The Republican.

George B. Goodlander, Editor.

CLEARFIELD, Pa.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 8, 1875.

Reader, if you want to know what is going on in the business world, just read our advertising columns, the *Special* column in particular.

The Radical Congressional caucus nominated the old officers Blaine, McPherson etc.

Williamsport-Like.—The Thanksgiving services in that model city were closed with a prayer for the business men of the place. The other fellows were allowed to drift with the tide.

Governor Hartranft is becoming as great a tramp as Grant. He can seldom be found at home any more, except at the close of the quarter, when he goes for his $2,500 "divy."

> The Lecture Association have secured the services of Vice President Colfax to lecture here this winter.—*Indiana Messenger.*

We presume the subject will be "Credit Mobilier stock," or "How to enjoy a $1,000 check at the breakfast-table."

A Good School.—Grant's Philadelphia Pension Agents have adopted the Pilgrim plan of increasing the list of voters, by adding new names and the names of persons long since dead to the Pension and Bounty rolls until they have increased it 30 per cent.

Pretty Good.—The Virginia annual Conference of the M. E. Church South has passed a resolution declaring against the participation of any clerical member, travelling or local, in political canvassing, or the lending of their names as candidates for any political office.

Heavy Loss.—A rubber shoe manufactury at Malden, Mass., near Boston, valued at $600,000, was destroyed by fire on the 29th ult. The insurance amounts to $156,000. Eight hundred hands are turned out of employment. The fire is supposed to have been started from the careless use of a gas jet by one of the female employes.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has taken the contract to build a temporary bridge across the Schuylkill river, at Market street, Philadelphia, in the place of the one consumed by fire a short time, for the sum of $65,000, to answer until the Centennial is over, when a grand structure is to be put up on the old site.

Large Jobbers.—The editors of the Lancaster *Intelligencer* still continue to regulate the Pennsylvania Railroad and dictate United States Senator Wallace's course, besides superintending the election of Speaker, and the affairs of Congress generally. They will evidently have a busy time for the next four months. We hope they will not overwork their brain.

> General Pope estimates the number of Indians now living in the United States as follows: Civilized, 100,000; semi-civilized, 135,500; barbarous, 81,000.—*Exchange.*

If Pope knows no more about the Indians than he did about the war, when he put his hindquarters in the saddle, near the Rapidan, on a certain occasion, he cannot be relied upon. However, he may succeed as a statistician; but he never will go through as a soldier, except on pay.

Brains not Sufficient.—Vice President Wilson's friends boast of his large brain. All right. It was still not large enough to prevent him from investing his wife's money in Credit Mobilier stock while a Senator. Bad brains and that dirty job caused his premature death, too. He was only a little tougher than Ames and Brooks, and not quite as tough as Colfax and Scofield.

The Animals.—It is announced that Pere Hyacinthe, the renegade Catholic priest, will be on exhibition during the Centennial. Well, if this godly man is to make up a part of the caravan, he and Beecher should be put in the Rink together, so that both the elephant and the lion of "true inwardness" could be seen for the same price and at the same time. We hope the Centennial managers will not overlook those two beasts in human shape.

How Modest!—The glass-eyed writer of the Philadelphia *Press*, in alluding to the huge robberies in the Highway Department in that godly city recently, says:

> The disgraceful scene enacted in the Highway Committee speaks for itself in the report which we elsewhere give. It requires no comment, and will be in no wise bettered by condemnation.

Although a band of common thieves have plundered the taxpayers of that city of millions of dollars, this loyal and modest writer says the larceny "will in no wise be bettered by condemnation." What a true inwardness for robbers is herein expressed.

Of Course.—The spectacled buffoon employed by Simon Cameron to write for the Philadelphia *Press*, in the absence of the editor, says:

> We see, therefore, in the squabble for the Speakership the behavior of the Democratic party in a very important fight.

Yes, its a match for the "light" thrown around the St. Louis Whisky Ring—Grant, Babcock, McDonald and Avery. A continuous line of bribe-takers from the President's parlors at Washington and Long Branch to St. Louis. Such "behavior," thievery, bribery and robbery! And still loyal? How remarkable!

The Crucible.—That the editor of the Philadelphia *Press* is either a knave or a fool since Colonel Forney has been in Europe, has frequently cropped out during the past year, but at no period more conclusively than in its issue of the 30th of November last. The scribe at that time, alluding to the organization of a Democratic Congress, said:

> We assure the Democracy that, apart from all but partisan considerations, we sincerely hope we may be mistaken, and that this ugly squabble for the Speakership is not a forecast of their winter's work. It is insufferably monotonous this fighting a disgraceful and spiritless party. The Republican party cannot do itself justice with such an opponent. Its best material cannot be brought to the front.

Indeed? We suppose its "best material" is now in the Missouri Penitentiary, and cannot "be brought to the front" until Grant pardons them.

A REVIEW OF THE ELECTION.

Under our Primary Election Rules it becomes the duty of the Democratic County Committee to make an apportionment this year of the number of delegates to which each borough and township is entitled, and, as a basis, the Committee must adopt the vote cast for Governor at the last election.

