THE
"CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN,"
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
GOODLANDER & HAGERTY,
CLEARFIELD, PA.

ESTABLISHED IN 1827.

The largest Circulation of any Newspaper in North Central Pennsylvania.

Terms of Subscription.
If paid in advance, or within 3 months....$2 00
If paid after 3 and before 6 months..... 2 50
If paid after the expiration of 6 months... 3 00

Rates of Advertising.
Transient advertisements, per square of 10 lines or less, 3 times or less.....$1 50
For each subsequent insertion..... 50
Administrators' and Executors' notices..... 2 50
Auditors' notices..... 2 50
Cautions and Estrays..... 1 50
Dissolution notices..... 2 00
Professional Cards, 5 lines or less, 1 year..... 5 00
Local notices, per line..... 20
YEARLY ADVERTISEMENTS.
1 square.....$5 00 | ¼ column.....$35 00
1 square.....15 00 | ½ column..... 70 00
1 square.....20 00 | 1 column.....120 00
GEORGE R. GOODLANDER,
GEORGE HAGERTY,
Publishers.

Cards.

FRANK FIELDING,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Will attend to all business entrusted to him promptly and faithfully. nov1273

WILLIAM A. WALLACE. DAVID L. KREBS.
HARRY F. WALLACE. JOHN W. WEIMLEY.
WALLACE & KREBS,
(Successors to Wallace & Fielding,)
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
11-1273 Clearfield, Pa.

H. V. WILSON, M. D. H. E. VAN VALZAH, M. D.
DRS. WILSON & VAN VALZAH,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in residence of Dr. Wilson.
OFFICE HOURS: From 12 to 2 P. M. Dr. Van Valzah can be found at night in his rooms, next door to Hartswick & Irwin's Drug Store, up stairs. nov26'73

DR. JEFFERSON LITZ,
WOODLAND, PA.
Will promptly attend all calls in the line of his profession. nov.19-73

JOSEPH S. M'ENALLY. DANIEL W. M'CURDY.
McENALLY & McCURDY,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Legal business attended to promptly with fidelity. Office on Second street, above the First National Bank. Jan.1-74

G. R. BARRETT,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Having resigned his Judgeship, has resumed the practice of the law in his old office at Clearfield, Pa. Will attend the courts of Jefferson and Elk counties when specially retained in connection with resident counsel. 2:14:72

WM. M. McCULLOUGH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in Court House, (Sheriff's Office). Legal business promptly attended to. Real estate bought and sold. je11'73

J. W. BANTZ,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in Pie's Opera House, Room No. 4. All legal business entrusted to his care promptly attended to. 3jy74

T. H. MURRAY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.
Prompt attention given to all legal business entrusted to his care in Clearfield and adjoining counties. Office on Market st., opposite Naugle's Jewelry Store, Clearfield, Pa. je14'73

A. W. WALTERS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in Graham's Row. [dec3-1y

H. W. SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
11-13-72 Clearfield, Pa.

WALTER BARRETT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office on Second St., Clearfield, Pa. [nov21,68

ISRAEL TEST,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in Pie's Opera House. [jy11,'67

JOHN H. FULFORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in Pie's Opera House, Room No. 5. Jan. 3, 1874.

JOHN L. CUTTLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
And Real Estate Agent, Clearfield, Pa.
Office on Third street, bet. Cherry & Walnut.
Respectfully offers his services in selling and buying lands in Clearfield and adjoining counties; and with an experience of over twenty years as a surveyor, flatters himself that he can render satisfaction. [Feb. 28,'73:1f.

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.

J. BLAKE WALTERS,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
AND DEALER IN
Saw Logs and Lumber,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Graham's Row. 1:25:71

J. J. LINGLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
1:19 Osceola, Clearfield Co., Pa. 7:pd

ROBERT WALLACE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Wallaceton, Clearfield County, Penn'a.
All legal business promptly attended to.

CYRUS GORDON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Market street, (north side) Clearfield, Pa.
All legal business promptly attended to Jan. 29, '73.

DR. T. J. BOYER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office on Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.
Office hours: 8 to 12 a. m., and 1 to 5 p. m.

DR. E. M. SCHEURER,
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,
Office in residence on Market st.
April 24, 1872. Clearfield, Pa.

DR. W. A. MEANS,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
LUTHERSBURG, PA.
Attend professional calls promptly. aug10'70

J. S. BARNHART,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Bellefonte, Pa.
Practice in Clearfield and all of the Courts of 25th Judicial district. Real estate business and collection of claims made specialties. n1'71

JAMES CLEARY,
HAIRDRESSER & HAIR DRESSER,
SECOND STREET,
CLEARFIELD, PA. [ly

FLECK. A. S. HILLS.
F. A. FLECK & CO.,
Sole agents in Clearfield county for the sale of
E. BUTTERICK & CO.'S
Fashionable Patterns of Garments,
ALL STYLES AND SIZES.
Market Street Clearfield, Pa.

