The Huntingdon Journal.

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

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

FRIDAY, - - - FEBRUARY 22, 1878.

Circulation LARGER than any other Paper in the Juniata Valley.

"That's a lie"—*Globe.*

That's a fool's argument.

THE President has appointed Bayard Taylor Minister to Berlin.

ISN'T it time for the people of the United States to abandon the old grudge against England? The two great English-speaking nations should be friends.

EX-GOV. CURTIN is up as a prominent leader in the Labor Reform and Greenback party. It matters little where he is, for he is a dead cock in the pit.

THE Bedford *Inquirer* has again passed into the hands of Messrs. Jardon & Mullin, its former proprietors. The Everett *Press* has been purchased by D. M. Mullin, esq.

THE Bellefonte *Republican*, in a lengthy article in its issue of last week, named Gen. James A. Beaver as a suitable person to receive the Republican nomination for Governor. The party might go farther and fare worse.

HALF our furnaces are out of blast, half our rolling mills are idle, and only half our workingmen skilled in the manufacture of iron can find employment. Mr. Wood's bill proposes to take away the little there is left for them to do, close up every furnace and stop every rolling mill, so that England shall again become the master of our iron markets. The American Iron and Steel Association protest, but reason and common sense weigh very little with the present Congress.—*Phila. Record.*

WHILE Mr. Krupp, the celebrated German cannon manufacturer, was attending the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, in 1876, in conversation with a large number of American iron manufacturers, the future prospect of the iron trade was discussed. Mr. Krupp compared it to Pharoah's dream, that every seven years a change would occur—seven years feast and seven years famine; and predicted that in 1878 the entire iron trade would receive an impetus and reach such a height in 1881 never before known to the trade.

THE passage of the Silver bill by the Senate, on Saturday morning last, created a terrible howl among the organs of the wealthy class. In the leading cities there was scarcely an exception. Every fellow who can sling ink thinks that he must rave and swear for the bond holders and monopolists. It is only under such circumstances that we can learn the extent of newspaper toadyism. But with all the frothing and fuming gold declined during the day and the country went to rest on Saturday night, feeling much better than it has at any time since the panic. The people have won a signal victory. Let them rejoice.

CARPENTER'S picture of the Emancipation Proclamation, containing actual portraits of President Lincoln and the members of the Cabinet at that time, was formally presented to Congress by Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, of New York, on Tuesday of last week. Both Houses were convened together for the purpose, with the Vice-President in the chair, and speeches were made by Mr. Garfield of Ohio and Mr. Stephens of Georgia, both members of the House. By the first the presentation address was made in behalf of the donor, and the gallant and eloquent Union soldier took care to make the most of his subject. But the greatest sensation was produced when the aged and fragile member from Georgia was wheeled into the arena and addressed the crowded audience. Mr. Stephens was the Vice President of the Rebel Confederacy during its existence, yet he warmly and freely eulogized the great act of emancipation performed by Mr. Lincoln, and accepted its results as one of the greatest of our national blessings. By the ratification of the Thirteenth Amendment the object of the proclamation was carried into full effect, and it can never be reversed. The speaker made an appeal for fraternal and united feeling in the future that proved that he, at least, is fully reconciled to the failure of the Southern rebellion and the complete restoration of the country. The picture is to be kept permanently in an appropriate position in the capitol.

THE bill prescribing the mode of fixing the salaries of County Superintendents of Common Schools came up on second reading in the House on Wednesday. There was much feeling manifested says a correspondent in its passage, and an animated discussion of its merits and demerits took place which was participated in by Col. Tyler of Crawford, Mr. Eberhart of Beaver and Mr. Steward of Lawerence. Col. Tyler offered an amendent proposing to make the salary of the Superintendent five dollars for each school in any of the counties. He supported his amendment by showing that the number of schools in each county should be the basis upon which to fix the salaries of County Superintendents—that in those counties having large territory the average term of school is lower than in smaller counties having a much larger number of schools—that the number of schools is the proper measure of the Superintendent's work, and that the difference in the number of miles is rather an incident of the business than a valid basis upon which to fix the salary. The bill in its present shape provides that the salary of each County Superintendent shall be two dollars for each school and seventy-five cents for each square mile of territory in his county; provided that the salary of a County Superintendent shall in no case be less than $800 per annum, and in counties with over one hundred schools it shall not be less than $1,000. Conventions of School Directors assembled to elect a County Superintendent may vote him a salary greater than the amount he would receive by this act, such increase to be, in all cases, taken from the school fund of the county thus voting.

