

# The Huntingdon Journal.

VOL. 43.

HUNTINGDON, PA., FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 19, 1879.

NO. 37.

## The Huntingdon Journal.

Office in new Journal Building, Fifth Street.  
THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every Friday, except on legal holidays, at \$200 per annum in advance, or \$25 per month in advance, or at the rate of \$10 per copy in advance. It is also published for the second and fifth years for the same price as above. Single copies are sold at the rate of 10 cents.

Advertisements will be inserted at the following rates:  
For one square of 10 lines, for the first insertion, 25 cents; for each subsequent insertion, 15 cents. For a full page of 25 lines, for the first insertion, \$1.00; for each subsequent insertion, 60 cents. For a full column of 50 lines, for the first insertion, \$2.00; for each subsequent insertion, \$1.20. For a full page of 25 lines, for the first insertion, \$1.00; for each subsequent insertion, 60 cents. For a full column of 50 lines, for the first insertion, \$2.00; for each subsequent insertion, \$1.20.

Advertisements for the second and fifth years for the same price as above. Single copies are sold at the rate of 10 cents.

Advertisements for the second and fifth years for the same price as above. Single copies are sold at the rate of 10 cents.

Advertisements for the second and fifth years for the same price as above. Single copies are sold at the rate of 10 cents.

Advertisements for the second and fifth years for the same price as above. Single copies are sold at the rate of 10 cents.

Advertisements for the second and fifth years for the same price as above. Single copies are sold at the rate of 10 cents.

Advertisements for the second and fifth years for the same price as above. Single copies are sold at the rate of 10 cents.

Advertisements for the second and fifth years for the same price as above. Single copies are sold at the rate of 10 cents.

Advertisements for the second and fifth years for the same price as above. Single copies are sold at the rate of 10 cents.

Advertisements for the second and fifth years for the same price as above. Single copies are sold at the rate of 10 cents.

Advertisements for the second and fifth years for the same price as above. Single copies are sold at the rate of 10 cents.

Advertisements for the second and fifth years for the same price as above. Single copies are sold at the rate of 10 cents.

Advertisements for the second and fifth years for the same price as above. Single copies are sold at the rate of 10 cents.

Advertisements for the second and fifth years for the same price as above. Single copies are sold at the rate of 10 cents.

Advertisements for the second and fifth years for the same price as above. Single copies are sold at the rate of 10 cents.

Advertisements for the second and fifth years for the same price as above. Single copies are sold at the rate of 10 cents.

Advertisements for the second and fifth years for the same price as above. Single copies are sold at the rate of 10 cents.

Advertisements for the second and fifth years for the same price as above. Single copies are sold at the rate of 10 cents.

Advertisements for the second and fifth years for the same price as above. Single copies are sold at the rate of 10 cents.

Advertisements for the second and fifth years for the same price as above. Single copies are sold at the rate of 10 cents.

Advertisements for the second and fifth years for the same price as above. Single copies are sold at the rate of 10 cents.

Advertisements for the second and fifth years for the same price as above. Single copies are sold at the rate of 10 cents.

Advertisements for the second and fifth years for the same price as above. Single copies are sold at the rate of 10 cents.

Advertisements for the second and fifth years for the same price as above. Single copies are sold at the rate of 10 cents.

Advertisements for the second and fifth years for the same price as above. Single copies are sold at the rate of 10 cents.

Advertisements for the second and fifth years for the same price as above. Single copies are sold at the rate of 10 cents.

Advertisements for the second and fifth years for the same price as above. Single copies are sold at the rate of 10 cents.

Advertisements for the second and fifth years for the same price as above. Single copies are sold at the rate of 10 cents.

Advertisements for the second and fifth years for the same price as above. Single copies are sold at the rate of 10 cents.

Advertisements for the second and fifth years for the same price as above. Single copies are sold at the rate of 10 cents.

Advertisements for the second and fifth years for the same price as above. Single copies are sold at the rate of 10 cents.

Advertisements for the second and fifth years for the same price as above. Single copies are sold at the rate of 10 cents.

Advertisements for the second and fifth years for the same price as above. Single copies are sold at the rate of 10 cents.

Advertisements for the second and fifth years for the same price as above. Single copies are sold at the rate of 10 cents.

Advertisements for the second and fifth years for the same price as above. Single copies are sold at the rate of 10 cents.

