The Republican.

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 9, 1874.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
WARREN J. WOODWARD,
OF BERKS COUNTY.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
JOHN LATTA,
OF WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
JUSTUS F. TEMPLE,
OF GREEN COUNTY.

FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
WILLIAM M'CANDLESS,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

WHO MAY VOTE.

It is well to remind our readers that under the new Constitution, every person offering to vote must show:

1. That he has been a citizen of the United States at least one month.—This will cut off all persons naturalized after the 3rd day of October in the present year.

2. That he has resided in the State a year, or, if formerly a resident and removed therefrom shall have returned six months preceding the election.—This is the same provision that prevailed in the old Constitution.

3. That he has resided in the election district where he offers to vote, at least two months immediately before the election.

4. That he has, within two years and at least a month before the election, paid a State or county tax assessed at least two months prior to the election.

Let no man move from one ward or district immediately before the election and expect to vote.

Goldsmith Maid is a musical *horse*. She beats her own *time*.

Two more Radical victories, like the last one in Vermont, will wipe out that party even in that benighted State.

The Democrats of Vermont, at the recent election, gained thirty-five members of the Legislature, and it was not a very good year for Democrats either.

WOUND UP.—The miserable Beecher-Tilton scandal seems to be buried for the present. The belligerents have either fired their last shot, or they are out foraging, and will return on the double quick.

The Beecher organs feel greatly elated at the fact that Henry was embraced by "hosts of ladies" on his arrival at the White Mountains. Well, it may be encouraging, but it was nothing but a second-handed affair. Mrs. Tilton was evidently ahead.

NOMINATED.—It gives us pleasure to chronicle the nomination of our friend, P. W. Hays, by the Democrats of Elk county, for Sheriff. Mr. Hays discharged the duties of that office for one term, ten or twelve years ago, with honor to himself and to the satisfaction of the people.

ON A RAID.—We notice that, that notorious humbug, Dr. Quack Jackson, who has so repeatedly "gone through" the people, is about making another raid, and for every five cents worth of cure he will exact from $5 to $10. Those who wish to employ a first class humbug, can do no better than to secure him.

"A PLUCKEY BUGGER."—The editor of the Columbia *Herald* went home mad from Pittsburg, and has rid Wallace, Buckalew and Clymer out of the Democratic party, all "for because" his neighbor, Mr. North, was not nominated for Lieut. Governor. We hope our genial friend feels better since he has been delivered—of his wrath.

UNION FOR MACKEY.—A dispatch from Lewisburg, on Monday evening, stated that the Democracy of Union county had instructed for Mr. Mackey for Congress. He has therefore carried Clinton, Elk and Union, and one of the three delegates in Mifflin, and is therefore nominated, without either Clearfield or Centre.

A ROYAL MANSION.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, in alluding to the headquarters of the English Plenipotentiary says: The British Embassy, by odds the handsomest and costliest residence in town, has been finished, and will be ready for the occupancy of Sir Edward Thorton on the first of October. Its cost has been about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the furnishing will cost half that sum. It has seventy rooms and covers about ten thousand square feet of ground. It is of pressed brick, laid in black mortar, and is trimmed with light-gray sandstone.

ALL READY.—The tickets and necessary blanks for holding our primary election are in the hands of Wm. M. McCullough, Esq., Chairman of the County Committee, candidates, and committee men, when in town, should call and get them, or learn who has them if already delivered. The voter should see, where the name of more than one candidate is printed on the ticket, that all but one are erased before handing the ballot to the election board, and that he votes for each officer to be elected, so that the delegate may be fully instructed, and no charge of trading or corruption can then be brought against the delegates.

GROWING.—Since the defeat of salary grab-press-muzzler-Poland, in Vermont, by the freemen of that State, the people in the Western Reserve, Ohio, are becoming restive, and are now moving to defeat Rev. Gen. Credit-Mobilier-Salary-Grab-Garfield, who so wantonly misrepresents that district in Congress, and has again succeeded in having himself nominated. We hope to see every salary grabber, Democrat or Radical, shelved this fall, who has the impudence to appear before the people whom he has robbed.

"PRINCIPLES, NOT MEN."

The result of not carrying out the motto at the head of this article, we think, is one and perhaps the greatest reason why the Democratic party lost its prestige in 1868-9 and has since not been able to regain the reins of both the State and the National Government. We are all well aware that our motto of "Principles, not men" is the true theory upon which to found and perpetuate a free Government. Yet, in the persevering haste for positions of honor and power, how often is this principle trampled underfoot and party lines expanded or contracted to suit the ambition of those who sink principle in self, and in their blind eagerness for place will subvert principles, and even common decency, for the advancement and promotion of personal or selfish interests. Now, we think when one who pretends to be a Democrat proves himself thus untrue to the interests of his party, he is unworthy of our confidence and does not merit and should not receive the support or countenance of any whose consideration for the success and perpetuity of Democratic principles rise above the grovelling and treacherous doctrine of self first, and principles next.

In the withdrawal of Dr. Boyer, as explained in his letter published in last week's REPUBLICAN, we have an example of the sacrifice of self in the interests of party worthy of emulation, and one which ere this we had hoped to see followed by others. Dr. Boyer's nomination was conceded, and his election assured, and yet, with an easy victory within his reach, he declines a place upon our ticket in order to remove every possible shadow or pretext for opposition to the regular organization. It is well known that the Modocs, when approached in the interest of harmony, gave as one reason for continuing their opposition that Dr. Boyer would again be upon the ticket. Now the Dr. has removed even this frivolous excuse, and yet we see the disorganizing element still at work, and when pressed for a reason give that which, no doubt, is much nearer the truth than the pretended opposition to Dr. Boyer, namely: "That they are determined to lick out the old Democratic party and build up a new one." This is the declaration of one of the leaders of the disorganizing element, and no doubt speaks only for its leaders and not for the large majority of those who engaged in this movement one year ago, because they believed a wrong had been done.

We would contrast the conduct of Dr. Boyer in this case with that man or class of men who, upon some frivolous pretext of party ingratitude, selfish motive, or in a revengeful spirit, stands as a barrier in the way of unity, harmony, reconciliation or party power, and does more to discourage, disorganize and create dissension in the ranks of those who are manfully battling for the succes of our motto than all the combined efforts of our common enemy. Dr. Boyer's actions proclaim him to be a Democrat of whom the party may well be proud, and clearly defines his position as one who is always ready to promote the interests and welfare of his party, and a true exponent of our motto, "Principles, not Men."

After this article was written, and a few hours before going to press, Mr. Moore handed us his card, also, which will be found in this issue, and he is therefore entitled to the thanks of the party for his course, and what we have said with reference to Dr. Boyer applies to him with equal force.

REFINED HYPOCRISY.—Beecher's self constituted committee wind up their report in the following sacriligious style:

"We find nothing whatever in the evidence that should impair the perfect confidence of Plymouth Church, or the world, in the Christian character and integrity of Henry Ward Beecher, and now let the peace of God, that passeth all understanding, rest and abide with Plymouth Church and her beloved and innocent pastor, so much and so long afflicted.