Rule 2d says:

> Each election district in this county polling one hundred Democratic votes, or less, shall be entitled to two delegates absolutely, and for each additional one hundred Democratic votes, or a fraction greater than one-half thereof, polled in said district at the *last preceding* Governor's election an additional delegate.

Below will be found a table giving the vote cast in 1872 and 1875, as well as the loss and gain in each district. If we are not mistaken, but two changes will occur. The Democrats of Bradford, by staying at home on election day, very properly lose a delegate, their vote having ran down from 178 to 146, while Brady, where they turned out, gains a delegate by running their vote up from 324 to 352. Morris should have made another delegate under the new apportionment; ten votes more would have been sufficient:

Boroughs and Township.	1872. Buckalew	1875. Pershing	Loss	Gain
Burnside Borough	New	24	...	...
Clearfield "	241	219	22	...
Curwensville "	65	55	10	...
Houtzdale "	107	109	...	2
Lumber City "	26	27	...	1
Newburg "	New	25	...	...
N. Washington "	36	34	2	...
Osceola "	138	102	36	...
Wallaceton "	New	33	...	...
Beccaria Township	111	96	15	...
Bell "	134	130	4	...
Bloom "	38	32	6	...
Boggs "	131	89	42	...
Bradford "	178	146	32	...
Brady "	324	352	...	28
Burnside "	109	88	21	...
Chest "	102	89	13	...
Covington "	87	108	...	21
Decatur "	118	89	29	...
Ferguson "	69	61	8	...
Girard "	48	39	9	...
Goshen "	43	43	...	...
Graham "	100	100	...	...
Greenwood "	New	43	...	...
Gulich "	44	47	...	3
Huston "	88	72	16	...
Jordan "	76	72	4	...
Karthaus "	76	66	10	...
Knox "	110	105	5	...
Lawrence "	279	261	18	...
Morris "	197	193	4	...
Penn "	86	72	14	...
Pike "	137	105	32	...
Union "	49	45	4	...
Woodward "	72	89	...	17
Total	3432	3273		

The reduction of the vote in Boggs, Burnside and Chest, is caused by the erection of the boroughs of Wallaceton, Burnside and Newburg, respectively, within those townships since the last Governor's election. The loss in Bell, Ferguson and Penn, is caused by the formation of the new township of Greenwood, which was taken off of those townships. Bell, nevertheless, nearly held her own. Bell and Covington did better than any other portion of the county. These townships are isolated from all the new general improvements, and yet they show thrift on election day over all others. The loss in Osceola was on account of the late fire, and in Bradford, Decatur and Pike, by staying at home.

The general result, however, is decidedly favorable when we take into consideration the universal suspension in the lumber business. While the Democrats lost but 159 on 3,432, the enemy fell short 176 on 1,995. The Democrats in Bell, Brady, Covington and Woodward, are entitled to the thanks of the party for their turning out. Burnside and Gulich should not be forgotten, because the surroundings in those two districts are awful—black as midnight—and still they increased their vote. Anybody can play Democrat in such townships as Brady, Covington, Morris, etc., but it takes pluck to combat the loyalists in Burnside and Gulich.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

On Saturday last, according to previous notice, the Democratic members of Congress met in the Capitol, at Washington, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Speaker, Clerk, etc. The caucus was called to order by Hon. Fernando Wood, of New York, upon whose motion Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi, was made Chairman. After a speech from him, and several preliminary motions, the caucus proceeded to make nominations. Mr. Clymer, of Pennsylvania, nominated Hon. Samuel J. Randall for Speaker; Mr. Holman, of Indiana, nominated Hon. Michael C. Kerr, of the same State, and Mr. Hewitt, of New York, nominated Hon. Samuel S. Cox, of the same State.

The caucus then proceeded to ballot, as follows:

Candidates.	Ballots, 1st.	2d.	3d.
Mr. Randall	59	63	63
Mr. Kerr	71	77	90
Mr. Cox	31	21	7

At the close of the third ballot Mr. Randall arose slowly, and, with great self-possession, said:

Mr. Chairman—Let the wish of the majority be the voice of all. From this moment the differences among ourselves must be at an end, and thus present a united front to our adversaries. Our mission on this floor must be, as far as we are able, to restore the Government to its constitutional purposes, and to expose the corruption of the Administration. A word more of a personal character to those around who have so steadily supported me. They have lost their choice, but have gained a life-long friend. I now move that the nomination of Michael C. Kerr, of Indiana, be made unanimous.

The nomination of Mr. Kerr having been made unanimous on this suggestion, the caucus took a recess.

The caucus re-assembled at 7 o'clock, and proceeded to nominate the minor candidates. Geo. M. Adams, of Kentucky, was nominated for Clerk on the second ballot; John G. Thompson, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee of Ohio, was almost unanimously nominated for Sergeant-at-Arms; L. H. Fitzhugh, of Texas, was nominated for Doorkeeper; James Stuart, of Virginia, for Postmaster; and Rev. J. L. Townsend (Episcopalian), of Washington, D. C., for Chaplain.

This looks as though the West and the South had united their forces, and intend to assign the Eastern States a very insignificant share of offices.