SILVER DOLLARS.

The Silver Bill Passes the Senate by More Than a Two-Thirds Vote.

After a continuous session of seventeen hours the United States Senate, on Saturday morning, passed the Bland Silver bill, with certain amendments and additional sections, by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Allison, Armstrong, Bailey, Beck, Booth, Bruce, Cameron (Pa.), Cameron (Wis.), Chaffee, Cockerell, Coke, Conover, Davis (Ill.), Davis (W. Va.), Dennis, Dorsey, Eustis, Ferry, Garland, Gordon, Grover, Hereford, Howe, Ingalls, Johnston, Jones (Fla.), Jones (Nev.), Kellogg, Kirkwood, McCreary, McDonald, McMillan, Matthews, Maxey, Merriman, Morgan, Oglesby, Paddock, Plumb, Saulsbury, Saunders, Spencer, Teller, Thurman, Voorhees, Wallace, Windom and Withers—48.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Barnum, Bayard, Blaine, Burnside, Christiancy, Conkling, Dawes, Edmunds, Hamlin, Hoar, Kernan, Lamar, McPherson, Mitchell, Morrill, Randolph, Rollins, Sargent, Wadleigh and Whyte—21.

Messrs. Harris and Patterson, who would have voted in the affirmative, were paired with Messrs Hill and Butler, who would have voted in the negative, was absent on account of sickness. Mr. Eaton, who would have voted against the bill, was absent when his name was called. The only other Senator not voting was Mr. Sharon, who has not been present during the session.

The political classification of the Senators is as follows:

	For.	Against.	Not Voting.	Total.
Republicans.....	23	14	2	39
Democrats.....	24	7	5	36
Independent.....	1	...	...	1
	48	21	7	76

The vote by States is as follows:

For the bill—Missouri, Iowa, Tennessee, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Colorado, Texas, Florida, Illinois, West Virginia, Virginia, Arkansas, Georgia, Kansas, Louisiana, Nevada, Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, North Carolina, Alabama and Nebraska.

Against the bill—Rhode Island, Connecticut, Maine, New York, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Jersey and New Hampshire.

Divided (one Senator voting for and the other against)—Delaware, Michigan, Mississippi, Maryland, Oregon, and California.

Classified by sections the vote is as follows:

	For.	Against.	Not Voting.	Total.
New England..... ...		11	1	12
Middle States.....	4	6	...	10
Southern States..	20	1	5	26
Western States...	21	1	...	22
Pacific Coast.....	3	2	1	6
	48	21	7	76

Senator Eaton, of Connecticut, was the only New England Senator who did not vote against the bill, and he did not cast any ballot. Senator Christiancy, of Michigan, was the only Western man, with the exception of two Pacific coast Senators (Sargent, of California, and Mitchell, of Oregon), who voted in the negative. Senator Lamar, of Mississippi, was the only Southern Senator who voted against the bill.

Senators Cameron and Wallace of Pennsylvania both voted in the affirmative.

THE TEXT OF THE BILL.

The following is the full text of the bill as amended by the Senate:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That there shall be coined at the several mints of the United States, a silver dollar of the weight of 412½ grains Troy, of January 18, 1837, on which shall be the devices and superscriptions provided by said act, which coins, together with all silver dollars heretofore coined by the United States of like weight and fineness, shall be a legal tender for all debts and dues, public and private, except when otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract, and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to purchase from time to time, silver bullion at the market price thereof, not less than two million dollars' worth per month, nor more than four million dollars' worth per month, and cause the same to be coined monthly, as fast as so purchased, into such dollars, and a sum sufficient to carry out the foregoing provision of this act is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, and any gain or seigniorage arising from this coinage shall be accounted for and paid into the treasury as provided under the existing laws relative to the subsidiary coinage; provided that the amount of money at one time invested in such silver bullion, exclusive of such resulting coin, shall not exceed five million dollars; and, provided further, that nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize the payment in silver of certificates of deposit issued under the provisions of section 254 of the revised statutes.

