence as a huge joke. In numerous instances these gentlemen, or some of them immediately after their visits to their dying patients, have been known to make it a point to come in close contact with their acquaintances, and even to throw their arms around them for the sake of having a laugh. This practice is reprehensible, and the doctor who does it ought to be sent home with UMBILICATED CONFLUENT CHICKEN-POX ON THE NASAL ORGAN. If he don't know the difference between small-pox and chicken-pox, nor how to cure either, he should at least be as careful as other citizens are of the lives and health of each other, and he should not act as if *he were to receive a commission out of the business of the grave-digger!* It is imagined by some that physicians do not carry the "disease," but the physicians themselves would scarcely allege this so soon after the deaths of Mrs. Kendig and George Wells. Another witness to the contrary may be found in the hospital now, and his name is David Hazzard. We want to be fair with our doctors. We do not, of course, expect them to relieve the sick, but we insist upon it that they *shall not infect the well.*

HUMANITARIAN.

"DEVIL WORSHIPPERS."

MR. EDITOR:—An individual over the signature of F. B. Riddle figures very largely in the *Local News* of last week. Who he is, in addition to the bare announcement of his name, we are not informed by him and are left to conjecture as to whether we should add the title of D. D., L. L. D., F. R. S., or A. S. S. Perhaps, he may have thought of himself, that, like Washington,

"His name alone strikes every title dead,"

But the caption informs us that it is "Rev. F. P. Riddle," from which we are led to the conclusion that it is a gentleman of that name, who occupies the position of a minister of the gospel in this place, a position for which I, in common with all good citizens have the greatest respect, and from which we have reason to look for better things than senseless jargon, low scurrility, and the abuse of every one who happens to differ with him in regard to a sense of duty, and the manner of performing it. This gentleman, Mr. Riddle, seems to be afflicted with a species of *cacoethes scribendi*, which amounts, at times, almost to a mania, and which, though not so dangerous or fatal as the small-pox, is almost as troublesome and disagreeable. He slings words and ink with wonderful rapidity, and when he dips his pen in gall the emanations of his brain are as forcible, if not so elegant, as were those of Reuben Ireland in some of his lucid intervals. It is, however, regarded here as a kind of harmless lunacy, which injures no one and makes him feel better after letting off the superfluous steam, but it is calculated at times to carry a wrong impression to the minds of others, outside of this community who are unacquainted with the circumstances and the parties, and for that reason alone, perhaps, it demands a passing notice.

Now, Mr. Editor, I am not the apologist of the apologists of the Town Council, the Chief of Police, or the physicians of the town. These gentlemen are all abundantly able to vindicate themselves, and if they have failed in the discharge of their duties, I have the charity to concede to all of them, an honest intention on their part. But as a citizen of this place, identified with its interests, and having suffered in my business relations, from the present calamity, in common with all others, I consider it my duty, while claiming it as my right, to vindicate myself and my fellow-citizens, when assailed, misrepresented or slandered, whether it be by an itinerant minister, with little or no interest amongst us, or a "troupe of negro minstrels." From this visitation of an All Wise Providence we have suffered severely, and what He in His wisdom sends upon us we must receive with meekness, as the merited chastisement of Him who is too wise to err and too good to be unkind, but we protest against the assertion going abroad, that as a community we are "Devil Worshippers." Our citizens, with very *few exceptions*, are "law abiding." We were civilized long before the advent of Mr. Riddle amongst us; and how far we may have been christianized by his influence and example, perhaps time alone will determine. I am willing to admit that to some extent we have been, because the Lord works sometimes by very feeble means.

In the "few words" which he has to say he informs us that he was called on, "about four weeks ago to visit Mr. Wilcox," for what purpose he does not say, but that he "declined on the ground that his disease might be small-pox." It appears from what I can learn that Mr. Wilcox was one of his church members, and when dying sent for his pastor and spiritual adviser, but even at that early stage of the epidemic, and when he had the positive assurance of the attending physician that it was only chicken-pox, and that there was not the slightest danger, he preferred keeping his person out of harms way, and that he was not the only one who had acquired the happy art of knowing "how not to do it" when there was even the most remote appearance of danger. "Oh! consistency!"

