

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, J. A. NASH, PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office in new Journal Building, Fifth Street.

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every Friday by J. R. Durborrow and J. A. Nash, under the firm name of J. R. Durborrow & Co., at \$200 per annum in advance, and paid for each month from date of subscription, and \$25 if not paid within the year.

Advertisements are published at the option of the publishers, and all advertisements are published at the option of the advertiser.

Advertisements for the first insertion, twelve and a-half cents per line for the first insertion, and ten cents for each subsequent insertion.

Regular quarterly and yearly business advertisements at the following rates:

Table with 4 columns: Length (3m, 6m, 9m, 1yr), Rate (10, 20, 30, 50).

All Resolutions of Associations, Communications of Individuals or Corporations, and all other notices, will be charged for the party having them inserted.

Advertisements must find their commission outside of this paper.

Advertisements for accounts are due and collectible when the advertisement is inserted.

JOHN PRINTING OF ALL KINDS, including Cards, Bills, and all other business notices.

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Legal Advertisements.

SHERIFF'S SALES. By virtue of sundry writs of F. F. A., Lev. Pa. and Vend. Exp., to me directed, I will expose to public sale, at the Court House, in Huntingdon, Pa., on FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1878,

at one o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate, to wit:

All the right, title and interest of Geo. A. Cook, David S. Cook, Simon V. Cook and Edward Cook administrators of Hugh L. Cook, deceased, in and to that tract or parcel of land, situated in the township of Cromwell, Huntingdon county, Pa., bounded by the lands of Adam and William Laird on the east, and lands of John Hill on the south, and lands of the Hill Iron Company on the west, containing about 200 acres more or less, about 100 acres thereof being cleared and having thereon erected a stone dwelling house, a log barn and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of George A. Cook, David S. Cook, Simon V. Cook and Edward Cook, administrators of Hugh L. Cook, deceased.

Also—All that certain tract of land, situated in the borough of Huntingdon, each fronting 50 feet on the eastern line of Fifth street, as extended northward, from and north of the said street, extending eastward therefrom 190 feet, being the same lots of ground and premises which are more fully described in a certain deed of record in Book No. 2, E. & C. Summers, recorded in Record Book "2," No. 2, page 413, having thereon erected a two-story frame stable, which is known as the "Italian Cottage," a frame stable and other outbuildings and improvements. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of W. F. Cunningham.

Also—All that certain tract or parcel of land, situated in the township of Huntingdon, county, Pa., bounded on the west by lands of Sharp & Bro., on the north by lands of Barlett Ealy, on the east by lands of Samuel Simpson and others, containing about 28 acres, more or less, having thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house, a log barn and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of W. F. Cunningham.

Also—All that certain tract of land, situated in the township of Huntingdon, county, Pa., bounded on the north by lands of David Cook, on the south by lands of Robert Clyman and others, containing 325 acres, more or less, having thereon erected a large barn, wagon shed and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of James Kelley.

Also—All that certain tract of land, situated in that part of the borough of Huntingdon, county, Pa., bounded on the north by lands of the trustees of the United Brethren Church of Huntingdon, on the south by lands of Robert Clyman and others, containing 325 acres, more or less, having thereon erected a large barn, wagon shed and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of James Kelley.

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The Muses' Bowler.

Licensed, For What?

Licensed—to make the strong man weak; Licensed—to lay the wise man low; Licensed—to give the weak heart to break; Licensed—to make the children's tears to flow; Licensed—to take the neighbor hand; Licensed—to kindle hate and strife; Licensed—to nerve the robber's arm; Licensed—to whet the murderer's knife; Licensed—to neighbor's purse to drain; Licensed—to beat his feverish brain; Licensed—to lead his feverish brain; Licensed—where peace and quiet dwell; Licensed—to bring disease and woe; Licensed to make this world a hell; And fit man for a hell below.

The Story-Teller.

THAT ONE DOLLAR BILL.