[Signed]. Henry W. Sage, Augustus Storrs, Henry M. Cleveland, Horace B. Claflin, John Winslow, S. V. White, Committee of Investigation. Brooklyn, August 27th, 1874.

It looks to us as though the members of this committee, like their "beloved and innocent pastor," have been standing on the "ragged edge of despair" for an indefinite period. They may not be adulterers, but they certainly should be awarded the "belt" for hypocrisy and refined blasphemy.

Their conclusions are *white*, if not *sage*, lies, of which men of a professed "Christian character" should be ashamed. If the conduct of Henry Ward Beecher and Mrs. Tilton is not even censurable in the minds of these Plymouth saints, why assail the vulgar modes of prostitution any longer. If the free love doctrines and practices of Plymouth church are to be incorporated into the moral code of this country, why punish men for stealing our neighbor's goods, when virtue is so cheap in the estimation of the patrons of that refined brother?

A DIG AT THE GOVERNMENT.—An associate press dispatch from Washington says:

It has, for years, been the practice of United States marshals and district attorneys to absent themselves from their districts and duties whenever they desired, leaving their business to subordinates or to take care of itself, and it was found in a large number of cases that whenever the Department of Justice wanted to communicate with them they were not to be found. This has been particularly the case in the South, where marshals were never present in their districts except during terms of court. The Attorney-General is now preparing a circular, directed to marshals and attorneys, prohibiting them from leaving their districts, except on official business, without his consent. The Attorney-General says that the law requiring judges to reside permanently in their districts should also be binding on the officers of court."

This dispatch should be forwarded to "the government" at Long Branch. Again, those carpet-bag officials down South no doubt esteem themselves privileged characters, and are only aping Gen. Grant and his cabinet.—Let them stay at home, too, and set the example.

EX-SENATOR WALLACE.—Hon. Wm. H. Witte, editor of the Philadelphia *Commonwealth*, in alluding to our fellow townsman, remarks: "We agree with the Williamsport *Sun* in the opinion that the harmony and order of the Democratic State Convention at Pittsburgh was largely due to the ability and firmness of the presiding officer. His long experience and unquestioned integrity gave him, as he deserved, the entire confidence of the convention. Senator Wallace has conquered his present proud position in the politics of the Keystone state by his merits, and not by combinations or corrupt bargaining, and stands to-day among the foremost representatives of the young Democracy of the State. He is a gentleman of rare ability and unquestioned integrity."

LIGHT IN THE EAST.

The recent election in benighted Vermont shows that the true political sun has been shining over the Green Mountain State. One of the brightest lights in the Radical Constellation has been snuffed out. Luke P. Poland, who was elected to Congress two years ago by 6,000 majority, was defeated last week. His aggregate vote was only 5,575, just 425 less than his former *majority*. This is a crushing defeat.—He is a man of great ability, but his political sins are equally great, and his constituents having found him out, ask him to stay at home. Poland was chairman of the Credit Mobilier committee, and did his very best to shield, instead of expose, all the rogues who were caught in that infamous scheme. He was also a salary grabber. And last, though not the least offense, he smuggled the ungodly press gag law through Congress, which puts every editor of a newspaper in the United States into the power of a corrupt ring, which has its headquarters in the city of Washington, if not in the National Capitol, dedicated to Liberty, and the "freedom of the press." The plot to muzzle the press of the country has been discovered by the people, and the chief conspirator, Poland, has been put to the stake. This is a substantial victory for freedom. The idea of electing men to Congress who had engaged in destroying the freedom of the press and in the Credit Mobilier wickedness, salary grab infamy and such commercial atrocities as the Jayne and Sanborn jobs, is too contemptible for any party to attempt with an intelligent constituency. There is wrong enough in either of the crimes enumerated to disgrace a statesman of the old school and would have forced him into retirement, but these modern fellows, who affix the "Christian" title to their names, it seems cannot be got rid of in any other way than to defeat them at the ballot box, should they have friends enough to put them in nomination. We hope to see more of this work in the future, so that our agents will not dare to supersede the people in the future.

AWFUL CRIMES.

The people of Bradford county have been somewhat annoyed by a pet negro named Albert Brown, who five years ago committed an outrage on a white girl, for which he was sent to the penitentiary for three years. He was released from that institution on the 15th of May, 1873. He returned to Bradford county, and on the 28th of August he committed a similar crime on another white girl, and then murdered her by cutting her throat with a razor. In his attempt to escape from the officers who were in pursuit of the fiend, he fell over a log and broke a leg, and in this manner was brought to a halt and secured. The officers started with him for the prison at Towanda, but were overtaken on the road by a number of men in disguise, who jerked the negro out of the wagon and shot him on the spot. Two balls passed through his head and four through his body. Cora Greenleaf was the name of the little girl. Her parents reside near Minnequa. The excitement in the neighborhood is still at a high pitch.

EVANS STILL ALIVE.—The State robber, George O. Evans, who was discharged temporarily from the Harrisburg prison last spring, for fear he would die some morning before breakfast, turned up in court again the other day, demanding through his counsel to be released from imprisonment under the insolvent laws of the State. His petition was refused by the Court, on two grounds—first, that the insolvent laws of the State do not extend to debts due the Commonwealth; second, if they did, he could not be discharged, because he received the money as an agent of the State. Evans is certainly a plucky man. He was at the point of death in New York just before his arrest two years ago; he nearly "kicked the bucket" during the trial, and he had to be released from prison nine months ago, in order to save the expenses of a funeral. Yet he is still alive, and acts and looks as though he would stay with the people he has robbed of $300,000 for the next twenty years. How the thing may result, if he is thrust into prison again, we know not. We however advise him and his ring of freebooters to pay back that which they have stolen from the State, and quit this constant demoralizing effort to die, and go and sin no more. Evans is a martyr in a very bad cause, and if the Radical party can afford to continue to exhibit him on this circus plan, we shall be disappointed.

REACHING FOR BOWEN.—The New York *Nation* hopes that in any legal proceedings taken in the Beecher-Tilton case that Mr. Henry C. Bowen will be somehow put into the hands of a skilful cross-examiner. The escape of this worthy thus far is one of the most discreditable features in the investigation. The temporary suspension of the business of "bringing souls to Christ," in which he says he is engaged, would be a cheap price to pay for having him turned inside out by a remorseless and practiced hand in open court. Bowen, like Moulton, knows much, and should be compelled to divulge that knowledge for the public good.

PRETTY POINTED.—"Mutual Friend" Moulton, in his last card to the public remarks:

"I have sought for four years, for the sake of the innocent children of two families, to shield Mr. Beecher from the exposure of his crime of adultery; but Mr. Beecher, his committee and his church, have united to compel me, for my own self-protection, to reveal him to the world, as I shall shortly do, in a still worse light than that wherein he now stands."

FRANCIS D. MOULTON.

BROOKLYN, August 30, 1874.

We rather suspect that Frank will thrash the Plymouth preacher in the end. He has seen too much of this world to be throttled by the "innocent pastor," who has been amusing a free and easy congregation in Brooklyn for many years.

