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 annum in advance, or \$2.30 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, SEVEN AND A-HALF CENTS for the second and FIVE CENTS per line for all subsequent insertions.

Regular quarterly and yearly business advertisements will be inserted at the following rates:

| 3m | 6m | 9m | 1 yr | | 3m | 6m | 9m | 1yr | Not much on the blow, but always ready for work. The largest and finest line of 1 [n | \$3 50 | 4 50 | 5 50 | 8 00 | 4 col | 9 00 | 18 00 | \$27 | \$36 | 2 \cdots 50 | 8 00 | 10 00 | 12 00 | 4 col | 8 00 | 32 0 | 5 30 | 3 00 | 10 00 | 12 00 | 4 col | 8 00 | 36 00 | 50 | 65 | 3 \cdots | 7 00 | 10 00 | 14 00 | 18 00 | 4 col | 34 00 | 50 00 | 65 | 80 | 10 0 | 8 00 | 14 00 | 20 00 | 18 00 | 1 col | 36 00 | 60 00 | 80 | 100 | 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 trac exrs per line.

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

Advertising Agents must find their commission outside of these figures.

Professional Cards

W.M. P. & R. A. ORBISON, Attorneys-at-Law, No. 321
Penn Street, Huntingdon, Pa. All kinds of legal business promptly attended to.

MONEY SAVED IS MONEY EARNED DR. G. B. HOTCHKIN, 825 Washington Street, Huntingdon.

D. CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3rd street.
Goffice formerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Willlamson.

D. R. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services,
to the community. Office, No. 523 Washington street,
one door east of the Catholic Parsonage.

D. B. HYSKILL has permanently located in Alexandria DR. HYSKILL has permanently located in Alexandria to practice his profession.

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

March 28, 1879.

GEO. B. ORLADY, Attorney-at-Law, 405 Penn Street, Huntingdon, Pa. [nov17,775] G. L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 520, Penn Street, Buntingdon, Pa. [apt2.71] H. C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law. Office, No. —, Penna Street, Huntingdon, Pa.

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Penn Street, three doors west of 3rd Street.

J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim W. Agent, Huntingdon, Pa. Soldiers' claims against the

J. Agent, Huntingdon, Pa. Soldiers' claims against the Government for back-pay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attended to with great care and promptness. Office on Ponn Street. L. S. GEISSINGER, Attorney-at-Law and Notary Public, and any and all work belonging to the business Having had several years' experience, he guarantic Court House.

S. E. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law Market Public, and any and all work belonging to the business Having had several years' experience, he guarantic Court House.

PRICES

New Advertisements.

New Advertisements.

WOLF'S.

HERE WE ARE!

At Gwin's Old Stand, 505 PENN STREET.

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.' Furr ishing Goods, Trunks and Valises, CHEAPEK than any other store in town. Call at Gwin's old stand. S MARCH, Agt.

BEAUTIFY YOUR

Paper Hanging,

S. office in Monitor building, Penn Street. Prompt and eareful attention given to all legal business.

[aug5,74-6mos]

[BERTUELS MACOUNTAINS Book Store.

Orders may be left at the JOURNAL Book Store.

JOHN L. ROHLAND.

March 14th, 1879-tf. March 14th, 1879-tf.

New Advertisements.

BROWN'S

JUST THE PLACE FOR HOUSEKEEPERS!

1879 FRESH STOCK! NEW STYLES!! 1879.

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 sec. 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 CLASS 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, March 21, 1879.

There is no "Powder in the Cellar,"

TONS OF IT IN OUR MAGAZINE.

DuPont's Powder.

WE ARE THE AGENTS FOR THE

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

HENRY & CO.,

Aprill 25, 1879. HUNTINGDON, PA.

The Muses' Bower.

Fifty Years Ago.

BY E. A. KINGSBURY. Tall hollyhocks, and pinks, and rue, And roses various, and violets grew, With other fragrant herbs and flowers In well-kept beds and rustic bowers, At early dawn and dewy eve, In snowy cap, with upturned sleeve, In petticoat of homespun wool, And short-gown trim, and clean, and cool, Our grandmother would deftly dig Around those plants, both small and big, Their names and needs she seemed to know; And this was fifty years ago.

