The Republican.

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 5, 1875.

"Horace Greeley as a Hero."

Miss Ida Greeley, eldest daughter of the late Horace Greeley, was married on the 1st instant to Col. Nicholas Smith, of Covington, Kentucky.

SOLD.—The United States Hotel at Saratoga Springs was sold on the first instant, for the sum of $350,000. It was built and furnished during "war times," and cost $1,000,000.

THE WORLD MOVES.—We notice by our exchanges that Beecher's church was crowded last Sunday, and quite a number of new converts were baptized and added to the congregation.

The Radical Senatorial Conferees of this district meet at Bellefonte on the 6th, at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of selecting a Senatorial delegate to represent them at the approaching State Convention.

A heavy storm passed over Knoxville on the 1st instant. The county bridge over the Tennessee river was blown down, incurring a loss of $40,000. The Charleston railroad bridge was also damaged.

S. M. Brophy, of Altoona, connected with the Pennsylvania railroad in Hon. John Reily's office, has invented a patent to register cars which will save the corporation a large expense, and make Mr. Brophy a handsome fortune.

THE DIFFERENCE.—An exchange says that the bakers of Titusville charge eight cents for a loaf of good bread, and the hotel keepers fifteen cents for a drink of bad whisky. So one can judge pretty nearly what it costs a Titusvillian a week to live.

CONSTITUTED AGENCIES.—The Williamsport *Times* says the express companies of the United States have made arrangements with ex-Governor Bigler, under which their agents are authorized and requested to sell the stock of the Centennial Board of Finance.

HE OWNS UP.—Hon. William D. Kelly, of Philadelphia, who has served his party far more zealously than his God and country, for many years, has returned from a trip through the southern States, and now wants to change his vote on all the reconstruction measures.

WHY NOT?—The defence in the great scandal suit has closed, and neither Sister Tilton or Brother Bowen were put on the stand. No other two human beings know more about the *facts* than they; yet, they are not called. But, then, if Plymouth can stand it, we suspect the outside—the barbarian portion of the world—can bear the disappointment.

TO BE KU KLUXED.—The Lansberry case is to be manufactured into a huge Ku Klux case for political purposes in the approaching contest for Governor. Special orders have been issued by "the government" to the United States Court authorities to "work this case up to its highest point for election purposes," as the detective told Lansberry when he arrested him.

THE TIMES.—A correspondent puts it at us in this way: "What do you think of McClure's Philadelphia *Times*?" Well, it is the best and cheapest paper published in that city. Only $6 per annum, and contains just as much news and solid matter as any of the $8 and $10 dailies. It is a decided improvement on Philadelphia newspaper enterprise, and is bound to succeed. Because before another year rolls around it will have an immense circulation.

TOO THIN.—"*The Christian at Work*" is the title of Talmage's paper. The publisher has sent us a prospectus, but we cannot publish it. The "Christian" part of the journal is too much like the *Independent*, the *Golden Age*, and other nicely named organs of the Beecher-Plymouth persuasion. It is "too thin," Mr. King. You assume to publish a religious journal, but it is, in reality, only a Radical organ. The "Christian statesmen" business on the Colfax plan, and liberal Christianity, as practiced by Plymouth church, does not suit this "old fogy" latitude.

THE COOK-ED RAILROAD.—Charles B. Wright, of Philadelphia, has been elected president of the Northern Pacific Railroad, in place of George W. Cass, resigned. Mr. Wright for the last five years has been a director of the company, and for most of the time chairman of its finance committee.—Some efforts are making by the officers of the company to better its financial condition, and, if possible, start up work upon the line of the road.—Several projects to this end have been suggested, but none as yet decided upon. The point is this: shall 500 miles of railroad be lost to the stockholders, or build 1,500 more to save it, and thereby make it a through road which will eventually yield a dividend at some future period to somebody?

SO BE IT.—The *Journal* and other Radical journals insist that Cyrus Butler attempted to arrest Lansberry "*at the request of Provost Marshal Campbell.*" Well, suppose Esquire Porter or Howe would request John McClellan to enter a private house and arrest the owner, and John would get a black eye for his pains. What would be the verdict rendered by sensible men? "Served him right. Why did the fool go to do this thing without a proper warrant?" Now, come on with your documents. Howl as loud as you can, we are living in a free country, now. Nobody will be put in jeopardy for telling the truth. The press and the people are free and mobs are forbidden. They closed with Lincoln's reign.

COST OF LEGISLATIVE ELOQUENCE.

One of the editors of the Philadelphia *Times* has gone to the trouble of investigating Legislative expenses during the last session, and compiles the costs of eloquence to be as follows:

"The cost of our Legislative eloquence is rather a curious study. The total expense of publishing the oratorical effusions of our legislators last winter was $7,661 37, and is most unequally divided. Of the fifty Senators, General Jones, of the Fourth district, and Strang, of Tioga, are the heavy-weight Senatorial debaters—Strang scoring up to $179 80, and Jones crowding close after him at $175 80. In point of volume of disputation the Fourth district is but $4 behind the pine forests of Tioga and Potter. Bechtel, of Schuylkill, jostles Jones at $172 24, and Rutan chalks $146 24, while Wallace, the Democratic leader, who never spoke except when he had something to say, drops down to $99 45. Col. Davis talked $103 04 out of the Treasury; Lamon took $4 92 worth of the article; Nagle thought $1 80 enough to express his views; Horter goes in to the tune of 72 cents; Dunkel drops to 60 cents; Crouse thought 24 cents would do, and Alexander took none at all in his. McKibbin, of Franklin, Yeakle, of Montgomery, and Alexander, of Philadelphia, were the silent Senators. In the House oratory vegetated far beyond its growth in the Senate. Mitchell, of Tioga, the Republican leader, put the State in for $543 12 to preserve his eloquence; Wolf, another Republican leader, sailed in to the amount of $393 20, and Harry Huhn, on the same side, thought that he could not do justice to Philadelphia on less than $182 worth of disputation. His Democratic colleague, Mr. Faunce, is immortal to the value of $148 16; Mr. Talley, of the same faith, orated to the value of $141 44, while Mr. Reighard assumed that he could not do justice to the Democracy at a less cost than $236 48. Of the Philadelphia members, Messrs. Holland, Marshall, Monaghan, Patterson, Devereux, Bakeoven, Ringgold, Wood, Souder and Fredericks imitated Grant on the third term, and were obstinately silent. What was lost to the eloquence of the nation by this economy to the State cannot now be conjectured. Considering that Philadelphia pays two-fifths of all the revenues of the Commonwealth, we have not had our share of cash expended for oratory; but it may be answered that we have had very full compensation for the quality we have given, and we must be content."