Advertisements for the second and fifth years for the same price as above. Single copies are sold at the rate of 10 cents.

Advertisements for the second and fifth years for the same price as above. Single copies are sold at the rate of 10 cents.

Advertisements for the second and fifth years for the same price as above. Single copies are sold at the rate of 10 cents.

## 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.

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, Agt.

### MONEY SAVED IS MONEY EARNED.

The Cheapest Place in Huntingdon to buy Cloth-  
ing, 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 Cloth-  
ing and Gents' Furnishing Goods store to D. P.  
Gwin's old stand. Expenses reduced and  
better bargains than ever can be got at  
Huntingdon, Pa.

### BEAUTIFY YOUR HOMES!

The undersigned is prepared to do all kinds of  
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING,  
Calcing, 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, 1879-1880.

## Newspaper History.

Address of Prof. A. L. Guss, of Hun-  
tingdon, before the Juniata Valley  
Printers' Association at Cres-  
son, September 6, 1879.

When the white man first began to make his settlements on the Atlantic coast, this interior region represented by the Indians and gentlemen here assembled, was inhabited by a nation of Indians called the Onojuitta-Iloia. They belonged to the Huron-Iroquoia family, who were the noblest specimens of the red race north of Mexico. After the Dutch at Albany, in 1614, armed first five Iroquois commonly called Iroquois who exterminated many of their kindred surrounding tribes, and depopulated this whole or interior. Their plan was either to kill or carry off and incorporate into their own nation all the other tribes, or by subjugation reduce them, as they expressed it, to the condition of women, that is of persons who dare not assume the proud name of being warriors.

The Onojuitta Iloia perished at the hands of these armed Iroquois, most probably without ever having been visited by a single white man. I find their name in this region on maps published from 1659 to 1671; and from the appended word *haga*, which in the Mohawk dialect means "for" or "in," it is clear that the Dutch here must have been some "traders" and "readers" at the top. If it was not a regular newspaper we can claim at all events that it was an "imposing stone," and that the "chase" or "the shooting stick" were upon it; and if the characters were carved upon the upper part of it we may be sure the "forms" were made up "in it, while the nation was in the "bank" and the "devil" "in the" of the editors captured in town.

All these things did Halloway show when his wandering people, and interpreted their meaning, and he said, "Behold your beacons, they stand here and there, each his own ancestral totem. Each the symbol of his household; figures of the bear and reindeer, and the eagle, the canoe and the Song of war and songs of hunting, Songs of medicine and magic. All were written in these figures; they made their mark and their name. Each its separate song recorded. Each invented as a token. So that those that follow after they may find their way and know them."

There can be no reasonable doubt that the name "Standing Stone," as applied to the locality of Huntingdon at the earliest date known, is a translation of the Indian name which we now pronounce "Junia." When the Delaware Indians came into the valley in the early part of the seventeenth century, they translated the name into the English of Standing Stone. The Onojuitta *haga* inscribed on the Dutch map, two hundred and twenty years ago, were the Standing Stone people and that name ever lives in the valley in the name of the Juniata. The name *haga* may answer for a long song, but it is neither Indian nor truth. So much for our name and the first efforts of human kind to propagate knowledge by means of written characters in this region now blessed with more than half a hundred newspapers.

The territory comprehended within the limits of this association comprised nine counties. The body of it was purchased from the Indians in 1754. As much of it as is situated north of Bellefonte and west of the Allegheny mountains was purchased in 1768. Permanent settlements in this region only date some ten years prior to the Revolution, but this portion of the white race is well represented by the white race. This I infer from the appearance of their offspring here gathered on this, "the backbone of American."

Once "old Mother Cumberland" stretched her wide arms over all these lands and many of our townships in the eastern and southern parts of this district were christened at birth, whether our forefathers went to court. Then came the carrying out of new counties. Bedford was organized in 1771. Then Huntingdon was sliced off Bedford in 1787. Millifort took another slice off old Mother Cumberland in 1789. Centre came in 1800. Cambria and Clearfield were twins of 1804. In 1820 Cumberland was bereft of the last portion of her Indian possession, the Indians in the formation of Perry. In 1831 Millifort was divided, forming Juniata. List of all came little Blair, gobbling up the odds and ends of the surrounding counties. At first the settlers looked to Carlisle and other older towns for their newspapers, but the formation of new counties soon created a demand for new papers, and soon a permanent office was established and often two of them at each county seat.