Her checkered apron, full and long, Her checkered apron, tull and long. Was made of linen, good and strong, Her neckerchief in many a fold Lay o'erher bosom. All this told The frugal housewife, nice and neat, From crown of head to sole of feet, And as she weeded, day by day, And dug and pruned, a simple lay Which to our memory is more dear Than aught we since have chanced to hear, Cf olden times, she warbled low, And this was fifty years ago.

And this was fifty years ago.

The house was large, and one back room Contained a spinning-wheel and loom, And cards for making rolls, and reel That measured skeins, and little wheel Where she would sit with linen thread Between her fingers, while the tread Of her ligat feet kept time meanwhile With sweet tunes, tending to beguile The busy hours. And at her feet We loved to sit. 'Twas a great treat To watch the fine thread come and go, And this was fifty years ago.

The log behind the blazing fire, The crane and hooks susp nded higher, The two brick ovens, one inside The chimney jamb, 'twas deep and wide To hold the turkeys, puddings, pies, To note the turkeys, plautings, pies, For festal days; of smaller size, The other stood outside the jamb, And baked each week bread, beans and lamb, The clean and nicely sanded floor, The corner buffet with glass door Displaying china, a rare show, But this was fifty years ago.

Fifty long years! Within that time We've wandered far from clime to clime, Seen many a grand and stately thing; But nothing such delight would bring As one more look at that elm tree, 'Neath which our play-house used to be, The old clock, straight and dark, and tall, With burnished face and silver call, Telling the hours that merrily On swift-winged minutes flitted by, Was prized most highly, you must know; And this was fifty years ago.

-From the Woman's Journal.

The Story-Teller.

THE OLD SCHOOL-HOUSE.

It stood by itself on the outskirts of the village, and had now fallen into decay. The old porch through which we entered was broken down, and no longer the honey suckle clambered over the sides. There was an air of gloomy desolation about the place, and the meaning doves in the trees without added to the gloomy picture. The desks and benches were still there, but covered with dost, and the spiders had here the sides was not one atom of forgiveness in her heart, that she would rather die than to say the word forgiveness in her heart, that she would rather die than to say the word forgiveness in her heart, that she would rather die than to say the word forgiveness in her heart, that she would rather die than to say the word forgiveness in her heart, that she would rather die than to say the word forgiveness in her heart, that she would rather die than to say the word forgiveness in her heart, that she would rather die than to say the word forgiveness in her heart, that she would rather die than to say the word forgiveness in her heart, that she would rather die than to say the word forgiveness in her heart, that she would rather die than to say the word forgiveness in her heart, that she would rather die than to say the word forgiveness in her heart, that she would rather die than to say the word forgiveness in her heart, that she would rather die than to say the word forgiveness in her heart, that she would rather die than to say the word for days at a time without water." They are often "insufficiently fed, and go amount of capital and labor finds employ-are very gentle and show no signs of fear.

Those brought to England do not wince at fire arms, though unused to them, nor short the problem of late of the problem of late of the star of the problem of the hills when the old sexton finished his story. The shadows enveloped the old show the heart but keep in good condition.

They are often "insufficiently fed, and go arount of capital and labor finds employ-are for days at a time without water." They are often "insufficiently fed, and go arount of capital and labor finds employ-are for days at a time without water." They are often and the inkstand black and dry, had never been removed. The Bible, from whose pages the exercises of the school were always opened, was in its accustomed place, but like everything else, covered with dust and mould.

Twenty years before, when a very young boy, I had sat many days and months con-ning my lessons in that old school-room. It was a different place then. The warm sun light came through the windows, and the balmy breezes crept in laden with the perfume of the flowers without. The butter flies darted in and out of the windows, and the humming birds hovered around the honeysuckle which clambered over the porch. The stream that dashed over its rocky bed made a weird music which mingled with the rustling of the leaves of the

tall-trees without. The teacher was a pale faced, dark, sadeved woman, not more than twenty-two years old, with a gentle manner that seem ed almost hopeless. She had come to the village a stranger and opened the school. She called herself Mrs. Ray, and boarded with the wife of the sexton of the church. She evinced but little inclination for sociability with the villagers, and generally refused all invitations to social gatherings. She was evidently a woman of culture and refinement, accustomed to moviny in polite circles; and how she ever came to drift into our quiet, little, out of-the-way village it was hard to tell. She happened to come just at the time we needed a school, the old teacher having died, and so, in a short