Get the Whitewash Pot Ready.—Grant is getting very nervous about the report connecting prominent members of his own household with the whisky frauds, and talks investigation. And why not? Is not whitewash a remarkably cheap commodity at the White House? Let him use it by all means.

Gone Up.—The escape from prison of the notorious Wm. M. Tweed, on Saturday evening last, the 4th inst., is the last sensation that disturbs New Yorkers and the rest of this Continent.

A HUGE REFORM ON HAND.

We notice by the Pittsburgh *National Reform Tribune*, that something like a World's Reform Convention is to meet at Tyrone, on the 28th of December. The editor in question says:

"We are informed that the Tyrone Convention of Labor Reformers promises to be well attended. Invitations will be extended to all *honest men*. The aim of this Convention is not to play into the hands of some political party, *or favor certain individuals* at sacrifice of principle, nor does it propose *to tinker* with remedies and half-way measures for *social disorders*, but to reach it possible to *the bottom wrongs which afflict society*, and *proclaim the real remedies* needed. It is to be simply a conference of *honest, intelligent* workingmen, who desire to start in the right path to bring about prosperity to themselves as individuals, and to the Nation at large. *Tricksters are expected to absent themselves.* This is not a mere greenback question. An ocean of greenbacks would not eradicate existing *social derangements*."

The italics are our own. None but "honest men" will take a hand in this reform movement, nor will "certain individuals" be overlooked, nor will the Convention "tinker" with "social disorders," but dive right at "the bottom wrongs which afflict society," and "proclaim the real remedies." This is not all. The body is to be made up of "honest, intelligent" men, with a codicil warning "tricksters to absent themselves" for the purpose of "eradicating existing social derangements."

Well, we confess we are a little disappointed. We supposed the programme of these "honest men" was to rectify and cure political wrongs; but, according to this official announcement, the only questions that are to be treated by the Convention are the "social disorders" and "derangements which afflict society." We learned from outsiders that this Convention would be composed of "honest" politicians; but it appears now that it will be made up of clergymen, who are HONESTLY looking around for a remedy to cure "social disorders."

Well, go ahead Mr. *Tribune*, there is room in that field for some "honest" missionaries. Beware of the Judases who may come nosing around. We will keep a lookout for the "remedy" if it comes this way. We hope Clearfield will send a big delegation. We have got lots of material. Remember, none but HONEST men will be admitted to seats among those who are in search of "bottom wrongs."

THIRD TERM STRAWS.

One of the deputy editors of the Philadelphia *Press* has commenced to work up the third term in earnest, and he begins in this way:

> President Grant has been most fortunate in the National appointments for Philadelphia. His appointees as a whole have had the rare merit of commending themselves at once to the community and holding its respect and confidence, by their efficient and honest administration of the offices. Indeed, we may say that the excellent corps of National officials in this city was one of the things which carried the city for the Republican party at the recent elections, and carrying it saved the State. They upheld the honor and character of the party, and gave it strength and credit with the people.

Now, if that is not the nice way to say it, we know but little about puffery, especially when we take into consideration the "crooked" Pension business, which has just broken out in that city, on the same plan that the St. Louis whisky Ring has been doing business.

This disinterested writer, after giving a list of the names of the heroes indicated, proceeds as follows:

> To these excellent names and records may be properly added the United States Pension Agency for widows and orphans, under the management of Major D. R. B. Nevin, for although strictly a country appointment—the field of the office extending to the Alleghenies—its headquarters and disbursing office is located in our city. This gentleman, whose term is just closing, has disbursed over seven millions of dollars for the Government, and his accounts, always kept up to date, balance to the dollar.

The gushing author finally winds up his auditory leader in this manner:

> For some time past there has been a persistent attempt to prevent the retention in office of Maj. D. R. B. Nevin, the efficient disbursing agent of the Pension Department here, whose vigilance and scrutiny in the discharge of his official trust has become matter of public record and fame. With a less watchful officer the career of the criminals at least would have been safer.

A friend, who ought to know, informs us that Nevin wrote the foregoing article himself. We believe that to be the fact, but he is a brother of the Colonel, who is one of the *Press* writers. It makes very little difference to us which of the Nevin's wrote it. It was evidently penned before the Commissioner of Pensions locked up the Philadelphia Pension office.

"Bab" on the War Path.—Gen. Orville E. Babcock is President Grant's private secretary. He has been unfortunate in getting himself into several dirty scrapes lately. The last being in the St. Louis Whiskey Ring. He goes off in this way:

> Washington, Dec. 2, 1875.
>
> Sir:—On the 29th ultimo, in the trial of W. O. Avery before the United States Court at St. Louis, Mo., one of the prosecuting attorneys, Hon. J. B. Henderson, introduced certain telegrams, alleged to have been sent by me to Messrs. McDonald and Joyce, recently convicted of complicity in the whisky frauds, and is reported in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat as having used the following language: (Here follows the language of Mr. Henderson to the effect that he intended to prove that General Babcock was in the Ring.) Upon being informed of this charge I telegraphed to D. P. Dyer, United States District Attorney at St. Louis, on the 30th ultimo, as follows:
>
> "I am absolutely innocent, and every telegram which I sent will appear perfectly innocent the moment I can be heard. I demand a hearing before the Court. When can I testify."
>
> And received upon the same day the following telegram, signed by David P. Dyer, District Attorney:
>
> "The evidence in the Avery case is closed. The next case, involving the question of conspiracy, is set for the 15th of December."
>
> The opportunity to answer the charges contained in the above speech have been thus denied me, and being left without any opportunity to vindicate myself, I respectfully demand a Court of inquiry and request that immediate investigation be ordered.
>
> I am, sir, very respectfully your obt. servant,
> O. E. Babcock,
> Colonel of Engineers, U. S. A.
>
> To the President.