Again, he says "the ministers generally yielded to the strange demands of the authorities," to close the churches. Yes, our ministers are generally law abiding men, and in obedience to the demand of the "powers that be" closed their churches, as a measure of public safety, at a time of public danger. He says "it was thought proper to use vigorous measures to close the churches still open;" but does not inform us by whom, for what reason, what the measures were, or what churches. It might be well enough to inform the public that one was the church in charge of Mr. Riddle, and that he in open defiance of law, and with reckless disregard for public safety, against the protest of a majority of his church members and Board of Trustees, and the citizens of the place, and alike regardless of the proper authorities, or of the Apostolic injunction, "let every soul be subject to the higher powers," insisted on carrying on his meeting, as he said, "in spite of the Town Council or of the devil," until the unmistakeable indications of public opinion became too significant to be longer disregarded.

But now for the crowning inconsistency: He says, "in those churches effective measures were used to ventilate, fumigate, and exclude infected persons, and that they were rendered safer than any place of business in town." What the "effective means" of ventilation and fumigation were I have never been able to learn, but in regard to the exclusion of infected persons, I have it from the most reliable authority that persons were known to enter the room and occupy seats with the congregation, with the scabs on their faces, and the eruption on their persons. I have it from a reputable member of the church that he occupied without knowing it a seat beside a member of an infected family, who had come directly from an infected house. If these facts, with many others, given on the authority of respectable members of the church, are to be taken as specimens of the effective means referred to, they must have been of as much account as the prayers of those that "despise dominion, and speak evil of dignities" using "great swelling words," and who are regardless of the divine injunction, "submit yourselves to every ordinance of man for the Lord's sake." Talk about turning the town into a hospital or a pest house!

As to the attendance at the grog shops and billiard saloons I am not posted, as I never attend such places, and not being in the habit of playing eaves dropper, I am unable to say anything in regard to the naughty conversation of those persons who were "huddled together" in that "very small room." But he tells us of a certain king who trusted in the physicians, rather than in the Lord, and that he died. Now that is our case precisely. We trusted in the physicians, and tempted the Lord by rejecting the means which He has given us for self-preservation, and the sad fruits are before us in the shape of prostrated business, a desolated community, the widow's wail, the orphan's tears, and our town overshadowed by the dark wing of the Destroying Angel. It is, however, now no time to indulge in vain regrets. The duty of every law abiding citizen is a plain one. Let all such now show themselves equal to the emergency, in standing by the regularly constituted authorities in the enforcement of every ordinance enacted for the public safety and the public health, and in carrying out the most rigid sanitary measures that may be adopted. The Burgess, Town Council and Police must be protected and sustained in the discharge of their arduous and ill paid duties. In a country like ours, where the people are the sovereigns, it is the duty of the people to see that the laws are executed, and to teach all offenders and violators of law, forcibly, if necessary, that "the ruler beareth not the sword in vain." Having done this, and used all the means at our disposal, we may prayerfully and hopefully rest the case in the hands of Him whose hand alone can stay the pestilence that "walketh in darkness," and the destruction "that wasteth at noon day."

CITIZEN.

SMALL POX VS. CHICKEN POX.