How it did rain that November night! None of your undecided showers, with hesitating intervals, as it were, between; none of your mild, persistent paterings on the roof, but a regular tempest, a wild deluge, a rush of arrow drops, and a thunder of opening floods!

"This is a natural enough," said Mrs. Prattle, laughing. "I'm glad to hear the rattle against the casements, and draw his snug easy chair a little closer to the fire—a great open of glimmering anthracite and gazed with sort of a sleepy, reflective satisfaction at the crimson room curtains, and a gray cast of ash upon the hearth, and the canary bird rolled into a drowsy ball of yellow down upon the table."

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Pealstone.

The aqueducts to Jerusalem, from Solomon's pools and the "upper level," conducting streams of water to the very highest parts of Mt. Zion, are broken down. The mountain sides and the valleys are denuded of trees, and the people plant no trees. The very wood that I am using for fuel consists of the roots of trees from near Feisabur, planted hundreds of years ago. The olive groves are old, and do produce so abundantly as younger and more vigorous trees.

The roads are broken up, and where once were carriage roads are now bridle paths for mules and horses and donkeys. The people are living upon the remains and the ruins of what their fathers planted. Many of them are living in the tombs and caves of the earth. The tomb of St. James, beyond the Kidron, is a magnificent structure. In it I found, the other day shivering in the cold, nine men and women and half a dozen kids. The Silvern village a little further down the valley, consists of dwellers in the tombs.

The plateau of nearly level ground north and west of Jerusalem, at the head of these brooks, or water torrents—the Gilon, and the Kidron, here called Jehoshaphat—is covered with the debris of the ruins of a former civilization! Pools now dry, canals broken, columns, capitals, arches, architraves, and curious mosaic work, sometimes very beautiful, and scarcely excelled anywhere, in any age of the world. The Frank mountain, where Herod the Great was buried, is now only a mountain. The magnificent structures of former ages have fallen into decay. On every hill top all over Judea, are the remains of what were once splendid towns and cities. Within sight of Jerusalem, are the sites of five capitals of states, now either deserted or still ruinous, because of the Cyclopaean architecture and substantial character. Such are Solomon's, Herod's, the Nabian, and the Turkish army, and a good officer, who had conducted us from Gilgal thus far on our way to Jerusalem.

The Jordan Valley is a waste, on both sides of the river. It is one of the best tracts of land in the world. It has numerous fountains and ways for irrigation. All the waters of the Jordan may be used for purposes of irrigation, so great is the fall; and the valley is capable of sustaining five millions of souls in comfort, and even in luxury. There are, perhaps, two hundred and fifty thousand in Palestine.

Some of the ancient monuments of this country still remain, because of the Cyclopaean architecture and substantial character. Such are Solomon's pool and the aqueducts which might easily be repaired, and at small cost, comparatively. Some of the tombs which remain were constructed at enormous cost.

They were the works of princely treasures. Such are the tombs of the judges, fifty-five minutes walk north of Jerusalem; the tombs of the Kings (probably the tomb of Queen Helena and her family, converted to Judaism about A. D. 46), thirty-five minutes walk north of Jerusalem, and the tombs of the prophets, so called, on the south west side of Mount Olivet, about half way up the side of the mountain.

The tombs of the judges are on the south side of a road, or valley, whose waters flow to the Mediterranean, and they face Nob Samwell and Rama to the north, where the judges of Israel lived, and judged Israel. They do not properly belong to Jerusalem. The tombs are evidently older than the tombs of the kings, and the style of the structure is different. I have visited between twenty and thirty of these tombs on the Mediterranean side of the mountain range, but there is one which, on account of its elaborate structure and rich sculpture, is called "The Tomb of the Judges."

