The Huntingdon Journal.

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

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16. 1875.

Circulation LARGER than any other Paper in the Juniata Valley.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

GOVERNOR:

MAJ. GEN. JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

STATE TREASURER:

HENRY RAWLE, of Erie.

A PLEA FOR A KNAVE.

Our good-natured and humorous friend, of the Blair County *Radical*, received our few little rapier thrusts of last week, with a wry face, but he did the best he could, under the circumstances, to make the public believe that he had not lost his usual good temper. He is such a graceful and even-tempered knave, that we cannot help admiring his skill in this line, and we would approvingly remark that, if he continues to practice this sort of thing, for a score or two of years, he may become an expert. But he still insists that we were in favor of the admission, into the State Convention, of both sets of delegates from this county, and facetiously remarks, in addition to his former allegations, that we had publicly so proclaimed. He, good naturedly, omits to say anything about our conditions, and we presume that he did not think them of any importance, from his standpoint, or necessary in making out his case. To a good-natured man—one who is always ready to apologize for the imaginary shortcomings of his friends—a little matter of conditions would have no special weight. The truth is, this thing of being "good-natured" is such a pleasant and flexible trait that it frequently has a back-action effect, and plays the deuce with those who are unfortunately "too much possessed." We are sorry to say—much grieved indeed—that we fear that this is what is the matter with our sincere and ardent friend, Mr. King. He always feels good and kind. He never feels, like the generality of politicians, that a mean thing is fair in politics. His extremely open, bland, cheerful countenance always smiles patronizingly upon the ways of "the boys." The wicked State Ring has taken advantage of this, and behind their full hands have said, *sub voce*, "What a a gosling he is!" We have sorely felt for him, and feel for him now. We are really very sorry that one so good, so pure, so square and so unsuspecting should be made the victim of so many bad little tricks.—Why, Lord bless his dear little soul! we know all about his being inveigled into all kinds of wicked little political traps, and the mischief of it is that some how or other the wicked "boys," or somebody, always push him into the front. He likes to lead. He works well when he can have his own way. The naughty political "boys" take advantage of his weakness in this respect, and get him into "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain." The meanest advantage of this kind, that has been taken of his extreme good nature, was when they induced him to get up a secret political society—a society of Mysterious Pilgrims, no doubt—to beat Milliken and others on the regular Republican ticket last fall. It was composed of Democrats and King Republicans. They were simply sworn to vote for Dively and other Democrats sandwitched between Republicans. We wept bitterly for our good-natured friend when we heard of it, and we almost shed tears while we write. It is simply too bad to take advantage of a man's good nature in this way. In truth, we think that our good-natured friend ought to have some protection against the wiles of evil-disposed persons. We have said this much in vindication of our good-natured friend to explain his strange hallucination in regard to the editor of this paper being controlled by others. It is very evident that he has been imposed upon as usual. In fact we might make apologies, by the hour, for his numerous very queer political freaks, all of which are familiar to us, but our Republican friends in Blair county, will understand why it is, that while Mr. King is not owned by anybody, yet by means of his extremely flexible nature, he has been raking the chestnuts out of the fire, for many months, for some extremely ugly monkeys. We regret to say that good nature makes Mr. King a very valuable auxiliary of the Democrats of Blair county and a very heavy load for the Republicans. It may be possible that to hide his hideousness at home and satisfy those whose tool he wants to be, that Mr. King has, good naturedly of course, been induced to take a great interest in our affairs.

Now a few words in justice to Messrs. Brown and Musser. The article in question was written and in type before either of them knew anything about the position that would be taken by the JOURNAL in regard to the admission of both sets of delegates. They had no more to do with the appearance of the article in question than our good-natured and apologetic friend.

☞ J. Simpson Africa, esq., Chief Clerk of the Department of Internal Affairs, will please accept our thanks for a pamphlet entitled "Tabulated Results Compiled from the Annual Reports of Railroad, Passenger Railway, Canal and Telegraph Companies operating in the State of Pennsylvania, and made to the Auditor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for the year ending December 31, 1874." It is a valuable compilation.

☞ Are we to understand from the queer course of the *Globe* that our candidate for State Treasurer is a member of the State Ring? This is rather a bad point to make against Mr. Rawle in this section. If this course is to be pursued by that paper, throughout the campaign, Mr. Rawle will soon be heard exclaiming, "Save me from my pretended friends!"