INTELLIGENCE.—The New York *Sun* states that the new Commissioners of the District of Columbia have appointed one A. Hart to be a school trustee. The education of this man is of such a sort that he writes *afright*, *tickets*, *sujestion*, and so on. He was a trustee before, but was dropped for incompetency. This must be a valuable kind of a school officer. How Gov. Dennison ever consented to put such a man in power over the schools of the District is something very hard to understand.

THE NEW JAIL—FACTS FROM THE RECORD.

CLEARFIELD, Sept. 5, 1874.

MR. EDITOR:—Certain charges made by Mr. Henry Kerns, over his own signature, in the Curwensville *Times*, of September 1st, in regard to the building of the new jail of Clearfield county, require at my hands distinct denial and a plain statement of the truth. I speak from the records of the county, to which any one can have access. His statement is in these words:

"A few years ago an immense jail was to be built—so said the ring. The tax-paying people of the county should not be consulted—the old jail not repaired—so said the ring, and from their demands there could be no appeal. Lots were purchased for the site away above their real value. Bids were then asked for the construction of the jail and a bid was made, with good security, $17,500 less than the bid made by the party to whom the contract was given."

We have here three distinct charges, all of them without foundation.

First. That the jail was to be built without consulting the people of the county.

Second. That lots for the new jail were purchased at a price above their real value.

Third. That a bid was made *with good security* $17,500 less than the contract was allotted for.

As to the first charge: Every one knows that the necessity for a new jail was imperative, that the old one could not be successfully repaired, and that escapes therefrom were so frequent that dangerous criminals had to be guarded day and night, at a large expense to the county. No public buildings can be built for a county without consulting the people, and we find from the record that the commissioners, Messrs. Stone, Smead and Shaffner, at January sessions, 1869, presented the following petition to the Court:

"That the jail of said county is in their opinion unsafe for keeping criminals, is badly constructed and is in every respect unfitted to answer the purpose for which it is designed. Therefore, showing that it is their desire to proceed to erect a new jail in place thereof, they pray the Court to lay the subject before the Grand Jury of the January term and of this or the succeeding term, in order that their approbation of the same may be had and that your Honorable Court may also approve the same to the end aforesaid."

This was submitted for approval by the Court to to the Grand Jury of the county, who represent the people. That Grand Jury was composed of the following named citizens:

Benj. S. Roberts	C. Barmoy	A. Ashcroft
Geo. Patchin	Grier Bell	Jesse Goss
Wilson King	Dan'l Smith	H. Bridge
H. M'Cracken	Josh Rider	Wm. Redsbaugh
Solomon Turer	A. Addleman	Jos. L. Neff
John Swan	Benj. Baird	Jos Westover
Sam'l Lambert	S. S. Moore	Jno. Connelly
Geo. A. Bloom	Matt. Cowan	Wm. Irwin

The same petition was presented to the Grand Jury of the March sessions, 1869, and was approved and recommended by the following Grand Jury:

D. Goodlander	Thos. Waring	Wm. T. Irwin
S. H. Hindman	C. Cadwallader	L. K. M'Cullough
And. Shoff	J. S. Williams	D. W. Hile
J. Comstock	G. A. Morrison	Jas. Dillon
Silas Turner	A. C. Dale	S. Widemire
H. Gallagher	Wm. Hoyt	Jas. I. Bloom
J. W. Lamborn	Jno. McNaul	Hugh Mullen
Thos. Liddle	M. Lanhead	Jno. M. Chase

On the 29th of June, 1869, the petition was presented to and approved by the Court—all the judges present.

We thus have the Commissioners, two Grand Juries, coming from every section of the county, and the Judges, all concurring in the necessity for a new jail, and pending these proceedings *no remonstrance or opposition of any kind was made*. The law knows no other mode than the one pursued: the people recognized the necessity; were consulted through their representatives and have built and are cheerfully paying for the jail.

The second charge is that the lots upon which the new jail was built were purchased at a price above their real value.

The lot was bought from Ex-Gov. Bigler for $7,000. It was at the best point for drainage, the means of access to it are easy and it was 355 feet front on the main street by 195 feet deep at one end and forming an acute angle at the other end. The price was a full one it is conceded, but was not greater than property similarly located was held at, and it had advantages which in the view of both the architect and the Commissioners made it preferable to any other attainable site.

The third charge, which is "that a bid was made with good security for $17,500 less than the contract was allotted for," requires the history of the whole transaction to be placed before the people of the county, in order that they may calmly judge as to its truth. I speak from the records of the Commissioners' office in what follows:

We have seen that on the 29th of June, 1869, the authority to erect the prison was completed by the decree of the Court, and on July 27th, 1869, the Commissioners employed Mr. Haviland, a skilled architect, to prepare plans and specifications and to superintend its erection. These were prepared and proposals were invited to perform the work according to the plans and specifications. Bids were made, and among them that of Wm. H. Miller, for $74,000, was the lowest.

November 15th, 1869, the term of Henry Stone, Esq., having expired, Samuel H. Hindman, Esq., was qualified in his room.

November 17th, 1869, Mr. Wm. H. Miller's bid of $74,000 for building the new prison was accepted by a majority of the board.

The counsel for the county was directed to prepare the contract and the bond to guaranty the county against loss.

This was done. The bond was for $50,000, and its condition was in these words:

"Whereas, the said W. Harrison Miller hath this day contracted with the county of Clearfield to erect its new prison in accordance with the plans, details, drawings and specification prepared by Edward Haviland, architect, which are made part of the same contract by which he is to receive the sum of $74,000 for its execution and completion, and is to receive ten thousand dollars in orders on the County Treasurer of said county in advance for preparation of material, and the remainder in payments as the work progresses as appears by the terms and conditions of said contract. And whereas, by the terms thereof no payment of money or orders was to be made to the said Wm. H. Miller on account of the said contract until he had given security by a bond in $50,000, to be approved by the Commissioners of said county, conditioned for the faithful performance of said contract. Now, the condition of this obligation is such, That if the said W. Harrison Miller shall and do comply in all respects, with the contract this day executed between him and the county of Clearfield, for the erection of its new prison in accordance with the meaning, terms and letter of the said contract, and shall and do proceed to find the material, prepare the same, erect the buildings and complete the same according to the plans, specifications and details referred to in and made part of the said contract, and subject to the directions, power and authority given to the architect therein and thereby, and shall and do account for all moneys advanced upon said contract to him, then this obligation to be void, or else to be and remain in full force and virtue."

This bond was not satisfactory to those who were backing Mr. Miller. He had not the means himself to go on with the contract. Counsel for the county insisted that this form of bond was indispensable *to indemnify the county against loss, and to ensure completion of the prison;* whilst Miller and his bail insisted that all that was necessary *was to secure the county that all the money she paid would be applied upon the prison, and that it was not proper to bind him and his bail for its completion for* $74,000.

Two of the Commissioners were converted to the views of Miller and his bail, and on November 23d, 1869, the following resolution prepared by the counsel (who was also one of the bail) of Miller, was adopted by these two Commissioners, viz:

Resolved, That the condition in the bond of Wm. H. Miller, taken as security for the building the jail under the contract this day made with him, shall be that he will faithfully expend upon the building under the direction and to the satisfaction of the architect, Edward Haviland, all of the moneys which he shall receive from the county, and that upon his failure to do so, the bail will refund the money.

