Hardware, & Tinware.

SACKETT & SCHRYVER,

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE,

and manufacturers of

Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron Ware,

Second Street,

CLEARFIELD, PA.

Having largely increased our stock of Hardware, we invite the public to examine our stock and prices.

Carpenters and persons who contemplate building will do well to examine our

TOOLS & BUILDING HARDWARE,

which is new and of the best manufacture, and will be sold low for cash.

NAILS, GLASS, PUTTY, GLUE, LOCKS, LATCHES, HINGES, SCREWS

All kinds of Bench Planes, Saws, Chisels, Squares, Hammers, Hatchets, Plumbs and Levels, Mortised & Thumb Gauges, Bevels, Braces & Bitts, Wood and Iron Bench Screws, and the best Boring Machine in the market.

Double and Single Bitt Axes,

POCKET CUTLERY, &c.

Agents for Burnell's Iron Corn Sheller, warranted.

Also, agents for Richards' **GOTHIC FLUE TOPS,** which effectually cure Smoky Flues.

Farmers' Implements and Garden Tools of every description.

A large variety of

COOK STOVES,

which we warrant to give satisfaction.

Portable Ranges and Furnaces.

Roofing, Spouting and Job Work done on reasonable terms. All orders will receive prompt attention. June 11, 1873.

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.

BIGLER, YOUNG & REED,

(Successors to Boynton & Young,)

FOUNDERS & MACHINISTS

Manufacturers of

PORTABLE & STATIONARY

STEAM ENGINES

Corner of Fourth and Pine Streets,

CLEARFIELD, PA.

HAVING engaged in the manufacture of first-class MACHINERY, we respectfully inform the public that we are now prepared to fill all orders as cheaply and as promptly as can be done in any of the cities. We manufacture and dealin

Mulay and Circular Saw-Mills

Head Blocks, Water Wheels, Shafting Pulleys, Gifford's Injector, Steam Gauges, Steam Whistles, Oilers, Tallow Cups, Oil Cups, Gauge Cocks, Air Cocks, Globe Valves, Check Valves, wrought iron Pipes, Steam Pumps, Boiler Feed Pumps, Anti-Friction Metres, Soap Stone Packing, Gum Packing, and all kinds of MILL WORK; together with Plows, Sled Soles,

COOK AND PARLOR STOVES,

and other CASTINGS of all kinds.

Orders solicited and filled at any prices. All letters of inquiry with reference to machinery of our manufacture promptly answered, by addressing us at Clearfield, Pa.

jan1'74-tf BIGLER, YOUNG & REED.

READING FOR ALL!!

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

Market St., Clearfield, (at the Post Office.)

THE undersigned begs leave to announce to the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity, that he has fitted up a room and has just returned from the city with a large amount of reading matter, consisting in part of

Bibles and Miscellaneous Books,

Blank, Account and Pass Books of every description; Paper and Envelopes, French pressed and plain; Pens and Pencils; Blank, Legal Papers, Deeds, Mortgages; Judgment, Exemption and Promissory Notes; White and Parchment Brief, Legal Cap, Record Cap, and Bill Cap, Sheet, Music for either Piano, Flute or Violin constantly on hand. Any books or stationery desired that I may not have on hand, will be ordered by first express, and sold at wholesale or retail as cash customers. I will also keep periodical literature, such as Magazines, Newspapers, &c. P. A. GAULIN.

Clearfield May 7, 1873-tf

J. R. M'MURRAY

WILL SUPPLY YOU WITH ANY ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICE. COME AND SEE. (5:75y1)

NEW WASHINGTON

Dry Goods, Groceries, Etc.

J. P. WEAVER ..... W. W. BETTS.

WEAVER & BETTS

CLEARFIELD, PA.,

Are offering, at the old stand of G. L. Reed & Co. their stock of goods, consisting of—

DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES,

BOOTS & SHOES,

HATS & CAPS, HARDWARE,

QUEENSWARE,

FLOUR, FEED, SALT, &c., &c.,

At the most reasonable rates for CASH or in exchange for

Square Timber, Boards, Shingles,

OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Advances made to those engaged in getting out square timber on the most advantageous terms. pd1jan73

DANIEL GOODLANDER,

LUTHERSBURG, PA.,

Dealer in

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,

HOSIERY & GLOVES,

HATS & CAPS and BOOTS & SHOES,

Tobacco, Groceries and Fish, Nails, Hardware, Queensware and Glassware, Men's and Boys' Clothing, Drugs, Paints, Oils, School Books, a large lot of Patent Medicines,

Candies, Nuts & Dried Fruits, Cheese and Crackers, Rock and Rifle Powder,

Flour, Grain and Potatoes,

Clover and Timothy Seed,

Sole Leather, Morocoes, Linings, Bindings and Thread, Shoemakers' Tools and Shoe Findings.

