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 city prices All letters of inquiry with reference to machinery of our manufacture promptly answered, by addressing us at Clearfield, Pa.

jan1'73-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 Parch; ment 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 to suit customers. I will also keep periodical literature, such as Magazines, Newspapers, &c. P. A. GAULIN.

Clearfield May 7, 1868-tf

J. R. M'MURRAY

WILL SUPPLY YOU WITH ANY ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICE. COME AND SEE. (8:6:73:y)

NEW WASHINGTON.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Etc.

J. F. 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. pdtljan73

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, Morocco, Linings, Bindings and Thread, Shoemakers' Tools and Shoe Findings.

No greater variety of goods in any store in the county. All for cash or exchange for cash or country produce at the Cheap Corner. May 1, 1873.

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,

april26tfOwer 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. je7,72

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. aug1

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, Bonnets, Old Ladies' Caps, Shawls, Waterproofs, Ladies' Fur Caps, Hair Goods, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Shirts, Gloves, Hose, Overalls, Lumbermen's Flannel, Ladies' Underwear, Cuffs, 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. dec7tf

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 back faith upon this point, or deem our assertions superfluous, need but

CALL AT OUR STORE,

Corner Front and Market streets,

Where they can see, feel, hear and know for themselves. 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.

dec20 JOSEPH SHAW & SON.

THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD, PA

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 19, 1875.

ON THE LOSS OF THE SCHILLER.*

BY NABEL THORNE.

Oh, pitiless wave! thou wave of the sea,
Where are the loved ones we trusted to thee?
Tossing in madness your white tops of foam,
Shouting in gladness as ever you roam,
Singing a song that a siren might sing,
High and now low, like a bird on the wing,
Laughing in scorn when we trust all to thee,
Oh, pitiless wave! thou wave of the sea.

Oh, amorous wave! thou wave of the sea,
Give me the darlings that's resting with thee;
Give back our mothers, and give back the friend,
Give back the infant we only did lend,
Give back the strong hearts, the brave and the true,
Give back the weak ones we trusted to you;
All gathered alike! one ravished from me,
Oh, pitiless wave! thou wave of the sea.

Oh, pitiless wave! thou wave of the sea,
A treacherous wave thou ever must be.
Laugh on in gladness, and madness, and mirth,
Still the beautiful ones thou hast stolen from earth
Shall blossom above in gardens so fair,
That never a sigh, and never a tear
Can sadden the souls of those wrecked by thee,
Oh, pitiless wave! thou wave of the sea.

*The steamship Schiller, which sailed from New York for Hamburg, Germany, was wrecked off the Scilly Island, a group at the west entrance of the English Channel, on the night of May 7th, 1875, and of 400 souls on board only 43 were rescued from "the pitiless wave of the sea."

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PROGRESS OF THE WORK FOR 1875—ABSTRACT FROM THE STATE GEOLOGIST'S REPORT.

The board of commissioners of the State Geological Survey held their quarterly meeting at Harrisburg on the 5th of August. The following abstract of Prof. Lesley's report of progress will be interesting to the public:

Field work was resumed on the 1st of May, and there have been no interruptions of it, the following parties being at work in their respective districts: Mr. Prime, with Mr. Clark and Mr. Kent, in Lehigh county, and with Mr. Chance at the water gap; Mr. Fraxer, with Mr. Lehman and Mr. Edwards, in Adams county; Mr. Dewees, with Mr. Billin and Mr. Ashburner, on the Juniata; Mr. Platt, with Mr. Sanders and Mr. Fagan, in Morrisons cove, and with Mr. W. G. Platt, in Cambria county, and with Mr. Young along the Youghiogheny river; Mr. Carll, with Mr. Hatch and Mr. Hale, in the Oil Regions; Mr. Stevenson, with Mr. White, in Greene county; Mr. Sherwood in Tioga county; Mr. Allen detailed to special duty for levels; Mr. C. E. Hall, as paleontologist, makes necessary journeys to the different districts, and studies the collections of fossils sent in to be reported on. Mr. M'Creath, assisted by Mr. Ford, analyzes ores, coals, limestones and clays, in the laboratory at Harrisburg. Dr. Genth is investigating the primary and volcanic rocks and minerals in the laboratory of the university at Philadelphia. Mr. E. B. Harden and O. W. Harden are draughtsmen in Philadelphia preparing the reports for press so far as relates to illustrations. Mr. Lesley has been fully occupied in publishing the reports of progress of 1874, of which Mr. Wrigley's and Dr. Genth's have been published. Mr. Carll's and Mr. Prime's are just printed and ready to bind; Mr. Platt's is commenced and will be ready to bind by the 1st of September, and Mr. M'Creath's will follow immediately; Mr. Frazer's and Mr. Dewees' will be ready for the press as soon as the printer signifies his readiness.

