The Republican.

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 7, 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 GREENE COUNTY.

FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
WILLIAM McCANDLESS,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

DISTRICT TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS,
L. A. MACKEY,
OF LOCK HAVEN.

FOR ADDITIONAL LAW JUDGE,
JOHN H. ORVIS,
OF BELLEFONTE.

FOR STATE SENATOR,
WILLIAM A. WALLACE,
OF CLEARFIELD.

COUNTY TICKET.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
W. R. HARTSHORN,
OF CURWENSVILLE.

FOR PROTHONOTARY, &C.,
ELI BLOOM,
OF CURWENSVILLE.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER, &C.,
L. J. MORGAN,
OF WALLACETON.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
CONRAD W. KYLER, 3 year,
OF GRAHAM TOWNSHIP.

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR,
HENRY WHITEHEAD, 3 year,
OF UNION TOWNSHIP.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR,
SAMUEL F. McCLOSKEY,
OF CURWENSVILLE.

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.

IN THE FIELD.—It will be observed by a speech of Ex-Gov. Bigler, found on our first page, that our townsman is on a vigorous Western tour in the interest of the great Centennial Exhibition of 1876.

APPOINTED.—The President has appointed John M. Thacher, of Virginia, Commissioner of Patents vice M. D. Leggett, resigned, to take effect November 1. Mr. Thacher is at present Assistant Commissioner.

Texas was blessed with a tremendous hail storm on the night of the 1st, the hardest storm that ever passed over the State. Some of the stones weighed six ounces. Trees were entirely stripped of fruit.

THE FIRST FIRE.—On our fourth page will be found the address of the Democratic State Central Committee. The document speaks for itself, and should be read by every voter in the State who wishes to cast his vote intelligently on the 3d of November next.

A SUSPENSION WANTED.—The Toledo (Ohio) *Commercial* says: Kellogg's "check-book" may prove as fatal as Oakes Ames' "memorandum-book." In the meanwhile, a "suspension of judgment" is asked, as he is "preparing a statement." In our judgment a little rope would be more essential than "judgment."

PLENTY.—Elk county seems to be blessed with candidates for Sheriff this fall. Four are already in the field.—The regular Democratic, the regular Radical and two independents. Esq. Hays is the regular Democratic candidate, and it is the duty of every Democrat in that county to sustain and support him.

A JEWELL.—An associate press dispatch from Washington says that Post Master General Jewell has issued an order prohibiting the use of intoxicating liquors either in or out of the Department during business hours, and says that they cannot and will not be tolerated. He may be able to control the inside portion of the order, but we expect the outside feature will be rather hard for him to regulate. "New brooms always sweep clean."

RATHER EMPHATIC.—The New York *Nation*, until recently a vigorous Grant organ, assails "the government" in this way:

"The success of the thieves in South Carolina and Louisiana as well as elsewhere, and their hold on the ignorant masses whom we have enfranchised, are mainly due to the fact that our marshals, and collectors, and surveyors and postmasters are their confederates, and keep them assured of the support of the authorities at Washington in case the worst comes to the worst. This ought to come to an end; but it will not come to an end unless the public takes the matter in hand. [illegible] The President is probably glad he has not to kill people, or bombard an American city in order to reinstate Kellogg, but he is probably not sorry to put him in power to the beginning, and does not care how long he stays in it."

This language is very comprehensive, but will the people heed it, and assist to remove from power the most corrupt party that ever obtained power in this country? When will there be an end to outrage and wrong? Not until the people rise in their might at the ballot box and subjugate the pestiferous horde who now rule us for the purpose of robbing us.

BEHOLD THE SAINT!

The editor of the *Journal*, we know, is a very humane man. Hence he has been weeping for two weeks over the defeat of Mr. Humphrey, one of the candidates for Assembly before the Democratic primary election. The flow of scalding tears has still not ruffled his honest cheeks. 'Tis well, because he might have had his face disfigured had it not been for his cool heartedness, which in a great degree congealed the hot tears as they ebbed and flowed down over his sacred countenance, and to the present he remains undisfigured and complete in all his parts, so far as we can see.

His gushing sympathy for our mutual friend alarmed us—for fear he might become prostrated under such grease treatment, and we sought the first opportunity to interview him. We were astonished to find him enjoying such good health and with his coat off for the campaign. He informed us that he had enlisted for the canvass, and from now until the election he would fight for the whole Democratic ticket and especially for Mr. Hartshorn, who ran so d——l well. He further remarked that it was his desire and request that every true friend of his should give a hearty support to the ticket, although he was not on it. Mr. Humphrey, being a Democrat from principle, can never be hustled aside by Radical demagogues or designing tricksters, who have no interest in the party unless its benefits inure to themselves.

GREAT ON REBELLIONS.—The Radical organs are once more in the rebellion business—on paper—as heretofore. The Louisiana question is the annoying point. Not that the great political and social wrongs have been committed by the National Administration and its minions but that Gov. Penn and his friends have come in possession of letters, written by Radical Senators and Congressmen, plainly indicating the vilest corruption and frauds ever perpetrated upon any people. Hence the "stop thief" cry of "another rebellion" is raised to attract public attention in the wrong direction. But the strategy will fail in its design. The crimes committed by high officials at Washington and New Orleans cannot be covered up with that political "bugaboo." The letters and checks captured contain the damning proof on their faces. It will not be in order to state that the signatures are forgeries.

In the State Superintendent's comments on the Common School Laws we find this: "The scriptures come under the head of text books, and should not be omitted."—*Journal.*

We are in for that, provided the scriptures are made more effective in the school room than in some family circles, if we are to accept the manners of some rather large folks as a proper interpretation of their effect at home. Unless an improvement in manners and morals is guaranteed by the popular use of the sacred book, it had better be kept in the family circle and the sacred desk. The county needs more godliness and less sentimental religion. Plymouth Church is a true index of the "higher law" ideas of religion, morals and education.

EXACTLY SO.—That old Radical organ the Pittsburgh *Gazette* is becoming alarmed at the drift of the political tide, and sounds the alarm in the following note:

"That there will be a desperate struggle on the part of the Democracy to carry the State legislature, and thereby a United States Senator, is every day becoming more and more apparent, and we call upon our friends everywhere throughout the county to pay especial attention and vigilance to the feature of the campaign, to the end that no portion of the Republican line may be broken."

It may as well be understood that the Democrats are determined not only to elect the whole State ticket, but to carry the legislature and elect a United States Senator.

