The Republican.

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 25, 1874.

In the late election in this State the Temperance ticket received 5,000 votes.

An exchange remarks that among the wrecks thrown on the rude coast of New England by the recent political storm is the Presidential ambition of James G. Blaine, of Maine.

The latest returns indicate that the next Congress will stand—Democrats, 185; Republicans, 107; giving a Democratic majority of seventy-eight: This is a Democratic gain of ninety-three and a Republican loss of ninety-two.

Under the provisions of the new Constitution, Lieut. Governor Latta will serve four years. Next year a Governor will be elected for three years, and in 1878 Governor and Lieut. Governor will both be elected for four years.

On the first of January next there will be twenty-one Democratic governors in the thirty-seven States. Had Pennsylvania chosen a governor this year he would have added the twenty-second. But one year is not long to wait.

ALL GONE.—Bill Mann says that it looks to him as though the Republican party was entirly gone. To a good many others it looks as though Bill Mann was gone, while there are those to whom the appearance of things in that direction represent an attack of "all goneness."

TERM OF MEMBERS.—The term of all the Senators and Members elected on the 3d of November, according to Article II Section 2 of the new Constitution, begins on the First Monday of December. The Legislature will meet in the Capitol at Harrisburg at 12 o'clock on the first Tuesday of January next, and every second year thereafter, and at other times, when convened by the Governor, but shall hold no adjourned annual session after 1878.

THE NEW STATE OFFICERS.—The Supreme Judges and Lieut. Governor Latta, elected this month, will enter upon their respective duties immediately after the announcement of the vote in the Legislature, on the second Tuesday of January next. General McCandless, Secretary of Internal Affairs, and Justus F. Temple, Auditor General, will take their places in May next, at which time the terms of the present incumbents will expire.

A POLITICAL SUMMERSAULT.—Two years ago the Radicals elected Gen. John A. Dix Governor of New York by a majority of 55,457 over Kernan, Democrat. Dix was "the government" candidate for re-election on the 3d, and the Democrats pitted Samual J. Tilden against him. Tilden's majority is 50,542 over Dix. Here we have a change of 106,000 in two years in favor of the Democracy. This change is still more huge than that of Massachusetts. When will this thing stop, anyhow.

HIGH STATESMANSHIP.—Grant has forced the Secretary of War to turn out all the satlers of the army at the frontier posts beyond the Missouri, and hand over the stores to his brother Orville Grant. The poor soldiers away on the Western frontier are now at the mercy of the grasping, money getting, and extorting of Grant's brother. Grant has plundered the South, destroyed all the business, and subjugated the white people by his policy, so he turns now on the poor soldier. This is most probably the first movement to make the army in favor of a "third term," and prepare it for a *coup d' etat*.

NOT PLEASED.—The editor of the Bellefonte *Republican*, who resides at the home of Judge Orvis and knows all about him, delivers our neighbor a short but caustic lecture in these words:

"We don't like the way the *Raftsman's Journal* speaks of the serenade and reception given to Judge Orvis last week in Clearfield. The article was neither complimentary to the bench or bar, to the citizens of Clearfield, or to the editor of the "*Journal*." The gentleman referred to is now our Judge and the time for opposition was before, the election, not now. It seems to come with a bad grace from Mr. Ree, when we remember that he was classed among Wallace's supporters, during the campaign."

This latter fling is a mistake. The editor of the *Journal* was for nobody. He kept praying "good Lord, good devil," during the campaign, not knowing whose hands he would fall into. Hence he should be excused.

GREAT REVOLUTION.

In the political sentiment of the country, we doubt if ever the figures of an election marked so great a revolution. In the seven great States of Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, stretching from east to west, and representing the nation's vast commercial and industrial interests, in 1872 Grant had a majority of 307,000 votes, while in 1874, the majority against the administration at whose head Grant stands was 133,000 votes, an actual change of 530,000 votes in two years. It is from such reverses as this that parties are slow to recover. In the present Congress the administration of Grant is supported by a majority of one hundred and two members; but in the Forty-fourth Congress, the majority against his administration will reach seventy. In this we find indications of the vastness of the peaceful revolution against an administration which has degraded public employments by bestowing them upon the incapable and unworthy; enriched its relatives and friends at the public expense; delivered the people of the south to a corrupt and brutal domination of adventurers, and sought to overawe their elections by the display of military force and the exercise of terrorism; and which has either actually encouraged or tacitly connived at every species of malversation and abuse. In other countries the delivery of the people from such a political condition is rarely accomplished except by revolutionary violence. In ours it is accomplished by the peaceful agency of the ballot-box, which does not overthrow the form of government but reforms and purifies the work of administration.

MANLY EFFORTS.