T. M. ROBINSON,
Manufacturer and dealer in
Harness, Saddles and Bridles,
Collars, Whips, Brushes, Fly Nets, Trimmings, Horse Blankets, &c.
Vaseline, Frank Miller's and Neatsfoot Oils.
Agent for Bailey and Wilson's Buggies.
Orders and repairing promptly attended to.
Shop on Market street, Clearfield, Pa., in room formerly occupied by Jas. Alexander. [3:4'74

JAMES E. WATSON & CO.,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
Houses and Offices to let, Collections promptly made, and first-class Coal and Fire-Clay Lands and Town property for sale. Office in Western Hotel Building (2d floor), Second St. [my13'74y

Cards.

A. G. KRAMER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Real Estate and Collection Agent,
CLEARFIELD, PA.,
Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to his care.
Office in Pie's Opera House, second floor. april 1-6m*

John H. Orvis. C. T. Alexander. C. M. Bowers
ORVIS, ALEXANDER & BOWERS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Bellefonte, Pa. [Jan28,'47-y

J. H. KLINE, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
HAVING located at Pennfield, Pa., offers his professional services to the people of that place and surrounding country. All calls promptly attended to. oct. 13 tf.

GEORGE C. KIRK,
Justice of the Peace, Surveyor and Conveyancer,
Luthersburg, Pa.
All business intrusted to him will be promptly attended to. Persons wishing to employ a Surveyor will do well to give him a call, as he flatters himself that he can render satisfaction. Deeds of conveyance, articles of agreement, and all legal papers, promptly and neatly executed. *12nov74

JOHN D. THOMPSON,
Justice of the Peace and Scrivener,
Curwensville, Pa.
Collections made and money promptly paid over. feb27'71f

GEO. ALBERT.....HENRY ALBERT.....W. ALBERT
W. ALBERT & BROS.,
Manufacturers & extensive Dealers in
Sawed Lumber, Square Timber, &c.,
WOODLAND, PENN'A.
Orders solicited. Bills filled on short notice and reasonable terms.
Address Woodland P. O., Clearfield Co., Pa.
e25-1y W. ALBERT & BROS.

FRANCIS COUTRIET,
MERCHANT,
Frenchville, Clearfield County, Pa.
Keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, and everything usually kept in a retail store, which will be sold, for cash, as cheap as elsewhere in the county. Frenchville, June 27, 1867-1y.

THOMAS H. FORCEE,
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
GRAHAMTON, Pa.
Also, extensive manufacturer and dealer in Square Timber and Sawed Lumber of all kinds.
Orders solicited and all bills promptly filled. [5jy16'72

REUBEN HACKMAN,
House and Sign Painter and Paper Hanger,
Clearfield, Penn'a.
Will execute jobs in his line promptly and in a workmanlike manner. apr6,69

G. H. HALL,
PRACTICAL PUMP MAKER,
NEAR CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
Pumps always on hand and made to order on short notice. Pipes bored on reasonable terms. All work warranted to render satisfaction, and delivered if desired. my23:1ypd

E. A. BIGLER & CO.,
DEALERS IN
SQUARE TIMBER,
and manufacturers of
ALL KINDS OF SAWED LUMBER.
8.772 CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.

JAS. B. GRAHAM,
dealer in
Real Estate, Square Timber, Boards,
SHINGLES, LATH, & PICKETS,
9:1873 Clearfield, Pa.

JAMES MITCHELL,
DEALER IN
Square Timber & Timber Lands,
je11'73 CLEARFIELD, PA.

DR. J. P. BURCHFIELD,
Late Surgeon of the 53d Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, having returned from the Army, offers his professional services to the citizens of Clearfield county.
Professional calls promptly attended to. Office on Second street, formerly occupied by Dr. Woods. [apr4,'66-tf

H. F. NAUGLE,
WATCH MAKER & JEWELER,
and dealer in
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, &c.,
je1972 CLEARFIELD, PA.

S. I. SNYDER,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER
AND DEALER IN
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry,
Graham's Row, Market Street,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
All kinds of repairing in my line promptly attended to. April 23, 1873.

