The Huntingdon Journal

Office in new JOURNAL Building, Fifth Street.

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every Friday by J. A. NASH, at \$2,00 per ennum in anvance, or \$2.50 if not paid for in six months from date of subscription, and \$3 if not paid within the year. No paper discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages 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 CENTS per line for the first insertion, SEYEN AND A-BALF CENTS for the Second and FIVE CENTS per line for all subsequent insertions.

all subsequent insertions. egular quarterly and yearly business advertisement be inserted at the following rates:

3m 6m 9m 1 yr 3m 6m 9m 1yr All Resolutions of Associations, Communications, of limited or individual interest, all party announcements, and notices of Marriages and Deaths, exceeding five lines, will be charged TEM CENTS per line.

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Legal and other notices will be charged to the party having them inserted.

Advertising Agents must find their commission outside of these figures.

All advertising accounts are due and collectable when the advertisement is once inserted.

JOB PRINTING of every kind, Plain and Fancy Colors, done with neatness and dispatch. Hand-bills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of every variety and style, printed at the shortest notice, and everything in the Printing line will be executed in the most artistic manner and at the shortest rotes.

Professional Cards

W. P. & R. A. ORBISON, Attorneys-at-Law, No. 321
Penn Street, Huntingdon, Pa. All kinds of legal
business promptly attended to.
Sept.12,78. DR. G. B. HOTCHKIN, 825 Washington Street, Hut june14-1878 D. CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3rd street.
Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [apl2,71]

DR. HYSKILL has permanently located in Alexandria to practice his profession. [jan.4 '78-ly.

E. C. STOCKTON, Surgeon Dentist. Office in Leister's building, in the room formerly occupied by Dr. E. J. Greene, Huntingdon, Pa. [apl28, 76.]

GEO. B. ORLADY, Attorney-at-Law, 405 Penn Stree [nov17, 75 H C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law. Office, No. -, Penn [ap19,71

J SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon,
Pa. Office, Penn Street, three doors west of 3rd [jan4,71 J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim J. Agent, Huntingdon, Pa. Soldiers' claims against the Government for back-pay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attended to with great care and promptness. Of-fice on Penn Street.

S. GEISSINGER, Attorney-at-Law and Notary Public, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, No. 230 Penn Street, oppo-site Court House. [feb5,'71 C. E. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., Office in *Monitor* building, Penn Street. Prompt and eareful attention given to all legal business. [aug5,74-6mos

New Advertisements.

New Advertisements.

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,

GENTS.' FURNISHING GOODS

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, Agt.

MONEY SAVED IS MONEY EARNED

The Cheapest Place in Huntingdon to buy Cloth The Cheapest Place in Huntingdon to buy 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 D. P. Gwin's old stand.

better bargains than ever can be got at S. Wolf's 505 Penn Street.

BEAUTIFY YOUR HOMES

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING, Calcimining, 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-tf.

New Advertisements.

BROWN'S CARPET STO

JUST THE PLACE FOR HOUSEKEEPERS!

FRESH STOCK! NEW STYLES!! 1879 The first grance from "Mr. Rushton at Robbins with a bow. "Yes." said Fanny

CARPETS,

FURNITURE,

Chairs, Beds, Tables, Chamber Suits, Lounges, ROCKERS, MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, &c., ever exhibited in Huntingdon county.

WALL PAPER! WALL PAPER! In this department I have made important changes; procured the latest improved trimmer, and my new styles and prices for 1879, can not fail to suit purchasers. Call and see.

WINDOW SHADES and FIXTURES

in great variety. Plain, satin and figured paper, plain or gilt band shading, spring and

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS From 15 inches to 2½ yards wide. Halls covered with one solid piece without joints. [Bring diagram and measurement.] For

PICTURE FRAMES AND LOOKING CLASSES. This is headquarters. Mattresses, Window Cornice, and anything in the Cabinet or Upholstering line made to order or repaired promptly.

UNDERTAKING

Also added to the FURNITURE and CARPET BUSINESS.

Plain Coffins, Elegant Caskets and Burial Cases,

WOOD OR LIGHT METALIC TO SUIT ALL. BURIAL ROBES IN VARIETY. A FINE PLATE GLASS HEARSE

Ready to attend funerals in town or country. My new clerk and traveling agent, Ferdinand Koch, will call briefly in the principal towns, villages and valleys of this and adjoining counties, with samples of Wall Paper, Carpets, Carpet Chain, and illustrations of Chairs and many kinds of Furniture, to measure rooms, &c., and receive orders for any goods in my line. If he should not reach you in time, do not wait, but come direct to the store.

JAMES A. BROWN, 525 PENN ST., HUNTINGDON, PA.

There is no "Powder in the Cellar,"

TONS OF IT IN OUR MAGAZINE.

