The Republican.

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 29, 1874.

OFFICE REMOVED.

The office of the CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN will hereafter be in Pie's Opera House, on Market street, between Second and Third. The business office will be found to the left of the main entrance, on the second floor, where all our old and new patrons are invited to call. The press and composing rooms are on the third floor.

Democratic State Committee.

The Democratic State central committee will meet on Monday, May 4, at eight o'clock P. M., at No. 1014 Walnut street, Philadelphia, for the purpose of fixing the time when the Democratic State convention shall be held, and for the transaction of other business. The best interests of the party require a full attendance of the members of the committee.

A. NEBINGER, Chairman.

THE JOB COMMENCED.—Those enterprizing newspaper editors who annually select all the candidates for the various State offices to be filled are just now busily engaged in manufacturing candidates for Supreme Judge, Lieut. Governor and other State officers, so that when the State Convention meets, the delegates will have but little work on hands.

Some of the Credit Mobilier partners of Schuyler Colfax, have been urging him to be a candidate for Congress, but he declines, saying that after belonging to the public for twenty years, he now belongs to his family. This "Christian Statesman" grew fat on Nesbit presents and Credit Mobilier stocks, and now declines further honors. What a heavy loss public morals sustains by his withdrawal!

TWEEDISM.—Senator Rutan's "job," in trying to raise a school book commission, does not seem to be very popular outside of the few who have "a hand in it." The contemplated measure is as odious as "compulsory education," and is a child born of the same parents. Tweed has many imitators, but brains are lacking to perpetrate a successful public robbery like his or that of Oakes Ames.

That Veto.

Our enigmatic President, to the astonishment of all parties, friends as well as foes, has vetoed the currency bill passed by Congress. "The government" seems to be a riddle, just now, to inflationists and contractionists. While the people in one locality fire one hundred guns as a partial manifestation of their joy over the veto, in others they are greatly depressed and actually weeping. To our mind he has acted wisely, and his act will compel Congress to pass some law looking to a resumption of specie payment at no distant day. As soon as this is accomplished, the gala days of commercial freebooters will be over. The gold gamblers of Wall street, and the inventors of Syndicates and Credit Mobilier jobs, will be compelled to adopt the moral code in the transaction of business, or else retire to private life, to dream over their public and private robberies. Just as long as specie payment is postponed, will this commercial vermin grow fat and saucy, and defy both government and individual enterprise. Let the government discard such commercial jayhawkers, as Cook, Clews & Co., and their gold gambling "butties" in Wall street, and allow honest competition to be the rule again, then men of integrity, brains and money will come to the surface, and commerce and trade will be regulated as it was before the war. The present financial policy of the government must be overthrown, and that soon, if we wish to avoid universal bankruptcy.

A GREAT FLOOD.—The most appalling distress prevails in the States of Mississippi and Louisiana, occasioned by the great flood which has caused the Mississippi river to overflow its banks. The finest cotton, rice and sugar plantations in the world have been flooded, to the depth of from five to twenty feet, for nearly two weeks. A dispatch from New Orleans states that the waters are higher than ever before. Millions of acres, settled by over 300,000 people, are covered with water, and the greatest distress prevails everywhere. The Mayor and city Councils of Boston have authorized the Mayor of New Orleans to draw on them for $10,000 to relieve the sufferers.

GRANT'S VETO.—The Radicals are bodily split up over the President's veto message. As an index of what is said in Radical circles, we quote from the Philadelphia *Press* and the New York *Post*, two representative organs. The latter in alluding to the veto says: "President Grant has once more saved his country from a great peril. His veto deserves fully as much applause and gratitude as the victories of Vicksburg and the Wilderness."—The former remarks: "If the President adheres to his views expressed in his message, a dark prospect is before the country." How mixed they are, anyhow.

The army re-union at Harrisburg, on the 11th, 12th and 13th of May, promises to be a grand affair. Arrangements are being made for five thousand visitors, and Generals Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Hancock, Burnside, McDowell, Franklin, and other officers will be present.

A Loyal Tune.