REMOVAL.
REIZENSTEIN & BERLINER,
wholesale dealers in
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
Have removed to 187 Church street, between Franklin and White sts., New York. [jy3'72

Miss E. A. P. Ryndner,
AGENT FOR
Chickering's, Steinway's and Emerson's Pianos; Smith's, Mason & Hamlin's and Peloubet's Organs and Melodeons, and Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines.
ALSO TEACHER OF
Piano, Guitar, Organ, Harmony and Vocal Music. No pupil taken for less than half a term.
Rooms opposite Gulich's Furniture Store. Clearfield, May 5, 1869-tf.

J. HOLLOWBUSH . . . . . S. DAVIS CAREY
HOLLOWBUSH & CAREY,
BOOKSELLERS,
Blank Book Manufacturers,
AND STATIONERS,
218 Market St., Philadelphia.
Paper Flour Sacks and Bags, Foolscap, Letter, Note, Wrapping, Curtain and Wall Papers. feb24,72-1ypd

H. F. BIGLER & CO.
have for sale
CARRIAGE & WAGON WOODS,
SHAFTS AND POLES,
HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES, &c.
Carriage and Wagon Makers should make a note of this and call and examine them. They will be sold at fair prices. may22.72

STONE'S SAW GUMMERS AND SAW UPSETS.
We have received the agency for the above and will sell them at manufacturer's prices. Call and examine them. They are the best.
Je19-72 H. F. BIGLER & CO.

Mountain Echo Cornet Band,
CURWENSVILLE, PA.
MUSIC furnished for Picnics, Festivals, Concerts, Lectures, &c., on reasonable terms.
Address, R. R. REGNER, Sec'y,
may5-6m Curwensville, Pa.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKING.
JOSEPH H. DEERING, on Market street, in Shaw's Row, Clearfield, Pa., has just received a fine lot of French Calf Skins and Kips, the best in the market, and is now prepared to manufacture everything in his line. He will warrant his work to be as represented.
The citizens of Clearfield and vicinity are respectfully invited to give him a call.
Work done at short notice. 7:18'72y

CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

GOODLANDER & HAGERTY, Publishers. PRINCIPLES, NOT MEN. TERMS—$2 per annum in Advance.

VOL. 48—WHOLE NO. 2384. CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1874. NEW SERIES—VOL. 15, NO. 34.

THE FOUR LEAF CLOVER.

"They say," she thought, with a shy delight,
"There's a charm in the four-leaf clover;
If that be so, I will find that charm
If I search the whole field over;
For, oh! who knows, if they tell me true,
What a four leaf clover for me will do!"

So down to meadow she sped away
To search for the charm there growing,
Nor heeded the sun that kissed her cheek,
Nor the wind her golden hair blowing;
But over the fragrant grass bent low
To see if the prize hid there or no.

But was it the bird on the old elm tree
Who flew with secret lades,
And carried to somebody, near at hand
The news of our little maidens?
Or was it that Somebody wanted too
To see where a four-leaf clover grew?

For soon it happened that two heads bent
In search of the wondrous clover,
The while that a pair of dimpled cheeks
Were mantled with blushes over,
But what if their search proved all for naught,
Since, with or without, the spell was wrought!

IMPORTANT TO LUMBERMEN.

Proceedings of the Lumbermen's Convention held at Clearfield, Pa., on the 18th of August, 1874.

In pursuance of a call, a large number of the producers of square timber assembled in Pie's Opera House, on Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 18th, 1874, for the purpose of devising some plan or system whereby the trade may be regulated, the operators properly protected, and the business made prosperous and profitable to all concerned.

The Convention was called to order at 2 o'clock, P. M., by John M. Chase, upon whose motion James B. Graham, of Clearfield, was elected President.

Mr. Graham, after having stated the object of the meeting, said that he condemned the policy of cutting so much timber and paying so little attention to our agricultural interests. Had our people attended to farming with the energy they devote to getting out timber, we would all be better off and the county infinitely richer to-day. If we had farmed with greater care, cleared more land, taken the stumps off of lands already cleared, made less timber, quit our extravagance in living, and practiced more economy, our county would have been more prosperous and our timber lands would have remained a source of permanent wealth, and the trade, as a business, would not have been subjected to the risks and uncertainties of the present. He hoped the meeting would adopt some means to check the production until it was brought within the demands of the market.

At the conclusion of Mr. Graham's remarks, John F. Weaver nominated Daniel Rhoads, of Centre county, and Isaac C. McClosky, of Clearfield county, for Vice Presidents. Carried unanimously.

On motion of James Forest, Porter Kinport, of Indiana county, and W. W. Betts, of Clearfield county, were elected Secretaries.

