The Huntingdon Journal.

Farm and Household.

Duty of Road Jurors in Assessing.

The following extracts from a late charge of Judge Ross, of Montgomery county, may be of assistance to the Road Jruors in assessing damages.

Neither the oath nor the duty of a road juror shall compel him to draw conclusions exclusively derived from the testimony.

He is appointed to view, and from that view, aided by all the information he can derive from an inspection of the locality, it is competent for him to arrive at a final conclusion, which does not accord with the testimony. It is perfectly proper, and often highly advisable to seek the light afforded by the testimony of witnesses, but evidence as to the amount of damages and the value of property is after all but the mere opinion of the witnesses, and unless it coincides with the judgment of the juror it is not and should not be in itself conclusive upon his action. The primary duty is to view and then to receive and balance the testimony in the light afforded by the judgment resulting from that view.

It is a violation of duty to reach a conclusion and report an amount that is ascertained by averaging a series of individual estimates made with a view to obtain the average—which, it has been previously agreed, shall be the assessment. The Court has been informed that this highly illegal and vicious practice extensively prevails, and that assessments of damages are generally made in this way. We say here, that in every case where it is satisfactorily shown that the damages were reached by this process, the report will be set aside.

The law requires that there shall be six viewers appointed; of this number five must view, and that not less than four shall unite in the conclusion expressed in the report. Thus carefully does the law guard the process of assessment, insisting hat the individual judgment of four disinterested, intelligent and honest men shall harmonize and accord in one conclusions. Each juror should, therefore, act as an individual appraisor, reach his own conclusion, communicate it to his fellows, and then if possible, a united judgment may be reached by reasoning and an interchange of views, producing in intelligent and conscientious agreement. A conclusion reached by averaging, or by marking amounts, substitutes change for deliberation, artifice for reasoning, arithmetical jugglery for deliberate judgment. It practically renders a jury who adopt it foresworn; and defeats the pupposes and objects which a view was intended to subserve.

The jury can consider no purely speculative damage. The inquiry is, what loss has the petitioner sustained by reason of the opening or widening of the street? This loss may be considered in detail by a series of questions addressed to those matters of which damages may be assessed.

Has the market value of the land been affected? If it be, then how much would it bring at a fair sale as affected by the road, and what would it have brought if the street or road had not been opened or laid out over it? The difference between these amounts is the measure of the Petitioner's damages in the value of the land. This inquiry into the market value necessarily embraces a consideration of all the advantages and disadvantages produced by the opening and widening; and as it comprehends them both in the same view, and harmonizes them by a standard of comparative value, it is the best mode of appraisement. Has the business of the landowner been directly affected injurously by, and if it has, to what extent? No consequential damage can be allowed under this inquiry. Direct present results alone can be considered. To illustrate; if the tenant of the landowner, as in this case, was evicted from part of the premises, what rent did the landowner lose by this eviction? Rent for succeeding years that might he lost by a destruction of a part of premises ought not to be estimated, for the landowner has been recompensed for the injury in estimating the loss on the market value of the property, and he cannot be paid twice. What additional expenditures of time, money, or materials are necessarily and certainly cast upon the Petitioner, as the result of the street being opened or widened over his ground, were such expenditures are for other than taxes or municipal improvements directed by law? The aggregate can only be given from the day upon which his land was entered under the opening order. Stewart vs. Courly, 2 Barr, 340.

These remarks are intended as a general guide, to the new and other jurors in this and similar cases. There may be special cases in which other grounds of damage exist, and the non-reference to them is not intended to preclude a jury in such cases from awarding damages for those—all that is sought in the instructions here given is to establish some general principles of investigation and a general line of inquiry.

Chickens Drooping and Dying.

The *Rural New Yorker* has the following:

Chickens are very often seen in the poultry yard drooping and moping about, and finally die before any attention is paid to them; and then breeders are profuse in their queries as to what kills their fowls. One reason is that the chickens are either too highly fed or become lousy. In the former case the food should be chopped eggs, bread and meat scraps from the table choppfine, and let them have plenty of fresh mould and road sand or gravel. In the latter case; put some worm-wood in their water and grease the head thoroughly with lard or fresh butter In our youthful days the first thing we did after the chickens were out of the shell was to saturate its head well with fresh butter. This precaution, in our opinion, has saved us many a brood.

The Benefits of Shade.

In planting fruit trees, aim to have them so that the hot, dry sun will not fall with full effect on the ground about the roots. Many who have trees in gardens, plant rasberries under them. The partial shade is good for rasberries, and seems to help the trees. Blackberries would no doubt do well in the same situation; and the finest strawberry bed we have is on the northern side of a row of apple trees, by which it is protected from the rays of the noon-day sun. The goosberry and currant also do well in partial shade; and, indeed, if your soil be light and sandy, they cannot be grown advantageously without more or less protection from the sun.

