

# Clearfield Republican

Geo. B. GOODLANDER, Editor and Proprietor.

PRINCIPLES, not MEN.

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CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1866.

NEW SERIES—VOL. VII.—NO. 4.

## Professional & Business Cards.

**W. A. WALLACE,**  
Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa.  
Office on Market Street, opposite the Jail.  
Feb. 15, 1866.

**THOS. J. McCULLOUGH,**  
Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa.  
Office on Market Street, one door east of the  
"Clearfield County Bank."  
May 14, 1866.

**JOHN L. CUTLER,**  
Attorney at Law and Real Estate  
Agent, Clearfield, Pa.—Office on Market  
Street, opposite the Jail. Respectfully offers his  
services in selling and buying lands in Clearfield  
and adjoining counties; and with an experience  
of over twenty years as a Surveyor, flatters himself  
that he can render satisfaction.  
Feb. 7, 1866.

**ROBERT J. WALLACE,**  
Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa.  
Office in Shaw's Row, opposite the Journal  
office.  
Dec. 1, 1865.

**WM. M. McCULLOUGH,**  
Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa.  
Office on Market Street, one door east of the  
"Clearfield County Bank."  
May 14, 1866.

**JOHN H. ORVIS,**  
C. T. ALEXANDER,  
Attorneys at Law, Clearfield, Pa.  
Office on Market Street, one door east of the  
"Clearfield County Bank."  
May 14, 1866.

**DR. J. P. BURCHFIELD,**  
L. D. Surgeon of the 83d Regiment, Penn'a.  
Volunteers, having returned from the Army,  
offers his professional services to the citizens of  
Clearfield and vicinity. Professional calls promptly  
attended to. Office on South East corner of the  
"Clearfield County Bank."  
April 4, 1866.

**DR. A. M. HILLS**  
DESIRE to inform his patrons  
that professional business confines  
him to his office all the time, and  
he will therefore be unable to make Personal  
Visits to any of his accustomed places this  
summer; but may be found at his office on the North-  
west corner of Front and Market streets, directly  
opposite the "Clearfield House," where he can be  
found at all times, ready and willing to attend to  
all calls in the line of his profession. Full  
sets of Teeth only Twenty Dollars. [372055-y-pd

**DENTISTRY.**  
J. P. CORNETT, Dentist, offers  
his professional services to the citi-  
zens of Clearfield and vicinity.  
Office in Drug Store, corner Main and Thompson  
streets.  
Jan. 11, 1866.

**J. BLAKE WALTERS,**  
Scribner and Conveyancer, and  
Agent for the Purchase and Sale of Lands,  
Clearfield, Pa. Prompt attention given to all  
business connected with the county offices. Office  
with Hon. Wm. A. Wallace.  
Jan. 1, 1866.

**J. JOSEPH B. BRETH,** Justice of the Peace, and  
Licensed Conveyancer, New Washington,  
Clearfield county, Pa.  
120 110-11.

**JAMES C. BARRETT,** Justice of the Peace  
and Licensed Conveyancer, Luthersburg,  
Clearfield county, Pa. Collections and remittances  
promptly made, and all kinds of legal in-  
struments executed on short notice.  
Luthersburg, May 9th, 1864.

**J. R. MURRAY,** SAMUEL MITCHELL,  
McMurray & Mitchell,  
Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Merchandise,  
Lumber, Grain, &c.  
New Washington,  
October 25, 1865. 1y-pd. Clearfield Co., Pa.

**C. KRATZER & SON,**  
MERCHANTS, dealers in Dry Goods,  
Clothing, Hardware, Cutlery, Queensware,  
Groceries, Shingles, and Provisions. At the old  
stand on Front Street above the Academy.  
Clearfield, December 12th, 1865.

**J. P. KRATZER,**  
MERCHANT, and dealer in Dry Goods,  
Clothing, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries,  
Provisions, &c.  
Market Street, opposite the Jail, Clearfield Pa.  
April 20th, 1864.

**LEON M. COUTRIET,**  
MERCHANT, and dealer in Dry Goods,  
Ready-made Clothing, Groceries, Liquors,  
Drugs and Medicines, Hats and Caps, Boots and  
Shoes, Hardware, Tinware, &c. Frosville,  
Clearfield county, Pa.  
[May 2, '66.]