No greater variety of goods in any store in the county. All for sale very low for cash or country produce at the Cheap Corner. May 1, 1875.

The Bell's Run Woolen Factory,

Penn township, Clearfield Co., Pa.

BURNED OUT!

BUT NOT

BURNED UP!

The subscribers have, at great expense, rebuilt neighborhood necessity, in the erection of a first-class Woolen Manufactory, with all the modern improvements attached, and are prepared to make all kinds of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Blankets, Flannels, &c. Plenty of goods on hand to supply all our old and a thousand new customers, whom we ask to come and examine our stock.

The business of

CARDING AND FULLING

will receive our especial attention. Proper arrangements will be made to receive and deliver Wool, to suit customers. All work warranted and done upon the shortest notice, and by strict attention to business we hope to realize a liberal share of public patronage.

10,000 POUNDS WOOL WANTED!

We will pay the highest market price for Wool and sell our manufactured goods as low as similar goods can be bought in the county, and whenever we fail to render reasonable satisfaction we can always be found at home ready to make proper explanation, either in person or by letter.

JAMES JOHNSON & SONS,

april26tf Bower P. O.

LEATHER BREAST-STRAPS

SUPERSEDED BY

COVERT'S PATENT METALLIC

BREAST HOLD-BACK

Made of the best Malleable Iron, and is attached to the Hames by the best Snap ever invented. It is easily and quickly put on, and prevents the whipping of the horses by the pole. Not liable to get out of repair. Will last for years. All we ask is a fair trial, to convince all parties using them that they are unsurpassed in value for the purpose for which they are intended.

SACKETT & SCHRYVER.

Clearfield, April 15, 1874.

MARBLE AND STONE YARD!

MRS. S. S. LIDDELL,

Having engaged in the Marble business, desires to inform her friends and the public that she has now and will keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of ITALIAN AND VERMONT MARBLE, and is prepared to furnish to order TOMBSTONES,

BOX AND CRADLE TOMBS, MONUMENTS,

Curbs and Posts for Cemetery Lots, Window Sills and Caps, also,

BUREAU, TABLE AND WASH STAND TOPS, &c., &c.

Yard on Reed street, near the R. R. Depot, Clearfield, Pa. jel7,72

TERRA COTTA STANDING VASES,

HANGING VASES,

Stove Lining and Fire Brick,

kept constantly on hand.

STONE AND EARTHEN-WARE

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION!

CROCKS! POTS! CROCKS!

Fisher's Patent Airtight Self-Sealing Fruit Cans!

BUTTER CROCKS, with lids,

CREAM CROCKS, MILK CROCKS,

APPLE-BUTTER CROCKS,

PICKLE CROCKS,

FLOWER POTS, PIE DISHES,

STEW POTS,

And a great many other things too numerous to mention, to be had at

FRED'K. LEITZINGER'S

STONE-WARE POTTERY,

Corner of Cherry and Third Streets, CLEARFIELD, PA. aug3

T. A. FLECK & CO.,

Have now on hand, and are daily receiving additions thereto, a large and well selected stock, just fresh from the manufacturers, of

Dress Goods, Dry Goods, Silks, Hats, Bonnet Old Ladies' Caps, Shawls, Waterproofs, Ladies' Fur Caps, Hair Goods, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Shirts, Gloves, Hose, Overalls, Lumbermen's Flannel, Ladies' Underwear, Coffs, Collars, Handkerchiefs,

CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR AND WHITE DRESSES,

Perfumery and Soaps, Balmoral Skirts, away down, Stockings, of every size, variety and colors Notions, Trimmings and Fancy Goods, in almost endless variety.

N. B.—WE BUY FOR CASH AND SELL FOR CASH. dec17tf

Down! Down!!

THE LAST ARRIVAL

AND OF COURSE THE CHEAPEST!

A Proclamation against High Prices!

WE are now opening up a lot of the best and most seasonable Goods and Wares ever offered in this market, and at prices that remind one of the good old days of cheap things. Those who lack faith upon this point, or deem our allegations superfluous, need but

CALL AT OUR STORE,

Corner Front and Market streets,

Where they can see, feel, hear and know for them selves. To fully understand what are cheap goods this must be done. We do not deem it necessary to enumerate and itemize our stock. It is enough for us to state that

We have Everything that is Needed

and consumed in this market, and at prices that astonish both old and young.

dec30 JOSEPH SHAW & SON.

THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 29, 1875.

HAIL COLUMBIA.

BY JOSEPH HOPKINSON.

