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 Guages, 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.

THOS. H. MURRAY. CYRUS GORDON.

WEST BRANCH INSURANCE AGENCY

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, Clearfield, Pa.

BRANCH OFFICES in different parts of the County.

The following Old and Reliable Fire, Accident Stock and Life Insurance Companies represented:

Estab.		Assets.
1809	North British & Mercantile Fire Ins. Co., of England	$26,000,000
1865	Scottish Commercial Fire Ins. Co., of England (gold)	10,000,000
1794	North America Fire Insurance Co., of Philadelphia	4,700,000
1826	Fire Association Fire Insurance Co., of Philadelphia	3,100,000
1853	Phœnix Fire Ins. Co., N. Y.	2,200,000
1857	Watertown Fire Ins. Co., of N. Y., insures farm buildings only	700,000
1871	Amazon Fire Insurance Co., of Cincinnati	1,000,000
1853	York Stock Insurance Co., of Penna. Insures horses, &c.	75,000
1874	Hartford Accident Insurance Co of Connecticut	200,000
1847	Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Pennsylvania	5,000,000
1866	Metropolitan Life Insurance Co of New York	2,000,000
	Total capital	$7,000,000

Persons in the country desiring insurance, can have it promptly attended to by calling at the office or addressing us by letter. Insurances effected at the lowest possible rate, to be obtained in first-class companies. *No Companies represented which make Assessments.*

The above two life Insurance Co.'s, represented by T. H. Murray, have paid out in cash, between the dates of Aug. 1872 and Aug. 1874, to the friends of deceased policy holders in this county, the sum of $22,000.

Provide for the future by insuring your homes and your lives in the West Branch Insurance Agency. MURRAY & GORDON, Clearfield, May 20, 1875. Agents.

JAS. S. PARSONS, Pres't. R. E. BEECHER, Sec'y

CONTINENTAL Life Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Assets $3,216,000
Ratio of Assets to Liabilities 122

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

For rates, &c., call on or address

R. M. McENALLY, Agent.

Office in Shaw's Row, Clearfield, Pa. 7:15:74

JOHN TROUTMAN,

DEALER IN

FURNITURE,

MATTTESSES,

AND

Improved Spring Beds,

MARKET STREET, NEAR P. O.

The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Clearfield, and the public generally, that he has on hand a fine assortment of Furniture, such as Walnut, Chestnut and Painted Chamber Suites, Parlor Suites, Reclining and Extension Chairs, Ladies' and Gents' Easy Chairs, the Perforated Dining and Parlor Chairs, Cane Seats and Window Chairs, Clothes Bars, Step and Extension Ladders, Hat Racks, Scrubbing Brushes, &c.

MOULDING AND PICTURE FRAMES.

Looking Glasses, Chromos, &c., which would be suitable for Holiday presents.

dec18'73 JOHN TROUTMAN.

J. R. M'MURRAY

WILL SUPPLY YOU WITH ANY ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICE. COME AND SEE. (3:5:73y)

NEW WASHINGTON.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Etc.

KRATZER & LYTLE,

—THE—

NEW FIRM

IN THEIR

COLOSSAL CONSOLIDATED STORE,

Are marking down their

IMMENSE STOCK OF GOODS,

to the lowest

CASH PRICES.

Reduced expenses and selling for ready pay enables them to do it. They will endeavor to be

HEADQUARTERS

for supplying the citizens of Clearfield county with

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,

Dress Goods, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Wall Paper, Queensware, &c., &c.

And all other goods in their line.

N. B.—TERMS CASH.

J. M. KRATZER. J. G. LYTLE.

Clearfield, Dec. 16, 1874.

ED. W. GRAHAM,

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

SQUARE TIMBER & LUMBER,

CLEARFIELD, PA.,

Has just opened, at the old stand, in Graham's Row, a complete stock of

NEW GOODS,

of every description.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, BOOTS AND SHOES, CLOTHING, &c., &c.,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

FLOUR, MEAT, SALT, RYE, OATS, CORN.

ALWAYS ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT A SMALL ADVANCE.

FLOUR

Received by the car load, and sold at a small advance.

A supply of ROPE constantly on hand.

Special inducements offered to those getting out Square Timber and Logs, as we deal largely in Lumbermen's Supplies, and are prepared at all times to purchase timber and lumber.