**GEORGE F. WARDLE,** CHARLES N. REED  
Wardle Reed & Co.,  
WHOLESALE GROCERS,  
Tobacco, Tea, Spices, &c., &c.,  
N. E. cor. 6th & Market Sts.  
Feb. 14, 1866. 9m. PHILADELPHIA.

**CYRILLUS HOWE,**  
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.  
For DECATUR Township,  
will promptly attend to all business entrusted to  
his care. P. O. Address, Philipsburg Pa.  
Aug. 21st 1861

**THOMAS M. CRISMAN,**  
Agent for the Singer Sewing Machines.  
Philipsburg, Centre co., Penn'a.  
Oct. 11th, 1865.

**PHOTOGRAPHER.—D. M'GAUGHEY,**  
has purchased the Photograph establish-  
ment recently conducted by H. Bridge, would  
respectfully announce to the citizens of Clear-  
field and adjoining counties, that he has recently  
made additional improvements to both sky-  
light and apparatus, and he flatters himself that  
he can submit the most fastidious taste in a view  
and Heliographic.  
He also keeps constantly on hand a good as-  
ortment of Gilt, Rosewood, and Walnut frames  
—Albums of all sizes and styles—and an endless  
variety of casts, lockets, etc., which he will dis-  
pose of at very moderate prices, for cash.  
His gallery is in Shaw's row, (up stairs), Mar-  
ket Street, Clearfield, Pa., where he is always re-  
ady to accommodate customers who may be in  
want of a good likeness of themselves or friends.  
Particular attention paid to copying all kinds  
of pictures, etc.  
November 10th, 1865.

**Coal, White and Linned Oils, Family Dry,  
&c. varieties and paints of all kinds ground in  
oil for sale by  
H. & L.**

**SEWING MACHINES.—Persons desirous  
of having a Superior Machine, should buy  
Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines, on hand.  
H. F. SAUJOLE, Agent.  
Clearfield, February 25, 1866.**

**Trusses and abdominal supporters of every  
kind of the latest improvements, for sale at  
the Drug Store of HARTSWICK & IRWIN.**

## CASE OF JEFF. DAVIS IN CONGRESS.

### The Report on the Subject.

The majority of the committee on the judiciary, to whom was referred the resolutions of the House of Representatives of April 9th and April 30th, 1866, instructing the committee to inquire into the nature of the evidence implicating Jefferson Davis and others in the assassination of President Lincoln, and also whether any legislation is necessary in order to bring such persons to a speedy and impartial trial, if it should appear that there was probable cause to believe that said persons, or any of them, are guilty of inciting, concerting or procuring the assassination of the late President of the United States, and also whether any legislation is necessary in order to bring said persons to a speedy and impartial trial for the crime of treason submitted a report to the House on the 28th. The report is very long and contains a number of letters and documents belonging to the official records of the late Confederacy, now in possession of the War Department, relating to what was termed the "secret service" of the Confederacy.

With regard to the trial of Davis, the committee are of the opinion that there are no obstacles to a speedy and impartial trial which can be removed by legislation. The evidence in possession of the committee connecting Jeff. Davis with the assassination of President Lincoln justifies the committee in saying that there is *probable cause* to believe that he was privy to the measures which led to the commission of the deed, but the investigations which have been made by the War Department and by the committee have not resulted in placing the government in possession of all the facts in the case. [Holt could furnish "all the facts" if he dare.—Ed. Repub.] The committee are of the opinion that a further investigation will result in a full development of the whole transaction. The examination of the captured rebel archives, though not complete, has gone far enough to throw light upon the general policy of the rebel authorities, which in many particulars involved a total disregard of international law and of the usages of civilized war.

The committee in this connection give a detailed history of the course pursued by the Confederate government towards slaves found in the ranks of the Union army. Most of this is taken from the published orders of the rebel War Department. In summing up this part of the report the committee says: "The declarations made, and the acts done in pursuance of the declarations, are conclusive proofs of the brutal and malignant feelings by which the leaders of the rebellion were controlled, and rendered it not only possible, but probable, that they would at once engage in projects for the destruction of the chief men of the republic." [The committee think because they themselves were troubled with "brutal and malignant feelings," that others were annoyed in the same way.]