SEC. 2 All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3 That immediately after the passage of this act the President shall invite the governments of the countries composing the Latin Union, so called, and of such other European nations as he may deem advisable, to join the United States in conference to adopt a common ratio between gold and silver for the purpose of establishing internationally the use of bimetallic money and securing a fixity of relative value between the metals, such conference to be held at such place in Europe or in the United States, at such time, within six months, as may be agreed upon by the Executives of the governments joining in the same, whenever the governments so invited, or any three of them, shall have signified their willingness to unite in the same. The President shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint three Commissioners who shall attend such conference on behalf of the United States, and shall report the doing thereof to the President, who shall transmit the same to Congress. Said Commissioners shall receive the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars and their reasonable expenses, to be approved by the Secretary of State, and the amount necessary to pay such compensation and expenses is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 4. That any holder of the coin authorized by this act may deposit the same with the treasurer or any assistant treasurer of the United States in sums of not less than ten dollars, and receive therefor certificates of not less than ten dollars each, corresponding with the denomination of U. S. notes, the coin deposited for or representing the certificates shall be retained in the treasury for payment of the same on demand; said certificates shall be receivable for customs, taxes, and all public dues, and when so received may be reissued

Harrisburg Correspondence.

HARRISBURG, February 20, 1878.

The last week's session has been one of more than the usual amount of work. Bills have been repeatedly advanced upon the calendar, and several have been finally disposed of. A summary of the most important measures runs as follows: The Local Option Bill after a full and free discussion was defeated on second reading, by a vote of 75 in favor to 76 against. The bill to pay the military expenses of the riots, after being amended so as to give all offices below a Colonel a full month's pay when ten days or over had been served has passed both Houses finally. A bill imposing a tax of ¼ cent per gallon on crude petroleum oil has passed first reading in the House. Should this bill become a law it will create a revenue of about $1,200,000 per annum.

The general appropriation bill has passed through the House and is now in the Senate undergoing some pruning and grafting. For final patchwork it will be sent to a committee of conference.

The constitutional amendment proposed by Senator Newmyer, of Allegheny county, cutting down the number of Representatives to 100 and the number of Senators to 33 ran into a snag in the Senate on Wednesday, but was engineered out and into committee again where it will possibly slumber for a good while.

Senator Jones, has introduced a bill making an appropriation of $15,000 toward the Centennial celebration of the entry of the Continental army into Valley Forge. A large number of citizens from that vicinity were here, in the interests of that measure.

An important measure is the bill now pending in the House to facilitate the prompt collection of taxes. It provides that collectors after ten days notice shall personally demand the taxes from each person or corporation within two months from date of notice, and any person paying taxes within that time shall be entitled to a reduction of 5 per cent. In case of taxes remaining unpaid after the expiration of the notice 5 per cent. is to be added, but the authorities are to have the power to exonerate the added 5 per cent. for the same causes as exonerations may be made under existing law.

County Superintendents of Common Schools will be interested in the following legislation which has passed two readings in the House. It provides that the salary of County Superintendents shall be $2.00 for each school in their jurisdiction and 75 cents for each square mile of territory in the county, provided, that no salary shall be less than $800, and in counties with over 100 schools, not less than $1,000. If county school directors vote a larger salary the increase must be taken from the county school fund.

A bill has passed second reading in the Senate giving to all soldiers of the war of 1812, or their widows the benefit of the pension laws of this State, notwithstanding they may receive a pension from the United States Government.

The committee appointed by the Legislature to investigate the causes and results of the late riots, have returned to Harrisburg, seeking an extension of the time, in which their work was to be done, and asking $2000, may pay. They claim to have found a mountain of work, but whether it will dwindle to a molehill, when their report is made remains to be seen.

Both Houses have adjourned until next Wednesday, in order to allow members to attend the spring elections. B.

Some Radical Ideas.

BY MILTON S. LYTLE.