ED. W. GRAHAM, Market Street, CLEARFIELD, PA. Oct. 23, 1872.

HARD TIMES

HAVE NO EFFECT

IN FRENCHVILLE!

I am aware that there are some persons a little hard to please, and I am also aware that the complaint of "hard times" is well nigh universal. But I am so situated now that I can satisfy the former and prove conclusively that "hard times" will not effect those who buy their goods from me, and all my patrons shall be initiated into the secret of

HOW TO AVOID HARD TIMES

I have goods enough to supply all the inhabitants in the lower end of the county which I sell at exceeding low rates from my mammoth store in MULSONBURG, where I can always be found ready to wait upon callers and supply them with

Dry Goods of all Kinds,

Such as Cloths, Satinetts, Cassimeres, Muslins, Delaines, Linen, Drillings, Calicoes, Trimmings, Ribbons, Lace, Ready-made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps—all of the best material and made to order—Hose, Socks, Gloves, Mittens, Laces, Ribbons, &c.

GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS.

Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Rice, Molasses, Fish, Salt Pork, Linseed Oil, Fish Oil, Carbon Oil.

Hardware, Queensware, Tinware, Castings, Plows and Plow Castings, Nails, Spikes, Corn Cultivators, Cider Presses, and all kinds of Axes.

Perfumery, Paints, Varnish, Glass, and a general assortment of Stationery,

GOOD FLOUR,

Of different brands, always on hand, and will be sold at the lowest possible figures.

J. H. McClain's Medicines, Jayne's Medicines, Hostetter's and Hoofland's Bitters.

5000 pounds of Wool wanted for which the highest price will be paid. Cloverseed on hand and for sale at the lowest market price.

Also, Agent for Strattonville and Curwensville Threshing Machines.

☞ Call and see for yourselves. You will find everything usually kept in a retail store.

L. M. COUDRIET.

Frenchville P. O., August 12, 1874.

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS

JOS. SHAW & SON

Have just opened a

NEW STORE, on Main St., CLEARFIELD, PA.

lately occupied by Wm. F. IRWIN.

Their stock consists of

DRY GOODS

GROCERIES of the best quality,

QUEENSWARE, Boots and Shoes,

and every article necessary for one's comfort.

Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. May 9, 1866-tf.

STEAM SAW MILL, ENGINE AND BOILERS FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale on reasonable terms, their steam saw mill, located at Wallaceton, Clearfield Co., Pa. The engine and boilers are as good as new. The size of the engine is 14x24, and is in good running order. They will also sell their shingle and lath mill, and all the working machinery in the mill. Parties wishing to purchase can call on or address

GRAHAM, WALLACE & CO.

Clearfield, Pa., June 26, 1874.

THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 3, 1875.

GREETING.

At the Nilsson wedding the following charade, by Rev. Mr. Jones, and set to music by James Tutle, was chanted:

Father of life, confessing
Thy majesty and power,
We seek Thy gracious blessing
To grace the bridal hour;
The troth in Eden plighted
The wedded here renew
May they, in Thee united,
Till death be pure and true.

Jesus Redeemer, hear us!
Still be the Wedding Guest;
Thy gentle presence near us,
Make common things more blest.
Pain Care shall be a learning
Of blessedness divine,
If Thou wilt still be turning
The water into wine.

Spirit of love descending,
Impart Thy joy and peace,
Three hopes together blending
Bless with Thine own increase—
Athwart the roughen'd Ocean,
Or on the peaceful tide,
Thy breath through each emotion
Their heavenward course shall guide.

The Church, Her Bride, hath given
Her blessing on the vow;
Oh! ratify from Heaven
Her benison below;
Bless Father, Son and Spirit,
The Union here begun,
That in the life eternal
It may be ever one. Amen.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A RESIDENCE.

They have an educational Institution down in Oxford, Chester county, labelled "the Lincoln University," in honor of the great *black* emancipation and *white slavery* advocate, where negroes are educated and made smarter than common folks. The Institution has drawn quite a number of exceedingly smart "colored" gentlemen from all posts of the Union for the purpose of being manufactured into Statesmen, Divines and Redeemers of the White race, and by way of variation they vote and help to elect Chester county officials although the most of them, have no abiding home there. On March 11th a petition signed by twenty-seven citizens of the township was presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions of Chester county asking that the return of the election officers be set aside, on the ground that the students above mentioned are not residents and therefore not entitled to vote. R. E. Monaghan, Esq., represented the contestants and J. W. Barnard and Wm. B. Waddell, Esqs., the election officers and students. The testimony was heard and the cause argued. On Monday last Judge Butler read the following.