Hail Columbia! happy land,
Hail ye heroes, heaven-born band,
Who fought and bled in Freedom's cause,
Who fought and bled in Freedom's cause,
And when the storm of war was gone
Enjoyed the peace your valor won.
Let independence be your boast,
Ever mindful what it cost;
Ever grateful for the prize,
Let its alter reach the skies.
Firm, united let us be,
Rallying round our Liberty.
As a band of brothers joined,
Peace and safety we shall find.

Immortal Patriots! rise once more.
Defend your rights—defend your shore;
Let no rude foe with impious hand,
Let no rude foe with impious hand,
Invade the shrine where sacred lies,
Of toil and blood, the well-earned prize;
While offering peace, sincere and just,
In Heaven we place a manly trust,
And every scheme of bondage fail.

Sound, sound the trump of Fame.
Let Washington's great name
Ring throughout the world with loud applause,
Ring throughout the world with loud applause,
Let every clime to Freedom dear
Listen with a joyful ear—
With equal skill, with God-like power,
He Governs in the fearful hour
Of horrid war, or guides with ease
The happier times of honest peace.

Behold the chief who now commands,
Once more to serve his country stands
The rock on which the storm will beat,
The rock on which the storm will beat,
But armed with virtue, firm and true,
His hopes are fixed on Heaven and you.
When hope was sinking in dismay,
When gloomy obscured Columbia's day,
His steady mind from changes free,
Resolved on death or Liberty!

THE SINKING FUND.

PARTIAL REPORT OF THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE.

THE DIRECT AND INDIRECT PLUNDER OF THE RING.

To His Excellency, John F. Hartranft, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and J. F. Temple, Auditor General:

The committee of the house appointed to investigate the accounts of the treasury of the State, beg leave to report their proceedings to date.

The committee is composed of members of the house of representatives, alone. They were appointed by the speaker, under a resolution passed in conformity with a well-established parliamentary practice—a system generally followed by legislative bodies, and which, in its practical workings, has given birth to the most important investigating committees of the Congress of the United States. The resolution directed that the committee should have power to send for persons and papers, should have free access to all books and papers in the office of the treasurer of the State, and have the assistance of a clerk and an accountant. After organizing, a majority of the committe, with their accountant, called upon the State Treasurer at his office, in Harrisburg, and stated by what authority and for what purpose they had called. The State Treasurer refused to recognize the commitee, denied that they had any authority to investigate, and would not permit their accountant to even look at the books or papers. The members of the committee, as private citizens or individual members of the legislature, he said, might examine the treasury accounts, with the assistance of the clerical force of the department. This meagre grant of privilege, the committe felt they had no right to accept. They were there as duly authorized representatives of a branch of the legislative department of the government; that branch in which alone is vested the power of impeachment, as well as the sole power of devising methods of taxation. They felt that they could only act in this representative capacity, and that by acceding to the terms of the State Treasurer, they would divest themselves of their right to invoke the power of the house, when in session, to open the books and papers to the inspection of themselves and their accountant.

Upon this refusal of the State Treasurer to permit a free and full investigation, the committee might have rested, conscious that the people of the State would not have required the committee to go further, until the house re-assembled, its power was invoked, its dignity maintained, and the books and papers of the treasury opened to a searching and untrammeled investigation.

But the committee have not given up the inquiry on which they started. The best means at their command have been resorted to. A vast field, however, is before them, and a mass of facts is to be scrutinized embracing transactions of many years, and including innumerable items, amounting to many millions of dollars. If, as is alleged, frauds were perpetrated, no monuments have been erected to mark their existence or aid in their discovery. But the committee desire to make the investigation thorough, and to lay naked every fact that has in it the taint of corruption and dishonesty. To this end they invoke the aid of any and all who can name a witness that should be called, or a transaction which should be investigated.

In this connection the committee call attention to the following facts:

The amendment to the constitution of 1838, adopted in 1857, provided that "unless in case of war, invasion or insurrection, no part of the sinking fund shall be used or applied otherwise than in the extinguishment of the public debt, until the amount of such debt is reduced below the sum of five millions of dollars." A similar provision was inserted in the constitution of 1873.

These would seem to be sufficiently plain and explicit to prevent any inroads upon that fund. Yet, on page 39 of the report of the State Treasurer for 1875 will be found this entry:

"By credit authorized to be made under a resolution of the commissioners of the sinking fund, date May 9th, 1874, being the whole amount of funds used for general purposes since the creation of the fund..... $2,867,817 32

The first use of any part of the sinking fund revenues for other purposes than the payment of the public debt appears to have been made about 1866. From that time to 1874, the large sum of three millions of dollars was withdrawn. Had this money been applied to the uses contemplated by the constitution, the State debt would have that much less, May 9th, 1874.