"Horace Greeley as a Hero."

ANOTHER PUBLIC ROBBER FREE.—Grant has just pardoned Major Hodge, the Assistant Paymaster who stole *four hundred thousand dollars* of the people's money for which he was tried, and miraculously convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for ten years. The application was made by the wife in person, and so pathetic were her appeals that it is said, Grant shed tears. Well, the exercise of mercy is at all times commendable and we will not condemn the President for it in this case, but had he exercised ordinary caution he never would have placed Hodge in a position to steal the public money. He was not fit for the place. He is one of those unfortunate creatures who would spend $400,000 annually for years and still have nothing left for himself and family. It was a high offence on the part of the President to appoint such a spendthrift to that enticing position, now he still commits a graver offence by pardoning him and turning him loose. Such punishment is very expensive financially and morally, and is no terror to evil-doers.

TRUE AS GOSPEL.—The St. Louis *Republican*, in alluding to another rebellion, says, "when you find a southerner who talks about a new rebellion, it is tolerably safe to assume that he did little or no fighting for the old one. The most earnest rebels during the war are now the most consistently and thoroughly loyal." Yes, and whenever you hear a northerner dilating about rebels and another war, set him down as one who never saw the Confederate Gray or the Federal Blue, either; only when a neighbor returned home on furlough to have a wound healed. The North and the South are pestered with this class of patriotic vermin, and will probably never get entirely rid of them unless the true union element is allowed to kill them off, as the laboring bees do the drones.

A BAD CASE.—Hon. John M. Broomall, the leader of Delaware county Radicals, sued George W. Ormsby, another "moral idea" leader, for libel spoken during the last fall canvass.—Broomall was the Radical nominee for Judge, and was defeated in a county which should have given him 1,000 majority. The trial closed on Wednesday last, and resulted in the acquittal of Ormsby. Quite a number of Delaware and Chester county Radical politicians were present as witnesses, the most prominent refusing answers to important questions, on the plea of self-crimination. The trial developed an awful state of morals for a Quaker community like that. However, some of these rogues only wear the garb for the puppose of cheating the unwary. How strange that men who "inherit their principals from God," should lie so wickedly.

SOUND SENTIMENTS.—The leading journals of our party, north and south, are beginning to discuss the Presidential question in a decidedly proper manner. The Richmond *Whig* (Dem.) says:

> Our ticket, of course, must come from the North—and when we say North, we mean the old free States—and both candidates on it must, of course, be Democrats. But they must be men representative of liberal, national, constitutional views; men who in head and in heart, in courage and in candor, are fully in harmony with the generous spirit that has swept Radicalism from the fields in the late elections.

The spirit of the arguments of the Cincinnati *Inquirer* to prove that the next Democratic candidate for the Presidency must come from the west does not meet much favor in the east. The sentiment of the Democratic newspapers is thus expressed by the Utica *Observer*:

> The policy which governed the New York Legislature in its choice of Senators in Congress—its strongest and ablest men without regard to locality—must govern the party in its choice of a Presidential nominee.

"Horace Greeley as a Hero."

"CONSERVATIVE PERFIDY."

This caption is what troubles Radical organs just now. Bandit Sheridan and his brigands have been so completely overthrown by the action of the Congressional Committee on the Louisiana outrages, that they howl with rage. In their false and humiliating way the organs aforesaid state the case in this way:

> The Committee, after carefully sifting the election returns, unseated several Republicans in the House and one in the Senate, and filled their places with Democrats. Those unseated had been returned elected by the Returning Board, yet they quietly gave up their places, and allowed the Democrats to come in. It was expressly agreed, that excepting the changes thus made, no other changes were to be made, except to fill vacancies caused by death or resignation. The Democrats could afford to make this concession, as it gave them power—and the Republicans were generous in doing it, as they gave up power. Yet in the face of the award, and of the agreement made, the Democrats have ousted four Republican members. It is an act of perfidy.

This statement is as devoid of truth as a flea is of tallow, and smacks more of perfidy and falsehood than anything now in print.

The facts are precisely the reverse, and the Radical Congressional Committee so state it. A majority of Democrats were elected to the Legislature by the people of Louisiana, and when that body was about to assemble, Grant sent banditti Sheridan down there and he, with the army, bayoneted seven Democratic members out of their seats and put Radicals in their places. The committee only acted in accordance with the returns of the election which they had before them. Talk of generosity on the part of those who were never elected! It is the kind the wolf awards to the lamb. Had the Kellogg bummers been elected the committee would never have ousted them.

Gentlemen, quit your lying and howling. Your fate is that of Belshazzar. The hand writing on the wall has been properly interpreted—your days are numbered!

THE "MORAL IDEA" PARTY.

The purely partizan man, like any other bigot, is blind to all common sense views and ideas. Although the people have not sent a majority of the Radical leaders to the Penitentiary for "high crimes and misdemeanors" which they have committed within the past fifteen years, they have done the next best thing—exiled them, and now, like the first criminal, Cain, they have been sent forth with the mark of disapprobation upon their foreheads. These facts, one would suppose, are known to all who observe and study the ordinary events of the day. Yet we find some of these would-be leaders just as stupid, blind and deaf as though nothing extraordinary had happened in the last decade.

The most mulish appears to be the editor of the West Chester *Record*, who has acted as a kind of polar star for the "grand moral idea" party in Chester county. In alluding to coming events he says:

> The chances of a Democratic victory will be greatly increased if the Republican National Convention does not nominate a candidate for President who represents the best elements of the party.

We wonder who struck that brick. But he continues and throws in this piece of Sunday school literature:

> The conscientious voter looks at principles rather than men, but his enthusiasm cannot be aroused over a candidate for whose personal character and career he has no admiration.

It looks to us as though "conscientious voters" were rather scarce in Chester county, if the majority of that county for fifteen years past are supposed to harmonize with the above text. Again he remarks:

> A party of moral ideas can only win victories when led by men who in their own lives illustrate the principles for which they contend.

The *moral* feature in this extract must have been intended for Butler, Colfax, Carpenter, Chandler, GEORGE O. EVANS and "the likes." This editor, like Beecher, *preaches* some devilish good doctrine, but his practice is fearfully against his theory.