☞ The Philadelphia *Times* is assured that anti-Ring men are perfectly safe in the Republican party at present. The Ring cannot afford to dispense with the services of any voter at this time. Our votes are very necessary to elect, and when the election is carried we can go to grass.

☞ Next to the good work of the Lancaster Convention, which sent a thrill of joy through every Republican heart in the nation, comes the glad tidings from Huntingdon county, that the distracted elements of our party in that county, are in earnest negotiation to bring about a reconciliation with bright prospects of accomplishing satisfactory results at an early day, which, when consummated, will enable the Scott and Woods factions to unite on one common platform. This is right, and should receive the hearty endorsement of every true Republican in the State. Both delegations were enabled to unite on a member of the State Central Committee, which was another step in the right direction. Now that the ball has been set in motion, for the sake of the party throughout the State, we ask our brethern of Huntingdon to keep it moving untill the object which they seek shall have been attained. Nothing sends consternation into the ranks of our common enemy, the demoralized Democratic party, more than the united efforts in the interests of Republicanism. In conclusion, we say to our Huntingdon friends, go on with the good work and all will be well.—*Bellefonte Republican.*

☞ The June number of the *Republic Magazine* is unusually attractive. The following are among its leading articles: "Society in the South;" "Tammany;" "Louisiana at Peace;" "Catholic Censorship of the Press;" "Romish Designs in America;" "Building Associations;" "Elements of Wealth in the South; "Cost of Living;" "Elements of National Wealth;" "Joshua R. Giddings," and "The Civil Service Experiment." The preparation of these articles show great care and ability. The Magazine is the only one in the United States devoted to politics and the Republican party, and should receive the cordial support of all friends of good government. Published at Washington, D. C., at $2.00 per year. The June number closes the fourth volume. For sale at the JOURNAL Store.

☞ In selecting Capt. Thomas S. Johnston as the member of the Republican State Central Committee for Huntingdon county, a highly deserved compliment has been tendered. Capt. Johnston has labored hard and incessantly for Republican principles and this acknowledgement was very timely. We should have made this statement in his behalf earlier, but neglected it, but we make it with much pleasure now, late as it may seem

☞ We have received invitations to attend the Commencement Exercises of the Pennsylvania College and Theological Seminary, at Gettysburg; The Dickinson Seminary, at Williamsport, and the Ursinus College, at Freeland, Montgomery county, Pa., on the 24th inst., but as we expect to be off with the Editorial Excursionists at that time, we will have to forego the pleasure of attending some one of these Commencements.

☞ We assure our Republican friends that the efforts of the *Globe* to convey the impression that Hon. Henry Rawle, our candidate for State Treasurer, is a member of the State Ring is the basest treachery on record, and the inferance is without the slightest foundation. It is true the Ring supported him but it was only to beat Hon. B. B. Strang. They seized upon him as available material to defeat their enemy.

☞ The first number of the *Industrial Advocate*, edited and printed by W. W. Brown, esq., at Bellefonte, Penn'a, in the interests of the Industrial classes, has reached us. It is a neat and well edited sheet. We are afraid that our friend Brown will find it up hill business to keep up a first-class journal of this kind. There is no last in them. But we presume he knows his own business. May it pay him well.

☞ We have received, from the office of publication, in Philadelphia, a copy of *The Railway World*, devoted to everything pertaining to railroads. It is an eminently practical journal and must be invaluable to railroad men. Its stock quotations alone are worth the subscription price. We will esteem it a compliment to be favored with an exchange.

The Pacific Coast.

The Chinese—Their Gregariousness—What they do—Temperance—Merchants and Mechanics—The Laundry Business—Cheap Living—Dress—Women—Conversations—Joss Houses and Theatres—Their Future.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7, 1875.

THE CHINESE.

This letter will be devoted mostly to the Chinese, and permit me to say it is a topic that could profitably be extended through a dozen letters.

Very early, as far back as 1850, the Chinese came, or rather were brought, to California. As all the Americans who came to this coast were in search of gold, and as gold could be mined by individuals, labor went up to an absurd price. The man who could make $20 a day working gold, with no capital but a tin pan and a pick, couldn't be induced to work for another man for much less than that sum, and as there were very few women here, the work usually performed by the softer sex was necessarily done by those high-priced men. There being a heavy trade with China, speculators brought over Chinamen as laborers, under contract as to wages. Then others followed, and so it progressed, till the emigration became as fixed and regular a thing as that of the Irish to the Atlantic States.