A bond with this condition was prepared by the counsel of Miller, and Richard Mossop, T. J. Boyce, George N. Colburn, George R. Barrett and Samuel Widemire became sureties on the same, and *that bond and those sureties were approved, and the bond prepared by the counsel to the Commissioners was rejected*. William A. Wallace, counsel to the board, then sent in his resignation as such.

This ended the proceedings of the 23d of November.

On the next day the following preamble and resolution was adopted by a *unanimous* vote of the Board of Commissioners:

WHEREAS, Under considerable misapprehension of facts, a contract was entered into yesterday with Wm. Harrison Miller for the erection of the new county prison; but after careful deliberation and reflection we have come to the conclusion that the bond given is not sufficiently stringent nor such as was contemplated, not being in our view of sufficient binding force to hold the parties for the completion of the prison for the sum ($74,000) specified in the Article of Agreement; therefore

Resolved, That the building of the new county prison be and is hereby indefinitely postponed, and that Wm. H. Miller be notified to suspend all operations on the same.

Notice of this resolution was served on Miller and each of his sureties, and the matter rested for more than a year.

No letting of the prison took place until December 16, 1870, when the only bids accompanied by the names of sureties were found to be as follows: David Young, $74,000; George Thorn, $89,500; R. B. Taylor, $91,200; and Wm. H. Miller, $94,346.27.

Contracts and bonds were in readiness as prepared by counsel in 1869, and Mr. Young was desired to produce his sureties and execute the papers. He could not obtain the security required, and Mr. Thorn being the next lowest bidder was notified. He appeared, executed the contract, and gave bond in $50,000, conditioned that he would complete the prison for $89,500. The bond was in the precise form that Mr. Miller was requested to execute in 1869. James B. Graham, Esq. and Hon. William Bigler were the sureties of Mr. Thorn. The building has been completed according to the plans and specifications without delay or extra cost to the county.

The whole question of allotting the contract to Miller in 1869 turned upon the form of his bond. It was not such an one as ensured the completion of the jail, and his bid of $94,346.27 in 1870 for the same work under a different bond plainly demonstrates that the Commissioners were faithful guardians of the interests of the people when they finally rejected both his bid and his bond of 1869.

Very respectfully yours,
WILLIAM A. WALLACE.

A CARD.

MR. GOODLANDER—Sir: Please withdraw my name as a candidate for Congress. I am impelled to this course at the solicitation of many valued friends, as well as from the precarious condition of my health; and, in doing so, embrace the occasion to return my hearty thanks to those of my fellow citizens who so promptly proffered their support.

Trusting that this course on my part may tend to restore peace and harmony to our party and result in the selection and election of a candidate who will truly and faithfully represent the true interests of the people, I am

Very respectfully yours,
D. W. MOORE.

ASSOCIATED PRESS LETTER.

PHILADELPHIA, September 5, 1874.

CHARLIE BREWSTER ROSS.

The kidnapping of this four year old lad on the first day of July last, apparently by professional thieves with the view of exerting a large ransom from his parents, has offered a faithful theme for theoretical correspondents of sensational newspapers. As but little truth and much speculation have been given the public I am of opinion that the truth, without the theory, would be a novelty in this case highly acceptable to the reader, therefore I detail just what the father and uncle of the child said to me upon the subject. Both father and uncle entertain but one theory in regard to the kidnapping of the boy, which is: That the child was stolen in order to secure a large ransom for his return. In reply to statements published that correspondents, and detective Taggart, complain that Walter, who was with Charlie when he was stolen and who rode some distance with the party, is not permitted to be interrogated by any one upon this subject, the father said: I have never had any objections to the proper authorities conversing freely with Walter. In fact they do this almost every day; always whenever new developments arise in the case, they question him closely. But as Walter is a child under six years of age I do object to unauthorized persons, especially newspaper correspondents, shadowing him continually; putting leading questions to him that a man could scarcely answer intelligently, and then publishing, not what the child says, but what their own constructive minds imagine. I purpose retaining in the mind of the child, the events as they occurred, by not permitting his mind to be diverted therefrom by inquisitive persons out of mere curiosity, questioning him.

I asked Mr. Ross if he objected to Walter being taken to the District Attorney's office, a distance of about three squares, and in the presence of the District Attorney, questioned by detective Taggart: To this Mr. Ross replied: General Collis and Col. Mann have already examined Walter; they have a record of that examination, which I presume is at the service of detective Taggart. If Col. Mann, the District Attorney wishes to again examine Walter, I have no objections whatever.

In relation to the rumor that Mrs. Ross was a catholic, and Mr. Ross a protestant, and that the boy was taken for the purpose of giving him a monastic education, Mr. Joseph Ross, uncle of Charlie, stated: That Mr. and Mrs. Ross were both methodists, that neither of them had ever been anything else, and that the first and only marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Ross was with each other.

The father of Charlie entertains serious doubts of the child's existence. He says the lad has always been accustomed to plenty of fresh air, and wholesome food; deprivation of these, he believes would induce summer complaint; to procure a physician would result in the discovery of the child, while not to do so might result fatally.

Mr. Ross says that he receives all sorts of letters upon the subject. Clairvoyants say they can tell just where the child is. Horoscopists write for a statement showing the day and hour in which Mr. Ross, Walter and Charlie were born, and from that they engage to compute the exact whereabouts of the missing child. A German in Harrisburg writes that he knows where Charlie is, and that for a sum of money he will forward to the father a piece of the child's clothing. One person went to the residence of Mr. Ross—some four miles from his store—took off a carriage wheel, placed a half dozen blades of grass upon the axle, replaced the wheel and began slowly turning it, with the grass between the hub and axle, uttering an incantation and remarked that, every revolution of the wheel was bringing the child nearer home. The man then requested that the horse be harnessed to the vehicle and he would go in search of the boy. A vague suspicion crossed the mind of Mrs. Ross—her husband was at his store—that the fellow might forget to return and the horse was not brought out, consequently he left indignantly at the caution which refused to furnish him cash and conveyance for a proposed journey after Charlie.

Mr. Ross is of opinion that if his boy is ever returned to him, these letters and the facts of the case will furnish an interesting volume for which any enterprising publisher would pay liberally.

The bridge story published in the New York *Herald*, which stated that the money was to be received for the child on a certain bridge, and the child returned to the father, unaccompanied by any other person, was an invention of the creative mind of the *Herald* correspondent. The story has given Mr. Ross a good deal of annoyance and has been a subject of correspondence. One gentleman from Oregon writes a three-page letter telling Mr. Ross to have an impenetrable coat of mail made, arm himself with several revolvers and when the parties return with the child, shoot them dead; the writer believes a man thus encased and armed might cope with a dozen child stealers. Another writes: Get the trunks of several large trees, hollow them out, place them carelessly along the approaches to the bridge, put men inside them armed with rifles and when the robbers approach blaze away at them. The tree trunks are to be halved so that their occupants can rise easily from them. Another writes: Dig holes in the ground near the bridge, sod them over lightly upon wire frames, and when the robbers approach, let these armed men rise from their places of ambush and kill and capture the kidnappers.