DuPont's Powder.

BRAND DUPONY POWDER

WE ARE THE AGENTS FOR THE

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

HENRY & CO.,

Aprill 25, 1879, HUNTINGDON, PA.

The Muses' Bower.

The Russian Lover's Parting.

Without thee I am poor indeed,
But with thee, I am rich;
Oh! wouldst thou make my heart to bleed,

Beloved Tzazkoskovitch? Tzazkoskovitch, Ehihelankoff, As from her arms he tore, Burst two suspender buttons off, Which rolled upon the floor.

"Keep them," he cried in piteous tone,
"And think of me my love,"
Then, turned and madly fled his own,
Skobeskiffraulenstove.

Harvest Hymn.

Once more the liberal year laughs out O'er richer stores than gems or gold; Once more with harvest song and shout Is nature's bloodless triumph told.

Our common mother rests and sings

Like Ruth among her garnered sheaves; Her lap s full of goodly things; Her brow is bright with Autumn leaves.

O favors old, yet ever new!
O blessings with the sunshine sent!
The bounty overruns our due,
The fullness shames our discontent.

We shut our eyes, the flowers bloom on ; We murmur, but the corn ears fill; We choose the shadow, but the sun That casts it shines behind us still.

God gives us with our rugged soil The power to make it Eden fair, And richer fruit to crown our toi Than Summer-wedded islands bear.

Who murmurs at his lot to-day? Who scorns his native fruit and bloom Or sighs for dainties far away, Besides the bounteous board of home?

Thank Heaven, instead, that freedom's arm Canchange a rocky soil to gold; That brave and generous lives can warm A clime with Northern ices cold.

And by these altars wreathed with flowers, And fields of fruits, awake again Thanksgiving for the golden hours. The early and the later rain.

The Story-Teller.

THE FATAL MARK.

"Is this Mr. Rushton's?"

It was a handsome young man who asked And the girl who had opened the door for him, in that pretty country place

where the richest people were not very fashionable, was Mr. Rushton's only daughter Fanny herself. "What a pretty little soul!" he thought. Then, as she turned her head, he wondered for a moment whether somebody had just slapped her on the left cheek, there was such a singular mark there, exactly

like the scarlet print of a palm and four But that mark had been there all Fanny Rushton's life, and it was her one grief,

her perpetual torment. She had grown morbid about it in these arly days of womanhood.

But there were no cosmetics and no arts f surgery that could remove it. There the red mark must be as long as she breathed, its hateful scarlet attracting

the first glance from every stranger. "Mr Rushton at home ?" said Then she ushered Mr. Robbins into the

parlor, and went away; but in a few moments the mill owner sauntered in. It was a business call.

The business was easily completed, and then Luke Robbins rose to depart. "The hotel is a long way off, and I should be pleased to have you stay over night with us," said the old gentleman. "There are one or two spare bedrooms, and supper will be ready in fifteen minutes. Let us have the pleasure of your

"Thanks," said Luke Robbins. "You are very kind." Then he thought of that pretty face with the red mark upon the cheek. Despite this mark he wanted to see it

It sat opposite to him at supper time. "The best and kindest face in the world," he said to himself a dozen times. And he did his best to win a little chat from the shy girl, who could not forget her tormenting mark until they sat in the

twilight on the piazza afterward. Mrs. Rushton bad a call from some eighbor, and sat apart conversing.

Mr. Rushton, after many amiable at-tempts to rouse himself, went sound

Through the evening shadows Luke saw the girl's finely cut profile and exquisitelyshaped head; and the moon turned all to black and white soon, and blotted out the

And he sat as close to her as he dared, and her sweet voice charmed him, and he fell in love, as men do, for an hour. Poor little Fanny gave away her heart that night in one whole piece.

It is always best to keep a little piece, if one can; but sometimes that is impossi-"Oh, what a beautiful night!" said

Fanny, as she stood on the porch with her mother after the gentleman had retired. "Such a fine breeze, and such a bright "It's quite damp. We'd better retire.

wonder whether your pa will be suited with to-morrow's breakfast. He does ask visitors so unexpectedly," returned Mrs. Rush-

Married forty and single twenty take different views of life sometimes. Fanny went to bed to dream of Paradise; and next day was all happy in memory of a parting pressure of the hand, and a whispered hope that they might often

"What a pity that mark is," thought young Robbins. "She's a darling little thing; and I suppose that Rushton is a very rich man. A young man might do worse than be his son-in-law."

Then as the train whirled him away, he said to himself: "What a pity that mark is."

Nevertheless, very often after that he vas with Fanny a great deal. Fanny's mother felt that though this uitor was not rich, he was eligible, and she knew that that red mark was a disadvantage to her Fanny.