We hope this hero who has been drawing the pay of a Colonel, and a salary as Secretary, and a share-holder in various Rings will get an opportunity to vindicate his high character.

Lost!—A man named Richardson, of Massachusetts, one of Grant's butties, who played the "bull in the China shop" for awhile, as Secretary of the United States Treasury, and after demonstrating to the world that he was an ass, resigned that position, and was appointed by Grant one of the Judges of the Court of Claims. Soon after he started with his family westward on a tour of the world. He expected to be back by the 1st of November, but up to this time his Associates on the Bench have not heard a word from him since he left, although the newspapers mention his arrival in China early in the summer months. We hope the fellow is not lost, and will be enabled to return and draw his salary as Judge.

Good Luck.—Three of the prominent candidates for Speaker of Congress—Randall, Kerr and Wood—were all Pennsylvania born.

DISGRACED ABROAD.

It seems to make but little difference to us Americans how many crimes are committed in official circles at home, so that the criminal gets away with his plunder and divides. Gen. Babcock and Gen. McDonald, can rob the Government of millions of Revenue at St. Louis, through the whisky business, and the Pension and Bounty agents at Philadelphia can defraud the crippled soldier, the widow and the orphan out of millions. It is all right. It is treated as a local disorder only, because the robbers all support Grant, and in this way, the disorder spreads like our epidemic until it has even reached our Plenipotentiaries in Europe. The last news from England is to the effect that General Schenck, actually accepted a $50,000, bride so as to bull a Nevada Silver Mine throught the English market. The humiliating part is, that he confesses the crime. As Gov. Hartranft said when he was caught with $7,000 of George O. Evan's, plunder in his pocket: he says he BORROWED IT, and gave the briber his note. An exchange remarks:

> If General Schenck was not actually a criminal in the Emma Mine business, the papers all seem to think that he "lived next door to a fool and sometimes stepped in."

Passed from Sight.—The editor of the Danville *Intelligencer* very appropriately says: "Holt, Judge Advocate Joseph Holt, he of Mrs. Surratt memory, and one of her murderers, has once more forced himself into public notice by having himself retired from office at his own request. No doubt impelled to do so in view of the assembling of a Congress composed of a Democratic majority who might eject him from the position where his dark and malignant spirit time and again has wreaked its vengeance on innocent blood. Of all the renegades that left the Democratic party after power passed from its hands and it was unable to feed their appetite for office, Holt was the meanest and most malignant of the lot. For years past he has skulked from public observation and now appears only for a moment, like some foul and obscene bird of night to startle us with its croak, then to depart and be heard of no more forever.

National Crime.—A recent decision rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States, relating to the Union Pacific (Credit Mobilier) Rail Road, shows that the directors of that company have as completely subsadized that Court, as Oakes Ames and Colfax had bribed Congress. The court in question has just decided a case involving *eight millions* of dollars in *favor* of the company, just as Ames, Brooks, Colfax & Co., would have done were they all alive. When will this National thievery stop, and when will our Suprem Court return to the decisions and walks of Marshall and Taney?

It seems to us at this distance that a majority of that court could be negotiated for a price to render decisions just like so much coal, lumber or cattle. When will that tribunal assume ordinary integrity?

The New Speakership.—Although Pennsylvania, failed to secure the Speakership, in the new Congress which met at Washington on Monday, the very next best thing happened. Hon. Michael C. Kerr, of Indiana, the Speaker elect, is a native of this State, and a brother of Col. James K. Kerr, of Pittsburgh. Mr. Kerr was born in Titusville Crawford county in 1827 and removed to the State of Kentucky, where he studied law at the University of Louisville, where he graduated with high honors, soon after which he moved to New Albany, Indiana, and entered public life in 1856, since which period he has spent ten years in Congress. His brother, Col. James K. Kerr, was the Democratic nominee for Congress in this district against Gen. Patton in 1857, and is well and favorably known to many of our readers.

The National Thieves.—It appears that the Pension swindles will even exceed the "crooked" whisky robberies. A Washington dispatch states that at least SEVEN out of the THIRTY millions of dollars appropriated by the government for Pensions, have been stolen annually. The scheme is a systematic one, with headquarters in every large city, if not in the Capitol. Although ten years have elapsed since the close of the war, and thousands of Pensioners have died, the list is just as large as ever, and the Department has never noticed this fraud until now. This is a remarkable discovery.