We notice that a number of political wharf rats, who have been burrowing in the Radical cheese boxes at Harrisburg, Lancaster and Philadelphia for lo, these many years, have since the election undertaken to misrepresent and belittle the character of Senator Wallace, who has been down upon a sick bed ever since the close of the campaign. As the localities, from which the opposition to Wallace comes, seldom send Democrats to the Legislature, their enmity will not amount to much, farther than falsehood and libel can be effective among intelligent men.—Dauphin and Lancaster never send Democrats to the Legislature, and the few who have heretofore come from Philadelphia were a disgrace to the State, if not to their immediate constituents. Besides—they always assume to lead off and dictate who shall or shall not be nominated or elected to this or that office. As these fellows furnished but little ammunition in the way of votes during the recent canvass, we are not disposed to be allarmed at their efforts in the Senatorial campaign. The opposition to Mr. Wallace comes fairly and squarely from the corrupt element and from those localities where these self same leaders have made common cause for years with the enemy.

The Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelphia Sunday *Press*, in alluding to the contest for United States Senator, says:

There is a faction here composed of R. L. Muench, T. C. MacDowell and two or three others, who are making war upon Hon. W. A. Wallace and the *Patriot* newspaper, which strongly advocates his election to the United States Senate. They have purchased a column in the *Mercury*, an evening paper. It has been an opposition paper heretofore, and only changed its tone when the Democrats began to be successful. Mr. Muench is not in good standing with the party here, having bolted the regular nominations frequently and having opposed the Democratic candidates for Senator and Representative at the late election. As President of Select Council he appointed Mr. Colder chairman of the finance committee, Mr. Colder being one of the leaders of the ring here and having a large contract for the construction of the new water works. The Democrats of the city regard themselves as having been betrayed by this action. As for Mr. MacDowell, he has not been a Democrat since 1863, when he left the party and voted for Curtin for Governor. He now arrogates to himself the censorship of other people's Democracy.

Hon. Wm. A. Wallace has the chances decidedly in his favor. It may safely be said that at present he can count on seventy-five votes, leaving Phila. out, and is generally spoken of here as the best man the Democrats can elect to the Senate. The Hon. J. S. Black is the next choice.

POOR "FELLAHS."

The Radical leaders "take on" most wonderfully over their recent overwhelming defeat. Like the old Prophet they are weeping "a fountain of tears" over their loss.

Among the most disconsolate seems to be the editor of the Bellefonte *Republican*, who, like poor Rachel, refuses to be comforted. In his last issue he remarks:

"The smoke of the battle has cleared away and we are able to see that the worst fears of the most timid Republicans are fully realized. Kansas, Wisconsin, Maine, Rhode Island, Vermont, South Carolina and Iowa, are the only green spots left."

Only seven out of the thirty-seven left! It is awful!! But he continues with his truthful and gushing remarks, and in the language of the true patriot exclaims:

"Our terrible defeat could not have come in a more opportune time. Had this whirlwind come two years later [look out that it does not happen about that time again.—ED. REP.] it would have lost us everything, and would have been a terrible misfortune to the country."

Thoughtful man that he is, in the midst of his gloom he keeps his patriotic eyes upon the eagle, and in his Godly style proclaims to the world "and the rest of mankind" that:

"* * * * * Our principles are right—are from God himself.

But the sainted writer proceeds and blunders over the "ragged edges" of truth in the following style:

"The result of this election will be to lay many a man, who is dangerous to our party, on the shelf. Such men as Butler of Mass., and Harry White of this State. The one of giant intellect, but corrupt as the devil himself; the other a gigantic fop and fraud. Both are at war with the press and in favor of any legislation that would curtail its usefulness, because they fear its independence and power to expose to the clear light of day their corrupt doings.

Our party has been loaded down with such kind of lumber until the load has become too heavy to bear, and in districts where such men, by wire pulling, were able to secure the nomination we consider their defeat a public blessing. * * * * * * * The third term hoax added to the general discontent, although no sensible man who would stop to think upon the subject, would give it any importance. Yet it had its weight with the multitude, and then to help the joke along our "silent head" which was fitly represented by a New York illustrated paper, by a clam with a lighted cigar stuck between the closed shell, treated the matter with high disdain, and refused to answer impertinent questions.

Our military president, who understands war better than finance, did not refuse to talk or write upon money matters, and advance the most foolish theories, visionary in the extreme. Here was another cause of the trouble.

The man who would have assailed "the government" in this manner ten years ago, would have been pronounced "a traitor" by "the loyal millions," if he did not turn up hand cuffed and hobbled and thrown in some bastile, for thus "insulting the flag." How times have changed!

