The Huntingdon Journal.

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

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23. 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.

THE "GLOBE'S" PROPOSITION.

The Tyrone *Herald*, of last week, contains the following in regard to the proposition of the *Globe*:

The warring elements in Huntingdon county are making efforts to reconcile their differences, and may possibly succeed, but the way is not yet clear. The Woods faction will agree to bury the hatchet and smoke the pipe of peace with the warriors of the other faction, if allowed to nominate an Associate Judge, County Treasurer, Prothonotary, Commissioner and Auditor. That is to say, the tail is to wag the dog. The other party will be left a District Attorney, Register and Recorder, Poor Director, Commissioner and Auditor. We want to see the differences healed in old mother Huntingdon, but how is it to be accomplished with such a demand as given above, is not so clear. Unless both sides come down to something reasonable, it is a waste of words to talk about "fixing it up." The proposition made by the *Journal* a couple of weeks ago, is the only fair one advanced thus far in the negotiations now going on. If the large body of the party is to yield everything to a few hundred, all right, but if a preponderating majority will not agree to yield their rights to less than one-third, the matter will always remain as it is. Come, gentlemen, come down to something within reason, and agree to accept according to your numerical strength. As long as such propositions as the above are adhered to by the Woods people, we are inclined to believe that there is little or no sincerity on their part, to harmonize and reconcile the unfortunate schism which has well nigh stranded the good old party in Huntingdon county. We know something about the quarrel down there, and we know that it is not properly understood outside of the county, or there would not be so much encouragement given to some parties by persons in this and other counties. Since we came here, in whatever we have said, we have studiously avoided taking sides with either faction, but we claim the right to say a word in defence of our friends, while not giving offence to the other side. We *do* know, too, that the Scott faction, as it is called, was never more earnest in anything in their lives, than in the efforts they are now making to bring the two wings of the party together. We know they are willing and anxious, yes, eager, to agree to any fair, honest, just basis for the settlement of their unfortunate quarrel. Anything else is out of the question.

Our position in regard to this matter is well known. In the JOURNAL of the 19th ult., a basis of settlement was offered that had every essential of honesty and fair-dealing, and we have been told, by leading men in both wings, that no serious objection could be urged against it. It referred the whole matter back to the people. They were requested to meet in their respective places of holding elections and to decide upon two of their best men—men of experience and integrity—to come to Huntingdon and meet in Convention to establish a set of rules and regulations for the government of the party in the future. In a number of districts and boroughs, where both wings have strength, one of each wing could be selected. A spirit of harmony should pervade the whole matter. Let this thing of this or the other individual controlling the party be entirely ignored. The people—the good, strong, common-sense Republicans—can run the party and run it right without any dictation. By a re-organization of the party in this way we will get rid of two organizations and the disagreeable rivalries and jealousies which they are bound to foster. We do not want two sets of men importuning the State Central Committee for funds; two sets of men demanding favors at the hands of the powers that be; two sets of men pitted against each other and only caring for those belonging to their wing. Let us wipe out all the past and commence anew. Let the party become one and indivisible. Let Republicans march to victory under one banner and as common members of one brotherhood. Let us commence right and this is the way to do it. The idea of keeping up two organizations and negotiating back and forth like two separate and distinct peoples, is as repulsive to us as anything possibly can be, and is repulsive to the genius of Republicanism.

The above are our principal reasons for taking very little notice of the *Globe's* proposition. We, of course, could not expect the *Globe* to make a proposition that would be entirely satisfactory to our people. We have tried to ascertain what our people would accept, and a number have said that they would not hesitate to concede a candidate for Associate Judge, Treasurer, Commissioner, Poor Director, and Auditor, while they claimed that we were justly entitled to Prothonotary, Register and Recorder, District Attorney, Commissioner and Auditor. We simply report what we have heard others say.—While these terms might be satisfactory to some, others, in all probability, might strenuously object. We have no doubt that a fair understanding will be reached and that the Republican party of Huntingdon county will be found united upon a single ticket at the next general election.