Mr. Lesley's experience has been that six months' field work requires at least six months' office work; but publishing adds still more to the required time. We were fortunate in getting so much office work done last winter, so that the corps could be left free as early as May to take the field again. Next winter the amount of office work ought to be greater; and it will require both skill and judgment to prepare the work of 1875 for speedy publication in 1876. We had only four months of field work last year. This year we will have six and it is to be hoped seven. Last year we had but five districts occupied. This year we have virtually ten; as will appear when the details are stated.

FINANCES OF THE SURVEY.

But this increase of work involves an increase of expenditure, the countenance of the present force next year will be impossible without an increase of appropriation to $50,000 and yet the work done this year is the least to be reasonably expected of such a survey. The state of the finances is as follows:

Two appropriations for 1874 and '75,	$70,000 00
Warrants drawn on the treasurer to June 30, 1875,	42,955 09
Residue of the appropriation,	$27,044 91

There is also an appropriation of $35,000 for 1876.

SURVEYS BEING MADE.

The details of the work accomplished this season thus far is, shortly, as follows: Mr. Prime has surveyed the limestone country lying between his map of last year and the Lehigh river, and is commencing his survey of Northampton county, which he hopes to complete this fall, so much of it as lies between the edge of the slate and the gneiss. Mr. Frazer has added to his last year's map of the ore belts of York and Adams, and has mapped a good deal of the north border of new red and south flank of the mountain. He will continue this belt to the Maryland line. Mr. Dewees has followed the out-crops of the fossil ore to the Susquehanna river and back to Mifflin, and will continue the same. Messrs. Billin and Ashburner were detached in April for a special survey across the country along the line of the East Broad Top railroad. Mr. Billin making the maps and Mr. Ashburner studying the geology and constructing the sections. Their last work has been in the Trough Creek coal basin. They have discovered eleven small coal beds, of no practical value, in Sidelong ridge.

Mr. Platt fixed his headquarters at Summit, Cambria county, and with his aid W. G. Platt has visited and described and located on Mr. Ed. Smith's old contour line map every coal bank in the county. This survey will continue through to Somerset county this season.

He has superintended Mr. Sanders mapping the Canoe Valley, Sinking Valley and Morrison's Cove, which will be finished this season, and Mr. Fagan's observations of the iron and zinc ores. Mr. Platt has also superintended Mr. Young's statistical survey of the coke field of the Youghiogheny Valley from Connelsville to Pittsburgh, much to the satisfaction of the people. This will make an important report.

Professor Stevenson and Mr. White have surveyed Greene county, and made a comlete section of 1,500 feet of coal measure rocks above the upper coal beds, locating on the map the depth of the larger coal beds beneath the surface of the principle cross roads. They have discovered and located across the country two anticlinals and two synclinals, and made the geology perfectly plain. The rest of the season they will survey Washington county.

Mr. Carll continued his observations at intervals and has recently been reinforced by Mr. Hale, who, with Mr. Hatch, is surveying carefully the outcrop of the Berea Grit from Warren to Sharon. Mr. Carll is collecting notes through the oil region and applying his discoveries of last fall to the study of the county south of Franklin. Mr. Sherwood and his aid have traced from farm to farm across Tioga county, the Mansfield ore bed, red beds, fish beds, and the Catskill out-crops, laying them down on the county map in colors, and will continue this work through Bradford and Susquehanna counties.

Mr. Chance has mapped the Delaware and Lehigh Water Gaps, and constructed sections through the roofing slate belt, hydraulic lime and glass sand formations. Mr. Hall, after arranging the cabinet of fossils, examined the fossil localities in Westmoreland, Warren and Venango counties and in the Juniata district, spent a month with a volunteer party of collectors on the Lehigh and Delaware rivers.

