

## The Huntingdon Journal.

Office in new JOURNAL Building, Fifth Street.

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every Friday by J. A. BROWN, at \$2.00 per annum in advance, or \$2.50 if not paid for in six months from date of subscription, and \$5 if not paid within the year. No paper discontinued unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid. Transient advertisements will be inserted at TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS per line for the first insertion, and at a smaller rate for subsequent insertions. Regular quarterly and yearly business advertisements will be inserted at the following rates:

3m	6m	9m	1yr	2m	6m	9m	1yr
1 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2
2 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2
3 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2	6 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2	6 1/2
4 1/2	5 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2

All Resolutions of Associations, Communications, or limited or individual interest, all party announcements, and notices of Marriages and Deaths, exceeding five lines, will be charged ten cents per line. Legal and other notices will be charged to the party having them inserted. Advertising Agents must first obtain their commission outside of these figures. All advertising accounts are due and collectible when the advertisement is first inserted. JOB PRINTING of every kind, Plain and Fancy Colors, done with neatness and dispatch. Hand-bills, Blankets, Cards, Pamphlets, etc., printed in variety and style. Prices at the shortest notice, and everything in the Printing line will be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.

### Professional Cards.

- WM. P. R. A. ORBISON, Attorney-at-Law, No. 321 Penn Street, Huntingdon, Pa. All kinds of legal business promptly attended to. [4912, 71]
- D. G. B. HITCHKIN, 325 Washington Street, Huntingdon. [4912, 71]
- CADWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3rd Street, Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Wolf & Wolf. [4912, 71]
- D. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, office his professional services to the community. Office, No. 625 Washington Street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [4912, 71]
- D. H. SKILLIN, has permanently located in Alexandria to practice his profession. [4912, 71]
- E. C. STOKTON, Surgeon Dentist, Office in Leister's building, in the room formerly occupied by Dr. E. J. Green, Huntingdon, Pa. [4912, 71]
- J. W. ORBISON, Attorney-at-Law, 405 Penn Street, Huntingdon, Pa. [4912, 71]
- G. L. ROBE, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 509, Penn Street, Huntingdon, Pa. [4912, 71]
- H. C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law, Office, No. 1, Penn Street, Huntingdon, Pa. [4912, 71]
- J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Penn Street, three doors west of 3rd Street. [4912, 71]
- J. W. MATERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa. Soldiers' claims against the Government for back pay, bounty, and unpaid pensions attended to with great care and promptness. Office on Penn Street. [4912, 71]
- S. BEISSINGER, Attorney-at-Law and Notary Public, 3rd Street, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, No. 230 Penn Street, opposite Court House. [4912, 71]
- S. F. LEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., office in Leister building, between widow and invalid pensions attended to with great care and promptness. Office on Penn Street. [4912, 71]

## New Advertisements.

### S. WOLF'S.

HERE WE ARE!

At Gwin's Old Stand, 505 PENN STREET.

Not much on the blow, but always ready for work. The largest and finest line of

Clothing, Hats and Caps.

AND—

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

In town and at great sacrifice. Winter Goods

20 PER CENT. UNDER COST.

Call and be convinced at S. WOLF'S, 505 Penn St.

### RENT AND EXPENSES REDUCED.

AT S. WOLF'S. I am better able to sell Clothing, Hats and Caps, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Trunks and Valises, CHEAPER than any other store in town. Call at Gwin's old stand, S. MARCH, Agent. MONEY SAVED IS MONEY EARNED

The Cheapest Place in Huntingdon for buying Clothing, Hats, Caps, and Gents' Furnishing Goods is at S. WOLF'S, 505 Penn Street, one door west from Express Office. S. MARCH, Agent.

TO THE PUBLIC.—I have removed my Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods store to P. Gwin's old stand. Expenses reduced and better bargains than ever can be got at.

S. Wolf's 505 Penn Street. March 25, 1879.

### BEAUTIFY YOUR HOMES!

The undersigned is prepared to do all kinds of

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING,

Calcuttining, Glazing,

Paper Hanging,

and any and all work belonging to the business. Having had several years' experience, he guarantees satisfaction to those who may employ him. PRICES MODERATE.