☞ The same old impracticables that have been hammering away at the Temperance cause, without accomplishing anything, for the last twenty years, met in Harrisburg, last week, and nominated a candidate for Governor and State Treasurer. If newspaper men were to ignore the existence of these fanatics, they would soon leave the cause of temperance take care of itself and embark in some other occupation. It is the love of notoriety—having their names appear in print—that keeps them up. The most of them are fanatics on the subject of temperance because it keeps them before the public, and this is life to them. Most of them were opposed to Local Option and now after the most humiliating failure ever accorded to any measure they howl worse about its repeal than howling dervishes. Anything to be contrary, or that may have a tendency to make them conspicuous! We used to train a little with this crowd but our experience satisfied us that the whole lot were only given to self-glorification and cared no more for practical temperance than a duck does for rain. The political movement will fall as flat as usual, because there is no sincerity in it and if there were what is to be accomplished? The Republican party, from year to year, did everything it consistently could to help them, but in the face of the best temperance men in the land they would put up a ticket and encompass our defeat. They may now go to. We'll none of it.

TWEED RELEASED.

The decision of the New York Court of Appeals in the Tweed case, says the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, is variously treated by the press and lawyers. There are those who regard it as necessary under the peculiar laws of New York, and others who treat it as entirely wrong. The Judge who tried and sentenced Tweed, Davis, declares that the theory "that the power of the court was exhausted when one sentence was pronounced on one count of the indictment, and that the cumulative sentences were void," is entirely erroneous and absurd. At common law, both in England and this country, the rule is that several misdemeanors distinct in their character may be joined in a single indictment and verdicts rendered convicting the accused of each misdemeanor. Judge Davis thinks this is also the practice throughout all the States except, probably, Texas. It was on the same principle that the Tichborne claimant was sentenced. The Court has discretionary power to make all the terms run together. In some cases this will meet the ends of justice, but in the case of Tweed this principal would have been totally inadequate for this purpose. In passing sentence on Tweed Judge Davis says that he had steered the middle course. He had it in his power to sentence him for 50 years, according to the extreme limits of the law for each offense. On the other hand, it is said that O'Conor, and other able lawyers, clearly foresaw the result that has come, and hence were active, along with the Governor, to induce the Legislature to enact remedial laws, which would serve to prevent Tweed's escape. There is also much discussion over the practical effect of the decision. It is claimed that an indictment for felony hangs over him, and that the several civil suits for the recovery of stolen property will result in his being retained in prison. Thus the old man, who was so fawned upon in the days of his power, has a hard road before him at the last. If he could escape, as did Connelly and Sweeney, we imagine New York will applaud.

☞ The Altoona *Tribune* takes up a column in endeavoring to account for the stringency of the money market in the country as compared with the monied centres, and advances several plausible theories. The whole trouble lies in the fact that every man in the country, who can control money enough to purchase a United States bond, does so and thus all the available funds, which should be in circulation to further business and give employment to the hungry and naked, are tied up. The men who would do something for the community in which they live, to help their fellow men, have not got the wherewith to do it, nor have they the credit in the cities to borrow it. The country will be short of capital just as long as the government pays the heavy interest that it now pays. If all the United States bonds, held in Huntingdon, were to day lifted and the money paid over to the present holders, there would be enough to build manufactories to employ 10,000 people.

☞ The Clearfield rioters—thirty-two in number—were promptly convicted, at Clearfield, last week, classed in the three grades and sentenced to imprisonment.—The principals to one year and the accessories to three and six months and a fine of $25 and costs each. Siney and Parks are out on $5,000 bail. It is high time that this thing of men banding themselves together and refusing to work themselves and deterring others from work, who desire to, were properly rebuked by Courts of Justice. Every one has a right to say whether he will work or not for a stipulated set of wages, but no one has the right to interfere with the man who is willing to work at such wages. If he will not work he must step aside for the man who will and the latter must be protected. Good government owes him this much.

☞ The editor of the *Globe* throws up the sponge, in his last issue, and asks us to let up. Of course we will. We couldn't continue to pummel a fellow after he indicates that he has a surfeit of the thing. No, no. It would be cruelty to animals, to say nothing of manliness, chivalry, and all that sort of thing. We are not after the editor of that paper in the future unless he invites it. We shall speak of him as Mr. Guss, Prof. Guss, or A. L. Guss, esq., when next we have occasion to allude by name to the editor of that paper. Of course everything that we have heretofore said has been in a Pickwickian sense and so accepted. When will wonders cease? Sing the doxology!

☞ The miners' strike is over, says the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, and both parties are industriously engaged in counting the cost. This is put at $10,000,000,—lost in an attempt to rectify a difference of opinion by the arbitrary method of a strike, that not merely involved the refusal of certain parties to work, but to attempt to prevent others from work. The outcome is, the exceptance of work at exactly the rates that were offered months ago. Thus all the bad blood, suffering of families, debt and the privations it must occasion in the future were productive of no results beneficial to the miners. Could a more cogent reason than this be offered for some reasonable method of arbitration?