A REBEL SYMPATHIZER.—Vice-President Wilson, last week, paid a visit to ex-Vice President General John C. Breckenridge, at his home in Lexington, Kentucky. Wilson, at the beginning of the war, raised a regiment and threatened to meet Breckenridge "on the field of bloody strife." But Bull Run No. 1 scared Wilson back into the Senate, where he divested himself of his blue uniform and fought Breckenridge and his rebels from that safe chamber. He never again deigned to cross the Potomac until he started out to restore his health a few years ago. Grant has always, for some cause or other, made it too warm for the Vice President to remain in Washington. Hence he strolls around over the country, and to-day prefers the association of Breckenridge to Grant.

LAW AND ROMANCE.—A Justice of the Peace at Des Moines, Iowa, has recently wrestled with a charming case. A physician of that city brought suit against an unmarried woman to recover for medical services, but his bill contained some items not necessarily connected with the art of Galen.—Among the articles enumerated were "oister soop," potatoes, medicine and visits, eggs, wood, chair, groceries, crackers and wash-tub. Such a commingling of substantials and luxuries, of physic and potatoes, was never seen. The footing was $61, for all of which, less $2 cash and $4 for making shirts, the vender of pills brought suit.—Neither party employed an attorney. The damsel defendant filed the following cross bill:

DES MOINES, IOWA, January 9, 1875.

Jan. 7.	
For sparking two years	$40 00
For washing and mending clothes	61 00
For muslin and buttons and thread	1 44
For apples and grapes	11
For time occupied in talking love	5 00
For sundries	80
For making four shirts	4 00
Total	$112 35
Credit by cash	2 00
Balance due me	$110 35

TORNADO.—A terrible tornado struck Columbia, S. C., at half past five, on the 1st. The steeple of the Presbyterian church was demolished and the roof of the market blown off. Although a hundred persons were around no one was seriously injured. The depots of the Greenville and Columbia and South Carolina Railroads were unroofed and otherwise damaged. Trees were uprooted in every direction.—Only one death is reported. The storm overturned a passenger train on the Georgia railroad as it was leaving Rutledge. Dr. Montgomery's house, near Rutledge, was blown down, and his son four years of age, was blown away.

THE MONASTERIES.—Emperor William has signed the bill abolishing all monasteries in Germany. This action is due to the influence of Bismarck, who threatened to resign unless the bill became a law.

Unless a Milwaukee girl can take a brick in each hand and make eight feet and four inches at a standing jump, she rarely gets admitted into the best society.

NEWS ITEMS.

—Twenty-seven circuses and menageries are on the wing.

—The *Evening Mirror*, Altoona, will shortly be enlarged to six columns to the page.

—The great pow-wow of the Red Men will be held at Wilkesbarre on May 18th.

—The Supreme Lodge of the World, K. of P., will meet in Washington, D. C., on the 18th of May.

—Mrs. Bayard Taylor is translating her husband's history of Germany into the German language.

—The total number of hogs packed in the West from the 1st of November to the 1st of March is given at 5,657,000.

—The Irish papers are well pleased to find that the number of emigrants from Ireland in 1874 was 16,213 less than in 1873.

—A destructive flood in Mill river, near Boston, on Saturday, the 17th ult., caused damage to the extent of nearly $200,000.

—The Odd Fellows of the United States passed the 56th anniversary of the foundation of the Order, last Monday a week.

—J. R. Keene, of California, has sold to C. W. Kellogg, of San Francisco, the trotting stallion Sam Purdy, for $50,000.

—The Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad has reduced passenger fares from Fort Wayne, Ind., to New York to $14, and to Boston $13.

—The rush of immigration to Nebraska, Wyoming, Utah and the Pacific coast, this spring, is enormous, and continues without abatement.

—The Chipman silver mine at Newburyport, Mass., has been sold for $1,000,000 to a joint-stock company organized in New York for working the mine.

—Mme. Nilsson has entirely recovered her health, and writes to her friends in America that they need have no more uneasiness on her account.

—They appear to be getting into the way of hanging again in Pittsburg. They have now four men in their jail under conviction of murder in the first degree.

—J. C. New, the successor of General Spinner as Treasurer of the United States, has given bonds in the sum of $150,000 for the faithful performance of his duties.

—Seven of the jurors drawn to serve on the jury during the last session of the Indiana county court were not present, owing to the fact that they died some time ago.

—A candidate for office in Mississippi informs his fellow-citizens that, "at the earnest solicitation of my wife and daughters, I have consented to become a candidate for County Treasurer."

—The library of Congress at Washington has a copy of the first book ever printed in the United States. It is Eliot's account of his labors among the Indians, a thin volume of twenty pages, dated in 1660.

—Paul Boyton will make a second attempt to swim across the channel.—This time he will enter the water at Cape Grisney, on the French coast, and push for Dover. The day appointed for the trial is May 27.

—Among the presents at a wooden wedding in Allentown, the other night was an immense cake. This was reserved for the last; and when they came to cut it they found it was only a cheese box covered with icing.

—Lieut. Gov. Glenn, who assumed the chair of State at Springfield, Illinois, on the 28th, and to officiate during Governor Beveridge's absence, is the first Democrat that has occupied the chair since 1856—nineteen years.

—General Spinner, who retires as U. S. Treasurer on the 30th of June next, will pass his summers at "Hickory Grove," his home on the Mohawk, in New York, and will spend the winters with his daughters in Florida.

Major General Devens, the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, has issued a general order for the general observance of Saturday, May 29, as Decoration Day by that society, inasmuch as the 30th falls on Sunday.

—In 1873 Prussia produced 32,347,909 tons of coal, of the value of £18,000,000. The mines belonging to the State produced about 4,000,000 tons. Prussia, therefore, in the produce of coal, ranks next to England and the United States.

—There was a great flood in the streams of the Rocky Mountains, a few weeks since, and a number of bridges on the Union Pacific railroad were washed away, impeding travel and compelling passengers to ride in wagons several miles to make connections.

—Sullivant, the big farmer of Ford county, Illinois, or the corn king, as they call him, intends to plant 10,000 acres in corn, and has rented 9,000 acres more to be planted in corn. He will put 2,500 acres in flax, 1,000 acres in oats, and expects to cut 8,000 tons of hay.

—The experiment of transfusing blood has just been applied to General Frank Blair, who has for some time been prostrated with paralysis at his home at St. Louis. Six ounces of blood were injected into his veins, and the result is said to be favorable.

—Tennessee planters are complaining greatly of an unprecedented destruction of mules, horses and cattle by the Buffalo gnat. It is estimated that within the past ten days $100,000 worth of stock has been killed by them within a radius of a hundred miles, taking Memphis as the centre of the circle.