time, her school was full. She was very gentle and the pupils learned to love her. Her very gentleness proved a restraining force, and the roughest boy bent readily to the rule of Mrs. Ray. It worried us, however, to see her so sad, and we noticed, too, at any unusual noise, or sudden appearing of the parents in the school-room, her dark eyes would

white face would turn still whiter. Twenty years had rolled away since, as a little boy, I had gone to-school to Mrs. Ray. I had left the village for the city, and now, for the first time, had come to visit the home of my childhood.

"Well, John," I said to the old sexton, 'let us take a walk now to old the school-"Ah, sir, many is the day any one has

been there. It is never opened now, and is fast falling to decay," said John. "And Mrs. Ray, John; what become of the pale, dark eyed teacher?" "Did you never hear, sir, the terrible

story ? I shook my head. built a new one. The building fell to de-

cay, and the flowers around it died, and the weeds grew apace. It is very desolate "And what became of Mrs. Ray?" By this time we had reached the old school house, and having entered, were

looking around. "We'll dust this bench, John, and sit

The sun was just sinking behind the nills when we took our seats amid the dust and cobwebs of the old school room. It seemed to me that I could see the sweet. pale face of Mrs. Ray clearly defined against the dark background of the gloomy

place, and hear the gentle tones of her "Well, sir," said the old sexton, "It was a terrible day when we found Mrs. Ray lying dead in the school room, her throat cut, and her dress covered with blood. The children ran home and told the news was dead, sir, and all we could do was to pick her up and carry her to my house, where she boarded."

An idle young man was complaining to a prosperous friend that although he had tried his luck in all sorts of fairs and lotteries, he had never been able to draw any. and the villagers hastened there; but she

"Did she cut her own throat?"

village, and who was heard to inquire if a person answering the description of Mrs.
Ray lived here. You see her name was was never heard of again."

dering her ?" She had been engaged to be married to a were almost certainly one of the regions pounds; France, three and three fifth young man who was poor, and who her some who was found in a wild state pounds; Germany, four and one-half father did not wish her to marry. He and tamed for the use of man. The wild pounds; Denmark, five pounds; Switzer wanted her to marry Colonel Mandeville, who was rich and influential. Then the story reached her that the one she loved had married a lady in England, where he had gone to visit his father, and she felt desperate when she saw it in the newspapers. She married Colonel Mandeville, pers. She married Colonel Mandeville, but she was not happy with him because black marks certain Arab horses have consumption of bogus "coffee" also amountshe did not love him, and he was a fiery around their eyes. These have certainly ed to one or two pounds per capita. The tempered man, and she was afraid of him. been a distinct breed for many centuries, use of coffee throughout the world has in-In one of his rages he told her one day and were probably the parent stock from creased in large ratio during the past forty that the young man she loved was not married at all, and that he and her father had
ried at all, and that he and her father had
the Kehilans are called
the Kehilans are called caused the marriage notice to appear in the Khamsa. The lineage of Arab horses is counted from the dam, and the stock is asserted to have been kept without adhim that there was no forgiveness in her heart for him: that she never wished to heart for him; that she never wished to blood for a very long period. see him again, or her father either, for they had broken her heart. When the fifteen hands high, and his general shape young man had heard of her treachery in is like that of the English thoroughbred, drinkers; and the French, who are some marrying another when she had promised except that he is smaller. The head of what noted wine bibbers, also drink conto marry him, he wrote her a terrible letter, upbraiding her. He grew sort of melancholy, and one day he was found dead in his room; he had shot himself. Mrs. Mandeville stole from her house one night

Mandeville stole from her house one night

Mandeville stole from her house one night

Arabian. The head of the Arabian is set

What noted wine bibbers, also drink considerable coffee. The champion beer drinkers of the world are undoubtedly the people of Bavaria, who drink 1474 gallons of beer per head, for which they \$13.50.