Already in the last century there were at least three efforts made to establish newspapers in the Juniata Valley—at Millifort, Lewisston and Huntingdon. Though Bedford is the oldest town, I could learn of no newspaper there prior to 1805. But it is possible the knowledge of it may have been lost. Three years ago we have perished, and but a single copy of the other one is known to be extant. Printing is said to be "the art preservative of all arts," but I am sorry to say to you that in this region, it has not preserved itself. To gather the history of the several newspaper enterprises of this district is no easy task, as your speaker has amply experienced, but it is a work that should no longer be neglected. Moreover, it is plain, my friends, that if the task is ever performed it must be performed by you. The living editors must take this in hand and rescue the history of journalism and journalism from oblivion. A great booster once upon a time being reproved for blowing his own horn, excused himself on the ground that unless he himself blowed his horn no one else would do it for him. Let us take it; unless we preserve the history of our craft and our predecessors it will not be done and we will be justly faulted, seeing that the matter is not only of the highest philosophical reading, it is highly instructive.

But few efforts have hitherto been made to collect sketches of newspapers. Your speaker has only attempted to start the ball in motion—has only tried to collect names of papers, names of editors, and dates connected therewith. Even this matter has accumulated beyond the proper limits of the hour allotted for rehearsal, and I shall be compelled to call the older and more interesting portions. I have had also to forego certain portions that were tempting field, the biography of the editors. This department would furnish food for several addresses. At every point I have felt like branching out on men, but I was forced necessarily to curb my desires. It

In the middle of the Juniata valley at the present town of Huntingdon, is where the legends of the Juniata tribe locate the origin of their nation. Here they were autochthons—here the Great Spirit caused them to spring up from mother earth like trees; and the ever memorable event was marked upon the spot by the erection of a monumental pillar as an evidence of the important fact. It stood as a token of the Divine favor, ever reminding them who they were and from whence they came. Signs and symbols were cut upon their spears in war and the chase were there represented with such figures as they understood. A superstitious reverence associated it with the perpetuity of the nation. It was guarded with a zealous care. As its origin and the significance of its hieroglyphics were explained to their dusky sons, they drank in deep lessons of Indian patriotism. It was indeed the first newspaper in the Juniata valley—a propagation of ideas by means of written characters. It was a four column publication, or rather, like many of the successors, it had four sides. According to the testimony of John Harris, the founder of Harrisburg, who is the only white man that saw it, and left a description of it on record, it was 14 feet high and 6 inches square. It is said to have been covered with hieroglyphics denoting victories and other important events. If this be so, there must have been some "traders" and "readers" at the top. If it was not a regular newspaper we can claim at all events that it was an "imposing stone," and that the "chase" or "the shooting stick" were upon it; and if the characters were carved upon the upper part of it we may be sure the "forms" were made up "in it, while the nation was in the "bank" and the "devil" "in the" of the editors captured in town.

All these things did Halloway show when his wandering people, and interpreted their meaning, and he said, "Behold your beacons, they stand here and there, each his own ancestral totem. Each the symbol of his household; figures of the bear and reindeer, and the eagle, the canoe and the Song of war and songs of hunting, Songs of medicine and magic. All were written in these figures; they made their mark and their name. Each its separate song recorded. Each invented as a token. So that those that follow after they may find their way and know them."

There can be no reasonable doubt that the name "Standing Stone," as applied to the locality of Huntingdon at the earliest date known, is a translation of the Indian name which we now pronounce "Junia." When the Delaware Indians came into the valley in the early part of the seventeenth century, they translated the name into the English of Standing Stone. The Onojuitta *haga* inscribed on the Dutch map, two hundred and twenty years ago, were the Standing Stone people and that name ever lives in the valley in the name of the Juniata. The name *haga* may answer for a long song, but it is neither Indian nor truth. So much for our name and the first efforts of human kind to propagate knowledge by means of written characters in this region now blessed with more than half a hundred newspapers.

The territory comprehended within the limits of this association comprised nine counties. The body of it was purchased from the Indians in 1754. As much of it as is situated north of Bellefonte and west of the Allegheny mountains was purchased in 1768. Permanent settlements in this region only date some ten years prior to the Revolution, but this portion of the white race is well represented by the white race. This I infer from the appearance of their offspring here gathered on this, "the backbone of American."