The committee are aware that an act was approved April 14th, 1870, authorizing the commissioners of the sinking fund, in a certain contingency, to permit the State Treasurer to use a part of the sinking fund revenues for the current expenses of the government. As to the validity of this act or its conflict with the constitutional provisions above quoted, the committee will not now express any opinion. But they do call attention to this fact: The public accounts show that more than one-half of the $2,867,817.32 was withdrawn from the fund before the act of April 14th, 1870, was passed. And withdrawn, so far as the committee is able to discover, without the shadow of a legal provision. Such open disregard of the plainest constitutional provisions cannot but have a pernicious effect on the morality and probity of public officers.

During the period of twelve years, beginning with December 1, 1871, the committee are unable to find that one dollar has been paid into the State treasury on account of interest received on the public moneys. All that time, however, a large amount of State funds has been in the Treasurer's control, and by him deposited with various banks and bankers throughout the State. For these twelve years the monthly balance in the hands of the Treasurer, in round numbers averaged $2,100,000.00, varying from the highest monthly balance of $6,853,134.99. August 31st, 1867, to the lowest, $925,729.63, January 31st, 1869. At five per cent. these balences would have netted the receiver over $1,200,000.00.

Or had the money been promptly used to purchase the State six per cent. bonds, the State would have saved interest on the public debt to the amount of over $1,400,000.00, and the debt would in consequence be that much less at this date.

Of course, the State Treasurer cannot lawfully appropriate any interest on the public moneys to his own use. To do so, would be to render himself liable to fine, imprisonment and removal from office, (act of March 31, 1860,) or to impeachment and removal from office, (act of May 2, 1874.) Yet, every one must realize that it is not in accordance with the conduct of human affairs, that this large balance should have been deposited with various banks and monetary institutions, at a time, too, when capital was demanding and receiving large returns, and no interest have been paid to the depositor. But if paid, where has it gone? The committee cannot find that one cent ever reached the coffers of the State.

A way to utilize the balance in the treasury, to the benefit of the State, has been open since the sinking fund was established. These balances were a part of the sinking fund revenues.—The sole purpose of the creation of that fund was the payment of the public debt, and to that purpose all the moneys should be applied as received. Such are the directions of all the acts of assembly relating thereto. That of May 9, 1874, however, is the most explicit in its terms. It is provided there, that:

"It shall be the duty of the commissioners of the sinking fund, on the first business day of each month, to prepare a statement of the total amount of money in said fund, which having been verified by oath or affirmation, shall be published in two newspapers in Harrisburg, for public information. The commissioners of the sinking fund shall also, on the first business day of the month of May, August, November and February, in each and every year hereafter, *apply all moneys in the sinking fund* to the redemption of an equivalent amount of the public debt."

This seems a very easily understood law. But it has not been obeyed. At no time since its enactment has all money in the sinking fund, on the first business day of May, August, November and February, been applied to the redemption of an equivalent amount of the public debt. On the contrary only a small portion of it has been thus applied.

The official papers prove that on May 9th, 1874, the day the act was approved, there was a balance in the sinking fund of $1,130,759.11, and there was but $48,055.84 of the debt redeemed during the balance of the month of May.

On the 31st of July there was a balance in the fund of $526,678.35, and there was but $66,801.48 of the debt redeemed during the month of August.

On the 31st of October, 1874, there was a balance in the fund of $470,579.26, and there was but $96,677.50 of the debt redeemed during the month of November.

On the 31st of January, 1875, there was a balance in the fund of $1,153,155.85, and there was but $6,553.91 of the debt redeemed during the month of February.

On the 30th of April, 1875, there was a balance in the fund of $1,427,407.18, and but $432,350.00 of the public debt redeemed during the month of May.

No excuse can be offered for a similar disregard of the act in the future. The first business day of August, '75, is the next day on which, according to the provisions of the act, *all moneys* in the sinking fund should be applied to the redemption of an equivalent amount of the public debt, and the commissioners must publish in two newspapers in Harrisburg, a statement of the amount in the fund at the beginning of the month, and another at the end of the month, exhibiting the amount of the debt redeemed. It is certainly important that the act be complied with. There is no better guard against the corrupt use of public moneys than an empty treasury.—In this instance it is the command of the law that the sinking fund balance be exhausted four times a year. It is for the public good that the law be complied with, and the people's money used to pay their debts, and the grinding weight of interest be lifted and the temptations of a plethoric purse removed.

The committee would further mention that the act directing these payments also declares it to be a misdemeanor in office for any of the commissioners of the sinking fund to neglect or refuse to perform any of the duties enjoined upon them by this act, and for such neglect or refusal they may be impeached or removed from office. But while the law hitherto has seemed to be a dead letter, and its penalties defied, better things are hoped for in the future.