"He certainly means something," said "And they could always live with us," said papa; "we need never part from our

Our eyes grow used to everything after Luke Robbins forgot that there was any mark on Fanny's face, unless some-

hing particular called his attention to it. He loved her very much at times, though there were long hours in which he never remembered her existence.

some music, and to spend two hours on a dusty railroad for the sake of seeing her. He felt her love for him in her very finger tips; he saw it in her eyes; he heard it in her voice.

He was a man who is happy in being beloved. And it was not old Mr. Rushton's money

ask Fanny to have him for better or worse.

crowded streets alone, and, even with her mother, wore a veil, and felt uncomfortable when any one looked at her. But now she cared nothing for stran-

gers eyes. Somehow her blemished face found faor in his.

in the face," said a giggling girl's voice.

And he turned his head.

Part of the staring was at the mark, art of it at the pretty face and figure. He laid it all to the mark, as she had all her life

portation facilities upon land and sea .pointed its finger straight at the mark on American Grocer. Fanny's face.

Its nurse slapped the small palm at once, and turned scarlet herself, but that did not mend matters.

stopped to pay the fare. "Two," said he. "The old lady?" asked the man.

"No," said Luke. "Oh, that one with the red scar on her face," said the man, lowering his voice. "All right."

nor had Fanny heard him; excited, confused, agitated. He hardly knew why then He handed her out of the carriage; ed to his feet and split his assailant's skull then he pressed her hand.

stepped to the platform. "Here is your wards and E. Daigree, of the Second Lou- God, who doeth all things well. train coming up."

There stood one of those white bearded, bowels at the battle of Rafourche Crossing, red-cheeked old gentleman who affect to and were pronounced by the surgeons as be "judges of women" in a way that is fatally wounded, the bullets not glancing insulting to every woman since it places as in some other cases, but, cutting thro' her on a level with wine and horses, the intestines. Both men recovered and Rhodes' Salt Marsh, but which is a perfect

thing but her personal attractions. No relation, I suppose."

"No." said Luke. let our sisters and cousins take care of and sent by his captors to a prison hospithemselves for the most part. Pretty fig-tal, from whence he was exchanged in ure rather; goodstep; but confounded ugly time to have several brushes with his foes

"No." said Luke : "a man wouldn't like

Something rustled at his elbow. "I—I left my parcel, Mr. Robhins," said a cold little vo:ce. Fanny stood there, so pale that the mark looked pure scarlet.

"Thanks. Don't trouble yourself." But he went back with her, and he would have pressed her hand once more, only she kept it from him. She had heard his speech

"A man wouldn't like it." She had heard the speech that caused his answer. And as he looked after her as she en-

tered the carriage, two tears came into his They trickled down upon his cheeks.

He wiped them away. Suddenly he felt that he loved Fanny Rushton from his soul-that this cowardly sort of trouble that the remarks and glances of strangers had caused him would "Fanny, my darling," he said to him-

cold eyes on my bosom, darling; and I'll love you all the more for it." He followed after her. He walked up the garden path in the

wilight. He asked for Miss Fanny.

-master and missus-but I tell 'em she'll turn up,all right." Luke's heart stood still. A presentiment of evil filled his mind. In the gathering darkness, two anxious

men went forth, hoping against hope.
"She stepped out on the platform sud denly. Either she was bewildered, or she did it on purpose. We were going full speed. She had a blue dress and a white hat, and there's a red mark on her face.

They'll know her by that. That was the guard's story That was the story that Luke and Fanny's father heard at last. Did she step out on purpose, or was she bewildered ?"

God only knows-no living being Luke tried to believe that what she had heard him say had nothing to do with it. But it was too late now to tel! her what he felt -too late to hide her sweet face on in calves.

He could only stoop over her, as she lay in her coffin, and press the last kiss his ever remembered her existence. lips ever offered to any woman upon the "Twice a week, at least, Luke thought cold cheek that, even in the death hour, enough of Fanny to buy her a boquet, or bore still upon it that fatal red mark.

Select Miscellany.

The World's Granary.

that made him beside to offer himself to the red mark.

Ween France and the United States, amount of sleep. Some men require five Yes, the next time he went he would writes as follows: "During one of the last sk Fanny to have him for better or worse. And he knew she would say—

writes as follows: "During one of the last sittings of the French Chamber, the Minister of Agriculture said, From this day garment not worn during the day. To our farmers might as well make up their maintain robust health, sleep with a per-There are evil moments in every one's mind that the United States will be the son as healthy as yourself, or no one. life—moments that change one's destiny for the worst.