Educational.

The Value of Education.

There are few things about which people are so much agreed as on the value of education. Though they are not prepared very often to explain what they mean by education, and not very apt in determining what its value is, they assent to the general statement that it is of the highest value, without hesitation, and on all occasions. It is not difficult to explain why the precise appreciation of its value is rare, and why the precise signification of the word "education" is seldom arrived at. To make out, however, what each of these terms imports, is of prime necessity.

Education differs from information or knowledge. The latter is of a special character, the purport of which is to fit a man for bringing about certain definite results by the immediate operation of that knowledge which he possesses. We talk, indeed, of the education of a lawyer, a doctor, a clergyman—of an engineer, a soldier, or a sailor; generally meaning by it the information or knowledge which he has acquired for the immediate exercise of his vocation. By law, medicine, divinity, mechanics, strategies and navigation are not education. A man may possess any one of them and be well nigh illiterate, though of course some can more possibly co-exist with want of education than others. One can conceive that a man may have a profound practical acquaintance with law, and be an uneducated person. Again, to quote an instance, the first Duke of Marlborough was one of the most skillful generals ever known, but he could not spell, and hardly write. Some men who have had the most marvellous aptitude and quickness in mechanical science, have been unable from sheer ignorance to sustain a common conversation.

Education, on the other hand, deals with formalities. It does not aim so much at setting the mind right on particular points, as on getting the mind into the way of being right. It does not deal with matter, but with method. It purposes to train the thinking powers of man, not to fill the mind with facts. Hence, were it perfect, it would cultivate the intelligence so largely as to render easy the acquisition of any knowledge. It deals in short, either directly or indirectly, with logical order and the reasoning powers. That it falls short of effecting what it purposes, is due to defects in its system, to defects in man's mind, to defects in this or that man's mind. As, however, its operation is not immediate, but only indirect, its best methods are frequently cavilled at as useless.

I may teach the logical method of thinking and reasoning. This, however, is generally too abstract for most minds, except they be more or less matured, and more or less informed on one or two subjects. In place of this, then, it teaches ordinarily something, which is as exact an illustration of logical method as can be, and, which, being unfailing in its inferences, trains the mind in method, and often stores it with facts. In a greater or less degree, but in some degree at least, this inculcation of an abstract method is necessary for any kind of education, and even, except it be a mere knack, for information.

Reading and writing even are educational methods. The letters of the alphabet are abstract and arbitrary signs, the comprehension of which requires a certain amount of attention, and a separation, for a time at least, between the thing signified and the sign. After a time the use of and formation of letters become almost mechanical arts, though this is, to be sure, the case with all perfect methods; for what we call a mechanical process in the mind, means a habit, the exercise of which is so rapid, that we are unable to follow it, and so sure about it as not to need to follow it. Arithmetic, the science of abstract numbers, is an educational method of great and well nigh universal necessity, though it is also of great practical utility in its application to details and facts. By far the majority of people who learn arithmetic fully, never need use more than its simplest rules. So, in a still more marked way, it is with geometry, and certain other familiar educational processes. To illustrate these methods, however, we need the presence of a certain number of facts, and to arrange and classify these facts we need more or less of these methods.

Now, it is plain that some of these methods have so obvious and universal or a practical application that they must be possessed by everybody who wishes to carry on, except in lowest station, the commonest business in life. Hence they are looked on as pieces of knowledge or information as they have a direct result Thus it is that the confusion commences between education and information. It is not difficult to put knowledge and method in strong contrast, but it is not easy to say where method ends and knowledge begins.

The value of education is measured by three rules. What is it worth to the individual possessing it? What is the worth which society assigns to it? What is its material worth, or, in other words, what advantages are connected with it, which may be reduced with greater or less exactness to dollars and cents? The first of these aspects of the value of education is apt to be measured by the other two; but unless a man is to merely live by other people's good opinion, or to merely follow that which will increase his balance at his banker's, the first has a fair claim to independent consideration.

All judgments which have been worked out by a man's own mind, all general principles which have influenced society, all directions of original thought have come from the first of these values of education. In the worth of education to the individual who has it, lie all the facts of human progress. And in it, too, are all the consolations of man himself, whether they be escape from prevalent error, or relief from the toil and labor, or the shield of a rational self-respect. * * * *Prof. F. E. T. Rodgers, "Education in Oxford."*

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Miscellaneous.

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Miscellaneous.

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The anterior absorbs. Interior consists of tissues or veins, which serve as a deposit for the urine and convey it to the exterior. The exterior is a conductor also, terminating in a single tube, and called the Ureter. The ureters are connected with the bladder.

The bladder is composed of various coverings or tissues, divided into parts, viz: the Upper, the Lower, the Nervous and the Mucous. The upper expels, the lower retains. Many have a desiac to urinate without the ability; others urinate without the ability to retain. This frequently occurs in children.

