The Republican.

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 5, 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.

NOTICE TO CANDIDATES.—According to Rule 4th, the Democratic Primary Election will be held on Saturday, the 12th day of September next. Rule 18 requires the names of all candidates to be published at least three weeks before the day of election. At the request of a number of gentlemen who wish to become candidates, we hereby give notice that we will begin to insert the names of all such, who order it, next week. This will give five weeks' notice, nearly double the time required by the rule on that subject.

PARTY ETIQUETTE—SOMEBODY MISTAKEN.

We annually hear Democrats of general inteligence, and for whose judgement in many things we have great respect, in private and public places denounce and rail out against some of our nominees. Some are even so enthusiastic and become so excited over the subject that denunciation and raillery does not seem sufficient; but they squarely assert that which is often not true. And in *nine and a half* cases out of every *ten*, investigation into the cause for such moral and political outlawry develops the fact that a misunderstanding in an ordinary business transaction or some family *emeute* is at the bottom of this expressed opposition. To our mind such things are unbecoming in Democrats. We know no law, or rule in morals, business, social or political economy, whereby to justify such conduct. Our education, whether right or wrong, is precisely the reverse.

If, "in the course of human events," we happen to have a misunderstanding with a neighbor in a business transaction, or, because our familes refuse to associate, etc., we are not justified in opposing publicly, the neighbor in question, should he afterwards become the nominee of our party for an office, although we despise him socially and even refuse to transact business with him.

Whenever our personal enemy becomes the nominee of our party, party discipline and that courtesy due from a gentleman to his party demand us to close our mouth, especially in the presence of the common enemy. If unfortunately for us perhaps, our personal enemy becomes the choice of a majority of our party friends for an office, a decent respect for the rights of others, and party success, requires that we cease making war upon the party.

The lines drawn between business, social, and political life are quite plain, and are no more likely to be lost sight of by intelligent men than the division lines of farms, or lots. And the moment we pass them we become offenders and trespassers.

To make our meaning as plain as possible, we will illustrate: Suppose John Doe is a neighbor of ours, and like ourself a Democrat, and through some misunderstanding in business, we are foolish enough to quarrel and separate, and continue bitter enemies. In after years he becomes a candidate for sheriff or any other office. We no doubt have the right to defeat him if we can, provided, we advocate the claims of a better man, whom we call Richard Roe. The acknowledged rights of a freeman, and in our judgement the interest of the party, require us to press the claims of Mr. Roe. Not because we hate Mr. Doe, (this we should conceal for decency's sake), but from the fact that we want the best man to fill the office. If, however, a majority of our party friends believe Mr. Doe the best qualified, and nominate him for the office, love for the party and respect for ourself demands that we "dry up."

Now, (says a Democrat at our elbow with whom we have been debating party etiquette), your personal enemy has been placed on the ticket by a majority of our party friends. What are you going to do? Vote for him, or oppose him?

Well, for the sake of the party we will keep quiet and watch the course of events. This much we will promise now. We will not stand on the street corners and other public places and denounce him in the presence of our common enemy, however privately, with friends, we may traverse his character, especially with those who know nothing about him, personally, so as to put them on their guard. If, however, as time progresses and the election approaches, we hear our nominee reviled, and assailed to the extent that his election might be jeopardized, we will march up to the polls and deposit our vote for him for the sake of the party. If, on the other hand, we deem his election a foregone conclusion, we shall not worry ourself about him, and when we turn up at the polls we will, (if we think of it), just erase his name from the ticket, without saying anything about it.

This thing of dragging personal matters into a political canvass has always been very offensive to us, from the fact that we consider it an evil little short of lying and cheating, especially if carried on after a candidate has been placed on the ticket. And to our mind, the individual is overwhelmed with selfishness and shows very little respect for his party, who is constantly retailing his business, social, or family quarrels before a miscellaneous crowd. Besides, his good breeding and party fealty always suffer more or less on such occasions. Newspaper editors, above all other men, are constantly annoyed with this piece of political etiquette, and it seems to be no nearer being settled to-day than it was half a century ago. We solicit criticism on this point, from our readers. Those who believe our views incorrect, let them so inform us and point out the error, and if proven wrong we will retract with pleasure.

"COMPULSORY HONESTY."

This is the term the Philadelphia *Press* uses when alluding to recent signs of contrition manifested by the Radical cohorts in South Carolina. The editor in question remarks: "the curse of South Carolina is the ignorance of her electors." Well, were you not aware of that before you made them such? Who is the most to blame for the crimes committed in that State—the ignorant negroes or those who manufactured them into voters? It is indeed a very shabby trick for the Radical State Committee at this day to use language like this:

> "It would be criminal longer to withhold the facts that the present condition of affairs in our State is made chargeable to the colored race, who represent not only the great bulk of Republicans here, but who constitute the majority of its citizens. The duty and responsibility of redeeming the State from obloquy and disgrace, of restoring the public confidence, of building up her credit and of saving her from utter and complete annihilation, rests peculiarly upon the shoulders of that race. This duty they cannot evade—this responsibility they cannot escape."

Well, if "our colored brethren" over there can stand that, we hope they will say no more about "task masters" in the future. The editor of the *Press* continues:

> "The Republicans of South Carolina seem resolved to rid themselves of the reproach cast upon them by the corruptions of the Legislature and the shameful character of their State administration generally. They have begun their reformation at a late day, but their new-born zeal compensates in a measure for their tardiness. Their honesty, too, is somewhat compulsory—the public opinion of the North and the expressed threats of the party and the President to refuse to recognize them longer being powerful motives in influencing their action. But they propose to make it thorough. Moses and his supporters have been disavowed; ex-Governor Scott and the more respectable Republican leaders have taken the field against them, and the Republican Committee of the State is out in an official address demanding a change, and denouncing the prevalent corruption in public affairs."

The honesty of these South Carolina scalliwags is a little like that of the fellow Leslie, who broke into Mr. Watson's tobacco store in this place on last Friday night, and stole therefrom cigars, tobacco, pipes, etc. When arrested at Penfield station by Constable McClellan, with bags of the stolen articles in his possession, he was willing, if let alone, to give them up peaceably and behave himself in the future. But justice and society demanded that he be punished. Hence he is in prison, and at September court we have no doubt he will be sent to the penitentiary, just where his South Carolina confederates should be consigned for their crimes against the State, instead of being condoned.

THE LIEUT. GOVERNORSHIP.

This office, created by the new Constitution has heretofore been unknown to the politics of our State, although in existence in many of the other commonwealths and found to work well.

We notice that a number of newspaper editors, in both parties, are laboring diligently to nominate their respective candidates, and act as though neither party were going to hold a State convention. We admire their enterprise, but it might prove offensive to the members of the respective conventions, besides, these bodies might nominate somebody else, and thereby create some hard feelings. Now, if the editors in question will only attend to their own legitimate business and allow the members of the convention to do the same thing, no harm can befal the State, nor need the former overwork their brains in this new enterprise in which they seem to be so zealously engaged.

