The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, June 18, 1873.

Circulation LARGER than any other Paper in the Juniata Valley.

THE FARMERS AND THE JUDICIARY.

The New York *Daily Graphic*, of June 9, 1873, says: It is easy to condemn the farmers for presuming to question a decision of the Supreme Court, and electing a judge for the avowed purpose of reconsidering that decision; and many influential journals have inconsiderately yielded to the temptation. But when the choice of judge was taken from the Governor and given to the people, they were invited to pronounce upon the decisions as well as the character of the Bench. Their action in this instance is perfectly legitimate.—Moreover, the ground on which an elective judiciary has been defended is, that public interests and rights are of vastly more account than the technicalities of law; and that, on the whole, justice is more likely to be done by the common sense and the common sentiment of a community than by a class of men trained in legal technicalities, and professionally isolated from the great body of the people. Everybody knows that justice is often throttled and checked by the letter of the law and the rigid interpretations put upon it by men who have schooled themselves to consider every question from a strictly legal point of view, in the light of precedents and without regard to principles.—This is the reason the people were taken into court, as it were. It was felt that the Bench would be improved and invigorated, and the interests of justice would be advanced by introducing a popular element into the Judiciary, and snatching great questions out of the grooves of a narrow routine and the grip of a profession which looks at everything through a legal microscope that conceals more than it reveals, into the public arena and in open day, to be decided on grounds of public utility and intrinsic justice. Judge Taney pronounced his celebrated decision on technical grounds; but the people instinctively felt that he had smitten justice by an interpretation which, however in accordance with law, was a violation of the fundamental principles of liberty; and they reversed his decision. They decided that a negro has rights which a white man is bound to respect. Judge Lawrence has virtually decided that the railroads hold charters which empower them to charge what they please, and that neither the Legislature nor the people can help themselves. The farmers say, "That may be good law, but it is flagrant injustice; and we want to know how a Legislature can create a corporation that it cannot also control and regulate?" This lifts the whole question out of the thicket of legal quibbles and technicalities into the clear field of common sense and common justice, to be decided upon principles and considerations that affect every interest and every class in the commonwealth. It is not party against law, but the people reading the law with their own eyes in broad daylight. It is not a party over-sloughing the Judiciary, but the people recovering a State.

"SPECIAL PRIVILEGES FOR SALE HERE."

The Constitutional Convention has devoted the past two or three days, says the Pittsburgh *Evening Telegraph*, to the final consideration of the article defining and restricting the powers of the Legislature. The effect of its action will be the prompt withdrawal from the Capitol at Harrisburg of the well understood sign-board, "Charters and Special Privileges Generally for Sale Here." The restrictions placed on special legislation by the article adopted, as well as on the manner of conducting legislative business, are of the most comprehensive character, and we confidently believe when once fairly in operation, will work an astonishing reform in our State government. It was to accomplish this great object, more than anything else, that the people determined to reassume their sovereign and inherent powers, through a delegate convention; and to firmly fix it in the Constitution of the State, we may all very well waive differences on minor points.

It is noteworthy in this connection, that the ring papers in Harrisburg and Pittsburgh that are constant in their flings at the Constitutional Convention, not only hiding the good work it has accomplished, but misrepresenting its action, have nothing to say about the radical remedies applied to stamp out the monster evil of private legislation. This is really the important work of the Convention, in the estimation of every intelligent citizen, but these ring papers pass it by unnoticed, and dish up instead their daily quota of pointless jokes or bald misstatements. They are as sensitive to reform as a wounded man to the probe of the surgeon. Squirming won't save them, however. They must stand up to the rack, fodder or no fodder and we think in good time it will be no fodder.

☞ The gentlemen who think they know everything and see "rings" in everything, have at last disclosed the Republican programme for the next year or two—that Senator Scott is to receive the English mission; that State Treasurer Mackey is to succeed Scott; that Sam Henry is to succeed Mackey; and we regret that there is a difficulty as to who is to succeed Henry in the Legislature from Cambria county. Some of the gentlemen named may secure the places assigned them by the political wisacres; but we kow of no effort to displace Minister Schenck, the end brick in the row; have heard no opposition to the re-election of Mr. Scott; believe there is no serious objection to the re-election of Mr. Mackey, if he desires it; are not certain that any Republican can succeed in Cambria county, and hence, we trust we will be excused from believing that the programme of the knowing ones will be carried out.—*Blair County Radical.*

☞ The President has shown so much wise forethought in our domestic affairs, so much temperance of advice and action in our foreign questions, that it will be impossible to persuade the people that he is a lazy sensualist. The facts in his favor are so stubborn that no skill of subterfuge can evade them. The populace are satisfied with the administration, and, practically, that is enough. The continued impeachment of his private character has created such sympathy that, aided by the general approval of his course, it has made him to day the most popular man in the United States.—*New York Graphic.*