To cure these affections, we must bring into action the muscles, which are engaged in their various functions. If they are neglected, Gravel or Dropsy may ensue.

The reader must also be made aware, that however slight may be the attack, it is sure to effect the bodily health and mental powers, as our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

GOUT, OR RHEUMATISM.—Pain occurring in the loins is indicative of the above diseases. They occur in persons disposed to acid stomach and chalky concretions.

THE GRAVEL.—The gravel ensues from neglect or improper treatment of the kidneys. These organs being weak, the water is not expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain; it becomes feverish, and sediment forms. It is from this deposit that the stone is formed, and gravel ensues.

DROPSY is a collection of water in some parts of the body, and bears different names, according to the parts affected, viz: when generally diffused over the body, it is called Anasarca; when of the abdomen, Ascites; when of the chest, Hydrothorax.

TREATMENT.—Helmbold's highly concentrated compound Extract Buchu is decidedly one of the best remedies for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsical swellings, rheumatism and gout affections. Under this head we have arranged Dysuria, or difficulty and pain in passing water, Scanty Secretion, or small and frequent discharges of water; Strangury, or stopping of water; Hematuria, or bloody urine; Gout and Rheumatism of the kidneys, without any change in quantity, but increase in color, or dark water. It was always highly recommended by the late Dr. Physick, in these affections.

This medicine increases the power of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healty exercise by which the watery or calcareous depositions, and all unnatural enlargements, as well as pain and inflammation, are reduced, and it is taken by men, women and children. Directions for use and diet accompany.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Feb. 25, 1867.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist:

Dear Sir:—I have been a sufferer, for upward of twenty years, with gravel bladder and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations, and have been under the treatment of the most eminent Physicians, experiencing little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted with my family physician in regard to using your Extract Buchu.

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies, and had found them worthless, and, some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. It was this that prompted me to use your remedy. As you advertised that it was composed of buchu, cubebs and juniper berries, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and, with his advice after an examination of the article and consulting again with the druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced its use about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room. From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks, was able to walk out. I felt much like writing you a full statement of my case at that time, but thought my improvement might only be a temporary, and therefore concluded to defer and see if it would effect a perfect cure, knowing then it would be of greater value to you, and more satisfactory to me.

I am now able to report that a cure is effected after using the remedy for five months.

I have not used any now for three months, and fell as well in all respects, as I ever did.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor—a nice tonic and invigorator of the system. I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.

M. McCORMICK.

Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he referms to the following gentlemen:

Hon. Wm. Bigler, ex-Governor, Pennsylvania.
Hon. Thos. B. Florence, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. C. Knox, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. S. Black, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. D. R. Porter, ex-Governor, Philadelphia.
Hon. Ellis Lewis, Judge, U. S. Court
Hon. G. W. Woodward, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. W. A. Porter, City Solicitor, Philadelphia.
Hon. John Bigler, ex-Govenor, California.
Hon. E. Banks, Auditor General, Washington, D. C., and many others, if necessary.

Sold by Druggist and Dealears everywhere. Beware of counterfeits. Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other. *Price*—$1 25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6 50. Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications.

Address H. T. HELMBOLD, Drug and Chemical Warehouse, 594 Broadway, N. Y.

—:o:—

NONE ARE GENUINE UNLESS done up in steel engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD.

m-1,'70-1y.

Travellers' Guide.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRA

Winter Arrangement.

WESTWARD						EASTWARD		
MAIL	PACIFIC EXPRESS	PASSENGER	MAIL & WAY	PITTSBURGH EXPRESS	STATIONS.	PHILA EXPRESS	MAIL	
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.		A. M.		P. M.	P. M.	A
4 56	.....	11 57	.....	.....	N. Hamilton	.....	5 13	9
5 06	.....	12 05	7	43	Mt. Union	.....	5 05	9
5 11	.....	12 14	.....	.....	Mapleton	.....	4 57	9
5 20	.....	12 23	7	56	Mill Creek	.....	4 48	9
5 35	5 20	12 37	8	08	HUNTINGDON	.....	4 33	8
5 54	.....	12 58	.....	.....	Petersburg	11 12	4 15	8
6 03	.....	1 06	.....	.....	Barree	.....	4 06	8
6 10	.....	1 15	.....	.....	Spruce Creek	.....	4 00	8
6 28	.....	1 28	.....	.....	Birmingham	10 46	3 46	8
6 32	.....	1 37	8	55	Tyrone	.....	3 39	8
6 44	.....	1 48	.....	.....	Tipton	10 30	3 29	7
6 50	.....	1 55	.....	.....	Fostoria	.....	3 23	7
6 55	.....	2 00	.....	.....	Bell's Mills	.....	3 18	7
7 15	6 30	2 20	9	30	Altoona	10 00	3 00	7
P. M	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.			P. M.	P. M	A

The Fast Line Eastward, leaves Altoona at 12 48 A. and arrives at Huntingdon at 1 57 A. M.