A LITTLE MIXED.—The editor of the Lewistown *Democrat*, was evidently at the Bellefonte Conference, from the way he mixed his ticket last week. In an editorial he urges the election of Mr. Mackey for Congress, while he places at his mast head the following:

"For Congress: Hon. William A. Wallace, of *Lock Haven*." Were it not that brother Frysinger is a teetotaler, we would charge him with being boozy last week.

Williamsport experienced an elopement last week. A married woman named Hill eloped with a young man named Lee, also married. Mrs. Hill succeeded in getting about $150 of Mr. Hill's cash before stepping out.

OUR NOMINEE FOR CONGRESS.

It is with pleasure that we lay before our readers the opinions expressed by our cotemporaries in this Congressional District in relation to the nomination of our candidate for Congress. The Clinton *Democrat*, published at Mr. Mackey's home, says:

Clinton county has been honored in the nomination of one of her ablest and most estimable citizens for Congress, L. A. Mackey having been nominated on the first ballot at Bellefonte on the 23d instant as the Democratic candidate for the 20th District, composed of the counties of Clearfield, Center, Clinton, Elk, Mifflin, and Union. So well known is Mackey in this county, where his abilities and usefulness have for a long series of years largely contributed to the welfare and advancement of its interests, that it is entirely needless to do more than to say he is the nominee. The wisdom of the selection—his eminent fitness for the position in intellectual capacity, moral worth, and a long and large business experience of the most useful kind—is so well impressed upon the public mind, that the exclamation naturally arises, and is heard, "it is a splendid nomination! we'll heartily support Mackey!"

Clinton owes it to herself, fellow citizens, to respond to the honor by giving the nominee the most enthusiastic and successful support. It is the first time for many years a Congressman came from within her borders. Send him greeting with a majority that will attest your appreciation of the honor, and your estimate of the man she is to furnish to the councils of the nation! A county pride should be aroused to do the work as it should be done! Rally to his support, and let the splendid majority once given him when it was a forlorn hope he led, be the point from which you calculate, and make your mark as far as possible above that point! Let Clinton record for him a majority that was never reached before!

The editor of the Lewistown *Democrat*, in alluding to the nomination says:

L. A. Mackey, Esq., of Lock Haven, has been duly placed in nomination to be the Democratic candidate for Congress in this district. We have more than once heretofore expressed our admiration of Mr. Mackey's character, and hence it gives us unfeigned pleasure to extend to him our support. He is a man whose heart is emphatically with the people. During the twenty-five years we have known him he has earned himself a competency; but wealth has not made him proud. He is the same candid straight-forward, honest, sociable man he was before.—His sympathies are with the masses, and hence the masses who know him have heretofore when he ran for office, (once for Congress and once for Mayor of the city,) given him a most gratifying and flattering support. This fact is the best possible testimony of his exalted personal worth.

In Mr. Mackey the Democracy have a true representative of the type of the olden school. Unfortunately too few such men are in Congress now-a-days, and it is high time that the honest voters of the land see to it that more of them be sent hereafter.

Of Mr. Mackey's election there can scarcely be a doubt. If there is any virtue in presenting a good and incorruptible citizen as a candidate, his majority ought to be 5,000.

Knowing Mr. Mackey's personal merits and popularity as they do, we doubt that the Republicans will find a man willing to run against him; but if they should, let us fellow Democrats only work the harder to roll up a rousing vote for our candidate.

The Lewistown *Sentinel*, although warmly in favor of Mr. Reed, remarks:

We had our preference, as is known, for Mr. Reed, who so ably, conscientiously and faithfully served us in the Constitutional Convention, evidencing there such practical ability and unwearied industry in devotion to the trust imposed upon him that we felt he was just the man needed in the emergency. Feeling this way, we were still not insensible to the conviction that the District contained other gentlemen of substantial merit. Indeed, none were suggested whom it was not entirely safe to entrust with the interests that were to be guarded and promoted through a representative in Congress. It was only natural, was it not, for us to prefer "our own man," whom we had tried and found faithful in an important trust? We yield cheerfully to the result, as our favorite does, and ask for Mr. Mackey, chosen by the Conference, the same generous support we should have claimed for Mr. Reed.

We have no personal acquaintance with Mr. Mackey, but we hear, and have heard for years, only good of him. We believe him eminently worthy of the support of every voter who thinks as we do that a change of direction, Federal and State, is a necessity. He is reported a gentleman of marked practical ability, a liberal-minded Democrat, a lawyer holding high rank in his profession, and an enterprising business man. We repeat, we yield him a very hearty support.

The following are Mr. Reed's remarks before the Conference at Bellefonte, when called on for a speech after the nomination:

Gentlemen—Conferees—I will not inflict you with a speech. I do not consider this the time or place for that purpose. I [illegible] Mr. Mackey as your candidate for Congress. I was not in favor of the nomination of Mr. Mackey. I was in favor of another person. That person did not get votes enough to be nominated. I will, therefore, support the person who did.

The Centre *Reporter* puts the issue in this way:

Our gallant nominee for Congress, L. A. Mackey, is the people's man in every sense of the word; the friend and patron of the farmer, the mechanic, the laboring man, and the generous-hearted and liberal-handed father of the needy. Often in past years have the poor of Lock Haven and Clinton county had occasion to say, "God bless our friend Mackey." But aside of all that, Mr. Mackey has the ability necessary for the position. He understands the political questions of the day, and especially the intricate question of finance, and having the stamp of integrity upon his brow and impressed on all his past conduct, he is the only proper person the people could find who seemed to answer in the present state of affairs. Col. Mackey is an honor to this district, and we feel proud to advocate his election, and we know that when he shall have served his term in Congress, to which he will be elected by an overwhelming majority, that he will return more beloved and esteemed than ever, for he will be found to have been true to his people and their interests, and because the toiling masses will find his votes to have been in favor of ameliorating their condition, a trait in Mr. Mackey's character which has ever stood out in bold relief.

We could fill another column with similar extracts from journals outside of the district, whose editors seem to be as highly gratified as those within its limits.

JUDGE ORVIS.

The people of our county are so fully acquainted with the Democratic nominee for Additional Law Judge, Hon. John H. Orvis, of Bellefonte, that we deem it scarcely necessary to call their attention to the subject under consideration. The Clinton *Democrat*, in alluding to his nomination, says:

The Democratic candidate for Additional Law Judge in this District is so widely known and in such high repute as a lawyer, that it seems an act of supererogation, to be more than duty or necessity requires, to speak particularly of Judge Orvis' qualifications. Since his appointment as Judge he has evinced the same qualifications for administration of the duties of the high position that he is known to possess as an advocate, which is additional assurance of his capability to fill the office with credit to himself and satisfaction to the people.