On motion, the original call for the Convention was read, as follows:

A CALL for a Convention of the the Timber dealers and producers of Clearfield and adjoining counties:

The undersigned would most earnestly invite all who are interested in the most important industry of our county, to meet at Clearfield, on Tuesday, the 18th day of August, 1874, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to consider what is best for the interests of the trade, and to adopt such measures as may reduce the stock of timber the coming season to the actual wants of the market next Spring. We invite all to meet with us and give their presence and counsel, so that we may inaugurate and faithfully execute some plan that will protect our interests at home, as well as those of our customers east, from ruinous sacrifices, should there be the usual stock of timber put into market next season.

John Irvin, Samuel Arnold, John Patton, J. E. Kratzer, John Witherow, E. A. & W. D. Irwin, James H. Graham, T. H. Forcey, L. M. Coudriet, James Mitchell & Co., J. B. Walters, W. V. Wright, Arnold & Hartshorn, Weaver & Betts, James T. Leonard, Jona. Boynton, Ellis Irwin & Son, Joseph Shaw Son, E. A. Bigler & Co.,

John F. Weaver then addressed the meeting, stating that the present condition of the timber market demanded the most vigorous measures on the part of the producers of square timber. The market being almost glutted, there was one plan that seemed practical to remedy the evil, and that was a determined effort on the part of every producer, whether large or small, to cut off the stock for the coming season to the lowest possible point, or we would bring disaster to everyone engaged in the business, both producers and eastern mill men who buy our timber. Many of our timber men had fortunately sold all their timber last Spring, and the mill men had bought their stock in anticipation of a future trade, but, owing to the great surplus in the market and the depressed state of business, were carrying heavy loads and were now cutting their stock at a loss so as to meet their obligations and maintain their credit, and the producers should combine in an honest effort to save them from loss and not increase their burdens. The mutual interest of all engaged in the trade, both the producer and manufacturer, demand this action. Many men who bought our production are breaking down with the over-load of timber, and are earnestly appealing to us to reduce the stock for the coming season and thus enable them to get rid of their stock and save them from ruin. He would urge all to co-operate in this movement and act in good faith to each other for the mutual advantage of both producer and eastern mill men. Our interests are identical, and the welfare of each should be considered. It was important that some plan should be adopted by which each and all of us should be bound together, both morally and legally, to attain that end, and fix the exact amount of timber that should be put in, so that when we say to our eastern friends, "We are taking down five hundred rafts," they will have confidence in our ability to do just what we say, and not force upon them one thousand rafts. He closed his remarks with a motion for a Committee of seven, to adopt and report some plan by which the meeting could be put into practicable effect.

The Chair appointed on said Committee: John F. Weaver, Thomas H. Forcey, Col. E. A. Irvin, Philip Dotts, Hon. John Patton, James Forest and John Eason.

John M. Chase then addressed the meeting, condemning the quantity of timber cut each year, and showing how the producers, after getting their timber into market, were compelled to force sales and push it on their customers east, sometimes against the better judgment of the buyers, who in turn were compelled to force sales to get rid of it, thus creating such a competition among the mill men to get rid of their stock that they were working for nothing, and frequently at a loss to meet their paper, and consequently a large amount of timber had to be sold on very long time. So much was sold on time now that were it not for the accommodation of our banks, we could not carry on business at all. He spoke of the fatal effect a full stock the coming season would have for a long period of time. A full stock now must inevitably bring prices to less than the cost of the labor of taking timber to market, and we would be years getting back again to even fair prices. He, for one, would advise that, if possible, no new timber should be made this season.

Brief remarks were made by Hon. J. W. Potter, Col. W. R. Hartshorn, Isaac McClosky, L. M. Coudriet, and others, all advocating the cutting down policy.

Mr. Rhoads said that he fully concurred in the views expressed by those who preceded him, and that it was absurd to think of cutting anything like the usual stock of timber. It could not be sold, and if sold it could not be paid for. Timber on the stump had a fixed value, but if cut this season and forced on the market in its present condition it would not bring the cost of the labor. He would favor cutting down to the lowest point—not only for our safety for the present, but for the future. He would say for the firm he represented (Rhoads & Smith), that they were cutting on land where they were bound by contract to cut twenty-four rafts each year, and for their part they had determined to cut only one-fourth of the amount, making six rafts.

Porter Kinport said he had foreseen some years ago that we were drifting into the condition we are now in, but the effect of last Fall's panic and its consequent depression of business had placed us in the present disastrous condition sooner than he had anticipated, and acting upon this idea he had cash year been reducing his production until last year he only cut on his own land three and one-half (3½) rafts. But some other operator seemed to make up for all his reduction, so that no real benefit was done to the general interest. All thinking men are well aware of the cause of the disease and also the remedy, and the question now to decide is, whether we will apply the remedy with vigor, and with a determination to act in good faith with each other, take the dose altogether. He believed in the honesty and integrity of the people of the county and felt sure that all would act together in the matter, and assured them that it would be necessary for all to do so if any good was desired from our action. Like other men, he had bought lands and had payments to meet, but he could not see how they could be made out of timber if he got no more out of it than the expense of putting it into market.