One feature in this case that I do not like, is the conversation the brother, Mr. Ross had with Chambers, the correspondent of the New York *Herald*, relative to the sale of the letters Mr. Ross has received upon the subject. Mr. Ross after briefly stating the character of a few of the letters, remarked to Mr. Chambers: These letters are very valuable and ought to be worth a good deal of money. Mr. Chambers replied, that he had no doubt but the *Herald* would pay very liberally for them. To this Mr. Ross responded, what would you be willing to pay? Would you give a thousand dollars for them? Mr. Chambers said he would communicate with the *Herald* and, upon receiving a reply he would be prepared to give an answer. The following day Mr. Chambers went to Ross and showed him a telegram, stating he was authorized to pay $500 for the letters. To that Mr. Ross made answer that he had no idea of selling them, that he only wished to ascertain if they had a value and having done so his curiosity was satisfied and there the matter would end.

Mr. Ross' reasons for not making public the letters received, are: That in the opinion of the legal adviser of the Committee of Citizens who offered $20,000 for the apprehension of the thieves, their publication would not in any manner be of benefit, and it might do harm; that they are being used by detectives, who are opposed to their contents being made known.

The latest move in the case has been to place the whole matter in the hands of Pinkerton's detective agency. This has been done by the citizens who made up the purse of $20,000 for the apprehension of the thieves.

EX-GOV. ANDREW G. CURTIN.

In order to determine the question now in dispute between the Bellefonte *Watchman*, which says: 'He is' and the Bellefonte *Republican*, which says: 'He is not,' I determined to interview Ex-Governor Curtin, who has been on a visit to this city for a few days. For that purpose I went to Col. M'Clure's office and awaited his arrival. The tall form of the great war Governor soon presented itself, and here let me observe I never saw Governor Curtin looking more robust. The Governor himself appeared to be in an interviewing frame of mind for upon taking a seat he immediately remarked:

M'Clure, I notice by the papers that you have repented, and have been readmitted into the Republican ranks. How is it?

To this M'Clure quickly replied: Governor, I perceive by the papers that you have lately joined the Democratic ranks. How is it?

Curtin—One is about as true as the other, I presume.

M'Clure—I imagine it is.

With this conclusive determination of the mooted question I concluded that the controversy between the two distinguished editors will cease. I will take occasion to say that if there are any two men in the Commonwealth who are in the habit of expressing themselves in plain English when they have anything to say it is Gov. Curtin and Col. M'Clure.

I asked the Governor what he thought of Grant as a third term President. He responded: I presume that if Grant should again be elected President he would doubtless regard it as an honor and an office not to be declined.

Through the liberality of our citizens ten free excursions by rail road have been given the destitute children of our city. In all 13,529 poor boys and girls were made happy by these pleasure trips. The following is the aggregate of good things distributed to the little ones.

Ice cream, 2,660 quarts; gingerbread, 2,310 pounds; sponge cake, 1,660 pounds; sandwiches, 14,500; buttered buns, 14,300; bags of nick-nacks, 13,300; corn starch, 5,000 saucers; milk, 4,000 quarts; cups of tea, 6,000; ice, 5,000 pounds.

Yesterday the indigent old men and women were given a free excursion similar to those given to the children and 1,000 aged hearts were made to forget for a few hours the sorrows that oppress them. It was indeed a sad sight to see old men and women from 50 years of age up to the *oldest man and oldest woman* in the city thus made the recipients of charity, it was not unpleasant to hear the dames of 90 tell, over their cups of tea, how they used to do when they were girls. Our country was scarcely *in its teens* then. The oldest person attending this excursion was Thomas Taylor, born December 22, 1772 in St Giles, London.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad company carries coal from its mines to Philadelphia, a distance of about 100 miles—at the rate of about $1.26 per ton.

Wheat and corn are transported from Chicago to Philadelphia, by the Pennsylvania Railroad company, at an average rate of $11.55 per ton, the distance being 925 miles by rail.

From Pittsburgh to New Orleans, via the Ohio and Missisippi rivers,—2,400 miles—coal is transported in barges, and in very large quantities, during good stages of water for $1.60 per ton and the barges at these rates have paid as high as 20 per cent dividend per annum.

If the Philadelphia and Reading company, which has the advantage of a canal from its mines to the market, were to carry coal at the same rates as the steam barge companies, the consumer would get his coal for 18 per cent. less than now.

Judge Poland's Congressional district usually gives 5,000 Republican majority. Judge was on last Monday overwhelmingly defeated for Congress. Judge Poland is the author of the press-gag law passed at the last session. Deduction: In order *not* to knock Congressional persimmons take a *Pole* and break it all to pieces by hurling it against the newspaper press.

The National *Banner*, of Noble county, Indiana, says: Some New York lumber dealers have purchased a large number of walnut trees in this vicinity, which have been manufactured into saw-logs and are now being drawn to the railroad depot at this place, where they are "squared" and shipped to European markets.

NEWS ITEMS.

—There are wild peach trees in Nevada. The peaches are small and bitter.

—Hon. Heister Clymer has been nominated for Congress in the Berks county district.

—The wild cat presented to the Philadelphia Zoological Gardens by the Altoona *Tribune*, is dead.

—The Board of Pardons will hold its next session in Harrisburg on Tuesday, October 6th.

—Russel Errett has been appointed Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee.

—Hon. A. H. Stephens has been renominated for Congress in the Eighth Congressional District of Georgia.

—The village of Mokelumni Hill, in California, was destroyed by fire on Friday afternoon. Loss $175,000.

—The mill of James Murch & Co., at Williamsport, was burned on the 4th inst. Loss $10,000; insurance $4,000.

—Hon. John Phelan, a leading lawyer, ex-member of the legislature, died on the 31st ult., at his home in Waynesburg, Green county, Pa.

—There will be 1,000 cases of illegal liquor selling to be disposed of at the September term of the Allegheny county criminal court.

—The trustees of the Indiana Normal school have issued bonds for $35,000, for the purpose of furnishing and refitting the school buildings.

—Alexander G. Cochran has been nominated for Representative in Congress by the Democrats of the Twenty-third Pennsylvania District.

—F. Humes Porter, a well known resident of Lancaster city, and nephew of the late Ex-Gov. David R. Porter, died at Harrisburg, on the 1st inst.

—Mr. Samuel Gilliland, of Centre county, is the owner of a calf of the Devern and Durham grade, which, when one hundred days old weighed 394 pounds.

—The official majority in Ohio against the Constitution was 147,284, about as great as the majority in this States in favor of ours. The majority against license was 6,286.

—Samuel D. Haines, defaulting clerk of the Bank of Chester county, who recently delivered himself up, was sentenced on Friday a week to eighteen months imprisonment.

—Mr. H. M. Stanley has left England on his African exploration mission. His body-guard numbers eight hundred men, a large portion of whom have served in the navy.

—Goldsmith Maid was shod in Springfield the other day, and the nails from her old shoes were carefully preserved for watch charms by those who happened to be present on the occasion.