The Cincinnati Express Eastward, leaves Altoona 5 55 P. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 7 05 P. M.

Pacific Express Eastward, leaues Altoona at 7 15 A. and passes Huntingdon at

Cincinnati Express Westward, leaves Huntingdon 3 35 A. M., and arrives at Aitoona at 4 50 A. M.

The Fast Line Westward, passes Huntingdon at 7 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 8 45 P. M.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Winter Arrangement.

On and after Wednesday, Nov. 22d, 1870, Passen Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS.				DOWN TRAI	
ACCOM.	MAIL		STATIONS.	ACCOM.	MA
P. M.	A. M.			A. M.	P.
LE 5 20	LE 9 00		Huntingdon	AR 8 40	AR 4
5 28	9 08		Long Siding	8 29	4
5 42	9 21		McConnellstown	8 13	3
5 49	9 30		Pleasant Grove	8 05	3
6 03	9 45		Marklesburg	7 50	3
6 18	10 00		Coffee Run	7 35	3
6 25	10 08		Rough and Ready	7 27	3
6 40	10 23		Cove	7 12	2
6 48	10 27		Fishers Summit	7 05	2
AR 7 05	10 43		Saxton	6 50	2
LE 1 10	10 50				2
	11 08		Riddlesburg		1
	11 16		Hopewell		1
	11 36		Pipers Run		1
	11 56		Tatesville		1
	12 08		Bloody Run		1
	AR 12 12		Mount Dallas		LE 1
			SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.		
LE 7 10	LE 10 55		Saxton	AR 6 40	AR 2
7 25	11 10		Coalmont	6 25	2
7 30	11 15		Crawford	6 20	2
AR 7 40	AR 11 25		Dudley	LE 6 10	LE 1
			Broad Top City		

JOHN M'KILLIPS, SUPT

Nov. 22, 1870.

Miscellaneous.

FARMERS AND CATTLE DEALER

Only *one trial* is asked for, after which y will *never be without it!*

The greatest and only *warranted* Cattle Med cine in the market, you find in Wittich's Rac cal Rinderpest Remedy, in three

DIFFERENT PREPARATIONS.

No. 1, Against any sickness of the Cattle, like Co Cough, Hardening of the Udder, Rotten Hoof etc. Eve Farmer should keep it always on hand.

No. 2, Against Lung disease, etc., and No. 3, agai the horrible Rinderpest or Cattle plagne. The No. 1, us in time will prevent any outbreak of the pestilence.

Full directions on each bottle, and by using it strict according to them, *the cure is warranted!* Price $ per bottle. Manufactured only by the Inventor.

Dr. Fr. WITTICH,
964. North 8th Street
Philadelphia.

For sale at S. S. Smith's Drug Store Hun ingdon,

Agent for Huntingdon Co., Penn'

Dec. 14-2m-*

MONEY CANNOT BUY IT!
FOR SIGHT IS PRICELESS!

But the Diamond Spectacles will Preserve It.

THE DIAMOND GLASSES,

MANUFACTURED BY
J. E. SPENCER & CO., N. Y.,

Which are now offered to the public, are pronounc by all celebrated Opticians of the World to be the

MOST PERFECT,

Natural, Artificial help to the human eye ever know They are ground under their own supervisio from minute Crystal Pebbles, melted together, an derive their name "Diamond" on account of the hardness and brilliancy.

The Scientific Principle on which they are co structed brings the core or centre of the lens direct ly in front of the eye, producing a clear and distinc vision, as in the natural, healthy sight, and pre venting all unpleasant sensations, such as glim mering and wavering of sight, dizziness, &c., pecu liar to all others in use. *They are Mounted in th Finest Manner,* in frames of the best quality, of a materials used for that purpose. *Their Finish an Durability*

CANNOT BE SURPASSED.

CAUTION.—None genuine unless bearing thei trade mark stamped on every frame.

AARON STEWART, Jeweler and Optician, Sole Agent for Huntingdon, Pa., from whom the can only be obtained. These goods are not supplie to pedlers, at any price. [June15,'70y

LIME,

From the Kiln of George Taylor, Markles burg, proven by chemical analysis to be of the bes quality, constantly kept and for sale in any quan tity, at the depot of the H. & B. T. Railroad.

Apply to Henry Leister, "Broad Top House."

Jan. 4, '71.

A GREAT MEDICAL DISCOVERY

Dr. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA

VINEGAR BITTERS

Hundreds of Thousands
Bear testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.

WHAT ARE THEY?

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, whether in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal.

THEY ARE NOT A VILE

FANCY DRINK,

Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poison