If only it had rained one morning; if only she had competition with American grain, is simple the property of the light to submit to in order to realize, in only Fanny had fallen ill; if only she had competition with American grain, is simple the competition with American grain, is simple the competition with American grain, is simple the control of the competition with American grain, is simple the control of the competition with American grain, is simple the control of not undertaken that trip to the city just ply ruinous. One of the largest farmers in a warm room. Keep your feet warm when she did, this would have been a difhim, stored in his granary, 27 francs per or three times a week. Wear warm stock-She used to be shy of going into the hectalitre, and that millers can buy Amerrowded streets alone, and, even with her ican wheat fully as good for 22.50 per hecings, large boots and overshoes when in had written it, in those days when I and J if he would stay with them, to defend and the snow and wet. Wear a light covering were one character, and the U and V were revenge them of the Massawomeks. But talitre. Just imagine what a loss." This on the head, always keeping it cool. official recognition of the inevitable comes 3. CLEANLINESS.—Have always a pint none too soon. Forewarned is forearmed, or quart of water in your sleeping room and the producers of Western Europe In the morning, after washing and wiping must speedily arrange their affairs to meet | hands and face, then wet with the hands the new order of things. The area of the every part of the body. Cold water will Let them stare

The prettiest girl living was not so appy.

She went smiling along.

She made her little purchases with a ight heart.

And then she saw Luke Robbins—yes, And then she saw Luke Robbins—yes, and the United Kingdom, and thirty million are acres than the entire area of the United Kingdom, and thirty million are acres than the entire area of the United Kingdom, and thirty million apply.

United States is nearly litteen times greative the bare hands. Wipe immediately; follow by brisk rubbing over the body. The whole operation need not take over five minutes. The result of this wash is the blood is brought to the surface of the skin and made to circulate evenly throughout the body. You have opened the pores of the shore to seeke the low by brisk rubbing over the body. The seated whole operation need not take over five minutes. The result of this wash is the blood is brought to the surface of the skin and made to circulate evenly throughout the body. You have opened the pores of the shore to seeke the blood is provided to the critical purchase.

The prettiest girl living was not so as great as that of the France, and over nine times great lake, on the river our boat for rockes. Vpon it is seated whole operation need not take over five minutes. The result of this wash is the blood is brought to the surface of the skin and made to circulate evenly throughout the body. You have opened the pores of the skin and made to circulate evenly throughout the body. You have opened the pores of the skin and made to circulate evenly throughout the body. You have opened the pores of the skin and made to circulate evenly throughout the body. You have opened the pores of the skin and made to circulate evenly throughout the body. The part tyde keeping the shore to seeke but the Advance of the skin and that from the river our boat for rockes. Vpon it is seated to un boat for rockes. Vpon it is seated to un boat for rockes. Vpon it is seated to un boat for rockes. Vpon it is seated to un boat for rockes. Vpon it is seated t Let them stare

The prettiest girl living was not so United States is nearly fifteen times great. The prettiest girl living was not so ex than that of France, and over nine times the bare hands. Wipe immediately; folreally Luke himself, coming to meet her! the United Kingdom, and thirty million the body. You have opened the pores of we found many trees cut with hatchets.—than his name; and he as little of them; "Looks as if some one had slapped her more acres than the entire tilled land of the skin, allowing impurities in the body."

The next tyde keeping the shore to seeke but the Atquanachuks [Delawares] are France. In 1773, France devoted 37, to pass off, and have given yourself in the 000,000 acres to cereals, of which 17,000 operation a good vigorous morning exer- leagues sayling, we saw not any, being a He saw her, and went to her at once.

"Oh, I'm so glad to meet you," said

States raised wheat from 27,500,000 acres will seldom take cold. Fanny. "I suppose I ought to start at while the crop of 1878 is over 100,000,000 4. INFLATION OF THE LUNGS .- Five bushels larger than was that of 1876. minutes spent in the open air, after dress "And I'll go with you as far as N——, where you change carriages," said Luke Robbins.

He saw people stare at her as she pass
He saw people stare at her as she passtion, our producers can compete success and very effectively ward off consumption fully for Europe's trade on account of the lower cost of land, a more productive soil avoid mince pie, sausage, and other high-and the general use of agricultural ma-ly-seasoned food. Beware of eating too and the general use of agricultural ma-He grew very grave.

He grew very grave.

It was a terrible blemish.

In those moonlight lovers' walks in the country he had forgotten all about it,

The grew very grave.

It was a terrible blemish.

In those moonlight lovers' walks in the country he had forgotten all about it,

The grew very grave.