The number of analyses called for by the assistants to illustrate their reports demanded an increase of force in the laboratory at Harrisburg. Mr. Ford has therefore been employed as assistant, which will double the capacity of the laboratory turning out work.

RAILROAD LEVELS.

Mr. Allen, attached to Mr. Frazer last year, has been detailed for special service, viz: The collection and management of all the railroad and canal levels in the State. He will have for publication in the winter, several thousand levels at fixed stations on railroad, canal and turnpike lines.—This is not only needful for the work of the survey, but excites great interest among engineers and surveyors. It is the intention to include in the list, alphabetically arranged, all stations leveled by the survey corps.

PRICES OF THE REPORTS.

At this meeting of the board the price of Dr. Genth's report on the Minerology of Pennsylvania, 206 pages, 8 vo., with topographical map, was fixed at fifty cents in paper cover and the postage is sixteen cents, and the price of Henry E. Wrigley's special report on the Petroleum of Pennsylvania, its production, transportation, manufacture and statistics, 112 pages, 8 vo., with several maps and illustrations, at 75 cents in paper cover and the postage is 12 cents. Bound copies of either are 25 cents more and 23 cents postage. The law requires that these reports be sold and the commissioners cannot distribute them gratuitously. The books are handsomely printed and unlike the generally unwieldly volumes of geological surveys, they are of a very convenient handy size, printed on good paper, in clear type, and the workmanship reflects credit on the Stateprinter. They are stereotyped, so that editions can be published at any time to meet the demand. Each of these district reports is complete in itself, and is indexed with unusual fullness; each is sold separately, and persons who get them as they come out can have them bound up in volumes. This is a new and excellent feature of this survey, as there are really no preliminary reports to be thrown aside and superseded by a final report. These reports are in themselves final. The sum of the published reports this year of the work of 1874 will amount to about 1,200 pages, exclusive of Prof. Lesley's. He has been obliged to do much drawing and finishing to secure the best appearance for the books, and a great deal of correcting, amplifying and appending to make the statement of each district full and clear to the reader and useful to the field worker.

Much inquiry has been made for the geological reports, but the work of publication is, in fact, much more advanced than was ever the case with any other geological survey in the same time. There is no question but the general result will be satisfactory to the people of the State and the scientific world.

Orders accompanied by the money, sent to John B. Pearse, Secretary of the geological commission, 223 Market street, Harrisburg, Pa., will be filled by mail or express, as directed, or the reports can be obtained through booksellers.

BRUTAL TREATMENT OF THE INSANE AT WASHINGTON.

The knavery of the Grant administration, it appears, is not confined exclusively to the sane people of this country, but the barbarism of the agents of the administration is demonstrated in their treatment of the insane. The New York *Sun* in alluding to this last brutal outrage committed by Grant's minions, says:

"Twenty years ago Congress passed an act providing for an institution to be known as "The Government Hospital of the Insane," for "the most humane care and enlightened curative treatment of the insane of the army and navy of the United States and of the District of Columbia." By the liberality of Congress this institution has grown into large proportions, with fine buildings, a farm, grounds, and all the improvements which experience and science have developed as necessary or desirable for the humane object to which it is devoted.

The last report of the Board of Visitors states, "there remained under treatment on the 30th of June, 1874, 526 males and 156 females. Of these 403 (400 males and 3 females) belonged, or had belonged, to the army or navy, and 279 (126 males and 153 females) were from civil life." It also appears that of the total 682 patients, "50 paid the average cost of their support, leaving 632 who were wholly supported by the government." The maximum capacity of the institution is stated to be 700 patients, including an average of 60 who pay from four to twenty dollars per week.

An idea may be formed of the extensive scale on which this hospital is conducted from the fact that the various appropriations for its support, and for improvements at the last session of Congress, aggregated $180,000 for the current fiscal year, independent of some $20,000 a year derived from the farm and garden and about $18,000 a year paid by private patients.

Dr. C. H. Nichols is the superintendent, and devotes himself mainly to the management of the vast business of the hospital. There are three assistant physicians, who during the past year averaged two hundred and twenty-seven patients each, by dividing the aggregate into three parts. It has become a serious question for Congress to consider, whether this aggregation of insane persons under the same roof is not positively harmful in all its effects, and calculated to exclude hopes of recovery that might be encouraged under a different condition of things. Grave doubts are also entertained by competent medical men, if three physicians are equal with the best skill and strength to the proper treatment of so large a number of patients.