OPINION OF THE COURT:

"Twenty-five votes, cast by students of Lincoln University, are challenged, on the ground of non-residence of the voters." Are these challenges, or any of them, well taken?

What constitutes "residence" is a question of law; whether it exists in a particular case, is one of *fact*.

"Residence" is the settled place of abode—where one dwells without definite purpose of removal. Sometimes it is defined as the permanent place of abode. But this is not accurate; for, while a certain degree of permanency is essential, absolute permanency is not required. A majority of men are not permanently fixed in their present places of abode. For the purposes of this case, residence may be defined, as just stated—the settled place of abode. We say for the purposes of the case, because this definition is subject to several limitations—ot no importance, however, here. Temporary absence, for travel, the performance of labor, obtaining an education, or other purpose, will not affect residence.

Then, were the individuals here challenged residents of the district? Ordinarily a student who goes abroad to an institution of learning, is not a resident there—in the legal sense of this term. His presence is temporary.—His residence remains with his parents, or others with whom he lived. Ordinarily, we repeat, this is so, and the presumption is, in the absence of countervailing proof, that it is always so. and the presumption is, in the absence of countervailing proof, that it is always so. And therefore in Fry's Appeal, 21st, P. F. Smith, it was held that the students at Muhlenberg College were not entitled to vote in the district in which it is located. But a student may, nevertheless, change his residence to the place where his studies are pursued. And he does so when he gives up and abandons his former residence. But his absence at school is no evidence of such abandonment. He must prove it otherwise. See Cooley's Constitutional Limitations, p 600, Lincoln vs. Hapgood 11 Mass. R 350, and Putnam vs. Johnson, 10 Mass. R. 488,

But sec. 13th, article 8th, of the recently adopted Constitution, of Pennsylvania, provides as follows: "For the purpose of voting no person shall be deemed to have gained a residence by reason of his presence, * * * while a student of any institution of learning."

What does this mean? Taken literally it creates a distinction between residence generally, and residence as a qualification for voting. Notwithstanding a student may change his residence, as we have before seen, "while" attending an institution of learning, this section, in terms, provides that, for the purpose of voting, he shall not be "deemed" to have done so.

The Court then discussed at considerable length the meaning of the section quoted from the Constitution and also the evidence in the case. Judge Butler said:

It must be borne in mind, that what we say and do here, is predicted of the evidence before us; and that it settles no more than the questions involved in the election now contested. It may be that these minors were all emancipated by their parents—turned out upon the world to provide and care for themselves. But this fact cannot be found in the absence of evidence; the presumption is against it. If similar questions arise hereafter, in other elections, they must be settled by the evidence then produced. Messrs. Ward, Atwood, Palmer, Darnes, Webster, Twine, Murry, Moyer, Donnell and Walker, we find were entitled to vote, while the remaing fifteen challenged were not.

What effect will this have on the result? Messrs. Kent, Hayes, Garrett and Bunting each have a majority of twenty-two votes. Taking fifteen from this number, they still have seven and are elected to their respective offices.

Mr. McCullough, for Assessor, received a majority of twenty-four votes. Taking 15 from this number, and he still has nine and is also elected.

Mr. McCulloch for Constable received a majority of 14 votes. Taking 15 vote from the whole number of votes cast for him and the majority is the other way and he is defeated.

Messrs. Crosby, Wiley and Peters for School Directors, each received a majority of 19 votes. Deducting 15 they still have each four majority and are elected.

Mr. Smith for Supervisor has a majority of six votes. Deduct 15 from the whole number cast for him and he is defeated by 9 votes.

Mr. Keech, for Supervisor, has a majority of two votes. Deducting 15 he is defeated by 13 votes.

It is proper to remark that no other question was raised then one discussed—the right of the several students named to vote in the district. That they all voted for the candidates who were returned elected, that the count of votes was correct, &c., was agreed upon by the parties.

DECREE OF THE COURT.

In the matter of the contested election in the Township of Lower Oxford.