San Francisco is, of course, the headquarters of the Chinese, for they all land here and all stay here, unless they have superior inducements to go farther East. Here they constitute a community by themselves. They

LIVE BY THEMSELVES,

eat by themselves, drink by themselves, have their own amusements and their own resorts. The Chinese have taken possession of Dupont, Jackson, and several other streets, with the alleys leading out of them, and one, passing through this quarter, might well fancy himself in Canton or Pekin.

WHAT THEY DO.

When they work for "Melican" people, they serve in many capacities. They are used as waiters, cooks, scrubbers, and all the work done by girls in other countries, and excellent servants they make. They literally obey orders, and they do it with a celerity and faithfulness that is astonishing. They never argue or question. All that is necessary is for them to know what you want, and they will do it, if it is to be done. Consequently, Chinamen have routed Bridget, and occupy her place. They are exceedingly

TEMPERATE.

They never drink, though they do smoke opium, which is more dangerous to them. I have not yet seen a drunken Chinaman. Their opium dissipation they go away to indulge in, so it does not afflict their employers. But they carry on many occupations on their own account. There are

MERCHANTS AND MECHANICS

among them in plenty, and most excellent merchants and mechanics they are. Some of the heaviest importers of teas and Chinese manufactures are Chinese, and in the items of shrewdness, probity and promptness, they rank quite as highly as their American competitors. There are several Chinese houses here who do quite as large a business as any of the American houses in the same line. Their mechanics are quite as skillful as any. They have shoemakes, blacksmiths, tailors and jewelers, who work in the American fashion, and make American goods, and are patronized by Amercans.

THE LAUNDRY BUSINESS

occupies an enormous number of them. On every street, and for that matter, on almost every block, you see "Ah Sam," "Kung Tie," "Sam Lee," all with the legend, "Washing and Ironing," attached. A half dozen or a dozen of them work together, their premises for that number being two rooms, ten feet square in which they work, cook, eat and sleep. The front room is work-shop proper, but at night it is converted into a dormitory in the simplest manner possible. The long tables on which they starch and iron is converted into beds, as well as the space under them, and they roll in together, and stew and sweat the night out in comfort—that is to say, it is comfort for them, though it would kill any other people in a month.

But no matter how they live, they do their work well. The Chinaman will take your shirts and bring them to you with a finish not attainable elsewhere; and your collars shine like new ten cent pieces. And he is reasonable in his charges, too, his bills averaging about half the New York rates. Most of the families in San Francisco who do keep servants, have their washing done by Chinese Laundrymen on the score of cheapness. They can afford to work cheap, for

THEIR LIVING IS VERY CHEAP.

The Chinamen always board themselves. One of their number cooks for the rest, and remarkable cheap is the fare they drive on. Cabbage is a fovorite ingredient in their dishes; rice is the staple, and they consume for meats and livers, pluck and neck pieces—I don't know whether the horns are eaten or not. They import immense quantities of a peculiar dried fish from China, and a great many other articles of food, the nature of which I could not ascertain. Pork is staple, though you may be sure they get none of the best pieces. Their markets are as nasty as nasty can be; and a Chinese butcher's stall is about the most unsavory place I have ever offended my nose with. Rather nice about their persons, they have none of the European or American fastidiousness about their eating arrangements. One thing seems to be as good as another to them, so that it supports life. Their

DRESS

costs them very little, for there is no change in fashions, and a garment stays by them till it is worn out. It consists of a light corksoled shoes of a quaint, clumsy shape, white stockings, big baggy trowsers, and a shirt reaching to the knee, all made of cotton. The wealthy ones have their shirts made of silk, sometimes wadded and fancifully stitched; but the shape for the poor and rich are precisely the same. The women dress exactly like the men, only the trowsers are more baggy and generally white. They never have white next to the skin, for the same reason that the old lady objected to white plates—they showed the dirt so easily. And, speaking of

WOMEN,

there are very few good, respectable Chinese women here. The Chinamen, as a rule, do not expect to stay, for they believe they have no certainty of heaven if they are buried anywhere but in Chinese soil. For this reason, the bodies of all who die here are taken back home for interment. For this reason, very few of them brought their wives. There are a great many Chinese women here, but they are picked up on the streets of the cities, and brought hither for the vilest purposes. A few have there wives and daughters with them, but a great majority of them are the lowest of the low. I am glad to say that the number of those who have lost their superstition and propose to make this country their permanent home is increasing rapidly, and these send for their families, and, to a considerable degree, adopt civilized habits.