Once "old Mother Cumberland" stretched her wide arms over all these lands and many of our townships in the eastern and southern parts of this district were christened at birth, whether our forefathers went to court. Then came the carrying out of new counties. Bedford was organized in 1771. Then Huntingdon was sliced off Bedford in 1787. Millifort took another slice off old Mother Cumberland in 1789. Centre came in 1800. Cambria and Clearfield were twins of 1804. In 1820 Cumberland was bereft of the last portion of her Indian possession, the Indians in the formation of Perry. In 1831 Millifort was divided, forming Juniata. List of all came little Blair, gobbling up the odds and ends of the surrounding counties. At first the settlers looked to Carlisle and other older towns for their newspapers, but the formation of new counties soon created a demand for new papers, and soon a permanent office was established and often two of them at each county seat.

Already in the last century there were at least three efforts made to establish newspapers in the Juniata Valley—at Millifort, Lewisston and Huntingdon. Though Bedford is the oldest town, I could learn of no newspaper there prior to 1805. But it is possible the knowledge of it may have been lost. Three years ago we have perished, and but a single copy of the other one is known to be extant. Printing is said to be "the art preservative of all arts," but I am sorry to say to you that in this region, it has not preserved itself. To gather the history of the several newspaper enterprises of this district is no easy task, as your speaker has amply experienced, but it is a work that should no longer be neglected. Moreover, it is plain, my friends, that if the task is ever performed it must be performed by you. The living editors must take this in hand and rescue the history of journalism and journalism from oblivion. A great booster once upon a time being reproved for blowing his own horn, excused himself on the ground that unless he himself blowed his horn no one else would do it for him. Let us take it; unless we preserve the history of our craft and our predecessors it will not be done and we will be justly faulted, seeing that the matter is not only of the highest philosophical reading, it is highly instructive.

But few efforts have hitherto been made to collect sketches of newspapers. Your speaker has only attempted to start the ball in motion—has only tried to collect names of papers, names of editors, and dates connected therewith. Even this matter has accumulated beyond the proper limits of the hour allotted for rehearsal, and I shall be compelled to call the older and more interesting portions. I have had also to forego certain portions that were tempting field, the biography of the editors. This department would furnish food for several addresses. At every point I have felt like branching out on men, but I was forced necessarily to curb my desires. It

In the middle of the Juniata valley at the present town of Huntingdon, is where the legends of the Juniata tribe locate the origin of their nation. Here they were autochthons—here the Great Spirit caused them to spring up from mother earth like trees; and the ever memorable event was marked upon the spot by the erection of a monumental pillar as an evidence of the important fact. It stood as a token of the Divine favor, ever reminding them who they were and from whence they came. Signs and symbols were cut upon their spears in war and the chase were there represented with such figures as they understood. A superstitious reverence associated it with the perpetuity of the nation. It was guarded with a zealous care. As its origin and the significance of its hieroglyphics were explained to their dusky sons, they drank in deep lessons of Indian patriotism. It was indeed the first newspaper in the Juniata valley—a propagation of ideas by means of written characters. It was a four column publication, or rather, like many of the successors, it had four sides. According to the testimony of John Harris, the founder of Harrisburg, who is the only white man that saw it, and left a description of it on record, it was 14 feet high and 6 inches square. It is said to have been covered with hieroglyphics denoting victories and other important events. If this be so, there must have been some "traders" and "readers" at the top. If it was not a regular newspaper we can claim at all events that it was an "imposing stone," and that the "chase" or "the shooting stick" were upon it; and if the characters were carved upon the upper part of it we may be sure the "forms" were made up "in it, while the nation was in the "bank" and the "devil" "in the" of the editors captured in town.

is to be hoped that this will lead to the collection of the chief biographical facts in the lives of the members of the fraternity, especially of those who have crossed the swelling floods from which no one ever returns. What we know of the editors and papers of the past, is only a drop in the bucket, compared to what we do not know, but by proper effort may yet find out.