It has rooms leading into rooms, and staircases leading to rooms below and under the rooms entered by low, narrow passages, and in the sides of these rooms are crypts, or niches, for the reception of the dead, and places for the illuminating lamps and smoke on the walls—in all, I counted sixty-one resting places for the illustrious dead, of whom not a bone nor a particle of dust remains. Some of these tombs have swinging doors out of the rock, and forming a part of it, and others have rolling stones, with grooves, in which the stones, cheese-shaped, may be rolled from side to side, while by its own weight on the declining plane it is restored to its place at the mouth of the sepulchre. There have been various eras of Palestine civilization—an expert or good workman, to express by "that is a first-class job" may be sufficiently worthy of consideration in many cases; but the confidence, experience, and interest in one's work the latter gives and leads to represent the best time an apprentice or workman can possibly employ, because each practice soon enables him to carry out his work in the same time formerly required to finish the job in a "that's near enough" style, and therefore converts him from an inferior or ordinary into a superior workman.

"That's near enough" has led to hundreds of so-called accidents, which have come down to us as mysteries. It makes hot bearings, throws shafting out of line, causes nuts to come loose, bolts to fall out, shafts to break rings in the plunger to disturb the peace of our homes, leads to scamping, to both work, and finally to ruin.

When the hands can lay down a piece of work and say "that's near enough," the spirit of emulation has gone, the very expression is a confession of indifference as to quality without an equivalent or gain as to quantity.—Scientific American.

These facts are worth knowing: It is not what people eat, but what they digest, that makes them strong. It is not what they gain, but what they save, that makes them rich. It is not what they read, but what they remember, that makes them wise. It is not what they profess, but what they practice, that makes them good. It is not what they appear to be, but what they really are, that fits them properly for life's mission and destiny!

A Western farmer, being obliged to sell a yoke of oxen to pay his hired man, told him he could keep him any longer. "Why," said the man, "I'll stay and take some of your oxen in place of money." "But what shall I do," said the farmer, "when my oxen and oxen are all gone?" "Why, you can then work for me, and get them back."

Put Life in Your Work. A young man's interest and duty both indicate that he should make himself indispensable to his employers. He should be so industrious, prompt and careful that the accident of his temporary absence should be noticed by his being missed. A young man should make his employer his friend by doing faithfully and manfully all that is entrusted to him. Pitch in readily and cheerfully. Be sure, in hard to-do work, to do it with the luxuries of life, and resolutely turn from all expensive pleasures. But it must be done if wealth is to be regained. There is a pleasure in self-denial that a majority of our people never experience. It renders the man who has courage to practice independent and self-reliant.

Education for the People of the South. From the statement I have given of the illiteracy of the South, it is not surprising that the people there are so ignorant. It is not surprising that the people there are so ignorant. It is not surprising that the people there are so ignorant.

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A Merry Heart.

I'd rather be poor and merry than inherit the wealth of the Indies with a discontented spirit. A merry heart, a cheerful spirit, from which laughter wells up as naturally as bubbles the springs of Saratoga, are worth all the money bags, stocks and mortgages of the city. The man who laughs is a doctor, with a diploma endorsed by the school of Nature, his face does more good in a sick room than a pound of powders or a gallon of bitter draughts. If things go right, he laughs, because he is pleased; if they go wrong he laughs, because it is better and cheaper than crying. People are always glad to see him, their hearts instinctively go half way to meet his grin, while they turn involuntarily from the clammy touch of the dyspeptic, who speaks in the growling key. He laughs you out of your frowns, while you never dream of being offended with him, it seems as if sunshine came into the room with him, and you never know what a pleasant world you are living in until he points out the sunny streaks in his pathway. Who can help loving him? He is so good, so generous, so kind, so full of life, so full of laughter! Not the buffoon, nor the man who classes noise with mirth, but the merry, contented man of sense and mind! A good humored laugh is the key to all hearts. The truth is people like to be laughed at in a genial sort of a way. If you are making yourself ridiculous you want to be told of it in a pleasant manner. He is so good, so generous, so kind, so full of life, so full of laughter! Not the buffoon, nor the man who classes noise with mirth, but the merry, contented man of sense and mind! A good humored laugh is the key to all hearts. The truth is people like to be laughed at in a genial sort of a way. If you are making yourself ridiculous you want to be told of it in a pleasant manner.

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