Too Pointed.—An enthusiastic Radical exchange wants to test the question in this way: "Well if the Republican party really approves of Bristows's whisky ring raid, the best way to show it is to force all of the officials who were indebted to the "crooked" for election in 1872, to resign." Hold on brother reformer! If your programme is carried out, an individual residing in Michigan, named Ferry, will become President! How would that work? That would raise h—l—Hail Columbia, in the camp of your friends.

An exchange says: It is said there is good authority for the statement that Vice President Wilson was engaged to be married to Mrs. John A. Jackson, of Williamson county, Tennesse, and that the marriage was to have taken place on the recovery of his health. Mrs. Jackson was "one of the worst rebels" in Tennessee during the slavery contest.

How Fast they Go.—The late Vice President Wilson took his seat in the United States Senate, in February, 1855, Charles Sumner presented him, and Jesse D. Bright, of Indiana, administered the oath to him. Mr. Hamlin, of Maine, is the only man now living, who was in the Senate at that time.

Blood Will Tell.—The Philadelphia *Commonwealth*, in alluding to the Vice Presidential funeral procession which passed through that city says: "Fred Douglass and another negro rode in a carriage at the Wilson obsequies in this city, and the white city Councilmen *walked*.

The President's Message not having been sent to Congress until Tuesday 12 M. we are unable to say what he recommends. The members of the kitchen Cabinet say it is a very long one and the Spanish portion of it has been written over several times.

STATESMANSHIP.

State trifles seem to bother our Harisburg authorities considerably of late. The business of the Board of Pardons has been delayed and defeated for over two months because we have no Attorney General. The law officer of the Board is dead. Gov. Hartranft wants to appoint one man and Senator Cameron wants another. Hence the reason nothing can be done in a business way. The editor of the Philadelphia *Times* in alluding to the outrage says:

We can get along without an Attorney General as well as Governor Hartranft can, and we shan't insist upon him appointing one until he is entirely ready to do so. It's not our trouble, and if the Executive enjoys having a score or so of his ambitious friends hanging on the ragged edge of expectation for a month, we won't complain; but there will probably be less nightmare to mingle with his Excellency's dreams when the last guess shall have been made, and the crape-draped chair is filled. He need not necessarily confine himself to Lear, Scofield, Brewster, Butler, Williams, Shiras, MacVeagh, Armstrong and others who have been discussed. There is Collins, of Philadelphia, who could fill the place with credit and refuse all "extraneous aid" in defending the rights of the Commonwealth. Then there is White, just now out of official employment because of the ballots of his Congressional district footing up for the other fellow, and he is naturally very lonely. If he had had his way, he would have been Governor himself; but as he didn't have it his way, he will be content to construe the laws for the Governor. Albright is also out of employment, and these generals, with their rusting swords, are restless to stamp their impress upon their country in some way, with a clever salary annexed. Shapely would doubtless give up his lucrative police professional business to write Attorney General after his name, as it would save the always doubtful contest of the future for District Attorney. Col. Mann is fixed and can't be had, but he has a son who knows all that his illustrious father ever can teach him about the law of politics, and what else does the Governor want? We simply point out these by-paths for Governor Hartranft to escape from his thorny entanglement, and perhaps he had best put the gentleman to matching pennies to decide which shall take the inside seat. We don't believe that any appointment will be likely to change the name of the man who will read the inaugural address at Washington in March, 1877.

JAY COOKE VS. THE GOVERNMENT.

A Washington dispatch, of the 30th ult., says:

"Another interesting decision of the Supreme Court to-day was in the case of the United States against Jay Cooke & Co. for the recovery of the price paid for the redemption of eighteen $1,000 seven-thirty Treasury notes, claimed to be spurious. The decision below was that even though the firm honestly believed the notes genuine, and in good faith passed them to the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, and he, under the like belief, received the notes and paid them, still the Government was entitled to recover if the notes were not genuine; that even if received as genuine by the Assistant Treasurer, that would not bind the Government if the notes were not in fact genuine; also, that the act of issuing the notes was a physical act, and although the notes were printed from the genuine plates in the department and were all ready to issue, yet, if they were not in fact issued, they were not within the statute, and the Government must recover. The decision here reverses the judgment and remands the cause of the Circuit Court, with directions to reverse the judgment of the District Court and send the cause back for a new trial. The Chief Justice delivered the opinion. Dissenting, Justices Clifford, Field, and Bradley. Mr. Justice Miller did not sit at the hearing of the case, and took no part in the decision."

We happen to know "Justice Miller." He is decidedly the cheapest judge that ever disgraced the Supreme Court of the United States. He is the stool pigeon of every subsidy or Credit Mobilier Ring that was ever organized at the National Capitol, and his family can spend all the bribes he falls heir to. Miller is for Jay Cooke. No matter how much he has stolen.

Sensible Waite.—In casting about for a candidate to head off Grant, some zealous Radical has addressed a letter to Chief Justice Waite, asking him to be the coming man of the Radical Convention. The Chief Justice doesn't take to the proposition kindly, seems satisfied with what he has got, and takes the ground that "the Constitution might wisely have prohibited the election of a Chief Justice to the Presidency." He would have the ermine of that lofty position kept free from political pollution. So would all honest and sensible men. And the sound sense of the people is fast fixing upon the belief that a political judiciary is an evil in our system of government. It is one of the needed reforms of the times to make the judiciary free from political influence.