THE NEW DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—Mr. Sheppard, who so overwhelmingly defeated Bill Mann at the recent election, is preparing his programme. The Philadelphia *Commonwealth* says:

"It is officially announced by Furman Sheppard, Esq., that the office of District Attorney is to be organized by the reappointment of the gentlemen who so efficiently and satisfactorily assisted him during his former term of office. Henry S. Hagert, Esq., will have charge of the prosecution of cases in court, and Mr. John F. Sharkey will act as District Attorney's Detective. The position of Murder Detective, which was created during Mr. Mann's present term of office, will be filled by Mr. Christopher F. Miller, of the Nineteenth Ward, who was a detective officer under Mayor Fox. The appointment of these gentlemen will no doubt meet with the general approval of the public.

Intellectually and morally there is as much difference between the appointees of Mr. Sheppard and the creatures Mann had gathered about him, as there would be between so many Bishops and horse thieves.

Those repudiated Radicals who have suddenly came to the conclusion that there is corruption in all parties and that reform is absolutely necessary, are merely making fools of themselves when they propose to lead in reform movements. It was their own political corruption that brought about the revolution. Do they imagine that the people do not understand their own work?

DEATH OF AN IRON MANUFACTURER.—S. B. Worth, of the firm of Steele and Worth, iron manufacturers, died at Coatesville, Pa., on Wednesday last.

What is the colored man going to do now since Grant has gone back finally upon the Civil Rights bill?

NEWS ITEMS.

—Mrs. Abraham Lincoln will spend the winter in Florida.

—Charles Ross No. 63 has been found in West Virginia.

—The Baltimore & Ohio railroad is now completed through to Chicago.

—The Archduke Charles Ferdinand, of Austria, died on the 20th instant.

—The infant son of the Duke Edinburgh has been christened Albert Alexander.

—A grand-daughter of Fenimore Cooper is soon to be married to a grand-nephew of Washington Irving.

—One hundred and twenty thousand dollars' worth of tobacco has been raised and sold in Preble county, Ohio, this fall.

—Auditor General Allen will go back to Blackstone on retiring from his present position. He will practice at Warren.

At Bordeaux, France, recently, three bottles of the Modoc, of the vintage of 1793, were sold for 1800 francs, or about $120 a bottle.

—The new iron bridge across the Juniata river, near Lewistown, is now nearly completed. The structure will cost about $34,000.

—Rev. S. H. Shepley, A. M., formerly proprietor of the Blairsville Female Seminary, died at his home in Blairsville, on Wednesday evening the 18th inst.

—The Oil Creek and Allegheny River railroad will probably be sold out by foreclosure. At a meeting of bondholders this course has been recommended.

—A Lycoming county man and his three sons husked, in nine hours, four hundred and thirty-two bushels of corn ears, and tied and shocked the fodder. Who can beat that?

—Mr. Robert C. Winthrop of Boston, has been invited by the Buffalo Historical Society to deliver a eulogy on the late President of the Society, ex-President Filmore.

—At Richmond, Ind., now quite a pork packing centre, contracts are now being made for future delivery, at $6 per hundred weight, for hogs that will average 275 pounds.

—Major J. W. Ormsby, near Sharon, has from twenty ewes raised thirty-two lambs, which sold for $140. The clip from the same ewes brought $60, making $200 profit in one year from the ewes.

—The semi-annual session of the Grand Encampment of Pennsylvania, I. O. O. F., was held in Philadelphia, on the 16th inst., at which the nomination of officers for the ensuing year was made.

—The Susquehanna river is said to be swarming with wild ducks of every variety in the vicinity of the cove, Perry county, but the river is too low for sportsmen to approach their feeding points.

—The other day a live wild turkey, weighing forty-five pounds, was shipped per Adams' express to a gentleman in Philadelphia. The Thanksgiving offering was raised and fed by a York county farmer.

—Gen. Sherman's annual report to the War Department shows the total number of enlisted men in the army to be 26,441. Their number will probably be reduced to the number allowed by law—25,000—in a short time.

—Frank Leslie's *Illustrated Newspaper* having reached its one thousandth issue, the publisher will issue a memorial number, with a presentation plate entitled "Meditation," and supplement showing the progress of the paper during its twenty years of life.

—The motion for a bill of particulars, asked by Beecher's counsel in the suit brought against him by Tilton, has been denied by Judge Reynolds.—Judge McCue dissents from this decision, but as the Court is a tie, the original order of Judge Neilson is affirmed, and no bill will be given by Tilton.

—When Lotta reached the dressing room of a Brooklyn theatre, one night last week, she missed a $2,500 diamond from one of her ear-rings. After a long search she thought of the restaurant where she had taken tea, and there, sure enough, she found her diamond lying on the floor near where she had been sitting.