The following letters from producers and buyers were read, and those to which no signatures are published are from mill men, who did not wish their names to be quoted for private reasons:

LETTER FROM MR. HOLT.

MOSHANNON P. O., CENTRE CO., PA., August 11th, 1874.

Gentlemen of the Committee:

Fearing that I may be prevented from attending the Convention personally, I take this method of expressing my sentiments upon the subject. I was truly gratified upon receiving a notice from you, to hear that you had made a move in the direction contemplated. I have plainly seen for years that we were all *acting very unwisely and imprudently* in cutting too much timber, and that our avarice and desire to make money would ultimately result in a greater corresponding loss.

But, without concert of action, what could we do? While few parties would curtail their operations through prudence, many others would take advantage thereof and thereby increase instead of diminish the stock, and the disastrous results are now upon us. Of the present condition of affairs I need not tell you, but my firm conviction is that the worst is yet to come. I, therefore, have only to say that whatever action you may see proper to take, towards reducing the quantity of timber to be cut this coming Winter, (and, if possible, not one single stick), I hereby pledge you my hearty and sincere co-operation. I am well aware, gentlemen, that it will be very inconvenient for many to stop operations, myself not excepted, but as there are but few of us but what have worried through many privations, let us make up our minds to worry through this one and *we will do it.*

Knowing many of you personally, and having implicit confidence in your ability and discretion in this emergency, I remain as one of you in this matter. Very respectfully, &c.,

WILLIAM HOLT.

LETTER FROM W. R. S. COOK & CO.

NEWPORT, PERRY CO., PA., August 17th, 1874.

Gentlemen of the Committee:

Your favor of the 12th came to hand in my absence, hence my late answer. I have been cast as far as New Jersey, and find the timber trade in a hopeless condition. Our mill men are very much out of heart, and, unless you men take *decided action* in the matter, and this very *promptly*, matters will constantly get worse yet. The fact is there is a large stock on hand. Consumers see this, and are busy circulating reports injurious to the trade, and harassing men almost to give up all hopes of ever again getting prices to pay. I am satisfied that men are daily cutting pine and hemlock at $3 to $5 less per M. than cost. The most prominent and the oldest operator in New Jersey told me himself, that under existing circumstances he would buy no timber hereafter—would sooner go clear out of the business.

My opinion is, that if you men take decided measures to reduce production to one-third, or what would be better still, not bring down one stick of pine or oak next Spring, it would give us confidence to hold on to what we have on hand, and would cause consumers to study into the matter, as they would then have to depend for eighteen months on the present stock on hand, and consequently we could compel them to give us paying prices. But, gentlemen, rest assured that so long as consumers have reason to expect any timber to come down next Spring, they will still further depress the market, for there are in our business, as in all others, men who are unable to carry their stock for any length of time, without help from the banks, and banks are unwilling at present to run any risk in anything, and especially are they unwilling to take as collateral an article as dull and unsalable as timber of all kinds is at the present time.

I find it impossible for me to get to Clearfield in time, but do hope my letter will reach you before the adjournment of your meeting, and will say that you can count on us in any good and beneficial measures your Convention may adopt.

Yours, truly, W. R. S. COOK.

LETTER FROM MAYOR SMITH.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, LOCK HAVEN, PA., August 8th, 1874.

Gentlemen of the Committee:

Yours received in reference to timber Convention on the 18th inst. In reply, will inform you that Smith & Rhoads, and Smith & Yakle, intended putting in thirty rafts this season from Keating lands, but as the prospects are very dull in timber we have concluded that if we made any we should not make more than ten rafts this coming season. We would be willing if others would do the same, not to make one stick, which under all circumstances, I think, to be the proper plan. I am well satisfied if the usual amount should be put in, it will not pay the expense of making, rafting and running.

I shall not be able to be at your Convention on the 18th inst., as I am going east and will not be back in time. Hoping, however, that you may be able to adopt some plan to reduce the amount to one-third of that of last season,

I am Yours, Respectfully, J. W. SMITH.

LETTER FROM GILLINGHAM & GARRISON.

PHILADELPHIA, August 10th, 1874.

Gentlemen of the Committee:

We regret to find that it will be impossible to attend your Convention on the 18th inst., for we are very anxious to convince your people of the absolute necessity to reduce the production of square timber. If they do not, they must make up their minds either to carry it over, or sell it at less than cost. There has not been two hundred thousand cubic feet of timber sold since we left Marietta, and at the rate the mills have been, and are now, cutting, there is enough at Port Deposit and Rockwalk to last all of next year. There is certainly some value in the timber standing. It cannot be realized if they persist each year in overstocking the market.