It is a spirit enough to employ the natural saliva of the mouth in moistening it. If inclined to over eat, partake freely of soups; better to eat 1000 ury enough to employ the natural saliva of the mouth in moistening it. If inclined to over eat, partake freely of soups; better to eat 1000 ury enough to employ the natural saliva of the we lay about 12 weeks vpon those great mouth in moistening it. If inclined to over eat, partake freely of soups; better to eat 1000 ury enough to employ the natural saliva of the we lay about 12 weeks vpon those great waters in those vnknowne Countries, have over eat, partake freely of soups; better to eat 1000 ury enough to employ the natural saliva of the we lay about 12 weeks vpon those great waters in those vnknowne Countries, have over eat, partake freely of soups; better to eat 1000 ury enough to employ the natural saliva of the we lay about 12 weeks vpon those great waters in those vnknowne Countries, have over eat, partake freely of soups; better to eat 1000 ury enough to employ the natural saliva of the we lay about 12 weeks vpon those great waters in those vnknowne Countries, have over eat, partake freely of soups; better to eat 1000 ury enough to employ the natural saliva of the we lay about 12 weeks vpon those great waters in those vnknowne Countries, have over eat, partake freely of soups; better to eat 1000 ury enough to employ the natural saliva of the we lay about 12 weeks vpon those great waters in those vnknowne Countries, have over eat, partake freely of the later of the la chinery. Combined with this is a spirit

Remarkable Vitality.

Col. Jones, of Louisiana, was lynched At the station there was a crowd.

Luke had passed Fanny in first, and topped to pay the fare.

Con. Solies, of Education, was specified but sufficient to produce a gentle perspiration, should be had in the open air.

7. Condition of Mind.—The conditions of the condition of the sufficient to produce a gentle perspiration, should be had in the open air. ounce rifle ball through his heart. He not only recovered, but was never afterward troubled with disease of that organ, from which he had previously suffered. At the time of his killing he was shot no across the first support of the Country, which is but a small may be true to proceed, 60 of those Sasquesa over our country, cut heart shaped, which nooks came to ys with Skins. Bowes. Arrows, Targets, Beads, Swords, and Towards are the workmanship of the Sasquehan-nooks came to ys with Skins. Bowes. Arrows, Targets, Beads, Swords, and Towards are the workmanship of the Sasquehan-nooks and other kindred superior tribes, which once lived on this river and its ounce rifle ball through his heart. He from which he had previously suffered.

At the time of his killing he was shot no less than a dozen times with heavy charges of debt. Live within your income. At bacco pipes for presents. Such great and branches. All right."

less than a dozen times with heavy charges of debt. Live within Journal for presents. Such great and of buckshot before he expired. A private tend church. Walk, ride, mix in jovial well proportioned men are seldome soldier in Powers' regiment of Confederate company. Do as nearly right as you know seeme, for they seemed like Giants to the But the man had meant no rudeness, cavalry, while charging at Olive Branch, or had Fanny heard him; but Luke was was thrust through the bowels with a bayease. If occasionally disappointed, rememseemed of an honest and simple disposition, onet, and literally "pitchforked" from the horse, but he disengaged himself, staggerin twain with a sabre. Within four months beautiful spring succeeds the dreary win-"Good bye until we meet," he said, and he was again in active service. T.B. Ed. ter. Do your duty, and leave the rest to Nevada, is the owner of what is known as having nothing whatever to do with any- did duty afterwards in two or three campaigns. Auguste Morey, a scout for the in which this wonderful salt marsh is lo-"Ah! how de do?" said this old gentleman, grasping Luke's hand. "Glad to see you, my boy. Doing the gallant, I his eyes, the bullet lodging in the back of his head, where it is yet. After his fall, volcanic mountains. It is situate about 15 an Ohio infantryman rushed up and transfied him through the breast with his bay-"Thought not," said the old man. "We onet. Morey was found alive on the field all the markets of the Union, if not the red mark. A man wouldn't like that, eh, before the final "break up." I saw him in 1868, and he told me that he had never suffered any inconvenience from the leaden pellet that he was carrying in his cranium. In 1866, I made the acquaintance of a retired old lieutenant colonel of the French army, and he showed me a ghastly wound he had received from an artillery man's cutlass, at the storming of the Malakoff. The cut had been down through his left shoulder, severing his collar bone rises over the bed of rock salt to the depth and nearly lopping off that arm. That side of the old gentleman's body was about | gin to form on the water, and as they form an inch lower than the other, but he was not otherwise bothered by the Crimean reminiscence.

Popular Superstitions.