☞ Politics are beginning to warm up. Politicians are getting sociable. It is now in order for the chap who has "gone back" on his political paper, every day since the last election, to endeavor to ingratiate himself into the good opinions of those whom he has heretofore "gone back" on.—Thank'ee, none in ours, please. We can live without them.

☞ The last *Globe* strikes out wickedly at the "Oh, good Lord! Oh, good devil!" sort of politicians, who go a great way out of their road to please everybody, and especially to the detriment of those who are expected to do the most for them. Hit them again!

☞ "Rise up William Allen" has been nominated for Governor of Ohio. It is claimed, by well-informed Republicans, that Governor Hayes will just lead the old gentleman about 50,000 votes at the conclusion of the canvass.

COUNTRY NEWSPAPER.

Our country editors do not need to be told that we have recognized and proclaimed their ability and patriotism.

Such papers as the *Republican*, Chester; *Examiner*, Lancaster; the Harrisburg papers; *Courier*, Lebanon; *Dispatch*, Reading; JOURNAL, Huntingdon; the Erie papers; Pittsburgh papers; *Telegraph*, Germantown; *Argus and Radical*, Beaver; *Tribune*, Altoona; *Village Record*, West Chester; *Fredonian*, New Brunswick, N. J., and many others that we could name, are superior in all the essentials of intelligence and honorable journalism.

Anent this subject, the Buffalo *Express* says that the metropolitan press is inclined to "think small beer" of country editors, which feeling grows out of an over-estimation of the influence and an under-valuation of the work of the weekly press.

Our political history for the past few years abounds with incidents to prove the fallacy of these estimates. We cite one conspicuous example—the Greeley movement. It was backed by the most powerful and brilliant daily papers in the United States, and was opposed by the country press with a less ostentatious, but far more powerful influence, as the result proved.

In both political parties the so-called leading organs of the city press are deferred to and cherished by the party leaders, and the weekly press practically ignored.

The result on the one hand is a dictatorial tone, and finally, in most of the cases, a refractory spirit in the city press; while, on the other hand, neglect does not have an equally bad influence, because the country press follows the lead of political principles, and is not flattered into an over-estimate of its own importance.

Very few Republican weeklies in Pennsylvania and New York went off after Andrew Johnson and Charles Sumner.

The fact is, the weekly press has always been the consistens, undeviating, faithful reliance of the Republican party on the one hand, and of the Democratic party on the other. If they have less brilliancy and conspicuousness than the city papers, they have more stability and fidelity to principle.

At the same time, be it thankfully said, they have in a greater degree the confidence of the masses, and hence a greater influence in making up popular verdicts. The reason is evident. They come more immediately in contact with the people, more closely reflect the popular views, and more accurately harmonize with the public conscience.

There is more "red tape" at the doors of the sanctums of a New York editor-in-chief than at the White House. There is a divinity constructed to hedge about New York city editors that makes them hermits. Their ears are open only to a privileged few.

To illustrate the effect of this seclusion in cutting the city editor off from all knowledge of and sympathy with the people, we note the precipitate manner in which the New York *Times*, last winter, entered the campaign against the President on his Louisiana policy and how woefully it misunderstood public opinion. A few days later it was obliged to confess that the uniform tone of the letters it received from the people was for the President, and against itself.

If its mails had missed it might have been to this day ignorant of the popular opinion. The country editor, on the contrary, lives in daily intercourse with the common people, and reflects their views in every issue.

Moreover, the country paper is to its subscribers what a city paper is to few of its readers—a life-long plan and a trusted counsellor. The country paper stands second only to the family Bible; and in half the families not even in so subsidiary position as that. It is almost their whole library. They read it all the week; read it aloud at the hearth; read it through as religiously and thoroughly as they do their bibles—advertisements and all.

Again, the constituency of the country press is more numerous, as well as more exclusive, than that of the city press.—*All Day City Item, June 18th, 1875.*

We thank Col. Fitzgerald, right heartily, for his appreciation of the country press that controls the masses. There is nothing sensational or flashy about it, and the solid people, who make up the great bulk of our population, trust those whom they know, implicitly. They, it is true, depend, in a great measure, upon the flashy papers for news, but they never know whether to believe what they read or not. They know that the great city dailies are paid for their opinions and their labors and that they cannot be relied on.