—John W. Gerdeman, the late priest, who disappeared lately from Philadelphia, publishes a card defending himself from the slanders lately published. He says he has abandoned the Catholic church, married Miss Wittich in the presence and with the consent of her parents. We have no doubt that the church will get along without him. He should now join Beecher's congregation.

—There is another Mormon sensation, caused by the report from Salt Lake City that John E. Lee, one of the Saints, has been arrested and held at Beaver, Utah, as a prisoner, charged with being a party to the terrible Mountain Meadow massacre of 1867, in which one hundred and twenty odd emigrants from Arkansas were butchered. He promises to give a true history of the whole affair and the names of the guilty parties.

—Red Bank furnace, at Red Bank, Clarion county, uses 72 bushels of coke to the ton of iron produced, formerly from 90 to 100 bushels; 4,611 lbs. of ore, formerly 2 tons 1,000 lbs.; lime, 1,876 lbs. The production per week is 160 tons, formerly 100 tons. These favorable results have been secured by increasing the blast from 400° to 500° to 800° to 900°. The furnace is 12 feet across the boshes and 50 feet high with bell-and-hopper top.

—General James A. Ekin, who lately visited the grave of ex-President Taylor, we learn from the Washington *Chronicle*, says that the entire vault is covered with ivy and weeds, the front alone being discernible, and the approaches to this are so matted and entangled with the same growth that they look as if the foot of a human being had never trodden upon them—This is but another evidence of the fact that even the great men of the world are soon forgotten after their death.

—The triennial meeting of the Grand Encampment of the United States of Knight Templars will commence on Tuesday evening, December 1st, 1874, in the city of New Orleans. The grand parade will take place on Friday, Dec. 4th. An excursion down the Mississippi river to its mouth, also to the largest sugar plantation on the river below New Orleans, as well as a grand ball, banquet, etc., are among the most prominent features of the week. The Grand Commandary of Pennsylvania will take about 300 Knights Templar with it, as an escort to the Grand Officers.

—The Bankers' Association of Philadelphia has just issued a circular inviting all the various banks and bankers of the United States to send representatives to a meeting to be held in that city at a date yet to be named, to form an association for the purpose of collecting, classifying and exhibiting, at the Centennial, specimens of the coin and paper money of the American Colonies, of the United States, and of all the States from the earliest settlement of the country to the date of the Exhibition, together with such statistics of banking and finance generally as will make the department attractive, of historic interest, and illustrative of the development and progress of the country.

ASSOCIATED PRESS LETTER.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23, 1874.

THE THIRD TERM.

A gentleman, well known in this city, now a resident of Washington, to whom the President talks, informs me that President Grant has considered the November elections in all their bearings upon the third term question was in no sense whatever, one of the issues. When reminded by this gentleman, that the convention which re-nominated Gen. Dix, resolved that: "The administration of President Grant has been distinguished for achievements in domestic and foreign policy, unsurpassed in the history of the country," and that New York gave a Democratic majority of 50,000, the convention which nominated Mr. Tilden having resolved against a third term for the present incumbent, or for any other President, Gen. Grant replied: "The Democratic convention of Pennsylvania, at Pittsburgh, thought it premature to even consider the subject, and the question was in no wise brought before the convention; while the Republican convention declared against it most emphatically, and they even went so far as to present Gov. Hartranft as the candidate of the Republicans for President in 1876, yet the majority of 35,000 by which Gov. Hartranft was elected is overcome, and the Democrats elect their ticket by several thousand majority."

The fact is the President entertains a lively hope that he will be just as available to the Republicans in 1876 as he was in 1868.

My informant further stated that if an amendment to the Constitution is passed limiting the presidency to one term, General Grant thinks the conservative element of the country under the leadership of such men as Schurz, Trumbull, Palmer, Evans, Medill, Bowles and Halstead will direct the policy of the Republicans in 1876. In that event Grant is of opinion that Governor Curtin of Pennsylvania, will be the most available candidate that could be chosen.

Thoughtful Republicans, who are such from principle, are gratified at the result of the recent elections. Already are its good effects apparent in this city, most conspicuously in the sudden and decided determination of Mysterious Pilgrims to decline all nominations for public office wherein a popular vote is requisite as a confirmation of their candidacy. The fact of Pilgrim Ash, who fell by the wayside beneath a majority of 1,600, while his colleagues upon the same ticket who were not pilgrims—were elected by 13,000 majority has warned his brother Pilgrims of what is in store for them if they persist in braving public sentiment. The lion in Ash's pilgrimage for the Coronership is too savage a beast for the Prince of Pilgrims, Mr. Rowan, to encounter, and rather than go under, beneath a majority of ten thousand, Pilgrim Rowan gives up his candidacy for Quarter Sessions clerk, and a gentleman, in whom the public have confidence, will be chosen in his stead.