THE CHURCHES

are making the Chinese the especial objects of their labors. They have a number of Chinese converts, who labor among their countrymen, and with a fair degree of success. One Methodist Church in the city has a class of converts that numbers three hundred, and it is increasing daily. And a Chinaman, when he becomes a Christian, is a very good one. He lives up to his profession quite as well as a Melican man, and I don't know but better. He is naturally a good sort of fellow, with excellent impulses and a desire to do right, and altogether his nature is an excellent foundation on which to build. And there is one singular thing about the Chinese. In their own language there is nothing more horrible discordant than their music. It is fearful. The filing of saws or the screach of unoiled axles is heavenly in comparison. In China they seem to have no comprehension of time, tune, or sweet sounds.

RELIGION AND AMUSEMENTS.

They are several very large joss-houses here, that is churches or temples in charge of their priests, and the attendance upon them is very large and regular. In addition to these, every house has its religious apparatus, though I defy any American to ever get at the meaning of the ceremonies. I tried it, and failed, lamentably. They seem to understand it, though.

They are fond of theatricals, and support two large theatres and several minor ones, and queer places they are. A play requires three months for its representation. The play begins with the birth of the hero, and is continued till his death, and unfrequently it is continued with his children. The music—heaven save the mark!—is the most terrible that ever shocked human ears, and the horror of it is that they keep it up all the evening. But the Celestials enjoy it, and as it is for their amusement, I do not know that any one has any right to complain. One get out at a time. Twenty minutes was enough for me.

THE FUTURE OF THE CHINESE IN AMERICA

is not difficult to foresee. They are an acute, thinking people, and all of them educated to some extent. They are gradually getting rid of their superstition, and are taking our ideas and customs, and even our dress. I don't like the idea of this adopting our dress, for I had much rather we should adopt theirs. A very large number of those who still hold their religion are modifying it to suit their condition. In short, thousands of them have made up their minds to stay, and when they do that they begin to be Americans, and progress rapidly when they get started.

The Chinese will stay and will become a permanent element in the population of the Pacific coast. They will bring their families, they will pecome citizens and property-holders, and will mix and amalgamate. They will make their mark upon the people, and I don't know that there can be any objection to it. They are quiet, industrious, orderly, honest, patient and persevering. Such qualities are not only not to be despised, but in a country that is yet to be made are of incalculable importance. I only wish that more of them would come, and that more of them could be induced to cross the mountains.

PIETRO.

The Railroad Battle.

HOW PENNSYLVANIA IS AFFECTED.

Col. Scott Interviewed—Results on Competitive Business—Largest Tonnage in April Ever Had—Scott Always Ready for Peace.