☞ Frederick Carroll Brewster is proposed as a candidate for U. S. Senator, to take the place of John Scott, at the expiration of his term. We see no good reason why Senator Scott should not be re-elected, and as Mr. Brewster, when he was Attorney-General, had so much professional business on hand as to be scarcely able to give more than one-tenth of the time to his official business for which he was liberally paid, we see no reason why he should be sent to the U. S. Senate, again to make official secondary to private duties.—*State Journal.*

☞ We are indebted to some one for a very handsome card inviting us to participate in the "Re-union Dinner" of the Alumni and friends of Pennsylvania College, June 26th, at Gettysburg Springs Hotel. We are sorry that we cannot attend. The exercises of the College will be very interesting no doubt. Pennsylvania College is rapidly coming to the front as one of the most thorough schools in the country.

The Currency Question.

There can be no doubt that the dearness of money has much to do with the present dullness in business and the lack of capital for investment in industrial enterprises. There must be something radically wrong with the financial system under which good negotiable paper is discounted at any figure ranging from ten to twenty per cent. per annum. The Labor Reformers insist that they have found a specific for the disease which effects the industry and business of the country, and as they seem to think that the press has not advertised their remedy properly, we here make room for an exposition of the same by one of the most thoughtful and distinguised of their number, John Dougherty, Esq., who writes us as follows:

MOUNT UNION, PA., June 3, 1873.

ED. PATRIOT:—I send condensed statement of financial reform prepared by me, at request of the Labor Union Party of Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, and unanimously endorsed in convention, August 8, 1872. At the present time, when it is proposed in article seventeen of the amended constitution of Pennsylvania, "That suspension of specie payment shall never be legalized," these measures demand calm and non-partisan consideration. The proposition as adopted by the Huntingdon convention is as follows:—

"To receive and pay in all transactions with the general government no other than United States treasury notes, convertible into 3-65 per cent. United States bonds at the will of the holder, and reconvertible into United States treasury notes, so that money shall be in proportion to the demand, and create a market at home and at par for United States 3-65 per cent. securities, and pay the interest on the national indebtedness with the profits on exchanges of 3-65 per cent. United States securities for five per cent. individual and corporation bonds. The profits on circulation now given to bankers and usurers, 1-35 per cent. on the advances required to give employment to forty millions of people, with improved machinery capable of doing the work of one thousand millions, would disband the army of tax gatherers, pay the interest on the national debt, make the United States treasury note more valuable than gold, encourage industry, banish usury, aid corporative associations, dedicate the present banking capital to the development of the resources of this new world, drive a thousand spurs into the flanks of industry, and oppose the philosophy of individualism."

Heretofore, under the State bank system, when specie became too dear, and insufficient in volume to meet the wants of commerce and manufactures, it was usual to legalize a suspension of specie payments until the regenerative industry of our people made it possible to again assume the burden that an unjust constitutional provision imposed on enslaved industry for the pecuniary advantages of usurers and owners of dead wealth. Under the proposed constitutional amendment such relief would never be permitted. With a measure of value that appreciates as industry is aroused, and gives the endorsement of government to only one of the thousand products of capital and labor, the arm of industry would remain shackled forever. It was dearness of money that so often put out the fires of your forges, furnaces and factories, deprived so many thousand workingmen and women of employment and bread, made prohibition necessary, and involved us in a fratricidal war! Then, "to save the nation's life," the endorsement of the general government was given to all the products of capital and labor. The principle of association is credit. The money of civilization is paper the value *by* and not the value *for* which merchandise and produce are exchanged. Money is an instrument of labor and serves to keep up a continuous exchange of all the products of capital and labor, and if in proportion to the demand there need not remain a single stagnant product, or an unoccupied arm. Scarcity of money has terrible consequences and creates the tyranny of usury. Our duty is to encourage industry by overturning usury, and guard the manufacturer from his greatest enemy, dearness of money.

Hence it is proposed to make the treasury note *alone* receivable on all pecuniary transactions of the general government, the great dealer in money, and create a market at home and at par for U. S. 3 65-100 per cent. bonds. Hon. D. J. Morrell, in a speech made in Congress some years since, on the subject of finance, said that when the republic of Venice was endangered an assessment was imposed on the merchants and capitalists, for which a credit was given on the books of the bank of Venice and made a legal tender, *bearing no interest and payable never!* The premium rose to forty per cent. in gold, until the senate fixed it at twenty per cent., and so it remained for 400 years, i. e., until the republic of Venice was overthrown! With such an example in the history of republican institutions we cannot doubt the result of the financial reform endorsed by the Labor Union men of Huntingdon county.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

BEWARE!—The public in general are cautioned to look out for the spurious articles put up in imitation of and as substitutes for SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR. Buy only from respectable druggists, and see that it is put up in square packages, and has the signature of A. Q. Simmons and J. H. Zeilin & Co., on its side; all others are frauds upon the public. Beware!