The slaves of the South were entitled to their freedom as a matter of abstract right. Abolitionism in the North could be justified upon no other grounds. It is the duty of the nation to secure personal liberty to every individual and class in every section, and to see that that liberty is not interfered with by any local authority claiming to be greater than the national. States have no reserved rights that deprive or relieve the general government of this duty. It is the higher law towards which we are gradually approaching and to which constitutions and statutes must ultimately conform. It is a duty paramount to all others, and States must sink, if necessary, that liberty may be preserved. But it may be said that these ideas, once so radical, have passed beyond controversy, that they have been generally recognized and accepted, that they have become almost axiomatic, since the adoption of the thirteenth and fourteenth amendments. Those measures, born of the time, were, indeed, a great step forward, but do not go to the extent that justice and a due regard for our welfare and safety should carry us. The true principle upon which we must stand as a nation is that whatever comes within the sphere of government that can be done better by the nation than by its component parts, separately, shall be placed entirely under its jurisdiction and control, and shall be removed from any other authority to which it may be attached. This may sound like the extreme of centralization, but it is the reverse. Centralization, it seems to me, is where there are many centres instead of one. The government, after all, is the people, and the government can do no wrong that the people do not permit. But with nearly two scores of centralized governments great wrongs may be committed that the people of the nation are powerless to prevent. It was so with slavery. The general government had no right to interfere with it in the States. It was not until long after it had been abolished by proclamation, as a military necessity, that the amendment was added to the constitution prohibiting its existence. The manner in which it was abolished would not have been thought of before the war. It was not done as a matter of right, which the nation could not refuse to its people, but for the purpose of weakening the enemy and compelling him to accept terms of peace. The States could have retained their slaves had they laid down their arms upon the conditions prescribed by the President, the thirteenth amendment would not have been adopted, and centralization would have perpetuated slavery.

On other grounds than those of abstract right, freedom for the slave may not have been desirable, unless he was afterwards to receive the help and protection of the nation. He had been degraded by slavery. The institution was fostered by every means that could be called into requisition. It was necessary to its preservation that the slave should have the intellect and the soul of a slave, that he should have no comprehension of, and no hopes or aspirations for freedom. Abject servitude was maintained by abject ignorance—an ignorance enforced by law. Not in reality a brute, yet his master endeavored to bring him to the level of brutes. It was this that appealed most strongly to the sympathies and sense of right of many who might otherwise have lent a willing ear to the advocates and apologists of slavery. When a system of wrong is maintained by force, the destruction of that system becomes inevitable.

The negro came out of bondage with nothing but this enforced ignorance. How just it would have been to have divided with him the earnings of his labor, and the earnings of his ancestors, as the laws do with other classes, could his lineage have been traced! A great proportion of the wealth of the South is his! He earned it by the sweat of his brow. He payed with his own hands for the plantation of his former master. He raised the tobacco, the cotton, the sugar, and the rice that kept an aristocracy in luxury and himself in penury. If but a pittance of what he is entitled to had been given him, then freedom would have been to him a boon he could have realized and enjoyed.

But to the ignorance that had been bestowed upon him, and to the poverty from which he was not relieved, the nation added liberty. Shall we thus leave him? This is a vital question in our politics, appealing to our sense of justice and demanding a liberal solution. That provision for his education and for raising him from his degredation should be made by the power that restored to him the inestimable right of which he had been deprived, is a proposition so reasonable in its nature as not to be seriously questioned, I believe, except by those who maintain that State supremacy in such matters is not to be interfered with or placed in jeopardy. The inquiry whether the mental improvement of the colored people of the South can be more safely entrusted to the general government, animated as it is by the spirit that made freedom universal within its limits, or to the Southern States, which entailed upon that people their intellectual darkness, admits of but one answer. Education is not a charity, nor is it intended for the sole benefit of the individual member of society who may receive it. In providing for public instruction, the schools are designed for rich and poor alike, and not for those alone who must be instructed at the expense of others, and to the exclusion of those whose means might enable them to provide for themselves were other facilities deficient. The policy has been to afford opportunities and to hold out inducements to all to become educated. The nation has an interest in doing this, an interest in the welfare, the character and the intelligence of its citizens. Upon these its stability may depend. It is against dangers to the Union that we must be chiefly on our guard, and not so much against dangers to the local governments which we designate as States. That portion of our people that is growing into manhood and citizenship, which is to be governed by, and which is likewise to guide and control, the Union, should be moulded into harmony with it, so that it may be homogeneous and that all of its various parts may be concordant with each other. Shall we expect this to be brought about through education by the States? Under such a system, the facilities given for instruction may have a tendency to raise within us a feeling of obligation to the State rather than to our common country. It may produce the very condition of affairs that existed in the south, and that may exist there still, an allegiance to the State as between it and the nation.

