

CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, BY
CLEVERLY & HAGERTY,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
ESTABLISHED IN 1837.
The National Circulation of any Newspaper
in North Central Pennsylvania.

GOODLANDER & HAGERTY, Publishers.
John H. Ovis, C. T. Alexander, C. M. Bowers,
Orvis, Alexander & Bowers,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Belleville, Pa. (Jan. 1874)
J. H. KLINE, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
OFFICE located at Penuell, Pa. Offers his
professional services to the people of this
county and surrounding territory. All his
fees moderate and reasonable. oct 18 73
GEORGE C. KIRK,
JAMES C. KIRK, Survivors and Executors,
Luthersburg, Pa.
All business entrusted to him will be promptly
attended to. Persons wishing to employ a Sur-
geon will do well to give him a call, as he has
been successful in many cases, and he is
well qualified to do any and every
business entrusted to him.
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Attorneys at Law, Clearfield, Pa.
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THE REPUBLICAN
CLEARFIELD, PA.
WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 4, 1874.
THE POOR.
'Tis no secret poverty has riches.
Tell not the poor that poverty knows
A bliss that wealth will never disclose.
They sleep by night, and their heads are crown'd,
Beside of their fellow creatures and are
For every robe, as well as wealth,
The cheek of the poor, and the pale of the rich,
And for both eyes and ears, and feet,
But poverty has the greatest shame.
With the comfort of wealth may you obtain,
The winter's cold will be felt in vain,
How does it tell on the hapless poor,
Exposed to the chilling winter air,
O'er crowded lodges, and in cold,
In a rude dwelling, open and cold,
And forget that you cannot be happy alone.
But poverty has the greatest shame.

ROBBERING THE GOVERNMENT.
Frauds in the Indian Office.
Starting Revolution of Official Favoritism
and Dishonesty in Several of the Agenc-
ies—Testimony that Cannot be Ignored
Expense of the Government—The Law
Has Been Violated—The White
Trust in Relation to Many Dark Tran-
sactions—How the Government is being
robbed—A Private Citizen of Philadelphia.

an influence in the Interior Depart-
ment that, if unchecked, it would im-
pede your merciful policy by de-
stroying the confidence of Congress,
and this hindering the appropriations
necessary to promote Indian civiliza-
tion. An eye witness, however, has
said that my belief in the integrity
of the Secretary of the Interior had
not been impaired, and that having
thoroughly cordial relations with him,
I desired to exert every persuasive in-
fluence before invoking your aid. As
these efforts have failed to procure
the reforms in the Indian Office neces-
sary to protect the Indian and to re-
form the Government, I present the case
to you in an open letter, as I do not
feel free to confer with you privately
about the duties of a Cabinet officer.

year. To guard against the recurrence
of this glaring wrong, the Board of
Indian Commissioners caused the fol-
lowing paragraph to be inserted in the
proposals for supplies for the cur-
rent fiscal year: "No contract, or
part thereof, shall be permitted to be
made by the Secretary of the Interior
without the written consent of the Sec-
retary of the Interior."
I was invited to be present at the
opening of these bids, and was pried
to the fact that the Board of Indian
Commissioners endeavored to avoid
the possibility of the recurrence of the
wrongs of the previous year. They
divided the contract for cattle between
residents in Minnesota, Nebraska,
and Kansas, and yet the same ob-
jectionable contractor has been per-
mitted to purchase one or more of the
shares, and to supply the cattle for
the other contractor or contractors,
with the full knowledge of the In-
terior Department. When awarding
contracts for cattle and for freight,
we were all surprised at the urgency
of General Cowen, Assistant Secretary
of the Interior, and of Indian Com-
missioner Smith, to report to Secretary
Delano as to how the contractor
Delano was to be given to A. H. Wilder,
Minnesota. The commissioners tele-
graphed to Minnesota, and found his
mercantile standing good, but they
were left in ignorance of the fact that
five months before that time the same
notorious contractor for pine tim-
ber had been concluded by Mr. Smith,
and approved by General Cowen, Ac-
ting Secretary of the Interior, without
having been reported to Secretary
Delano as to how the contractor
Delano was to be given to A. H. Wilder,
Minnesota. I am satisfied that the
Board of Indian Commissioners would
not have approved the contract with
Wilder, and certainly they would not
have removed the objections urged
against Agent Smith in the Senate,
when his name was brought before it
for confirmation as Commissioner of
Indian Affairs.