Orders may be left at the JOURNAL Book Store. JOHN L. ROHLAND, March 14th, 1879-4f.

## Select Miscellany.

### VETO No. 3.

#### THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE!

Vetoing the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation Bills.

The following message of the President was delivered to the House to day:

To the House of Representatives.

Sirs: After mature consideration of the bill entitled "An Act Making Appropriations for the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Expenses of the Government for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1880, and for other Purposes," I herewith return it to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, with the following objections to its approval:

The main purpose of the bill is to appropriate money required to support, during the next fiscal year, the several civil departments of the Government. The amount appropriated exceeds in the aggregate eighteen millions of dollars. This money is needed to keep in operation the essential functions of all the great departments of the Government—Legislative, Executive, and Judicial. If the bill contained no other provision no objection to its approval would be made. It embraces, however, a number of clauses relating to subjects of great general interest, which are wholly unconnected with the appropriation which it provides for.

Justification is placed before me cannot legislation to appropriation bills, especially when the object is to deprive a coordinate branch of the Government of its right to the free exercise of its own discretion and judgment touching such general legislation, were set forth in the special message in relation to the House bill No. 1, which was introduced on the 29th of last month.

I regret that the objections which were then expressed to this method of legislation have not seemed to Congress of sufficient weight to dissuade it from this renewed incorporation of general enactments in any appropriation bill, and that my Constitutional duty in respect to general legislation thus placed before me cannot be discharged without seeming to delay, however briefly, the necessary appropriation by Congress for the support of the Government.

Without repeating those objections, I respectfully refer to that message for a statement of my views on the principle maintained in the debate by the advocates of this bill, viz., that "to withhold an appropriation is a constitutional means for the redress of what the majority of the House of Representatives may regard as a grievance."

The bill contains the following clauses, viz., *And, provided further*, That the following sections of the Revised Statutes of the United States, namely, Sections 2,016, 2,018, 2,020 and all of the succeeding sections of said statutes down to and including Section 2,027, and also Section 5,222, be and the same are hereby repealed, and that all the other sections of the Revised Statutes which authorize the appointment of Civil Supervisors of elections, Special Deputies Marshals of elections, or General Deputies Marshals having any duties to perform in respect to any elections, prescribing their duties and powers and allowing them compensation, be and the same are hereby repealed. It also contains clauses amendatory of Sections 2,017, 2,019, 2,028, and 2,031 of the Revised Statutes. These sections of the Revised Statutes, which the bill, if approved, would repeal or amend, are part of an act approved May 30, 1870, and amended January 28, 1871, entitled "An Act to enforce the Rights of Citizens of the United States to Vote in the several States of this Union, and for other Purposes."

All of the provisions of the above-named acts which is proposed in this bill to repeal or modify relate to Congressional elections.

The remaining portion of the law, which will continue in force after the enactment of this measure, is that which provides for the appointment by a Judge of the Circuit Court of the United States of two Supervisors of Elections in each election district, at any Congressional election, on the application of the citizens to observe and witness the proceedings at Congressional elections.

The enactment of this bill will also repeal Section 5,222 of the Criminal Statutes of the United States, which was enacted for the protection of U. S. officers engaged in the discharge of their duties at Congressional elections.

This section protects Supervisors and Marshals in the performance of their duties, by making the obstruction or assaulting of these officers, or any interference with them, by bribery or solicitation or otherwise, crimes against the United States.

The true meaning and effect of the provisions of this bill are plain. The Supervisors, with authority to observe and witness the proceedings at Congressional elections, will be left; but there will be no power to protect them or to prevent interference with their duties, or to punish any violation of the law from which their powers are derived. If this bill is approved only the shadow of authority of the United States at National elections will remain. The substance will be gone. Supervisors of elections will be reduced to mere inspectors, without authority on the part of the Supervisors to do any act whatever to make the election fair, and all that will be left to Supervisors is permission to have such oversight of elections as political parties are in the habit of exercising without any authority of law, in order to prevent their opponents from obtaining unfair advantages.

## Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23, 1879.

The Democratic party is getting deeper and deeper into the mire as it struggles to get loose. The situation is similar to that of last week, and is not improving for them by delay. The Democratic leaders are now aware that caucus cannot hold together in future as it has in the past for the purpose of "staying" the Government. Delays are resorted to in the hope that malcontents may be "roped in" and the conspiracy have the unanimous support of the Confederate party. Threats and arguments are used in turn upon the refractory members apparently in vain. The fact remains that enough Democrats and Greenbackers will join the Republicans in voting the appropriations to defeat the conspirators. In fact, very few of the Northern Democrats who should continue to coerce the President by the starvation threat could hope for re-election, and that will enforce a measure of decency upon the Congressional majority. The prospect is that the majority must finally face down, and they are postponing the evil day to their own disadvantage, since the longer the delay the greater will be the disappointment and the more emphatic will be the Republican triumph.

The Legislative appropriation bill will probably go to the President for his veto. The Republicans were not allowed to amend it in the slightest point. Senator Blaine closed the argument on the Republican side with one of the best speeches of his life. It was a very crushing exposure, not only of the Confederate conspiracy as a whole, but of the disloyal character of the leading men engaged in it, and many of the Confederate Senators were stung to the quick by his hurtful thrusts. No amount of eloquence, however, could effect any thing against the Democratic programme, the break down not being prepared by the bolting Democrats until after another veto finally settles the question of the President's determination to stand by his party in matters involving vital principles and the honor of the Republic. The bill will not be long delayed, and then will come a Democratic address to the country, instead of any further legislation of the political sort as a means of letting the defeated majority down easily. The Republicans are satisfied to go to the people on the record made at this session, and universally believe that they will make great gains in consequence of it.

The Warner silver bill has met with several drawbacks in the House, where it was supposed to have a large majority. The inflation feature of it was spoiled by an amendment providing that the Government should be paid for coining silver brought to the mint by private parties. This is unsatisfactory to the national Greenbackers and they will make great efforts to reserve the date of its retirement at a safe distance to prevent detection immediately. He will not resign before September they say; probably not, and also probably not get a very good view of the lake as we went in.

Got into Chicago at 8 o'clock, and left at 4:30 on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. R. As we were leaving Chicago we had a splendid view of the lake, but the waves were not running so thick. After leaving Chicago we passed through some splendid country, well improved, and so level that you could see as far as the eye could reach, and this was not only for a little piece, but for miles. Imagined yourself on the land, on the same level, and flying along at the rate of forty miles an hour, viewing the country for miles on either side, and you can have a faint idea of the pleasures of our trip. The only objection I saw to this part of Illinois the land is too level. As we neared the Mississippi it was more rolling. We crossed the Mississippi river at Burlington, on the iron bridge. Burlington is a large town on the banks of the Mississippi river. After leaving the river some distance we passed through some very fine country in Iowa. This is a little rolling, but we did not go very far until night came on, and we saw no more of Iowa until morning, when we were on the land. The people here live in log huts, some in sod houses, some in very small wooden houses, and others in good two-story houses, with nice surroundings. I can see no reason why they should not all have better houses; the country would certainly afford it. Wheat is now worth from 60 to 70¢ per bushel; corn, 20 cents; potatoes 75 cents to \$1.00; butter, 12 to 15 cents per pound; eggs 8 to 10 cents per dozen. As my article is much longer than I intended, and perhaps not very interesting, I will close.

Yours, J. B. W.

CONSCIENCE is your magnetic needle. Reason is your chart. But I would rather have a crew willing to follow the indications of the needle, and giving themselves no great trouble as to the chart, than a crew that had a good chart and no needle at all.

DICKENS said: I have known vast quantities of nonsense talked about bad men not looking you in the face. Don't trust that conventional idea. Dishonesty will stare you out of countenance any day for the protection of the electoral franchise.