—According to a Harrisburg dispatch to the associated press the adjutant general estimates the cost of the military occupation of the Luzerne coal region at $1,000 per day. This estimate will fall far short of the outlay when the bills are settled. But $1,000 per day is too much money to throw away.

—The day of the old half cent has, like that of the big copper cent, gone by, having made its last record on the books of the United States Mint in the year 1857. It made its appearance in 1793, together with the first cent coined under the present constitution, and was much like it in design.

—An anthracite coal field has been discovered in Johnson county, Arkansas. The coal has been tested in a trial trip of a steam vessel at St. Louis, and the report of persons who witnessed the experiment says "the coal produced intense heat, made steam rapidly and abundantly, produced very little ash, and one ton was equal in efficiency to two tons of the best Pittsburg coal."

—Mr. J. Gilchrist is the present owner, and is now feeding on his farm, two miles west of Greensburg, Pa., a natural curiosity in the form of three mammoth steers, six years old last 4th of March. They were raised in Kosciusco county, Indiana, and after taking the highest premium at the State fair at Cleveland, were brought east three months ago and taken to New Jersey, where they were purchased by the present owner, for the purpose of keeping them as a specimen for the centennial. At their last weighing they turned the scales at seventy hundred pounds, and are now supposed to weigh about twenty hundred more, having rapidly increased in weight. Their appearance is alike, and the three are nearly the same weight. They are very gentle and a great curiosity.

ASSOCIATED PRESS LETTER.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1875.

THE BAZAAR OF NATIONS.

Now that this novel entertainment is ended, I can, with propriety, tell what I saw there, without being accused of advertising the affair. The whole thing was well gotten up, but as the Art Gallery was *the* feature of the Exhibition I shall confine myself exclusively to a description of a few of the many pieces of *vertu* exhibited. There were just 142 pieces of works of art, nicely catalogued on cream-tinted paper, and amongst those which attracted most attention, were the "Lone Picket," by A. Carpenter. This was, indeed, true to nature. Castles on the Rhine, Tax on Cotton, by C. Ongress. The Way-worn Traveller, by C. Obbler. Mustered Out, by C. Astor, a very striking exemplification of the artist's skill. Tales of the Sea, by Herring. Nothing could possibly be truer to nature than this. The Little Indian was good, and ought to be on exhibition at the Centennial. The Bust of a Commentator, by Mercer, attracted very great attention. Portraits of Washington and Lincoln, by Gummy S. Tampit, were said to be, by visitors to European Galleries, equal to any works of art they saw there. Rains in China, by Ash, was perfect, but the Old Mill and the Waterfall, called to mind an old familiar scene. The Skipper's Home, by Cheeseman, was, in my judgment, the best piece on exhibition. You could not hear the old Skipper talk, while looking at them, but it did not require a vivid sketch of the mind to imagine them living, moving beings, animated with life and vigor. A more truthful illustration was never presented by any artist.

To describe all of the 142 would take more space than you can spare, and, in a word, all were excellent, but those especially good, were a view of the famous Switch-back, by Hare; Sower of Tares, by Steele; Coke and Blackstone, by Minor; Combe on the Constitution, by Horne; Family Jars, by Stone; Sweet Sixteen, was exceedingly good. I own up I felt like eating "Sweet sixteen," I felt so much in love with her. True Blue, by Barlow, and the Star of Evening, by School, are all that I shall now speak of.

Perhaps, before closing, I had better mention that the "Lone Picket," referred to above, was from the garden fence of Farmer Brown, the Castle on the Rhine, was a penny castle on an orange rind; the Tax on Cotton, was a small piece of coton with a few carpet tacks on it; the Way-worn Traveller, a very old shoe; Mustered Out, was an empty mustard cup; Tales of the Sea, were herrings tails; the Little Indian, a spoonful of Indian meal; The Bust of a Commentator, was a mealy potato that had been boiled until its skin burst; the Portraits of Washington and Lincoln, postage stamps; Ruins in China, were a broken cup in an ash-pan; the Old Mill and the Waterfall, were a worn out coffee-mill and somebody's sister's back hair; the Home of the Skippers was a piece of very old cheese; the famous Switch-back' was 27 inches of dyed oakum; Sower of Tares was a needle and thread; Coke and Blackstone, a piece of coal and coke; Combe on the Constitution, was a hair comb on a piece of paper on which was written the word Constitution; Family Jars, were two preserving jars; Sweet Sixteen was represented by fifteen lumps of sugar, somebody having eaten one; True Blue was a box of indigo; and the Star of Evening was our bright, newsy, prosperous Evening *Star*, of which Charles E. School is the able editor.

RIGHT REV. DR. JAGGAR

The consecration of Rev. Dr. Jaggar, as Bishop of the Southern Diocese of Ohio, took place at Holy Trinity Protestan Episcopal Church, in this city during the week. The ceremonies were truly grand, and imposing in the extreme. The command of the lowly Nazarine to his disciples to "be meek and lowly," seems to have been lost sight of in this instance. The ceremonies were under the direction of Right Rev. Benjamin Bosworth Smith, of the diocese of Kentucky, presiding bishop of the Episcopal Church in the United States. The long, double file of white-robed clergymen, marching around the sanctuary to such music as the "*Venite Exultemus*" (Georgian 5th tone) and filing to right and left, after having marched down the southern and up the middle aisle towards the chancel was an imposing sight, seldom witnessed in any Protestant church.

BUSINESS PROSPECTS.

I stated in August last that the perceptible improvement in business affairs would occur with the bursting of the buds in the spring of 1875. The present outlook confirms all I then said. A few days ago one of our largest real estate agents sold seven large residences for occupancy as well as an investment; the price of the lowest was $42,500, that of the highest $97,600, the others scattering between these two sums. The purchasers of these two properties are manufacturers, whose prospective business warrants such investments.

One of the strongest indications of the prosperous times in the immediate future, is, in my opinion, found in the improvements that the American Steamship Company have just added to their steamers. During the month of April, while their vessels were in port at this place loading and unshipping, twenty-five first-class cabin berths were added to each steamer of the line. These additions have been made to meet the demand upon them by a much larger number of our merchants, who deal in foreign goods, going to Europe this summer, to personally purchase their stock.