The music of the Radical press over the appointment of Mr. Orvis is rather inharmonious, as witness the following, which we clip from the Altoona *Tribune:*

There is a somewhat significant fact connected with the appointment of John H. Orvis, of Centre county, as one of the additional law judges under the new apportionment. Mr. Orvis is not only a Democrat of the straightest sect, but it was he who last winter made the terrible raid on the management of the State Treasury, in a speech which was remarkable for its statistical facts and the carefully drawn conclusion that there was a large deficiency in the Treasury which had run through Hartranft's administration of the Auditing Department. It was Mr. Orvis who also offered a resolution, at the beginning of the present session, calling for information concerning the disposition of the public funds, where deposited, etc. To this resolution of inquiry no response has been officially made by the Governor, and now we have the nomination of Mr. Orvis to the honorable and lucrative office of law judge—higher than the position he held. Measured by the ordinary standard, this appointment must be regarded as an endorsement of Mr. Orvis' course in ventilating the shortcomings of the Treasury and Auditing Departments, or as the most convenient way of getting rid of a troublesome customer in the Legislature. Was Mr. Orvis privy to this appointment, and did he consent to cease his investigations into the alleged irregularities of these two important departments of the State government, in view of the honor thus unexpectedly conferred upon him? There are many things unexplained—and this is one of them—which wear an ugly and suspicious face; yet it may be all right, and we certainly hope, for the name of the high parties, that it is.

The editor of the *Tribune* is just now wearing "an ugly and suspicious face," by assuming too much verdancy. His brother of the (Tuten) Bellefonte *Republican*, who knows Mr. Orvis personally, as well as the facts alluded to in his speech, thus bridges the chasm:

The course which Governor Hartranft has pursued in appointing John H. Orvis, Esq., as Judge in this district, is in wide contrast to the policy pursued by our opponents whenever a like opportunity occurs to them. A liberal policy towards their opponents has always characterized the Republican party. In this case the Governor has only done what it was very evident the people would have done, had it been possible for them to signify their choice at the ballot box, and therefore we think, under the circumstances, the Governor's course was commendable. It would have been a poor triumph to have appointed a Republican to serve as judge for so short a time as until next fall, even if there would have been a Republican lawyer of ability (which we doubt) who would have accepted the appointment in the face of certain defeat, as soon as an election could be held. We suppose it will not be considered as treason upon our part if we say that this district unfortunately is hopelessly Democratic—at least for the present, and this being the case, John H. Orvis is the very best man in Centre county for the position to which he has been elevated. He possesses ability equalled by few and excelled by none. The very worst fault that we find in him, and it is a serious one, is that he is an uncompromising Democrat. If he was a Republican he would be a very good man indeed. But, although a Democrat, he is a liberal minded man, and we think will be an impartial judge, and no political opponent need be afraid to have a case in which he is interested go before Judge Orvis.

We hope our Radical brethren will do themselves no harm and become reconciled, or else the Connecticut fever will certainly extend to the Keystone State in a far more contagious manner than it did in the former State.

The Land Warrant Law.

The Legislature has just passed an act which totally changes the method of obtaining land warrants, and should be studied by all land owners. The new law reads as follows:

AN ACT

Relative to the Issuing of Warrants to Survey Lands.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.* That every applicant for a warrant to survey any of the vacant lands of this Commonwealth, shall produce to the Surveyor General a particular description of the land applied for, with an affidavit of a disinterested witness, made before a justice of the peace of the township or borough in which the land applied for or the greater portion of it is situate, or if there be no justice of the peace in such townships or borough, before a justice of an adjoining township or borough, specifying whether the said land be improved or not, and if improved how long since the said improvement was made, that interest may be charged as now provided by law. The applicant for such warrant shall declare, upon oath or affirmation, before a justice of the peace of the township or borough in which the land or the greater portion of the same is situate, or if there be no justice in such township or borough, before a justice of an adjoining township or borough, that he verily believes that no warrant or other office right has previously issued for such land, or if one has issued, after giving full particulars in relation thereto, shall depose that he verily believes it has been abandoned; and if at any time thereafter it shall appear that the person or persons, deposing as aforesaid, or any of them, shall knowingly have sworn falsely, such person or persons shall suffer all the pains and penalties of perjury.

SEC. 2. No warrant shall issue for any tract or piece of land on which settlement is made, or which may be either in whole or in part cleared and fenced, or otherwise improved, used or occupied and held by defined boundaries, unless to such person or persons respectively, who have made the settlement, clearing, fencing or improvement, their legal representatives or assigns, upon proof of ownership of such settlement or improvement right, and if any warrant shall issue otherwise than as aforesaid it shall be void: Provided, That this section shall not apply to abandoned improvements.

SEC. 3. Every applicant for a warrant to survey vacant land shall, after filing his or their application for such warrant, and depositing the amount of the purchase money and fee with the Surveyor General, give at least thirty days notice of the filing of said application, with a full description of the land as set forth in the application by publication, once a week for three successive weeks, in one or more newspapers of the county, in which the land is situate and nearest its location, and shall furnish proof that such notice has been given before a warrant shall issue: Provided, That if any caveat or caveats shall have been entered against issuing such warrant, the same shall not issue until directed by the board of property; and if the board of property, after a hearing upon a citation issued in pursuance of any caveat, shall decide against issuing the warrant, the purchase money shall be returned to the applicant.