So, although Chang and Eng were
rich, they did not live happily. My-
Chang had the first child, and it was
a dead mute. The families increased
rapidly, until Chang had six children
and Eng five. Of these children four
never saw, heard nor spoke, although
in all other respects all were strong
and well, but the two oldest, a daughter
the oldest, a daughter of seventeen,
having lately been married to the son
of a neighboring plantation. About
eight years ago Chang became
converted to a religious revival, and
Eng also embracing the belief, they
joined the Baptist church. They were
regular in their attendance thereafter,
and retained their standing as good
Christians. Their tempers, however,
were not improved by the spiritual
change, and before the marriage their
slaves were the most whipped of
any in the region. The rebellion freed
their slaves and otherwise impaired
their wealth. To repair their losses
they again exhibited themselves
through the country, and at Wood's
Museum in this city; but they were
only moderately successful, owing
partially to a rapacity which prevent-
ed them from having anything to
do with the sale. A greater courtesy
in their line had sprung up, too, in
the two-headed girl—two negro children
from South Carolina who are joined
at the hips, and who are on exhibition
in Paris. Chang and Eng had grown
agiler as they had grown older, the
latter especially being wrinkled, thin,
and bent. Their tempers were soared,
and they quarrelled with each other
constantly. They had gained greatly
in intelligence, however, and were
more sensitive to the gaze of the
crowd. At the Revue Home, where
they bore, they received a few vis-
itors, to whom they complained of the
necessity which had driven them back
into show life. They also retained
strong ascetic proclivities. During
their absence their wives managed the
plantations. Those of the children
who were not deaf mutes were sent
to school, and were now well educated.
Before their last appearance the two
twins had been born in Europe.

FRANK FIELDING,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Will attend all business entrusted to him
promptly and faithfully. nov 17 73
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FRANCIS COUTRIE,
MERCHANT
Frenchville, Clearfield County, Pa.
Keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of
Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, and everything
usually kept in a retail store, which will be sold
for cash, as cheap as elsewhere in the county.
Frenchville, June 27, 1867-73.

The following letter was sent to
President Grant on Thursday by
William Welsh, Esq., of this city.
PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 8, 1874.
TO HIS EXCELLENCY, U. S. Grant:
MY DEAR SIR: Allow me to recall
to your mind our first interview, a
few days after your inauguration,
when I was acting as chairman of a
committee comprising Judge Strong,
Hon. Eli K. Price, Mr. George H.
Stuart, and others. We were drawn
to you by the following paragraph in
your inaugural address: "The proper
treatment of the original occupants of
this land, the Indians, is one deserv-
ing careful study. I will favor any
course towards them which tends to
their civilization, Christianization,
and ultimate citizenship." To aid
you in promoting this praiseworthy
object, we tendered our co-operation
and that of the large body of citizens
whom we represented. In the course
of our friendly discussion, it was ad-
mitted that frauds in the Indian Office
and service had become chronic and
difficult of cure. We suggested as a
remedial measure, the appointment
of you, after procuring the approval
of Congress, of a small board of un-
paid commissioners, men of tried in-
tegrity, to have joint control with the
Secretary of the Interior over all ap-
propriations for Indian service and
thus to lift this service above political
influences and other demoralizing ten-
dencies.

After the reply of the commission-
ers, I infer that they acquiesced in the
contract with the examination of parties to the
contract and others likewise, allowing
the presence of an attorney for the
accused, without having any one
present to conduct the prosecution. The
verdict of such examiners can
have little influence upon the mind of
an interested person. I stand
ready to verify before a competent
tribunal every charge I have made
against Agent Smith or openly to re-
tract them, and also to add numerous
charges against his conduct as Com-
missioner of Indian Affairs, such as
the following:
Without consulting the Board of
Indian Commissioners, in accordance
with a special law of Congress, and with-
out advertising, Commissioner Smith
made extensive private contracts with
A. H. Wilder and others, for supplies
for freight, and substituted corn
for contract bacon. Some of the re-
ceipts approved by Commissioner
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ing Washington, give evidence of
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moment, and give indications of the
general management of the office. I do
not claim that the Secretary of the In-
terior is accountable for all these
irregularities, as vouchers are often
passed in spite of his remonstrances.
Thus, there had been a persistent at-
tempt for a long time to feign upon
the department a quick nostrum
of doubtful morality. Commissioner
Smith purchased it to the extent of
five thousand dollars, and having di-
rected that it should be charged to
the appropriation for vaccine virus, it
was for this cause brought to the
notice of the Secretary of the Interior,
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sponsible for all the acts of those un-
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acts for which he is directly responsi-
ble. When the Assistant Secretary of
the Interior visited Indian agencies
in the summer of 1872, in addition to all
his expenses, eight dollars a day, whilst
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It is true that this contract received
the approval of that most honorable
gentleman, General F. A. Walker, the
then Commissioner of Indian Affairs.
His explanation is given in the fol-
lowing extracts from letters written
by him to me, dated December 5 and
18, and to General B. R. Cowen, As-
sistant Secretary of the Interior dated
November 13, 1873. General Walker
sent a copy of the letter to me, and
in respect to it, I cannot recall the
circumstances.

THE DEAD SIAMESE TWINS.
A Ligitate that Joined Them in Life and
Died Together—How They Were Found
and Buried—A Living Body Bound to a
Corpse.
The death of the Siamese twins in
Mont Airy, near Salisbury, N. C., on
the 17th of this month, ended one
of the most remarkable of natural
phenomena. They came to this country
in 1829, when they were 18 years
old, having previously been shown in
Europe. They were born on the coast
of Siam, and their parents lived by
fishing. They were of a normal size,
though many of them were twins.
They made the tour of the United
States, and, excepting Tom Thubb,
were the greatest objects of wonder-
ment to the people. Nor was the
curiosity regarding them confined to
gaping vulgarists. To many men of
science they were the first specimen
of joined and living human beings.
The fleshy ligature which linked them
was about four inches in length, two
inches broad, and four thick, and
ran a large artery and many veins,
making their circulation identical.
Their breathing, too, was simultane-
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Much scientific discussion arose con-
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GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
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Also, extensive manufacturer and dealer in Square
Timber and Sawed Lumber of all kinds.
Orders solicited and all bills promptly
settled. [Jan 18 74]

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They made the tour of the United
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of joined and living human beings.
The fleshy ligature which linked them
was about four inches in length, two
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REUBEN HACKMAN,
House and Sign Painter and Paper
Hanger,
CLEARFIELD, PENN.
Will execute jobs in his line promptly and
in a workmanlike manner. [Jan 18 74]

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THE DEAD SIAMESE TWINS.
A Ligitate that Joined Them in Life and
Died Together—How They Were Found
and Buried—A Living Body Bound to a
Corpse.
The death of the Siamese twins in
Mont Airy, near Salisbury, N. C., on
the 17th of this month, ended one
of the most remarkable of natural
phenomena. They came to this country
in 1829, when they were 18 years
old, having previously been shown in
Europe. They were born on the coast
of Siam, and their parents lived by
fishing. They were of a normal size,
though many of them were twins.
They made the tour of the United
States, and, excepting Tom Thubb,
were the greatest objects of wonder-
ment to the people. Nor was the
curiosity regarding them confined to
gaping vulgarists. To many men of
science they were the first specimen
of joined and living human beings.
The fleshy ligature which linked them
was about four inches in length, two
inches broad, and four thick, and
ran a large artery and many veins,
making their circulation identical.
Their breathing, too, was simultane-
ous when they were asleep. They
were not so entirely one, however,
but each had an entirely separate ex-
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were sensibly so common. Their
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Much scientific discussion arose con-
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the question of possible separation.

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DR. JEFFERSON LEVY,
WOODLAND, PA.
Will promptly attend all calls in the line of his
profession. nov 19 73
WILLIAM A. WALLACE, DAVENPORT C. REEB,
Attorneys at Law, Clearfield, Pa.
WALLACE & KREBS,
Attorneys at Law, Clearfield, Pa.
S. WILSON, M. D., E. W. VALZBURG, M. D.,
D.B.S. WILSON & VAN VALZBURG,
Physicians and Surgeons, Clearfield, Pa.

J. H. KLINE, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
OFFICE located at Penuell, Pa. Offers his
professional services to the people of this
county and surrounding territory. All his
fees moderate and reasonable. oct 18 73
GEORGE C. KIRK,
JAMES C. KIRK, Survivors and Executors,
Luthersburg, Pa.
All business entrusted to him will be promptly
attended to. Persons wishing to employ a Sur-
geon will do well to give him a call, as he has
been successful in many cases, and he is
well qualified to do any and every
business entrusted to him.

Without consulting the Board of
Indian Commissioners, in accordance
with a special law of Congress, and with-
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made extensive private contracts with
A. H. Wilder and others, for supplies
for freight, and substituted corn
for contract bacon. Some of the re-
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