Like all other institutions maintained and fostered by the government, this has suffered of late years in the public estimation from different causes. Suspicion has fastened upon its management, and the Financial Committee, consisting of Surgeon-General Barnes, Henry D. Cooke, and Moses Kelly, two of whom were notoriously associated with the Washington Ring, while the third gave it and Boss Shepherd all the aid and comfort he could, have necessarily withdrawn confidence from it.

A shocking outrage recently perpetrated at this asylum, which in cruelty and inhumanity surpasses anything yet known connected with it will certainly lead to a searching investigation by Congress, and may bring to light other iniquities which for a long time have been the cause of great scandal. The naked facts, as disclosed by sworn testimony and by admission of the parties incriminated, need no dressing.

On the night of June 28, two officers of the Metropolitan Police (for the maintenance of which Congress votes annually two-thirds of the whole cost) went with an omnibus to the Insane Asylum about nine o'clock and received from the superintendent three persons living there as patients, one white and two colored, of whom one was a woman. They were driven into Prince George's county, Maryland, the destination being a small village known as Piscataway. The omnibus was stopped at midnight near a deep creek, where the police descended and took the three insane creatures into a wood close by, where they were left to shift for themselves, without shelter, provision, or care of any kind.

Dr. Nichols attempts to excuse this act of barbarism upon the miserable pretext that the Commissioners of the District of Columbia "were anxious to reduce expenses and to cut off all unnecessary charges of this asylum." It is alleged that these persons were non-residents of the District, and therefore ought not to be charged to its account.

Admitting the entire truth of these statements, which are disputed, do they in any way justify the outrage of dragging these demented beings out of their cells at night, carrying them off in the darkness, and leaving them, distant from the settlement, to whatever calamity might befal them? The Inquisition never conceived of a torture more infamous than this is in every respect.

If the unfortunates belonged to Maryland, as is pretended, there was a direct and proper way of transferring them to that jurisdiction, instead of the surreptitious and brutal manner in which they were conveyed outside the District. Fortunately the responsibility for this crime, which disgraces the name of civilization, is easily fixed. All the parties connected with it are officials of the government, and the public records must furnish proofs of their action.

Under the regulations of the asylum, there are prescribed forms for receiving and discharging patients. It is easy, therefore, to discover by what authority these insane persons were clandestinely hurried off at night.—The Commissioners of the District, the superintendent of the asylum, and the police are all directly involved in this enormity. Between them it must be accounted for, and the guilt placed exactly where it belongs.

Because the victims are poor and friendless, it may be supposed that the criminals may escape punishment.—That is a greater reason why the former should be protected and the latter pursued with the sternest justice. If an infamy like this can be committed in the government asylum, it requires no credulity to believe that other crimes as damnable, which are openly charged at Washington, have also too much foundation. At all events, there must be a thorough, impartial, and rigid investigation when Congress meets. Not another dollar should be voted until the country knows whether the insane are subjected to brutality and the money for their support is properly spent.

JUDGE KELLY'S SPEECH ON INFLATION.

Some one of our cotemporaries reviewed Judge Kelly's Ohio speech, and it is done in such a short, practical manner that we cannot help laying it before our readers, because of its common sense character. The practical point the writer makes on iron will apply to our lumber trade. The story is precisely the same—over production caused by speculation and *under* consumption, caused by high rates of interest, and loss of public confidence because of overkiting business habits. Too many promises to pay, and no redeemer. The speculator settled too many accounts by giving his note, and pay day came around. The writer says:

"Hon. Wm. D. Kelly, of Philadelphia, now the acknowledged leader of the inflationists, has lately been ventilating his theories of finance at Youngstown. Youngstown being in a great iron-producing region, Mr. Kelly seems to have thought it a good place to air his "3-65" convertible bond views, now quite famous throughout the country. He endeavored to work upon the local feelings of his audience by telling them that owing to the increase of currency in the country the production of pig-iron increased from 687,662 tons in 1862 to 2,854,558 tons in 1872. The more intelligent of his hearers should and would see in this statement an argument against another era of inflation, while the ignorant among them would like to see the thing repeated, if such a thing was possible. Taking Mr. Kelly's statement to be true that the inflation that occurred from 1862 up to and after the close of the war, brought about the over production of pig-iron, then it is now very manifest that great injury was done thereby to the best interest of the iron trade. The country is full of iron-producing facilities today, so much so that competition hangs over the trade like a pall, forbidding anybody to make money. We have, for instance, 600 blast furnaces now, where we only had 300 in 1870—an increase of 100 per cent. in four years in facilities while there is a decrease of one-half or more in the consumption. And all, or principally, owing, according to Mr. Kelly, to the great increase in the currency.