The bears have had a small harvest out of Pennsylvania Railroad stock, and a concentrated and exhausted effort was made within the last three days to hammer it down to $45, but the market was too stiff even under a well-concerted assault, and it stuck below $48 only to rebound a dollar a share in a short time. Yesterday the battle was renewed by the bears, and they had it down to $48¼, but it rallied and the market closed strong at $49¾. The disastrous failure of the New York and Erie, although there was nothing in it that was unexpected, threw a damper upon railroad securities, and the bears seized upon the occasion to break Pennsylvania on the market. The wildest rumors were carefully concocted and systematically circulated as to the indefinite duration and incalculable losses of the company by reason of the railroad war with the Baltimore and Ohio. "There's millions in it"—of losses, to the Pennsylvania, was the battle cry of the bears as they pressed their opportunity, and the reports of the diminution of freights were calculated to convey the idea that the company could not pay its next dividend out of net earnings. Our reporter visited the scene of the battle on Third street, and witnessed the anxious faces of speculators as they rushed to and from broker's offices, and to and from the board, and heard the thousand and one rumors as they floated from the last inventive resources of the bull or bear, as each in turn supplied the street with all manner of badly-guessed or cunningly devised stories. In the meantime, shares were gambled by the thousands at the board and on the street, with now and then a regular sale; but probably two-thirds of all the transactions reported as sales were but gambling bets between the bulls and bears and their followers as to the amount of hammering the stocks could stand without a regular panic. To-day or to-morrow or next week the gamblers will call their hands, adjust their differences, and not one share in three of the number sold will ever be seen by either side. After looking on for some time at the exciting amusement of the contending gambling hosts, our reporter bethought himself that it might be well to hunt after somebody who really had some knowledge on the subject, about which the street was guessing at so much expense to one side or the other. Forthwith he hurried off to the office of Colonel Scott, the President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, believing that he ought to know quite as much about the whole matter as the fellows who were so industriously butting at each other's bank accounts on Third street. The president was on deck in his office, looking as complacent as an early June morning, and greeted *The Times* reporter with his usual urbanity. In answer to a general interrogatory as to the status and prospects of the railroad war, he said that he had just been called upon by the financial editor of the *Ledger*, and had given his views fully to him, and he had no doubt but that they would be cheerfully furnished to any other journalist if desired, and thus save recapitulation. The facts, he said, as given, are common property, accessible to every one who seeks them, and a hundred interviews would not elicit anything more or less of actual interest to the stockholders of this company on the points you are seeking to elucidate.—The *Ledger* promptly extended to *The Times* the courtesy of a copy of Colonel Scott's statement, and we give it in the language of that journal as follows:

"Knowing the strong interest taken by the public in the affairs of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and the general desire to be informed as to what extent the present controversy with the Baltimore and Ohio road has effected its earnings, we are glad to report the result of an interview had yesterday with Mr. Scott, the president of the company, at which our inquiries elicited the following information: That the accounts of the company for four months ending April 30, of this year, have been carefully made up, and show the entire decrease in gross earnings on through and competitive business for that period is $444,667.08, and allowing as a net profit on this traffic 25 per cent., which is, perhaps, above the average of the profit on through business, a net loss is shown of about $111,000, being less than one-sixth of one per cent. out of the annual fund for dividend purposes. This represents in part, too, a loss from reduced tonnage to and from the seaboard, resulting from the depressed condition of the country. This depression has been severely felt by all the local interest of our State, and to keep the manufacturing establishments along the line of the road in operation, and the labor dependent upon them employed, it was necessary to reduce its local rates, so that, although the tonnage for April was the heaviest ever moved in any one month, it was handled at low prices. In reference to the allegation made by Mr. Garrett, that the charge of five cents per hundred for terminal expenses at New York was excessive and unreasonable, Mr. Scott stated that this charge covers facilities furnished at two important points, Jersey City and New York, where the cost of the real estate necessary to do the work largely exceeds that at any other point in the United States. It embraces the cost of ferrying across the Hudson river, the handling, warehousing and delivery of freight in New York, over docks held at a high rental, together with the collection of freight, the issue of bills of lading, and everything pertaining to the transportation business. The object of the campany is not to make a profit out of this charge, but simply to reimburse actual expenditure. We are assured that there is no personal grievance on the part of any officer of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to interfere with the adjustment of the question at issue; that it is purely a business matter, to be settled on business principles as soon as a proper basis can be be agreed upon, and that company is ready now, as it professes always to have been, to refer any questions in dispute to disinterested and competent parties for their decision. This settlement, when reached, should be put in such a permanent form by the actions of the boards of both companies that no trifling cause will be allowed to disturb it in the future."

Judging from President Garrett's recent Chicago speech, and the response that Col. Scott makes in the foregoing statement, disclaiming all personal grievance and repeating his willingness to refer all issues in dispute to disinterested parties, it looks as if the great railroad war will soon belong to history.—*From "The Times," Philadelphia, June 3, 1875.*

The prize fight between Tom Allen and Geo. Rooke will take place tomorrow (Thursday) within fifty miles of Pittsburgh.

If you want to be Strong, Healthy and vigorous, take E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON. No language can convey an adequate idea of the immediate and almost miraculous change produced by taking E. F. KUNKLE'S BITTER WINE OF IRON in the diseased, debilitated and shattered nervous system. Whether broken down by excess, weak by nature, or impaired by sickness, the relaxed and unstrung organization is restored to perfect health and vigor. Sold only in $1 bottles. Office and Store, No. 259 North Ninth St., Philadelphia. Only in $1 bottles. Sold by all druggists.