EDITOR JOURNAL—*Dear Sir*:—It seems that the above stated suit was the only case tried at our last court, and the Plaintiff gained the suit. We are truly sorry that your town has thus been brought to grief, by this terrible disease, small-pox. No disease that fallen man is heir to, is so contagious, and so much to be dreaded. With almost any other disease we have the sympathy and attention of our friends and neighbors, but as soon as the news goes forth that we have the small-pox, our dearest and best friends forsake us. They flee from us as they would from a serpent, so that the patient is left to struggle with this terrible enemy alone, and if death ensues, we are, perhaps denied a decent burial. This seems hard but it is a necessity and the nature of the disease requires it. We think it easy for any one now to see that much sorrow, and loss of life, could have been prevented in your town, if the proper steps had been taken in time to arrest this dire disease. The people of Huntingdon and elsewhere, may learn a lesson from this sore calamity, that may be useful, and that is, to study the nature of disease more themselves, and depend less upon physicians. The symptoms of small-pox and chicken-pox have been so clearly laid down by our leading physicians that we think that even a school boy, who has never seen a medical college, should be able to arrive at a correct diagnosis at either of those diseases. The former differing so much from the latter in every respect, that we can hardly see how any one could mistake the one for the other.

We do not feel, Mr. Editor, like censuring the Physicians of your town for want of a proper knowledge of this disease (as they call it) in its commencement, for it is true that some men can only learn anything by experience or practice. But we do think that they were greatly at fault in publishing through the county papers columns of stuff trying to justify a mistake, that they had evidently made in the diagnosis of the disease—a mistake so gross, that it could admit of no apology with graduates, and the journals that gave them the space to publish long windy articles defending themselves stand equally guilty in the eyes of the public. The whole matter is looked upon as an outrage on the innocent, and God only knows where its bad effects will end. The physicians would all stand much higher in the estimation of the people to-day, had they acknowledged their mistake and practiced accordingly. The very name of small-pox, in the commencement of this disease, would have kept any person in your town at a proper distance from this contagious disease, but being told by their physician, in whom they had entire confidence, "it is chicken-pox! only chicken-pox!" they were thrown off their guard, and thus the malady had spread and many an innocent victim to this disease to-day is suffering, all, for that implicit confidence they had placed in their physician.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, we do not wish to flatter when we say that the JOURNAL deserves much credit for the fearless stand it has taken in this matter and the good influence it has exercised in staying this terrible malady. JUSTICE.

THE Huntzingers, father and son, the Pottsville bank swindlers, on Tuesday last were sentenced to pay a fine of $500 each, restore $24,000 they had swindled from a depositor, and undergo imprisonment for a term of two years.

THE Senate, in executive session, on Tuesday last, rejected the nomination of Mike J. Waldron to be United States Marshal for the Western District of Tennessee, vice L. B. Eaton, resigned.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron

Has never been known to fail in the cure of weakness, attended with symptoms, indisposition to exertion, loss of memory, difficulty of breathing, general weakness, horror of disease, weak, nervous trembling, dreadful horror of death, night sweats, cold feet, weakness, dimness of vision, languor, universal lassitude of the muscular system, 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 temporary suffusion and loss of sight, want of attention, etc. These symptoms all arise from a weakness and to remedy that, use E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. It never fails. Thousands are now enjoying health who have used it. Get the genuine. Sold only in $1 bottles. Take only E. F. Kunkel's.

Ask for Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now deemed indispensable as a Tonic medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life.

I now only ask a trial of this valuable tonic. Price $1 per bottle. E. F. KUNKEL, Sole Proprietor, No. 259 North Ninth Street, below Vine, Philadelphia, Pa. Ask for Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, and take no other. A photograph of the proprietor on each wrapper all others are counterfeit.

Beware of counterfeits. Do not let your druggist sell you any but Kunkel's, which is put up only as above represented. You can get six bottles for five dollars. All I ask is one simple trial.

TAPE WORM REMOVED ALIVE.

Head and all complete in two hours. No fee till head passes. Seat, Pin and Stomach Worms removed by Dr. Kunkel, 259 North Ninth Street. Advice free. No fee until head and all passes in one, and alive. Dr. Kunkel is the only successful physician in this country for the removal of Worms, and his Worm Syrup is pleasant and safe for children or grown persons. Send for circular, or ask for a bottle of *Kunkel's Worm Syrup*. Price one dollar per bottle. Get it of your druggist. It never fails. [jan4-1m.