The number of engaged aspirants in both parties are "too numerous to mention," as vendue notices would have it, while very few are fit for the position. The duties of presiding officer in a deliberative body are peculiar, and only one man in a thousand possesses the requisite qualifications to discharge them. To elect a man Lieut. Governor who is unacquainted with parliamentary rules, would be a burlesque upon the State, if not upon the individual. In our judgment "Uncle Jake Ziegler," on our side, is the only man named who is qualified by experience, and if nominated will adorn the position.

The Cambria *Freeman*, in discussing this question, very properly says:

> "The Lieutenant Governor will not possess any executive or administrative power, but will simply act as President of the Senate and preside over its deliberations. He cannot vote on any question except where the members are equally divided. He is to be elected for four years and to receive a salary of three thousand dollars per year. The necessary qualifications for a proper discharge of the duties of the office are three: He must be a man of undoubted integrity of character; he must also be a man of ability; and, lastly, he must be familiar with the rules which govern legislative bodies. The latter requisite cannot be dispensed with. It is as absolutely necessary as that a mechanic should skillfully know how to use the tools of his trade. This knowledge does not come by intuition, but is the result of practical experience."

CONSISTENCY-AGAIN.—The Bellefonte *Republican* last week pitched into Messrs. Mackey and Wallace, and asks the people to defeat them if nominated by the Democrats this fall, because the one is Vice President of a railroad and the other President of a National Bank, and therefore necessarily linked in with corporations. And then in the same article it advocates the nomination of Gen. John Patton for Senator, by saying:

> "He is well known all over the State and to almost every individual in the district. General Patton is not a politician, he is a farmer, a lumberman, a private citizen and one of the best men in the State. We challenge any man to say aught against him. He is an able, liberal, christian gentleman and an honest man."

"A farmer" is good for Granger food, but will be news in this county. We suppose we will hear something about the General being President of a National Bank next week.

IN JEOPARDY.—What in the world will become of those two celebrated "grand moral idea" organs, the *Christian Union*, and the *Golden Age*, (nice names), should Beecher and Tilton lose their reputation as moral teachers through the affair now disturbing the Plymouth congregation and the outside world, too. Why, the moral and loyal portion of this continent will be left to grope their way in darknes.—Think of it! The morning and evening stars in the moral firmament likely to become eclipsed forever. No wonder that Wilkinson was alarmed at the fate of the "Life of Christ," fearing that it would go up higher than a kite, because of the revelations now being brought to light.

The "old slave markets of twenty years ago" still haunt the editor of the Philadelphia *Press*. We wonder whether the Beecher-Tilton free love market is an improvement in his estimation. Slavery morals or Beecher morals. Which?

CONVENTION.—The Radical State Convention meets at Harrisburg on the 19th, and the Democratic Convention meets at Pittsburgh on the 26th, of August, after which the canvass will open in earnest.

THE NEW OATH.

As candidates for office and their friends were often charged with sins of ommission and commission, under the old Constitution, it would be well enough to take a look at the new fundamental law of the State. The oath to be administered to all officers in the future, and which is incorporated in the document indicated, reads thus:

> "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support, obey and defend the constitution of the United States, and the constitution of this commonwealth, and that I will discharge the duties of my office with fidelity; that I have not paid or contributed, or promised to pay or contribute, either directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing, to procure my nomination or election (or appointment); that I have not knowingly violated any election law of this commonwealth, or procured it to be done in my behalf; that I will not knowingly receive, directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing for the performance of any act or duty pertaining to my office other than the compensation allowed by law."

That is a very plain oath and if there is no perjury committed under it, candidates and the officers elect must deport themselves very circumspectly in the future. Integrity and fee bills are pretty well fenced in by this constitutional clause, and if "hard swearing" will make good officers, we will certainly have them in the future.

Qualifications of Voters.—The new constitution requires that every voter shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month; a resident of the State one year. (or if he shall have been a qualified voter and removed therefrom and returned, then six months) and a resident of his election district at least two months immediately preceding the election; if twenty-two years of age or upwards, he shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election. City, ward, borough and township officers will be elected on the third Tuesday of February; the general election will be held on the Tuesday following the first Monday in November. Under this law, all assessments of State and county taxes should be made before the 3d of September and paid before the 3d of October, as the general election this year takes place on Tuesday, November 3d.

Fearful Disaster.—The details of the great flood which deluged Pittsburgh and vicinity on Monday week, are woeful in the extreme. The loss of life and property was fearful.

The following is a recapitulation of the losses of life and property thus far reported:

BODIES.

	Found.	*Mis'g.*
Butcher's run	74	16
Wood's run	5	4
Castle Shannon railroad	10	
Ohio river	4	
Soho	1	
Chartiers creek	14	8
Bridgeville to Washington county	24	8
	132	36

BUILDINGS.

Total buildings destroyed—147.

The stench for a few days along Butcher's run was almost unendurable, but could only be obviated by searching for the dead bodies and interring them.

Moving.—"The government" was on its legs last week. It "did" Long Branch, (headquarters), Cape May, Atlantic City, Saratoga springs and New York, and back to the Branch, and there held a Cabinet meeting, remaining there long enough for the hands in the Postoffice Department to put a messenger on ship board at Washington, with two hundred commissions for Post Masters, which had been lying around and unsigned for a month past. What a blessed President we have, anyhow. He really seems to have no interest in public affairs any more than to draw his monthly instalments of $4,167.33 out of the Treasury.

Prophet Beecher.—The New York *Graphic* says: "It will be remembered that in Mr. Beecher's last sermon in Plymouth Church previous to his vacation, he remarked in substance that he had a presentiment that it was the last time he would ever appear before his congregation in the capacity of pastor. Will it prove prophetic?" It looks a little that way now, unless the membership of Plymouth Church endorse Mr. Beecher's way of enforcing his creed.

Some Good in It.—The revelations of the Brookly scandal are likely to play h—l with the woman-suffrage business for some time to come. The leaders have evidently been Beechered, Tilted-over, thrown down and kicked out of doors, and so morally bedeviled that they will not likely come to the surface again. How Plymouth Church will be able to "stand the rack" a short time will develop.

Stephen A. Douglas' Estate.—The great suit long pending between the heirs of Stephen A. Douglas and the executor of his estate was decided on Tuesday afternoon a week, in Chicago, by Judge Williams in favor of the heirs. This decision gives the heirs, Robert and Stephen A., about a quarter of a million dollars. It was made under the following circumstances: When Mr. Douglas died he left Dr. P. Rhodes, of Cleveland, as his executor. His property, mostly real estate in South Chicago, being offered for sale, Rhodes agreed with one Dobbins that if the latter bought in all the property he would take one-third off his hands. This was done, and the speculators made an immense sum from their investment. The suit was brought to recover on the ground that an executor cannot be interested directly or indirectly in the purchase of property at his own sale, and the judge so decided. But one-half of the value of the property was decreed to the children. The other part would have gone to the widow, but she was barred, having allowed too long a time to elapse before ascertaining her rights.