☞ An Allegheny county jury was found that rendered a verdict of $10,000 damages against the proprietors of the Pittsburgh *Post* for libeling a late Chairman of the Democratic County Committee of that county. We doubt whether any other twelve men in that county, or elsewhere, could have been gathered together, upon a traverse jury, who would have found a similar exhorbitant verdict. We hope that the verdict will be set aside and a new trial granted.

☞ Hon. J. P. Wickersham has been appointed Superintendent of Public Instruction by Governor Hartranft. The new Constitution created this office. The appointment will continue until the assembling of the Legislature, when it will be made for the full term of four years, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

Miner's Strike Broken.

Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Company's Men Give in—Eleven Thousand Repentant Ones—General Resumption to Follow—Clearfield Rioters Sentenced—The Kingston Gunpowder Plot—Resumption in the Schnylkill Region.

WILKESBARRE, June 15.—The long strike is ended. The miners of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Company made an unconditional surrender, through their delegates, last night, at a meeting with Mr. Parish. A dozen or more meetings were held yesterday at different places. At Ashby a delegation of seventy German miners went to the meeting for the purpose of voting for resumption. Their objection became known to the leaders and they were excluded from the meeting. They then held a meeting of their own and decided to be governed no longer by the Association. At another meeting the Irish and Welsh disagreed, and the former withdrew. At other meetings there was also a lack of harmony, and during the course of the day there was a general disagreement as to future action. The mass of miners were in favor of going to work, but the leaders fought hard against it. The sentiment was too strong for them to control, a part yielded. In the evening a region meeting was held, and delegates then went to Mr. Parish's office, when a long and harmonious conference took place, which ended in an agreement to go to work upon the Company's terms. No concessions whatever were made by the company. The men stated that they had made a mistake in holding out so long or in making a strike, and were now in want of the necessaries of life and eager to have work immediately. This company imploys about eleven thousand men, and all of their works will be started as soon as possible. The miners of individual operators will follow the men of this company, and there will be a general resumption in the Wyoming region.

SENTENCE OF CLEARFIELD RIOTERS.

CLEARFIELD, PA., June 15.—The thirty-two striking miners who were found guilty last evening of conspiracy and riot, were called for sentence this afternoon. Judge Orvis divided the criminals into three classes, and pronounced sentence as follows:

The first class consisted of John H. Joyce, President of the miners' Union in this region; John J. Maloney, Secretary of the Union; Ralph Parks, George McGowan, Thomas Burchdale and Mathies Mayer, who were sentenced to pay the cost of prosecution, twenty-five dollars fine and undergo an imprisonment of one year.

The second class consisted of thirteen others, who were sentenced to pay the costs of prosecution, a fine of twenty-five dollars each and an imprisonment of sixty days.

There were thirteen of the third class, on whom sentence was suspended, it being considered that they acted under control of the leaders. Xingo Parks, Secretary of the National Union, was present. After the sentences were pronounced he seemed terribly distressed, and shed tears.

THE KINGSTON OUTRAGE.

WILKESBARRE, June 15.—John McCue was arrested to-day as the person who put two kegs of powder and a lighted fuse into Curry's house, in Kingston, Saturday night. The proof was strong against him, and he was held in $10,000 bail.

RESUMPTION IN SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.

POTTSVILLE, June 15.—Telegrams received from the northern section of Schuylkill state that a number of collieries resumed work this morning, among them several of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company's mines. Several mines in the vicinity of Shanandoah are working full force, and it was necessary to turn a number of men away who had applied for work.

Wm. M. Tweed Released.

The Court of Appeals Reverses the Judgment of the Lower Courts—The Boss to be Re-arrested in the Civil Suits.

ADBANY, June 15.—The Courts of Appeals has unanimously reversed the judgment of the Supreme Court in the case of Wm. M. Tweed, and has ordered his discharge. The opinion of the Court is lengthy, and recites the case fully. It holds that the Court of Oyer and Terminer exceeded its jurisdiction in sentencing Tweed to cumulative punishment pronouncing several judgments on a single indictment. The power of the court in the case was exhausted by one sentence, to imprisonment for one year and the payment of a fine of two hundred and fifty dollars. The jurisdiction of the court over the prisoner is now exhausted, as though no prosecution had ever been instituted against him. The indictment in Tweed's case is probably without precedent, and the only justification for the sentence is in fact that great wrong had been perpetrated. The punishment for a single misdemeanor seemed inadequate, owing to the excited state of the public mind, and Tweed's conviction called for what seemed to be thought approximate vindication of justice and punishment of the offender. The Court holds that neither justice nor true reform can be advanced by illigal acts, and orders that the judgment and orders of the Supreme Court and of the Oyer and Terminer be reversed and the prisoner discharged.