And now, to wit: October 11, A. D. 1875, this case having been heard and considered, the Court do order and decree that the returns of the officers of said election certifying to the election of John S. McCulloch to the office of Constable; and to the election of J. Barcly Smith and J. D. Keech to the office of Supervisor, be set aside: and it is adjudged that David T. McCarter was duly elected to the office of Constable and that David T. McCarter and Jesse McMichael were duly elected to the office of Supervisor; and that the returns certifying to the election of all the other township officers whose elections are contested, be confirmed. And it is further adjudged and ordered that the costs of this proceeding be paid by Lower Oxford Township, as provided for by the act of assembly.

LEGISLATIVE REUNION.

An effort is being made to gather all surviving State officials together at Harrisburg on the 10th of November next. The *Patriot* in alluding to the movement says:

We have heretofore noticed a contemplated meeting of surviving legislators and state officers who served before 1861, to be held at Harrisburg on November 10, 1875. We have the circular which has been forwarded to all known survivors. Attached to it is a list covering over 300 names, containing a fund of information respecting the present residences of these survivors, accessible in no other form, which it must have cost much time and greater labor to arrange than the committee will ever get credit for. A perfect roll of surviving members of the legislature and government officers, previous to 1851, cannot, perhaps, be made, yet the effort before us is excellent in that direction. We hope this pleasant project of a meeting of those who mingled in the society of the seat of government a quarter of a century ago, will prove as charming and enjoyable as our heartiest wishes can make it.

The address will be made by Col. James Ross Snowden, of Philadelphia, formerly speaker of the House of Representatives.

CIRCULAR.

The undersigned committee appointed at the first reunion of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, their officers, and of those who occupied positions in the Executive departments of Pennsylvania prior to 1850, held at Harrisburg on the 26th February, 1874, met at Lancaster on the 9th of September, 1875, and after consideration agreed that a second reunion should be held at Harrisburg, in the chamber of the Senate, at 12 o'clock m., on Wednesday, November 10, 1875.

This season has been chosen to avoid the inclemency of a winter meeting, and in the hope that we shall have favorable skies and weather mild enough to tempt the more aged of the survivors of those who served the State a quarter of a century ago an opportunity to greet one another; and the more venerable of their predecessors, who were in public station nearly twice as long ago.

It is anticipated that a supper in the evening of that day, at one of the Harrisburg hotels, will constitute a part of the arrangements. The object is a social reunion, irrespective of past or present political associations. Any of the older members too infirm to join us are invited to send the committee a letter to be read.

We also invite a response, one week in advance, from all who expect to attend, so that we may conform the arrangements thereto. No member is to be excluded because the committee may have accidentally omitted his name or address from the roll.

The committee also decided to embrace in this invitation survivors of those who occupied similar positions in 1850. Thus bringing up the roll to 1851, excluding, however, that year. The present one contains 300 names.

An address commemorative of the members and officers of the Legislature who served prior to 1851, and who have died since the last reunion, will be delivered immediately after the organization by a member of the body who is well acquainted with the subject.

We would, therefore, cordially invite all the surviving members of either branch of the Legislature, their clerks and officers, all the heads of any of the executive departments, their clerks and officers (prior to 1851), to join us at Harrisburg on the 10th of November, 1875.

If any one, to whom this circular is forwarded, detects errors or omissions, he will oblige the committee by giving such information as will enable the proper correction to be made. It is desirable to perfect a complete roll, including as nearly as possible current necrology. So far as this committee has been informed, a register of those who have died since the last reunion accompanies this circular. A perfect roll would be of much historical interest at a future day.

Communications addressed to the chairman of the standing committee, at Harrisburg, will receive attention.

The order of organization of 1874 has been adopted for this year. It is perfectly simple and prevents all the confusion usually arising from naming officers.

COMMITTEE—1875.

Standing Committee—A. Boyd Hamilton, Harrisburg; Thomas E. Cochran, York; Thomas J. Bigham, Pittsburgh; Samuel Shoch, Columbia; Thomas S. Fernon, Philadelphia.

Reception—David Fleming, John M. Pomeroy, Thomas J. Bull.

Enrollment of names—John A. Small, John M. Sullivan, Isaac H. M'Canley.

Entertainment—Daniel Kaine, Victor E. Piollet, William Jack, Abraham Kauffman, Wm. R. Gorgas.

SURVIVING SPEAKERS IN ORDER OF SENIORITY.