"Bab" Safe.—Grant has conceded to Gen. Babcock's request, and ordered a Court of Inquiry to try his "crooked" whisky transactions. Gen. Phil. Sheridan has been appointed President of the Court. This insures "Bab's" safety. The President might as well have appointed his "lively son" Fred, "Bab's" butty. In our judgment, Congress had better take hold of this "crooked" whisky, and the Pension business. If these operations are properly ventilated millions of money will be saved to the Treasury, and the robbers removed to the penitentiary or hung to lamp posts to dry.

Awful!—General McDonald, the Whisky Ring boss, who has been sent to the Penitentiary for defrauding the Treasury out of millions of dollars, is the same gentleman who accompanied Columbus Delano, late of Grant's Cabinet, to California last summer, and showed him around generally "out West." McDonald's gorgeous mansion was Grant's headquarters every time he turned up in St. Louis. How sad that friends must part! Delano is disgraced and in exile, McDonald in the Penitentiary, and Grant still at large, bereft of friends.

Joe Holt.—It is announced that Judge Advocate General Joseph Holt has been retired upon his own application, and Assistant Judge Advocate General William McKee Dunn has been appointed his successor. He is one of the few jacobins left, who had no more respect for law and personal rights during the war, than a swine has for pearls. If he would get his just deserts, he would spend the balance of his days in a Fort, or Penitentiary, where he murdered scores of freemen during the war for the abolition of slavery.

WEST BRANCH LUMBERMEN'S EXCHANGE.

An adjourned meeting was held in Williamsport, 24th ult., to consider report of special committee on state of trade. The attendance was small, owing to which no definite action was taken upon important measures proposed. Among other resolutions offered, the consideration of which was postponed, was one binding the members of the Exchange not to sell to any except those engaged in the planing mill business, or those who keep a regular lumber yard, or to an incorporated company, or to persons who buy a given quantity of not less than fifty thousand feet at any one time; that sales shall be by contract to deliver at the place of shipment; withdraw, for a fixed time, runners or travelling agents for the sale of lumber, and making for each violation of the resolution a penalty of $25.

A committee, consisting of Messrs. Armstrong, Peck, Munson, Henry Brown and G. W. Lentz, was appointed to consider and report a plan by which a general fund shall be made upon the security of logs or lumber.

Hon. W. H. Armstrong, Henry Brown, and Fletcher Coleman were appointed a committee to prepare and submit such a law as shall secure to lumber dealers and manufacturers the privileges as the chattel mortgagees of neighboring States, to be presented and passed at the next meeting of the Legislature. Mr. Coleman explained that a chattel mortgage was one on certain property described in it, and said he thought such a law desirable, although purchasers would have to exercise some care in the purchase of logs; seeing that there were no mortgages on record.

The Exchange adjourned to the 30th ult., when it again assembled. A letter from G. E. Stockbridge, Chicago, Secretary of National Association of Lumbermen, was read. It asked for co-operation in the work of compiling statistics of the lumber business, to be laid before the next Congress, and said that the lumber industry ranked second in the manufactures of the country. No action was taken upon it.

The resolution restricting the sale of lumber to certain parties and the withdrawing of runners or travelling agents was taken up, when, after discussion, it was withdrawn by Col. Barrows, the mover, and the following substituted, which was ordered to be printed, and laid over to the next regular meeting:

Resolved, First. That all members of this Exchange who are manufacturers of pine lumber from the log, do bind themselves to adhere strictly to the inspection rules as now made or to be made by this Exchange as to the classification of lumber sold in this market.

Second, That the members of this Exchange do consider themselves honorably bound, upon the passage of this resolution, to withdraw all runners or commission agents from the trade, and to sell only to regular yarders and planing mill men, who are considered legitimate lumber dealers, excepting corporations and any other party who may purchase at a given time not less than fifty thousand feet.

Third. This resolution shall not apply to planing mill men who desire to send out agents to sell worked lumber, so far as relates to section second.

Fourth, Provided, that all lumber dealers and manufacturers who are doing business in this market, and not members of this Exchange, will be governed by this resolution.

Fifth. That this resolution take effect, with exception of section second, on the 1st day of January, 1876, and to continue as long as it shall be the pleasure of this Exchange to keep it in full force.

Sixth. That the rules for the punishment of members of this Exchange shall be strictly adhered to and applied to any member who shall violate any part of this resolution, so long as it shall be in force.

Without transacting other business the association adjourned.

THE STATE VOTE.