The effect upon prospective candidates for city councils is even more disastrous than upon candidates for Sheriff, Recorder, Register, etc.—I expect to see the Republican party in this city nominating for City Councils such gentlemen as Thos. T. Tasker, James A. Freeman, Jno. Price Witherill, Amos R. Little and Chas. D. Colliday, to the exclusion of the Glenns', Vorhies', Marcus' and such other public spirited city fathers, whose private enterprise is truly wonderful.

THE FINE ARTS.

As but very few Philadelphians, comparatively speaking, have ever witnessed the work of preparing a model from which to take a bronze casting—for the reason that artist's studios are not generally thrown open to the public—I imagine that those from the country who have witnessed such work are also limited in number, therefore it is a pleasure for me to state that the studio of Mr. George F. Gordon, at the corner of Arch and Juniper streets in this city is open at all times during the day for the free admission of those whose taste or curiosity leads them to study such things. I visited Gordon's Art Studio a few days ago and confess that for the first time in my life, I saw an artist at work; he was moulding the clay into shape for a model from which a colossal statue of George Washington is to be cast, and as far as I am able to judge it will be the grandest statue of Washington yet produced. It was Mr. Gordon who gave us the marble statue of Washington in front of Independence Hall.

I mention this new departure in the fine arts for the reason that I hope to see Philadelphia yet become the Art-centre of the American continent, and because it is a subject which concerns our whole people. I regard it as another index to that growing spirit of American nationality which will ere long, scorn to import works of art from Europe when they can be produced here much finer and at far less expense.

In this studio of Mr. Gordon is a model for a street lamp-post which is really the most beautiful thing of the kind I have ever seen. I regard it as a cast-iron volume which represents the growth of the American nation during its first century.

GEN. N. P. BANKS.

This distinguished gentleman lectured here during the week to an unusually large audience. The General is not reticent as to his opinions upon political questions; he believes that before the dial finger marks the hour which completes the first century of our existence as a nation, we should so amend the Constitution as to limit the presidency to one term, not exceeding six years. The distinguished Congressman says he is not one of Grant's advisers, but it occurs to him that if the President has the time and inclination to study the lesson of the 3d of November, he will scarcely fail to perceive that the same force of circumstances which drove Liberal Republicans to Cincinnati, produced the result so unexpected to the administration. The third of November 1874, is but the logical conclusion of the Cincinnati convention of May 2, 1874, and if President Grant really is sincere in his assertion that "he will have no other policy than the will of the people," he will reconstruct his cabinet, so as to have it conform as nearly as possible to the "will of the people," so clearly expressed.

To the remark that the "will of the people" appears to be very positively Democratic, and to the question: How is it possible for Gen. Grant to invite Democrats to seats in his cabinet? Gen. Banks made answer: that in the reformation of his cabinet it was not necessary for President Grant to call to his counsel table any other than Republicans; Gov. Banks believed that the selection of Chas. Francis Adams, as the Prime Minister of the President would give entire satisfaction to all New England; for Attorney General, Hon. Wm. M. Evarts or Judge Pierpont would be eminently satisfactory to New York; for Secretary of the Treasury, the Hon. Hugh M'Cullough would doubtless be the first choice of Ohio and Indiana; while for Secretary of the Interior, your own great war Governor, Andrew G. Curtain, the man whose magnetism makes all men his friends, would gratify the people of the old Keystone State, Republicans, Liberals, and possibly Democrats. From the far West such a gentleman as Hon. Jas. F. Wilson would doubtless be entirely agreeable to the conservative people from that section, while from the South there are many gentlemen in whom the South have great confidence, such as Hon. Henry Stanberry of Kentucky, Hon. T. A. R. Nelson of Tennessee, Hon. Lewis E. Parsons of Alabama.

General Banks, however, is of the opinion that no attempt will be made by the President to construct his cabinet in accord with the present sentiment of the people.

100 YEARS OLD.

The First Troop, Philadelphia Cavalry, reached the ripe age of 100 years on the 17th inst. The Centennial celebration of the Troop was a grand affair and lasted three days. On Tuesday the troop paraded through the principal streets of our city; the first division Pennsylvania militia, second brigade of New Jersey, and Sixth and Seventh regiments of New Jersey militia, and a number of military companies, also paraded with the Troop in honor of the old company.

The First Troop was organized and equipped at private expense, and on the 17th day of November 1774, the services of the troop were accepted by the Continental Congress. On the 23d of January, 1777, they were discharged from active service and were highly complimented by Gen. Washington.—The Troop also served in the war of 1812, and in 1824 when LaFayette revisited this country the Troop escorted him in triumph from Trenton, New Jersey, to Philadelphia.