SEC. 4. This act shall not apply to applications for warrants filed with the Surveyor General before its passage.

QUIET.—The two Radical Governors, and their backers, who are trying to rule Arkansas, have adopted a stand-still policy, after creating several riots and killing a number of persons. Which is the worst for the South—and we might say the North—slavery or reconstruction? Previous to the advent of Sewardism but one race was in slavery, now both races enjoy that Radical blessing.

VERY SCATTERING.—The only vote for inflation in the Senate of the United States north of the Potomac and east of Indiana was cast by Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania. The only member of the house in the New England delegation who voted for the bill was General Butler. Their action is quite natural.

HIS "NAME IS HAINES."—Wm. T. Haines, Commissioner of Customs, whose successor has been nominated to the Senate, states that he will soon give publicity to the facts which led to his retirement. He also claims personal knowledge of facts so damaging to the Secretary and assistant Secretary of the Treasury as will lead to their removal from their respective offices.

GOOD ADVICE.—The Troy *Times*, of which the late United States minister to Greece is the editor, in an article entitled "A Few Words of Warning," has an exhaustive review of the political situation, closing with an earnest appeal to the President to protect the party as well as the country from "bad legislation and a reckless disregard to duty among his subordinates in the executive departments."

In Limbo.

The editor of the Huntingdon *Globe* was last week convicted of libeling a certain Dr. Brumbaugh, and sentenced to pay the costs of prosecution, a fine of $150 and undergo 40 days imprisonment. He now writes his editorials in prison, John Bunyan like. This conviction is the result of our infamous libel law, which will not permit the editor of a newspaper to prove what he states is true, but the reverse: "The greater the truth the greater the libel." The editor, Prof. A. L. Guss, in one of his prison epistles says:

"The whole matter grew out of and constitutes part and parcel of the series of devilish persecutions to which I have been subjected by the minions of John Scott, and which he vainly supposes will enhance his political prospects.

If any man, in the State, was ever hounded, traduced, abused, falsely accused and villainously lied upon, as I have been, I have never heard or read his name. If the people of this county will stand this outrage to be inflicted upon one of her unoffending citizens, and not resent it at the polls next fall, we are much mistaken in their temper.

There is no man living who has suffered half what we have had to undergo that would not long ago have settled matters in a summary way—seeing that in this county a Court of Justice is a Court of John Scott's partizans for Jurors.

We were not allowed to give the truth in evidence, nor to show that what we did was for the public good. The letter of the law was enforced and technically the Jury could not well avoid the verdict. But the sentence of the Court, to gratify the Scott Ring I regard as shameful in the extreme. May God and the people visit upon my persecutors the trouble and infamy they have sought unjustly to heap upon me.

I rely upon the common sense of justice in the masses of the people to condemn this outrage and stamp with infamy the perpetrators.

For four months my business has had to be neglected. Thousands of dollars have been literally *stolen* from me, all my business affairs in chaos, property going to destruction, and daily great losses are entailed upon me for want of personal attention. Yet I am to be here 40 days to add to my losses, and gratify the "spite and hate" of "bitter and unrelenting enemies." People of Huntingdon county, when you learn of this outrage on me, my wife, my children, my property, register your vows in Heaven, that retribution must overtake the perpetrators. The fiends of hell never exceeded the John Scott Ring in unjust, infamous persecutions.

Letter from Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, April 28, 1874.

MR. EDITOR: A few days ago it was the general topic of conversation here that the Senate of Pennsylvania, contrary to the letter of the new Constitution, confirmed the nomination of John H. Orvis, a member of the House, to be Judge in the twenty-fifth district. Senator Ermantrout, of Berks, protested against this confirmation by the Senate, as being contrary to the law, and that Democratic Senators in voting for it would be obliged to vote for all other appointments for judges nominated by the Governor. That, as the Republicans were in the majority in the Legislature, and in view of the fact that the apportionment bill, which was before the Legislature, was grossly unjust and unfair to the Democrats, no Democratic Senator (because it requires two-thirds of the Senate to confirm an appointment) should vote to confirm these appointments without the Republicans should first pass a just apportionment bill. In this position Mr. Ermantrout stood alone, notwithstanding the fact that he was urgently solicited by Democratic Senators to make the nomination of Mr. Orvis unanimous. When, a day or two ago, the balance of the judicial appointments came to be acted upon by the Senate, the Democratic Senators receded from their position of last week, and came to Mr. Ermantrout's standard. Now, we should have an apportionment bill fair to all parties, and if the Republican majority is unwilling to concede, the Democrats should not abandon their constitutional rights, but strictly adhere to them, so that simple justice may be done to the people of Pennsylvania. As the case now stands, the advice and reasoning of Senator Ermantrout was right, and many think his action in this case eminently fits him for and places him in the position of leader of the Democrats in the Senate. Mr. Ermantrout is undoubtedly entitled to credit for his action in the above case, but to make him out the leader of the Democracy in the Senate, and make him by that superior in his knowledge of legislation to that veteran Democratic leader, W. A. Wallace, is not to be considered for a single moment. Just here I extract from a letter written for the Philadelphia *Dispatch* by a Harrisburg correspondent: "This Senator Wallace is a curious compound of statesman and civilian. You may not believe it, but he works as hard for the State as if she was his client. Rather a novel idea this, in these days. Imagine the labor of preparing two bills—one being a complete system of organizing and governing all sorts of private corporations, from these which manufacture shoe pegs to those which build telegraph, and the other a complete classification of all the cities of the State, with a definition of the municipal duties of their people, councils and officers. The first bill covers fifty long printed pages, and the last one forty pages. Any man who is equal to this sort of thing—and that, too, without extra compensation—ought to command a big premium, in a business and legal point of view, outside the game of politics."