The committee feel that they have just entered upon the work before them. A full investigation may not be accomplished until all impediments interposed by the State Treasurer are removed. The best efforts of the committee, however, will be given until every transaction has been exposed to the test of a searching examination.

O. H. REIGHARD, Chairman
A. SMITH,
MILTON A. EMBICK,
M. R. WIRE.

JULY 16th, 1875.

HOW MARBLES ARE MADE.—The chief place of the manufacture of marbles—those little pieces of stone which contribute so largely to the enjoyment of boys—is at Oberstein, on the Nahe, in Germany, where there are large agate mills and quarries, the refuse of which is turned to good paying account by being made into small balls, employed by experts to knuckle, and are mostly sent to the American market. The substance used in Saxony is a hard calcareous stone, which is first broken into blocks, nearly square, by blows with a hammer. These are thrown, by the hundred or two, into a small sort of mill, which is formed of a flat, stationary slab of stone, with a number of eccentric furrows upon its face. A block of oak, or other hard wood, of the diametric size is placed over the stones and partly resting on them. The small block of wood is kept revolving while water flows upon the stone slab. In about fifteen minutes the stones are turned into spheres, and then, being fit for sale, are henceforth called marbles. One establishment, with but three mills, turns out 60,000 marbles each week.

Most fashions are ridiculous, but one is obliged to avoid appearing more ridiculous.

THE BEECHER TRIAL.

ITS DEMORALIZING EFFECTS UPON THE PEOPLE OF THE ENTIRE COUNTRY.

The following is an extract from a sermon by Rev. Dr. Portens, at the Independent Episcopal Church, Brooklyn:

Every public event, whether of a civil, ecclesiastical, or social character, in times of peace, demands from the representatives of the people ecclesiastical, social and civil criticism. That is the supreme trust which the people repose in us, and whether as editors, statesmen, or religious teachers, it is the task imposed upon us honestly, fearlessly, and with as little passion as possible. So, place before the public the ideal truth, and the actual and average practice of men as opposed to the ideal. In times of war one kind of history is made now-a-days at a pretty fast rate, and it is hard to falsify it; but in times of peace the history of culture and of civilization is made, and it is our duty to transmit the record truthfully and with fidelity to posterity, and not to allow the previous prejudice and partisanship of the hour to falsify it, to misrepresent, insult, and bedraggle the fair fame of our age and community because of the exhibition of moral disease—epidemic if you will—in our healthy and well-disposed social body. I am here to protest for myself, for you, and your children, in the name of all good citizens, all good men of this city, of the land—aye, of all civilized people who live in this age—against being written down as suffering untruth—moral leprosy—to obtain and spread in our midst as a fine art without raising an outcry against the enormous falsification sought to be let stand, as if the cancer, the epidemic were a representative account of the moral state of the community of the age. We do not go to the hospitals and infirmaries to ascertain the general health of the community, to the penitentiaries and State prisons for statistics of its healthy morality, no more than we accept or admit the late trial is a legitimate outcome of the prevailing and unquestioned virtue of our times. The condition of social life and code of honor which it represented and revealed are exceptional, and will, we are sure, prove evanescent. The heart of the people is sound in morality, secure in honor, and profoundly and practically religious. This is evident to the most obtuse from the almost universal contempt which the revealings of this trial have provoked, the disgust and loathing which the nauseous details have created, and the manlier sense of justice, honor, and purity which its falsification, partisanship, and perjury have brought into active and beautiful protest. I speak as no paid advocate or hired apologist for the beautiful city in which it is my honor to live and labor, but must put on record my admiration of its people, and my respect for the men of judgment, and the better to serve them and contribute something, however small, toward sustaining the reputation of the one, and the integrity and morality of the other. I speak to-night of the moral effects of trial, and would fain hope so to catch and emphasize the protest of my neighbors, fellow-workers, and brother citizens as that the reputation of such a degrading, demoralizing, and abject scandal shall be forever impossible. Ranking myself as competent to indicate the right from the wrong in a public matter like this, I conceive it to be part of my work to ask you to consider with me wherein the trial, with all its surroundings, issues, expenses, and general importance, has demoralized or is susceptible of demoralizing the tone and spirit, the fortune and features, the feeling and faith of this community. The trial in truth is now public property, and its judicial and legal termination—most inadequate, undecided, and prejudicial—seems to me to demand a less passionate and more unbiassed consideration, and be made the subject of both warning and protest. It is phenomenal, and I take it upon myself without consideration with others, but upon mature reflection, to say that it is an unfair thing to its past history, to its real goodness, to make this trial an exponent of the general social condition and religious feeling and faith of the whole community, and I shall proceed to show that this is not the case, but very much otherwise.