Massacre of Modocs.

Seventeen Prisoners, Men, Women and Children, Butchered by Volunteers.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 9.—Despatches from Boyle's Camp, dated yesterday, relate the particulars of an atrocious massacre of Modoc prisoners, supposed to have been perpetrated by Oregon volunteers. On Saturday morning James Fairchild and about a dozen other men left Fairchild's ranch, Cottonwood Creek, with seventeen Modoc captives, including women and children and Shack Nasty Jim, Bogus Charley, Tehee Jack, Pony, and Little John. The Indians were in a wagon drawn by four mules. At the crossing of Lost River the party encountered a body of Oregon volunteers, under command of Captain Hiser. The soldiers gathered about the wagon and questioned Fairchild. The latter told them the Indians were all Hot Creeks except Little John, and that there were no charges against them. Fairchild undertook to push on to Boyle's Camp, and the volunteers retired to their camp, near Crawley's. On the road Fairchild noticed two men ahead, riding to Rocky Point as if to intercept him. When the team approached the two men one of them presented a needle-gun at Fairchild, saying:

"Get down, you old whiteheaded — — —"

"By what authority?" said Fairchild

"By mine. I am going to kill the Indians and you too," was the reply.

The leader caught hold of the mules and unhitched them, cutting the harness. Fairchild, clinging to the lines, leaped to the ground. The poor wretches implored for mercy, and begged Fairchild to save them. The warriors were unarmed, and knew that resistence was useless. They were the coolest in the party, although facing inevitable death, but the women and children shrieked, groaned and wept piteously.—Fairchild had nothing but a small pistol, and six inches from his ear was the muzzle of a needle-gun. He says that the tears came into his eyes, and that he mingled his entreaties with those of the Modocs in hopes that the massacre might be avoided. He adds: "It was a terrible scene; one I never shall forget. I shudder when I think what I saw and heard. The tearful voices of those women and children still ring in my ears." But the cowardly hounds were not to be balked. A shot and Little John lay dead in the wagon with a bullet in his brain. The mules dashed away with Fairchild, who became entangled in the lines. Five more shots were fired in rapid succession, by which Tehee Jack, Pony, and Mooch were killed, and Little John's squaw frightfully wounded in the shoulder. Away ahead on the road in the direction of Boyle's Camp a cloud of dust was perceived, indicating the approach of a team. The murderers espied the dust and shortly afterwards were riding rapidly away. Sergeant Murphy, of Battery G, Fourth Artillery, with ten men and a teamster, came up to the scene of the massacre. The sergeant took charge of affairs and remained with his men on the ground

Fairchild, a teamster, and the wounded squaw, with her two children, came in at two o'clock this morning. Fairchild reached Gen. Davis' headquarters and related his story. Teams with an escort were at once sent to bring the prisoners dead and alive. No steps were taken for the apprehension of the felons who performed the bloody work. It is generally supposed that the guilty parties were Oregon volunteers. Fairchild is of that opinion himself. The warriors killed were not charged with murder. Those who know them best say that they have only participated in open fights. Every one here condemns the affair as atrocious and without excuse. There is no doubt but that the murders were carried out on a carefully arranged plan, as Fairchild noticed horsemen on the road ahead and behind him when the shots were fired. Had John Fairchild, instead of James, been present another murder might have been added to the list, as the Oregonians are bitter in their hatred to John, the old man, and other Californians.

BOYLE'S CAMP, June 8—3 P. M.—An interview between General Davis Captain Jack and Schonchin has just terminated. The Modoc chief says that he was incited to his cruel warfare by Allen David, chief of the Klamaths. He also denied having killed General Canby, and laid the blame on his boys. Schonchin told the same story.

General Davis Interviews Captain Jack---Jack's Confession.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 11.—The folling dispatch has been received here:

BOYLES CAMP, June 8.