NEW YORK, June 15.—The news that the Court of Appeals had finally decided in favor of Tweed and ordered his release from the penitentiary, circulated to-day through the city with great rapidity, and for the time takes presedence of the Beecher trial. Sheriff Conner has taken every percaution to secure the arrest of Tweed immediately upon his discharge. Deputy Sheriff Magonigle, furnished with an order of arrest in the civil suits, has been stationed at Blackwell's Island for several days, and will arrest the ex-Tammany chief before he has long enjoyed his new found liberty. Unless he is provided with securities to the amount of three million dollars, he will be taken to Ludlow street jail, and even if he could supply that amount of bail it is understood that he would again be taken into custody on another suit in which an equal amount of security would be demanded. The order of arrest in the civil suits is signed by Judge Davis, who was the presiding judge at Tweed's trial.

Political Notes.

The Republicans of Indiana county have nominated the following ticket: Sheriff, Wm. C. Brown; Treasurer, John Ebey: Prothonotary, Albert C. Boyle; Commissioners, Frederick Butterbaugh, Frederick Cameron.

"We need the means for organizing the Democratic party of this State," said a leading Iowa politician. A Western man responded promptly by telegraph: "Will ship to-day one barrel of whisky and one orator; invoice by mail."

California, Ohio, Pennsylvania, all have made their nominations for a Republican Governor by acclamation. This spontaneity of feeling and action is indicative of the rising tide of a movement of the people which will sweep things in November.

The next political campaign will be an active one. From every State we have cheering intelligence of a unity of purpose on the part of loyal citizens. Side issues, local disputes, and minor divisions are to be laid aside untill the safety of the Government is put beyond question. The prevailing feeling is, that the only way to bring about reform is to support the party that can make it possible.

A Novel Duel—Parson Brownlow to the Fore.

The Knoxville *Chronicle* contains the following:

"This disreputable old Tennessee politician has been abusing General D. H. Hill. His forte is abuse, and his abuse is founded on falsehood. He is a scoundrel, and if he will come to Greenville, South Carolina, the editor of the *News* will open his columns to him to enable him to refute the charges, or he will meet him on the stump."—*Greenville (S. C.) News.*

This I understood to be a cautiously worded challenge to fight a duel. I except the callenge. The laws governing the code of honor allows the challenged party to designate time and place and weapons for a duel. I appoint that we fight in an open-top *hog pen*, immediately after a *hard summer rain*, and that the weapons be *dung*-forks. Whoever shall toss the other out shall be regarded as having killed him in mortal combat.

W. G. BROWNLOW, Editor, etc.

☞ We are likely to hear the grasshopper depredations in a new quarter, this year. It is said that within a few days fields of grain in Nebraska and Iowa have been destroyed, mainly within a belt of country a hundred miles wide on each side of the Missouri river. In many places the air is filled with them, flying with the wind, and in the sunlight looking like floating snowflakes. The young corn just sprouting has suffered most, but the farmers hope to repair much of the damage by replanting. Wheat and oats have also been injured, but only to a limited extent. In no country is it estimated that the loss will aggregate more than one-fourth of the growing crops, while the average loss will not amount to more than five per cent. Southwestern Iowa, Southwestern Dakota and Northwestern Nebraska seem to be the objective points of the migrating hordes, although changes of wind may drive them as far as Minnesota and Eastern Iowa, and perhaps into Illinois. The wide range of territory included in their flight inspires the hope that no serious damage will be done at any one point.—*Exchange.*

RATIFIED—The Directory Boards of the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Companies respectively met in Philadelphia and Baltimore yesterday, and ratified the basis of settlement of their difficulties. A Philadelphia dispatch says it is understood the agreement is for ten years, the companies to agree upon moderate rates between all competing points, which will be maintained by both. The contract can only be determinated by a resolution of the respective boards. A special committee is to be appointed by each board, to whom shall be referred all matters of difference, if any, that may arise relative to the practical working of the agreement, and with power to adjust all complaints between the two companies. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company opens its lines between Philadelphia and New York to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad on the same terms they give other connecting roads at Philadelphia. This agreement, it is believed, will be of a permanent character. It is understood that the details of the agreement will not be published.—*Pittsburgh Telegraph.*

No More Broken Glass.