A considerable portion of the report of the committee is devoted to the evidence in the case of C. C. Clay, jr. Clay's letter to President Johnson, dated November 23d, 1865, is quoted, wherein he denies having been in Canada at the time of the assassination. This the committee says is shown to be a falsehood, according to evidence before them. Clay, while in Canada, acted under the following commission:

**Richmond, Va., April 21, 1864.—Hon. C. C. Clay, jr., &c., &c.—Sir:** Confiding special trust in your zeal, discretion and patriotism, I hereby direct you to proceed at once to Canada, there to carry out such instructions as you have received from me verbally, in such manner as shall seem most likely to conduce to the furtherance of the interest of the Confederate States of America, which have been entrusted to you.  
Very respectfully and truly yours,  
JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The committee say it is well established by letters and documents derived from rebel sources that Clay, under this commission, was instrumental in organizing and executing, with more or less success, the raids upon the cities and towns along the border, the plans for the introduction of pestilence, the organization of conspiracies to liberate the prisoners confined in Camp Douglas, Chicago, to destroy our commerce on the rivers, lakes and ocean, and finally to thwart and overthrow the government by inciting a new rebellion in the North. It is also ascertained that Jacob Thompson, Beverly Tucker, George N. Sanders, W. C. Cleary, Bennett H. Young and R. J. Stewart were all employed in Canada as secret agents for the Confederate authorities.

With reference to the testimony in possession of the bureau of military justice, taken by Judge Holt, and on which President Johnson based his

proclamation, the committee makes the following statement: "When the committee entered upon this investigation, in April last, the evidence in the War Department, if accepted as true, was conclusive as to the guilt of Jefferson Davis. The Judge Advocate General had taken the affidavits of several persons who professed to have been in the service of the rebel government, and who had been present at an interview between Surratt and Davis and Benjamin. [Yes; but there is not a word of it true. They never were.]

"These affidavits were taken by the Judge Advocate General in good faith, and in the full belief that the persons making them were stating that only which was true. [Holt was well aware that the witnesses were perjuring themselves.] The statements made by these witnesses harmonize in every important particular with facts derived from documents and other trustworthy sources. [Because they were manufactured to suit the case.] The committee, however, thought it wise to see and examine some of the persons whose affidavits had been taken by Judge Holt. Several of the witnesses, when brought before the committee, retracted entirely the statements which they had made in their affidavits, and declared that their testimony, as given originally, was false in every particular. They failed, however, to state to the committee any inducement or consideration which seemed to the committee a reasonable explanation for the course they have pursued. [Very likely. But the minority report shows that Holt paid them money. See below.] The committee are therefore not at this time able to say, as the result of their investigation, whether the original statements of these witnesses are true or false. But the retraction made by some of them deprives them of all claim to credit, and their statements so far impeach or throw doubt upon the evidence given by other witnesses whose affidavits were taken by Judge Holt, that the committee in the investigation which they have made, and in this report, have disregarded entirely the testimony of all those persons whose standing has been so impeached. On the other hand, the committee have relied very largely upon documents found in the rebel archives, and have introduced only the testimony of those persons whose reputation for truth and veracity has not been impeached by any of the investigations that have been made. Nor has it been the purpose of the committee to draw unnatural or forced inferences from the trustworthy testimony which they have examined, but rather to present a truthful statement of facts." [We never saw more vindictive force work.]

The report concludes with an expression of opinion on the part of the committee that it is the duty of the Executive Department of the government, for a reasonable time, and by the proper means, to pursue the investigations, for the purpose of ascertaining the truth. If Davis and his associates are innocent of the great crime with which they were charged in the President's proclamation, it is due to them that a thorough investigation should be made, that they may be relieved from the suspicion which now rests upon them. If, on the other hand, they are guilty, it is due to justice, to the country, and to the memory of him who was the victim of a foul conspiracy, that the originators should suffer the just penalty of the law. The committee are, therefore, of the opinion that the work of investigation should be further prosecuted.