The head of the Arabian is set

The total outlay in Bavaria for this beverwhen her husband was out, and made her on at a freer angle than the English horse; age is more than \$65,000,000 per annum. way here, because she knew that it was an and this with the width of the cheek bones. The figures given for the two principal way here, because she knew that it was an out of the way place, and none would be apt to find her. She lived in this village two years, and we all learned to love her, she was so gentle and so kind. But my wife says she looked terrible, so white, and her eyes flashed whenever she spoke of her father and husband, and she used to say, if I never can I never intend to foreive and the windth of the cheek bones. The figures given for the two principal cities of Bavaria—Nuremburg and Munich —and for Ingolstadt are still larger per capita. The former city has a population of about 90,000, and consumes annually 212 gallons for each inhabitant. This is an average expense to each person of about father and husband, and she used to say, would be bay, thirty gray, fifteen chestnut, and the rest brown or black. "I never can, I never intend to forgive

them, Mrs. Morrison; no, never! never! no clue to him after he left the village. The children had left Mrs. Mandeville putting on her bonnet to leave the schoolseen alive. Her bonnet was lying beside per one which she had leaped so readily. gallons. The average consumption of lager ber when we found her dead, all bloody The Bedouins scarcely ever run their beer in the United States is less than a and crumpled. Poor young lady! It was a terrible sight to see her lying there, her of speed is not known. They have great though the use of this beverage in place of eyes wide open and filled with an expression of fright and agony. I think, sir, that it would have been better if she could have forgiven those who did her the great day after day, fed only upon grass, and yet a little more than a quart, and of whisky, the string of the agent of the stronger liquids is constantly increasing. The average consumption of tea is about a pound and a half per annum; of wine but day after day, fed only upon grass, and yet a little more than a quart, and of whisky, was broken down, and no longer the honey wrong; but she said there was not one not lose heart but keep in good condition. gin and rum nearly two gallons. A vast

hung their drapery over them. The teacher's table, raised on a platform, still stood, for forgiveness, like charity, covers a multitude of sins.

Select Miscellany.

Care of the Eyes.

The sight in most persons begins to fail from forty to fifty years of age, as is evidenced by an instinctive preference for large print. Says the Scientific American : "Favor the failing sight as much as possible. Looking into a bright fire, especially a coal fire, is very injurious to the eyes, as they are obliged to make great exertion. Reading or sewing by a side light injures the eyes, as both should be exposed to an equal degree of light, The reason is, the sympathy between the eyes is so great that if the pupil of one is dilated by being kept partially in the shade, the one that is most exposed cannot contract itself sufficiently for protection, and will ultimately be injured. Those who wish to preserve their sight should observe the following rules.

and preserve their general health by correct habit : 1. By sitting in such a position as will but guides his mare by a halter with a allow the light to fall obliquely over the

shoulder upon the page or sewing. 2. By not using the eyes for such purposes by an artificial light.

3. By avoiding the special use of the eyes in the morning before breakfast. 4. By resting them for half a minute or so while reading or sewing or looking at small objects; by looking at things at a distance, or up to the sky, relief is im-

mediately felt. 5. Never pick any collected matter from the eyelashes or corners of the eyes with assume an eager startled look, and her the finger nails; rather moisten it with the saliva and rub it away with the ball of the

> 6. Frequently pass the ball of the finger over the closed eyelids towards the nose; this carries off an excess of water into the nose itself by means of the little canal which leads into the nostrils from each inner corner of the eyes, this canal having a tendency to close up in conse quence of the slight inflammation which attends weakness of the eyes.

7. Keep the feet always dry and warm, so as to draw any excess of blood from the other end of the body.

8. Use eyeglasses at first carried in the vest pocket attached to a guard, for they are instantly adjusted to the eye with very "Ah, sir, that was a terrible thing. We little trouble, whereas, if common specta had to shut up the school room because cles are used such a process is required to has to deal with; only the blindest sentithe children refused to go there, and so we get them ready that to save trouble the eyes are often strained to answer a pur-

> 9. Wash the eyes abundantly every morning. If cold water is used let it be fingers, not striking hard against the balls of the eyes.

10. The moment the eyes feel tired, the very mement you are conscious of an efown, and you can tell me the story of fort to read or sew, lay aside the book or ploy yourself in some active exercise not requiring the close use of the eyes.'