Captain Jack was interrogated to-day by General Davis. He tried to implicate Allen David, the Klamath chief, and denied being present when General Canby was killed. He spoke as follows: "I don't know how to open the subject about Allen David. I received a message last winter in the lava beds by Old Schonches, a sub-chief of his, from Allen David, as follows: 'I don't want you to lower your gun and fight like a squaw; but you must fight like a man.' At first I thought their message a lie; but it came so often I believed it. I was about to lay down my arms when I got a message. Allen David told Schonches to tell me to fight; that he thought the whites were going to fight him, and he would soon let Jack know what he was going to do. Allen said, 'Hold on to your guns I am getting ammunition and will join you in a few days. I am selling property to buy powder. Don't act like a woman; be a man. I will join you soon. I have lots of people but want to get guns first. Whatever offers the Commissioners may make don't believe what they say; they are trying to fool you.' I was going to give up and surrender when I got this message. I expected when I killed the Commissioners that Allen David would be with me next day or very soon, and I had already given up my arms. I ate the food of the Government and did not want to do any fighting after eating their food. When I got this message it made me act as though I acted for Allen David, and expected him to join me soon. Allen David caused me to leave the reservation. I had bad feelings towards the Klamaths, but so many such messages came I believed them. I thought Allen meant it; so I acted. He and I were hardly good friends, but he urged me to do this thing. Last winter I was going wherever the Government said, and I wanted some quiet place, not on the rocks. Allen David was always pushing me up. The Klamath chiefs said the same. They talked as though Allen David was a big chief. He said we must not think the Klamaths were women; they were not going to lay down their arms to the whites. I had all the trouble, did all the fighting, and he did nothing. It looks as though they tried to get me into a scrape. I want you to know why I commenced this war. Last winter, on Lost River, Applegate and Brown came and said a big chief was coming to have a talk, and we must go to the reservation. Soldiers came in and surrounded us before day. We had held no council. I did not expect that I was asleep. I told them not to shoot, when my boys got their guns The soldiers fired the first gun. I did not think the whites wanted to talk. After the soldiers began to fire on my people some boys fired back. I did not; I took my things and ran as fast as I could go away. Old Schonches said he had nothing to say himself, and only brought a message from Allen David." When questioned as to General Canby's things he had on, Jack said: "I can't say anything about it. I went away. The boys who killed General Canby got the things. I was there, but went off as soon as I found I could not stop them."

Jack, on being cross-questioned, said that Bogus Charley and Shack Nasty Jim killed Gen. Canby. Allen Davis advised him to kill General Canby, so it was done. He continued: "I am telling the truth. I did not kill him. I had it done, but did not do it." He added, in conclusion: "I don't lie. Bring them in. I want to face them. If I had my chains off I would tell what men did these things."

Schonches says he did not shoot at Meacham, but all the Modocs knew he was a poor shot and could not hit anything.

Jack's answers are of course a tissue of lies. Many believe that old Schonches acted as messenger, and that he took money given him by Captain Jack to charge Allen David, the Klamath chief, with urging him to make war and kill General Canby.

Notes of Travel.

CARLISLE, PA., June 13th, 1873.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—Following the example of the prominent medical gentlemen throughout the State, the writer left home Wednesday, June 11th, to attend the meeting of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, holding its annual session at this place. The trip to Harrisburg on the Cincinnati Express was a pleasant one. On the train I met a gentleman well acquainted with the principle of the Natcher Telegraphic Railway Signal, now controlled by G. Natcher & Co., of your place, who gave much interesting information relative to its workings and probable advantages. This is destined to become one of the greatest improvements of the age, and when in proper working order, will almost prevent the possibility of accidents by collision, at crossings, &c., &c. After a tedious wait at Harrisburg, in company with several other physicians, we "pulled out" for Carlisle, arriving, after a splendid moonlight ride, about one o'clock at night, where we were met by the reception committee, headed by that good, kind, gentleman, Dr. S. B. Keiffer, who, after considable trouble, found us each a place. I wonder where these gentlemen did their sleeping on this occasion? I know where I did not do mine that night, for, after tossing and turning until half past four o'clock in the morning, I arose, and went out to "do the town." Well, after strolling around until breakfast time, I arrived at the conclusion that this town must have been built, and finished, about one century ago, and this conclusion has since been confirmed by a former resident of the place, now one of your citizens. Everything bears the marks of a former age. I wish, Mr. Editor, you could have seen their book bindery as I saw it,—a little room about 12x14 feet, all told,—the machinery, &c. of which bears about the same relation to the improved machinery for binding of the present day, as the primitive printing press bears to the great power press, with its almost lightning speed of our time. It was a comic sight to see the "little old man" of the bindery, with his pointed chin, and still more sharply pointed nose, trying to shave himself before a glass not much larger than your hand, with a dull razor, and water from his glue kettle, sitting on a block (or stool) in front of his ancient work bench; but withal, he is very clever and kind. I tried to buy a daily paper, but there was none to be had, even at 7 a. m. Two gentlemen, one Dr. Winkle, of Columbia, and the other of Williamsport, were hunting for an hour to find a barber, but that class of workmen don't make their appearance at their shops until people in our place are all "fixed up" and have gone to their business. 'Tis a pushing place, I assure you. I did notice a few minor improvements, however. The fence of Dickinson College is having one of its ancient gate pillars removed and rebuilt. I learned here with much pleasure, that Mr. Jas. Williams, of Bedford county, takes the highest honors of his class, and is, therefore, valedictorian at the coming commencement. They have "Local Option" over here, therefore the place is dry and dusty.

Finally the hour for the meeting arrived, and a goodly number of delegates, &c., assembled, among which I noticed some of the prominent professional gentlemen, old and young. Dr. W. B. Atkinson, of Philadelphia, who is so popular that he has, for many years, held the position of Permanent Secretary to the State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, was on hand. He is a very clever gentleman, and if he fulfils his promise, made to me unasked, I shall vote for him for that position for many years to come. I asked him a question, he replied satisfactorily, and added, "when you get home write to me and ask for anything you may want and you shall have it." Is not that kind? He has no idea, I fear, how multitudinuous my wants are. I expect to put his faith in his promises to the test, however, and if it is equal to the emergency I shall ever after have unbounded faith in him. The gentlemen of the profession of Cumberland county deserve special mention for the handsome manner in which they entertained their brethren of the Society. Dr. S. B. Keiffer was elected President for the ensuing year, and the next session will be held at Easton, Pa.

The Cumberland Valley is a beautiful place, but I was surprised to find it so far behind the age notwithstanding its great opportunities for advancement. It seems as though the railroad interests were directly antagonistic to the interests of the people through whose valley the road passes. A change of policy, on the part of the road, would be greatly to the advantage of all and insure the advancement of both interests. A. B. B.

Stokes.

NEW YORK, June 10.—When Stokes was informed of the decision of the court of appeals granting him a new trial he expressed himself well pleased, but added quickly and somewhat sadly that the report might possibly be untrue, and the disappointment would be all the greater if such proves to be the case. His counsel, relatives and friends soon arrived at the toombs, and there was a good deal of rejoicing among those interested at the favorable decision of the appellate court. His counsels say that upon the next trial they will prove, to the satisfaction of the New York public that there has been gross misapprehension of the case from the day of the tragedy, and that they will be able to establish the fact of his innocence by evidence of an overwhelming character.

The Bombay *Gazette* says that for many years past no season has opened so favorably as the present one for planting interests in the south of India, and coffee planters are in high hopes of making fortunes this year.

One after the other the St. Petersburg journals are preparing their readers for serious events in Turkey, which they represent as tottering to her fall. Ottoman misgovernment, they say, has reached its culminating point.

A horse-chestnut tree in Hartford, Ct., has distinguished itself by an eccentric habit of blossoming on opposite sides in alternate years for twenty-nine years past, except that every seventh year it has blossomed and bore nuts all over.

Miscellaneous News Items.

The Fire Department of Boston is to be re-organized.

Henri Rochefort is to be transported to New Caledonia.

The stock of whalebone in the United States is put at 184,000 pounds.

General Ross and the Oregon volunteers deny having murdered the Modocs.

A. E. Perry, who killed the Auburn jailer and escaped, has been retaken.

A new secret political party is in progress of organization in Massachusetts.

There were $75,000 worth of property destroyed by fire in Lawrence, Kansas.

Louisville accuses St. Louis of taking unfair means to get away her tobacco trade.

The United States steamer Frolic is aground in the Potomac above Piney Point.

Joe Duncan, colored, for the murder of John Hawkins, colored, was hanged in Paris, Ky.

Amber jewelry is becoming very fashionable again; it looks very well with light spring dresses.

The Modoc captives are to be taken to Fort Klamath, where a commission will sit to try them.

John B. O'Neill, for the murder of James Little, was hanged in the Fulton County, Ga., jail.

The trial of Frank H. Walworth for the murder of his father is set down on Monday, the 23d, instant.

The Pall Mall Gazette complains that many acts of Parliament are practically useless, because really unintelligible.

The uniform of the Persian Shah is covered with diamonds and other precious stones, to the value of 2,000,000 roubles.

The band of the Prince George Regiment of the Saxon Army sailed from Hamburg for a concert tour in the United States.

Charles H. Adams, appointed one of the new Board of Commissioners at the Vienna Exposition, sailed from New York on Wednesday.

Since the organization of the national banking system 2112 banks have been organized and 133 ceased business, leaving 1979 in existence.

One of the ostriches in the Jardin d' Acclimatation has laid several eggs. This is the first time that such a circumstance has occurred in France.

The Military Governor of Paris has demanded of the Assembly authority to prosecute Gustave Courbet for the cost of reconstructing the Column Vendome.