Something Interesting to Everybody.

The ancient admonition to occupants of glass houses is in danger of losing its force. M. A. de la Bastie, a Frenchman, has already succeeded in making the demolition of that hitherto fragile substance a matter of no small difficulty. When saucers, plates and glass dishes of every description, not to mention watch crystals and large plates of window glass, are thrown about a room in a miscellaneous manner, with greater damage to the floor than to the missiles, the inquiry, Cannot glass be made practically unbreakable? becomes one of inquiry.

All this and much more was done by Professor Egleston, of the school of mines, yesterday, at Cooper Institute, with the La Bastie glass. Before beginning his experiments the Professor assured his audience that he had been engaged in experimenting upon the substance, at the request of Messrs. Paturle and De la Chapelle, agents for M. de la Bastie, during the past two months, he was not yet prepared to state all the properties of the wonderful glass. The discovery, or it might be called the invention of M. de la Bastie, was only made last autumn, but for the last ten years he has devoted his time and attention to the matter, having during that time tried over two thousand different baths, the peculiar properties of his glass being obtained by plunging ordinary glass, when at great heat, into a bath composed mainly of fatty substances. The "peculiar properties" are toughness to an almost incredible degree, and non conduction of heat to an absolute degree. Further than the heating and bathing in fatty substance (the composition of which bath is of course a secret) there appears no difference in its manufacture from that of ordinary glass, and yet its whole molecular construction is different. When broken, as it can of course be by sufficient force, it rivals the traditional "one horse shay" in the totalness of its destruction, a piece three inches square furnishing several hundred fragments, each fragment paradoxically being an entire piece by itself, with smooth edges, so that one might safely thrust his hand into a barrel of this broken glass and withdraw it uninjured. The glass exhibited yesterday was hardly as smooth and clear as might be necessary for some purposes, but Professor Egleston stated that this defect was owing to the crude means at present provided for the process, and not to any fault in the process itself.—The experiments yesterday were conducted in the presence of a large number of spectators.

EXPERIMENTS WITH THE GLASS.

As a preliminary, the professor threw a few pieces of red glass, of considerable thickness, about the room, which only excited a smile from the many glass dealers present; next saucers and various other glass dishes of more fragile dimensions bounded unbroken from the hard floor, and the smiles perceptibly dwindled; and when, in handfuls, watch crystals and long thin pieces of glass fell on the floor and remained whole, a round of applause broke from all present. The next experiment consisted of testing the strength of ordinary and this patent glass beneath a steel weight, cartridge-shaped and tempered, dropped from different heights. Best English plate glass broke beneath a two-ounce ball falling fifteen inches, while the La Bastie glass of an equal thickness was only broken by the same ball falling four feet eight inches. Ordinary plate glass was broken by a four-ounce ball dropped from a height of one foot, while the tempered glass resisted the blows of the weight until it had been raised to 3 feet 9 inches. A one-pound weight required to be raised 3 feet to break a piece of this wonderful glass one-fourth of an inch. To demonstrate the advantage of using this substance in roofs of hot houses, a plate was placed in a slanting position and a two-ounce ball allowed to fall upon it perpendicularly, as hail-stones strike upon slanting roofs, and it was not until the ball fell from a height of nine feet and had struck the same spot thirty-six times that it was broken, while common glass of twice the thickness was demolished at four feet. Another experiment consisted in allowing a strip of the glass 3 inches wide and 3-16 of an inch thick to project from a vise 6 inches and placing weights upon the projecting end. In this position it supported 46 pounds, while ordinary glass of the same dimensions sustained but 16½ pounds. The next experiment failed. A strip of the patent glass 10 inches in length, 3 inches wide and 3-16 of an inch thick, was bridged upon two uprights, and weights suspended from it in the center. One hundred and eighty pounds were thus suspended, when the glass still remaining unbroken, with no signs of its giving away, and there being no more weights on hand, the experiment had to be abandoned. Many similar experiments were tried, all with great success. Glass dishes were heated and cooled without injury, and one plate was exhibited which Prof. Egleston said had remained upon the range in his house, subject to every change of temperature, for over a week. The professor also vouched for having heated a large plate of the material in the center to 2,000 degrees and still held it comfortably by the edges in his bare hands. A photograph taken upon a piece of glass was likewise exhibited, and the immense value of the article to photographers in enabling them to preserve their negatives was shown. Specimens were also produced, colored, stained and engraved, so that there appears nothing for which ordinary glass is used that cannot be improved and benefitted by this discovery. A diamond will not cut it, but means for doing so are thought to be of easy discovery. The process of manufacturing the article is also said to be within the scope of any ordinary workmen, while the cost is said to be but 5 per cent. additional in its manufacture.—*New York World.*