This bill recognizes the authority and duty of the United States to appoint Supervisors to guard and scrutinize Congressional elections, but it denies to the Government of the United States all power to make its supervision effectual. The great body of the people of all parties want free and fair elections, which does not mean freedom from wholesome restraints of the law, or that the place of elections should be a sanctuary from lawlessness and crime. Some day an election, peace and good order are more necessary than on any other day of the year. On that day the humblest and feeblest citizens, aged and infirm, should be able and should have reason to feel that they are safe in the exercise of their most responsible duty, and their most sacred right as members of society—their right to vote.

The constitutional authority to regulate the election of the members of Congress belongs to the Government of the United States, and which it is necessary to exert to secure the requisite qualifications, ought to be exercised by appropriate legislation.

So far from public opinion in any part of the country favoring any change in the election of the members of Congress, the protection of elections from violence and corruption, I believe it demands greater vigor both in the enactment and in the execution of the laws framed for that purpose.

Any oppression, any partiality, which experience may be shown in the working of the existing laws may well excite careful attention, both of Congress and of the Executive, in their respective spheres of duty for the correction of these mischiefs.

As no Congressional election occurs until after the regular session of Congress will have been held, there seems to be no public exigency that would preclude a careful consideration in that session, of the present methods designed for the protection of all citizens in the complete and equal exercise of the right and power of suffrage at such elections. But with my views, both of the constitutionality and of the value of the existing laws, I cannot approve any measure for their repeal, except in connection with the enactment of other legislation which may reasonably be expected to afford more or more efficient safeguards for free and honest Congressional elections.

(Signed) RUFORD B. HAYES, President, May 29, 1879.

### Letter from Nebraska.

LINCOLN, NEB., May 19, 1879.

MR. EDITOR: Ref. A. A. Kerin, Amos Smoker, Jr., and I left town on the morning of the 14th inst., on the 7:30 train, for Lincoln, Neb. We had a very pleasant ride to Nebraska, having a fine view of the beautiful mountain scenery along the Allegheny. We arrived at Lincoln at 10 o'clock, and left for Chicago at 10:30 minutes on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R., for Chicago, passing through the balance of Pennsylvania and a good portion of Ohio (Wootter) by daylight. Salem, Alliance, Mission and Wootter are large manufacturing towns. The people here are very industrious and enterprising. The people here have passed through them after night. Western Indiana and Eastern Illinois have some very fine land, particularly western Indiana. There are a great many ponds and a great amount of swampy land. I saw hundreds and thousands of acres there that are not worth as much for farming purposes as the land on the Lake. But as we neared Chicago we saw some very nice land and fine scenery. To our right was Lake Michigan. It was quite stormy on the lake, and the white caps, as they call them, were flying very thick, but it was very foggy and we could not get a very good view of the lake as we went in.

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## Local History.

### THE OLD FOOT-PRINTS OF THE RECEDING RED MAN, AND THE EARLY LAND-MARKS OF THE COMING WHITE MAN WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE JUNIATA REGION.

BY PROF. A. L. LUSE, OF HUNTINGDON, PA.

"To go and live on Nations passed away Forever from the land we call our own."

#### ARTICLE IX.

THEY WERE TRIBUTARY WHEN THE DUTCH CAME.

A few facts in regard to the subjection of the Lenni Lenape tribes to the Iroquois will be placed here. Smith the historian of New York says, in 1756, "Our Indians universally concur in the claim of all the lands not sold to the English, from the mouth of the Sorel river, on the south side of lake Erie and Ontario, on both sides of the Ohio, till it falls into the Mississippi; and on the north side of those lakes, that whole territory between the Ontario river and the lake Huron, and even beyond, the straits between that and lake Erie, when the Dutch began the settlement of New York, all the Indians on Long Island, and the northern shore of the sound, on the banks of the Connecticut, Hudson, Delaware and Susquehanna rivers, were in subjection to the Five Nations; and within the memory of persons of Council rank acquainted with the payment of an annual tribute." This authority dates the subjugation of the Delaware tribes to 1614.