1828. Daniel Sturgeon, Senate.
1830. William G. Hawkins, Senate.
1842. John Strohm, Senate.
1842. James Ross Snowden, House.
1843. Hendrick B. Wright, House.
1844. William Bigler, Senate.
1845. Finley Patterson, House.
1846. Daniel L. Sherwood, Senate.
1847. Charles Gibbons, Senate.
1850. John S. McCalmont, House.

SURVIVING CLERKS IN ORDER OF SENIORITY.

1833. Lawrence L. Minor, Senate.
1835. Samuel Shoch, House.
1837. George W. Hammersly, House.
1841. Alexander Ramsey, House.
1842. William Jack, House.
1844. Jacob Zeigler, Senate.
1847. John M. Sullivan, Senate.
1847. David Fleming, house.
1849. Samuel W. Pearson, Senate.

LIST OF DEATHS OF THOSE ON THE ROLL OF FEBRUARY 27, 1874.

1806. Horace Binney (not on roll of 1874), Philadelphia.
1817. Walter Craig, Washington.
1824. George M. Stroud, Philadelphia.
1824. John Watts (not on roll of 1874), Bucks.
1824. John M. Read, Philadelphia.
1825. Jesse R. Burden, Philadelphia.
1829. James Waugh, Mercer.
1829. Jesse James, Chester.
1829. Adam Slemmer, Norristown.
1832. John H. Walker, Erie.
1834. Henry S. Spackman, Philadelphia.
1835. Charles B. Trego, Philadelphia
1838. Isaac Bruner, Muncy.
1839. John K. Zeilin, Delaware.
1839. Robert Fleming, Lycoming.
1840. Robert Graham, York.
1840. Gaylord, Church, Crawford.
1841. Joseph Pomeroy, Juniata.
1843. William E. Whitman Philadelphia.
1844. Obediah B. McFadden, Washington.
1846. George B. Haymaker, Westmoreland.
1847. Armstrong Noble, Cumberland.
1847. George Bergner, Dauphin.
1848. Samuel Seibert, Franklin.
1848. Jacob LeFever, Cumberland.
1849. William Evans, Indiana.
1849. Adam Grittinger, Lebanon.
1849. William Price, Chester.

GRANT, SHEPPARD, AND BABCOCK.

The monstrous frauds of the Washington Ring are a national scandal.—They were perpetrated right under the eye of the President, with his full knowledge and consent. His confidential friend and trusted military secretary was an active participant in the commission of the most unblushing frauds in the measurement of the amount of work done around Government property, whereby more than one million of dollars were virtually stolen from the national Treasury. Although *The Sun* gave abundant, irrefutable evidence to establish the incorrectness of measurements which Gen. Babcock certified to be correct; though ample evidence was produced to prove the existence of contractors' Rings, and of combinations to advance the price of real estate by the unnecessary improvement of a certain uninhabited quarter of the city, wherein large investments had been made by Boss Sheppard and his intimate friends; though the excessive cost of the work and the worthless character of the pavements with which miles upon miles of streets were being covered, were demonstrated; and notwithstanding that the people of the District were being robbed of millions, and the United States likewise defrauded of vast sums, the President continued to sustain and defend the men whose guilt was patent to the whole world.

It is not necessary, in order to convict a man of defrauding the Government, that the prosecution should show what disposition he made of the money. When it is proved by indisputable evidence that by false and fraudulent vouchers he has obtained a million of dollars from the Treasury, it is not necessary in order to secure his conviction that the money should be traced to the banks in which he had deposited it. It was therefore altogether unnecessary, in order to determine the guilt of the men who by fraudulent measurements robbed the Government of a million of dollars, that it should be demonstrated that they divided the money among themselves, and with it bought ground and erected rows of houses. It was sufficient to prove that the measurements were fraudulently made, and that the money was obtained thereon.

If any person makes or procures to be made any false and fraudulent voucher, which is used in obtaining money from the United States, he is punishable, on conviction thereof, by a fine of two thousand dollars and a forfeiture of double the amount of damage sustained by the Government. If the person so offending is an officer of the army, he is on conviction thereof punishable by fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court martial which tries him.