Now look how this unnatural stimulation has worked. It set everybody wild on the subject of iron. People could not build blast furnaces and iron mills fast enough in 1872-73. They built them so fast—with such a perfect furor, as it were—that it was said at the time that one cause of pig-metal going to $55 per ton, was the extraordinary demand for it to build iron works of various kinds. Recollect that these furnaces and mills were not built with iron as now at $25 per ton. They were built with iron at $40, $45 and $50 per ton. And this is what is the matter now. Dead capital locked up in high priced enterprises. Look at the loss of capital to begin with.—Look at the loss of interest still going on. There is no chance to produce anything; nor will there be for an indefinite time to come.

There are many places where furnaces and mills were built, and where skilled and unskilled laborers put their savings of years into houses, and where now there is no work, nor no prospect of any, and where, worst of all, the investments of these laborers in houses and other property have become almost worthless. Iron work were built on tops of hills and down in valleys, and in all sorts of out of the way places, where they are and must ever be unproductive on a close market.

Now, what is Mr. Kelly's remedy for all this? Why, inflate the currency again. Let on steam once more.—Set more Northern Pacific Railroads in operation. Get up an extraordinary demand for iron. Start the six hundred furnaces, start the railroads, and generate a momentum that will not stop short of two or three hundred more furnaces and as many more iron mills. And then what? Why just keep on—onward and upward. It was not the going up of the balloon that killed the man, but the coming down. Therefore, keep the balloon up. Or, changing the figure, never let steam go down—keep the machine red-hot, and then everything will be lovely, according to Kelly. But remember for all this, the great, inevitable, historical and irresistible laws of trade will bring us into judgment, and in such an hour as we think not the grand explosion will occur."

A national ode—the public debt.

A CHASE FOR A BRIDE.

A YOUNG GIRL STOLEN BY AN INDIAN—CAPTURE AND ESCAPE OF THE ABDUCTOR.

One of the main tributaries of the Little Arkansas river is the Running Turkey creek, at the mouth of which is Jim Geary's ranch, an old stopping place in the days when government provisions were hauled from Fort Parker to the Indian Territory by bull and mule teams. This ranch was established by Geary many years ago. He was an old frontiersman, scout and bullwhacker himself, and in consequence of his extensive acquaintance among this class of men, soon established an enviable reputation for his ranch, and as soon as all danger from Indians was past, through his instrumentality a number of emigrants were persuaded to settle around him. For a number of years all went well. The settlers raised good crops, for which they received high prices. The reputation of the location selected by Geary was established, and the farmers around his old ranch are almost countless. Among the early settlers was a family from Ohio named Falconer, consisting of Robert Falconer, his wife Sarah, and an only daughter, Bessie, about 17 years old. These people had amassed a small fortune, and were looking forward to the time when their daughter would marry some thrifty farmer, and be placed in such a position of independence that they could leave this world without any apprehensions regarding her future. The girl was engaged to a young farmer who was possessed of a stout arm, a warm heart, indomitable courage, and a good homestead, and, had nothing happened, would have been married last Friday evening.

The time for the marriage arrived; so did the bridegroom and invited guests, but no bride appeared. Her parents, supposing she was in her room, went to the door to warn her that the time for the ceremonies had arrived, when to their dismay they found the room empty. It was early evening, and not yet dusk, so they walked to the window and endeavored to discover the truant. They saw rapidly disappearing through the timber on the creek bank a man carrying in his arms the form of a young girl, which from the dress they immediately recognized as that of their daughter. The alarm was given, and the whole party, well armed, immediately started in pursuit. Within a few minutes they were within gunshot of the fugitive, but were unable to use their weapons in consequence of his shielding his body with the form of the bride elect. The young lover was almost frantic, and overtaking the almost breathless abductor, he seized him, and, after a brief struggle, wrested the girl from him. The abductor was a lazy Cheyenne Indian, who had loafed around the neighborhood for a year or two. At the same time when the farmer regained his sweetheart, the savage by a skillful movement and an eel-like wriggle, escaped from his hold, and started on a keen run down the creek. The pursuers, however, were too much for him, and one of their number brought him to the ground by a well-aimed bullet from a needle-gun. It was soon ascertained that the red man was only wounded in the thigh. He was taken prisoner and lodged in a neighboring dug-out, from which he escaped in the night, carrying the needle-gun ball in his thigh, and has not since been heard of, although search has been made by the friends of the young lady, whose wedding has been indefinitely postponed, in consequence of a serious attack of brain fever, the result of her fright at the treatment of the savage.