—Washington county Penn., is no doubt the greatest wool-growing county in the United States. The clip for the present year aggregated over two million pounds, selling at a million dollars.

—A new Republican paper is about being started in New York, in opposition to the *Times*, which shows signs of going back on Grant and the Boss Shepherd crew. The publication is to commence about the 17th inst.

—Hon. Carleton B. Curtis, present member of Congress, from the old Nineteenth District, has received the Republican nomination in the Twenty-seventh Congressional District, composed of the counties of Erie, Venango and Warren.

—On Saturday last the one hundredth anniversary of the first meeting of the Continental Congress was celebrated at Carpenters Hall, in Philadelphia, where the Continental Congress first assembled on the 4th of September, 1774.

—The first of the new iron sloops-of-war built for the United States at Roach's ship yard, in Chester, Pa., was launched on Tuesday afternoon, the 1st inst. A large number of spectators were present and addresses were delivered by Mr. Roach and others.

—A new cattle desease has made its appearance near Newtown, Connecticut, called anthrax fever, closely allied to charbon or or black leg. It is a disease of the blood, and arises from rich, succulent pasturage, and cattle, poor and thin, are never attacked by it.

—Mr. Charles H. Bergner, son of the late George Bergner, succeeds his father in the management of the Harrisburg *Telegraph*. Mr. Bergner is a graduate of Princeton College, besides having a thorough knowledge of the printing business, gained in his father's office.

—Trautze, who was defeated by Johnson in the ocean swimming race, will challenge Johnson to another race of from 3 to 5 miles, on the Hudson, East River, or Harlem River; the stakes to be $3,000 to $5,000; the match to take place at any time before the 16th of September.

—The official report of the commission appointed to investigate the circumstances of the escape of Bazaine implicates the jailors, and states that they were instigated by Colonel Villett, Bazaine's aid-de-camp, to facilitate his flight, but acquits the garrison of the fort of conspiracy in the affair.

—The steamship Great Eastern is now engaged in laying a fifth cable between Europe and America, for the Anglo American Telegraph Company, the terminal points being Valentia, Ireland, and Heart's Content, Newfoundland. At latest advices she had paid out more than 1,000 nautical miles, and is expected at Heart's Content in a day or two.

—Of Mrs. Ellen Lyon, who died in New York, on Monday of last week at the age of 113, the *Sun* says: "When she had passed away the relic of a by gone age looked like a child in slumber. Hardly a wrinkle marked the well-rounded cheeks, and the full lips and smooth forehead told no tale of the many long Winters that had passed over them, leaving no scar behind."

—The principal die in the new San Francisco Mint weighs about fifteen tons, and is the largest ever made in the United States. It will be used for twenty-dollar pieces and the trade dollar. Two other fresh dies will be used for the ten-dollar pieces and for half and quarter-dollars, while the two in use at the present Mint will be taken to the new building for the dimes and half-dimes.

—The Democrats of Mifflin county have placed the following ticket in the field: Congress, Andrew Reed; Assembly, Joseph W. Parker; Commissioner, Jacob Stine, Sr., Prothonotary, James B. Allison; Register and Recorder, W. V. B. Coplin; Director of the Poor, Joseph M. Fleming; District Attorney, John T. McClure; County Surveyor, W. J. Swigart; Auditor, J. A. M'Donald.

—The telegraph announces the death at Springfield, Ohio, on the 4th inst., of Bishop Thomas A. Morris, of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was born in Kanawha county, Va., April 28, 1794. He was a traveling preacher in 1817, was ordained deacon by Bishop Roberts. He was an itinerant preacher in Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, and in 1831 was chosen as editor of the *Western Christian Advocate*, when it was first established at Cincinnati, which position he filled with great ability until 1836, when he was elected a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church. The degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by M'Kendree college, Illinois, in 1841.

New Advertisements.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of writ of *Venditioni Exponas*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Clearfield, on Monday, the 28th day of September, 1874, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate, to wit:

A certain tract of land situate in Lawrence township, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, bounded as follows: South by lands of Richard Shaw, Sr., east by an alley, west by road leading from Clearfield to Pennfield and north by William street. Lot 60 by 260 feet in size and having a large frame house and other outbuildings thereon erected. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Joseph Ammerman.

Also, a certain tract of land situate in Curwensville borough, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, bounded north by lot of Wm. Bard, west by McNaul street, east by alley and south by vacant lot of John Patton, and being 30 feet front by 130 feet deep, and having a small frame dwelling house thereon. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John S. Norris.

Also, a certain tract of land situate in Burnside township, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: On the west by the Susquehanna river, on the east by land of Patchin, on the north by lands of A. W. Patchin and on the south by lands of said Patchin and the Susquehanna river, containing about two hundred acres and having about 50 acres cleared and a large dwelling house, bank barn, tenant house and saw mill thereon erected. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of David F. Smith.

Also, a certain tract of land situated in Goshen township, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, beginning at a white oak on the bank of the river, above the mouth of Trout run, at the end of line of tract No. 1884 and 1885; thence up the river 4 rods to a post; thence north 8 rods to stone; thence north 88 degrees west 11 perches to white oak; thence south 8 perches to mouth at the river; thence up the river by the several courses and distances thereof to post on line of land formerly of A. Shaw; north 1 degree east 62 perches to post and stones; thence north 88 degrees east 38 perches to chestnut oak; thence north one-half degree west 52 perches to white oak; thence 55 degrees west 79¼ perches to white pine; thence north 1¼ degrees west 66 perches to a double hemlock; thence south 39 degrees west 52½ perches to white oak; thence north 28 6-10 perches to white oak; thence north 88 degrees west 59 perches to white pine; thence north 64 degrees west 34¼ perches to small chestnut; thence north 1 degree west 157¼ perches to post on old line; thence by the several courses and distances of said old line to "old maple" northeast corner of tract No. 1884; thence south 3 degrees west 287 6-10 perches to white oak on bank of river and place of beginning, containing 464 acres, more or less, and allowance, being part of tracts Nos. 1881 and 1915, and having erected thereon a good two-story house and good barn; also, a good saw mill, circular saw and water power. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Thomas Graham.

Also, a certain lot of ground situate in the borough of Houtzdale, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, having erected thereon two frame houses. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Thomas Hughes and Mary Hughes.

Also, a certain tract of land situate in Decatur township, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, beginning at a hemlock; thence by lands of Abraham Goss north 38½ degrees west 54 perches to a hemlock; thence south 51½ degrees west 80 perches to hemlock; thence north 38½ degrees west 60 perches to hemlock; thence north 69 degrees west 141 perches to hemlock; thence north 21 degrees east 127 perches to a pine; thence south 69 degrees east 250 perches to hemlock; thence south 21 degrees west 118 perches to the beginning, containing 266 acres and allowance. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of S. H. Wallace, deceased.

Also, a certain tract of land, situate in Pike township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a post on the south side of the west branch of the Susquehanna river; thence north 35 degrees east 16 perches to a post; thence south 87 degrees 78 perches to a white oak tree; thence north 35 degrees west 148 perches to a post on the bank of the river; thence up the river by its several courses and distances to the place of beginning, containing 75 acres, with the usual allowance, having one plank and one log house thereon erected.