Nervous Debility. Nervous Debility.

Debility, a depressed, irritable state of mind, a weak, nervous, exhausted feeling, no energy or animation, confused head, weak memory, the consequences of excesses mental overwork. This nervous debility finds a sovereign cure in E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON. It tones the system, dispels the mental gloom and despondenc, and rejuvenates the entire system. Sold only in $1 bottles. Get the genuine. Take only E. F. Kunkel's. It has a yellow wrapper around it, his photograph on outside. Sold by your druggist. E. F. Kunkel, Proprietor, Philadelphia, Pa.

259 TAPE WORM REMOVED ALIVE. 259

Head and all complete in two hours. No fee till head passes. Seat, Pin and Stomach Worms removed by Dr KUNKEL, 259 North Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. To have Tape Worm removed, patients must come on, but for all other worms, your druggist can procure it. Ask for KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP. Price $1, and guaranteed. Send for circular. [June9-4t.

New To-Day.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The following are our terms for announcing candidates, and in all cases the CASH MUST accompany the order: Associate Judge, $5; Prothonotary, $5; Register and Recorder, $5; District Attorney, $4; County Commissioner, $3; Poor Director, $2; and Auditor, $2.

LOST!

The subscriber, living near Saltillo, has lost fifteen head of sheep—eight old sheep, one of which is black, and seven lambs—any information which may lead to their recovery will be highly appreciated and liberally rewarded.

[je16-2t JOHN JAMISON.

$25 REWARD!

I will pay a reward of TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS for evidence that will lead to the detection and conviction of the fiend who poisoned my cow on Friday evening last.

June 16.] J. A. NASH.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

[*Estate of J. C. WALKER.*]

The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county to report distribution of the fund arising from the Sheriff's sale of the Real Estate of J. C. Walker, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Huntingdon, on Tuesday, July 6, 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., when all parties interested are required to present their claims or be debarred from coming in on said fund.

WM. A. FLEMING, Auditor.

june 16-3t]

SUPERVISOR'S ACCOUNT WITH MORRIS TOWNSHIP for the year 1874.

DR.

June 1, 1874.

To amount of duplicate for collection	$ 710 40
" order on Samuel Harnish	34 17
" order on John Davis	5 03
" turnpike dividend	40 00
	$789 57
June 7, 1875. To bal. in hands of P. Tippery for col.	$ 116 26

CR.

June 7, 1875. By amount for work done	$ 419 70
" 27½ days per self @$2 00	55 00
" exonerations	16 65
" plank bill, Crawford & Bro.	18 00
" sledge handles, &c.	1 50
" clerk for two duplicates	3 00
" one day's settlement for Supervisor, Auditors and clerk	9 00
" per cent. for collecting bal.	13 33
" amount of delinquent tax transferred to S. Sprankle, present Supervisor for Northern end of twp.	137 13
" balance	116 26
	$789 57

We, the undersigned Auditors, having examined the account of P. Tippery, Supervisor for the year 1874, find it to be correct as stated above.

P. K. HARNISH,
S. H. BECK,
T. C. WAITE,
W. S. TIPPERY, Cl'k. Auditors.

AUDITORS' REPORT

Of the Financial Condition of Jackson township.

Road Expenses of Jackson township, for the year ending April 10, 1875.

Amount in hands of previous Supervisors	$ 140 57	
Amount of Duplicates	2405 32	
" sundry claims	46 74	
		2592 63
Work on roads, services, exonerations, incidental expenses, &c.		3268 15
Balance against township		$575 52

School Expenses of Jackson township for the year ending June 5, 1875.

Amount in Treasury	$ 1 03	
" received from old collector	504 46	
Amt. of duplicate	2983 10	
Amt. of State Appropriation	292 00	
		3780 59
Paid off old claims, 1873	$ 250 67	
Paid teachers	2050 00	
Exonerations	156 00	
Collectors' commissions	98 95	
Treasurer's commissions	33 10	
Building school house, &c.	1223 89	
		3812 61
Balance against township		$ 32 02

JOHN CUMMINS,
WILLIAM HUSTON,
T. F. SHIPTON, Auditors.

je16.]