> but what bothers me most is that the pair down stairs are in the same fix."

An idle young man was complaining to thing. "Indeed," said his friend, "Well, "Oh, no, sir; it must have been done suppose you try a hand cart? You can by a stranger who spent a night in the draw that

Arabian Horses.

A recent traveller who has visited the not Mrs. Ray at all, but Mrs. Mandeville. Arabs both in Northern Africa and in the people of the world as coffee drinkers. Re-The man was not seen the next day, and great desert which lies between Palestine cent statistics place the amount of coffee "What reason could be have for murlering her?"

"Mrs. Ray told her story to my wife.

"Ars. Ray told her story to my wife. ass is even now captured in the same land, six and three fourth pounds, Hol-

and the rest brown or black.

We can form no idea how her husband | that of the English racer in proportion to | 248 gallons; this is an average expense of traced her here—for we supposed that the size, but actually less. The Arabian is a about \$23 30. Total about \$3,900,000. man was her husband-although we had bold jumper. One brought to England, Ingolstadt, with a population of only about the first time she was turned out into the 15,000, expends annually for its favorite room, and that was the last time she was pulled down and she walked under the up with an average consumption of about 528

endurance necessary. The Bedouin horses have few diseases, and are especially free from defects of the craves a drink equally stimulating. breathing organs. In winter they pass the piercing cold nights uncovered, and without other shelter than standing on the lee side of the tents. Their coats become long and shaggy, and when the new ing at inebriate asylums and sanitariums half starved, and as rough as ponies. In were congregated large numbers of them; coat comes in the spring they look ragged, summer, however, their coats are as soft and fine as satin.

The Bedouin uses no saddle, only a pad of cotton kept on by a circingle, and without stirrups. Neither has he a bridle, fine chain passing around the nose.

The Bedouin is very proud of his animal, even if he does not love her much, and parts with her more from necessity than choice. - Friends' Review.

The Charm of True Marriage.

free love making the matrimonial relation pleasure, whatever else may be said in sauce wholly from the table, owing to the ments. The Onondagas, whose fort they the condition of Indian affairs in this State, their favor, strike a deadly blow at an ele- extravagant use that was made of it. And assailed, are called Antouchonorous, the at this date, are very interesting. ment in it which was meant perhaps to be during the incumbency of Dr. Dodge, his People surpassing all others. They aftersupreme above all others. What is the successor, the cayenne was removed from wards kept up the war on this enemy south sweetest charm of all true marriage, what the castor for the same reason. the greatest advantage, what the most priceless happiness, take life through, which it brings to the human heart? Not the flush and splendor of its early love; not the richer development which it brings to the character; not even the children who are gathered around its shrine. No, but the intimacy and reliability of its are as follows: companionship; the fact that it gives those who enter in it, each in the other can do to day. and through all scenes and changes, a near and blessed stand by. Marriage in some of its respects is doubtless the source of an immense amount of unhappiness, crime, injustice, blight and down dragging, one of the most perplexing institutions society mentalist will deny that. On the other and cold. hand, however, that is not mere sentiment, but sober fact, of all the evidence of God's goodness to be found in this lower world, all the proofs that He cares for us, not flapped against the closed eyes with the only with the wisdom of a Creator but with the interest and love of a Father, there is not quite equal to his sending human beings into the arena of life, not to fight its battles, win its victories and endure its sorrows alone, but giving them, as needle, and take a walk of an hour, or emthey go forth out of their childhood's home, a relation in which each two of them are bound together with the closest of all ties, live together under the same roof, have An Irishman, newly engaged, present-ed to his master one morning a pair of their parental affections all in common, shoots, the leg of one of which was much and are moved to stand by each other, larger than the other. "How comes it, hand to hand, and heart to heart, in every you rascal, that these boots are not of the sorrow, misfortune, trial and stormy day same length?" "I really don't know, sir; that earth can bring. It is an ideal, if not always realized in full, which is tasted even now, amid all that is said about marriage miseries, more widely perhaps than pay you.' any other happiness .- Sunday Afternoon.

thing sacred.

Facts about Drinking.