Here let me speak for a few moments upon the fact that this trial does not express justice and the more righteous judgment of the many is against the loathsomeness of the details of the trial. Its perjury, its prejudice, its details have evoked in the people an utter contempt—bitter disgust. Men have awakened to a true sense of what righteousness means, of what charity means, of what fidelity to friends means, and this I deem no small advantage to this community. Never have men shown themselves so alive to the necessity of justice, truthfulness, and righteousness.

But the demoralizing effects, the speaker said, exceeded the moral; represent the healthy, moral life or the truthfulness of the city; and while it has been freely said that we are adulterous in the eye, slanderous in the lip, unfaithful to friends, and purjurers in court; that we are libelers, loose in our religious views and in our morality, that is an unjust accusation. So far as it is vindictive, it is cruel, and it is false. I take it as one of the grandest and greatest moral effects of the trial—the moral courage, the high sense of honor, manly effect of the trial. It has shaken the holiness of friendship; it has spread abroad an idea that there is no justice to be obtained in the land; the right has been confounded with the wrong, and the wrong with the right. People had said that Christianity would be affected by the trial, but Christianity, the speaker said, did not depend upon one man or one institution. Christianity is the growth of the human soul; it is the property not of one church nor of one country, but it is the property of the human mind. Wherever Christianity is taught virtue and civilization have a firm foothold, and nothing that is evil can touch them, not even the gates of hell can assail them successfully.

ROBESON'S HOOKERING.—How the Navy is run by Secretary Robeson is shown by the following from the Chicago *Times*: "One of the gratifying evidences of the usefulness of having a powerful friend at Court is shown in the case of Lieut. Hooker of the navy, the son-in-law of ex-Senator Stewart. This talented young man has not seen a day of sea duty since May, 1863, and, since his marriage to Stewart's daughter, has been assigned to duties that would enable him to follow the Stewart family about wherever they have to go. When the family went to the seashore last summer, Hooker followed, being always assigned to some special duty in that direction. During the family's residence in this city, Hooker had duty here. This spring the Stewart family went to California. Immediately Hooker received an assignment to duty at Mare Island, California. The old officers in the navy have borne this favoritism very well, without any serious grumbling; but a recent order in Hooker's favor has destroyed their last shred of patience, and upon every hand there is the fiercest grumbling. The Stewart family has decided upon a European tour, and the favorite Hooker has been granted a year's absence with pay."

Evil men speak that which they wish rather than that which they know.

A woman fascinates us quite as often by what she overlooks as by what she sees.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS.

The subject of municipal government is eliciting a great deal of discussion in various parts of this country, and even in England. The organized corruption of the day might possibly be endured if it were confined to national politics. The majority of voters are honest, and yet honest officials and honest politics are not in the ascendant even in local administration. Even in New England, which is claimed to be the great citadel of moral ideas, the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* complains of party committees going, hat in hand, to financial "bosses" to obtain their consent to the nomination of this or the other popular gentleman for office; public servants, paid by the city for a very different sort of work, using their official position to set up candidates, &c., pretty much as is the case in Baltimore.

The problem of the best solution of the ills of municipal government seems to be as embarrassing in the Old World as it is in the New. The Cobden Club has lately published a new volume of essays on "Local Government and taxation" in England, Ireland, Scotland, the Australian colonies, Belgium and Holland, France, Russia, Spain and Prussia. It will be somewhat surprising to many to be told that the palmy days of local self-government were under the feudal system, five centuries ago, when all the freemen assembled in town meetings to transact their local business, to elect delegates to the little court of the hundred, and finally to elect or be elected representative to the shire meeting or county court, where they took seat with the sheriff and the bishop for the trial of causes and the administration of county affairs. This local government, in which English liberty was bred, was, we are told, so strong that "parliamentary representation itself was originally little more than an expedient for obtaining the consent of local authorities to grants made or enactments passed by the national authority, and the English Legislature for generations was rather federal than imperial in its character." Afterwards the control of the large towns passed gradually into the hands of "town councils," to whom charters were granted by the crown, and these town councillors, usually elected for life, and conducting their proceedings with closed doors, soon came to regard municipal office not as a trust, but as a lucrative inheritance, to be employed for selfish and political purposes.

Even at this day, though the reform act of 1832 abolished the above system, the evils of municipal government are believed to be as great in England as in America. "The simple truth is that nine-tenths of the population in an English country parish have at this moment less share in local government than belonged to all classes of freemen for centuries before and centuries after the Norman conquest, less than belongs to French peasants of the present day, and even French peasants under the eighteenth century monarchy." In the towns and cities, however, the taxpayer is a voter and a person of more consequence. But everywhere in England local government is chaotic yet.—While having various forms, the same vices are found which exist among us—short-sighted extravagance on the one hand, and short-sighted economy on the other; contractors and builders getting into municipal positions to advance schemes of drainage and street improvement, and private interests being more powerful than the desire of promoting the good or guarding the rights of the public.