DEATH OF ISAAC M. SINGER.

Isaac M. Singer, the inventor of the Singer sewing machine, died in London, England, on the 23d of July, 1875.

Mr. Singer, whose death is announced in the above telegram, had been an actor and theatrical manager, but had met with little success in that department of enterprise when he turned his attention to mechanical invention. In 1850 he devised a carving machine, and took one to Boston in person to fill an order. In the shop where he placed it he saw for the first time a number of sewing machines, brought there for repairs. Elias Howe had been making these instruments for five years, but the public had not yet been made to comprehend and appreciate them as labor-saving machines. It was suggested to Mr. Singer that, if the machine could be improved so as to do a great variety of work, it would be a great success. He set to work and the next morning had already the drawing of an improved machine, containing three original devices, which to this day form a part of the sewing machine made by the Singer Company. Fifty dollars were borrowed, and Mr. Singer set to work upon a model. By working day and night, he completed it on the eleventh day after its commencement, and then started for New York. He borrowed a little money, entered into a partnership with his Boston patron and the machinist in whose shop he had made his model and began the manufacture of the machines. Great difficulties presented themselves, and frequently he was on the point of failure; but he kept steadily and persistently at work, advertised, traveled, sent out agents, exhibited his machine at county fairs and year after year advanced step by step towards ultimate success. But before Mr. Singer had been long in the business, he was notified by Elias Howe that his machines were an infringement upon the latter's patent of 1846. Vexatious litigation ensued, an attempt to show that Walter Hunt had constructed a successful sewing machine as early as 1833, having failed, and in the course of time the suits between the different patentees became very complicated. In 1856, just as a number of suits were to be tried at Albany, all the patentees formed a combination and compromise, by the terms of which Elias Howe was to receive five dollars upon every machine sold in the United States and one dollar on every machine exported, while Mr. Singer and the other inventors of improvements agreed to sell licenses to use their different devices at the rate of fifteen dollars for each machine. On the renewal of Howe's patent, in 1860, the fee received by him was reduced to one dollar, and that of the improvers to seven dollars. With the settlement of 1856, Mr. Singer, whose energy forced the machine on public attention, entered fairly upon a career of continued prosperity, and soon became a man of great wealth, which he has of late years been thoroughly enjoying by a residence in European capitals.

ALLEN TO THE POINT.—Gov. Allen, of Ohio, understands the situation perfectly. In a speech at a grangers' reunion in Licking county, he said: "Permit me to make the observation, that every one can apply as he pleases, if we don't get back in this country to cheap government and honest living then the country is gone." This is true. Until we get back to cheap government, national, State, county and municipal, it will be hard times for the poor man and mechanic, for they, in truth and in fact, pay all the taxes. Their wages are daily decreasing, but the taxes to defray the expenses of a dear government, like the present, cannot be reduced.—*Columbian.*

A special dispatch from Berlin says, Count Dyembeck, his mother and chambermaid have been arrested at Londeck, in the district of Brisiow, charged with being concerned in a conspiracy to assassinate Prince Frederick William.

OBEYING ORDERS.

When she came to work for the family on Congress street, the lady of the house sat down and told her that agents, book-peddlers, hat-rack men, picture-sellers, ash-buyers, rag men and all that class of people must be met at the front door and coldly repulsed, and Nancy said she'd repulse 'em if she had to break every broom-stick in Detroit.

And she did. She threw the door open wide, bluffed right up at 'em, and when she got through talking the checkiest agent was only too glad to leave. It got so after awhile that peddlers marked that house, and the door bell never rang except for company.