Compulsory education is peculiarly appropriate to the present condition of the South. Do you say it will deprive anybody of liberty there? The arguments we advance in favor of the largest liberty and against the least restriction of human rights, apply only to mature, intelligent and accountable beings. I would make the same exception that John Stuart Mill does in his great essay on Liberty, "of young persons below the age which the law may fix as that of manhood or womanhood. Those who are still in state to require being taken care of by others, must be protected against their own actions as well as against external injury." The child to whom it is necessary to furnish instruction, is not to have the same liberty as the man who has passed beyond the care of the nation in that respect. The greatest liberty we can grant him, perhaps, is that of being instructed, during which he must submit to such restraints as may be required to make it most perfect. But it may be said that when the child is compelled to attend school it is an interference with the liberty of the parent, the liberty of controlling his own children. This is not an invasion of the parent's rights. As a matter of expediency, it is no doubt eminently proper that parents should in most matters have the entire government of their off-spring. They should have such control in matters of education, perhaps, if they always had the disposition to require of their children an attendance at places of instruction and an attention to study. But when this privilege is taken from them, it is not depriving them of any personal liberty, but merely of the right of controlling others, and when such a question arises between the parent and the nation the authority of the latter is superior. In the South particularly should this authority of the nation be exercised. There the parents of more than one-half of the children are still in the depths of ignorance to which slavery consigned them. Shall these children remain under parental control for their education, or shall they not rather be taken under the control of that government that has such a deep interest in their mental welfare?

LITERARY NOTES.—

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.—The numbers of *The Living Age* for the weeks ending February 9th and 16th, have the following valuable contents: The Dutch in Java, by Sir David Wedderburn, *Fortnightly Review*; Schools of Mind and Manners, *Blackwood*; Erica, translated for *The Living Age* from the German of Frau von Ingersleben; Lord Melbourne, *Quarterly Review*; Congregational Singing, *Cornhill*; Macleod of Dare, by William Black, from advance sheets; The Death of Victor Emanuel, *Spectator*; Murder of Commissioner Fraser, Delhi, 1835, a Tale of Circumstantial Evidence, *Fraser*; Baron Munchausen's Frozen words, *Spectator*; Will o' the Mill, *Cornhill*; The Vice of Talking Shop, *Examiner*; Dulcissima, Dilectissima; a Passage in the Life of an Antiquary, *Macmillan*; and the usual choice poetry, etc. The back numbers containing the first instalments of "Erica," and a story by Miss Thackeray, are still sent gratis to new subscribers for 1878.

For fifty-two numbers, of sixty-four large pages each (or more than 3000 pages a year), the subscription price ($8) is low; or for $10.50 any one of the American $4 monthlies or weeklies is sent with *The Living Age* for a year, both postpaid. Littell & Gay, Boston, are the publishers.

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

E F. Kunkel's celebrated Bitter Wine of Iron will effectually cure liver complaint, jaundice, dyspepsia, chronic or nervous debility, chronic diarrhœa, disease of the kidneys and all diseases arising from a disordered liver, stomach or intestines, such as constipation, flatulence, inward piles, fullness of blood to the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust for food, fullness or weight in the stomach, sore eructations, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the stomach, swimming of the head, hurried or difficult breathing, fluttering at the heart, chocking or suffocating sensation when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, back, head, chest, limbs, etc., sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh, constant imaginings of evil and great depression of spirits. Price $1 per bottle. Beware of counterfeits. Do not let your druggist palm off some other preparation of iron he may say it is as good, but ask for Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. Take no other. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is not sold in bulk—only in $1 bottles. E. F. Kunkel, Proprietor, No. 259 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by all druggists and dealers everywhere.

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, Philadelphia, Pa. Send for circular. For removing Seat, Pin or Stomach Worms call on your druggists and ask for a bottle of Kunkel's Worm Syrup, price $1. It never fails. Common sense teaches if Tape Worm be removed all other worms can be readily destroyed. [feb.1-1m.

An Open Letter. It speaks for Itself.

ROCKPORT, Mass., April 2d, 1877.