The first captain of the company was Abraham Markoe, who commanded it during the Revolution.

During the late Rebellion the services of the Troop then but 87 years old, were tendered to Mr. Lincoln for 90 days. As an organization it did not acquire renown in the last struggle, possibly on account of its extreme old age, but then the Troop wear such elegant uniforms, it really would have been cruel to have stained with blood their spotless white pants of angora wool. The fighting days of our city Troop ended in 1814, but as a convenience for holiday parades, these centennialians really are a thing of beauty, and the members have a right to wear "button-hole bouquets," on parade.

HOW AND WHEN ELECTED.

The Act of Congress of 1866 fixes the time and prescribes the mode of electing United States Senators. The act has an unusual amount of importance just now and we give it entire as follows:

"That the Legislature of each State which shall be chosen next preceding the expiration of the time for which any Senator was elected to represent said State in Congress, shall on the second Tuesday after the meeting and organization thereof, proceed to elect a Senator in Congress, in the place of such Senator so going out of office, in the following manner: Each house shall openly, by a *viva voce* vote of each member, name one person for Senator in Congress from said State, and the name of the person so voted for who shall have a majority of the whole number of votes cast in each house shall be entered on the journal of each house by the clerk or secretary thereof; but if either house shall fail to give such majority to any person said day, that fact shall be entered on the journal. At twelve o'clock meridian of the day following that on which proceedings are required to take place, as aforesaid, the members of the two houses shall convene on joint assembly, and the journal of each house shall then be read, and if the same person shall have received a majority of all the votes in each house, such person shall be declared duly elected Senator to represent said State in the Congress of the United States; but if the same person shall not have received a majority of the house, or if either house shall have failed to take the proceedings as required by this act, the joint assembly shall then proceed to choose, by a *viva voce* vote of each member present, a person for the purpose aforesaid, and the person having a majority of all the votes of the said joint assembly, a majority of all the members elected to both houses being present and voting, shall be declared duly elected; and in case no person shall receive such majority on the first day, the joint assembly shall meet at twelve o'clock meridian of each succeeding day during the session of the Legislature, and take at least one vote until a Senator shall be elected."

The Legislature of Pennsylvania will assemble on Tuesday, January 5. Taking it for granted that both houses will promptly organize, which no doubt will be the fact, the Legislature will vote on Tuesday, the 19th day of January, in separate houses for the choice of a United States Senator.—The clerks of the two houses will keep a record of the votes cast by each separately, and on the next day the two houses will meet in joint Convention and the Speaker of the Senate, who is *ex-officio* presiding officer of the joint convention, will declare the result.

New Advertisements.

DISSOLUTION.—

The firm of Kratzer & Lytle will be dissolved by mutual consent, on the first day of December, 1874, at which time all accounts will be closed for adjustment. Persons knowing themselves indebted to said firm, will please call and settle their accounts immediately by cash, or note bearing interest from date.

NEW FIRM!

J. M. Kratzer and J. G. Lytle have formed a co-partnership in the Mercantile business, to go into effect on December 1st, 1874, and will continue the business as heretofore, under the name and style of Kratzer & Lytle.

REMOVAL!

In consequence of the above arrangement, J. M. Kratzer will remove his store from Pin's Building to the store rooms directly opposite, occupied by Kratzer & Lytle, where he will be pleased to see his former customers. All those knowing themselves indebted to him, are urgently requested to call and settle their accounts.

Clearfield, Nov. 25, 1874-3t.

J. F. IRVIN,

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

LUMBER, SHINGLES, &c.,

—AT THE—

CORNER STORE,

Curwensville, Nov. 25, 1874.

LOST!

On November 16, 1874, between the western factory of Jas. Johnston and the residence of Elah Johnston, on township road, a large leather Pocket Book, containing one note for $600, given to Campbell & Sunderlin and signed by J. F. Blitz, of Columbia, Pa., dated 12th May, 1874, at three months, endorsed by Campbell & Sunderlin and J. W. Campbell. Also, a check at 20 days, dated May 13th, 1874, to the same part'es, from J. F. Blitz, of Columbia, said check having been protested. Also $25 in money. Payment of the above note and check having been stopped at the bank, they are of no use to any one except myself. Any person returning the above described property to me will receive $25 reward, or for the return of the note and check they will be rewarded accordingly.

nov25-3t* J. L. CAMPBELL.

ESTRAY.—

Came trespassing on the premises of the undersigned, in Lawrence township, in August last, a dark red Bull, with a curly face. The owner will come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law.

DANIEL CROZIER.