N. F. BURNHAM'S TURBINE

WATER WHEEL

Was selected, 4 years ago, and put to work in the U. S. Patent Office, D. C., and has proved to be the BEST. Nineteen sizes made. Prices lower than any other first-class Wheel. Pamphlet free.

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GILES' LINIMENT IODIDE OF AMMONIA

Cures NEURALGIA, FACE ACHE, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, FROSTED FEET, CHILBLAINS, SORE THROAT, ERYSIPELAS, BRUISES and WOUNDS of every nature in man or animal. The remarkable cures this remedy has effected classes it as one of the most important and valuable remedies ever discovered for the cure and relief of pain.

"A patient of mine suffered with Sciatica; could get no relief; as a last resort I tried GILES' LINIMENT IODIDE OF AMMONIA, which cured him. LEWIS H. BONE, M. D., 106 W. 16th street, New York. Sold by S. S. SMITH & SON, 616 Penn street, Huntingdon, Pa.

THE MARVEL OF THE WORLD.—Bethesda Water.—It has restored thousands from the brink of the grave; given health and strength to those deemed beyond the reach of all medical science, and turned the path of affliction to one of happiness in the blessings within its virtues. It cures the deadly Bright's disease and Diabetes; eradicates all diseases of the kidneys; restores the urinary organs to strength and power—in a word, it is a natural restorer of health, and has performed the most wonderful and miraculous cures of any known specific on the globe. Address, for circulars, &c., CAPT. EUGENE R HENDRY, Waukesha, Wis.

OPIUM AND **MORPHIA HABIT**

cured without pain or inconvenience. No charge for treatment until satisfaction is rendered. For particulars, address DR. LOUGHRY, *Manor Station, Westmoreland Co., Pa.*

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REFER TO EDITOR OF THIS PAPER. [je16-4t.

FOR FINE AND FANCY PRINTING Go to the JOURNAL Office.

New To-Day.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

[*Estate of JOHN McCAHAN, Dec'd.*]

The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to hear and determine exceptions to the Final Account of John K. McCahan, Trustee of Thos. McCahan, now dec'd., and also to the Second Supplemental Account of John K. McCahan, one of the Executors of John McCahan, dec'd., and to report distribution in each case, hereby gives notice that he will meet the parties in interest, for the purposes of his appointment, at his office, in Huntingdon, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of July next, at 9 o'clock, in the forenoon, when and where all persons are required to present their claims or be debarred from coming in for a share of the fund.

K. ALLEN LEVELL, Auditor.

je16]

Initial Paper ONLY 25 CENTS A BOX AT THE JOURNAL.

New Advertisements.

AMERICAN WASH BLUE.

For Laundry and Household Use, MANUFACTURED AT THE *American Ultramarine Works, Newark, N. J.*

Our Wash Blue is the best in the world. It does not streak, contains nothing injurious to health or fabric, and is used by all the large laundries on account of its pleasing effect and cheapness. Superior for whitewashing. Put up in packages convenient for family use. Price 10 cents each.

For sale by grocers everywhere. Always ask for the AMERICAN WASH BLUE, if you want the cheapest and best.

AMERICAN ULTRAMARINE WORKS, *Office, 72 William Street, New York.*

June 9, 1875—3m

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A Series of Sketches drawn from *Scriptural, Historical and Legendary Sources,* Illustrated by Modern Art in

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KINGSFORDS' OSWEGO PURE AND **SILVER GLOSS STARCH** *FOR THE LAUNDRY.* Manufactured by T. KINGSFORD & SON, *The Best Starch in the World.*

Gives a beautiful finish to the linen, and the difference in cost between it and common starch is scarcely half a cent for an ordinary washing. Ask your Grocer for it.

KINGSFORDS' **Oswego Corn Starch,** *For Puddings, Blanc Mange, Ice Cream, &c.*

Is the Original—Established in 1848. And preserves its reputation as *purer, stronger and more delicate* than any other article of the kind offered, either of the same name or with other titles.

Stevenson Macadam, Ph. D., &c., the highest chemical authority of Europe, carefully analyzed this Corn Starch, and says it is a most excellent article of diet and in chemical and feeding properties is fully equal to the best arrow root.