The steadily increasing demand for such goods from country patrons compels our large dealers to go to Europe; this increase of ocean travel, has forced one hundred additional state-rooms to be built in the company's fine steamers; and I must confess my pride as an American, rejoices at this, for the reason that Philadelphia alone, having had the courage to build the only line of European steamers, sailing beneath the proud flag of our country, it is gratifying to know that American citizens are patriotic enough to patronize a line of steamers built of American iron and oak; manned by American officers and men, owned by American citizens, with the American stars and stripes floating from the mast-head.

One of the remarkable things in connection with this line is, that every outgoing vessel carries to Liverpool, *machinery made by American mechanics, of American iron*, and the quantity steadily increases.

Philadelphia, with her line of American steamers, so successfully managed by Peter Wright and his sons, has taught New York, Boston and Baltimore a lesson of Americanism that it would be patriotic for them to follow.

A HEAVY WEIGHT.

The death of Mrs. McKinney, aged forty-seven years, occurred a few days ago. Her weight just before being taken with sickness was 594 pounds, and being sick but a few days, this huge lump of mortality had shrunk but little. As it was found impossible to carry her down the winding stairway, the front windows were taken out and the corpse lowered from the second-story to the earth. Such an unusual sight attracted the attention of the curious, and a large crowd soon gathered to witness the large woman lowered to the street. The job was performed without accident. Six men carried her into the front parlor, where she was laid out, and the crowd dispersed with an exceedingly novel scene impressed upon their memory.

In Massachusetts only one school-teacher in eight is a man.

THE OSHKOSH CALAMITY.

THREE HUNDRED BUILDINGS BURNED, INCLUDING TWO HOTELS, THE OPERA HOUSE, AND TWO NEWSPAPER OFFICES—LOSS $2,000,000.

OSHKOSH, WIS., April 29.—Yesterday's conflagration began at Pine and Marion streets, and spread eastward and northeastward through Hancock, Pearl, Warren, and High streets, destroying the depot of the St. Paul Railway, and extending to Main street, where the principal business houses are situated, and on the north line of the above limits, southeasterly across Fifth, Wangoo, and Otter streets to Cape street, the south line being the river. The burnt district covers the whole of this space, with the exception of a block or two about the foot of Main street. The building in which the fire originated was the sawmill of Morgan & Brothers, on the north side of the river. It was as dry as tinder, and filled with the most combustible material. The heat was so intense that the firemen were unable to approach sufficiently near to render any service. The neighboring lumber piles fell an easy prey to the flames. Millions of feet of seasoned lumber were immediately enveloped. A dozen other saw and shingle mills and lumber piles yielded to the fury of the flames, which were fanned by a high wind, and rapidly consumed the small frame houses of the mill employees. Few of the families saved any of their effects.

The firemen for a time fought bravely to stay the progress of the fire, but were driven back step by step. One after another of the business buildings on Main street were "licked" up and crumbled into masses of shapeless ruins, extending from Algoma to Cape street, where were situated all the principal dry goods stores, banks, hotels and newspaper offices. All of them went down before the resistless hurricane. Merchants had time to save but little, for their facilities for the transportation of goods to a place of safety were limited. A few succeeded in carrying some of their most valuable wares away from the track of the fire, but a great number lost them all.

The Beckwith House and the Adams House, two hotels of large capacity, furnished with all the modern improvements, were destroyed in almost a twinkling. Nothing worth mentioning was saved. The loss on the former will be about $40,000, and on the latter $32,000. The newspaper and telegraph offices shared the fate of the surrounding buildings. The *Daily Northwestern* office losses about $18,000, and the loss of the *Times*, a sprightly weekly, will reach about $10,000. Three men were reported killed by falling walls.

Over 200 residences, large and small, and over 100 stores, hotels, banks, &c., were burned. The Opera House, a valuable structure, costing nearly $100,000, and the finest in Wisconsin outside of Milwaukee, was also destroyed.—The total loss is variously estimated, the most moderate estimate being $750,000 and the highest $2,000,000. The city is in the utmost confusion. Hundreds of families are homeless. Women and children are lying about the streets, or roaming around in search of a place for shelter. The heavens were lit with a lurid glare of the fire, which up to a late hour last night was burning fiercely. Gangs of desperadoes were prowling about seeking plunder. They inspired great terror, and the citizens organized for mutual protection. The police were powerless to suppress them or to quiet the fears of outrage. The flames began to yield to the persistent efforts of the firemen and citizens at 9 o'clock.

The following are some of the losses sustained by fire insurance companies: Globe, Chicago, $6,500; Mercantile of Chicago, $12,000; Northwestern National of Milwaukee, $10,000; Penn of Philadelphia, $30,000; Traders of Chicago, $20,000; Fire Association of Philadelphia and American Fire Insurance Company of the same city, from $20,000 to $25,000; Phoenix of Hartford, $30,000; Phoenix of Brooklyn $25,000. The heaviest losses are sustained by the Hartford Company of Hartford, which amount to $50,000.

A PLYMOUTH CHURCH KISS.

The difficulty which is sometimes encountered in courts in getting a witness, even though he be Henry Ward Beecher himself, to give a direct answer to a plain question, was never more completely illustrated than in that portion of his cross-examination last week by Ex-Judge Fullerton, in reference to Mrs. Emma D. Moulton having kissed Beecher on a certain occasion in her own house, to which her attention had been called by Mr. Evarts, one of Beecher's counsel. In order to distinguish *that* particular kiss from his daily practical experience in the same line of amusement, Beecher, in his direct evidence, had poetically termed it a "kiss of inspiration." The following were the questions put by Fullerton and the answers given by Beecher:

V.—When was it that Mrs. Moulton gave you this "kiss of inspiration" as you term it? A.—It was Saturday night, the 31st of May.

Q.—And where were you then? A.—In Mr. Moulton's study.

Q.—Did you lie down upon the sofa then? A.—No, sir; I was sitting at the table at the time.

Q.—But were you at any time during that evening lying upon the sofa? A.—No, sir; I know I was not.

Q.—Your recollection is positive upon that? A.—It is very positive.

Q.—You can distinguish beteen that visit and all the other visits? A.—That visit stamped itself very indelibly on my mind in regard to such features as I recollect.

Q.—Do you recollect that when Mrs. Moulton was on the stand she was asked the question by your counsel whether she kissed you on that occasion? A.—I heard but a part of her testimony.

Q.—Did you hear that? A.—I don't recollect whether I did or not, sir.

Q.—Was not Mrs. Moulton asked in your presence in regard to kissing you? A.—I cannot now say whether she was asked in my presence, and I learned it from hearing her, or whether I read it in the testimony and learned it so.

Q.—Didn't you suggest to your counsel to ask that question? A.—It may be that I did.

Q.—Don't you recollect that you did? A.—I think you are helping my memory a little; you and I together will get it out. I have an impression that I did ask my counsel, and therefore that I must have heard it.

Q.—Didn't you write it on a slip of paper and hand it to him? A.—Yes, sir, I think so. Whether I whispered it or wrote it upon a piece of paper I would not say now. My impression is is that I did suggest it, and therefore I must have heard it.

Thus at last Fullerton succeeded in forcing an unwilling admission from Beecher that he had prompted his counsel to ask Mrs. Moulton about her angelic "kiss of inspiration."

—Paroxysmal, paternal, sisterly, reconciliatory, and inspirational kisses appear to be as familiar to Mr. Beecher as household words. The honorable defendant, according to his own account, has done a great deal of kissing. He has kissed Mrs. Tilton (sisterly), Mrs. Moulton (inspirationally), Mr. Moulton (experimentally), Mr. Oliver Johnson (unwillingly), Sam Wilkeson (unavoidably), Mr. Evarts (professionally), Mr. Sherman (indignantly), Bessie Turner (fatherly), and Theodore Tilton (reconciliatory).

A SMART LAWYER.—In Meadville lately an attorney forged a writ of *habeas corpus*, by which he released a soiled dove from the toils and decamped with her to parts unknown.

LEGAL ROMANCE.

In the United States Circuit Court last week the Judges gave a hearing to an equity proceeding which was based upon averments of a peculiar and novel character. The plaintiffs in the bill filed are residents of Louisiana, and claim to be heirs of Nancy Brown, who was a daughter of Elizabeth Butler, of Baton Rouge. The bill set forth that in 1824 Elizabeth Butler, at Baton Rouge, deposited with the late Stephen Girard the sum of $60,000 for the use of Nancy Brown, the deposit to continue for ninety-nine years unless the money was sooner called for by Nancy Brown or her heirs. In 1833 Abijah Russ, one of the heirs, armed with the certificate of deposit given by Mr. Girard to Elizabeth Butler, and a power of attorney, started to this city to procure the money, but his funds being insufficient he could not complete the journey. Subsequently he had a domestic difficulty with his wife, who in a fit of rage threw the certificate and letter of attorney into the fire, where they were destroyed. In the meantime Mr. Girard died, leaving a will creating certain trusts, which are well known, and naming the city of Philadelphia trustees under his will. Being in indigent circumstances, the complainants were unable to take further steps in the matter until very recently. Their counsel applied to the trustees for leave to examine Mr. Girard's books for the entry of this deposit, which application was refused. Wherefore they pray the court to order a discovery and account by the city as trustees under the will. A demurrer was filed to the bill, upon which the hearing was had. The argument was made by Mr. Frank Cheney for the complainants and ex-Judge Brewster for the city. The Court sustained the demurrer, holding that the complainants' remedy—if they were entitled to one—was not against the trustees under the will, but against the personal representatives of Mr. Girard; and also that, as the suit was for the recovery of personal estate, it should have been brought by the executor or administrator of Nancy Brown, and not by her heirs. The Judges said the claim was strongly colored with improbability, but that no difficulty should be put in the way of counsel's efforts to examine Mr. Girard's books in order to ascertain whether there was really any ground for prosecuting the demand.—*Philadelphia Times.*

WILL NOT BE INVESTIGATED.

At the last session of the Legislature the House of Representatives created a committee to investigate the affairs of the State Treasury and examine the accounts, &c., of Mr. Mackey, the present Treasurer, as well as his predecessors Kemble, Irwin and McGrath. Under the authority thus given them the committee called at the Treasury several weeks since and informed Mr. Mackey's representative of their appointment and purpose. They were informed that no obstacle would be offered to them and the people were rejoiced to know that at last some light was to be thrown upon the mysteries of that much suspected department.—Accordingly the committee again proceeded to the Treasury department on Thursday last, for the purpose of commencing their labors. But lo! a change had come over Mr. Mackey and he confronts the committee in person and denies their right to investigate. He told them that as members of the Legislature they were at liberty to make an examination to satisfy themselves and the public as to the integrity of the Treasurer, but on condition that "if they found the Treasury intact they would give him a certificate to that effect." He denied their right as a committee, and would not allow any outside party designated by them to make the examination. Of course the committee could not stultify themselves in this manner and at once retired.—What is there wrong in that department that Mr. Mackey is determined shall not be brought to light? The Committee must not allow themselves to be beaten in this way. After Monday next we shall have a new Auditor General, let them go to him for that aid which the power of his position gives him. Let us have light upon this subject.—*Easton Sentinel.*

BEAUTIFUL TWIN BRIDES IN THE WEST.—We had the pleasure to see the newly-made twin brides at the Gibson House last night, and must confess that a more perfect exemplification of the French story of Giroflé-Girofla could hardly exist. They were at supper with their husbands last night when we saw them, and a nice little tea party the four made. The bridegrooms are brothers, but not twins. It is not often in a lifetime that one is permitted to see two brothers married to twin sisters. The husbands are easily distinguished the one from the other. The elder one wears full whiskers, while the younger has simply a mustache. The trouble to be apprehended is in the sameness of the wives, and a very pretty sameness it is. To used a homely but trite phrase, they are as like as two peas. To describe the one would be to describe both.—They are of medium size, perfect brunetts, dress exactly alike, and seem to be about twenty years old. Beauty has richly endowed these fair brides and placed its dimpled seal in the cheeks of each. How, in the order of human passion, it came to pass that neither of the husbands could fall in love with his wife without falling in love at the same time with her sister passes our understanding. It has been suggested that each of the Morgan brothers fell in love with both the Stuart sisters, and, to settle the matter, put their sweethearts in a bag, shook 'em up, and drew cuts for the one that came out first. We suppose they know, but we don't see how either of them knows to which one of the twins he is married. They came into supper, and by judicious assortment were seated each at the right hand of her husband. When they went out of the dining room one couple was allowed to get some distance in advance before the other started, to prevent confusion.

LABOR TROUBLES.—The *World* says the thing aimed at generally by trades' unions is not to permanently elevate the working man, but to afford a maintenance to certain individuals who happen to be exercising certain callings, in the enjoyment of a state of well-being not permitted to their fellows. It concludes with these remarks on strikes: New York has been a great sufferer by strikes, certain industries have been driven away, while others have been seriously crippled. Ship-building can no longer be said to exist as a recognized industry in this city, and building has almost ceased during the last two years—all owing to strikes. Capital has been driven into other channels, and the laborer wonders why things are so dull. Let him look back at the strikes of 1873, and he will get an answer as far as building is concerned. Never heretofore in this country have traders-unions assumed so menacing an attitude, and strikes such formidable proportions, as during the present troubles in the mining districts of Pennsylvania.

THAT'S SO.—The Lewistown *Sentinel* pertinently remarks: Even Radical Theology is in default. Take it's leading "Chaplain," Hen-e-ry Ward Beecher, for example. He started out early with *Sharpe's Rifles*, and now he is Tilt-on-ing with one of his own members on a question of adultery. We'd like to know just what radicalism is good for—except as a *warning* to "escape the wrath to come." Everywhere its hand appears it just makes—*trouble.*

"Horace Greeley as a Hero."

MILLIONS OF PIGEONS IN THE WOODS OF WESTERN NEW YORK.

Sportsmen will doubtless be interested in the fact that there are countless millions of pigeons to be found within one hundred miles of this city. The country lying between the main line of the Erie Railway from Corning to Avon, is literally alive with the birds. Their roosting place is situated in a wild mountainous region west of Coopers, N. Y., a few miles this side of Corning, and embraces a tract of land from seven to ten miles square, heavily timbered, and unbroken by clearings or highways, from which they issue at daylight and scatter over the country for many miles in search of food, which consists principally of acorns. The birds made their appearance near Coopers about three weeks ago, and have advanced further west daily, until they now fly as far west as Springwater. During the present week they will in all probability be found at all points along the Genesee valley and scattered over the surrounding country, and there is a prospect that a considerable number of the birds will build their nests and breed in this county and those adjoining. The writer took a trip to Campbells last week, with excellent success. Opposite the village of Campbells are three high hills; on the top of the centre one our party took up a position, and when the flight commenced about 5:30 P. M., we could not load and fire fast enough to take the flocks as they charged upon us like the waves of the ocean. The flight lasted an hour, the roaring of our guns, exhilarating excitement, and the lively running to and fro of a small army of boys picking up the dead birds, made the scene a most animating one. From our elevated position we commanded a view of the country for ten or twelve miles in length and five or six in width, and for the entire distance immense flocks could be seen stretching out in long lines until lost in the distance. When nearing the "roost," several flocks arriving simultaneously would sweep together into one immense flock and alight in the trees in a thick mass, seemingly covering an acre or more.—*Rochester Democrat.*

THE GOVERNMENT SECRET DETECTIVE SERVICE.

It happens now and then that the people get an insight into the workings of the Federal Government's Secret Detective Service.

It is an odious department—odious to the popular instincts, traditions, and feelings. A secret detective agency, supported by such a government as *Landau* Williams disgraces, ought not to be permitted to exist for a day.

This branch of Federal power grew up out of the war. Spies and informers hid from public view, responsible only to those whose interests they subserved, free from all accountability, ready for hire or from hate to oppress the weak and the poor, the records of this service. There are *any set but at in the fire* as the seat of Federal power, would disclose such infamies as the worst despotism would shun. But there is now an offshoot of this detective agency which is still secret. Nobody knows who are employed by the Federal authority in this service. Men assert they are secret government agents, but on inquiry no such person is found on the *pay rolls* of the department, or, if so, under some other name. In a late trial in a New York court, enough was shown to satisfy any free man that this agency should be abolished.

It is a disgrace to our country. It is open to the most terrible abuses. It is absolved from all accountability. It is managed by persons who have *so much character* that to lose any of it would not hurt what was remaining in the possession of the loser of the part. We trust the Democratic Congress will investigate this branch of Federal power. It will discover, we think, enough to excite the ire of the people of the country. Besides, it will save thousands of dollars to the taxpayers, and the public interests will not be impaired. Destroy this appendage of royal, imperial, despotic government. Rid the people of spies and informers, who, in old Ireland, were regarded as about the meanest of mankind.—*Philadelphia Commonwealth.*

The editor could have stated with propriety, that the stock has not been improved in this country, except in wickedness.

SHOULD BE TOUCH-ME-NOTS.—An exchange says: The flowers sent to the court room in the Beecher trial, remind us of roses and forget-me-nots planted over a grave. Their purity strangely contrasts with the corruption they are intended to conceal. The Beecher case has not an odor which pleases, but rather resembles the heavy perfume of those blossoms which poison the over-burdened air. If flowers should be sent to the principals in this painful affair they should be rosemary for remembrance, and pansies for thought, and rue for all, even if they may call it "herb of grace o'Sundays," and though, as Ophelia said, they "may wear it with a difference." The Beecher case is planted in our American society like the fabled Upas tree; its contagion is spread upon the air and contaminates all who are compelled to breathe it.

ANOTHER RAILROAD UP AT PUBLIC SALE.—The Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad is advertised for sale under a decree of the supreme court, at the Merchants' exchange, in Philadelphia, on the 15th of May. The property will be sold subject to mortgage amounting to $2,580,000. $50,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash, and the balance in twenty days. The bonds of the company secured by the mortgage of May 1, 1868, to William G. Morehead, trustee, will be received in payment for any amount in excess of the sum stimulated in cash.

A VIGOROUS COUNSEL.—The Rev. John S. Glendenning, who, it will be remembered, was several months since tried by an ecclesiastical court for the seduction of a Miss Pomroy, preached on Sunday last, in his church in Jersey City, for the first time since his famous trial. A large congregation greeted his reappearance in the pulpit, which was decorated lavishly with flowers. Mr. Glendenning's church has paid the charges of the lawyers who conducted his defense, and his salary has not been affected by the intermission in his ministry.

RADICAL EDUCATORS.—The Lancaster *Intelligencer* says: Mr. James B. Henderson, of Maytown, says the Columbia *Courant*, who was lately made to pay $1,189—for some irregularity in the revenue laws—is after some of the false swearers. He has brought suit against Walter F. Fahnestock, of Harrisburg, for perjury. The case will be tried before the United States district court in Philadelphia.

MUST BE A MISTAKE.—The New York *Sun* gets off the following:—"There was once a Pennsylvania legislator who laid by thirty thousand dollars in one session. When he was asked how he managed this with a salary of one thousand dollars, he said that he saved it by doing without a hired girl." He must have been in the habit of keeping very *dear* girls.

SUBSTANTIAL FEED.—The Sharpsville *Advertiser* says: "A cow was slaughtered the other day by Thompson & Miller, of this place, in the stomach of which was found a two-bladed jack-knife and a broken nail. We are certainly getting down to hard times when our cattle hanker after such articles. Why not feed them on pig iron?