Nov. 25, 1874-3t.*

ESTRAY.—

Came trespassing on the premises of the subscriber, residing in Bradford township, a white Heifer, two years old, with brown ears and a little brown on front fore-legs, just above the hoof. The owner will come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of according to law.

JACOB DUTRA.

Woodland, Nov. 25, 1874-3t.*

HOUSE FOR RENT.—

The undersigned, who can be seen at the "Shaw House," has a large Brick Dwelling, located on Front street, for rent. For further particulars call in person or address

R. N. SHAW.

Clearfield, Pa., Nov. 18, 1874.-3m.

Reed's Column.

1874. DECEMBER. 1874.

REMOVAL.

WILLIAM REED

—NOW OF THE—

KEYSTONE STORE,

Will on December 1st, remove to Room No. 2, at the Opera House, where he will be pleased to see all his old and many new patrons.

Having leased this room for a term of years, at a reasonable rate, the room being well located and admirably adapted for my business, and by giving my undivided attention to business, I hope to merit the attention of cash buyers throughout the county.

My stock will consist of a thorough line of

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS,

LADIES' MISSES' & CHILDREN'S

SHOES,

and as heretofore will keep a reliable class of goods.

It is my determination to do a strictly cash business, and no books will be kept at all. Will start with this determination, and will carry it through.

To do a cash business, I must do a one price business, and goods will be marked at cash prices.

In doing a cash business I save the expense of a book-keeper; no loss in selling to poor pay; no time spent in settling and collecting; no dunning or being dunned (comforting, is it not?)

In marking goods one price I can mark them low, and it will be more satisfactory to customers as all will be treated alike.

It will save an extra salesman, as not so much time will be consumed in bartering or "jewing down," as it is called, and persons will know they can buy of salesmen or clerks as low as from the proprietor.

I will try and do business in such a way that it will be satisfactory to all.

A large stock of new goods will be received next week, which will be sold at prices never offered in this market.

WILLIAM REED.

Room No. 2, Opera House, nearly opposite the Post Office.

Clearfield, Nov. 25, 1874.

Wanamaker and Brown's Advertisement.

WANAMAKER AND BROWN'S

FOUR CARDINAL POINTS.

With every lots of unnecessary expense cut off—
Buying at First Hands whole Cargoes of Goods at one time—
Watching the Market, and using Cash when it is Cash—
Manufacturing systematically and with a Business Experience of Fourteen Years—
Basing our Selling Prices upon Money paid Down at Once, and thus save ourselves from losses and delays usual to credit business—
Marking Proper Names and Quality of goods on Tickets, and in Plain Figures, so that CHILDREN may Buy as Safely as GROWN PEOPLE—
Returning the Money when Parties Prefer to Return their Purchases—
Thorough Attention to all Departments—

Combining all these merits, we place our Business on the most SOLID FOUNDATIONS, and invite the confidence and support of the people of Philadelphia, as well as strangers and others now visiting the city.

Remember the Four Cardinal Points:

ONE PRICE!
CASH ALONE!
FULL GUARANTEE!
CASH RETURNED!

With the Largest, Most Stylish, Best Made, and Cheapest Stock of MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING, we invite you all to call on us.

OAK HALL

THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA.

S. E. Cor. Sixth and Market Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

WANAMAKER and BROWN. WANAMAKER and BROWN.

New Advertisements.

HORSES FOR SALE.—

One pair heavy Horses, weighing three thousand (3,000) pounds, with Harness, offered for sale for want of use. Call on or address

C. H. CORYELL & CO.

Penfield, Pa., Nov. 11, 1874.-3t

DISSOLUTION.—

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between Thomas J. Hubbard and John W. Waple, under the name of Hubbard & Waple, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, John W. Waple having bought the interest of said Hubbard in the said firm and business. All debts due said firm are to be paid to said Waple, and all accounts against said firm to be paid by said Waple.

The business will be conducted as heretofore by John W. Waple, at the old place.

HUBBARD & WAPLE.

Clearfield, Nov. 9, 1874. nov18-3t

$500 REWARD!

Whereas, the frequent burglaries and highway robberies that have recently been committed in this vicinity, and the successful escape of the parties committing the offenses, seem to call for some more effective way of securing the arrest and conviction of the offenders.

Therefore, the Sheriff and County Commissioners of Clearfield county, offer a reward of $500 for the arrest and conviction of the parties committing these high crimes, as follows:

$200 for the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who entered and robbed the store room of Richard Mossop, on the night of the 22d of June.

$100 will be paid for the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who entered and robbed the store room of Henry Bridge, on the night of the 1st of August.

$100 for the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who assaulted and shot James Ker on the street in this borough, on the night of the 12th of October.