House bill No. 23 being on second reading in the Senate, it being an act to regulate the taxation of corporations, and Mr. Rutan having offered an amendment to the fourth section, providing that every railroad, etc., shall be subject to a tax of nine-tenths of one mill upon its capital stock for each one per cent. dividend made or declared by such company, Mr. Playford remarked that he did not see the necessity of increasing the revenue of the State in the manner provided by the bill, if the statements of the financial officers and the Governor of the State, made last year, represent the true condition of affairs. Taking their figures, there would be enough money in the Treasury to meet the current expenses of 1874 and leave a balance of about $50,000 to apply to extinguishment of the State debt. Mr. Rutan also offered an amendment imposing a tax on the franchise of corporations of three cents per ton on each ton of coal mined by them. Mr. Wallace thought corporations engaged in mining bituminous coal should not be taxed as contemplated in the bill. He represented a constituency largely represented in the business, and he was unwilling that the onerous burden should be placed on them. He offered an amendment to that of Rutan's making the tax apply only to anthracite coal. He believed the bill was unconstitutional; a tax was put on corporations mining coal while individuals in the business were untouched. It is unjust onerous and illegal. Mr. Wallace's amendment was not carried, Rutan's was, and the bill was passed to third reading.

The appointment of the following, among others, as Notaries Public, were confirmed: John W. Wrigley and Cyrus Gordon, both of Clearfield.

The following bill has been introduced in the Senate:

Be it enacted, &c., That the proper authorities of any county, city, town or township, of this State, respectively be and they are hereby authorized to enter into contracts with any of the railroad companies whose roads enter their limits respectively, whereby the said railroad companies may relocate, change or elevate their railroads within said limits, or either of them, in such a manner as, in the judgment of such authorities respectively, may be best adapted to secure the safety of lives and property and promote the interest of said county, city, town or township, and for that purpose the said authorities shall have power to do such acts as may be necessary and proper to effectually carry out such contracts, and any such contracts made by any railroad company or companies as aforesaid with such authorities, or either of them, are hereby fully ratified and confirmed.

The Speaker of the Senate signed the following bills, which had passed both Houses: Relating to the privilege and distributing the New Constitution of this State; to provide for the submission of civil cases to court and dispense with the trial by jury.

Mr. Wreaam introduced a supplement to an Act, allowing parties in interest to be witnesses, approved April 15th, 1869, providing that no party to any civil proceeding shall be a witness in action by or against committees of lunatics, except in certain cases.

In the Senate, on leave given, the following was read in place by Mr. Davies: Joint resolution, directing the Attorney General to prosecute certain banks and bankers in this Commonwealth:

WHEREAS, The General Assembly of Pennsylvania has just appropriated sixteen hundred dollars, for the purpose of paying expenses of the House Committee for investigating the attempted bribery of the Legislature, on the part of certain banks and bankers of this State; *and whereas,* That investigation clearly demonstrated that certain large and influential banks and banking institutions of the city of Philadelphia, and other parts of this Commonwealth, did send checks with the avowed and express purpose of bribing the Legislature; therefore,

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the Attorney General be and is hereby directed to proceed immediately against all said brokers and banking institutions thus implicated.

The following bills passed the Senate finally: One allowing the homestead of the value of six hundred dollars and certain personal property for the use of the family to be exempt from levy and sale, and one to provide for a geological survey of the State.

In the House, on the 22d inst., to the bill designated An Act to permit the voters of this State to vote every three years on the question of granting license to sell intoxicating liquors, amendments were offered but none passed. The bill was laid over for the present.

Yours, truly, E. L. R.