Americans take high rank among the

As will be seen by the statistics above, the his name. The Mohawks, being frightened dutchmen, who called it Ogenage as will The Bedouin horse stands fourteen to Germans, who are particularly distinguished at the sound of fire arms, were easily de- be fully set forth when we come to notice lation of Munich is about 175,000; the The speed of the Arab is greater than beer drank per person annually is about park cleared a fence five feet six inches drink about \$715,000. This is an averhigh. Afterwards the lower rails were age to each inhabitant of about \$47.60,

A writer in the Sunday Afternoon dis-

takes care only that the breed shall be As long as the American people consume pure, and makes very little account of such quantities of stimulating and highly quality. The young colts are tied to a seasoned food as they do, they will want tent-rope and played with by the children. Stimulating drinks. Stimulating At a month old the colt is taken from its ing food and stimulating drinks necessarily dam and fed upon camels' milk As soon as it is a year old it is mounted a little by the children, being perfectly tame, and his dinner liberally with the contents of before three years old it is put to really hard riding, though not taken out upon to something stronger than cold water. the forays of the tribe. Although this, Not that cold water would not be the best with its often lack of food, rather stints the thing with which to extinguish the fire growth, the Bedouins assert that only in he has kindled within the vital domain by this way can the animals acquire the hardy the use of such hot, stimulating condiments, but that is too insipid. Having partaken of such highly seasoned food he

> Inebriates the world over are great consumers of flesh meat, and they also make excessive use of condiments. Our atten tion was first directed to this fact in visitfor the cure of the intemperate, where and eating at the same table with them for days, and in one case for several weeks, this feature was so striking and so universal that it forced itself upon our attention. And no one, we think, in the same circumstances, could fail to notice it. We have always observed that the inmates of these institutions were, most of them, hearty eaters, especially of animal food. Beef, too, was preferred to mutton and other kinds, as being the most stimulating kind of animal food. And this was usually seasoned liberally with mustard. Pepper was used abundantly with almost

everything else. Our advanced theories of divorce and At the New York State inebriate asylum when Dr. Day was superintendent, he merely a partnership to be dissolved at felt compelled to banish Worcestershire before the arrival of Brule's reinforce tion, the few brief facts given by him, of

Jefferson's Rules.

Thomas Jefferson's rules are short and concise, and embody so much of value that it would be well if they were clipped and put where we could see them often. They

1. Never put off till to morrow what you 2. Never trouble another for what you can do vourself. 3. Never spend your money before you

have it. 4. Never buy what you do not want be cause it is cheap. 5. Pride costs more than hunger, thirst

6. We seldom repent of having eaten too little 7. Nothing is troublesome that we do willingly. 8. How much pain the evils have cost

us that have never happened.

9. Take things always by the smooth Jones was assaulted by his tailor:

salary and it has been raised." "And you promised me faithfully that you would pay me out of the amount you saved from your extra allowance."

"Precisely." "Then you have lied to me, for you haven't paid me the first red centime. "Not at all-I haven't saved anything

A Boston man was cursing an editor the other day when he fell dead. Several similar instances have been lately reported.

A Boston man was cursing an editor addresses of a neighbor's son, "you know, the other day when he fell dead. Several similar instances have been lately reported.

A Boston man was cursing an editor addresses of a neighbor's son, "you know, pa, that ma wants me to marry a man of culture." "So do I, my dear, so do I, and Others have indefinitely classed them with parison with known facts of other nations Men should be careful in speaking of any- there's no better culture in the country what the French in later days called An- under similar circumstances. than agriculture."

Local Mistory.

THE OLD FOOT-PRINTS OF THE RECEDING RED MAN.

AND THE

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 XX.

CHAMPLAIN'S EXPLORATIONS. feated, but the hatred to the French, here | their astonishing exploits. The location imbibed, became hereditary, and all the ingenuity of the Jesuits could never eradicate it. Trifling as it may seem, it was a researches of Gen. Clark, revealing an old into a billow, that eventually drove the ship of French dominion out of water high room for further controversy, that locality on the breakers, one hundred and fifty-five answering Champlain's description com veurs afterwards.