**Minority Report of the Case.**  
On Saturday, Mr. Rogers, of New Jersey, from the minority of the judiciary committee of the house of Representatives, made a report on the case of Jefferson Davis. The Washington Herald says:

The report declares the charge of complicity made against Mr. Davis not only absurd, but the mere work of malice and avarice, and claims that the testimony adduced was a claim of flimsy fabrications. And these assertions Mr. Rogers bases upon the testimony of the accomplices, Conover and Montgomery. Mr. Rogers believes that the exposition of this plot so invalidates any testimony coming through the hands of Mr. Holt that it renders all belief in the charges against Davis, Clay, Tucker et al. impossible. The nature of this testimony is best shown by extracts therefrom:

"May 8, 1865.—Campbell's testimony.—The testimony of this witness, taken by Judge Holt, was read to him in the committee room, and he was asked if it was true, and he replied: No, it is all false.

was taken they had not enough against him to justify them in what they had done; that Judge Holt wanted to get witnesses to prove that Davis was interested in the assassination of Lincoln, so as to justify him in paying the \$100,000."

Speaking of the woman that had testified in Holt's office to corroborate Conover, Campbell says, in this examination:

"Sarah Douglas is not her real name. Her name was Dunham. There was another woman sworn. Her name given was assumed. One was Conover's sister and the other his sister-in-law. The one that called herself Mrs. Dunham is Conover's wife. Conover's name is Charles Dunham. Conover told me that if I engaged in it it was not going to hurt anybody; that Jeff. Davis would never be brought to trial; and that if this evidence got to him he would leave the country. Conover directed me to assume the name of Campbell. There was a person described by that name who was supposed to be implicated in that affair, and I was representing this party. He met Conover in the first place, by the appointment of Surratt. Surratt said I could make money out of it. Money was my motive. I received \$625. I got \$100 from Conover and \$500 from Judge Holt. I got \$150 at Boston and \$100 at St. Albans. I went to Canada to hunt up a witness to swear false, who was to represent Lamar. Surratt and Conover together arranged with me to go Canada. Surratt saw the written affidavits I was to swear to. Conover wrote them."

"May 24, 1865.—Joseph Surratt sworn; his right name is William H. Roberts. His deposition before Holt read to him, and signed Joseph Surratt; he said it was false from beginning to end. Conover wrote out the evidence, and I learned it by heart. I made it to make money. I received \$375 from Holt and \$100 from Conover. I told Conover that I was coming on here to testify to the truth; that I had not had any rest since I swore to what I did. He said I would be in a worse fix than I was now. This was on last Saturday. He said things would be settled and there would be no further trouble. When the false evidence I had sworn to was read to me by Conover, Campbell and Conover's brother-in-law (Mr. Anson) were present. Conover told me he knew what Holt would ask me, and Conover asked me the same questions. I gave this evidence before Holt. When I was wrong Conover would not let his head. Conover was present when I was sworn by Holt. When Conover would not, I would then correct it near and Conover's brother-in-law (Mr. Anson) were present. Campbell said I rehearsed at the hotel in Washington. Conover said I was asked if such a man would be satisfactory? I said it would. I can't tell how much I received. Conover was an agent of the government to hunt up evidence."

Conover has escaped, as already stated. Mr. Rogers was kept from seeing the evidence in possession of the committee, for selection and arrangement, till 12 o'clock on Friday, the House adjourning on Saturday.

Mr. Rogers closes his report by urging the speedy trial of Mr. Davis, and agrees with the majority of the committee in seeing no need of additional legislation to try Davis for anything, unless it be the design to try him by *ex post facto* acts of Congress.

**OLD FELLOWS CELEBRATION.**—James B. Nicholson, Esq., of Philadelphia, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and Past Grand Sir of the Grand Lodge of the United States, has kindly consented to deliver a public address on the occasion of the Odd Fellows' celebration, which is to take place in the City of Lancaster, on Wednesday, the 26th of September next. Due notice of the hour and the place will be given when all the arrangements of the committee having been completed. The Order may consider itself peculiarly fortunate in having secured the services of so able a man as Mr. Nicholson. He is not only a man of eloquence, intelligence and general literary attainments, but is also well-versed in the history and objects of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is in an eminent degree fitted to give an interesting and instructive exposition of its principles and its progress in the United States and the World at large.—Intelligencer.