General Sherman says General Davis would have exceeded his duty had he executed the Modocs, as he says he would have done had he not been ordered to delay.

Counterfeit five cent. nickles are abundant in New Orleans. The horse-car companies say that more than one per cent. of their entire receipts are in this spurious coin.

A visitor's book has been opened at the American Legation, Vienna, where all citizens of the United States are expected to register upon their arrival in the Austrian capital.

Several brass cannon, made at Bogota in 1788, have been dug up from Galveston Bay, where they are supposed to have lain since they were lost by the pirate Lafitte in 1817.

Professor Plantamour, who prophesied that the world was to be burned up a few months ago, is now in Paris. He desires to read a paper before the academy to prove the sun's heat, and that we shall all be frozen to death about 2011.

The yearly deaths in San Francisco are 17 to 1000 inhabitants; St. Louis, 20; Cincinnati, 20; Baltimore, 25; Philadelphia, 26; Chicago, 27; Brooklyn, 28; Boston, 30; New Orleans, 30; Newark, 31; Halifax, 31; New York, 32; Savannah, 36; Montreal, 37; Memphis, 46.

Announcements.

The following are our terms for announcing candidates, and in all cases the cash MUST accompany the order: Senate and Assembly, $6; Treasurer, $4; County Commissioner, $3; Director of the Poor and Auditor, $2.

ASSEMBLY.

We are authorized to announce the name of Capt. WILLIAM K. BURCHINELL, of Huntingdon, for Assembly, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

TREASURER.

We are authorized to announce the name of A. B. FLOOD, of Huntingdon, for the office of Treasurer, subject to the usages of the Republican County Convention.

MR. EDITOR:—A large number of Republicans of Porter township, are anxious to present the name of JAMES M'ELROY, of Barree Forge, for the office of Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. We are desirous of doing this because we believe him eminently qualified both by education and long years of experience for the position, and from a party stand point, as a Republican his loyalty has never been questioned. We have taken this step without any consultation with Mr. M'Elroy, believing, as we do, that the office should seek the man, and not the man the office.

MANY REPUBLICANS.

POOR DIRECTOR.

We are authorized to announce the name of GEO. W. WALHEATER, of Pogter township, as a candidate for Director of the Poor, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

New To-Day.

STATEMENT OF AUDITORS' SETTLEMENT, made May 31, a. d., with Benjamin Fink, School Treasurer of Cass township, for the year a. d., 1872.

DR.	
By amount of Duplicate	$925 69
State appropriation	93 00
	$1018 69
CR.	
By exonerations	22 50
By School Teachers orders	625 00
By collectors commission	71 54
By fuel and repairs	90 68
By unseated lands	42 32
By balance due the District	166 65
	$1018 69

Balance due District from Benjamin Fink, said Treasurer $166 65.

We, the undersigned, appointed to audit the above account, have examined and find the above correct to the best of our knowledge and belief.

A. L. GREENLAND, JACOB STEVER, } Auditors

Attest: HENRY TAYLOR, Clerk.

June18,1873.

THE STERLING ORGAN.

30 TO 40 PER CENT.

saved by purchasing the Sterling Organ, which for beauty in design, purity, power and sweetness of tone, has few or no equals. It is unrivalled for varied and beautiful musical effects, prompt response to the touch, and ease and elasticity of action.

They are acknowledged by all musicians who have examined them, to be far in advance of any other. Call and examine prices before purchasing elsewhere, as I will not be undersold, and can afford to make large reductions in prices to buyers.

☞ This instrument is warranted for five years. Call or address

MISS ANNIE M. SKEES, Music Teacher, No. 419, Moore Street, Huntingdon, Pa.

June18,73tf.

CASSVILLE INSTITUTE.

The first quarter of this School will close on the 27th inst., with a public examination. Fifty-nine pupils now in attendance. Second quarter commences on the 28th of July, and continues until the 26th of September. Tuition: $5.00 per quarter. The Higher Mathematics, with Philosophy, Physiology, and English Literature, $6.50 per quarter. Board with home comforts, $2.50 per week. Location accessible, healthy, and beautiful. Superior advantages to teachers. Frequent lectures on methods of instruction. Prof. R. M. M'Neal will visit the Institute to hold examination and grant certificates during the close of the quarter. For further information and circular, apply to

J. C. CLARKSON, Cassville, Pa.

June18,73.-3t.

New To-Day.

BOROUGH FINANCES.

To the Burgess and Town Council of the borough of Huntingdon.