No You Don't.—United States Senator John Scott, of Pennsylvania, is devoting himself very generously to the hand-shaking business. He is travelling over the State and displaying the most praiseworthy interest in its social and political condition. Mr. Scott, by the way, is very anxious to go back to the United States Senate, and it is that sort of aspiration which makes a man a first-class hand-shaker. If it be true that Senator Cameron does not wish Mr. Scott to return, the latter gentleman has begun his travels none too soon. Hand-shaking is a great political power, but the senior Senator from Pennsylvania carries a vastly greater one in his breeches pocket.

Where is Moulton?—Is Francis D. Moulton going to appear and testify in the Beecher case? Where is he? He is sent for, but is not found. Mr. Beecher has written a letter asking him to tell all he knows, but he does not come. It will not answer for him to ignore this tribunal, for Tilton has brought the case before it.

If Moulton is not heard from at once, it will be believed that for some reason he dare not testify.

NEWS ITEMS.

Anselm Rothschild, the banker, died at Vienna, Austria, on the 27th ult.

The peach crop in Delaware this season is not so abundant as it was last year.

Miss Minnie Sherman, daughter of Gen. Wm. T. Sherman, will be married to Lieutenant Fith in October.

Beecher's regular annual income from his church, his lectures, and his newspaper, aggregate $65,000.

Mr. Creswell, late Postmaster General, is about to assume the management of the Hagerstown National Bank at Washington.

The annual Fair of the Indiana County Agricultural Society will take place at Indiana on the 6th, 7th and 8th days of October next.

The Nebraska people have set apart the 10th day of April as a period sacred to tree-planting, and they have given it the name of Arber day.

The Grangers of Pennsylvania, Maryland and West Virginia are to hold a general picnic on the 27th of August at Williams' Grove, Harrisburg.

The long mooted case between Bishop O'Harra and Father Stack is to be tried at Williamsport this week, before R. P. Allen, Master in Chancery.

Hon. Philadelphia Van Trump, ex Supreme Judge of Ohio, and for a long time Congressman, died at Lancaster, Ohio, on Saturday, the 1st inst.

The Coke works near Blairsville have stopped operations for three months, and thereby thrown quite a number of persons out of employment.

Joshua Bowman, for many years secretary and latterly president of the Lycoming Fire Insurance Company, died at his residence in Muncy last week.

Hon. Theodore Cuyler, general counsel of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, sailed from Philadelphia on last Wednesday for a short trip through Europe.

Mrs. Theodore Tilton is the mother of four children—the oldest being sixteen years of age and the youngest five. They are said to be very handsome and intelligent.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will issue excursion tickets to those who desire to attend the Democratic State Convention at Pittsburgh on the 26th of August.

Brown, Son & Co.'s large Foundry and Machine Shops, at Brookville, were totally destroyed by fire last Friday. Loss about $50,000; did not learn the amount of insurance.

The Republicans of Missouri are in a great stew, not knowing whether to disband and form a new party, or take defeat under the old name. The Democracy stands as firm as a rock.

Dr. Hayes, of Arctic fame, and Cyrus W. Field, the king of cables, are both in London, on their way to Iceland to take part in the celebration of the one thousandth anniversary of the founding of the Icelandic republic.

A new postal card will soon be out. It will be lighter in color than the old, probably almost white. The printing and engraving will be executed in black ink and the border will be narrower and neater in appearance.

The members of the 125th Regiment P. V., will hold a re-union at Altoona, on the 17th of September, the anniversary of the battle of Antietam, at which Gen. Geo. B. McClellan is expected to deliver the address.

The Low Grade Railroad charges such high rates for shipping lumber that the lumbermen of Jefferson county have resolved to go back to the old way of rafting in and running their lumber to market by water.

On the 7th ult., G. R. Whistler, formerly of Lancaster, was murdered in Arizona Territory by a Mexican named Ventura, who was captured two days after and hanged to a tree. The murderer confessed the deed before being executed.

The election in North Carolina takes place on the 6th inst., when a Superintendent of Public Instruction, the members of the Legislature, who are to serve for two years, six Circuit Judges, and eight Congressmen are to be chosen.

The Philadelphia and Boston base ball clubs arrived safely in Europe, and played their first game at Liverpool. A special dispatch from Liverpool, to the Boston *Herald*, announces that the Athletics defeated the Bostons by a score of 14 to 11.

Sporting circles have suddenly become well represented in Pittsburgh, the fraternity being drawn together by the prospective fight between Edwards and Collyer. If the authorities do not interfere, the brutal affair is to come off on or about the 8th inst.

The La Crosse (Wis.) *Republican* states that the rafting season at the boom is closed. Good judges put the amount turned through the boom the past season at 175,000,000 feet. Of the amount not less than 50,000,000 will be sawed by the mills at La Crosse. Logs are reported slow of sale at reduced prices.

Jacob Ryan, aged 56 years, employed as a bark grinder in the tannery of D. P. Ray, at Tyrone, was accidentally caught in a revolving shaft and literally torn to pieces on Thursday last, the 30th ult. Portions of his body and chest were found in different parts of the room, the head and chest being the only portions remaining together. The remains were gathered up and placed in two baskets.

Mr. Frank Leslie, proprietor of *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, was married in New York a few weeks ago, to Miss Florence Squier, one of the most beautiful and accomplished ladies in the metropolis, an authoress of note and editress for several years of the *Lady's Journal*. Mr. and Mrs. Leslie will spend the larger portion of the season in Saratoga at Mr. Leslie's beautiful summer place, "Interlaken."

The Illinois Democratic State Central Committee met on Wednesday and issued a call for a State Convention at Springfield on August 26. The call is made liberal enough to include all opponents of the present Republican administration, and is endorsed by several prominent Republicans, among them being the editors and proprietors of the Illinois *Staats Zeitung* and the Chicago *Times*. A union ticket for State officers will no doubt be the result.

Benj. Frampton, of this place, whilst shingling the roof of John Zeitlers' flouring mill, near this Borough, slid off the roof and fell a distance of fifty feet into the race below. When at the edge of the roof, he made a leap for the purpose of clearing the crib below, and and so far succeeded as to only strike it with his left leg, which was broken near the ankle joint. His presence of mind saved him from instant death. He is doing as well as could be expected.—*Punxsutawney Spirit.*

Nicholas Staaden was arrested in Chicago, on the 27th ult., on a charge of arson, but having secured bail was released. He was shortly afterwards re-arrested, charged with attempted murder, and his bail fixed at $14,000. Two other clearly defined attempts at incendiarism have been discovered and efforts made to arrest the criminals. A special grand jury has been ordered for the consideration of these attempts at arson, and it is thought that a stop will be put to the many disastrous conflagrations which have been of such frequent occurrence in that city.