These facts, while they need not make our country, where matters are quite as bad, self-complacent, certainly show that there is nothing in the American republican system intrinsically hostile to good local government. The remedies proposed in our own case are various; but such as we have seen mentioned do not embrace that which appears to us the most efficacious and indispensable of all, the personal attention of the good and substantial men of every ward and neighborhood to incipient movement and the ballot-box. What is everybody's business is said to be nobody's business, but when the maxim is applied to municipal elections it means practically that the ballot-box is the business of those least competent by character and capacity to exercise the privilege of suffrage. The honest voters who acquiesce in the present state of things, who exhaust their political morality in talking about the shame and peril of corruption in municipal politics, and abandon the machinery of elections to those who are utterly incapable of using it for any but corrupt purposes, have only themselves to blame if local government becomes a failure and a reproach, and if they are taught by heavy taxation, consequent upon large outlays for illegitimate and unnecessary purposes, that, even for the sake of their private interests, they ought to give their vigilant and systematic personal attention to the selection and conduct of those entrusted with public business.—*Baltimore Sun.*

ALDERNEY COWS.

Alderney is well known for the breed of cows which bears its name. These are so called probably because the first ones exported were from that island, although now very few that are sold as Alderney cows are directly from there. Those of that breed actually exported from these islands are generally from Jersey, where the cattle are much the same as those of Alderney—small, with tapering heads, and of a delicate fawn color. The Guernsey cow is esteemed by some even more highly than the Alderney; it is rather larger, and more of a red, brindled in color. The cows are milked three times daily, and the milk is churned without skimming; one pound of butter a day is by no means an uncommon yield for a good cow. The cow cabbage is made to reach a size so large that the leaves are used to wrap the butter in for market, while the stalks are varnished and armed with ferrules, and extensively used at St. Heller's for canes. The cows are very carefully coddled. The grass they feed on is highly enriched by the vraic, a species of sea-weed gathered from the reefs at low tide. There are two vraic harvests appointed by the government—one in the spring, the other in August—although it is gathered at other times in small quantities. All hands turn out in the season with boats and carts, frequently at night, and it is a very lively, picturesque occupation, though often attended with risk and loss of life from the overloading of boats or sudden rising of the tide. The cows are always tethered when feeding; they eat less in this way, really giving more milk than if glutted with food, and while they are cropping the grass on one side of a field it has time to spring up on the other side. When they have done eating, they are at once removed from the sun into the shade. The breed is preserved from intermixture with other breeds by strong and arbitrary laws very carefully enforced. No cattle are allowed to enter the islands except for slaughter within a certain number of days, with the exception of oxen for draught.—*Harper's Magazine.*

"Gubbins is very close," it was observed; "he will squabble about a single farthing." "Well," remarked Sharp, "I have always thought the less one squabbles about the better."

Change seldom, for changes are inconvenient.

SENSIBLE FINANCIAL VIEW.

The editor of the Doylestown *Democrat* in alluding to the financial question, says:

"We make no pretension to knowledge on the money question. We know a greenback when we see one, but have almost lost all recollection of how gold and silver coin looks. It occurs to us, nevertheless, now and then, that it would be a fine thing were hard dollars returned to circulation. How this can be done appears to be a question that troubles more than one head. It is probably easier to tell what retards the resumption of specie payment than to point out what will bring it about. It seems to us that Congress has done its level best to postpone resumption instead of hasten it. Greenbacks are made money for the people for all purposes; they are obliged to receive them for every description of debt. But the government refuses to receive its own money for some purposes, not believing in the good old adage, that "what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander." It will not receive greenbacks in payment for duty at the custom houses, but for this demands and receives gold. This is one of the hindrances to resumption and will be as long as the practice continues. Paper money, it appears, is good enough for the people, but gold alone is fit for the government. If an individual were to put in circulation his own paper, and refuse to receive it in payment for all classes of debts, the business community would stamp him as a scamp. But the government errs again, in that it refuses to pay out hard money for debts to the very men it receives it from. How far this practice is dishonest we leave our readers to judge. It works great wrong to the people, because it obliges them to pay, on all imported goods, the addition of the premium on gold paid by the importer. The legal tender act is likewise a hindrance to the resumption to specie payment. Congress, in violation of the constitution we believe, and so said the Supreme Court, until after that tribunal had been packed to reverse its own decision, made paper money a legal tender for all debts. Of course, so long as a paper dollar is made the equivalent of a gold or silver one, the precious coin is driven out of sight, and will remain there until the law is changed. It is impossible for two descriptions of money of unequal values to circulate side by side—the more valuable will always be put out of sight, while that which has no intrinsic value will be kept in circulation.—As long as the legal tender act is on our statute books, it will be impossible to force gold and silver from their hiding place into general circulation.—There is no substantial reason why specie payment should not be resumed at any time, if the legal tender act were repealed; and congressional legislation, in our judgment, is the great stumbling block that stands in the way. When all branches of the Federal Government pass into the hands of the Democrats we may expect a return to the constitutional currency of the country, but not before."