Politically Judge Orvis is soundly Democratic, and as such he was the nominee of his party, but his eminently judicial mind, his high professional standing, and his known independence, are guarantees that in his judicial capacity he will be in nowise partisan, but stand squarely upon the elevated position of an impartial and intelligent judge. His nomination is a credit to his party, a proper recognition of his services and of his legal abilities, and it should be the pride, as it is the duty, of the Democrats of the District, to put him in office with a flattering majority, and no county should be allowed to overstep Clinton in zealous efforts to do so.

ON TRAMP AGAIN.—A press despatch states that the President and Mrs. Grant left Washington on the 3d for St. Louis. The President will attend the unveiling of the Lincoln Monument at Springfield, Ill., and will not return to Washington until after the marriage of his son Col. F. L. Grant, at Chicago, sometime this month. "The government" is hard to keep in position, yet there are quite a number of fools who propose to elect Grant for the third time.

AN ODIOUS DISTINCTION.—The editor of the Chicago *Times* says: Ben. Butler seems to have had good reasons for "going back" on Kellogg. The latest accounts say that the usurper only paid him $1,000 for defending the Louisiana outrage, while Cushing and Matt Carpenter got $5,000 each. To be asked to sell himself for so paltry a fee would disturb a more saintly temper than Butler's and then to rate Carpenter's services at five times as much, was certainly adding insult to injury.

ALWAYS RETAINED.—The New York *Tribune* says that, between a retainer and a bribe the line is very shadowy and dim. No Congressman is ever bribed. They are always "retained."

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY MEETING.

As usual, Tuesday evening, Sept. 29th, 1874, the Democrats of Clearfield county met in the court room at the time designated by the Chairman of the county Committee. The court room was crowded, and after some excellent music from the Brass Band, the assemblage was called to order by the Chairman, Mr. McCullough. On motion of Dr. Wilson, Abram Humphrey, of Lawrence township, was elected President of the meeting. After the President had taken his seat, A. W. Walters moved that the following named gentlemen act as Vice Presidents:

Robert Mehaffey, T. B. Hoit, John F. Weaver, L. M. Coutriet, J. A. L. Flegal, Hiram Woodward, W. L. Bieber, Jacob Dunlap, J. F. Steiner, Joseph Moore, John Clary, Geo. C. Kirk, Col. C. S. Worrell, Thos. A. Hoover, B. S. Stewart, Levi Tinker, Thos. Myers, Forrester Bloom, John Owens, Adam Moyer, Jr., David Welty, Austin Kirman, J. E. Clark, Samuel Henderson, John Holt, Wm. F. Dickenson, J. H. Byers, R. M. Johnson, John G. Glasgow.

Also, that the following act as Secretaries: Geo. M. Bristol, Dr. A. D. Bennett, W. S. Ogden, A. W. Lee and C. J. Kangy. The meeting being organized, Daniel W. Moore offered the following:

Resolved, That the Chair appoint a committee of seven for the purpose of preparing and reporting such resolutions as may be deemed necessary at the meeting.

The President then appointed the following named gentlemen as the Committee on Resolutions: D. W. Moore, W. W. Betts, J. L. Shaw, Jas. H. Turner, William F. Johnston, Wm. A. Bloom, Richard Hughes.

During the absence of the Committee, calls were made for a speech from the Chairman, Mr. McCullough, who responded with his usual vigor and ability. The committee on resolutions not being ready to report at the conclusion of his remarks, Senator Wallace introduced Hon. John Latta, of Westmoreland county, our nominee for Lieutenant Governor. Mr. Latta, in an able manner, proceed to demonstrate the utter incapacity of the present party in power to restore the union and harmony of the States, or to properly and honestly administer public affairs in accordance with the Constitution.

At the conclusion of Mr. Latta's speech, the Committee on Resolutions appeared in the room and through their Chairman, Mr. Moore, read the following preamble and resolutions:

The Democracy of Clearfield county, in general mass meeting assembled, do unanimously resolve,

1st. That we cordially approve and endorse the action and nominees of the State Convention recently held in Pittsburgh.

2d. That the financial condition of the country is justly chargeable to the policy and actions of the Republican party, and that a change of rulers and of policy is urgently necessary to the business interests of the people.

3d. That a decrease in the expenses of the government, the dismissal of thousands of useless public officers, rigid economy and strict honesty in administration, a reduction in the rate of interest paid upon the public debt to four per cent; the retiring of the National Bank notes and replacing them with greenbacks; a modification of the "National Banking Act," so as to allow free banking to all, and severe penalties against all chartered banks for loaning money or paying interest on deposits, or charging more than legal rates for discounts; an increase of currency to meet the wants of trade, and a gradual approach to specie payment, are measures which with a change of rulers can hardly fail to restore our country to its wonted prosperity.

4th. That the passage by the Senate of the United States of the Civil Rights Bill, and its suspension in the House, the passage by the Senate of Pennsylvania of the bill to force negroes into our common schools, and its suspension in the House—with the omission of the Republican convention of Pennsylvania endorsing the Civil Rights Bill—plainly indicate it to be the purpose of the Republican party to enact them into law now, if they shall be successful in the pending elections; and we join issue with them thereon, and denounce these efforts to force the negro into the churches, hotels and schools of the country prejudicial to the best interests of both races.

5th. That as the public mind is blind to the rapid strides of the present Radical party towards the usurpation of all the [illegible] of the States and of the people, and the centralization of all power in the Federal Government. It undertakes to shape and control the affairs of individuals through tariffs and taxes, granting favors and immunities to capital and monopolies at the expense of the people. It has [illegible] control of the finances, including all banks; it threatens to seize all telegraphs, to claim jurisdiction of all railroads, and to assume the control and regulation of our schools and colleges; and [illegible] of all these acts of usurpation it has, in the enactment of what is known as the Force Bill, [illegible] struck a fatal blow at the liberty of the press.

6th. That while our government claims to be a republic, there can be no [illegible].

7th. That we endorse and approve our nominees for Congress, Judge, Senator and Representative as nominations eminently fit to be made, that our candidates for the respective county offices are well fitted for their respective places, honestly and fairly nominated, and we pledge to each and all of them our warm and cordial support.

8th. That we regret the action of those who, heretofore acting with the organization, have attempted to remedy real or fancied wrongs outside thereof. The only proper and effective way to correct such wrongs is within the organization; and we cordially invite their return to their allegiance to the party, pledging ourselves to aid them in their future action looking to this object as co-workers with ourselves, and entitled to every right, privilege and preferment which any Democrat may rightfully claim.

At the conclusion of the reading of the resolutions a motion was made for their adoption, which was unanimously agreed to.

At this point Mr. McCullough introduced L. A. Mackey, Esq., of Lock Haven, Democratic nominee for Congress in this district. He gave a complete summary of the principles and purposes of the Democratic party, and made the best business speech we ever listened to, although he prefaced his remarks by stating that he was no public speaker, and of course very agreeably disappointed his audience upon this point, and at the same time demonstrated to his hearers that he possessed rare business talents, fitted for any profession or calling, especially that of a Congressman. He demonstrated most conclusively that he is in sympathy with the people and in harmony with every private enterprise in which men can engage, and very decidedly pronounced against the encroachments being made upon personal rights and private interest by corporations. The tone of his speech should satisfy the most captious that he is no monopolist, but precisely the reverse, and his decided ability and business experience must make it manifest to all who love fair dealing in private and public affairs that he is just the man to send to Congress from this district.

At the conclusion of Mr. Mackey's speech, Senator Wallace introduced Hon. Wm. M. White, of Philadelphia, who entertained the audience for nearly an hour in an able and convincing effort. When we say that Mr. White is the ablest stump speaker in Pennsylvania, it may be understood what a rich treat those enjoyed who were present to hear him. At the conclusion of his remarks, loud calls were made for Wallace! Wallace!! who came forward and in a few appropriate remarks thanked those present for the partiality manifested toward him in the past as well as the present, promising that his best efforts should always be exercised in the interests of the people. At the close of his remarks the meeting adjourned with three hearty cheers for the whole ticket.

A SACRED TRUTH.—The Harrisburg *Patriot* remarks, "that no man is a true Democrat who in this year of our Lord will endanger the prospect of Democratic success at the polls by the prosecution of personal or factious ends. So essential is it that Congress and our State Legislature shall be reclaimed from Republican control that all individual ambitions that derogate from this patriotic consummation are almost criminally reprehensible. The country never needed as it does at this time the preservative power of Democratic administration."

ASSOCIATED PRESS LETTER.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 5, 1874.

GRANT AND THE THIRD TERM.

In order that I might furnish the patrons of the Associated Press Letter with the most reliable information concerning the third term movement—which thoughtful men came to regard as a joke—I have secured the services of a Washington correspondent who is not in the habit of making mistakes. He informs me: That the President is inexpressibly happy over the result of the nominating conventions recently held in the State of New York, that he looks upon the nomination of Tilden by the Democrats, and of Dix by the Republicans for Governor, as irrevocably determining the question of the next presidency, as well as that of Governor of New York.

The President thinks that it was entirely within the power of the Democrats to have carried the State of New York, and had they done so their success in the Presidential canvass would have been assured; that opportunity, he regards as now hopelessly lost to them. President Grant believes that had the Democratic convention nominated General Winfield S. Hancock for Governor, they would have swept the State by twenty thousand majority, and the current, started there, would have rolled irresistibly on until it would have landed Hancock in the Executive mansion.

General Grant is of opinion that he who does most to bring order and prosperity to the Southern people will unquestionably be the one chosen President in 1876. He thinks that a great change has taken place in the minds of the Southern people in reference to the negro question, and that inconceivable disaster must inevitably follow the enactment of the Sumner Civil Rights Bill. He is not insensible to the hostility he would incur from Massachusetts in the event of his vetoing such a bill. While the President is reticent as to what he believes will be the result of the election in Pennsylvania, he does not hesitate to express his conviction that General Dix will be re-elected in New York by a large majority. In this particular I presume it is scarcely necessary to remind the reader that the New York Democratic convention declared against a third term for the present incumbent, or for any other President, and that the Republican convention, resolved: That the administration of President Grant has been distinguished for achievements in domestic and foreign policy unsurpassed in the history of the country.

BOGUS INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Commissioner Foster has been snatching the bogus insurance companies of this city, "bald-headed," as the boy of the period expresses it, and the Peoples Insurance Company and Central have been compelled to "step down and out." The Secretary of one has stepped out of the country, and I think Mr. Foster will cause the President of the other to step into the penitentiary for raising one thousand dollars worth of railroad stock to make it represent $120,000 in value. The Safeguard has, for want of a certificate of good character, ceased to do business. It is safe to guard against insuring in any of the aforementioned.

An attempt was made by the commissioners of Massachusetts and New York to give the Penn Fire a "black eye." As this company has many risks throughout this and other States, I have, for the benefit of those insured in it, closely scrutinized its affairs, and as a correspondent who cannot afford to make a mistake in so important a matter as this, I unhesitatingly assert that the Penn Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia is entirely solvent and fully able to pay all its losses; its President, Fielding L. Williams, is a most sensitive and honorable gentleman, is very wealthy and would spend his last dollar to meet the obligations of his company rather than have his honor tarnished. Such gentlemen as Thos. Blackmore of the old firm of Garretson, Blackmore & Co., and Andrew Moore of the firm of John Gibson, Sons & Co., who are directors cannot afford to be officially connected with a corporation that is not all it represents itself to be. To my readers who have their insurance in this company, let me say that their risks are perfectly safe, the company is making money and the attempt of the two commissioners to discount it in public estimation has fallen short of its purpose.

The Illinois commissioner has just concluded an examination of this company's affairs and is well pleased with its condition.

A SCIENTIFIC EXHIBITION.

The exhibition which opens in this city on the 6th of October, under the auspices of the Franklin Institute, will be remarkable, more particularly for the display of machinery, which, for the number of pieces on exhibition will excel anything of the kind ever presented for public inspection. The most marked advancement in skilled mechanism, during the last fifteen years, has taken place in the United States, and the improvement in American machinery has been most notable during the last five years, and within the next five years the power and range of machinery will be so enormously increased, and its application so completely systematized that even the creative mind of the American versed in dynamics, will regard with surprise the inventive genius of his countrymen.

The Vienna Exhibition taught Germany and France, that England had lost her prestige as the leading country in the manufacture of machine industry and motive power; and all European nations—including England—are looking to America to supply them with machinery, requiring the highest order of constructive ability and perfect workmanship in its manufacture. Believing that nothing I can write will more interest the reader than descriptions of the most wonderful pieces of machine industry on exhibition here, I purpose giving short sketches of the notable and worthy of them in subsequent letters.

The Franklin Institute has done a wise thing in placing the restaurant of the Exhibition building under the charge of Mr. Jas. W. Parkinson.—This gentleman is an American, and when hungry visitors to the exhibition call for a mutton chop he will not bring it under a French alias of "Cotelettes de Mouton," and charge for the alias the exorbitant rates of Prosdeter(?).

SHERMAN'S $60,000 HOUSE.

Some time before the first election of Gen. Grant to the Presidency, certain of his friends purchased a grand house in Washington and presented it to him. When he became President he sold that house to a citizen of Washington for $40,000 and received $1,000 on account as purchase money. A few days later a citizen of New York, who aspired to the Treasury Secretaryship, and another who wanted to be Collector of the Port of New York, with a few others purchased the property from Grant at $60,000 in order to present it to Gen. Sherman. Of course Grant knocked the $40,000 bargain "higher than a kite" and Gen. Sherman was presented with the property. A few days ago Gen. Sherman offered to return this property to those who presented him with it, as he intended to make his home in St. Louis. They refused to take it back and the General sold it to Ex Mayor Emery for the sum of $60,000. There is a marked contrast in the action of the two distinguished soldiers in this particular transaction.

SHARP-SHOOTING.

Our Celtic associations are making ready to receive the Lord Mayor of Dublin and the riflemen who accompany him. These marksmen have had a little shooting match with the American riflemen and were beaten.—The match consisted of six men on each side who were to fire 15 shots at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards range, making 45 shots for each man. The targets were 6 feet high, 12 feet long, having a bulls-eye 3 feet square in the midst of a 6 feet square centre. A bulls eye hit counted 4 shots, centre 3 points and outers two. The result of the match stood:

	800 yds.	900 yds.	1,000 yds.	Total.
Americans	326	310	298	934
Irish	317	312	302	931

Doubtless many of my country readers are in the habit of knocking a squirrel's eye out at 100 yards range. Let them try shooting at a 3 feet target 1,000 yards distance, which is considerably more than half a mile, and see whether out of 15 shots they can hit it ten times as two of the Irishmen did, or eleven times out of 15 as one of the Americans did.

THE CENTENNIAL.

Since my last letter the Government of Salvador has accepted the President's invitation to take part in the Exhibition. The Guatemalian Commission has been instructed to assist in the arrangement of articles for exhibition from their country and has already made the acquaintance of the Centennial Commissioners.

Northampton county, this State, has had two meetings at Bethlehem, to make arrangements for raising the quota of money assigned to that county. Dr. Henry Coppee, President of Lehigh University, presided at the meetings.

Venango county has taken similar steps to raise her quota. Hon. John S. McCalmont presided, and Delaware county holds an immense meeting at Media on the 15th inst. to raise her assigned amount, which I predict will be done within sixty days.

The Government of Russia will be represented by the Grand Duke Vladimir, son of the Czar, next to Alexis. He will be accompanied by a corps of eighteen Nobles, all covered with gold lace, medals and Russian insignia."

EX-GOV. CURTIN.

"Gath," the Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, in drawing a pen portrait of the ex-Governor says:

Curtin is a man of peculiar qualities, not to be well understood outside of Pennsylvania. He has been and is, the best-beloved man in the State, the Dick Yates of his Commonwealth, with none of Yates' dissipation. His stature is fine, and is made effective by a chivalrous bearing, readily relaxing to humor and the courtier graces. His descent is Irish, and the family were originally Catholic, but his surroundings are Presbyterian. Curtin has been almost all his life a State functionary, with Harrisburg for his resort. His home is a village in the Bald Eagle Mountains. While a man of affairs and direction, his amusement and sphere is politics. As a politician simply he occupies the highest rank, with Henry Wilson, Blaine, Fenton, William Allen, Alexander Ramsey, Henry S. Foote, and William M. Gwin. Respectably connected, educated, a good lawyer, a persuasive orator, an actor so fine that it is often hard to tell whether he breaks out in earnest or in art, and as popular at St. Petersburg as at Harrisburg, he seems to lack only a great motive to have been a man of the first rank in the state-ship. A few grains of the grim purpose of Thad. Stevens, a few ells of the cold, long head of Simon Cameron, a trifle of a lion, an occasional holy rage, would have made him the greatest promoter of public spirit Pennsylvania has had since Franklin and McKean. His personal success is said to be such that he is now prepared to abandon the Republican loss for office than to crush out Cameronism. His townsfolks tell me he is rich, inhabiting a State full of coal and ore, and of a family bred to the blast-furnace. His wife is a lady of real character, and of the best stock in the State. It may be a possibility that Pennsylvania will go Democratic this fall and Curtin be in the race for the Presidency. There is no man so capable to lead that party in the State. His future is hopeless in the Republican party.

It begins to be a study as to how long the Republican party can stand this dribble and waste of their best blood, however they may keep their organizations intact. With Independents running in almost every district in the country, it would appear that there is no time so auspicious for men of the stripe of Curtin as the present.

New Advertisements.

1874. FALL & WINTER. 1874.

WILLAM REED

—OF THE—

KEY-STONE STORE,

SECOND ST., CLEARFIELD, PA.,

Has received a very choice stock of

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,

FANCY GOODS,

TRIMMED HATS & BONNETS,

KID GLOVES,

HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR,

AND A VARIETY OF OTHER GOODS.

To which the attention of each buyer throughout the county is invited.

Having had experience in this class of goods, I am satisfied I can give satisfaction to any who may give me a call. I am determined to sell goods at such prices, that a little money will go a great ways.

Any one throughout the county in need of goods in my line, will do well to give me a call. Remember the place. WM. REED.

Oct. 7, 1874.] Keystone Store, Clearfield, Pa.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—A meeting of the owners of land in the townships of Karthaus and Covington, in the county of Clearfield, and the township of Keating, interested in the construction of a Railroad from Keating to Karthaus will be held at LOCK HAVEN, Pa., on

Thursday, October 15th, 1874,

At 1 o'clock, p.m., for the purpose of taking preliminary steps for the organization of the Keating & Karthaus Railroad Company.

MANY LANDOWNERS.

Lock Haven, Pa., Sept. 30th, 1874-3t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of ABRA'M BLOOM, Sr., late of Pike twp., Clearfield county, Pa., dec'd, having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay.

WM. A. BLOOM,

New Millport, Oct. 7, 1874-6t.] Adm'r.

W. H. McENRUE,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Real Estate Agent and Insurance Broker,

Shawsdale, Clearfield Co., Pa.

Agent for Outgoing and Incoming Steamers. Passage Secured by any Desirable Line.

oct. 7-3m.

JOB PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION neatly executed at this office.

Legal Advertisements.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.—

WHEREAS, by an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania entitled "An Act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon the Sheriffs of the several counties to give public notice of such election, the places where to be held, and the officers to be elected:

Therefore, I, W. ROS. McPHERSON, High Sheriff of Clearfield county, do hereby give Public Notice to the electors of the county of Clearfield, that a general election will be held on TUESDAY FOLLOWING THE FIRST MONDAY OF NOVEMBER (being the 3d day of the month), at the several election districts in said county, at which time and place the qualified voters will vote—

For one person for Lieutenant Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

For one person for Supreme Judge of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

For one person to represent the counties of Clearfield, Centre, Clinton, Elk, Mifflin and Union in the Congress of the United States.

For one person for Secretary of Internal Affairs of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

For one person for Auditor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

For one person for Additional Law Judge in the Judicial District composed of the counties of Clearfield, Centre and Clinton.

For one person for Senator, to represent the counties of Clearfield, Centre and Clinton in the General Assembly of this Commonwealth.

For one person to represent the county of Clearfield in the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth.

For one person for Prothonotary, &c., of Clearfield county.

For one person for Register and Recorder, &c., of Clearfield county.

For one person for the office of County Commissioner of Clearfield county for one year.

For one person for the office of County Auditor of Clearfield county.

For one person for the office of County Surveyor of Clearfield county.

The electors of the county of Clearfield will take notice that the said election will be held at the following places, viz:

Beccaria township, at the Union Hotel, in Glen Hope.
Bell township, at the house of Robert Mehaffey.
Bloom township, at the house of the late James Bloom, Sr.
Boggs township, at the house of Edward Albert.
Bradford township, at the house of Jacob Pierce.
Brady township, at the house of Wm. Schwem, in Luthersburg.
Burnside township, at Young's school house.
Burnside borough, at the public school house in said borough.
Chest township, at the public school house near Simon Rorabaugh's.
Clearfield borough, at the Court House.
Covington township, at the school house in Matterburg.
Curwensville borough, at the house of the late Isaac Bloom.
Decatur township, at Centre school house.
Ferguson township, at the house of John Greggry, formerly occupied by Thos. Robison, (Broadway.)
Girard township, at Congress Hill school house.
Goshen township, at the public school house at Shawsville.
Graham township, at the house of Jacob Hubler.
Gulich township, at the public school house, in Janesville.
Huston township, at the house of Jesse Wilson.
Houtzdale borough, at the public house of Tim Parker, in said borough.
Jordan township, at the public school house, in Ansonville.
Karthaus township, at Bridges's school house.
Knox township, at Turkey Hill school house.
Lawrence township, at the Court House, in the borough of Clearfield.
Lumber City borough, at the public school house.
Morris township, at the house formerly occupied by Thomas Kyler.
New Washington borough, at the public school house.
Osceola borough, at the public house of Mrs. Hurt, in said borough.
Penn township, at the hotel formerly kept by W. W. Anderson.
Pike township, at the house of the late Isaac Bloom, in the borough of Curwensville.
Union township, at the house of J. H. Brubaker.
Wallaceton borough, at the public school house in said borough.
Woodward township, at the house of Thomas Henderson.

AN ACT regulating the mode of voting at all elections in the several counties of this Commonwealth, approved the 30th day of March, A. D. 1866, viz:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, That the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth, at all general, township, borough and special elections, are hereby, hereafter authorized and required to vote, by tickets, printed, or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts voted for, and to be labeled, outside, "judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all state officers voted for, and be labeled, "state;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including office of senator, member, and members of assembly, if voted for, and members of Congress, if voted for, and be labeled, "county;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labeled, "township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labeled, "borough," and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot boxes.

A further supplement to the Act regulating elections in this Commonwealth, approved January 30, and February 18, A. D. 1874.

WHEN THE POLLS ARE TO BE KEPT OPEN.

SEC. 1. At all elections hereafter held under the laws of this Commonwealth, the polls shall be opened at seven o'clock, a. m., and closed at seven o'clock, p. m.

APPOINTMENT OF JUDGES & INSPECTORS.

SEC. 6. In all election districts where a vacancy exists by reason of the disqualification of the officers or otherwise in an election board heretofore appointed, or where any new district shall be formed, the judge or judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the proper county shall, ten days before any general or special election, appoint competent persons to fill said vacancies, and to conduct the election in said new districts; and in the appointment of inspectors in any election district both shall not be of the same political party, and the judge of elections shall in all cases be of the political party having the majority of votes in said district as nearly as the said judge or judges can ascertain the fact, and in case of the disagreement of the judges as to the selection of inspectors the political majority of the judges shall select one of such inspectors, and the minority judge or judges shall select the other.

SEC. 7. Whenever there shall be a vacancy in an election board on the morning of an election, said vacancy shall be filled in conformity with existing laws.

DUTIES OF ELECTION OFFICERS.

SEC. 8. At the opening of the polls at all elections it shall be the duty of the judges of election for their respective districts to designate one of the inspectors, whose duty it shall be to have in custody the registry of voters, and to make the entries therein required by law, and it shall be the duty of the other of said inspectors to receive and number the ballots presented at said election.

SEC. 9. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot; every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it shall be received, and the number recorded by the clerks on the list of voters opposite the name of the elector from whom received. And any voter voting two or more tickets, the several tickets so voted shall each be numbered with the number corresponding with the number to the name of the voter. Any elector may write his name upon his ticket or cause the same to be written thereon, and attested by a citizen of the district. In addition to the oath now prescribed by law to be taken and subscribed by election officers, they shall severally be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted, unless required to do so as witnesses in a judicial proceeding. All judges, inspectors, clerks and overseers of any election held under this act shall, before entering upon their duties, be duly sworn or affirmed in the presence of each other. The judge shall be sworn by the minority inspector, if there shall be such minority inspector, and in case there shall be no minority inspector then by a justice of the peace or alderman, and the inspectors, overseers and clerks shall be sworn by the judge. Certificates of such swearing or affirming shall be duly made out and signed by the officers so sworn, and attested by the officer who administered the oath. If any judge or minority inspector refuses or fails to swear the officers of election in the manner required by this act, or if any officer of election shall act without being first duly sworn, or if any officer of election shall sign the form of oath without being duly sworn, or if any judge or minority inspector shall certify that any officer was sworn when he was not, it shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and upon conviction the officer or officers so offending shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars or imprisoned not exceeding one year or both in the discretion of the court.