No. 2. Also, the undivided one-half of all that certain tract or piece of land situated in Pike township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a post on the southwest bank of the Susquehanna river; thence by lands of Peter Hoover south 38 degrees east 64 perches to a post; thence by lands of Peter Hoover south 85 degrees, east 70 perches to a white oak tree; thence north by lands of William Caldwell 50 degrees, east 54 perches to a post; thence by land of Wm. Caldwell south 57 degrees, east 166 perches to a post; thence by land of Wm. Price south 61 degrees, west 32½ perches to a post; thence south by land of W. Price 11½ degrees, east 37 perches to a stake; thence by land of Wm. Price south 25 degrees, west 52 perches to a post; thence north 25 degrees, west 19 perches to a hickory; thence west 44 perches to a post on the bank of the river; thence down said river with various course and distance of the river 244 perches to place of beginning, containing 89 acres and 35 perches, with the usual allowance, having a small house and barn thereon erected, and underlaid with coal, with a bank open and in good working order. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of H. & E. A. Hoover.

Also, A house and lot situate in Bumbarger, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded south by lot of John Reed, east by township road, north by lot of G. Wolf, and west by an alley. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of J. M. Hoover.

TERMS OF SALE.—The price or sum at which the property shall be struck off must be paid at the time of sale, or such other arrangements made as will be approved, otherwise the property will be immediately put up and sold again at the expense and risk of the person to whom it was struck off, and who, in case of deficiency at such re-sale, shall make good the same, and in no instance will the Deed be presented in Court for confirmation unless the money is actually paid to the Sheriff.

W. R. McPHERSON, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Clearfield, Pa., Sept 9, 1874.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of writs of *Levari Facias*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE, at the Court House, in the borough of Clearfield, on Monday, the 28th day of September, 1874, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following Real Estate, to wit:

A certain frame barn, thirty-five by forty feet and sixteen feet high, situate on the farm of Mrs. Nellie Dougherty, in Lawrence township, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Mrs. Nellie Dougherty, owner or reputed owner and Christian Stafford, contractor.

Also, a certain frame dwelling house, sixteen by twenty-four feet in size, situate on the northwest side of Sue street in the borough of Houtzdale, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, together with lot and curtilage appurtenant thereto. Seized, taken in execution and to sold as the property of Peter Tipple.

Also, a certain two-story frame dwelling house, thirty by sixteen and one half feet in size, with a one-story building attached, with lot and curtilage appurtenant thereto, situate in the village of Woodland, Clearfield county, Pa., on the north side of Main street or the public road leading to Clearfield. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Swuney, Albert and Norris.

Also, A certain tract of land situate in Brady township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at maple stump adjoining lands of Geo. Shaffers; thence extending along the said George Shaffers' land south 21½ degrees, west 120 perches to a post; thence north 77 degrees, west 144 perches to a post; thence north 23 degrees, east 114 perches to a post; thence south 79¼ degrees, east 143 perches to place of beginning, containing 102 acres and 120 perches, being a part of the Casper Shiver survey. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Levi Moorehouse.

TERMS OF SALE.—The price or sum at which the property shall be struck off must be paid at the time of sale, or such other arrangements made as will be approved, otherwise the property will be immediately put up and sold again at the expense and risk of the person to whom it was struck off, and who, in case of deficiency at such re-sale, shall make good the same, and in no instance will the Deed be presented in Court for confirmation unless the money is actually paid the Sheriff.

W. R. McPHERSON, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Clearfield, Pa., Sept. 9, 1874.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Clearfield county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, in Clearfield, Pa., on

Saturday, October 3, 1874,

the following described real estate, late the property of George Flanigan, deceased: A certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the borough of Clearfield, Pa., bounded and described as follows, viz: On the north by Pine street, on the south by an alley, on the west by lot number 169 and on the east by the east half of lot number 170 and known in the plan of said borough as the west half of lot number 170, and having thereon erected a good two-story frame house.

TERMS.—One third cash on confirmation of sale and the balance in one and two years, with bonds and mortgage to secure the same.

JAS. B. GRAHAM, Executor.

Clearfield, Sept. 9, 1874-3t

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—

Creditors will take notice that on the 14th day of June, 1874, Charles E. Wolf filed his petition in the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws, and that on the same day the Court fixed the time for hearing the same at Clearfield at the next court to be held on the 28th day of September, 1874, (at which he will file his final petition), and that notice of the same be given to his creditors, at which time and place they may attend if they see proper.

WM. M. McCULLOUGH,
Att'y for Petitioner.

Sept. 9, 1874-3t*

NOTICE TO LOG MEN.

The undersigned hereby gives notice that a lot of saw logs and a spar, bearing the marks found below, have been drifted and are now trespassing on the premises of the subscriber residing on the bank of the river, at the mouth of Clearfield creek. The marks are as follows: "Pine tree," "3 ring two," "diamond H," "To G," "Tab," "House H," one spar, "ring A." If these logs are not removed within a reasonable time, they will be disposed of as the law directs. P. O. address, Clearfield, Pa.

WM. GRAHAM.

sept9-3t*

JAMES O. WHITE,
BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER.

Rooms in the Leonard House, Clearfield, Pa.

sept9'74

New Advertisements.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE, at the Court House, in the borough of Clearfield, on Saturday, the 28th day of September, 1874, at 2 o'clock, p. m., the following Real Estate, to wit:

All defendant's right, title and interest of, in and to a certain piece of ground situate in the township of Huston, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, being 60 by 196 feet and having a two-story frame house 16 by 22 feet, bounded and described as follows: On the north by public road, on the east, west and south by lands of Hiram Woodward.

No. 2. Also, defendant's interest in lot of ground 66 by 196 feet, with one-story frame shop, bounded north by public road, on the south and east by lands of H. Woodward and on the west by lands of F. Linfield. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Henry Showalter.

Also, about 55 acres of land situated in Bell township, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, bounded on the north by lands of William Bell, south and west by lands of John Bell and east by lands of Wm. McCracken, deceased, having thereon erected a small frame house and log stable, with about 15 acres cleared and a small orchard. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of D. H. Sharp.

Also, a certain lot of ground situate in the borough of New Washington, 50 by 209 and having erected thereon a two-story plank house, 16 by 22 feet, bounded as follows, north by Main street, west by lot of Prof. Enos, south by Jno. Cummings and east by lot of T. Garrison. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Nancy A. Mitchell and Samuel T. Mitchell.

Also, one house and lot situate in the village of Amesville, Woodward township, said lot being 60 feet front and 172 feet deep and having erected a small plank house, 1½ stories high, with kitchen attached, with well of good water, and bounded on the south by plank road, on the north by street, on the west by lot of —— and on the east by lot of ——. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of W. W. Albert.

Also, All the defendant's right, title and interest in house and lot in Houtzdale, with outbuildings, situate on S. W. corner of Charles street and Deer alley, lot No. 123 in general plan of said borough, 30 feet front by 150 feet, extending West to Oak alley, and adjoining property of E. C. Howe on the south. The house is a two-story frame. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of James and Luke Riley.