Senator Harry White contradicts the story that he drew $13,500 in the Louisville lottery. Nor do we suppose any one else did.

Pauperism.

This social evil is prospering wonderfully in the highly educated and refined section of New England. An exchange says: It appears from statistics recently published that paupers, criminals and dependent persons in Massachusetts now number one in every sixteen of the population; that they are increasing more rapidly than the population itself, and that their cost to the State is nearly a million of dollars per year. From this evidence has been started the inquiry, how shall these classes be taken care of in a more economical manner? To support them in comparative idleness is manifestly improper. Such a system begets and encourages idleness, thriftlessness, vagabondage and crime, and thus taxes industrious persons to support the non-producing classes. Work, self-supporting work, should be enforced upon all able-bodied persons who enter either the criminal or the vagabond classes. That would relieve the community from the burden of carrying thousands of lazy men and women upon their shoulders, and at the same time tend to decimate the rank of vagabondage. Our House of Correction is a step in the right direction, and the principle can be pushed to a still further extent in this and other localities. Both crime and pauperage can be reduced if the vicious and idle are made to feel and know that constant work is one of the main items of their punishment.

ON THE VETO.—Ben Butler has been interviewed on the veto. He said he had not read the veto, but he could not see how Grant could get around his own act of last fall, in issuing the twenty six million reserve.—In fact, he did not understand it unless Grant had gone back on himself, and adding, "Well, if the President will deny his own acts, let him do it."

THE NATIONAL PRISON REFORM CONGRESS.—This body convened under the auspices of the National Prison Association, will meet at St. Louis, Missouri, on the evening of Wednesday, May 13, 1874. The exercises will consist of an opening address by the President, Horatio Seymour, of New York; an address by Governor Woodson, of Missouri, and a response by Rev. Dr. Bellows, of New York.

"THE HAPPY LAND."—"Oh, why should the spirit of mortal be sad?" exclaims a Milwaukee paper, "when New Orleans molasses sells at fourteen cents per quart, and buckwheat is thrown at a man in fifty pound packages?"

The Uniontown and West Virginia railroad was sold to the contractor the other day for $40,000. He organized a new company, and it is proposed to finish the road at once.

LIST OF JURORS DRAWN FOR JUNE Term, 1874, commencing on the first Monday, the 1st:

GRAND JURORS.

E. B. Wetzel	Bell	Scott Flegal	Goshen
A. S. Holden	Bloom	John Holt	Graham
S. P. Wilson	Bradford	Alex. McMurray	Gulich
L. B. Carlile	Brady	Thos. Hewitt	Huston
Jas. Stevenson	Burnside	R. Kennedy	Karthaus
J. L. Allison	"	D. J. Cathcart	Knox
L. Killian	Chest	G. H. Hall	Lawrence
A. Hoguency	Covington	L. Rowles	"
Wm. Bigler	Clearfield	L. Jordan	Lumber City
G. W. Gearhart	"	Jona. Emeigh	Morris
E. A. Hipple	Curwensville	J. W. Hamerly	Osceola
Jas. Gleon	Ferguson	R. M. Hoover	Penn

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

Martin Flegal	Boggs	Geo. Jordan	Clearfield
J. A. Watson	Bradford	J. R. Cullingworth	"
R. A. Hall	"	Jas. Parsons	Decatur
W. Gearhart, Jr	"	Emory Owens	Ferguson
S. G. Kuntz	Brady	R. L. Wilson	Goshen
J. F. Oswalt	"	Jacob Ginter	Gulich
G. Hartsfelt	"	George Bliss	Huston
D. Postlethwaite	"	D. P. Straw	Jordan
Isaac Lee	Burnside	Dan'l Moore	Karthaus
J. W. Nugent	"	Jona. Walker	Knox
C. Patrick	"	Jno. Patterson	"
Thomas Hurd	Chest	M. Burst	Lawrence
S. Couderet	Covington	J. R. Lytle	"
M. Kratzer	"	J. A. G. White	Osceola
Jas. Adams	Clearfield	Reuben Wall	Penn
C. D. Watson	"	Thos. Hill	Pike
Frank Smith	"	Harvey Bloom	"
H. A. Kratzer	"	C. C. Shaff	Woodward

SECOND WEEK.