We, the undersigned Finance Committee, respectfully report that we have examined the accounts of the borough and report the following, to wit:

G. A. MILLER, Treasurer, in account with Huntingdon Borough.

Am't in Treas hands at last settlement	$ 204 03
" Rec'd from W. H. Fisher, collector	2422 03
" " " J. H. Westbrook, col	2174 98
" " " N. Decker, Sexton	119 00
" " " A. R. Stewart & Co powder license	2 00
" " " Fisher & Sons	2 00
" " " H. S. Wharton	2 00
" " " Franciscus	2 00
" " " J. White, removing ashes	5 75
" " " J. D. Weight per J. O. Murray	15 00
" " " G. Miller, on Duplicate	308 60
" " " Show Licenses	8 00
	$5265 39

CR.

By am't pd on orders by Treasurer	$4419 68	
" " " " " J. H. Westbrook, collector	844 54	
		$5263 72
Balance in hands of Treasurer		1 17

The following is an exhibit of Disbursements from May 3, 1872, to May 2, 1873.

Orders issued for labor and hauling on Sts	$1534 43
" Amon Houck, jail fees	44 50
" Gas from May 31, '72 to May 31, '73	669 94
" Policemen salary	427 47
" O. E. M'Neil, clerk	12 10
" J. W. Greenland	75 00
" G. A. Miller, Treasurer	30 00
" Globe printing ordinance books	165 65
" Globe and Monitor printing	54 00
" Bricklayers at sewer	139 18
" Castings for sewer	71 27
" Brick for sewer	232 65
" West Huntingdon Sewer	400 00
" Town clock	327 44
" J. S. Africa, grading, &c	94 72
" High Constable King 1 yr to mar 73	60 00
" Interest account	312 00
" Silsby Steam Fire Engine Co	6720 00
" Lighting lamps	38 30
" Gas pipe, globes, &c	126 97
" Lumber	300 21
" Fees in Price and Morningstar case	40 00
" Miscellaneous	411 96
	12 287 69
Outstanding orders issued previous to May 1873	1022 97
	13 310 06
Receipts for year	5264 22
Unpaid orders May 1, '73	8046 44
Borough Bonds money borrowed	4000 00

List of liens and outstanding debt due Borough.

David E. Peightal, muncipal claim	6 00
Wm. P. Orbison	24 00
Trustees of Huntingdon Academy	48 00
Chas. Slaughter	64 75
James Snyder	23 72
P. H. Dhreu	54 40
Cyrus Couch	27 00
Theo. H. Cremer	41 40
St. Johns Episcopal Church	30 85
M. B. Massey	14 22
O. E. M'Neil am't recv. for license	15 00
W. H. Woods, plank walk	5 12
School House, 2d and 3d sts clean'g gutter	1 50
John Rhaum	50
Henry Glazier	1 00
James Fleming	1 50
J. W. Greenland, am't recc. for licenses	6 00
Huntingdon County (arsenal & cleaning gutter	60 50
R. Laugdon, hay	8 83
Saml Langdon, bal. due weigh scales	14 21
John S. Miller, removing ashes	45
R. M. Speer	1 25
R. A. Miller	50
R. B. Petriken	1 00
D. Blair	1 00
F. B. Wallace	25
Theo. H. Cremer	1 00
A. P. Wilson, administrator	2 50
Wm. Orbison	50
H. S. Wharton	25
John Scott	75
Fisher & Sons	50
Mrs. Hanager	25
Wm. Dorris	50
Wm. March	25
Wm. Bricker	50
B. X. Blair	1 00
S. T. Brown	75
Hugh Lindsey	29 40
Rev. M. K. Foster and others	105 00
N. Decker, Sexton	42 56
Total amount	643 64

N. Decker in account Huntingdon Borough.

DR.	
To amount received for 31 lots	$248 00
CR.	
By work done in June 1872	4 12
" " " July "	16 75
" " " August "	6 12
" " " Oct. "	3 75
" " " Nov. "	1 50
" " " March '73	3 62
" " " April "	75
" " " May "	24 62
By 1 year salary to May 1873	20 00
By cash paid Treasurer	119 00
By percentage on 119—collected on lots	3 57
By salary for month of May 1873	1 67
By amount due borough	42 53
	$248 00

FRANK W. STEWART, H. G. FISHER, J. S. CORNMAN, } Committee.

June18,1873.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES of the Supervisors of Morris township, for the year ending April 1873.

PETER SHAFFER, Sr., Supervisor.

DR.	
To order on Daniel Keller for	$ 33 82
Amount of Duplicate	343 32
	$377 14
CR.	
By am't pd Durborrow & Co	$ 5 87
Amount of work done	193 28
Forty-four feet plank @ 3 cts	1 32
Twenty-two days labor (self) $1.50	33 00
Cash paid auditor, clerk, &c	4 50
Exonerations	69
	$238 66
Balance in his hands	$138 48

JAMES D. SEEDS, Supervisor.