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 STRUP. 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; Treasurer, $5; District Attorney, $4; County Commissioner, $3; Poor Director, $2; and Auditor, $2.

REGISTER AND RECORDER.

I respectfully offer myself to the Republican voters of this county as a candidate for the office of Register and Recorder, subject to the decision of the nominating Convention.

WM. J. GEISSINGER.

REGISTER AND RECORDER.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM E. LIGHTNER as a candidate for re-nomination for Register and Recorder, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

TANNERY AND DEALERS IN LEATHER.

The firm of Jackson Enyeart & Son, Tanners and Leather Dealers, Puttstown, having been dissolved by the death of the senior partner, the firm will be continued by W. S. Enyeart, J. S. Enyeart and J. F. Enyeart, under the firm name of W. S. Enyeart & Brothers. All persons desiring any thing in our line will give us a call.

W. S. ENYEART & BROTHERS.

June 23-3t

STRAY MARE.

Strayed away from the undersigned, residing near Eldorado, Blair county, about the 23d of May last, a DARK BAY MARE, supposed to be about 8 years old, and between 15 and 16 hands high, with a white stripe on her face, the spavin on the left hind leg, and the hair shaved off by the gears. A reasonable reward will be paid for her or for any information that may be given of her whereabouts. Address

AMON PHEASANT,
June23-3t.] Eldorado, Blair Co., Pa.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

[*Estate of JACKSON ENYEART, dec'd.*]

Letters of Administration upon the estate of Jackson Enyeart, late of Hopewell township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the same are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them for settlement.

WM. S. ENYEART,
JOHN S. ENYEART,
Saxton, June 23d* [Adm'rs.

Cheap Homes!!

GREAT BARGAINS

—IN—

PIEDMONT, VIRGINIA,

LANDS!!!

700 Acres at $7.50 per Acre.

1030 Acres at $20 per Acre,

300 CREEK BOTTOM.

1008 Acres at $25 per Acre,

300 RIVER BOTTOM.

For further particulars apply, immediately, to

J. R. DURBORROW & CO.,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

June 23-tf

CHOICE PIANO PIECES.

La Belle Jeunesse. Polacca.....by G. D. Wilson.		50 cts.
Ruette .....Wilson.		35 cts.
*Twinkling Stars. Morceau.....Wilson.		40 cts.
Faro Thes Well! Romance.....Wilson.		40 cts.
*Fairy Festival. Caprice.....Wilson.		60 cts.
*Grand Masonic March, picture of N. Y Temple		75 cts.
A Forest Hymn. Meditation .....Wilson.		50 cts
By G. D. WILSON.		
Ever True to Thee. Polka Mazurka by C. Wagner.		50 cts.
Birdie's Morning Song. Variations.....Wagner.		50 cts.
On the Wings of Love. Valse Brilliante....Wagner.		35 cts.
Venetian Regatta. Morceau .....Wagner.		40 cts.
*Merry Foresters. Forest Scene.....Wagner.		50 cts.
*Echoes from the Palisades.....Wagner.		40 cts.
By CARL WAGNER.		
*Sugar Plums Polka.....by Chas. Kinkle.		35 cts.
*Jewel Box Schottisch.....Kinkle.		35 cts.
Mad Cap Polka.....Kinkle.		30 cts.
Jennie, the Flower of Kildare. Transcription .....Kinkle.		35 cts.
La Harpe Angelique. Morceau.....Kinkle.		35 cts.
*Angel Visits. Romance.....Kinkle.		50 cts.
By CHARLES KINKLE.		
Centennial March.....by H. Maylath.		30 cts.
Lily of the Valley. Nocturne.....Maylath.		30 cts.
Rocking Waves. Reverie.....Maylath.		40 cts.
*Dream-Land. Morceau.....Maylath		40 cts.
*Awakening of the Birds. Romance.....Maylath.		40 cts.
*Sweet-heart. Romance.....Maylath.		40 cts.
By H. MAYLATH.		
NEW SONGS.		
Madelaine Grey. Song and Cho...by Will. S. Hays.		35 cts.
Put the Right Man at the Wheel. Song and Cho. .....Hays.		35 cts.
Dora, Darling. Song and Cho.....Hays.		35 cts.
Barney Mackree. Song and Cho.....Hays.		35 cts.
The Maid of Avondale. Song and Cho.....Hays.		35 cts.
Where is my Loved One To-Night? Song and Cho. .....Hays.		35 cts.
Sing, Darkies, Sing. Song and Cho.....Hays.		35 cts.
When Little Mamie Died. Song and Cho....Hays.		35 cts.
Alone and at Home Song and Cho.....Hays.		35 cts.
Jennie, the Flower of the Dell. Song & Cho....Hays.		35 cts.
The Schoolhouse on the Hill. Song & Cho...Hays.		35 cts.
By the author of MOLLIE, DARLING.		
Allie, Darling. Song and Cho....By H. P. Danks.		30 cts.
Why don't you Write to me, Sister? S'g and Cho. .....Danks.		30 cts.
Oft in Dreams a Sweet Voice calls me. S. and C. .....Danks.		30 cts.
By the author of SILVER THREADS.		