Directions for making Puddings, Custards, &c., accompany each pound package.

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THE LAVA PEN

Is taking the place of the common Steel Pen wherever used. It will not corrode; it will write as smoothly as a gold pen; it will outlast a dozen steel pens.

Sent by mail for $2 a gross or 20c a dozen.

The Trade supplied by FRYSINGER BROS., Lewistown, Pa., Genl. Agents for Juniata, Mifflin, Huntingdon, Centre and Snyder counties.

[june2-3t.]

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Superior O. O. O. Smoking

We desire to close out a small lot of

SMOKING TOBACCO AT COST,

and invite attention to the following reduced price list:

Common Durham,	½ lb.	8 cents,	retails for	10 cts.
" "	½ "	15 "	"	20 "
Johnny Reb,	½ "	8 "	"	10 "
Pioneer,	½ "	15 "	"	20 "
Commonwealth,	½ "	15 "	"	20 "
Farmers' Choice,	½ "	8 "	"	10 "
Miners' Puff,	½ "	10 "	"	15 "
XX Smoker,	4 "	"	"	5 "

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GRAIN TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

NOTICE.—After this date, we intend making our business a strictly CASH one, and shall sell goods at very low rates. All persons indebted to us are requested to call for settlement.

Feb.24,1875.

FOR SALE.

A House and Lot, No. 47, in Thompson's addition to Huntingdon, will be sold on reasonable terms. Possession given on the first of April next. Apply at this office. Dec.16.

New Advertisements.

TAVERN LICENSES.

The following named persons will apply for license, at Argument Court, on the third Monday, (21st day) of June, 1875:

Henry Leister, "Leister House," in the Borough of Huntingdon. His vouchers are:

A. Porter Wilson,	Graffius Hiller,
Wm. I. Steel,	W. Williams,
Geo. T. Warfel,	H. Greenberg,
John Leister,	Wm. Lewis,
Henry Snare,	Geo. Schaefer,
Benj. Jacob,	W. Buchanan,
E. C. Summers,	Jacob Africa.

Also, Valentine Brown, "Juniata House," in the Borough of Huntingdon. His vouchers are:

Joseph Watson,	Henry Africa,
John Africa,	F. Mellon,
George Thomas,	Peter Gerlach,
D. E. McMurtrie,	Joseph H. Priest,
Jacob Leonhard,	A. Schmearmund,
D. W. Diven,	Henry Hazzard.

Also, Adam Zeigler and George Long, "Jackson House," in the Borough of Huntingdon. Their vouchers are:

John S. Miller,	A. Schmearmund,
Thos. Jackson,	Ira Jenkins,
Wm. H. Fisher,	Henry Hazzard,
Val. Brown,	Frank Gerlach,
George Thomas,	Peter Gerlach,
George Jackson,	E. E. Thompson,
D. E. McMurtrie,	H. Thomas.

Also, Jacob Zillius, Three Story Brick House, corner of Washington and Sixteenth streets. His vouchers are:

James White,	Adam Schmearmund,
Lydia Long,	Robt. Brumbly,
D. R. Major,	Jacob Hill,
Samuel Prough,	Samuel Allen,
William Hicks,	P. McLaughlin,
Port Prough,	Geo. A. Mitchell,
J. H. Summers,	William Hill,
D. W. Summers,	A. H. Martin,
Wm. T. Ryler,	Joseph Zillius,
Patrick Cleghar,	Henry Parker,
Alex. Trimble,	Daniel Pope,
Cyrus Couch,	Wm. Richardson,
Edward Pope,	John Reichner,
John Moore,	Wm. Heffner,
John Richardson,	J. R. Richardson,
J. R. Cunningham,	David Straight,
P. K. Rupert,	Thomas Moore,
John S. Kennedy,	Gilbert Allen.

Also, James Maulle, "The American Hotel," in the Borough of Mount Union. His vouchers are:

Henry Himes,	John Dougherty,
A. R. Price,	John A. Gayton,
J. R. Faust,	William Foltz,
William Harris,	James K. Thompson,
Elijah Antis,	T. F. Postlewait,
George W. Wesmes,	Judith Moon,
John C. Ross,	James Harris.

Also, R. F. Haslett, "Keystone Hotel," Spruce Creek. His vouchers are:

Perry Ginter,	W. S. Tippery,