EXPEDITION AGAINST THE IROQUOLS. Champlain spent many years in explor-

Champlain's interpreters, named Etienne courage in his allies, and the obstinate de Indians. Their task was to cross the to be carried away during a hasty retreat, enemy's country, and reach a nation then which they managed successfully. living on the head waters of the Susque. hanna river, who were hostile to the Iromen to assist the Hurons and their Canadian Algonquin Allies. It throws a flood Pennsylvania, to have it established, that and raised large quantities of tobacco and there were, at this date, nations imme- corn. The Quieunontates, (Tionontates It is a stepping stone to a proper understanding of the Indian history of Pennsyl-

means Great tu men, or the Stout warriors. HIS BOOK AND HIS MAP.

tures southward into Pennsylvania. Another edition of Champlain's narratives was published in 1632; but in this condensed by Capt. Smith, among the Sasquesahanedition the account of Brule' was mostly omitted. Hence it has been but little will be more fully described in the future. known. The latter edition, however, was set off with rude pictures of Champlain's conflicts with the Indian, and a map of the country explored, and the route traveled see Champlain again for near two years. to the Unondaga fort. The map gives Niagara as a very high waterfall, descend- try, he was taken prisoner, and his torture ing which various sorts of fish become dizzy. It has a queer mixture, as was the the veogeance of heaven. A clap of case with many of the ancient maps, of thunder, with vivid lightning, was renames in French, Dutch, English, Latin, garded as the fulfilment of the threat. He Indian other tongues. He lays down Hud son Bay as near the St. Lawrence river, with a note at the bottom, saying : "The he lived among the Hurons like a thorough bay wher hudson did wente.'

BRULE' AMONG THE CARANTOUONAIS.

of them, until they completely exterminated them. Brule' returned with them, how. of the French settlements in Canada and ever, to their chief town, where he spent about the lakes and down the western the winter, and the next summer descended the Susquehanna to the sea, visiting the Several historians published works of value, various tribes on the river, but has left no such as La Houtan, Charlevoix, Sagard record of any value, except as to the Car- and others. The French were not settlers antouaonais, who are said to be strongly lodged and friends to all others. However, the Susquehanna along its entire length

distinct from, and inimical to, the Iroquois.

town of the Carantouannais could muster 1684, and are called Relations. From 800 warriors, and that they had two other these we get our earliest information of towns, which, allowing them to be even the condition of affairs among the Indians less than half as large, would give them at in Pennsylvania. Those among the Iroleast a force of 1500 warriors. The Sas quois make frequent references to their quesahanoughs, noticed by Capt. Smith war parties down the Susquehanna and its certainly numbered as many warriors as they had five towns. Take into consideration the nations on the West Branch, and on the Juniata, and other smaller branches, and along the main river between the Sasquesahanoughs and the Carantouannais, by the generic title of Andastes or En and a moderate estimate must make these nations of Huron-Iroquois stock, in Penn-"I really cannot understand why you do not pay me my little bill. You had a good which is more than twice the number that which is more than twice the number that of them indiscriminately. It may most the Iroquois Confederacy of New York likely have at first denoted a nation on the ever had in its palmiest days. What be- heads of the West Branch and Allegheny came of them is the story that is to be revealed in the future numbers of these their extermination was applied to any

CHARACTER OF THIS NATION. dastes. There can be no reasonable doubt,

however, that they were a separate nation ality and probably a union of three tribes. Champlain himself says: "They are only three villages in the midst of more than twenty others, against which they wage wars, not being able to receive assistance from their friends, especially as they must pass through the country of the EARLY LAND WARKS OF THE COMING WHITE MAN or else go a great way around." The intervening hostile populous country, around which they had to pass, was evidently the Sonontowans or Senecas. He also says the

Carantowanois were south of the Antouhonorons three days distant.

WHERE THEY WERE LOCATED. The location of their largest town where Brule' wintered, has been fixed by Gen. John S. Clark, of Aburn, New York, as at the so called Spanish Hill, near Waverly, N. Y. The second village he locates at In 1608 Champlain sailed up the St. | the juncture of Sugar Creek and the Susripple that rose to a wave, and culminated Onondago town site, at the town of Fen

pletely. NEW WEAPONS ENCOUNTERED.