MR. EDITOR: Having read in your paper reports of the remarkable cures of catarrh, I am induced to tell "what I know about catarrh," and I fancy the "snuff" and "inhaling-tube" makers (mere dollar grabbers) would be glad if they could emblazon a similar cure in the papers. For 26 years I suffered with catarrh. The nasal passages became completely closed. "Snuff," "dust," "ashes," "inhaling tubes," and "sticks," wouldn't work, though at intervals I would sniff up the so-called catarrh snuff, until I became a valuable tester for such medicines. I gradually grew worse, and no one can know how much I suffered or what a miserable being I was. My head ached over my eyes so that I was confined to my bed for many successive days, suffering the most intense pain, which at one time lasted continuously for 168 hours. All sense of smell and taste gone, sight and hearing impaired, body shrunken and weakened, nervous system shattered, and constitution broken, and I was hawking and spitting seven eights of the time. I prayed for death to relieve me of my suffering. A favorable notice in your paper of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy induced me to purchase a package and use it with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, which applies the remedy by hydrostatic pressure, the only way compatible with common sense. Well, Mr. Editor, it did not cure me in three-fourths of a second, nor in one hour or month, but in less than eight minutes I was relieved, and in three months entirely cured, and have remained so for over sixteen months. While using the Catarrh Remedy, I used Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery to purify my blood and strengthen my stomach. I also kept my liver active and bowels regular by the use of his Pleasant Purgative Pellets. If my experience will induce other sufferers to seek the same means of relief, this letter will have answered its purpose. Yours truly,

S. D. REMICK.

WOULD YOU BE FREE FROM the tormenting pains caused by Kidney Disease, use HUNT'S REMEDY, the great Kidney Medicine. Kidney Diseases, Dropsy, and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs, are cured by HUNT'S REMEDY. One trial will convince you.

CLARKE'S TOOTH ACHE DROPS *cure instantly*

New Advertisements

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

[*Estate of HENRY KRIDER, dec'd.*]

Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, whose post office address is Warriorsmark, Pa., on the estate of Henry Krider, late of Warriorsmark township, dec'd., all persons knowing themselves indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH M. KRIDER,
feb. 25-6t] Adm'r.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

HAS THE BEST HOTEL IN THE COUNTRY,

At $2.50 Per Day.

TREMONT HOUSE.

NO LIQUORS SOLD. [feb15-y

Buy While there's Bargains, and Sled Home FURNITURE While the Snow Lasts.

Strike While the Iron is Hot.

Dear, happy lady, what's up now?

Up? No sir, not *up*. The fun is all the other way. It's *down*! DOWN! DOWN!

Well, what's down?

Why, sir, I have just been down at **Brown's Carpet Store,** buying *Carpets, Furniture, Wall Paper, Window Shades, &c.*, and I never saw such low prices, for such goods, in all my life. And its the best place to buy *Carpet Chain* in town.

Where is it? We'll go there too.

Why at **525** Penn St., and he'll sell you a $70 Sewing Machine for $29 cash. Feb.15,1878.

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

WHY NOT Buy all kinds of Coal where you can get it cheapest? I mean of Eli Stine, who sells

NUT COAL,

LUMP COAL,

RUN OF MINE,

or any kind wanted, less than any other party in Huntingdon.

Office in Crum's Shoe Store, 5th street, 2 doors above Post Office. [Jan4-3m.

COLORED PRINTING DONE AT the Journal Office at Philadelphia prices.

New Advertisements.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between Henry & Co., C. Munson, J. F. Steiner and D. W. Holt, trading under the firm name of Cottage Planing Mill Company, at Huntingdon, Pa., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books will be left in the hands of S. E. Henry for settlement. February 1st, 1878.

HENRY & CO.,
C. MUNSON,
J. F. STEINER,
D. W. HOLT.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

The COTTAGE PLANING MILL, located at Huntingdon, Pa., on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad and Pennsylvania Canal, with a never-failing water power, and machinery of the first-class, is now offered for sale or rent, on easy terms. Possession will be given at any time.

ALSO,

The COTTAGE FARM, located at the same place containing about twelve acres of Juniata bottom land good buildings, a never-failing water power, and a spring of good water.

ALSO,

A new, large BRICK HOUSE, with mansard roof and two full lots. Location on the corner of 13th and Washington streets, in the borough of Huntingdon.

ALSO,

A new and large FRAME HOUSE, and about ten acres of land, with well of good water, all in good condition, and located about one mile from the borough of Huntingdon. Either or all of the aforesaid properties will be sold or rented, on easy terms, and possession given at any time. For particulars address

HENRY & CO.,
at Huntingdon, or
J. F. STEINER,
C. MUNSON,
D. W. HOLT,
Feb.8-2mos Phillipsburg, Pa.

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.

S. S. MARVIN & CO.'S PAN CAKE FLOUR.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

With cold water or sweet milk make a batter and bake on a hot griddle.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT.