Also, No. 1. All defendant's right, title and interest in a certain two story frame house and lot in Houtzdale, together with outbuildings, situate on east side of Brisbin street, and known and designated as No. 24 in general plan of said borough, bounded on the north by property of Wm. Daugherty, and on the south by property of Jas. Carter.

No. 2. All the defendant's right, title and interest in a two-story frame dwelling house and lot, together with outbuildings, situate in Houtzdale, on southwest corner of Ellis and George streets, and bounded on the south by property of William Parker, known and designated as No. 84 in general plan of said borough. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of James Haley.

Also, all the right, title and interest of the defendant in the two story frame dwelling house, together with lot and outbuildings connected, located on the northeast corner of Sue and Good streets, in the borough of Houtzdale. The lot is 50 feet front by 150 feet, and extends north to Moore alley, and is known and designated as No. 272 in the general plan of said borough. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John A. Storm.

Also, all those certain tracts or parcels of land situate in Knox township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: One thereof beginning at a rock-oak thence north forty-nine and one-fourth degrees, east one hundred and ten perches, thence south thirty-seven and one-half degrees, east three hundred and thirty perches, south fifty degrees, west ninety-four perches, thence north forty degrees, west three hundred and thirty perches to place of beginning, and containing two hundred and ten acres, more or less.

The other piece, beginning at a post on tract line, thence north fifty degrees, east ninety-two perches more or less to stones, thence south fifty-two degrees, west ninety-two perches to stump, thence north thirty-seven and one-half degrees, west one hundred and seventy perches, more or less to place of beginning, and containing ninety-three acres and fifty-one perches and allowance.

The other thereof, being the John Sisse property, formerly bounded by lands of William Irvin's estate and Patrick Flynn, and adjoining the tract of two hundred and ten acres above described, and containing fifty-nine acres and twenty perches. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Samuel Lambert.

Also, defendant's interest to and in the following property situate in Brady township, Clearfield county, Pa., containing about one acre, with small plank house erected thereon and bounded as follows: on the north by land of Hannah Nefder, south by turnpike, and on west by lands of Joseph Seyler, junior. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of James H. Druckker.

Also, defendant's right, title and interest in a two story frame dwelling house and lot of ground located in the borough of Osceola, and known as lot No. 201, bounded as follows: Fronting on south side of Hale street and corner of Spring alley, said lot being fifty by one hundred feet, and adjoining lot of M. McCullough. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of E. B. Shaff.

TERMS OF SALE.—The price or sum at which the property shall be struck off must be paid at the time of sale, or such other arrangements made as will be approved, otherwise the property will be immediately put up and sold again at the expense and risk of the person to whom it was struck off, and who, in case of deficiency at such re-sale, shall make good the same, and in no instance will the Deed be presented in Court for confirmation unless the money is actually paid to the Sheriff.

W. R. McPHERSON, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Clearfield, Pa., Sept. 9, 1874.

CAUTION.—

All persons are hereby warned against meddling with or purchasing any of the following property, viz: One sorrel mare and one roan horse with their harness, also one two-horse wagon, now in possession of Solomon Kline, of Lawrence township, as the same was purchased by us on the 1st of September, and given to said Kline on loan only.

WM. PORTER,
M. E. BUCK.

Sept. 9, 1874-3t*

NOTICE TO HEIRS.

In Re estate of Thomas Cowen, dec'd, of Woodward Township. } In the Orphans' Court of Clearfield Co. No. , June T. 1874.

Citation to show cause why specific performance should not be decreed.

To the heirs and legal representatives of Thomas Cowen, deceased, vendor, and Joseph Hegarty, deceased, vendee, in said contract, viz: Elizabeth Cowen, widow, now Elizabeth ——, Margaret Jane Cowen, Nancy Lavina Cowen, J. H. Smith, guardian of Jno. Cowen, Evaline Cowen, Millard Cowen and Thomas Linn Cowen, Mrs. Jane Hegarty, widow and administratrix, Wm. V. Wright, administrator, Mrs. Mary Kress, George Hegarty, John Hegarty, Jackson Hegarty and ——, guardian of William Hegarty. Take notice, that you are required to be and appear at our next Orphans' Court, to be held at Clearfield on the 28th of September, 1874, and show cause, if any you have, why specific performance of the contract made between Thomas Cowen, deceased, and Joseph Hegarty, deceased, dated 20th September, 1864, should not be decreed according to the true intent and meaning thereof.

W. R. McPHERSON, Sheriff.

Attest: A. W. LEE, Reg. & Rec. sept9-3t

NOTICE TO HEIRS.

In Re Estate of Samuel Hegarty, dec'd, late of Woodward Twp. } In the Orphans' Court. No. , June T., 1874.

Decree for specific performance.

And now, 19th August, 1874, Rule granted on heirs and legal representatives of Samuel Hegarty, deceased, to show cause why specific performance should not be decreed:

To the heirs and legal representatives of Samuel Hegarty, deceased, viz: Lydia Hegarty, widow, James Hegarty, William Hegarty, Mary Whiteside and Henry Whiteside, her husband, Margaret Witherow and John Witherow, her husband, Jane Jordan and John M. Jordan, her husband, Samuel Hegarty, of Henry, Robert M. Hegarty, Henry Hegarty, Joseph Hegarty, William Thomas, Samuel Hegarty, E. W. Hegarty, widow of Wm. Hegarty, Matilda Bell and Cyrus Bell, her husband, Agnes Fink and James Fink, her husband, Wm. McCullough, Joseph McCullough, Mary Jane McCullough, Louis McCullough, Reuben Jefferson, Jas. Witherow, guardian of Sarah Ann Hegarty, James A. Hegarty, and Samuel E. Stewart, who claim to be vendees of William Hegarty, take notice, that you are hereby required to be and appear at our next Orphans' court, to be held in and for Clearfield county, on the 28th day of September, next, and show cause, if any you have, why specific performance of the contract made the 1st February, 1858, between Samuel Hegarty, deceased, late of Woodward township, in Clearfield county, and Solomon Philips and Susannah Philips should not be decreed according to the true intent and meaning thereof.

Attest: W. R. McPHERSON, Sheriff.
A. W. LEE, Reg. and Rec. sept9-3t

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, Hon. C. A. MAYER, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the Twenty-fifth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Clearfield, Centre and Clinton—and Hon. WILLIAM C. FOLEY and Hon. JOHN J. READ, Associate Judges of Clearfield county, have issued their precept, to me directed, for the holding of a Court of Common Pleas, Orphans' Court, Court of Quarter Sessions, Court of Oyer and Terminer, and Court of General Jail Delivery, at the Court House at Clearfield, in and for the county of Clearfield, commencing on the fourth Monday, the 28th day of Sept. 1874, and to continue three weeks.

NOTICE IS, therefore, hereby given, to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, and Constables, in and for said county of Clearfield, to appear in their proper persons, with their Records, Rolls, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices, and in their behalf, pertain to be done.

GIVEN under my hand at Clearfield, this 9th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

W. R. McPHERSON, Sheriff.

D. R. FULLERTON

WITH

W. V. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

Hats, Caps, Furs & Straw Goods,

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