An examination of old papers printed in this region in the old days shows a most wonderful contrast, when compared with the present papers, in many particulars, most noticeable among these is the fact that formerly the papers were almost destitute of the local news, while now the local news is the most desirable part. Many old papers examined by me contain not a single reference to anything in the county in which they were printed. Now most people take a county paper only for the local news. Of course there is a reason for this. Then, as now, the editor made his paper to the public taste. The reader got what he wanted, and the fact that he did not want the rest was his fault. There was no rival in the field except the *Journal*. G. L. Gentile was associated with Myttinger for seven months, and died a few weeks later. After July 17, 1844, Myttinger was sole proprietor. In May, 1848, the office was sold to Thos. P. Campbell who employed J. W. Brewer, of Harrisburg, to run the office. He proved a failure and left. The office being deserted was run a few weeks by Lyons Masina. After the issue of forty-one numbers under Campbell, the paper passed into the hands of Wm Lewis, who conducted it almost 25 years. It was then purchased by A. L. Guss, December 10, 1872, and there was war in those days. It was a struggle for life and death. The *Union* was published from August, 1839, to January, 1861, by H. Miller. The *Workingman's Advocate* commenced March, 1860, by W. F. Shaw and B. F. Miller. It ceased after a few months. The *Broad Top Miner*, at Coalport, was run by Al Thyrust for six months, beginning February, 1861. The material came from the defunct *Workingman's Advocate*, and were sold to Owen for the establishment of the *Monitor*. The *Huntingdon Monitor* was started September 3, 1862, by Albert Owen. The office was destroyed May 19, 1863, by soldiers of the 12th Regiment. It was re-established by J. Irwin Steele July 4, 1863. It suffered August July 25 and August 3, but Mr. Steele held his ground until June 4, 1865, when S. H. Keozie had charge of the paper during an interval of two months when it fell into the hands of J. S. Cornman, December 13, 1865. September 19, 1874, it was passed over to S. E. Fleming and M. M. McNeal, the latter withdrawing June 1, 1876. The paper has since been conducted by the former. It is proper to say that some of the reasons engaged in destroying the office were arrested, tried, convicted, fined and imprisoned for the offense.

The *Journal, Globe* and *Monitor* are all eight columns and the same size, printed on power press. The *Local News* was commenced by Hugh Lindsay, March 10, 1874, and since the 14th of September, 1874, has been issued semi-weekly. Since February 10, 1875, Frank Willoughby has been a partner. It was enlarged to five columns March 11, 1878, and has a power press. The *Huntingdon Boter*, a German paper, was published a short time about 1835.

The *Mountain Voice* was started about 1875, by Wm. D. Gilchrist, conducted afterwards by Dr. B. F. Gehrett. The *Mount Union Times* was established by H. E. Shaffer, February 6, 1873, material now. July 15, 1875, sold to J. H. Shaffer, who changed the name to *Mount Union Times*. July 1876, the office was repurchased by H. E. Shaffer Samuel Miller, who rented it to Bowman, July 26, 1877, sold to Webster T. Bair, then editor of the *Shirleysburg Herald*, who conducted it until August 8, 1879, when it ceased.

Besides these political newspapers, there was a literary publication called *The Huntingdon Literary Museum and Monthly Miscellany*, devoted exclusively to amusement and instruction, by W. R. Smith and Moses Canan. Twelve numbers were issued during 1810, when it died of the usual printer's disease—an empty purse.

One religious paper is also published. It was started at Marklesburg, James Creek postoffice. It began January 1870, called *The Prayer Book*, by H. B. and J. B. Brumbaugh. It was a church paper of the denomination of German Baptists or "Brethren," often called "Dankards." At first it was semi-monthly, but it has been several times enlarged and made a weekly and removed to Huntingdon in the fall of 1874. In December, 1876, it was consolidated with the *Primitiva Christiana*, before this published at Berlin, Seneca county, and since that day has been published by Quinter & Brumbaugh Bros. It has 16 pages and three columns to a page.

The *Home Monthly* was a paper started by E. B. Swane in Huntingdon, Jan. 1, 1879, and devoted to entertaining miscellaneous readings for the family. On the night of June 28th following, the office was destroyed and the materials thrown into the canal by some unmitigated scoundrels. As the paper contained no personal matter, and the editor was an inoffensive young man, it is hard to conceive the motive for this dastardly act.