The other day, as the lady of the house was enjoying a nap and Nancy was wiping off the spoons, the bell rang. She hastened to the door, expecting to see a lady, but her eyes encountered a slim man, dressed in black and wearing a white neck-tie. He was the new minister, and he was going around to get acquainted with the members of his flock, but Nancy was not expected to know this.

"Ah—um—is Mrs.—ah—!"

"Git!" exclaimed Nancy, pointing to the gate.

"Beg pardon, but I'd like to see—see—"

"Meander!" she shouted, looking around for a weapon, "we don't want any flour-sifters here!"

"But—"

"Scoot, or I'll but you with the tater smasher, git out with your button-hole cutter!"

"You are mistaken," he replied, smiling blandly, "I called to—"

"Don't want anything to keep moths away—fly!" she exclaimed, getting red in the face.

"Is the lady in?" he inquired, trying to look over Nancy's head.

"Yes, the lady's in, and I'm in, and you are out!" she snapped, "and now I don't want to stand here talking to a fly-trap agent any longer. Come, lift your boots!"

"I am not an agent," he said, trying to smile, "I am the new—"

"Yes, I know you—you are the new man with a patent flat-iron, but we don't want any, and you'd better go before I call the dog!"

"Will you give the lady my card, and tell her I called?"

"No I won't; we are bored to death with cards and handbills and circulars.

"Come I can't stand here all day."

"Will you hear me?"

"Skite, or you'll hear the dog, and feel him, too; Here Touse, here."

"Didn't you know that I was a minister?" he asked, as he backed off.

"No, nor I don't know it now; you look like the man who sold the woman next door a dollar chromo for eighteen shillings."

"But here is my card."

"I don't care for cards, I tell you! If you leave that gate open I'll heave a flower-pot at you!"

"You don't understand me."

"Do you understand this?" shaking a floor-mop at him, "now skallyhoot!"

"I will call again," he said, as he went through the gate.

"It won't do you any good!" she shouted after him: "we don't want any prepared food for infants—no piano music—no stuffed birds! I know the policeman on this beat, and if you come around here again he'll soon find out whether you're a confidence man or a vagrant!"

And she took unusual care to lock the door—*Detroit Free Press.*

A NARROW ESCAPE.—A Nebraska farmer sneaked around one night to the place where an army of millions of grasshoppers were sleeping preparator to wading into his wheat on the morrow, and after throwing a lot of hay around he set fire to it. Well, it was death to the grasshoppers; but by the time the farmer had run four miles over a burning praire and climb a tree with his hair and eyelashes burned off he had occasion to take breath and say, "I'll be cussed if I thought I was going to get up a circus like that."

There are rumors that in case Mr. Delano retires from the cabinet, Hon. William H. Armstrong, of Williamsport, will be his successor. Rumor has always done better for Grant's babinet than anybody else.

New Advertisements.

CAUTION.—

All persons are hereby warned against purchasing or in any way meddling with the following property, now in the possession of Wm. H. Puncheir, of Bloom township, viz: 2 horses, 1 two-horse wagon, 1 set double and 1 set single harness, 1 plow, 1 harrow, 1 cook stove, 6 chairs, 2 rocker chairs, 1 bureau, 1 cupboard, 1 sink, 1 doughtray, 1 table, 1 set of dishes, 2 beds and bedding, 1 buggy, lot of carpet, 1 stove and 4 hogs. This property was purchased by me at Sheriff's sale on July 16th, and is left with him on loan, subject to my order at any time.

CHRISTIAN LABORDE, Jr.

Rockton, Aug. 4, 1875.-3t*

CAUTION.—

All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any manner meddling with the following property, now in possession of Justin Heichel, of Karthaus township, viz: 3 horses, 2 cows, 4 head young cattle, 1 calf, 5 hogs, 1 two-horse wagon, 2 plows, 1 harrow, 1 cultivator, 1 wind mill, lot of chairs, lot of hay, a lot of wheat and rye in the sheaf, 6 acres of corn, 2 acres of buckwheat. This property was purchased by me at Sheriff's sale, on the 30th day of July last, and is left with him on loan only, subject to my order.

THOMAS MYERS.

Salt Lick, Aug. 4, 1875-3t*

CAUTION.—

All persons are hereby warned against purchasing or in any way meddling with the following property, now in the possession of Robert L. Weeks, of Lawrence township, viz: 1 wagon, 2 twin sleds, 1