**INVENTOR OF THE NEEDLE GUN.**—A writer in the Albany Argus says: "About fourteen years ago the writer of this was introduced to the inventor of the needle gun. He is a German gunsmith, and a native of Berlin. He examined his rifle in all its details, and took drawings of its several parts. It was patented in the United States, and the inventor visited this country for the purpose of inducing our Government to adopt it for the army. Its cartridges were pronounced unsafe for use by the officers of the bureau to whom it was sent for examination, but the Prussians know how to use them, and they are most unsafe to those against whom they are directed. Probably we have some breech-loaders equal if not superior to the needle gun, and Wesley Richard's English breech-loader, which has lately been furnished to several British regiments, has a sliding breech with a screw joint near, by similar to that of the German Zand Needle."

Wm. C. Jones, a "colored citizen," advertises in the *Disunion* and *American* for a field hand. He says he will "reject no man on account of color, though a colored man would be preferred." Generous darkey, that. Go in white niggers.

**LARGE INCOMES.**—Wm. B. Astor, of New York, this year returns an income of \$1,154,059; Cornelius Vanderbilt returns \$623,960, and Edward S. Jaffray \$682,681.

## The Congressional Contest.

It would seem, from the tone of the letter found below, that our "loyal" friends in this Congressional district, are not resting "on flowery beds of ease," in these days of doubts and changes. Mr. Souther is well known to many of our readers as an excellent gentleman in every particular, except his politics:

RIDGEWAY, July 17, 1866.  
B. F. H. LYNN, Esq.,  
Editor Erie Dispatch.

DEAR SIR:—The announcement of my name through the *Dispatch* as a candidate for Congress in this district was based upon the supposition that Erie county, to which the nomination of right, in my estimation at this time belongs, would present no candidate for the position. Three gentlemen in Erie county are now presented by their friends, and I have no doubt their claims will be urged vigorously and one or the other of them will carry the county. I have no idea that Erie county, possessing as she does the majority upon which the candidate of the Republican party must depend for his election, will go out of the county three successive times to find a candidate. That Erie county and the Republican party of the district may not be embarrassed with too many candidates, I deem it my duty to withdraw my name from the contest.

In doing so I deem it justice to myself to correct a falsehood which I believe had its origin through the press, in a paper called the "Petroleum Telegraph," published at Corry, and in the interest of Judge Scofield, which also published that previous to Judge Scofield announcing himself as a candidate, he wrote to me that he would be a candidate, and I agreed not to take the field against him.

The same substance has also been written to various parties in the district by Judge Scofield himself. I pronounce the charge false. A letter from Judge Scofield to me, of which the following is a copy, is the first intimation I had that he was to be a candidate for re-election this fall. From the letter itself it will be seen that Judge Scofield had just at that time concluded to be a candidate:

WASHINGTON, May 19, 1866.  
DEAR SIR:—I feel compelled to be a candidate for re-election. I had really desired to avoid the vexations and annoyance of a campaign, but a fresh batch of letters, mostly from Erie, insisting upon it, after I had written them, should be out of the fight, has determined me.  
If you are not a candidate I should be greatly obliged for your support.  
Yours truly,  
G. W. SCOFIELD.  
Hon. H. SOUTHER.

To which I replied, informing him that I was a candidate, which reply I know he received as he answered it June 23, 1866. No man can say that since Judge Scofield has announced himself to me as a candidate, I promised or agreed in any way not to be a candidate against him, without asserting an untruth. I therefore call upon the Corry *Telegraph*—the ball of that concern, or Judge Scofield, if he deems that his interest can be served by doing so, to correct this error. I supposed I had a right to be a candidate for Congress in this district, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention, and if not the choice of the Convention, I would submit to party usage, and be satisfied. But it appears that the right to be a candidate has been patented or copy-righted by Judge Scofield and his friends, and no one must infringe. The matter could be made more secure to them by getting the Judge to add a section to the proposed amendments to the Constitution upon reconstruction, and having it ratified, allowing the present Congress to remain during the lives of the present members. I have never supposed that an officer who simply performed his duty was entitled to considerations beyond one who would try to perform it equally as well, and why good men who are now candidates in Erie county for the position should be thrust aside by the balance of the district, to allow Judge Scofield, who has held the position the term allotted by party usage, to hold as many terms as he may desire, I am at a loss to conceive.