NON-REGISTERED VOTERS.

SEC. 10. On the day of election any person whose name shall not appear on the registry of voters, and who claims the right to vote at said election, shall produce at least one qualified voter of the district as a witness to the residence of the claimant in the district in which he claims to be a voter for the period of at least two months immediately preceding said election, which witness shall be sworn or affirmed, and subscribe a written, or partly written and partly printed affidavit to the facts stated by him, which affidavit shall define clearly where the residence is of the person so claiming to be a voter, and the person so claiming the right to vote shall also take and subscribe a written, or partly written and partly printed affidavit, stating to the best of his knowledge and belief when and where he was born; that he has been a citizen of the United States for one month, and of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; that he has resided in the Commonwealth one year, or if formerly a qualified elector or native born citizen thereof, and has removed therefrom and returned, that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election; that he has resided in the district in which he claims to be a voter for the period of at least two months immediately preceding said election; that he has not moved into the district for the purpose of voting therein; that he has, if twenty-two years of age or upwards, paid a State or county tax within two years, which was assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election. The said affidavit shall also state when and where the tax claimed to be paid by the affiant was assessed, and when and where and to whom paid, and the tax receipt therefor shall be produced for examination unless the affiant shall state in his affidavit that it has been lost or destroyed, or that he never received any, and, if a naturalized citizen, shall also state when, where and by what court he was naturalized, and shall also produce his certificate of naturalization for examination; [illegible] The said affidavits of all persons making such claims and the affidavits of the witnesses to their residence shall be preserved by the election board, and at the close of the election they shall be enclosed with the list of voters, tally list, and other papers required by law to be filed by the return judge with the prothonotary, and shall remain on file therewith in the prothonotary's office, subject to examination as other election papers are. If the election officers shall find that the applicant possesses all the legal qualifications of a voter he shall be permitted to vote, and his name shall be added to the list of taxables by the election officers, the word "tax" being added where the claimant claims to vote on tax, and the word "age" where he claims to vote on age, the same word being added by the clerks in each case respectively on the lists of persons voting at such election.

CHALLENGES OF REGISTERED VOTERS.

SEC. 11. It shall be lawful for any qualified citizen of the district, notwithstanding the name of the proposed voter is contained on the list of resident taxables, to challenge the vote of such person, whereupon the same proof of the right of suffrage as is now required by law shall be publicly made, and acted on by the election board, and the vote admitted or rejected according to the evidence. Every person claiming to be a naturalized citizen shall be required to produce his naturalization certificate at the election before voting, except where he has been for five years consecutively a voter in the district in which he offers his vote, and on the vote of such person being received it shall be the duty of the election officers to write or stamp on such certificate the word "voted," with the day, month and year, and if any election officer or officers shall receive a second vote on the same day by virtue of the same certificate, except where sons are entitled to vote because of the naturalization of their fathers, they and the person who shall offer such second vote shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the court, but the fine shall not exceed five hundred dollars in each case, nor the imprisonment one year. The like punishment shall be inflicted on conviction of the officers of election who shall neglect or refuse to make or cause to be made the endorsement required as aforesaid on said naturalization certificate.

[illegible]

SEC. 12. If any election officer shall refuse or neglect to require such proof of the right of suffrage as is prescribed by this law, or the laws to which this is a supplement, from any person offering to vote whose name is not on the list of assessed voters, or whose right to vote is challenged by any qualified voter present, and shall admit such person to vote without requiring such proof, every person so offending shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced for every such offense to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

[illegible]

SEC. 13. As soon as the polls shall close the officers of the election shall proceed to count all the votes cast for each candidate voted for, and make out a full return of the same in triplicate, with a return sheet in addition, in all of which the votes received by each candidate shall be given after his or her name, first in words and again in figures, and shall be signed by all of said officers, and certified by overseers if any, [illegible] The triplicate returns shall be enclosed in envelopes and be sealed in the presence of the officers, [illegible] and the vote as so computed and certified shall be made a matter of record in said court. [illegible]

SEC. 3. In all elections hereafter the certificate of naturalization, if genuine, shall be conclusive evidence of the facts therein recited; and where the person offering to vote claims the right on the payment of tax, the receipt for such tax, if signed by the proper officer, shall be the evidence thereof; if such person does not produce such receipt, then the payment of the tax may be proved by the oath of such person, or other evidence, stating when, where and to whom such tax was paid.

Notice is further hereby given, That all persons except Justices of the Peace, who shall hold an office or appointment of trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the Legislative, Executive or Judicial departments of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress, or of the State Legislature, or of the common or select council of any city, or commissioner of any incorporated district, are by law incapable of holding or exercising, at the same time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth.

OF ELECTION OFFICERS.

In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector, shall not attend on the day of election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for judge at the next preceding election, shall act as inspector in his place; and in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge, shall appoint an inspector in his place; and in case the person elected judge shall not attend, then the inspector who received the highest number of votes, shall appoint a judge in his place; or if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward or district for which such officer shall have been elected, present at the place of election, shall select one of their number to fill such vacancy.

Also, that where a judge, by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend such meeting of judges, then the certificate or return shall be taken charge of by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of the district, who shall do and perform the duties required of said judge unable to attend.

GIVEN under my hand and seal, at Clearfield, Penn., this seventh day of October, in [L. S.] the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-eighth.

W. R. McPHERSON, Sheriff.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The House and Lot on the corner of Market and Fifth streets, Clearfield, Pa., is for sale. The lot contains nearly an acre of ground. The house is a large double frame, containing nine rooms. For terms and other information apply to the subscriber, at the Post Office.

oct7tf P. A. GAULIN.

New Advertisements.

KEYS LOST.—Lost on Saturday night, Sept. 26th, 1874, a bunch of small keys, of no use to any one but the owner, with the owner's name attached by a ring. Any person finding them will oblige the owner by leaving them at the Post Office, or returning them to Frank Short, commonly called "Shorty." FRANK SHORT.

Clearfield, Sept. 30th, 1874-3t.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby warned against purchasing, or in any way meddling with one seven octave Piano, now in possession of J. R. Lamborn, of Bernside(?) township, Pa., as the same belongs to me and is only left in his care, subject to my order.

EM. LAMBORN.

Westover, Pa., Sept. 30, 1874-3t.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby warned against meddling with or purchasing any of the following property, viz: Two cows, one two-horse wagon, and one set of hay harness, now in the possession of E. C. Moyer(?), of Morris township, as the same belongs to me and is left with him on loan, subject to my order.