$100 for the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who assaulted and robbed Samuel Loomis, on the night of the 30th of October.

$100 for the arrest and conviction of the parties who assaulted and robbed William E. Arnot, in the Market street bridge, on the night of the 6th of November.

All well disposed citizens are requested to give any information in their possession which may lead to the arrest of the violators of the law, to the Sheriff, and aid and assist him and the officers of the law to secure the speedy arrest of the transgressors and drive them from our midst.

W. R. McPHERSON, Sheriff.
F. F. COUTERET, J. D. THOMPSON, CLARK BROWN, } Com'rs.

Sheriff's Office, Nov. 11, 1874.-4t

NOTICE TO HEIRS.—

In the Matter of the Estate of Samuel Hegarty, deceased. } In the Orphan's Court. Writ of Partition.

To the Heirs and Representatives of Samuel Hegarty, late of Woodward township, deceased, viz: Mrs. Lydia Hegarty, widow, James Hegarty, William Hegarty, Mary Whiteside and Henry Whiteside, her husband, Margaret Witherow and Jno. Witherow, her husband, Jane Jordan and John M. Jordan, her husband, Joseph Hegarty, George Hegarty, Samuel Hegarty (of Henry) R. M. Hegarty, Henry Hegarty, Isabella Thomas and Wm. Thomas, her husband, Samuel Hegarty, of Hegarty's X Roads, William Hegarty, Matilda Bell and Carter Bell, her husband, Agnes Hegarty, now Agnes Fink, and her husband, James Fink, Joseph McCullough, Mary Jane McCullough, Louis McCullough, Sarah Ann Hegarty, by her guardian, John Witherow, and James A. Hegarty who claims to be vendee of William Hegarty.

Take notice, that in pursuance of a Writ of Partition to me directed, I will on Tuesday, the 1st day of December, A. D. 1874, hold an inquest of partition and valuation of the Real Estate of Samuel Hegarty, late of Woodward township, deceased, situate in Woodward and Decatur townships, Clearfield county, Pa. The inquest will assemble at the house of said Samuel Hegarty, deceased, in Woodward township, at 9 o'clock of said day. W. R. McPHERSON, Sheriff.

Nov. 11-3t.

"Unquestionably the best sustained work of the kind in the World."

Harper's Magazine.

ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.

The ever-increasing circulation of this excellent monthly proves its continued adaptation to popular desires and needs. Indeed, when we think into how many homes it penetrates every month, we must consider it as one of the educators as well entertainers of the public mind, for its vast popularity has been by no means equal to stupid prejudices or depraved tastes.—*Boston Globe.*

The character which this Magazine possesses for variety, enterprise, artistic wealth and literary culture that has kept pace with; if it has not led times, should cause its conductors to regard it with justifiable complacency. It also entitles them to a great claim upon the public gratitude. The Magazine has done good and not evil all the days of its life.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

TERMS:

Postage free to all Subscribers in the United States.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, one year.....$4 00
$4 00 includes prepayment of U. S. postage by the publishers.

Subscriptions to HARPER'S MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, and BAZAR, to one address for one year, $10; or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, $7 00; postage free.

An Extra Copy of either the MAGAZINE, WEEKLY or BAZAR will be supplied gratis for every club of five subscribers at $4.00 each, in one remittance; or six copies for $20 00, without extra copy; postage free.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

A complete set of HARPER'S MAGAZINE, now comprising 49 volumes, in cash half binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, for $2 25 per volume. Single volumes, by mail, postpaid, $3 00. Cloth cases, for binding, 50 cents, by mail, postpaid.

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Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

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Harper's Bazar.

ILLUSTRATED.

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The *Bazar* is edited with a contribution of tact and talent that we seldom find in any journal; and the journal itself is the organ-grinder of the great world of fashion.—*Boston Traveller.*

The *Bazar* commends itself to every member of the household—to the children by droll and pretty pictures, to the young ladies by its fashion plates in endless variety, to the provident matron by its patterns for the children's clothes, to pattern families by its tasteful designs for embroidered slippers and luxurious dressing-gowns. But the reading matter of the *Bazar* is uniformly of great excellence. The paper has acquired a wide popularity for the fireside enjoyment it affords.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

TERMS:

Postage free to all Subscribers in the United States.

HARPER'S BAZAR, one year.....$4 00
$4 00 includes prepayment of U. S. postage by the publishers.

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Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Nov 18.-3t

FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale a valuable town property in the borough of Clearfield. Lot 86x155 feet, with a good two-story plank house thereon erected, with three rooms down stairs and four bed rooms up stairs. Also, sewing room and both room on second floor. House finished complete from cellar to attic.—Good double porch and good water. Price reasonable and payments easy.

Enquire of WM. M. McCULLOU