I should have been most happy to have withdrawn my name from the contest without one word of reproach towards any one who did not deem it for his interest, or duty, to support me, had it not been for the charge made against my integrity by Judge Scofield and those whose interest he is in. Such political warfare I do not deem commendable, and those who are engaged in it will, I have no doubt, see the error of their course, if they can see anything, or anybody except themselves. It may be that a candidate is in better fighting trim, to go into the general contest by being well scarred and hacked by his own party before he starts out. He knows then

what his weak points and sore places are, and is better prepared to cover them, than if he went fresh and unscathed into the contest, and it may be upon this plan, this new feature is introduced by the present Congressional incumbent, and his tenants in common, into the present canvass. If it is so, and everybody can take a hand at it, more than one person who has gone out to gather wool at this time may come back shorn. You will favor me by giving this a place in your paper, and withdrawing the card therefrom announcing me as a candidate for Congress. Yours truly,  
HENRY SOUTHER.

## ERIE CONFERENCE APPOINTMENTS.

The following are the appointments of the Erie Conference for the Clarion District:

Presiding Elder, R. H. Hurlbert.  
Clarion, B. F. Keeler; Brookville, W. Hollister; Curfville, H. P. Henderson; Rimersburg, R. B. Boyd; Callensburg and Freedom, J. H. Starrett; Shippenville, S. Coon; Rockland, J. Abbott; Washington, G. F. Reeser, J. M. Groves; Lionesta, A. N. Croft; Troy, L. L. Luce; Corsica, E. C. Melbatten; Punxsutawney, D. Latslaw; Perryville, A. J. Bartlett; Warsaw, A. Bashline; Luthersburg, D. A. Crowell; Brockwayville, P. W. Scofield; Putneyville, A. P. Colton; Paradise, T. G. Baker; President, F. Vernon, L. G. Merrill.

**PULPIS IN COURT.**—Mr. Pulpis, the colored gentleman who eloped with Mr. William Griffith's daughter, and for which supposed offense Mr. Griffith had him arrested and imprisoned, has instituted a suit in our courts against Mr. Griffith for false imprisonment. Mr. Nigger plants himself on the Civil Rights Bill and says a black man dare marry a white girl and that he has the same right as any white man—besides he is just as good as white as the other side of the blanket. What damages a jury will award Mr. Pulpis, will, of course depend on the proof. He counts them equal to the loss of a white wife.—Somerset Dem.

**A NICE PAIR.**—The Venango Spectator says: "They are trying a preacher in the Erie Conference for writing a letter to Bishop Kingsley recommending himself for the position of Presiding Elder and signing another man's name to the letter. That is the George Ayle of putting, only John W. didn't sign any name to the Army correspondence which made his military reputation." If such shrewdness is commendable in a great General; why should an innocent lamb-like clergyman be persecuted for doing the same thing?

**DEATH'S HARVEST IN N. Y.**—The full number of deaths for the week ending Saturday, 21st July, at 3 o'clock P. M., in this city, is 1,363, being an increase over the mortality of last week of 435, and over the previous week of 869. This number is unprecedented in the history of New York. Three-fourths of the number have been young children, under five years of age. There have been 184 cases of sun stroke, and some fifty or sixty deaths from the effects of heat. The diarrhoea cases have been about 450, of which eleven are certified as being genuine cholera.—N. Y. Sun.

**IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.**—The recent commitment to jail of Stephens, in Boston, for a debt in which no fraud was alleged, reminds us that the enlightened State of Massachusetts still permits her statute books to be disgraced with a law for imprisoning poor debtors, if they are non-residents. It would seem that a stranger sojourning within her borders should, of all men, be exempt from such barbarism.

**CONFESSION OF MURDERERS.**—The murderers of Dr. Webb and son at Little Rock, Ark., a few weeks since, have been arrested. The gold watch taken from Dr. Webb was recognized, and betrayed them. On this a colored ostler and two colored soldiers confessed that they committed the bloody deed. It is about time for Congress to pass a "Freedman's Murderer's Bureau bill."

**DEATH OF JUDGE WHITE.**—The Hon. Thomas White, of Indiana, Pa., died on Monday. Mr. White was for a number of years president judge of that district, which is composed of Westmoreland, Fayette and Indiana counties. He was widely known throughout that district, and was perhaps the wealthiest man in Indiana county.

There are 7,449 Odd Fellows in California. They own thirty halls, valued at \$300,000, and other property valued at \$405,000.