#### A SPECIMEN OF PAYING TRIBUTE.

In July 1709 we find Oronoke, Passakasy, Sassoonan and Skatchey, chiefs of the Delaware Indians, settled at Peshtang [Harrisburg] and adjacent places, with other Indians ready to send 24 belts of wampum to the Five Nations "to be presented to them as their tribute;" but they did not go, as they heard the Iroquois "had appointed all the Indians of these parts as also of Maryland, who are all tributaries to the said Five Nations to meet their chiefs, who were coming down for the purpose, at Conestoga," but these did not come, as they were siding the English in a war against the French in Canada.

We next hear of this tribute in 1712, when "the Governor and Council rode out to Ed. Farmer's house to meet the Delaware Indians according to appointment, before they set out on their journey to the Five Nations." There were "Sassoonan, (formerly known as Allemappees), Solitely, Kalochean and eleven others." We have here a fine description of the relation existing between the Delaware and the Iroquois, and which is characteristic of this and similar matters before the reader, as, through Hackett and other causes, great errors have been reiterated even by respectable historians. Of these errors we will give an example from Drake, who says: "That the Delaware or Chichonecks, which was their real name, were until some time subsequent to 1750, entirely independent of the Iroquois, beyond a doubt true, although from sinister motives, there were those who maintained they were always subject to them."

Secretary Sherman peremptorily declines to be a candidate for Governor of Ohio, and says he most desiring if nominated. The feeling in favor of Judge Tat's nomination is strong and growing stronger among Ohio men here.

I do not credit the report that Secretary McCarty is to leave the Cabinet. We have had so long a rest from rumors that somebody must be the subject of one, and why not Secretary McCarty? The gossip of the date of his retirement, at a safe distance to prevent detection immediately. He will not resign before September they say; probably not, and also probably not get a very good view of the lake as we went in.

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Secretary Sherman peremptorily declines to be a candidate for Governor of Ohio, and says he most desiring if nominated. The feeling in favor of Judge Tat's nomination is strong and growing stronger among Ohio men here.

I do not credit the report that Secretary McCarty is to leave the Cabinet. We have had so long a rest from rumors that somebody must be the subject of one, and why not Secretary McCarty? The gossip of the date of his retirement, at a safe distance to prevent detection immediately. He will not resign before September they say; probably not, and also probably not get a very good view of the lake as we went in.

Got into Chicago at 8 o'clock, and left at 4:30 on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. R. As we were leaving Chicago we had a splendid view of the lake, but the waves were not running so thick. After leaving Chicago we passed through some splendid country, well improved, and so level that you could see as far as the eye could reach, and this was not only for a little piece, but for miles. Imagined yourself on the land, on the same level, and flying along at the rate of forty miles an hour, viewing the country for miles on either side, and you can have a faint idea of the pleasures of our trip. The only objection I saw to this part of Illinois the land is too level. As we neared the Mississippi it was more rolling. We crossed the Mississippi river at Burlington, on the iron bridge. Burlington is a large town on the banks of the Mississippi river. After leaving the river some distance we passed through some very fine country in Iowa. This is a little rolling, but we did not go very far until night came on, and we saw no more of Iowa until morning, when we were on the land. The people here live in log huts, some in sod houses, some in very small wooden houses, and others in good two-story houses, with nice surroundings. I can see no reason why they should not all have better houses; the country would certainly afford it. Wheat is now worth from 60 to 70¢ per bushel; corn, 20 cents; potatoes 75 cents to \$1.00; butter, 12 to 15 cents per pound; eggs 8 to 10 cents per dozen. As my article is much longer than I intended, and perhaps not very interesting, I will close.

Yours, J. B. W.

CONSCIENCE is your magnetic needle. Reason is your chart. But I would rather have a crew willing to follow the indications of the needle, and giving themselves no great trouble as to the chart, than a crew that had a good chart and no needle at all.

DICKENS said: I have known vast quantities of nonsense talked about bad men not looking you in the face. Don't trust that conventional idea. Dishonesty will stare you out of countenance any day for the protection of the electoral franchise.