The facts in the possession of the President not only proved that the Board of Public Works had, with the assistance and connivance of Gen. Babcock, defrauded the United States out of large sums of money by means of false and fraudulent vouchers, but it was also shown that the executive head of the Board of Public Works had large transactions in real estate with Gen. Babcock. It was further shown from official sources that both of these men had suddenly grown very rich. Under circumstances like these, how would any fearlessly upright man, occupying the office of President, have acted?—Gen. Babcock was an officer of the army, and he certified to the false measurements in his official capacity, under a special act of Congress requiring him so to do. Clearly there was but one path for an honest President to pursue. He should have ordered a court martial to try Babcock for defrauding the Government.

As to the other man, Alexander R Sheppard, a different but equally summary method should have been directed. The Attorney-General should have been directed to instruct the District Attorney to bring the fact to the attention of the Grand Jury; or if, as was well known to be true in this instance, the District Attorney and the entire legal machinery of the District were under the control of the suspected party, then it was the clear duty of the President to submit the facts to Congress in a special message, and request immediate action thereon.

But an entirely different course was pursued by Grant. Instead of manifesting a desire to vindicate his own honor and protect the helpless taxpayers of the District, and punish those who were robbing them and the United States at the same time, he drew the rogues closer to himself, and lavished on them the most fulsome praise in his messages to Congress. For the robberies which have been committed by the Washington Ring, Grant is directly responsible, since they could never have been successfully accomplished but for the undeviating support he gave the Ring robbers in their conspiracy to defraud the taxpayers of the District and the Treasury of the United States.

STARTING A NATIONAL BANK.

There have been so many theories in the minds of the general public about the *modus operandi* of starting a national bank in the United States, that the following illustration of how it is done will be interesting. The writer tells his own story as follows:

I will close this communication by giving you an interview had with an ex-national bank president not long since. In the year 1867, he proceeded, myself and nine others, all living in the flourishing city of G—, conceived the idea of organizing a national bank. We ten met, and each paid $2,000, aggregating $20,000. We then gave our notes to the bank for $8,000 more; thus giving us $20,000 cash and a paper capital of $80,000 more. Electing our officers we appointed our president and cashier, a committee to go East and buy $100,000 worth of bonds upon thirty days' time, at a slight advance, paying him $20,000 and getting short time on the balance.

We then took our bonds, went to Washington the next day, and drew from the Treasury our $90,000 national bank notes, to which we were entitled, paid Jay Cooke & Co. the amount we owed them, $80,000, returned home, and were engaged in banking in a week upon an ostensible capital of $100,000, really but $10,000, and with but $2,000 each invested. Our deposits increased rapidly, and for three years they averaged over $400,000 a year. We figured our profits about this way: Upon our bonds six and a half per cent. in gold, payable semi-annually, equal to nine per cent.; loans upon our deposits, twelve per cent. on $400,000, or forty-eight per cent. on $100,000, averaging fifty-seven per cent. on our original investment of $100,000, or a much greater per cent. when taken into consideration our investment of but $2,000 each. Then we were exempt by law from paying municipal, special, and various other local taxes. Very few depositors allowed their money to remain long enough to draw interest—six months. Our expenses were small, and our notes given when the bank was started were called in and burned.

WHAT GEORGE WILKES EXPERIENCED.—Commenting upon the method by which Henry Clews & Co. were made the financial agents of the United States, and Louis Dent's connection with the firm, the *Spirit of the Times* relates that in 1869, Mr. Wilkes, of that paper, was notified that President Grant had chosen him for United States Minister to Mexico. The day after the reception of this communication, Mr. Page, of the firm of Dent (brother-in-law Dent) & Page, lawyers, of Washington, made overtures to Mr. Wilkes for a fee to enable him to press the Mexican Ministry appointment at Washington. Wilkes refused to negotiate and the appointment was dropped. Subsequently he was notified that he had been chosen for the Chinese Mission, and Page promptly appeared as before for a fee to put Wilkes through. His proffered services were declined and the Chinese Mission was dropped, although Wilkes' friends came and congratulated him on what they thought was his certain appointment. He was very well satisfied that Page & Dent would have to be given a handsome fee in order to insure any appointment. It would seem from this that the President's brother-in-law and his partner have been engaged in the disreputable business of selling lucrative appointments. In the case of Clews Dent's portion of the plunder was guaranteed to be $9,000. That the President was cognizant of the operation of Page & Dent, and connived at their business, would seem to be tolerably certain.—*Courier-Journal.*