Jan.11-8t

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

[*Estate of GEO. WHITTAKER, dec'd.*]

Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, (whose post office address is Petersburg,) on the estate of George Whittaker, late of the borough of Alexandria, deceased all persons knowing themselves indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

J. T. WHITTAKER,
SOLOMON HAMER,
Feb.1-6t. Administrators.

SWEET Chewing JACKSON'S BEST NAVY Tobacco

Awarded *highest prize* at Centennial Exposition for *fine chewing qualities* and *excellence and lasting character of sweetening and flavoring.* The best tobacco ever made. As our blue strip trade mark is closely imitated on inferior goods, see that *Jackson's Best* is on every plug. Sold by all dealers. Send for sample, free, to C. A. JACKSON & Co., Mfrs., Petersburg, Va.

PIANOS Retail price $900 only $260. Parlor Organs, price $340 only $95. Paper free Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N J.

40 *Extra Fine Mixed Cards*, with name, 10 cents, postpaid. L. JONES & CO., Nassau, N. Y.

WORK FOR ALL

In their own localities, canvassing for the *Fireside Visitor*, (enlarged) Weekly and Monthly Largest paper in the World, with mammoth Chromos Free. Big Commissions to Agents. Terms and outfit free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

45 CARDS 10c., or 20 CHROMO CARDS, with name, 20c. SPENCER & CO., Nassau, N. Y.

GRACE'S SALVE.

JACKSONVILLE, Mich, Dec., 27 1877.—*Messrs. Fowles:* I sent you 50 cts. for two boxes of Grace's Salve. I have had two and used them on an ulcer on my foot, and it is almost well. Respectfully yours, C. J. VAN NESS.

Price 25 cents a box at all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of 35 cents. Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, 86 Harrison Ave., Boston, Mass.

IF YOU ARE

GOING to KANSAS

Send for Free Guide giving full and reliable information in regard to the cheapest, and most productive, and best located farming lands in the state. Address, J. E. LOCKWOOD, General Immigration Agent, Kansas City, Mo.

WHAT IS PULMONA?

Pulmona is a recent and most important medical discovery, and we are now enabled, for the first time, to positively declare that CONSUMPTION can be cured! Pulmona, while pleasant to take, is a certain, prompt and reliable remedy for the prevention and cure of CONSUMPTION, in all its stages. ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, CATARRH, and all DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AND LUNGS. It is unequaled as a Nerve, Blood and Brain Tonic. It invigorates the Brain, tones up the system, and makes the weak strong. Ask your Druggist for Pulmona, and refuse to accept any other article in its stead. A valuable treatise on Pulmonary Diseases will be sent free to all applicants Address, OSCAR O. MOSES, Proprietor Pulmona, 18 Cortland St., New York. Feb.1-1mo.

HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

Health and Happiness are priceless Wealth to their possessors, and yet they are within the reach of every one who will use

WRIGHT'S LIVER PILLS.

The only sure CURE for Torpid Liver, Dyspepsia, Headache, Sour Stomach, Constipation, Debility, Nausea, and all Billious complaints and Blood disorders. None genuine unless signed "Wm. Wright, Phila." If your druggist will not supply s nd 25 cents for one box to Barrick, Roller & Co., 70 N. 4th St., Phila. [Jan4 '78-1y

STEAM TANNERY FOR SALE.

A Steam Tannery, located in Centre county, on the railroad, with a capacity of 3000 hides, and which can be increased to thribble its present capacity, will be sold on most reasonable terms. The locality is in one of the best bark regions in the state. Apply to

Jan4-tf] J. R. DURBORROW & CO.

DR. HYSKILL - as permanently located in Alexandria to practice his profession. [Jan4 '78-1y

H. ROBLEY, Merchant Tailor, No. 813 Mifflin street, West Huntingdon Pa., respectfully solicits a share of public patronage from town and country [oct16,

PIANOS, PIANOS, SEWING MACHINES, SEWING MACHINES, ORGANS. ORGANS.

To those who contemplate the purchase of a FIRST-CLASS INSTRUMENT, of any kind, will find it much to their advantage to call at

THOMAS' MUSIC AND SEWING MACHINE STORE

and examine the finest stock of Instruments and Sewing machines ever brought to this county. Examine the Geo. Woods and Stannard Organs before purchasing any other. They are the best, and will be sold at panic prices. The best, cheapest and universal favorites,

THE LIGHT-RUNNING DOMESTIC

AND

AMERICAN SEWING MACHINES,

can be purchased from me at remarkably low prices. Remember the place,

313 Penn St., Huntingdon.

nov9-tf] JOHN H. THOMAS, Dealer.