The vote of Pennsylvania, as proclaimed from the officers of the Secretary of State gives the following totals:

	Governor.	Treas'r.
Republican,	304,175	302,875
Democratic,	292,145	293,150
Prohibition,	13,244	12,468
Total,	609,564	608,493

These figures show that Hartranft has 12,030 votes more than Pershing, and that Rawle's majority is 9,725 over Piollet. Taking the Democratic and Prohibition vote together, both Hartranft and Rawle are in a minority, the first by 1,214 and the latter by 2,743. Hartranft runs ahead of Rawle 1,300 votes, and Piollet exceeds Pershing 1,005 votes. Outside of the city of Philadelphia, which gave Hartranft 17,282 majority, Pershing runs ahead of his competitor 5,000. Compared with 1872 the figures stand as follows, taking the vote for Governor as the standard:

	Democratic.	Republican.
1872,	317,760	352,387
1875,	292,145	304,175
Loss,	25,615	48,212

There is every reason to believe that the Democratic strength is more this year than it was in 1872, but supposing the relative numbers of the two parties to be the same, it will be seen that enough Democrats neglected to vote to have defeated Hartranft and leave 10,000 to spare. Let this be a lesson to dilatory Democrats to attend to their duty in future.—*Erie Observer.*

A STARTLING FACT.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* certainly cannot be accused of any favoritism towards the Democratic Party. Its proprietor, George W. Childs, is known to be an ardent personal and political friend of Gen. Grant. Yet truth constrains it to speak in its issue of the 27th ult., as follows:

"The national receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year which ended with the 30th of June do not justify the predictions made by Messrs. Dawes and Garfield, as chairmen respectively of the Ways and Means and Appropriations Committees, at the adjournment of Congress in 1874. These gentlemen then promised that the expenditures of the Government for the fiscal year 1875 would be twenty-six million dollars less than they had been in the fiscal year 1874. A comparison of official figures shows that the net expenditures in 1875 were $171,529,847, against $187,618,985 in 1874, and, deducting the increased cost for account of the navy in 1874 over 1875, there is an actual increase in 1875 of $2,345,823. These figures show that it costs more than $170,000,000 to administer the National Government, though fifteen years, ago, with as many ports and custom houses, as large a navy, and as large a territory, not one-third the sum was required.

The above facts were constantly asserted by the Democratic press and speakers, during the late campaign, and were stoutly denied by our opponents. In fact they claimed retention in office because the Administration had been economical, and the expenditures reduced. In the face of such facts how long will the people endure Radical control?

The Devil Outdone.—The present National Administration is not only engaged in the "crooked" whisky business, but it is also engaged in counterfeiting the paper and nickel currency (which is bad enough in itself, because it is only bogus stuff after all) of the Nation. It seems as though the minds of the leaders of the party in power were wholly consumed in concocting crimes against the citizens, or the Government, and, in fact, frequently against both. And yet, the freemen of this country vote the Radical ticket like the slaves of the Old Dominion.

John Surratt married a Virginia lady last year and is now teaching school at a village in Maryland, about twenty miles thence. Miss Surratt married a Treasury clerk, but immediately after the nuptials he was dismissed from the department.

NEWS ITEMS.

—U. S. Senator English is worth a round million.

—The town of Mercer, Pa., in this State has no licensed drinking houses.

—Ten railroad engines were burned in a fire at Indianapolis on the 30th ultimo.

—The Sherman House, at Mason, Ill., was burned on Tuesday of last week.

—Two slight shocks of earthquakes were felt at Keene, New Hampshire, last week.

—In York, Pa., there are three sisters and one brother whose aggregate weight is 810 pounds.

—Richard H. Stanly, Attorney General of Hawaii is dead. He was a native of New York city.

—The Old Episcopal Church in Burlington, N. J., is to be restored. It was built 170 years ago.

—A twelve-cent stamp will take half an ounce of letter to Japan after the first of January—if you prepay it.

—Mrs. Andrew Johnson, the widow of ex-President Johnson, is reported as again very feeble.

—The troubles along the Rio Grande river, growing out of cattle raids by the Mexicans, are as bad as ever.

—John Roach, of Chester, has received the contract for the building of eight more ships, to cost $3,400,000.

—There are 120,000 female teachers in the public schools of the country—a lovely army and more formidable than veterans.

—The discovery of a process has been made by which ashes can be converted into a solid mass as hard as marble.

—There are elks in Arizona which weigh two tons after dressing. Either so or else the Arizona papers exaggerate.

—The total number of hogs slaughtered at Cincinnati since November 1 is 122,815. In the same time last year 135,724 were killed.

—A number of mechanics out of work, have been committed to the Philadelphia House of Correction at their own request.

—A National Committee of Grangers held a meeting in Chicago on Nov. 30, to make arrangements for nominating a Granger candidate for President in 1876.

—Mrs. Julia Roberts, who was born on January 29th, 1776, is now living in Phœnixville, fierce and well, and is of opinion that she will see many more summers.

—The schooner J. G. Jenkins foundered in a gale on Tuesday last near Oswego, N. Y., and the entire crew, consisting of eight men and a woman cook, were lost.

—Two Republican ex-legislators of Chester county died on Wednesday, Dec. 1st—Archimedes Robb and Levi Prizer. Mr. Robb was elected to the Legislature in 1868 and Mr. Prizer in 1870, 1871 and 1872.

—The National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, loaned last year $25,860 to subordinate granges throughout the South and West, to aid them in recovering from local pests. A total paying membership of 762,263 is reported.

—The chief of the house of Astor now is John Jacob Astor, oldest son of the late William B. Astor. He served on General McClellan's staff, and has been for many years the active manager of the Astor property.