Here are a few illustrations of the persistence of superstitious beliefs They are taken from a paper in All the Year Around entitled "Some Popular Cures." Many, if not all of these beliefs, doubtless survive even on this side of the Atlantic. A cure ces of strangers had caused him would never make him ashamed of himself again. England, but in North Germany, consists in putting into the mouth of the whooping child a newly caught fish, and then letting self. "Fanny, my love, your face is dearer to me for its blemish, and you shall know it before I sleep. You should, were you a beggar. I'll hide it from the world's malady consist in passing the child nine malady consist in passing the child nine times under and over a donkey. To charm away warts, an alder-shoot is to be rubbed over them; then as many notches are cut on the twig as there are warts. The twig is buried, and as it rots away the warts disappear. There are persons still living "She hasn't come in yet," said the ser-want. "They are so frightened about her hand for the sake of dispelling tumors. who have been stroked by a hanged man's In Devonshire there is a superstition that if a person suffering from any disease throws a handkerchief in the coffin of a suicide, the disease will be cured as the handkerchief rots away. In other localities the fore foot of a hare, worn constantly in the pocket, is considered a potent charm against rheumatism. A like practice is found in this country, a horse chestnut taking the place of the hare's foot. In some places the anti-rheumatic talisman is a potato. Bread baked on Good Friday is supposed to possess wonderful curative virtues. Such bread, it seems, never grows mouldy. It is often kept for years, sometimes as many as twenty. It is most effectual when taken grated in brandy. Nor is it only for man's ailments that Good Friday bread is medicine; it is also considered good for some of the complaints of animals-for instance, it cures the 'scours'

PERU will pay off her debt with guand

-scent for cent CARRYING up bricks for masons is

Advice to a Gentleman on the Subject of Health

Hill's Manual of Social and Business Forms.] The first great secret of good health is good habits, and the next is regularity of A very shrewd French merchant, who habits. They are briefly summed up in is a close observer of all matters connected the following rules:

5. DIET .- If inclined to be dyspeptic freely of soups; better to eat food dry severe mental labor directly after hearty

ber that there is no rose without a thorn. and that the darkest clouds have a silver

6. EXERCISE. - Exercise, not too violent

lining; that sunshine follows storm and Wonders of the West. Captain Rhodes, of Esmeralda county,

laboratory of mineral wealth. The valley miles northwest of Columbus, and there is a sufficient amount of salt in it to supply whole world. A foot or two below the surface is found a solid floor of pure rock salt. as firm and as transparent as ice. Indeed, when the sand that covers the surface is stripped off the salt below bears a very close resemblance to a field of ice. In many places little streams of water bubble up through the mass of salt, and very frequently deep pools are found which look just like the air holes in a frozen lake. The salt made at the Marsh is perfectly pure. When a tract of ground has been

stripped of the surface soil the salt water of a foot or two. Then crystals of salt bethey sink to the bottom. If the salt is to be fine, for table use, workmen stir these good as fine, and the solid formation may be dug up with picks if necessary, but the loose crystals are more readily handled,

and as much salt of that kind is formed as at his backe for his Quiver, his bowe in can be disposed of. Not only are there inexhaustible stores of salt in the little valley, but immense stores of borax. This borax is of the finest quality known, and twoor three cents per pound more can be obtained for it in Europe than for any other borax sent to that market. Splendid specimens of tincal pure, first seen and first described Pennor natural crystals of borax, are found in the marsh, imbedded in the clay near the surface. Immense quantities of sulphate of magnesia, (epsom salt) and sulphate of

found, but the extent of the deposits is not Common potash is found in great abundance, and among the curious specimens to be obtained are what are called "cotton balls," (boreate of linen) and fibrous crystalline borax. Also, there is found an abundance of an unknown mineral. It is as follows: something described in none of the books. It does not appear in the shape of crystals yet has a regular form of its own, presenting the appearance of branches of coral. It is thought that this may be some new East for examination .- Virginia City (Nev.) Enterprise.

wearing of such gewgaws is contrary to down with presents of venison, the customs of his country, perhaps be-

not a man in town worth over \$15,000." poor salvages much wondered.

Local Mistory.

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. GUSS, OF HUNTINGDON, PA. Tis good to muse on Nations passed away
Forever from the land we call our own.
YAMOYDEN.

ARTICLE XIX.

SMITH DESCRIBES THE SUSQUEHANNAS. Capt. John Smith's description of these strangely intermixed. Here it is:

"At the end of the Bay where it is 6 or 7 myles in breadth, it divides it selfe into 4 branches, [rivers,] the best [largest, the "Many descriptions and discourses the Susquehanna,] commeth Northwest from made us of Atquanachuck, Massawomeck among the mountaines; but though Ca nows may goe a dayes iourney or two vp it, we could not get two myles vp it with support for not the not for not the support of the not for not the not the not the notation. for some Salvages; (for within thirtie on the Ocean Sea." barren Country,) we went vp another small river like a creeke 6 or 7 myle. From thence returning we met 7 Canowes of the Massowomeks, with whom we had confer- had their peculiarities of speech, which in ence by signes, for we vinderstood one a former article we described as destitute

Tockwhogh trending Eastward. rocks of Sasquesahanocks, we were then these Sasquesahanoughs above the Powneare 200 myles from home, and our Barge hatans and other tribes, with which Smith about two tuns, and had in it but twelve had met, is clearly stated, and conforms to men to performe this Discovery, wherein the general established superiority of the In those moonlight lovers' walks in the country he had forgotten all about it, habiting the grain producing belt. While but in the crowded streets how it forced itself upon him!