Any of the above mailed, post-paid, on receipt of the marked price. Pieces marked thus * have picture title pages. Address,

J. L. PETERS.
843 BROADWAY,
June23-4t] N. Y.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES of Morris School District, Huntingdon Co., Pa., for the year ending June 7th, 1875.

RECEIPTS:

Gross am't of Tax Duplicate for School purposes.....		$1266 45
Deduct am't refunded for former years.....	$23 10	
Deduct am't Exonerations, Errors, &c., for this year.....	23 68	46 78
Total Tax receipts.....		$1219 67
Cash from former Treasurer.....		48 22
State appropriation		129 21
Total Cash receipts.....		$1397 10

EXPENDITURES:

Paid Teachers salaries.....$960 60		
" for fuel and contingencies.. 143 03		
" for 2 Privys and repairs... 65 41		
" Secretary's salary..... 5 00		
" Treasurer and Collectors... 55 00		
" Miscellaneous expenses..... 20 00	$1248 44	
Balance in hands of Geo. Davis, Treasurer.....		$148 66

By order of Board, S. C TUSSEY,
June 23, 1875. Secretary.

ACCOUNT OF GEO. W. GLAZIER, TREASURER of Huntingdon Borough School district for year ending June 7th, 1875:

To balance in hands of Treasurer at last settlement.....		$1995 66
To am't of duplicate for year 1874, ending June 7, 1875..		7763 75
To am't State appropriation ending June 7, 1875.....		620 50
To am't received from Oneida Twp., for 1874.....		114 72
To am't received from Oneida Twp., for 1875.....		113 09
By am't of orders paid, filed with Secretary.....	$9281 27	
By commissions on State appropriation, 1 per cent.....	6 20	
By commission on money collected from Oneida twp., on $227.81 at 1 per cent.....	2 27	
By commissions on amount collected on duplicate less Oneida twp., and State appropriation $8432.96 at 5 per cent.....	421 64	
By exonerations allowed June 5th, 1875.....	337 21	
Balance due from Treasurer.....	559 13	
		10,607.72
To balance in hands of Treasurer June 15, 1875.....		$559 13
Amount of unpaid orders.....	$1809 75	

New To-Day.

SUPERVISOR'S ACCOUNT WITH Shirley township for 1874.

June 1, 1874. DR.	
To amount of duplicates.....	$ 1226 79
" order on Treasurer.....	10 00
Balance on old account.....	67
	$1237 46
June 7, 1875. CR.	
By amount of work on roads.....	$ 1072 78
" services of four Supervisors.....	153 97
" exonerations.....	10 73
" order of D. McGarvey.....	5 00
Receipt of Samuel Rock.....	5 00
	1246 48
	1237 46
Balance against township.....	$ 9 02

DAVID SHAFFNER,
M. H. KYPER,
D. C. FLECK,
je23] Auditors.

New Advertisements.

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.

Initial Paper ONLY 25 CENTS A BOX AT THE JOURNAL.

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,
June 16-3t] Auditor.

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. McC