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.—My wife, Sophia, having left my house and gone among friends, this is to notify all parties that I will pay no debts of her or their contracting, and especially no doctor bills except for services rendered by Dr. T. J. Boyer.

W. A. LANSBERRY.

Woodland, July 14, 1875-3t.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any manner meddling with the following property, now in the possession of Henry Ogden, of Lawrence township, viz: 1 cow, about 2 acres of wheat, 2 acres of rye, about 2 acres of buckwheat, and the household and kitchen furniture. This property belongs to me, and is left with him on loan only, subject to my order.

G. W. OGDEN.

Clearfield, July 14, 1875-3t.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any manner meddling with the following property, now in possession of E. W. Rhoad, of Glen Hope, viz: 1 black mare, 1 bay mare, 1 spring hack, 1 set of double harness, and 1 buggy, as the same was purchased by me on the 21st day of May, and left with him on loan only, subject to my order.

FREDRICK SHOFF.

Hagerty's X Roads, July 14, 1875-3t.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby warned against purchasing or in any way meddling with the following property, now in the possession of E. H. Jordan, viz: 2 beds and bedding, 2 sets chairs, 1 rocking chair, 1 cupboard, 1 table, 1 stand, 1 stove and cooking utensils, and all other household goods, as the same belongs to me, and is left with him on loan only, subject to my order.

JOHN F. JURY.

Luconte's Mills, July 14, 1875-3t*

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby warned against purchasing or in any way meddling with the following property, now in the possession of Patrick Hoover, of Ferguson township, viz: 1 cooking stove, 1 set of carpenter tools, 2 axes, 1 iron kettle, 1 one-horse wagon, one set single harness, as the same belongs to me, and is left with him on loan only, subject to my order.

JAMES McKEEHEN.

Marron, Pa., July 14, 1875-3t*

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any manner meddling with the following property, now in the possession of Jno. Dressler, of Union township, viz: 200,000 feet of sawed lumber, 50,000 feet of saw logs, 1 bay horse, 1 bull and one wagon, as the same was purchased by me at Sheriff's sale on the 5th day of June, and is left with him on loan only, subject to my order.

G. L. REED.

Clearfield, July 21, 1875-3t.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby warned against purchasing or in any manner meddling with the following property, now in the hands of James Fyriner, of Bell township, viz: 1 cook stove and utensils, all the tinware and dishes in the house, 5 chairs, 1 table, 1 bed and bedding, 1 cupboard, 1 ten-plate stove and pipe, 1 doughtray, 1 grindstone, 1 hand saw, as the same belongs to me and is left with him on loan subject to my order.

HENRY BRETH, JR.

Orland, June 30, 1875-3t*

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby warned against purchasing or in any way meddling with the following property, now in the hands of John A. Neff, of New Washington, Clearfield county, Pa., viz: 1 cook stove, 2 set chairs, 1 rocking chair, 1 egg stove, 1 cupboard, 2 beds and bedding, 1 stand, lot of carpet, 3 acres of wheat, 1 plow, 1 mare, 1 horse, 2 set harness, 1 sled, 1 dearborn wagon, 2 hogs, 1 black cow, 1 milk cow. This property was purchased by me June 25th, 1875, and is left with the said John A. Neff on loan, subject to my order. HENRY NEFF, SR.

New Washington, June 30, 1875-3t

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way meddling with the following property, now in possession of John Kein, of Morris township, viz: 1 brown mare, 1 bay mare, 1 two-horse wagon, 1 spring wagon, 2 cows, 2 yearling heifers, 1 spring calf, 8 hogs, 12 sheep, 1 long plow, 2 shovel plows, 1 harrow, 1 wind mill, 3 acres of wheat, 3 acres of rye, 3 acres of oats, and 7 acres of corn in the ground, as the same was purchased by me June 21, and is subject to my order at any time.

T. H. FORCEY.

Grahamton, June 30, 1875-3t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration on the estate of S. H. SHAFFNER, late of Lawrence township, Clearfield County, Pa., deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons