HUNTINGDON, PA., FRIDAY OCTOBER 18, 1878.

VOL. 42.

The Huntingdon Journal.

Office in new JOURNAL Building, Fifth . Street.

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every Friday by J. A. Nasi, at \$2,00 per annum is ADVANCA, or \$2.50 if not paid for in six months from date of sub-scription, and \$3 if not paid within the year. No paper discontinued, unless at the option of the pub-lisher, until all arrearges are paid. No paper, however, will be sent out of the State unless absolutely paid for in advance. Transient advertisements will be inserted at TWELVE AND A-HALF CENTE per line for the first insertion, SETER AND A-HALF CENTE per line for the first insertion, SETER AND A-HALF CENTE per line for the first insertion, SETER AND A-HALF CENTE per line for the first insertion, SETER Sells quarterly and yearly business advertisements will be inserted at the following rates:

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8 00/14 00/20 00/15 00/15 00/0 00/ 60/ 100 Resolutions of Associations, Communications, of do rindividual interest, all party announcements, otices of Marriages and Deaths, exceeding five lines, e charged risk CENTS per line. al and other notices will be charged to the party g them firsted. ortising Ageents must find their commission outside is figures.

These figures. All advertising accounts are due and collectable block the advertisement is once inserted. JOB PRINTING of every kind, Plain and Fancy Colors, one with nearness and dispatch. Hand-bills, Blanks, ards, Pamphlets, &c., of every variety and style, printed t the shortest notice, and everything in the Printing ine will be executed in the most artistic manner and at be lowest rates.

Election Proclamation.

[GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.] ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by an act of the General Assem-the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "Ar Whereas, by an act of the onisylvania, entitled "An Act to regulate the General Elections within said Com-monwealth," it is made the duty of the Sheriff of each county to give public notice of the officers to be elected, and the time and place of fudding said elections in the clection districts, add the have governing the holding

therefore, I, SAML. H. IRVIN, High Sher-Now therefore, I, SAML. H. IRVIN, high Sum-iff of Huntingdon county, do hereby made known that the General Election will beheld in and for said county On Tuesday, November 5th, 1878,

t being the Tuesday following the first Monday of No-ember, (the polls to be opened at seven o'clock a.m., and losed at seven o'clock p. m.) at which time the Freemen I Hantindon county will vote by ballot for the following

ers, namely: e person for the office of Governor of the Commo

One person for the office of Governor of the Common-wealth of Pennsylvania. Oner person for the office of Sapreme Judge of the Com-monwealth of Pennsylvania. One person for the office of Lieutenant Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Tairs of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. One person for member of Congress of the Eighteenth Congressional District, composed of the counties of Hunti-Gongoressional District, composed of the county in the General Assembly of Pennsylvania. One person for the office of Protionotary of Hunting-don county.

n county. One person for the office of Register and Recorder One person for the office of District Attorney of Hunt-

ne person for the office of Treasurer of Huntingdon

e persons for the office of Commissioner of Hunting-

sons for Director of the Poor of Huntingdon rsons for the office of Auditor of Huntingdon

Two persons for the office of Auditor of Huntinguon county. The Election Polls in all the wards, townships, boroughs, and districts of the county shall be opened at 7 o'clock A. M. and closed at 7 o'clock P. M. I's pursuance of said act, 1 also hereby make known and give notice, that the placesof holding the aforesaid general election in the several election districts within the county of Huntingdon, are as tollows, to wit: It district, composed of the township of Henderson, at the Union School House. 2d district, composed of Dublin township, at Pleasant Hill School House, near Joseph Nelson's in said township. 3d district, composed of so much of Warriorsmark town-ship, as is not included in the 19th district, at the new school house in the town of Warriorsmark. 4th district, composed of the township of Hopewell, at the house of Levi Hougt. I for the first of sailsburg, in the solut ownship.

the house of Levi Houpt. Sthe house of Levi Houpt. Sthe district, composed of the township of Barree, at the house of James Livingston, in the town of Saulsburg, in said township. Station 7. All laws regulating the holding of electrons shall be uniform throughout the State but no elector shall be de-prived of the privilege of voting by reason of his name to district composed of the township of Shirley sources and all that part of District No. 24, as hereinafter men-fioned and described, at the house of David Fraker, dec'd, in Shirleysburg.

In the pain when we be a set in the problem of the election.
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Paper in the Juniata Valley. A Short Catechism in Finance and What is a Government bond ?-Answer. printed obligation of the Government to pay a certain number of dollars, without interest. What is a greenback ?-A. A Government note promising to pay the bearer one or more

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All those certain five lots of ground, sit-uate in the borough of Huntingdon, fronting fifty feet each on Penn street and extending back there-from one hundred and fifty feet, and having there-the dilars, without interest. What is a dollar ?—A. A United States Government coin, worth 100 cents. If a man takes up his own note and gives a new note of his own making for the old note, is the debt thereby paid ?—A. It is not; the obligation and gives another for it, is the debt thereby paid ?—A. It is not; the obligation to pay is renewed in another form. Can be Government takes up one form of its obligation and gives another form. Can be Government pay its bonds in green-backs ?—A. It cannot, any more than a man can pay his own note by giving a new note for the old one. If A. holds B.'s note, drawing nointerest, and for payment, should offer to pay his note to A. by giving him a new note, drawing nointerest, what would all honest men think of B. and his proposition ?—A. They would think that B. mas chine west side of Penn street in said borough, op-posite the above described Brick Planing Mill property, being lots Nos. 2, 4 and 5 in block H in what would all honest men think of B. and bis moest maa, A greenback being a Government note, a gromising to pay dollars, what gives it value ? —A. The general belief that the Government

as much as cold i — A. Making them redeema-ble in coin on demand, Capnot it be done in any other manner?— A. It cannot for any great length of time. What is money?—A. Coin. Has not the Government the power to make

buildinze. A very desirable private residence, having been built by Joseph March exclusively for his own use. ALSO—All that certain part of a lot of List the sector of th

The Huntingdon Journal.W.S. Stenger Nominated!dispatch and the reply of Judge Bucher to
the friends of Mr. Stenger and they were
greatly incensed thereat. From that day
until the hour Swineford betrazed his trust
Bucher was looked to by friends of Stenger
at hour stenger met and had a conference
adjourned at Patierson fol-
lowing Swineford cast his ballot for Stenger.
On Saturday, Sept. 21st, the conference
adjourned at Patierson to meet at Newport on
the following Monday. WAS THERE MONEY IN IT?

\$1,000 AND A \$2,500 APPOINTMENT PROMISED !

The Democratic Congressional Conference met at Patterson on the 17th Sept., and organized by calling Robert Swineford, of Snyder, to the chair. The names of the Secretaries and of the Conferees from the several counties composing the district were given in our last

be presented for payment and January, 1879. How much would it add to the value of greenbacks if the Government would receive them in payment of custom duties?—A. Not more than 1 to 2 of a cent on a dollar at the most during the late war, when greenbacks be declared to us and to two or three others, without his consent, which declaration he af-ingdon telegraphed to one of his conferes that the withdrawal of his name had been with his be weighted and by his consent. knowledge and by his consent. Notwithstanding the Huntingdon convention

had declared by a vote of 85 to 7 that W. S. Stenger was not even the second choice of the Democracy of that county for Congress, all three of the conferees cast their votes for Mr. Stenger after Mr. Bailey was withdrawn, thus

making the conference a tie. It soon became apparent that undue influas much as coin f-A. Making them redeema-ble in coin on demand,
Capnot it be done in any other manner?-A. It cannot for any great length of time.
What is money ?-A. Coin.
Has not the Government the power to make money of paper by haw and keep it equal with coin ?-A. It has no power to make money of paper or to keep paper equal in value with coin unless it be exchangeable for coin.
Is not a greenback money ?-A. It made a legal tender for all debts ?-A. It payable in coin they must necessarily be at discount, greater or less, according to circum-stances.
Is there enough paper currency in the coun-stances.
Is not a greenback sare to be payable in coin they must necessarily be at a discount, greater or less, according to circum-stances.
Is there enough paper currency in the coun-stances.
Is there enough paper currency in the coun-stan ences were at work to secure a vote from Sny-

adjourned at Patterson to meet at Newport on the following Monday. The conferees came together at Newport without any apparent change and the ballouing was resumed—the vote standing 9 to 9 on each ballot. But it was not long until the integrity of Judge O'Neil one, of the Snyder conferees, was most vigorously but unsuc-cessfully assailed. A glass eyed, dapper little genteman named Pfahler, the Chairman of the Democratic Committee of Snyder, made his appearance. Stenger emissaries had been OLD MAN SWINEFORD SAYS HE WAS OF-FERED \$500 IF HE WOULD VOTE FOR STENGER; WHEN COMPELLED TO FACE THE CHARGE, DENIED IT, BUT WAS COMPELLED BY LR. ARNOLD TO ADMIT THAT HE DID SAY SO. HE AFTERWARDS VOTED FOR STENGER. The following history of the late Democratic Congressinal Conference is taken from the Perry County Democrat, Hon. J. A. Magee's paper, and we leave the reader to judge how Mr. Stenger's nomination was brought about: The Democratic Congressional Conference

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withdrawn, and regardless of the resolution repudiating Stenger, continued to stubbornly vote for the man who was declared to be not

even the second choice of the Democracy of their county. On Friday, it having become apparent that something else had to be done before Mr. Stenger could be nominated, a motion to ad journ was carried and the conference ad

journ was carried and the conference ad journed to meet at the same place on the following Thursday, Oct. 3. Conference met at the time and place ap pointed. It was immediately given out that a nomination would cartainly be made on or before Saturday and our friends were increasily vigilant. On Friday morning we were in-formed that Chas. P. Ulrich, a Snyder county young attorney, who had been substituted the week before for Col. Hillbirs with our con-sent. was the man who was to consummate

week before for Col. Hilbish with our con-sent, was the man who was to consummate the treason. We resolved at onge to spare him the disgrace and reproach that would forever attach to his name and sought an in-terview with him. Mr. Swineford was with him at our rooms in the Miller hotel. The conference had taken an half-hear recess.--

conference had taken an half-bour recess.— Before we could tell him what we came to say the old man Swineford remarked that the deadlock must be broken, which remark was repeated by young Ulrich. We told them that it was not for them to do so; that they were *instructed* conferees; that the Huntingdon men were along free to act; that for any sage of the Snyder men to violate his instructions was to

A greenback being a Government note, promising to pay dollars, what gives it value? -A. The general belief that the Government will fulfill its promise. Why is the greenback worth more now than during the late war of the rebellion ?-A. Be-cause of the near approach of the time when the Government will fulfill its promise, and the belief that the Government will be able to pay in coin for all the greenbacks that will be presented for payment after the 1st day of January, 1879. How much would it add to the value of treenbacks if the Government would receive If during the late war, when greenbacks were worth thurty-five cents in gold coin, the Government had passed a law making them receivable for customs duties, would that have made greenbacks worth as much as gold? -A. It would not; such a law could have in-creased their value but a few cents on the dollar at most. What will make greenbacks always worth as much as coin ?—A. Making them redeema-

Politics.

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