The first number of the *Huntingdon Courier and Mt. Union Republican* was issued May 29, 1830, Henry L. McConnell. The material was new. Afterwards Henry McCrea was associated with McConnell. In 1832 they sold to J. Melville Beckwith & Co, the company being Melville Sargent, and the name was changed to *Huntingdon Courier and Mount Union Republican*. It was a Whig paper, while the *Globe* and *Advocate* were Democratic. It did not long exist, but in its later days was conducted by Dr. W. Yeager, and finally by Hamilton Sample. The materials were held for rent and sold to A. W. Benedict & Co.,—John Boyle being the partner—who issued the first number of the *Huntingdon Journal*, September 23, 1835. After April, 1856, Benedict was the sole proprietor. He was called "a strolling Yankee" by the *Advocate*. In January, 1842, it was bought by Theodore H. Cremer, who sold it to James Clark, August 13, 1845, who died March 23, 1851, and the paper fell into the hands of W. B. Peightal a short time, and was then purchased by J. Sewell Stewart, August 1851. In May, 1852, J. A. Hall became a partner with Stewart, and afterwards entire owner. Hall sold to Samuel L. Glasgow in 1852, and he was succeeded by Dr. Wm. Brewster, in

April, 1854. December, 1859, the *Journal* passed into the hands of S. G. Whitaker. On May 9, 1855, John A. Nash connected the *Huntingdon American*, which was conducted by Samuel G. Whitaker, and the consolidated paper was issued by Nash & Whitaker and called the *Journal-American*. Whitaker sold in interest to Robert McDevitt, and the firm of J. A. Nash & Co., commenced December 18, 1865. May 1, 1867, Nash became sole proprietor. In 1869, Theo. H. Cremer started the *Republican*, which he sold to J. R. Durborrow, and it was united with the *Journal-American*, Jan. 1, 1871, and the paper was then called the *Huntingdon Journal*, published by J. R. Durborrow & Co. The interest of J. R. Durborrow was sold at Sheriff's sale and purchased by J. Hall Muller, who after protracted litigation passed it over to J. A. Nash, May 20, 1878, who since that date has been sole proprietor.

The *Globe* had a much less varied existence than any of its predecessors or contemporaries. It was started by E. M. Myttinger from new material, Nov. 22, 1843. There was no rival in the field except the *Journal*. G. L. Gentile was associated with Myttinger for seven months, and died a few weeks later. After July 17, 1844, Myttinger was sole proprietor. In May, 1848, the office was sold to Thos. P. Campbell who employed J. W. Brewer, of Harrisburg, to run the office. He proved a failure and left. The office being deserted was run a few weeks by Lyons Masina. After the issue of forty-one numbers under Campbell, the paper passed into the hands of Wm Lewis, who conducted it almost 25 years. It was then purchased by A. L. Guss, December 10, 1872, and there was war in those days. It was a struggle for life and death. The *Union* was published from August, 1839, to January, 1861, by H. Miller. The *Workingman's Advocate* commenced March, 1860, by W. F. Shaw and B. F. Miller. It ceased after a few months. The *Broad Top Miner*, at Coalport, was run by Al Thyrust for six months, beginning February, 1861. The material came from the defunct *Workingman's Advocate*, and were sold to Owen for the establishment of the *Monitor*. The *Huntingdon Monitor* was started September 3, 1862, by Albert Owen. The office was destroyed May 19, 1863, by soldiers of the 12th Regiment. It was re-established by J. Irwin Steele July 4, 1863. It suffered August July 25 and August 3, but Mr. Steele held his ground until June 4, 1865, when S. H. Keozie had charge of the paper during an interval of two months when it fell into the hands of J. S. Cornman, December 13, 1865. September 19, 1874, it was passed over to S. E. Fleming and M. M. McNeal, the latter withdrawing June 1, 1876. The paper has since been conducted by the former. It is proper to say that some of the reasons engaged in destroying the office were arrested, tried, convicted, fined and imprisoned for the offense.

April, 1854. December, 1859, the *Journal* passed into the hands of S. G. Whitaker. On May 9, 1855, John A. Nash connected the *Huntingdon American*, which was conducted by Samuel G. Whitaker, and the consolidated paper was issued by Nash & Whitaker and called the *Journal-American*. Whitaker sold in interest to Robert McDevitt, and the firm of J. A. Nash & Co., commenced December 18, 1865. May 1, 1867, Nash became sole proprietor. In 1869, Theo. H. Cremer started the *Republican*, which he sold to J. R. Durborrow, and it was united with the *Journal-American*, Jan. 1, 1871, and the paper was then called the *Huntingdon Journal*, published by J. R. Durborrow & Co. The interest of J. R. Durborrow was sold at Sheriff's sale and purchased by J. Hall Muller, who after protracted litigation passed it over to J. A. Nash, May 20, 1878, who since that date has been sole proprietor.