You are better posted in regard to the relative supply and demand along the river above Marietta. Two hundred rafts will be ample from there to New York. Yours, respectfully,

GILLINGHAM & GARRISON.

LETTER FROM MR. BRIDGENS.

LOCK HAVEN, PA., August 7th, 1874.

Gentlemen of the Committee:

Yours of the 4th inst., is at hand. I will come to Clearfield, to the Convention of timber men on the 18th inst., if at home at the time. I am fully impressed with the wisdom of the movement, and will agree to cut down the stock from last year two-thirds, provided your Convention so agree and will bind themselves to carry it out.

Yours, respectfully, R. R. BRIDGENS.

Gentlemen of the Committee:

DEAR SIRS:—Your circular calling for a timbermen's Convention was received, and while we are not not producers of square timber we would say that your movement is a step in the right direction, and as mill men and purchasers of your production we most heartily hope for your success in your effort. We are as anxious to be relieved of the surplus of timber now in the market as you are, and when we say that last Spring we only bought one-half of the amount we bought the year before and yet, unless a change in business takes place very soon, we will have more old timber next Spring than we had last, you can judge for yourselves how light our trade has been this Summer, and if your people put in anything like a stock of timber the coming season, we feel like quitting the business before we lose all we have.

Please send us a copy of your proceedings.

* * *

Gentlemen of the Convention:

DEAR SIRS:—We are engaged at both producing and manufacturing square timber into bill stuff. You know the amount of timber we have been cutting on our own lands, and what we generally bought on the river to sell again in the eastern market as a dealer. For private reasons, we do not wish to be known as attempting to influence your action, but will say that we are so fully impressed with the fact of the large overstock now on hand, that we have determined to cut no timber on our own lands, and venture the prediction that anything like a stock next year must result in prices falling below the cost of the labor, and even then cannot all be sold or manufactured during the coming season. * * *

The following report of a plan was read and fully discussed;

CLEARFIELD, PA., August 18th, 1874.

WHEREAS, At a meeting of a large number of manufacturers of and dealers in square timber this day held at Clearfield, the condition of the business relating to its production and sale was taken into consideration, and it has been ascertained and determined by actual experience and the action of said meeting, that the quantity annually made and run to market from the upper waters of the West Branch of the Susquehanna river is in excess of the demand therefor and that serious losses have resulted to those engaged in the business and no just return has been obtained for the timber cut and the labor expended thereon; and whereas, it is for the mutual benefit and separate advantage of those engaged in the trade not to overstock the market, but, if possible, so to regulate the supply as not to exceed the demand, and for that purpose and to that end we have signed and covenanted each to the other that for the ensuing year we will reduce the quantity of lumber cut, or produced, or run to market by us respectively, and to attain this object and to obligate ourselves to carry out such purpose,

THIS AGREEMENT WITNESSETH,

That for and in consideration of the benefit to be derived by us, and each of us, from the consummation hereof, as well as one dollar to us in hand paid by ——, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, we, and each of us, have covenanted and agreed, and do by these presents covenant and agree to and among ourselves, and each with and to the other, as follows:

First, The quantity of square timber cut and produced by us respectively, in the lumber season of 1874, or procured to be cut and produced by us in the said season, and the quantity which we agree to be the largest amount we will cut, or cause to be cut, or run to market in the lumber season of 1875, is shown by the following statement. A raft named therein is to be taken as containing about six thousand (6,000) cubic feet, and we covenant and agree that we will not cut and produce, nor procure to be cut and produced, for market in the Spring of 1875, more rafts than the number set opposite our respective names to be so cut and produced, namely:

Names.	Rafts cut in '74.	Rafts to be cut '75
James H. Graham	Thirty-two.	Eight.
Wm. Albert & Bros.	—	—
J. B. Rafferty	Eighteen.	Six.
John M. Chase	Twenty-five	Six.
Weaver & Betts	Twenty-seven	Seven.
A. & Wm. P. Read	One.	One.
Arnold & Hartshorn	Fifteen.	Two.
I. C. McClosky	Twenty.	Six.
Simpson, Hopkins & Walters	Eight.	Three.
T. H. Forcey	Thirty.	Eighteen
E. A. & W. D. Irvin	Sixty.	Fifteen.
R. C. Thompson	Fifteen.	Four.
J. W. Bell	Four.	One.
C. Barnoy	Ten.	Three.
L. M. Coudriet	Seven.	Three.
J. B. Sunderland	Five.	Four.
F. G. Miller	Seven.	Four.
Philip McGee	One.	One.
Robert Mahaffey	Four.	Three.
James Mahaffey	Fourteen.	Nine.
Jas. & H. L. McGee	—	Two.
John Eason	One.	One.
Isaac Caldwell	Two.	None.
Porter Kinport	Twenty-five	Eight.
Philip Dotts	Eight.	Four.