J. Hindman	Beccaria	J. E. Graham	Goshen
J. W. Davis	"	Fred Shaw	"
Jeff. Sunderlin	Bell	L. Rothrock	Graham
George Hess	Boggs	Jere. Kyler	"
Val. Flegal	"	Wm. Scott	Gulich
Jacob Pearce	Bradford	Peter Reed	Houtzdale
Thos. Wayne	Brady	Jacob Arnold	Knox
J. L. Weaver	"	H. J. Sloppy	"
Geo. Schwem	"	Eli Carrick	Lawrence
Robt. Conner	Burnside	J. W. Thompson	"
G. D. Neff	"	R. Daniels	"
R. E. Wilson	"	S. H. Fulton	"
H. E. Snyder	Clearfield	Jordan Read	"
Jno. Irwin	"	G. M. Watson	"
Rich. Shirk	"	Wm. Mays	Osceola
Jos. Patterson	Ferguson	Elijah Weston	"
D. Hallihan	"	John Ross	Wallaceton
O. Leonard	Girard	A. Kline	Woodward

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Court of Quarter Session of Clearfield county, to be held on the first Monday of June next, for a charter to incorporate the village of Burnside, in said county, into a borough, with all the powers and privileges conferred by the various Acts of Assembly relative to boroughs in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. WM. M. MCCULLOUGH,
ap29'st Att'y for Petitioners.

FREDERICK O'LEARY BUCK,
SCRIVENER & CONVEYANCER,
General Life and Fire Ins. Agent.

Deeds of Conveyance, Articles of Agreement and all legal papers promptly and neatly executed. Office in Pie's Opera House, Room No. 4.
Clearfield, Pa., April 29, 1874.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS of Clearfield county.
William Coulter vs. Agnes Coulter. } No. 140 March T., 1874. *Subpoena sur divorce a vinculo matrimonii.*

The undersigned having been appointed by the Court commissioner to take testimony in the above case, gives notice that he will meet the parties for that purpose, at the office of G. R. Barrett, in the borough of Clearfield, on Tuesday, the 26th day of May, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M.
J. L. CUTTLE,
ap29-3t Attorney at Law.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS of Clearfield county.
Clearfield Co. Bank vs. David Tyler. } *Levari Facias.* No. 112, January T. 1872.

The undersigned auditor, appointed by the Court to distribute the proceeds arising from the Sheriff's sale of defendant's real estate, gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office, in Clearfield, on Friday, the 15th day of May, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., when and where all parties interested may attend if they see proper. WM. M. MCCULLOUGH,
ap29-3t Auditor.

SEALED PROPOSALS.—The School Directors of Lawrence District will receive sealed proposals on the 23d day of May, 1874, for the building of a School House, near J. L. McPherson's saw mill, 24x34 feet, 12 feet to the ceiling, two-inch plank and weather-boarded, to receive three coats of paint. Inside of house to be wainscoted to the window sills and to be capped on a line with the same, the balance to be well plastered. Said house to be completed by the first day of October, 1874. For plans and specifications call on or address,
By order of the Board,
ap29'3t W. P. TATE, Sec'y.

CLEARFIELD PARK ASSOCIATION.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Clearfield Park Association is in debt to the amount of about $7,000, and unless the stockholders come forward promptly and increase their subscriptions to the stock the property will probably be sold and therefore lost to the Association.
By order of the Executive Committee.
apr8 E. A. BIGLER, Sec'y.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned not to purchase or in any way meddle with two bay mares, now in possession George Hill, as they belong to me and are subject to my order.
Madera, March 4, '74-3m R. WARING.

JOB PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION neatly executed at this office.

New Advertisements.

TO THE CITIZENS OF CLEARFIELD AND VICINITY: I would express my sincere thanks for your kind patronage, so far extended, and would ask for a continuance of the same. A. GUINZBURG.

CHEAP AND ONLY ONE PRICE!

A. GUINZBURG,

One door below the First National Bank, Clearfield, has just received a full supply of

NEW AND FASHIONABLE

SPRING CLOTHING,

FOR MEN AND BOYS.

Gent's Furnishing Goods,

HATS AND CAPS,

TRUNKS, &C.

all of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices, without abatement. ap29-1m

1874. 1874.

UNDER FULL SAIL!

THE

KEYSTONE

TO THE FRONT!

Headquarters for Dry Goods!

Am opening my second large spring and summer stock of Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

Carpets, Oil Cloths,

LADIES' & CHILDREN'S SHOES,

&c., &c., &c.

The prices will be such as will not be excelled by any other place in the State. Call and see for yourselves.
WM. REED,
mar25 Second street, Clearfield, Pa.

GRAFTING.—Persons having fruit trees should have them grafted with choice fruit. C. H. Bailey, of Ansonville, is in the grafting business, and is prepared to graft trees with the choicest varieties of fruit. Farmers and others who employ him are assured that they will get just the kind of fruit he represents to them. Fruit-growers are cautioned against patronising irresponsible parties who may call upon them and ask to graft their trees, as in many instances worthless grafts are palmed off. Terms moderate. Any one wishing grafting done can call in person or address him by letter at Ansonville
C. H. BAILEY,
P. O., Clearfield county, Pa. ap29-3t*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of JOSEPH RIGEY, late of Covington township, Clearfield county, Pa., deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay.
J. J. PIE,
Clearfield, Mar. 25,-6t Administrator.