THE DIFFICULTY of curing Bright's Disease, Dropsy, Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases, is entirely removed by HUNT'S REMEDY. Diabetes, Gravel, Pain in the Back and Loins, Retention and Incontinence of Urine, and Complaints of the Urino-Genital Organs, are cured by HUNT'S REMEDY. The blessing of health is obtained by all who take HUNT'S REMEDY.

HEALTH IS AN inestimable jewel. The cough that deprives you of it may take your life too. One bottle of *Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar* will avert the evil, and save you from consumption. Will you weigh Life against a half-dollar? Sold by all druggists.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in 1 minute. jan25-1m.

CLARKE'S TOOTH ACHE DROPS *cure instantly.*

New To-Day.

VEGETINE.

AN EXCELLENT MEDICINE.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Feb. 28, 1877.

This is to certify that I have used VEGETINE, manufactured by H. H. Stevens, Boston, Mass., for Rheumatism and General Prostration of the Nervous System, with good success. I recommend VEGETINE as *an excellent medicine* for such complaints.

Yours, very truly,
C. W. VANDEGRIFT.

Mr. Vandegrift, of the firm of Vandegrift & Huffman, is a well-known business man in this place, having one of the largest stores in Springfield, O.

OUR MINISTER'S WIFE.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb 16, 1877.

MR. H. R. STEVENS.

Dear Sir.—Three years ago I was suffering terribly with Inflammatory Rheumatism. Our minister's wife advised me to take VEGETINE. After taking one bottle, I was entirely relieved. This year, feeling a return of the disease, I again commenced taking it, and am being benefited greatly. It also greatly improves my digestion.

Respectfully,
MRS. A. BALLARD.

1011 West Jefferson Street.

SAFE AND SURE.

MR. H. R. STEVENS.

In 1872 your VEGETINE was recommended to me; and, yielding to the persuations of a friend, I consented to try it. At the time I was suffering from general debility and prostration, superinduced by overwork and irregular habits. Its wonderful strengthening and curative properties seemed to affect my debilitated system from the first dose; and under its persistent use I rapidly recovered, gaining more than usual health and good feeling. Since then I have not hesitated to give VEGETINE my most unqualified indorsement as being a safe, and powerful agent in promoting health and restoring the wasted system to new life and energy. VEGETINE is the only medince I use, and as long as I live I never expect to find a better.

Yours, Truly,
W. H. CLARK.
120 Monterey Street, Allegheny, Penn'a.

VEGETINE.

The following letter from Rev. G. W. Mansfield, formerly pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Hyde Park, and at present settled in Lowell, must convince everyone who reads his letter of the wonderful curative qualities of VEGETINE as a thorough cleanser and purifier of the blood.

HYDE PARK, MASS., Feb. 15, 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS.

Dear Sir:—About ten years ago my health failed through the depleting effects of dyspepsia; nearly a year later I was attacked by typhoid-fever in its worst form. It settled in my back, and took the form of a large deep-seated abscess, which was fifteen months in gathering. I had two surgical operations by the best skill in the State, but received no permanent cure. I suffered great pain at times, and was constantly weakened by a profuse discharge. I also lost small pieces of bone at different times.

Matters ran on thus about seven years, till May, 187., when a friend recommended me to go to your office, and talk with you of the virtue of VEGETINE. I did so, and by your kindness passed through your manufactory, noticing the ingredients, &c., by which your remedy is produced.

By what I saw and heard I gained some confidence in VEGETINE.

I commenced taking it soon after, and felt worse from its effects; still I persevered, and soon felt it was benefiting me in other respects. Yet I did not see the results I desired till I had taken it faithfully for a little more than a year, when the difficulty in my back was cured; and for nine months I have enjoyed the best of health.

I have in that time gained twenty-five pounds of flesh, being heavier than ever before in my life, and I was never more able to perform labor than now.

During the past few weeks I had a scrofulous swelling as large as my fist gather on another part of my body.