THE NEW 20-CENT PIECE.—The designs of the 20-cent silver piece authorized by the act of Congress of March 3, 1875, were selected and approved last week. The obverse design contains a sitting figure of Liberty, with the word "Liberty" inscribed on the shield, the whole surrounded by thirteen stars, and beneath the figure the date "1875." On the reverse the figure of an eagle, surrounded by the inscription, "United States of America," and beneath the eagle the words "Twenty Cents." The edge of the coin will be perfectly smooth, to distinguish it from the 25-cent coin, which bears a reeded or fluted edge.

New Advertisements.

POWELL & MORGAN,

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE,

Also, Manufacturers of

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS of all kinds for sale by POWELL & MORGAN.

RAILROAD WHEELBARROWS for sale by POWELL & MORGAN.

OIL, PAINT, PUTTY, GLASS Nails, etc., for sale by POWELL & MORGAN.

HARNESS TRIMMINGS & SHOE Findings, for sale by POWELL & MORGAN.

GUNS, PISTOLS SWORD CANES For sale by POWELL & MORGAN.

STOVES, OF ALL SORTS AND Sizes, for sale by POWELL & MORGAN.

IRON! IRON! IRON! IRON! For sale by POWELL & MORGAN.

HORSE SHOES & HORSE SHOE NAILS, for sale by POWELL & MORGAN.

PULLEY BLOCKS, ALL SIZES And best Manufacture, for sale by POWELL & MORGAN.

THIMBLE SKEINS AND PIPE BOXES, for sale by POWELL & MORGAN.

ON Friday, May 7, 1875,

I will return from Philadelphia with the first and only

SUMMER STYLES SUMMER STYLES
SUMMER STYLES SUMMER STYLES
SUMMER STYLES SUMMER STYLES

yet out, which will comprise rich, rare and elegant

PARIS PATTERN
PARIS PATTERN
BONNETS,
BONNETS,
HATS,
HATS,
RIBBONS,
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS, &c.
FLOWERS, &c.

Delay your purchases until my goods come, and you will not regret doing so.

MRS. T. E. WATSON.

Clearfield, May 5, 1875.-2t

DISSOLUTION.—

The copartnership heretofore existing between N. E. Arnold and W. Ross Hartshorn, in the mercantile business, in the borough of Curwensville, trading as ARNOLD & HARTSHORN, was dissolved by mutual consent on the *first day of May*, 1875. The books, notes and judgments of the firm are left in the hands of N. E. Arnold for settlement and collection. Those parties having unsettled accounts with the firm will please call and settle them without delay. *The dissolution relates only to the mercantile business.*

N. E. ARNOLD,
W. R. HARTSHORN.

The undersigned proposes to continue the business of Merchandising at the old stand, and intends to conduct it on a more extended scale and sell goods cheaper than ever before. He wants the old patrons and new ones, too, to bear this in mind.

N. E. ARNOLD.

Curwensville, May 5, 1875.-3t

ADJOURNED ASSIGNEE SALE

OF

Valuable Real Estate.

There will be sold at public outcry, at the Court House, in Clearfield, on MONDAY, May 31st, 1875, at 1 o'clock, a certain lot of ground situate in the borough of Clearfield, on the south side of Market street, adjoining the Post Office on the east, fronting 24 feet on Market street and running back between lots of P. A. Gaulin and John Troutman 172 feet to an alley. This lot is one of the most desirable business sites in town. The right to use the eastern wall of the Post Office in building is secured to the purchaser, on payment of one-half its cost. Terms made known on day of sale.

A. C. TATE,
Assignee of E. A. P. Rynder.

Clearfield, May 5, 1875.-3t

CAUTION.—

All persons are hereby warned against purchasing or in any way meddling with the following property, now in the possession of B. O. McMasters, of Chest township, viz: 1 bay mare, 1 roan mare, 2 sets harness, 1 log sled and chain, 1 wagon, 1 cow, 1 grindstone, 1 pulley block, 1 log chain, 1 parlor stove, 1 cupboard, 1 table, 1 clock, 1 book case, 9 chairs, 2 beds and bedding, 1 spar sled, 1 long sled, 1 cutting box, as the same was purchased by me at Sheriff's sale on April 7, 1875, and are left with him on loan, subject to my order at any time.

PHILIP DOTTS.

Glen Hope, May 5, 1875.-3t

NOTICE OF INCORPORATION.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the next Court of Quarter Sessions of Clearfield county, to be held on the first Monday of June, 1875, by the citizens of the village of Newburg, for a charter of incorporation as a borough, in accordance with the general Act of Assembly, and the several supplements thereto, relating to the incorporation of Boroughs in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

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

Clearfield, May 5, 1875.-4t

TO OUR PATRONS.—

CLEARFIELD, PA., April 28, 1875.

We have this day disposed of our entire interest in the Hardware Store and Tin Shop, in this place, to Messrs. WILLIAM POWELL and WM. F. MORGAN, who will hereafter conduct the business at the old stand on Second street, under the firm name and style of "Powell & Morgan." We cheerfully recommend them to our old customers as gentlemen of integrity and excellent business capacity. Very Respectfully,

may5-3t H. F. BIGLER & CO.

DISSOLUTION.—

The partnership heretofore existing between R. V. Wilson and H. B. VanValzah, in the practice of Medicine, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

R. V. WILSON,
H. B. VANVALZAH.

Clearfield, May 1st, 1875.

N. B.—The books of the firm will be found at the office of R. V. Wilson, where they will be settled by either of the above named. may5-3t

$7.85 for 10 Cents.

Frazier's Time Table and Pocket Directory for May contains $7.85 worth of information.

For satisfactory reasons not here divulged, every Master Mason should have a copy. Price 10 cents. For sale at News Stands, Hotels, on Railroad Trains, etc. Mailed anywhere on receipt of 10 cents. Office 37 & 39 South Third street, Philadelphia. May 5-4t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of CATHERINE TROY, dec'd, late of Brady township, Clearfield county, 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.

HENRY WERTZ,
Adm'r. C. T. A.

Rockton, May 5, 1875.-6t

TO FARMERS.—

We have received a large lot of the National True Blue corn planters, made at Centre Hall, Pa., the finest ever brought to the county, also 500 rollers, and Hopkins' ploughs. All warranted first-class. Ploughs as low as $9.50.

M. G. BROWN & BRO.

Clearfield, May 5, 1875.-3t