DR.	
To order on Michael Low	$ 96 13
Amount of Duplicate	292 70
	$388 83
CR.	
By work done	$214 00
J. D. Seeds, hand and team	18 25
Twenty-nine days labor (self) $1.50	43 50
Exonerations	2 49
	$278 24
Balance in his hands	$110 59

We, the auditors, of Morris township, having examined the accounts of Peter Shaffer, sr., and J. D. Seeds, find them to be correct, and as stated above.

F. C. WAITE, PERRY MOORE } Auditors

June18,1873.

SOMETHING NEW.

An elegant Album for 25 cents, holding 24 full sized cards, bound in full gilt cover and sold at the low price of 25 cents, suitable for the pocket or centre table. Order a sample sent by mail, post paid on receipt of 25 cents. 3 for 60 cents, or 6 for $1.

Address BURROW & CO., Baltimore, Md.

☞ Agents wanted. Catalogues of Books, Pictures, &c., sent free.

June18,73-2t.

FOR SALE.

The Stock and Tools of an established Tin and Hardware Store, which belonged to J. J. Bellman, deceased, and which did a very good business for a number of years, situated in Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa.

For terms address C. P. HATFIELD, Administrator of J. J. Bellman, deceased.

Alexandria, June 18, 1873.-2t.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Proposals will be received at the office of the Rock Hill Coal & Iron Co., Orbisonia, Huntingdon county, Pa., until the 20th of June, 1873, for the building of twelve miner's houses, 24x16 feet plan, two stories high, with cellars under one-half. The outside rough horizontal lapboards. Balloon frame, two rooms in each story, sides and ceilings well plastered. Stairs to second floor in one of the rooms. For further particulars apply to the Superintendant.

W. H. INGHAM, President.

C. CONSTABLE, Superintendant.

Orbisonia, June 11, 1873-2t

SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTORY.

The undersigned having established himself permanently in Huntingdon, would inform the public that he is prepared to manufacture SADDLES, BRIDLES, COLLARS, and HARNESS of all kinds and the most approved patterns. Give him a call. Shop No. 606 Washington St., between 6th and 7th, near the Catholic Church.

June11,1873-3mos. JOHN A. BISBIN.

POWELTON SAW MILL.

All orders for White and Yellow Pine, Oak and Poplar boards, Mine Railing, Railroad Ties, Lathes and Cullings, etc., etc., etc. Orders for Bridge and Trestle Lumber should be addressed to ARMITAGE RHODES, Cove Station, Huntingdon county, Pa.

June11,1873-2mos.

New Advertisements.

TAKE SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR

FOR OVER FORTY YEARS THIS PURELY VEGETABLE LIVER MEDICINE has proved to be the GREAT UNFAILING SPECIFIC for Liver Complaint and its painful offspring, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Jaundice Billious attacks, Sick Headache, Colic, Depression of Spirits, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Chills and Fever, &c.

After years of careful experiments, to meet a great and urgent demand, we now produce from our original Genuine Powders

THE PREPARED,

a Liquid form of SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR, containing all its wonderful and valuable properties, and offer it in

ONE DOLLAR BOTTLES.

The Powders, (price as before,)...$1.00 per package.
Sent by mail..... 1.04

☞ CAUTION! ☜

Buy no powders or PREPARED SIMMONS' REGULATOR unless in our engraved wrapper, with Trade Mark, Stamp and Signature unbroken. None other is genine.

J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Macon, Ga., and Philadelphia.

For sale by JOHN READ & SONS, Huntingdon, Pa.

June 11, 1873-1y.

AUDITED ACCOUNT OF JAMES C. DAVIS, Collector and Treasurer of Shirley Township School Fund for 1872.

RECEIPTS.

Amount of Duplicate	$2216 55	
State appropriation	209 56	
Balance from 1861	6 57	
		$2432 68

EXPENDITURES.

Amount of teachers orders	$1951 13	
Fuel and Contingencies	237 03	
Exonerations	28 73	
Per cent. for collecting and acting as treasurer	157 33	
Balance in treasury	58 46	
		$2432 68

We, the undersigned Auditors, certify to the correctness of the above account.

RICHARD COLGATE, ROBERT BINGHAM, DAVID SHAFFER, } Directors.

WM. H. KYPER, Twp., Clerk.

June11,1873-3t.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

The undersigned, appointed Assignee to collect the accounts due the firm of Lewis & Keys, and pay the same to their creditors, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said firm, to present them on or before Thursday, the 26th day of June, 1873, at which time a distribution will be made.

R. A. ORBISON, Assignee.

June11,1873-3t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

[*Estate of MATT