Every one stared so.

In the carriage which they soon stepped into the people in the farmer, in obedience to this spirit, pushes production, and avails himself of every new labor saving appliance in order to increase his crops, a like spirit of enterminate into solution. But in the carriage which they soon stepped into the people in the farmer, in obedience to this spirit, pushes production, and avails himself of every new labor saving appliance in order to increase his crops, a like spirit of enterminate into the farmer, in obedience to this spirit, pushes production, and avails himself of every new labor saving appliance in order to increase his crops, a like spirit of enterminate into the farmer, in obedience to this spirit, digested. Eat freely of ripe fruit, and avoid excessive use of meats. Eat at regular to increase his crops, a like spirit of enterminate in obtaining the grain producing belt. While digested. Eat freely of ripe fruit, and avoid excessive use of meats. Eat at regular to increase his crops, a like spirit of enterminate in order to increase his crops, a like spirit of enterminate in order to feed us, and scarce halfe digested. Eat freely of ripe fruit, and avoid excessive use of meats. Eat at regular to increase his crops, and such rootes and fish as we caught by accident, and Gods direction; nor had we accident, and Gods direction; or had we accident, and Solution of that for halfe that time, but and water to feed us, and with continual drink while eating. Tell the sayles but two saylers and my selfe, of straight young sprigs, which they head your funniest stories while at the table and for an hour afterward. Do not engage in ignorant in such toyle and labor, yet nesort of arrows they use are made of reeds. ignorant in such toyle and labor, yet necessitie in a short time by good words and examples made them doe that that caused them ever after to feare no colours. What I did with this small means I leave to the Reader to iudge, and the Mappe I made of the Country, which is but a small mat- white, yellow and dark flint steel found all

> with much adoe restrained from adoring vs as Gods. Those are the strangest people of all those Countries, both in language and attire; for their language it may well is the skinnes of Bears and Woolves, some have Cassacks made of Beares heads and skinnes, that a mans head goes into the skinnes neck, and the eares of the Beare fastened to his shoulders, the nose and eeth hanging downe his breast, another Beares face split behind him, and at the end of the nose hung a Pawe, the halfe sleeves comming to the elbowes were the neckes of Beares, and the armes through the mouth with pawes hanging at their noses. One had the head of a Wolfe hanging in a chain for a lewell, his Tobacco pipe three quarters of a yard long, prettily rved with a Bird, a Deere or some such devise at the great end, sufficient to beat out ones braines: with Bowes, Arrowes

and clubs, sutable to their greatnesse. "These [Sasquesahanocks] are scarce knowne to Powhatan. They can make neare 600 able men, and are pallisadoed in their Townes to defend them from the Massawonekes their mortall enemies. Fiue of their chiefe Werowances came aboord vs and crossed the Bay in their Barge. The picture of the greatest of them is signified in the Mappe. The calfe of whose leg was three quarters of a yard about, and all the rest of his limbs so answerable to that proportion, that he seemed the goodliest man we ever beheld. His hayre, the one side was long, the other shore close with crystals about with shovels as they settle to a ridge over his crowne like a cocks combe. the bottom, thus breaking them up. For His arrowes were five quarters long, use in working silver ore coarse salt is as headed with the splinters of a white christall, like stone, in forme of a heart, an inch broad, and an inch and a halfe or more long. These he wore in a Woolves skinne one hand and his clubbe in the other, as

described. THE PICTURE OF THE GYANT It is a matter of regret that we can not viction that these were from the regions of insert, in the JOURNAL, Capt. Smith's Lake Erie, and were of the Erie or Cat picture of this original, genuine, Simonsylvania Indian, dressed and equipped as set forth above, and drawn by him with a powerful nation, of the Huron Iroquois

ANOTHER SKETCH OF THE SALVAGES. The Tockwhoghs were a small tribe of niata or Potomac—probably by the latter and the Monongahela. Smith found the 100 men on the eastern shore of the bay, most probably of the Nanticoke family. In speaking of them, in a narrative prepared by Bagnall, Powell, and Todkill, three of Smith's companions, they relate

"Many hatchets, knives, pieces of iron

and brass we saw among them, which they reported to have from the Sasquesahanocks, a mighty people and mortal enemies with the Massawomeks. The Sasquesahanocks salt. A quantity of it will shortly be sent inhabit upon the chief Spring [river] of these four branches of the Bay's head, two days higher than our barge could pass for rocks, yet we prevailed with our interpreter THE Sultan of Zanzibar showed him- to take with him another interpreter, to self generally a very smart chap to the persuade the Sasquerahnocks to come visit Europeans. He didn't wear any stars, us for their languages are different. Three and garters, and crosses, and medals of his or four days we expected their return, own, nor would he accept of any, as the then sixty of those giant-like people came pipes three feet in length, baskets, targets, cause, as the evening and morning dress bowes and arrows. Five of their chief of his subjects is simple nakedness, they Werowances came boldly aboard us to cross of his subjects is simple nakedness, they would have to cut buttonholes in their skins to adopt such a fashion.