Second, That we will in good faith, each to the other, carry out the meaning and spirit of this agreement, and will not aid any one, either directly or indirectly, to produce square timber for market in the spring of 1875, further than is hereinbefore named.

Third, That in the event of the violation, or commencement of operations to violate the provisions of the first clause of this agreement by us, or any one of us, or any one for or under us, or any of us taking out more than is set opposite our names to be taken out or produced, then the said John Patton, President First National Bank of Curwensville, James T. Leonard, President of the County National Bank, Jonathan Boynton, President of First Nat. Bank of Clearfield, Aaron C. Tate, Prothonotary of Clearfield county, and Aaron Patchen, or a majority of them, may present their petition in writing, stating such fact to any Law Judge of the County of Clearfield, either in vacation or in term time, and upon proof, to the satisfaction of the said Judge, being to him made, that we, or any of us, or any one for us, are cutting or producing, or procuring to be cut or produced, more rafts of square timber than are named in the first clause of this agreement as the quantity to be by us so produced, the said Judge shall forthwith issue a writ of injunction, under the seal of his Court, to restrain any such violation of this agreement, and is enjoin all persons engaged therin from further proceeding in the same. The said writ of injunction may issue without the giving of security, and may be directed to the Sheriff of any county in this Commonwealth, who may execute the same at any place within the State. The said writ of injunction shall have all of the force of an injunction issued after a decree in equity, and may be enforced by the said Judge with like powers as are possessed by the Courts of this Commonwealth sitting in equity, and no appeal or writ of error shall be taken from the order issuing such writ, and the costs of such proceeding shall be paid as the said Judge may direct and order.

Fourth, That John Patton, Jas. T. Leonard, Jonathan Boynton, Aaron C. Tate and Aaron Patchen are hereby constituted a Committee to take charge of this agreement, and the subject matter covered by it, with authority and power for them, or a majority of them, to enforce the same, and they shall have and possess all the power and authority necessary to effectually carry out its provisions, and we, and each of us, do hereby expressly waive and release all the benefit or advantage of any law that may or can be invoked to prevent the enforcement and execution of this agreement against us, or any of us, who may attempt to violate its meaning and spirit.

Witness our hands this 18th day of August, A. D. 1874.

JAMES B. GRAHAM,
J. B. RAFFERTY,
WEAVER & BETTS,
JOHN PATTON,
JOHN M. CHASE,
A. & WM. P. READ,
ARNOLD & HARTSHORN,
I. C. MCCLOSKEY,
SIMPSON, HOPKINS & WALTERS,
T. H. FORCY,
E. A. & W. D. IRVIN,
R. C. THOMPSON,
JOHN W. BELL,
C. BARNOY,
L. M. COUDRIET,
J. B. SUNDERLAND,
F. G. MILLER,
PHILIP MCGEE,
ROBERT MAHAFFEY,
JAMES MAHAFFEY,
H. L. MCGEE,
JOHN EASON,
ISAAC CALDWELL,
PORTER KINPORT,
PHILIP DOTTS.

Col. E. A. Irvin said that we all agreed to one thing—that we did not need any more timber—and that some effective plan should be adopted to curtail the actual demand of the trade. The Convention had given the matter careful thought, and the report before the meeting was the result of their consultation, and, if adopted by this meeting and carried out in good faith, must accomplish the desired object.—Some might object to signing it, thinking they were signing away their rights, but if all were honest in their profession of readiness to aid in the matter, and agreed to make a certain reduction, there could be nothing wrong in their joining in a mutual bond, setting forth just what they agreed to do. The condition of the market was such that every consideration demanded a vigorous cutting down of the stock. He would leave fixing the proportion to be cut to the meeting, and, for his part, would abide its action. He stated also that he had seen quite a number of timber men from up the river who could not attend the meeting. Messrs. Patchin, Clarks, Connor, and others, all agreed that some action should be had, and they would abide by the action of the Convention.

He had gone to some pains to get some dates by which to base our calculations of the quantity of timber on hand for sale, and among the mill men, and for the information of the meeting he gave the figures, made by one of the largest and most reliable dealers in the east.