Mrs. Lou. Williams,

DEALER IN

Millinery and Fancy Goods, Dress Trimmings and Notions,

Corner of Fourth and Mifflin Streets,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Having in my employ one of the best *MILLINERS* that could be found in the East, I feel confident that I am able to compete with any opposition both as regards neat work and low prices.

Silk Handkerchiefs, cheap; Hats and Children's Stockings at cost.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

Oct.12,1877-y.

New Advertisements.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court, of the county of Huntingdon, the undersigned Administrators of the estate of George Ross, deceased, will expose at public outcry, on the premises, in Warriorsmark township, in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, on

Saturday, February 23, A. D., 1878,

at 1 o'clock, P. M.,

All that certain part of the Mansion Farm of George Ross, deceased, that is situated Northwest of the back public road leading from Weston's Mill to Warriorsmark, via. Cross Roads. Said tract of land is situated in Warriorsmark township, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, and contains about

ONE HUNDRED ACRES

of good limestone land, 50 acres of which is cleared and has on it a good spring of pure water and a never failing stream of water (which runs nearly through the entire tract), two apple orchards, and four or more fine cherry trees. About 20 acres of the land not cleared is in good timber suitable for building and fencing.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third cash on confirmation of sale by the court, the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by the judgment bonds of the purchaser.

☞ Any information desired concerning the land will be given by J. D. Hicks, Attorney-at-Law, Tyrone, Pa., or on the premises by Mrs. E. J. Ross.

E. J. ROSS, Administratrix,
JNO. ROSS. Administrator,
of the estate of Geo. Ross, dec'd.
Warriorsmark township, Feb.8-3t.

OUTSTANDING BALANCES DUE the County, at the settlement with Auditors, for the year 1877.

TOWNSHIPS and BOROUGHS.	YEAR.	COLLECTORS	COUNTY TAX.	STATE TAX.
Carbon.....	1872	John Canty,.....	$ 114 26	$29 67
Coalmont.....	.....	Levi Evans.....	42 11	8 15
Brady.....	1873	George Eby.....	43 91	9 83
Cass	.....	H. Taylor.....	126 77	11 37
Carbon	.....	John Canty.....	117 22	.....
Jackson.	.....	J. L. McIlvain....	51 84	4 82
Clay.....	1874	C. H. McCarthy..	13 68	.....
Union	.....	Andrew Wise.....	32 85	2 99
Henderson	.....	Jessee Henry.....	20 48	2 50
Walker	.....	Abraham States	16 71	2 62
Hopewell.....	1875	George W. Putt..	24 63	.....
Jackson	.....	J. L. McIlvain...	135 48	12 78
Mount Union.....	.....	J. McIntyre.....	32 73	.....
Union	.....	Andrew Wise.....	43 66	.....
Barree.....	1876	R. A. Ramsey...	58 11	.....
Hunt'g 3d W	.....	S. W. Collum.....	165 19	8 37
Hunt'g 4th W.....	.....	S. W. Collum.....	86 74	2 38
Juniata.....	.....	W. Geisinger.....	72 26	5 49
Lincoln	.....	John Beaver.....	21 72	.....
Orbisonia	.....	T. M. Kelly.	94 73	.....
Tell.....	.....	J. G. McClure....	117 98	16 93
Union.....	.....	Andrew Wise.....	57 09	.....
Saltillo.....	.....	C. R. McCarthy .	9 85	.....
Alexandria.....	1877	C. Graffius.....	90 87	4 65
Barree.....	.....	R. A. Ramsey....	303 51	16 13
Brady.....	.....	Thomas Marlin..	156 91	.....
Broad Top City...	.....	C. K. Horton.....	*92 94	1 50
Carbon.....	.....	Pat. Madigan.....	99 44	.....
Cass	.....	E. B. Hissong....	41 45	.....
Cassville.....	.....	E B. Hissong....	90 21	1 50
Clay.....	.....	John M. Drake...	242 36	.....
Cromwell.....	.....	B. F. Chilcote....	620 32	.....
Coalmont	.....	Samuel Br