Werowances came boldly aboard us to cross of Pennsylvania; but the inhabitants of Virginia and Maryland, which began to be settled in 1634, called all the Indians

prayers being done, awhile they were busied with consultation till they had contrived their business. Then they began in a most passionate manner to hold up their hands to the Sun with a most fearful song; then embracing our captain [Smith] they began to adore him in like manner; though he rebuked them, yet they proceeded till their song was finished, which done, with a most strange furious action and a hellish voice, they began an oration of their loves; that ended, with a great painted bear skin they covered him; then one ready with a great chain of white beads, weighing at least six or seven pounds, hung it about his neck; the others had 18 mantles, made of divers sorts of skins sewed together; all these, with many other toys they laid at his feet, stroking their ceremonious hands natives of the Susquehanna river, is so about his neck for his creation to be their interesting, that I think the reader will Governor and Protector, promising their thank me for reproducing it, just as he aid and food, or what they had to be his, we left them [the five chiefs] at Tockwhogh, sorrowing for our departure, yet we prom-

"Many descriptions and discourses they

OF THE HURON-IROQUOIS FAMILY. The discerning reader will at once observe that these Sasquesahanoughs belonged to the Huron-Iroquois family, and another scarce a word: The next day we of labials, making a succession of throat discovered the small river and people of sounds, which Smith says sounded "as a voyce in a vault," and his men describe "Having lost our Grapnell among the as "a hellish voyce." The superiority of

THE MASSAWOMEKS WERE ERIES.

In a former article we made some retioned by Capt. Smith. Since reading his history of Virginia, and examining his map, we will add a few words. Smith says the Powhatans had "many enemies namely all their westerly Countries bethem, as a voice in a vault. Their attire | youd the mountains and the heads of the rivers." He enumerates the Monacans and Mannahoacs and their dependent tribes. "Beyond the mountains from whence is the head of the river Patawom eke, the Salvages [an old English form for savages,] report inhabit their most mortal enemies, the Massawomekes, upon a great salt water, which by all likelihood is either some part of Cannada, some great lake, or some inlet of some sea that falleth into the South Sea. These Massawomekes are a great nation and very populous, for the heads of all those rivers, especially the Pattawomekes, the Pautuxuntes, the Sasquesahanocks, the Tockwoughs are continually tormented by them; of whose cruelty they generally complained; and very importunate they were with me and my company to free them from these tormentors. To this purpose they offered food, conduct, assistance and continual subjection, which I concluded to effect, but the Council then present emulating my success, would not think it fit to spare me forty men to be hazarded in those unknown regions, and so was lest that opportunity. Seven boats full of these Mussawomekes we encountered at the head of the bay, whose targets, baskets, swords, tobacco pipes, platters bows, and every-

of the bay, had been at war with the Tockwoghes, and when last seen went up "Willowbyes river" [Patapsco,] and the map locates them on a lake directly west beyond the mountains. After a careful examination I have settled down in the con-Nation south of the lake named after them, hence were not Iroquois, as claimed by pen while the savage was on his boat.— family scarcely known to Europeans before Beneath his feet are the words: "The their extinction by the Iroquois, against sodo, (glauber salt) in a pure state are also found. Nitrate of potassa (saltpetre) is Sasquesahanoughs are a gyant like people whom they once arrayed 2,000 men in battle. The route of their war parties must have been either by the Susquehanna, Juwestern shore deserted from Patapsco up wards, which was no doubt caused by the incursions of the Massawomekes, who now had even to cross the bay to find an enemy. They could not have been Iroquois, for they could not have passed through their mortal enemies, on the Susqehanna river; not only the Sasquesahanoughs, but as we shall show presently the Iroquois had at this age other hostile nations, up the Susquehanna river, living within the very borders of New York State; and being yet without fire arms such an expedition would

thing, showed that they much exceeded

those of our parts, and their dexterity in

their small boats, made of the built of

trees, sewed with bark and well luted with

gum, argueth that they are seated upon

These Massawomekes, met at the head

some great water."

have been impossible THE MAP AND THE NAME.

For a great many years there were no improvements made on Smith's Map. It was copied extensively and by the Dutch Swedes and French attached to their maps. and it served as a model for other map makers. For a long time there were no explorations by the English into the limits up the bay and river by the name of Sas-A SARATOGA belle writes home to her dear ma, as follows: "It is horrid here— with a Psalm; at which solemnity the into Susquehannas."