The *Globe* had a much less varied existence than any of its predecessors or contemporaries. It was started by E. M. Myttinger from new material, Nov. 22, 1843. There was no rival in the field except the *Journal*. G. L. Gentile was associated with Myttinger for seven months, and died a few weeks later. After July 17, 1844, Myttinger was sole proprietor. In May, 1848, the office was sold to Thos. P. Campbell who employed J. W. Brewer, of Harrisburg, to run the office. He proved a failure and left. The office being deserted was run a few weeks by Lyons Masina. After the issue of forty-one numbers under Campbell, the paper passed into the hands of Wm Lewis, who conducted it almost 25 years. It was then purchased by A. L. Guss, December 10, 1872, and there was war in those days. It was a struggle for life and death. The *Union* was published from August, 1839, to January, 1861, by H. Miller. The *Workingman's Advocate* commenced March, 1860, by W. F. Shaw and B. F. Miller. It ceased after a few months. The *Broad Top Miner*, at Coalport, was run by Al Thyrust for six months, beginning February, 1861. The material came from the defunct *Workingman's Advocate*, and were sold to Owen for the establishment of the *Monitor*. The *Huntingdon Monitor* was started September 3, 1862, by Albert Owen. The office was destroyed May 19, 1863, by soldiers of the 12th Regiment. It was re-established by J. Irwin Steele July 4, 1863. It suffered August July 25 and August 3, but Mr. Steele held his ground until June 4, 1865, when S. H. Keozie had charge of the paper during an interval of two months when it fell into the hands of J. S. Cornman, December 13, 1865. September 19, 1874, it was passed over to S. E. Fleming and M. M. McNeal, the latter withdrawing June 1, 1876. The paper has since been conducted by the former. It is proper to say that some of the reasons engaged in destroying the office were arrested, tried, convicted, fined and imprisoned for the offense.

The *Journal, Globe* and *Monitor* are all eight columns and the same size, printed on power press. The *Local News* was commenced by Hugh Lindsay, March 10, 1874, and since the 14th of September, 1874, has been issued semi-weekly. Since February 10, 1875, Frank Willoughby has been a partner. It was enlarged to five columns March 11, 1878, and has a power press. The *Huntingdon Boter*, a German paper, was published a short time about 1835.

The *Mountain Voice* was started about 1875, by Wm. D. Gilchrist, conducted afterwards by Dr. B. F. Gehrett. The *Mount Union Times* was established by H. E. Shaffer, February 6, 1873, material now. July 15, 1875, sold to J. H. Shaffer, who changed the name to *Mount Union Times*. July 1876, the office was repurchased by H. E. Shaffer Samuel Miller, who rented it to Bowman, July 26, 1877, sold to Webster T. Bair, then editor of the *Shirleysburg Herald*, who conducted it until August 8, 1879, when it ceased.

Besides these political newspapers, there was a literary publication called *The Huntingdon Literary Museum and Monthly Miscellany*, devoted exclusively to amusement and instruction, by W. R. Smith and Moses Canan. Twelve numbers were issued during 1810, when it died of the usual printer's disease—an empty purse.

One religious paper is also published. It was started at Marklesburg, James Creek postoffice. It began January 1870, called *The Prayer Book*, by H. B. and J. B. Brumbaugh. It was a church paper of the denomination of German Baptists or "Brethren," often called "Dankards." At first it was semi-monthly, but it has been several times enlarged and made a weekly and removed to Huntingdon in the fall of 1874. In December, 1876, it was consolidated with the *Primitiva Christiana*, before this published at Berlin, Seneca county, and since that day has been published by Quinter & Brumbaugh Bros. It has 16 pages and three columns to a page.

The *Home Monthly* was a paper started by E. B. Swane in Huntingdon, Jan. 1, 1879, and devoted to entertaining miscellaneous readings for the family. On the night of June 28th following, the office was destroyed and the materials thrown into the canal by some unmitigated scoundrels. As the paper contained no personal matter, and the editor was an inoffensive young man, it is hard to conceive the motive for this dastardly act.

The first number of the *H*