Hon. John Patton said that for a number of years he had not been engaged in the timber business, but during the years in which he had been engaged in it he had learned some lessons by experience, and among others that "what was worth doing at all was worth doing well." He approved of the object of the meeting, and would pledge himself to use all his influence to carry it out. It was a step in the right direction, and the plan reported showed that it was intended to do the work well and meant business. It only remained for the producers of square timber on the Susquehanna river to make it effectual by signing the agreement and standing square up to the work, honestly and faithfully. He did not think there was a man engaged in the production, but could reduce largely from the quantity he made last year, if he made up his mind to do so.—So far as payments on lands were concerned, the parties to whom payments were to be made, he had no doubt, would extend them, if they did not cut off the timber, and his advice to all who had sold land on which payments are still to be made, was to make extension at least of a part, for the reason that a serious decline in the value of timber the coming season will result in many years of such depression in the trade that buyers of land will not be able to pay at all.

He knew a great many men who put in timber to make money out of it, who were not in debt, and as soon as their timber was converted into money it was loaned out for the interest. All such should join this movement and agree not to cut a stick of timber. Their timber was growing in value on the stump more rapidly than their money at interest, and as a secure investment, timber lands were much safer than lending money. Bad loans were frequently made. For his part, he thought the people of the lumbering region were possessed of sufficient discretion to look the matter fairly in the face, and had nerve and pluck enough to take hold of the matter with a determination and that they would not be satisfied with any half-way measures. He was satisfied it would be better for the whole trade to lose the year's business than suffer the overstock on the market to continue. The tone of our people and the full expression of this meeting indicated that they were in earnest, and it was the duty of all to follow up this meeting with an effort to induce all to join the movement.

He would say one word to the small operators and dealers—those who only cut from one to five rafts a year—many of whom were present at the meeting. That they should take the same interest in the matter as the large operators, and cheerfully agree to the same proportionate reduction. All the larger operators are willing to bind themselves to cut only one-fourth of last year's stock, some agreeing to cut none at all. Men who only cut one raft last year and could in any way pull through without cutting any should do so, and those who are so situated that they cannot stop altogether can cut a half of a raft and splice on with his neighbor and have more clear money than if all cut a full stock.

[For the balance of the proceedings of the Convention, see second page of this paper.]

ORIGIN OF CYCLONES.

In the "Naturalist in Nicaragua," Mr. Belt has the following on the origin of whirlwinds and cyclones: "I am confident that a study of the smaller eddies of air is the proper way to approach the difficult question of the origin of cyclones." The movements of these small whirling masses may be observed from the outside, and their progress traced from the incipient stage to that of dissolution. In the beginning of a whirlwind there is a movement near the surface of the ground of light particles of dust toward a centre, attended or occasioned by a rotary motion of the air. This quickly rises into a whirling column from fifty to a hundred feet or more in height. On the dry hot plains of Central and South America, and of Australia, this phenomenon is of frequent occurrence, and is not unusual in our temperate latitudes in summer. The whirling columns, according to Mr. Belt, differ in diameter from a few feet to many miles, and his opinion is that "there is a complete gradation from the little dust eddies, through larger whirlwinds and tornadoes, to the awful typhoons and cyclones of China and the West Indies."

In the small whirlwinds which occur over the land, there is no evidence of the condensation of vapor occurring in dry air. But where the atmosphere is charged with humidity, as over tropical seas, the condensation is great.—The notion, therefore, that whirlwinds and tornadoes originate in sudden condensation, Mr. Belt thinks not well founded, the phenomenon being an incident rather than a cause of the movement. Nor is the the theory a satisfactory one, that the meeting of conflicting currents of air and consequent condensation give rise to the phenomenon. Attention is directed to the fact that many terrible whirlwinds are dry, and run their course without producing rain or cloud. They originate at or very near the surface of the ground, where the air becomes intensely heated. "The quivering of the air over the hot ground foreshadows the whirlwind as mirage does the simoon, and sultry heat and oppressive calm do the hurricane." In the stratum of heated air next the ground resides the energy which produces the whirlwind. That this, in many instances, is prevented from rising, has been proved by numerous observations. At last the upward tendency becomes so strong that it breaks through the overlying heavier air, and there occurs an upward discharge, followed by all the phenomena of whirlwinds.

The tonage of bituminous coal over the Pennsylvania Railroad, East and West, averages 60,000 tons weekly, and the total for the year, up to June 26, was 1,209,291 tons of coal, and 228,298 tons coke, or 1,437,589 tons in all. Each of these tons represents thirty bushels of coal, and the total, in bushels for the first half of the current year, is 53,137,670 bushels. At the same rate for the remainder of the year, the amount will reach 110,000,000 bushels. A comparison of these figures with the river shipments of the same articles will show that this one