NO BIBLE READING IN THE CHICAGO SCHOOLS.—On Tuesday, the Chicago Board of education voted almost unanimously to dispense hereafter with the reading of the Scriptures and the reading of the Lord's Prayer in the schools of that city. This is done out of deference to the prejudices of the Rationalists, Rationalists and Jews. The action will meet no opposition from the Protestant Christians of the city, as some of the religious papers advocated the same thing a year ago. The proper religious instructions of the young is best done at home and in the church. The usefulness of the public schools should not be affected by any feature that may excite the hostility of any class in the community.—*Lancaster Express.*

That is rather sensible for a journalist blessed with a large amount of bigotry in some other things. The *Express* man can go up head. There is nothing which will destroy our excellent system as soon as the interpolation of sectarian or political text book in our schools.

INDEX OF OUR "RESUMPTION ABILITY."—Three national banks have reported their "condition on June 30." No. 1 shows "notes outstanding," deposits, &c., $519,000.00 all paper; and gold, $1,470.00. How is that for redemption? *One dollar in gold and silver for five hundred* in paper! Bank No. 2 has bills, deposits, &c., $482,000.00, and the magnificent show of $32! in specie. No. 3 reports bills, deposits, specie, &c., $333,000.00, and specie on hand $23!! This is just about a fair sample of the condition to redeem, of the 2,080 banks throughout the country. Well, the sum and substance of these reports is that we are *all* paper and *no* specie. And we are to redeem in 1879? "Col. Sellers" must have imbued the American Congress of 1874 and 1875 with his peculiar principles of finance. Will the "hard money" men of the East begin to scratch round and get ready for 1879?

New Advertisements.

CAUTION.—

All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way meddling with the following property, now in the possession of Emery Mehaffey, of Bell township, viz: 1 brown, 1 roan and 1 bay horse, 1 colt, 1 wagon, 1 buggy, 1 sleigh, 1 log sled, 3 sets of harness, 1 set of buggy harness, 1 cook stove, 1 parlor stove, 1 chamber set, 2 sets of chairs, 1 table, 1 sink, 7 pigs, 2 tons of hay, a lot of oats, his interest in 8 acres of corn and 1 acre of potatoes. This property was purchased by me at Sheriff's sale on the 20th inst., and is left with him on loan only, subject to my order at any time. ROBERT MEHAFFEY.

Ostend, Oct. 27, '75-3t

CAUTION.—

All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way meddling with the following property, now in the possession of George Robison, of Chest township, viz: 1 sorrel horse, 1 brown mare, and 1 spring colt, as the same belongs to me and are left with him on loan only, subject to my order at any time.

JAMES McKEEHAN.

Anesonville, Oct. 20, 1875-3t*

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of LORENZO D. PRICE, late of Pike township, Clearfield county, Pa., deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay. SARAH J. PRICE, HENRY BILE, Curwensville, Oct. 13, '75-6t Adm'rs.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of JOSIAH HOCKENBERRY, late of Ferguson twp., Clearfield county, Pa., deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay. EMANUEL HILDEBRAND, Hurd, Pa., Oct. 6th, '75-6t.] Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of JOHN CRESSWELL, Sr., late of Gulich township, Clearfield county Pa., deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay. JAMES FLYNN, Smith's Mills, Sept. 29, '75-6t Adm'r.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of JOHN RISHEL, deceased, late of Brady township, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement. J. ADAM RISHEL. Lutherburg, Sept. 29, '75-6t Executor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of GEO. W. SHOFF, late of Decatur township, Clearfield county, Pa., deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay. ALBERT SHOFF, Madera, Pa., Sept. 29, 1875-6t Adm'r.

Dry Goods, &c.

CHANGE OF PROPRIETORS.

The undersigned having purchased the store goods and property formerly occupied by Lever Hagan, on Second street, Clearfield, adopts this method of bringing his business to the notice of the public, and promises to furnish his patrons with the very best quality of

BOOTS & SHOES,

HATS & CAPS,

TRUNKS & VALISES,

at exceeding low rates. This I am enabled to do, because I have no rent to pay, and can therefore divide the profits with my customers. It may be said that this is an experiment with me, but if selling a good article for a low figure entices custom and expands trade, I am bound to succeed in my undertaking. Give me a call, examine my stock and learn my prices.