ASSOCIATED PRESS LETTER.

PHILADELPHIA, August 1, 1874.

JAY COOKE & CO.

This renowned firm of bankrupts are now undergoing an examination before the Register in bankruptcy relative to transfers of property in alleged violation of law. Jay Cooke, the senior partner, says: That in 1861 he considered himself worth $150,000; that on January 1st, 1871, he was worth $3,127,906.69; that his family expenses were about $50,000 per annum from 1867 to 1871; that his charitable donations amounted to about $280,000.—William G. Moorehead, the second member of the firm, testifies that he married his present wife June 12th, 1869; that he then made a settlement of securities upon her and her two daughters of $127,000. On December 25th, 1871, he settled upon her his present residence, costing $150,000; that in 1860 he regarded himself worth $500,000; that on the 25th day of December, 1871, he believed himself to be worth $2,000,000, and in point of law had a right to so deed his property.

H. C. Fahnestock states that he settled on his wife house and furniture and $100,000 in U. S. bonds.

James A. Garland whose interest in the firm was only 7 per cent., states that a part of his share in the profits of 1871 was represented by a certificate for $35,100, which was given to his wife; that in 1872 he paid off a $9,000 mortgage upon a property owned by his wife.

Henry D. Cooke purchased two properties in Washington, amounting to $230,000; the titles to both these properties were vested in his wife; they were subsequently conveyed to Jay Cooke, Trustee, for the use of the firm of Jay Cooke & Co., in order to secure his liabilities to the firm.

This exhibit shows that Jay Cooke realized a profit of about $4,325,000 from 1861 to September 1873. His interest in the firm was 30 per cent., which shows an aggregated profit during that time for this syndicate of the government of about $14,400,000.

Ever since they were adjudicated bankrupts accountants have been at work, under direction of the trustee, in endeavoring to arrive at the correct statement of the accounts between Jay Cooke, McCullough & Co., of London, and Jay Cooke & Co., of Philadelphia. This claim is for a very large amount, and no accurate statement concerning it has yet been made.

I stated in my letter bearing date June 27, that on the 7th of May a cash dividend of 5 per cent. had been declared by the trustee who then had $500,000 in his hands. From present indications I infer that dividend *will not soon be paid.* The creditors of undisputed claims protest against the payment of a dividend upon the claims of the London firm of Jay Cooke, McCullough & Co. against Jay Cooke & Co., Philadelphia. That claim is for more than $1,000,000 and has been assigned to Geo. M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy, for the use of the United States. It is possible the Supreme Court of the Nation may have to adjudicate upon this "preferred" claim before the dividend is paid. The declaration of the dividend is also regarded as illegal by the Register, who is of opinion that under the 43d section of the bankrupt law, a *trustee* cannot declare a dividend and that to legalize it Register Mason believes that a majority of creditors in interest must make the dividend.

Jay Cooke & Co. have creditors in a majority of the Congressional districts of the U. S., and to these creditors who are daily in expectancy of a remittance of 5 per cent. of their claims I have to observe that until these two legal questions are settled this dividend will not be paid, and the intimation that it will be increased to 7 per cent. is the "soft answer that turneth away wrath" at the delay.

The last examination was held July 21st, and the next appearance before the bankrupt is set down for September 25th, rather more than two months from the July examination.

TOUCHING BOTTOM.

The sanguine editor is laboring industriously to put animation into the depressed condition of business; he predicts a busy fall trade and instances the starting up of a few rolling mills that have been "lying speechless dead" for a long time. The "hard pan" of facts scarcely justify the inference of any notable revival of business during the coming fall. An interviewing tour among several solid business men causes me to observe that until the bottom is fairly reached by *all classes of trade* the upward turn in the business tide will be delayed.

Many things have reached anti-bellum prices; especially is this the case with sugars, teas, dry goods, wearing apparel and *imported goods* generally, excepting coffees. But all kinds of farm produce, including beef, mutton, and pork, with car fares, rents, fuel and labor wages have to fall considerably before they "touch bottom." It seems difficult to reduce wages so long as rents, fuel and eatables of *home production* remain so high. For two years our business men have generally uncomplainingly sustained heavy losses in trade and now the conclusion is about reached that expenses must be curtailed by cutting down the wages of employes. To do so must necessarily bring down household expenses, which means lower prices for meats, flours, potatoes and rents. The high rates of rent are maintained because of the reckless extravagance in the administration of our city government, which costing over twenty-five million dollars per annum, requires the levying of 2¼ per cent. taxes upon the assessed valuation of real estate. I can conceive of nothing that will do more to promote the prosperity of our citizens and to give a livelier turn to business, than a rigid economy and honesty in the expenses of our local government.

THE STOLEN CHILD.

Charles Brewster Ross, the kidnapped lad has not turned up yet, principally for the reason that the reward of $20,000 is so hedged with conditions as to make it practically a nullity. The reward has been offered by the Mayor, and the sum—$20,000 is to be made up by a number of wealthy citizens. It is to be paid only upon the return of the child, the apprehension and conviction of the brigands. Let $20,000 be paid for the return of the child to his parents, without reference to conviction of the child stealers, and in 48 hours the boy will be recaptured.—Wooster who was arrested and confined in jail a fortnight on suspicion has been relased, the authorities being satisfied that he is in no way connected with the abduction. 'I have but one theory in regard to this case and the circumstances surrounding it satisfies me that the hidden child will be returned and that no convictions will ever follow, and I regard it as about time that this farce—which may yet end in a tragedy—come to a close.

THE CONGRESS SCHEMES,

of next session, now hatching in embryo, were briefly alluded to in our letter of last week. The construction of the four proposed channels of inter-state commerce are estimated to cost $155,000,000, which an error of ours fixed at $120,000,000. These contemplated improvements are: First, The improvement of the Mississippi river, so as to give from 3 to 5 feet of navigation above the Falls of St. Anthony; from 4½ to 6 feet from that point to St. Louis, and from 8 to 10 feet from St. Louis to New Orleans; estimated cost, of $16,000,000.

Second, The Fox and Wisconsin rivers improvement from the Mississippi river to Green Bay; the construction of the Hennepin canal from the Mississippi river near Rock Island to Hennepin on the Illinois river; the enlargement and improvement of one or more of the three water routes from the lakes to New York city, estimated cost $19,000,000.

Third, The improvement of the Ohio river from Cairo to Pittsburg, so as to give from 6 to 7 feet of navigation at low water; the improvement of the Kanawha river from its mouth to Great Falls; a connection from the Ohio river or Kanawha river, near Charleston through West Virginia to tide water in Virginia, estimated cost $55,000,000.

Fourth, The improvement of the Tennessee river from its mouth to Knoxville, communication from the Tennessee river to the Atlantic ocean, estimated cost, $40,000,000.

These routes have been surveyed and estimates made by the War Department, and if canals are constructed the cost will be about $155,000,000. If railways be chosen, the estimated cost will be $120,000,000. The paternal ancestors of this gigantic scheme desire it to be distinctly understood that it is to be done exclusively in the interest of cheap transportation, that it is to be in no sense a Credit-Mobilier-Jayne-Sanborn San Domingo job.

That transportation charges upon produce are too high is evidenced by the fact of a *decrease* of 10,584,746 bushels of grain exported into the United Kingdom from 1868 to 1872, as compared with the period from 1860 to 1864, and that Russia's *increase* during the former period as compared with the latter was 70,590,213. Just so long as railroad Presidents draw $50,000 a year for salary, and all other railroad employees a proportionate amount, the over-burdened grain-growing sections of the West will continue their wail of despair; the cry of the laboring classes in the East for cheaper food will be heard, and the decrease in our exports of cereals will be larger.

GONE UP!

The People's Fire Insurance Company of this city always was a shaky sort of a concern, but endeavored to hide its true character until this week when the doors were closed and business suspended. This Company was examined by Insurance Commissioner Foster, April 25th, 1874, who found that the assets of the concern amounted to $286,611.36, and the liabilities, $55,826.12. The assets as shown to Mr. Foster were first mortgage bonds and accrued interest, $101,482.50; cash in bank, $101,500.00; cash in office, $8,543.39. The balance in due course of collection. With liabilities of $12,911.10, unpaid losses and amount required to re-insure outstanding risks, $36,475.92, reclaimable on perpetual policies, $1,273.48, and all other demands against the company, $2,700. The capital stock of the company was $200,000, and according to Mr. Foster's report, was all paid up. As this company lost only about $5,000 by the recent fire in Chicago, it may well be questioned what steps the Insurance Commissioner proposes to take to avoid a repetition of many similar frauds.

The expenses of the People's for 1873, as reported to Commissioner Foster, were $71,672.00, and the recipts were but $61,164.28. Of this latter sum $26,000 were paid out as commissions and brokerage. The office expenses were about as much more, and the losses paid on risks were less than the commissions paid. This ought to have aroused suspicion in the Commissioner's mind, and probably did, for soon thereafter a personal examination was made, and a certificate of "good character" awarded. The Commissioner was badly cheated by the sharps in this concern. Had Mr. Foster—as he has a right to do—dropped suddenly in upon this company entirely unawares, and demanded to see the stocks, bonds and mortgages held by them to secure insurance risks, he doubtless would have learned that the investments they exhibited to him in April last, were borrowed for the purpose, and that they had been returned to their owners within an hour after he closed his examination and left their office.

Our city has never been so quiet and orderly as now. I scarcely know how to account for it.

THE COMING CAMPAIGN.

All over the State the political pot is beginning to simmer and in a short time will be boiling. In a few counties nominations have already been made, but most of the local tickets will not be in the field until near the close of next month. Then both parties will also hold their State Conventions and an exciting campaign will open.

The Democrats are most hopeful and confidently expect to carry the State. Only the most gross blundering can prevent the complete triumph of the party opposed to extravagance and corruption in the administration of public affairs. The people seem at least to have had their eyes opened to the necessity of transferring political power to other hands than those who now hold the reins of government. That the change may be thorough and complete in 1876, they find it imperatively necessary to commence the work of reform at once. To this end the Democratic press is urging the most careful selection of candidates, not only those for State offices, but also for all local positions of honor or trust. Indeed, this is the only way that success can be assured and wherever this good advice is disregarded and weak, incapable, dishonest, untrustworthy selections are made, defeat and disaster will be sure to follow. We are glad to see our party press thus boldly pointing out the course that will lead to success and as fearlessly remonstrating against nominations "not fit to be made." No one should be permitted to go on a ticket that will weaken it. The success of the party is far above the special claims of any aspirant to party favor. Personal considerations should also in all cases be cast aside and the strongest and best man only put forward to carry the party's banner. This done in every county, Pennsylvania will be redeemed from Radical misrule and the good old times of economy, honesty and good government soon restored.—*Perry County Democrat.*

DEATH OF COMMODORE SHAW.—Commodore Thompson Darrah Shaw, a retired officer of the United States Navy, died at his late residence in Germantown on Sunday last. Commodore Shaw was a native of this State, and was seventy-five years of age at the time of his death. He entered the navy on the 28th of May, 1820, and was commissioned a lieutenant on May 17, 1828. In 1827 he was on duty on the frigate Macedonian, with the Brazilian squadron, and again in 1833–4 saw service in Brazilian waters, on the sloop-of-war Lexington. His next active duty was on the frigate Constellation, on the Pacific, in 1840. Subsequent to that date he was on duty at the Baltimore and Philadelphia rendezvous, and with the Bureau of Construction. In 1855 he was in command of the sloop-of-war Falmouth, of the Home squadron, and during the early period of the late war commanded the steamer Montgomery, of the Western Gulf blockading squadron. His last cruise expired in February, 1862. On July 16, 1862, he was commissioned a commodore on the retired list, but subsequent to that date was on special duty in this city for a short time in 1864–5. He lived in Germantown from then until his death.

Alexander H. Stephens and Robert Tombs have kissed and made up.—What is likely to happen when the lamb and the lion lie down together?

It is announced in Iowa that ex-Governor Andrew G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, will make several speeches in the former State in favor of the Anti-Monopoly ticket.

MONEY.

It appears to be evident to thinking men that the financial question is to be a prominent issue in the coming Congressional canvass in all parts of the country.

This subject interests everybody. The capitalists, the borrower, the lender, the laborer, the mechanic, the business men, the industries are all deeply affected by a proper settlement of the great interests involved.

Almost every educated, thinking man of business has his peculiar mode of bringing order out of the chaos of our finances. Bankers view the question from one stand point, capitalists from another, and so each branch of trade has its peculiar relation to money, and a plan for the effectual adjustment of the question.

Parties, however, must stand on the great principles of sound political economy. There is no new doctrine on this subject. What is true of any given state of things, founded on the debtor and creditor relation, with all the conditions of production and exchange, is true of any like complication, it matters not how created.

Our federal finances are in a most deplorable condition. The fault has been in selecting poor, miserable, mediocre men for the responsible station of Secretary of the Treasury. Boutwell and Richardson were the worst experiments ever made with public credit and the people's money. It will take time to bring the Federal Treasury back to the simple, plain common sense administration of what we owe, what we have to pay with, and the value of the medium of this payment.

Coin is the only money. Whatever brings coin in exchange for it is worth coin. The Federal Constitution has ordained coin to be the only legal tender Congress can make under the direct and limited grant of power. National banks make *currency* but not *money*. The Federal Congress can make a United States Treasury note exchangeable on demand into coin, and receivable for all dues from the people to the Federal Government.

The Democratic party decided, after Jackson broke up the United States Bank, that the currency of the country should be constitutional *money*, and government currency exchangeable into money or coin.

Benton's "mint drops," the "Treasury note," the sub-treasuries, the refusal of the Democracy to tolerate a Federal Bank of issue, gave the country prosperity, peace, a thriving business and a well paid labor, for it was paid in *money*, not *currency*.

Now currency at par of gold is equal to gold, if the security is ample. The Federal Government is the representative of all the wealth of the United States, taxable for the purpose of administering the Government.

A Treasury note of the United States exchangeable with coin on demand, receivable for all dues to the Government, is coin, or money.

If the so-called national banks were prevented from issuing currency, and the United States Government was required to issue Treasury notes for currency equal to coin, and the bonds were paid off in these notes, the great industries of the country would revive with full activity, the labor of the people be paid in gold and silver, the taxes would be reduced a hundred-fold, frauds, plunderers, thieves, jobbers, would go out of business, and prosperity return to the country.

It is the duty of the Democracy to bring about this state of things. This is the only party that can do it. It is the party of labor, of gold and silver, of Benton's "mint drops." It is the only party that can make *currency, money.—Philadelphia Commonwealth.*

THE SENATORSHIP.

The Centre Hall *Reporter* of last week, in alluding to the Senator question, remarked:

"The Democracy of the entire State are calling upon our district to elect Mr. Wallace to the Senate, where he has been the able Democratic leader for a number of years. His presence there at this time is all the more important, in view of the legislation needed to conformity with the new Constitution. No man in the State is so well-fitted for the place as Mr. Wallace, his experience, ripe Statesmanship, known integrity, and disgust for rings, have centred upon him the eyes of every honest Democrat and Republican in Pennsylvania and hence they hope for his return to the Senate by the honest and upright voters of the district composed of the counties of Centre, Clearfield and Clinton. Mr. Wallace, in his entire career as a Senator, has devoted all his talents and energies to the enactment of wholesome laws, and for the good of the people. He never cast a vote or supported a measure that had about it the odor of corruption. He always battled and defeated such schemes, thus taking the same stand in favor of right in the Senate as Mr. Orvis did in the House. For this the people of our State call upon the district to elect Wm. A. Wallace to the Senate.

"Clearfield county will pronounce for him at her delegate elections.

"Clinton county will instruct her delegates for Mr. Wallace.

"Will Centre listen to the demands of the people and follow the good example of the sister counties of the district?

"Democrats of Centre, can you do a nobler act than cast your instructions for Mr. Wallace? If you vote for instructions for Senator, on the day of the delegates election, will you remember that duty to your party, and to the State, demands that you vote to instruct for Wm. A. Wallace for Senator?"

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The decease of J. Edgar Thompson, late President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the resulting election of Thomas A. Scott to fill that office, occasioned a vacant chair in the official bureau of the company. Promotions necessarily had to be made, and the following important changes in the Pennsylvania Central and the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Companies have been the result:

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL.

Mr. J. N. McCullough has tendered his resignation as general manager for the purpose of devoting his whole time to the service of the company as its first vice president. His office will be in Pittsburgh.

Mr. J. D. Layng has been appointed assistant general manager in charge of the Eastern Division. His office will be in Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS BRANCH.

H. J. Jewett, Esq., having resigned his official position in this company to assume the duties of president of the Erie Railway Company, to which he has been elected, D. W. Caldwell has been appointed general manager of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad Company and its leased lines. He will also have under his general direction the Indianapolis and Vincennes Railroad, and the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis Railroad. His office will be at Columbus, Ohio.

Mr. George Webb having resigned the position of general superintendent of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company to assume the duties of assistant general manager in charge of Eastern Division of the Pennsylvania Company, Mr. S. M. Felton, Jr., has been appointed general superintendent to fill the vacancy. His office will be at Pittsburgh. Mr. Felton is a son of S. M. Felton, Esq., of Philadelphia, who holds a directorship in several of our leading railways, and is president of the Pennsylvania Steel Company.

PRIMARY ELECTION RULES.

We reproduce for the benefit of our readers the Democratic Primary Election Rules, as adopted in County Convention on October 1st, 1873, and under which we are now working. We hope our party friends will study and endeavor to live up to them. In honor we are as much bound to live up to and support them, until they are amended or changed in the regular way, as we are the general election law of the State. And this we are satisfied all Democrats who love their *party* more than *themselves* will do, to the utmost of their ability.

1. The organization of the County Committee shall be and remain as now constituted—that is one member for every borough and township, and a Chairman, which Committee shall be selected annually by the delegates, and their term of office shall begin at January following their election.

2. The number of delegates to which each district is entitled is based upon the following rule, that is to say: Each election district in the county polling one hundred Democratic votes or less, shall be entitled to two delegates absolutely, and for each additional one hundred Democratic votes or fraction greater than one-half thereof, polled in said district at the last preceding Governor's election, an additional delegate, and under this rule the following allotment of delegates is now made:

Beccaria	3	Gulich	2
Bell	3	Houtzdale	2
Bloom	2	Huston	3
Boggs	3	Jordan	3
Bradford	4	Karthaus	3
Brady	5	Knox	3
Burnside	3	Lawrence	5
Chest	3	Lumber City	2
Covington	3	Morris	4
Clearfield	4	New Washington	2
Curwensville	3	Osceola	3
Decatur	3	Penn	3
Ferguson	3	Pike	5
Girard	2	Union	2
Goshen	2	Wallaceton	2
Graham	3	Woodward	3
Total			93

3. The delegate election and County Convention shall be governed and conducted strictly in accordance with the following rules, and the Chairman of the County Committee shall be annually elected by the County Convention and shall be *ex-officio*, the President of all County Conventions.

4. The election for delegates to represent the different districts in the annual Democratic County Convention shall be held at the usual place of holding the general elections for each district, on the Saturday preceding the third Tuesday of September, (being the 12th this *year*,) beginning at 1 o'clock, P. M., and continuing until 7 o'clock P. M., of same day.

5. The said delegate elections shall be held by an election board, to consist of the member of the County Committee for such district, and two other Democratic voters thereof, who shall be appointed or designated by the County Committee. In case any of the persons so constituting the board shall be absent from the place of holding the election for a quarter of an hour after the time appointed, by Rule First, for the opening of the same, his or their place or places, shall be filled by an election to be conducted viva voce by the Democratic voters present at the time.

6. Every qualified voter of the district, who at the last general election voted the Democratic ticket, shall be entitled to a vote at the delegate elections.

7. The voting of all delegate elections shall be by ballot; upon which ballots shall be written or printed the name or names of the delegate or delegates voted for, together with any instructions which the voter may desire to give the delegate or delegates. Each ballot to be received from the person voting the same by a member of the election board, and by him deposited in a box or other receptacle prepared for that purpose, to which box or other receptacle no person but the members of the election board have access.

8. No instructions shall be received or recognized unless the same be voted upon the ballot as provided in Rule Seventh, nor shall such instructions, if voted upon the ballot, be binding upon the delegate, unless one-half or more of the ballots shall contain instructions concerning the same office. Whenever half or more of the ballots shall contain instructions concerning any office, the delegates elected at such election shall be held to be instructed to support the candidate having the highest number of votes for such office.

9. Each election board shall keep an accurate list of the names of all persons voting at such elections; which list of voters together with a full and complete return of such election, containing an accurate statement of the persons elected delegates and all instructions voted, shall be certified by said board to the County Convention, upon printed blanks to be furnished by the County Convention.

10. Whenever from any district, qualified Democratic voters, in numbers equal to five times the delegates which such district has in the County Convention, shall complain in writing of an undue election or false return of delegates or of instructions, in which complaint the alleged facts shall be specifically set forth and verified by the affidavit of one or more persons, such complaint shall have the right to contest the seat of such delegates or the validity of such instructions. Such complaint shall be heard by a committee of five delegates to be appointed by the President of the convention, which said committee shall proceed to hear the parties, their proofs and allegations, and as soon as may be report to the convention what delegates are entitled to seats therein, and what instructions are binding upon such delegates. Whereupon the convention shall proceed immediately, upon the call of the yeas and nays, to adopt or reject the report of the contesting parties. In which call of the yeas and nays the names of the delegates whose seats are contested or whose instructions are disputed, shall be omitted.

11. All delegates must reside in the district they represent. In cases of absence or inability to attend, substitutions may be made from citizens of the district.

12. Delegates must obey the instructions given them by their respective districts, and if violated it shall be the duty of the President of the convention to cast the vote of such delegate or delegates in accordance with the instructions; and the delegate or delegates so offending shall be forthwith expelled from the convention, and shall not be eligible to any office or place of trust in the party for a period of two years.

13. In convention a majority of all voters shall be necessary to a nomination; and no person's name shall be excluded from the list of candidates until after the *sixth* ballot or vote, when the person receiving the least number of votes shall be omitted and struck from the roll, and so on at each successive vote until a nomination is made.

14. If any person who is a candidate for any nomination before county conventions, shall be proven to have offered or paid any money, or other valuable thing, or made any promise of a consideration or reward to any person for his vote or influence, to secure the delegate from any district, or shall have offered or paid any money or valuable thing, or promised any consideration or reward, to any delegate for his vote, or to any other person with a view of inducing or securing the votes of delegates, or if the same shall be done by any other person with the knowledge and consent of such candidate, the name of such candidate shall be immediately stricken from the list of candidates, or if such fact be ascertained after his nomination to any office, and before the final adjournment, the nomination shall be struck from the ticket and the vacancy supplied by a new nomination, and in either case such person shall be ineligible to any nomination by a convention, or to an election as a delegate thereafter. And in case it shall be alleged after the adjournment of the convention that any candidate put in nomination has been guilty of such acts, or of any other fraudulent practices to obtain such nomination, the charge shall be investigated by the County Committee, and such steps taken as the good of the party may require.

15. If any delegate shall receive any money or other valuable thing, or accept the promise of any consideration or reward to be paid, delivered, or secured to him, or any person for such delegates as an inducement for his vote, upon proof of the fact to the satisfaction of the convention, such delegate shall be forthwith expelled, and shall not be received as a delegate to any future convention and shall be ineligible to any party nomination.

16. Cases arising under the rules shall have precedence over all other business in convention, until determined.

17. The County Convention shall meet annually, in the Court House, at 1 o'clock P. M. on the third Tuesday of September.

18. The names of all the candidates for office shall be announced at least three weeks previous to the time of holding the primary election.

A NEW BUSINESS.—The Greenville *Advance* states that in Beaver Falls they have a drinking club. Members of it were arrested and brought before Justice M'Creary. He held them over for court. And now we shall have a decision as to the legality of renting rooms and drinking whisky as a joint stock company.

Kate Stanton asserts that the planets revolve around the sun by the influence of love, as a child revolves about his parents. When the average youth was a boy he used to revolve around his parents a good deal, and may have been incited thereto by love, but to an unprejudiced observer it looked powerfully like a trunk-strap.

New Advertisements.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.—

The undersigned did on the 2d day of June, 1874, by mutual consent dissolve the heretofore existing partnership known as Kessler, M'Math & Co., Kessler & Dubree having withdrawn from the firm. The books, accounts, notes, &c., will be left with Messrs. Albert & Brothers for settlement, who assume all liabilities and receive all assets of the interest of Kessler & Dubree, in said firm of Kessler, McMath & Co.

KESSLER & DUBREE,
JOHN McMATH,
W. ALBERT & BROTHERS.

Woodland, Pa., Aug. 5, 1874-3t

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby warned against purchasing or meddling with the following personal property, viz: one red heifer, three tons of hay, thirty dozen of rye and seventy-five dozen of oats, now in my barn in Bradford township, the same having been purchased by me from Jonathan Wiser, Jr., and belongs to me.

JONATHAN WISER, SR.

Woodland, Aug. 5, 1874 3t*.

New Advertisements.

READ THIS!

The undersigned having received from the eastern cities the latest and most fashionable colors and styles for all kinds of painting, he would therefore respectfully inform the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity that he is now prepared to do all kinds of

House, Sign and Ornamental Painting,

in the most modern and approved styles.

PAPER HANGING AND GRAINING MADE SPECIALTIES.

All work done at the most reasonable prices and entire satisfaction guaranteed.

Shop on Market street, opposite the Allegheny House. J. L. KRAGLE.

April 1, 1874.-6m.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.—The taxpayers of Lawrence township are hereby notified to pay their School Tax to the undersigned, at his residence, on or before the 1st day of September next. Those who heed this notice will save 5 per cent. on their tax, after which time 5 per cent. will be added.

JOSEPH OWENS.

Lawrence township, Aug. 5, 1874.-3t*

SETTLEMENT NOTICE.—I take this method of informing my patrons that I have plenty of time just now to settle up old accounts, and I hereby give notice to all those who have unsettled accounts with me to come forward and have them closed without delay. Those who fail to heed this notice need not be surprised if they are called upon to settle in a legal manner, in the presence of an officer, and pay costs besides.

L. M. COUDRIET.

Frenchville, Aug. 5, 1874-3m.

TRIAL LIST—List of Causes set down for trial at August term, A. D. 1874:

Lines	vs. Hollopeter.
Groom et al	vs. Dickerman.
Leonard	vs. Gallagher.
Ames	vs. Ardell.
Reed	vs. Gains.
Fine	vs. Caldwell.
Glasgow	vs. Munson.
Rishel	vs. Passmore.
Goss	vs. Steiner.
Bloom	vs. Kerns.
Byers	vs. Byers.
Moyer	vs. Leonard.
Stirk	vs. Forest.
Dillinger	vs. Leonard.
Wilson	vs. Fulkerson.
Moyer	vs. Ardell.
McEnally	vs. Gallagher.
Davis	vs. Hockenberry.
Roan	vs. Bolger.
Barrett	vs. Haynes.

Certified from the Record this 29th day of June, A. D. 1874. A. C. TATE,
aug5 Prothonotary.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—

ESTATE OF MARTIN KLINE, DEC'D.

By virtue of an order issued out of the Orphans' Court of Clearfield county, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, authorizing and directing the undersigned administrator, to expose and sell the aforesaid estate, I will sell at public sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Clearfield, on **Tuesday, August 18, 1874**, at 2 o'clock p. m., all that certain tract or piece of land situate in the township of Lawrence, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a maple in the line of land annexed to Wm. Ogden; thence partly by same and by land conveyed to Zachariah Ogden, west 160 perches to a stone heap in the line of land conveyed to John Shaw, Sr.; thence by same and land of Wm. Daniels south 53 perches, more or less, to a stone heap; thence east 160 perches more or less to a stone; thence north by the east boundary line of said warrant 52 perches, more or less, to the place of beginning, containing 50 acres, more or less, having thereon erected a dwelling house, barn and the other necessary outbuildings, together with a bearing orchard of excellent fruit and an inexhaustible well of good water, and nearly the whole of the land is under a good state of cultivation.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of the one-third to be paid on the day of sale, the balance of the one-third to be paid on confirmation of sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises. J. B. SHAW,
Clearfield, July 29, 1874. Administrator.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—

VALUABLE PINE TIMBER LANDS.

By virtue of an order issued out of the Orphans' Court of Clearfield county, Pa., and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, in the borough of Clearfield, on **Friday, the 21st day of August, 1874**, at 2 o'clock, p. m., a valuable tract of Pine Timber Land, the estate of John McCully, deceased, late of Chest township, to wit:

One Hundred and Forty Acres, more or less, situate in Chest township, Clearfield county, Pa., being a part of the "John Gundaker" survey. This land is one of the most valuable timber tracts now in the market, being advantageously situated for removing the timber therefrom, and having a large amount of the finest quality of pine, oak and other kinds of timber thereon.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of the purchase money at sale, one-half of balance at confirmation of sale, and the remainder in one year thereafter, with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises and by good collateral security and to be approved by the Court.

REBECCA J. McCULLY,
JOSEPH PATTERSON,
Marron, July 29.-3t Administrator.

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.—The undersigned committee, appointed by the County Commissioners to superintend the erection of a Bridge across the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, near the mouth of Deer creek, in Girard township, hereby give notice that they will receive proposals until THURSDAY, the 20th day of AUGUST next, for the erection and completion of the same. Separate proposals will be considered for the stone work, and the superstructure, or for the whole. Bidders will be required to furnish ample security for the completion of their work. Plans and specifications can be seen by calling on the Chairman of the committee, at Grahamton Postoffice.

THOS. H. FORCEY,
L. M. COUDRIET,
PATRICK CURLEY,
JNO. J. PICARD,
FRANCIS HUGAR,
Grahamton, July 29, 1874. Committee.

NOTICE.—In the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, Pa., to No. 29, September Term, 1873.

George and M. Wilson vs. Jas. W. Irwin, Deft., and Wm. Mapes, Garnishe.	Foreign attachment in Debt, judgment against the Defendant and Rule entered by Plaintiff for assessment of damages.

All persons interested are hereby notified that I will assess the damages in this case at the Prothonotary's Office, in Clearfield, on Thursday, the 20th day of August, 1874, at 2 o'clock p. m.
july29-3t A. C. TATE, Proth'y.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby warned against purchasing or meddling with one yoke of Cattle, now in possession of Joseph Royer, of Covington township, Clearfield county, as I purchased said cattle at Sheriff's sale and left them with the said Royer subject to my order at any time. L. M. COUDRIET.
July 29 1874-3t*

DICKINSON SEMINARY,
WILLIAMSPORT, PA.

For both sexes. A full corps of experienced teachers. Unsurpassed in the State in appliances for acquiring a thorough education. Students received for a single term, or for a longer period. Charges moderate. Fall session begins August 27th. For further information and catalogue address, Rev. EDWARD J. GRAY, Pres't.
july22-3t Williamsport, Pa.

JAS. S. PARSONS, Pres't. R. E. BEECHER, Sec'y.

Continental Life Insurance Co.

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Assets	$3,210,000
Ratio of Assets to Liabilities	122

Furnishes insurance at the very lowest cost. Policy-holders participate in the profits of the Company, thus continually reducing the annual payments.

For rates, &c., call on or address

R. M. McENALLY, Agent.
Office in Shaw's Row, Clearfield, Pa. 7:15'74.

DIVORCE NOTICE.—
In the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, in the State of Pennsylvania:

Sarah M. Clark, by her next friend, vs. Miles J. Clark.	Subpœna Sur Divorce, No. 219, March Term, 1874. Alias Subp. No. 53, June Term, 1874.

You, the said Miles J. Clark, are hereby notified and required to be and appear before our said Court, to be held at Clearfield, on the 17th day of August next, to answer the petion or libel of the said Sarah J. Clark, above named, and show cause, if any you have, why the said Sarah J. Clark, your wife, should not be divorced and separated from the Bonds of Matrimony, entered into with you, according to the Acts of Assembly in such case made and provided.

W. R. McPHERSON,
Sheriff's Office, Clearfield, Pa., July 1, 1874-4t Sheriff.

TEACHERS WANTED.

The School Directors of the borough of Clearfield give notice that applications will be received from teachers, for the various departments in the public schools of said borough, until **August 20th, 1874.** At least four teachers will be required. None but the best will be accepted. The Principal must be a man of experience, with a thorough education, and able to teach the languages if necessary. Liberal wages will be paid.

By order of the Board,
je-10 WM. M. McCULLOUGH, Sec'y.

BANTZ & BUCK,

General Insurance Agents and Real Estate Brokers,

Represent the following reliable Insurance Co's

North British & Mercantile Ins. Co.	$26,000,000
Washington Life Insurance Co.	4,000,000
Fire Association Insurance Co.	3,000,000
Amazon Fire Insurance Co.	2,079,148
Watertown Fire, insures dwellings and farm buildings only	875,000

York, Pa., Stock Insurance Co. Horses insured against death and theft.

P. S. Parties in the country desiring insurance on their lives or property can have it promptly attended to by addressing us by letter, or calling in person at our office, in Pie's Opera House, Room No. 4, Clearfield, Pa. may27'74

JUSTICES' & CONSTABLES' FEES.
We have printed a large number of the new FEE BILL, and will on the receipt of twenty-five cents, mail a copy to any address. my20