IF ECONOMY IS AN OBJECT,

BUY YOUR

CLOTHING,

Furnishing Goods, &c.,

AT

D. STEWART & SON'S

CLOTHING STORE.

They keep a full line of

Men's, Youths' & Boys' Clothing.

Also, Umbrellas, Satchells, Overalls, Hats, Shirts, Undershirts, and Drawers, &c.,

Which they will sell at most reasonable prices.—Call and examine their goods before purchasing elsewhere. Room in Mannion Building.
Clearfield, Pa., April 1, 1874.

PAY UP.—All persons indebted to me for costs while acting as Sheriff are notified to come forward and make immediate payment, or expect to pay additional costs. My books are in the hands of A. G. Kramer, Esq., for collection, and I am determined that the accounts shall be squared up without any further delay. CYRENIUS HOWE,
Clearfield, April 22, 1874.-3t* Ex-Sheriff.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against trusting or harboring Sarah Gray, a bound girl, between 15 and 16 years of age, on my account, as she left on the 29th of March for parts unknown to me, without any just cause or provocation, and I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this date.
JOHN W. KUNTZ.
Luthersburg, Pa., March 30th, 1874-3t*

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

[In Clearfield County.]

The firm of Wm. S. Dickey & Son is this day dissolved by mutual consent, by the final withdrawal of Wm. S. Dickey. The business will be continued by James Dickey in future. Our books and other accounts will be settled by either of the partners, at the home farm of Wm. S. Dickey or at the office of S. C. Patchen, Esq., where parties are requested to call and settle and save further cost and trouble.
WM. S. DICKEY,
JAMES DICKEY.
[This dissolution is for Clearfield county only. We must continue a while longer in Cambria.
Glen Hope, April 14, 1874. ap22-1m

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way meddling with the following property, purchased by me at Sheriff's Sale on the 24 day of March last, and now in the possession of John A. Kooser, of Goshen township, as the same belongs to me and is left with said Kooser subject to my order, viz: Two sorrel horses and harness, two-horse wagon, timber sled, Kooser's interest in 150,000 feet of logs at Scott Flegal's mill, a lot of sawed lumber at said mill and all the household furniture of said Kooser.
THOMPSON READ.
April 15, 1874.-3tpd

Miscellaneous.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Clearfield county, the undersigned administrators of the estate of John Barmoy, late of Covington township, Clearfield county, deceased, will sell at public sale, at the public house of John Mulson, in the village of Mulsenburg, on Thursday, May 7th, 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M., the following described real estate, late the property of said deceased, viz: One piece being all that certain tract of land situate in said township, and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a post and stump; thence south 163 perches to hemlock; thence east 80 perches to post; thence south 33 perches to post; thence east 49 perches to post; thence south 39 perches to post; thence east 94 perches to post; thence south 19½ perches to post; thence east 89 perches to white oak; thence north 123 perches to stump; thence east 42 perches to a chestnut; thence south 153½ perches to a post; thence west 39 perches to a post; thence south 42½ perches to a post; thence east 82 perches to post; thence south 62 perches to an ironwood; thence west 82 perches to post; thence south 94 perches to post; thence west 147 perches to post; thence north 36 perches to post; thence west 26 perches to hemlock and post; thence north 162 perches to post; thence north 34 degrees east 34 perches to post; thence north 33 degrees west 35 perches to post; thence north 270 perches to white oak; thence west 80 perches to place of beginning, containing 419 acres and 130 perches, more or less. The improvements consist of a large three-story dwelling house, 30x36 feet, frame, with stone kitchen, one and a half story high, 16x20 feet, attached, a large and well finished store room, 24x40 feet, a bank barn, 30x40 feet, and other outbuildings. Also, a water saw mill, in good running order, on the property, with an excellent water power. The property is well timbered with pine, hemlock and oak. About 30 acres is cleared and in good order. Also, all the interest of decedent in one other lot adjoining the above, known as the J. Beaumont lot, and containing 50 acres, more or less. Also, all the interest of decedent in one other lot adjoining tract first described, known as the A. Bigleman lot, and containing about fifteen acres. Also, all the interest of decedent in one other lot, adjoining tract first described, containing 10 acres, more or less, and known as the Miller lot. Also, all that certain lot of ground, containing 3 acres and 42 perches, more or less, situate at Shaw Bell's landing, said township, and used as a rafting ground.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money cash on confirmation of sale, one-third in one year and the balance in two years thereafter, the latter two payments with interest from date of sale, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.
LAWRENCE FLOOD, }
4.15-3t FRANCES BARMOY, } Adm'rs.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order issued out of the Orphans' Court of Clearfield county and to me directed, there will be sold at public sale, on the premises, in Burnside township, Clearfield county, Pa., at 3 o'clock p. m., on Saturday, May 9, 1874, the following described valuable real estate, situate in the township aforesaid, and late the property of John Rumsel, deceased, viz: Bounded on the north by lands of V. Bailey, on the east by lands of Willis Nugent, and on the south and west by lands of Samuel Brilhart's heirs, containing 53 acres, more or less, with about 20 acres cleared. The improvements consist of a plank dwelling house and all the necessary outbuildings, a young orchard of choice fruit trees in bearing condition, &c.

TERMS.—One-fifth at sale, one-half of the whole at confirmation of sale, and the balance in six months thereafter, with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.
W. W. LANGDON, Adm'r.
Grant, April 22, 1874.-3t

Notice to Taxpayers!

IN accordance with an Act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, approved the 22d day of March, A. D. 1870, and the supplement approved the 3d day of April, A. D. 1872, "relating to the collection of taxes in the county of Clearfield," notice is therefore hereby given to the taxpayers residing in the districts below named, that the County Treasurer, in accordance with the second section of said Act, will attend at the places of holding the borough and township elections on the following named days, for the purpose of receiving the County and State taxes assessed for the year 1874:

For Clearfield and Lawrence township, Friday and Saturday, May 1st and 2d.
For Karthaus, Tuesday, May 5th.
For Covington, Wednesday, May 6th.
For Girard, Thursday, May 7th.
For Goshen, Friday, May 8th.
For Bradford, Saturday, May 9th.
For Graham, Monday, May 11th.
For Morris, Tuesday, May 12th.
For Decatur, Wednesday, May 13th.
For Osceola, Thursday, May 14th.
For Houtzdale, Friday, May 15th.
For Boggs, Saturday, May 16th.
For Huston, Tuesday, May 19th.
For Union, Wednesday, May 20th.
For Brady, Thursday, May 21st, at Rumbarger.
" " Friday, May 22d, at Troutville.
" " Saturday, May 23d, at Luthersburg.
For Curwensville, Monday, May 25th.
For Pike, Tuesday, May 26th.
For Bloom, Wednesday, May 27th.
For Penn, Thursday, May 28th.
For Lumber City, Friday, May 29th.
For Ferguson, Saturday, May 30th.

Upon all taxes paid to the Treasurer there will be a reduction of *five per cent.*, while five per cent. will be *added after the first day of July next,* to all unpaid taxes, making a difference of TEN per cent. to prompt taxpayers. Parties can, from the 1st of May, pay their taxes at the Treasurer's office. The balance of the districts will be visited after June Court.
DAVID W. WISE, Treasurer.
Treasurer's Office, }
Clearfield, Pa., April 8, 1874-4t }

FARM FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale his farm, situate in Covington township, containing 100 acres, of which 90 acres are cleared and in a good state of cultivation. This is one of the very best farms in the county, and any one wishing to buy a good farm cannot do better than to purchase it. The improvements consist of a good house and barn; the fences all good; an orchard of choice apple trees, among which are a large number of young grafted apple trees; good garden, &c. A spring of excellent water near the house. Timber sufficient to make one rail on the premises—about one mile from the river. Ten acres of wheat in the ground. Any one wishing further information can address me at Frenchville P. O., Clearfield county, Pa.
april22 PETER BRONOEL.

Hardware, Tinware, Etc.

IRONSIDES STORE.

G. S. FLEGAL,

DEALER IN

HARDWARE,

STOVES,
HEATERS,
RANGES,
HOLLOW-WARE,
PAINTS,
OILS & VARNISH,
PUTTY & GLASS,
ROPES,
STEP-LADDERS,

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE!

The celebrated Toledo Anti-Freezing Galvanized

IRON-LINED WOODEN PUMPS.

No better Pumps in the market.

LAMPS, CHANDELIERS, LANTERNS,
LAMP FLUES, of all kinds,
LAMP FIXTURES, &c.
All at lowest prices. 1-14'74
Presquecisle Street, Philipsburg, Pa.

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES,
OF ALL KINDS;
Baggage Barrows, Warehouse Trucks, Copying Presses, Improved Money Drawer, &c.
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H. F. BIGLER & CO.,
Dealers in Hardware,
mch30.70.tf Second Street, Clearfield, Pa.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Etc.

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CLEARFIELD, PA.,

Are offering, at the old stand of G. L. Reed & Co., their stock of goods, consisting of—

DRY - GOODS, GROCERIES,

BOOTS & SHOES