To my large stock of boots and shoes, hats and caps, I have just added a full stock of

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

which I will sell at the very lowest figures for cash, or in exchange for country produce, at the

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE.

Call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

PETER McGEORGE.

Clearfield, April 21, 1875.

NEW OPENING.

SHOWERS'

BOOT & SHOE

AND

HAT & CAP

STORE.

ROOM No. 1, PIE'S OPERA HOUSE,

MARKET STREET.

A full and complete assortment of new goods and new styles, down to

"HARD PAN" PRICES.

Citizens are invited to call and examine my stock and judge for themselves as to quality and prices of goods.

JOSEPH S. SHOWERS.

Clearfield, April 14, 1874.

COAL! COAL!!

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

The undersigned takes this method of informing the people of Clearfield and vicinity, that he has leased and re-opened the old Dan Ogden coal bank, located within a mile from town, and is now prepared to furnish a first-class article of coal, and to deliver the same any where in town at reasonable rates on the shortest notice. A good quantity of coal always on hand and for sale at the mine.

Orders left at Watson's tobacco store, and Snyder's shaving saloon.

FRANK WILSON.

Clearfield, Aug. '75-tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE OR FOR RENT.

The subscriber gives notice that he will either rent or sell his dwelling and store property, situate on Reed street, adjoining the Leonard House, in the borough of Clearfield, Pa. The store room is 16 X 34 feet. The dwelling house contains 3 rooms and a kitchen on the first story, and 3 rooms on the second story. The store room can be had at once, and the dwelling portion on and after the 1st of July. For further particulars, address or apply to the undersigned on the premises. GEO. C. PASSMORE.

Clearfield, Pa., May 19, '75-tf

Groceries, Etc.

NEW FLOUR, FEED, AND GROCERY STORE.

A. G. KRAMER & CO.,

Market Street, one door west of Mansion House, Clearfield, Pa.

Keep constantly on hand

SUGAR, COFFEE, TEAS, SODA, COAL OIL, SYRUP, SALT, SPICES, SOAP,

Canned and Dried Fruits, Tobacco, Cigars, Candies, Cider Vinegar, Butter, Eggs, &c.

ALSO, EXTRA OME-MADE

Wheat and Buckwheat Flour,

Corn Meal, Chop, Feed, &c.,

All of which will be sold cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce.

A. G. KRAMER & CO.

Clearfield, Nov. 18, 1874.-tf

REMOVAL!

JOHN McGAUGHEY

Would respectfully notify the public generally that he has removed his Grocery Store from Shaw's Row, to the building formerly occupied by J. Miles Kratzer, on Second street, next door to Bigler's hardware store, where he intends keeping a full line of

GROCERIE.

HAMS, DRIED BEEF and LARD.

SUGARS and SYRUPS, of all grades.

TEAS, Green and Black.

COFFEE, Roasted and Green.

FLOUR AND PROVISIONS,

CANNED FRUITS,

All kinds in the market.

PICKLES, in jars and barrels.

SPICES, in every form and variety.

FAMILY FLOUR,

ALL KINDS OF CRACKERS.

SOAPS, MATCHES, DRIED APPLES, DRIED PEACHES, DRIED CHERRIES,

Coal Oil and Lamp Chimneys.

And a good assortment of those things usually kept in a grocery store, which he will exchange for marketing at the market prices.

Will sell for cash as cheaply as any other one.

Please call and see his stock and judge for yourself.

JOHN McGAUGHEY.

Clearfield, May 27, 1874.

GROCERIES

JAS. H. LYTLE,

(Successor to LYTLE & MITCHELL)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

CHOICE LINE OF TEAS.

OOLONGS, JAPANS, IMPERIAL, YOUNG HYSON, ENGLISH BREAKFAST

Purest in Market.

BUTTER AND EGGS

Will be kept and sold at first cost. Cash paid for Country Produce.

GERMAN CHERRIES, TURKEY PRUNES, PRESERVED PEARS, PHILADELPHIA HAMS.

FISH.

Mackerel, Lake Herring, Cod, &c.

PICKLES.

Barrel Pickles and English Pickles.

FLOUR AND FEED.

Flour, Corn Meal, Oat Meal, &c.

mch1'75 JAS. H. LYTLE.

CHEAP GROCERIES! LUMBER CITY, P