ADAM MOYER, Jr.

Kylertown, Sept. 30, 1874-3t.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby warned against purchasing or meddling with TWO GRAY HORSES, now in the possession of John S. McGarvey, of Girard(?) township, as the same were purchased by me at Constable's sale, and are left with him on loan, subject to my order.

ANTHONY McGARVEY.

McGarvey, Sept. 30, 1874-3t.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing, or in any way meddling with the following personal property, viz: One brown mare, 1 bay horse, 6 hogs, 3 sheep, 1 cow, 1 log sled, 2 plows, [illegible] of hay, 2 sets of harness, 5 acres of wheat in the field, 4 acres of corn, 3 acres of buckwheat, now in the possession of James McClimon(?), of Bell township, as the same was purchased by me at Sheriff's sale, and is left with him subject to my order.

WM. F. JOHNSTON.

Grampian Hills, Sept. 24, 1874-3t.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between Taylor Curley and Samuel Coldwell, at Tyler Station, in Bradford township, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 14th day of July, 1874. The books and accounts of the firm are left in the hands of T. Curley & Co., for settlement and collection. Those knowing themselves indebted to the firm are requested to come forward and settle their accounts.

T. CURLEY & CO.

Williamsgrove, Sept. 30, 1874-4t.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of JOHN A. THOMPSON, late of Bradford twp., Clearfield Co., Pa., dec'd, having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay.

NANCY E. THOMPSON,

Sept. 23, 1874-6t* Administratrix.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of JAMES KENTON, dec'd, late of Lawrence township, Clearfield Co., having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will please make payment, and those having claims or demands will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN W. WRIGLEY,

sept.23-6t. Administrator.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby warned against purchasing or in any way meddling with the following property, viz: Two cows, two 2-year old calves, four hogs and two pigs, three bedsteads and bedding, one bureau, one set of chairs, one cooking stove and utensils, and one lot of corn in the field, now in the possession of Robert Read, of Jordan township. The above property was purchased by me at Constable's sale and is left with him on loan only, subject to my order at any time.

ISAAC T. BLOOM.

Ansonville, Sept. 23, 1874-3t*.

Jas. J. Parsons, Pres't. S. H. Bassinger(?), Sec'y.

CONTINENTAL
Life Insurance Company,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Assets ... $2,210,000
Ratio of Assets to Liabilities ... 132

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

For rates, &c., call on or address E. M. McNALLY, Agent.

Office in Shaw's Row, Clearfield, Pa. 7/1/74.

INFLATION! INFLATION!

James Kerr & Co., regardless of the action of the President, are inflating, and have inflated their already large stock of Clothing, until it now embraces the finest assortment of Clothing and Furnishing Goods to be found in any retail store in Pennsylvania. Below please find reduced price list of a few of the articles embraced in their stock:

MEN'S COTTONADE SUITS, ONLY ... $6 00
MEN'S CASSIMERE SUITS, ONLY ... 8 00
MEN'S ALL WOOL CASS. SUITS ... 10 00
MEN'S FINE BLUE DIAG. SUITS ... 18 00
YOUTHS' SUITS ... $5 to 20 00
CHILD'S FINE BLUE CLOTH SUITS ... 8 00
CHILD'S FANCY DIAG. SUITS ... 10 00
CHILDREN'S SUITS, all prices, $2.50 to 12 00

Umbrellas.—Silk, Gingham, Cotton—a large and fine assortment.

Hosiery.—Fifty dozen Lisle Thread, Silk, Cotton and English super-stout hose, which will be sold at from 5 cents up.

Shirts.—Our stock of shirts is large and complete, embracing the Universal, French Prints, Cotton, Cassimere and colored Shirts, in great variety.

We would say to our customers that having bought goods at 25 per cent. less than heretofore, we are prepared to sell them at prices that will really astonish everybody. Call early and see for yourselves. JAMES KERR & CO.

Old Western Hotel Corner, Clearfield, Pa.

STOREKEEPERS, ATTENTION!

We desire to call your attention to our extensive Commission business and to our facilities for disposing of such produce as you consign to us. Having a large trade with city stores, we are enabled to make quick returns, at full prices.

Storekeepers having Chickens, Butter, Eggs or other produce, will do well to give us a trial. Where Groceries are taken in exchange, no commission will be charged.

F. L. KIER, SON & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, No. 139 N. Third street, Philad'a.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale a valuable town property in the borough of Clearfield. Lot 50x150 feet, with a good two-story plank house thereon erected, with three rooms down stairs and four bed rooms up stairs. Also, eating room and bath room on second floor. House finished complete from cellar to attic.—Good double porch and good water. Price reasonable and payments easy.

WM. M. McCULLOUGH.

READ THIS!

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

House, Sign and Ornamental Painting,

in the most modern and approved styles.

PAPER HANGING AND GRAINING MADE SPECIALTIES.

All work done at the most reasonable prices and entire satisfaction guaranteed. Shop on Market street, opposite the Allegheny House. J. L. KRAMER(?).

April 1, 1874-6m.

MITCHELL WAGONS.

The Best is the Cheapest!

Thomas Reilly has received another large lot of "Mitchell Wagons," which are among the very best manufactured, and which he will sell at the most reasonable rates. His stock includes all descriptions of wagons—large and small, wide and narrow track. Call and see them.

THOMAS REILLY.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—The undersigned will sell at private sale 36 single desks with chairs, 2 settees and an organ, together with other school furniture, which can be seen at the Academy building. For further particulars address HATTIE S. SWAN.

Clearfield, Sept. 24, 1874-1m.

Beale's Embrocation,

(LATE POWELL'S,)

For all diseases incident to Horses, Cattle, and Human Flesh, requiring the use of an external application.

This Embrocation was extensively used by the Government during the war.

For sale by Hartswick & Irwin, Clearfield; Joseph R. Irwin, Curwensville; Daniel Goodlander, Luthersburg.

Attention, Lumbermen!

WE are now manufacturing our IMPROVED STEEL SOCKET DRIVING CANT-HOOKS, superior to any other in use. We have also in stock a large quantity of Canthooks suitable for rafting purposes, which we are selling cheap for cash. AMOS & R. KENNARD.

Clearfield, Pa., March 18, 1874.

GUNSMITHING.

G. W. WOLFE,

PRACTICAL GUNSMITH.

Shop on Third street, over Riley's blacksmith shop, CLEARFIELD, PA.

All kinds of Rifles and Shot Guns on hand. Repairing done in a first-class manner and at fair prices.