I took VEGETINE faithfully, and it removed it level with the surface in a month. I think I should have been cured of my main trouble sooner if I had taken larger doses, after having become accustomed to its effects.

Let your patrons troubled with scrofula or kindey disease understand that it takes time to cure chronic diseases; and, if they will patiently take VEGETINE, it will, in my judgment, cure them.

With great obligations, I am
Yours very truly,
G. W. MANSFIELD,
Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

VEGETINE
Prepared by
H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

VEGETINE IS SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Jan.18,1878-1mo.

THIRTIETH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
PENN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Net Assets January 1, 1877		$5,582,867.59
RECEIPTS.		
Premium receipts	$1,179,791.03	
Interest receipts, etc	378,615.75	
		1,558,406.78
Total		$7,141,274.37
DISBURSEMENTS.		
*Losses and endowments paid	$379,407.89	
Dividends to policy holders	230,953.20	
Surrendered policies, re-insurance, etc	231,849.29	
Commissions, salaries, medical fees, etc	127,342.75	
Taxes, legal expen's, adv'g, etc	109,218.02	
		1,077,771.15
Assets Jan. 1, 1878, at cost		$6,063,503.22
ASSETS.		
U. S. 5 and 6 per cent. bonds, Philadelphia and city loans, R. R. bonds, bank, and other stocks, worth $2,009,342.75, cost		$2,000,448.93
Mortgages, first liens on properties worth $6,900,000		2,481,121.17
Premium notes secured by policies		711,572.00
Loans on collaterals, etc		305,658.82
Agents' balances, secured by bonds		21,291.06
Real estate owned by the Company, cost		367,037.61
Cash on hand and in Trust Companies		173,374.63
Net ledger assets, as above		$6,063,503.22
Net deferred and unreported premiums	$105,221.65	
Interest due and accrued on loans, etc	88,137.38	
Market value of stocks etc, over cost	$68,893.82	
Less depreciation in real estate	45,032.61	
	23,861.21	
		217,220.24
Gross assets January 1, 1878		$6,280,723.46
LIABILITIES.		
Losses reported, but not due	$113,252.81	
Reserve required at 4 per cent. to re-insure risks	5,260,336.00	
Dividends on unreported policies, etc	27,817.69	
Premiums paid in advance	6,898.96	
		$5,408,405.46
Surplus 4 per cent. basis		872,318.00
		$6,280,723.46
Surplus, at 4½ per cent. (estimated)		$1,212,000.00

*The losses were $114,000 less than those estimated by the mortality table.

SAMUEL C. HUEY, President.

SAMUEL E. STOKES, Vice-Prest. H. S. STEVENS, 2d Vice-Prst.
JAS. WELR MASON, Actuary. HENRY AUSTIN, Secretary.
HENRY C. BROWN, Asst. Secretary.
R. ALLISON MILLER, Agent.

Jan.25-4t.

New To-Day.

AVERILL BARLOW,
45 South Second Street,
(BELOW MARKET,)
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Has a great variety of the new styles

Queen Anne and Eastlake FURNITURE,

IN ASH OR WALNUT, together with a large Stock of all the Latest Designs of Chamber, Parlor, Library, Dining Room, Church, Office and *COTTAGE FURNITURE.*

Also, WOVEN WIRE BEDS,

Springs of various patterns. BEDDING, MATTRESSES, of every quality. Folding and Oriental Chairs, Piano Stools, &c., at VERY LOW PRICES. [jan25 '78-1y

ENGINES FOR SALE.

One 10-horse Farm Engine, one 23-horse Portable, two 30-horse Stationaries, 30-inch Grist Mill and Portable Bolt, lot Saw Mill Head-Blocks. All new and cheap. Orders solicited for Engines and Mill Machinery of all kinds. Jan.25-1m. T. L. CLARK, Mt. Vernon, O.

New Advertisements

FARMERS' HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
W. S. HALLMAN, PROPRIETOR,
Cor. 4th & Penn Sts.

Wishes