Champlain boasts that "I shewed them ing through Upper Canada, and the re. what they never saw or heard before," gions of the lakes. It is claimed he pen that is muskets. It was the first time that what they never saw or heard before,' etrated 500 leagues inland and visited this midde head nation of the Iroquois, Lake Huron and the regions at Detroit. had smelled gunpowder and heard the In 1615, he again went with an expedition thunder of fire arms, and witnessed the against the Iroquois (Onondagas). It magical effects. During the somewhat consisted of a combined force of Hurons and Algonquins, and started from Lake Simcoe, near Lake Huron, and passing Champlain's statement is remarkable. He down in boats by a series of lakes, rivers says they called out "telling us by way of and portages, they crossed the east end of Lake Ontario, and then hiding their boats, they penetrated the interior of New York courage to require our assistance-with State, where they met the enemy in a for. many other such discourses." This illustration of Iroquois pluck ought to have been a just rebuke to Champlain for ma-SENDS BRULE' TO THE SUSQUEHANNA. king war on a nation that had done him Before starting out Champlain says, no harm. In a picture he represents a they "held a consultation for the selection movable scaffolding, which he had conof the most resolute men of the troop to structed and moved up towards the paliscarry advice of our departure to those who ades, and on which he placed a few men were to assist, and join us with 500 men, with the muskets to fire over the fortificain order that we may meet at the same tions, and drive away those defending from time before the enemy's fort." So they that point, while his men made a breach dispatched twelve Hurons, and one of in the enclosure; but the lack of steady (Stephen) Brule', a Frenchman, with these | fence, forced him at length, being wounded

OTHER TRIBES DESCRIBED Among the other nations named by

diately south of the Iroquois, who were of or Dionnondadies,) north of Lake Erie. kindred blood, and yet in common with the The Neutral Nation, or Attiuonidos, who Hurons, were at war with the Iroquois. wage no war, except on the Assistague ronons, or Five nation, afterwards called Mascoutins. The Autouho-norons are 15 The nation visited by Brule' are villages, built in strong positions, who culcalled the CARANTOUANDIS. (The French is pronounced like our w.) The word the Neutral nation and the Hirocois or Yroquois. This latter term he does not use generically, but applies it rather to the Mohawks, not understanding the Con-In 1619, Champlain, published, in Paris, federacy. He also mentions the Cheveauxa narrative of his explorations, including releves, savages whom Father Sagard calls an account of Brule's story of his adven- Andatarouats, who "wear their hair topped up in front," an expression that much rends us of the cock's combs, mentioned

nocks. These nations, here only named.

THE FATE OF BRULE'. Brule' had an eventful life. He did not In attempting to cross the Iroquois coun. was commenced. He threatened them with was released, cured of his wounds, and escorted out of their country. Afterwards Indian; but some how at last gave them offence, when they killed and ate him. If Capt. Smith did not come up the Susque-Brule' arrived at the Carantouonais in hanna river, in 1608, above the State line, safety, but failed to reach Champlain at then Stephen Brule' was the first white the fort in time; the latter having been man, of whom we have any knowledge that wounded and defeated, retreated two days entered Pennsylvania. Beyond all ques-

ACCOUNTS FROM THE FRENCH From the days of Champlain, the history for farming, as were the English. It was military occupation for trade with the natives, and stations of Jesuit missionaries was inhabited and the various tribes were for the conversion of the Indians. One or more of these Jesuits was with each tribe, and their accounts of their progress, in the THEIR STRENGTH AT THAT TIME form of reports to their superiors, were yearly published in Paris, from 1656 to

WHOM THEY CALL ANDASTES

The French in speaking of the natious

south of the Iroquois mostly called them dastes, Andastoges or Andostages. All rivers and southeast of the Eries and after other tribes found in that direction. in time, those on the lower river called by We have proven now that at this early the English, Sasquehannocks, were the day there were people hostile to the Iro- same as the French termed 'Andastes .from my extra allowance. When I do, I'll quois immediately south of them. From them we may infer the existence and fate what tribe is intended, for the term was of others still farther south. The exact loosely applied and vaguely set down on "But you know, pa," said a farmer's location of the three Canantouannais towns, the maps. As there were no missionaries daughter, when he spoke to her about the has been a matter of some difference of among these Pennsylvania tribes, much of

(To be continued.)