—When money collected by an attorney has been held and not paid over within a reasonable time, he may be held liable for interst thereon as well as for the payment of the amount.—The Illinois Supreme Court so decides.

—Ex-Governor Clifford, President of the Boston and Providence Railway, actually requests the directors to cut down his salary one half rather than reduce the wages of the workmen on the road, and people begin to think him insane.

—Thirty Chinese youths have arrived at San Francisco on their way to school at Springfield, Mass., and Hartford, Conn. The youths are arrayed in silks and satins, and enjoy their travels hugely. They are to remain at school for fifteen years.

—The West Virginia Legislature has adopted a design for a flag. It will be nine feet long, three feet wide, four diagonal bars, two red and two buff, with a white ground in the upper part of the right hand corner, with the States arms and motto in gilt.

—In the court room at Westminster, Carroll county, Md., on Friday, Elijah F. Crout, aged fifty-five years, one of the leading members of the Carroll county bar, fell dead while addressing the jury. The court room was crowded at the time.

—Isaac Eby, of Lancaster county, had eleven head of cattle, weighing from 1,000 to 1,100 pounds each, stolen last week from a field into which he had driven them the night before.—Nothing has been heard of the missing stock or the thief who drove them away.

—Gen. James S. Brisbin writes to the Omaha *Herald* that the crops of Nebraska this year have been enormous, and that the State has been fully restored to the prosperity it enjoyed before the grasshopper scourge. All the grain planted after the destruction in June matured perfectly.

—Western railroad man are excited about what appears to be a very unfair verdict against one of the companies. A man named Nathaniel Lyle smuggled himself into a box car on a branch of the St. Paul Railroad, between Austin and Mason City, Iowa. The car took fire, and Lyle suffered some injuries. He sued the company for damages. Physicians swore that Lyle was afflicted with consumption, the result of partial suffocation and roasting in the car, and the jury gave the plaintiff a verdict for $1,500.

—A citizen of Lexington has in his possession a quill of a condor which has a history. It was given to Henry Clay in 1824, with an injunction never to cut it until he was elected President, when he was to write his first message with it. In case he was not elected it was not to be cut until a "consitutional President wrote a constitutional message for all the States." After Mr. Clay's death it was given to Millard Filmore, but he was likewise unable to use it. During the last campaign the owner determined to give it to Mr. Greeley should he be elected. The quill, which is still uncut, is over three feet long, and is as large round as a man's thumb.

—It is proposed to purchase and remove to Fairmount Park the house in which Horace Greeley was born.—Should the project be successful it will make New Hampshire's headquarters at the Centennial a spot of national interest. The house stands on the old Greeley farm in Amherst, about five miles from Manchester, and is a very old-fashioned, oak-framed, story-and-a half building, 30x40, with 7½ feet stud, and contains four rooms. An aged man named William Brown, who is the occupant, and has lived on the place for fifty years, was a friend of the great journalist's father, for whom he did great service in days of extreme poverty. Brown wants $2,000 for the old house, which is hardly worth quarter of that sum. The State Centennial committee are ready to build him a new one in place of the old one, which is as much as their funds will allow.

IS IT YOU

Who said that you would like to get such Clothing as City People wear, rather than the *wholesale goods* commonly sold? This will tell you how to do it.

The very large increase of our business allows us to make A STILL LOWER SCALE OF PRICES, AND

You Can Save Enough

in buying a Suit at Oak Hall

TO PAY FOR THE TRIP

from anywhere in this County to the City of Philadelphia, and have a day of sight-seeing besides. Wanamaker & Brown stand by this Statement, and so will you after one trial.

Character of the Goods we sell: For Men & Boys

To be sure of what we sell we manufacture our goods, some of them in our own building. They are well [illegible] and finished. They [illegible]. Storekeepers out of the city [illegible] when they say they sell our goods, [illegible] but confine ourselves to retail. We [illegible] to any one, and [illegible] this only because some [illegible]. To each of our customers we are responsible [illegible]. By our plan of Ticketing the [illegible] goods, no one can be misled as to [illegible].

How Wanamaker & Brown treat their CUSTOMERS.

THE [illegible] plain, [illegible] and marking off. The [illegible] and strangers. [illegible] city people and country people equal advantages. With each article sold, a Guarantee is given, that the Price is as low as it can be bought anywhere, and that the quality is as represented; [illegible] the money will be paid back in full to purchasers within 10 days wishes, for any reason, to return the goods, unworn.

Exactly where the Store is.

THIS is important indeed, because unprincipled people having stores in Philadelphia, [illegible] stop strangers on the street, with false directions about where the store is, so that they may sell their [illegible]. There is but one Oak Hall in Philadelphia, it is a large building [illegible] and is on the Southeast corner of SIXTH—SIXTH—SIXTH—SIXTH—SIXTH and Market streets.

Those at a distance from the City

W[illegible]

in the Express Co. [illegible]

[illegible] the door [illegible]

WANAMAKER & BROWN.

ASSOCIATED PRESS LETTER.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4, 1875.

THE CENTENNIAL.

In my judgment, the greatest feature of the Centennial Exhibition will be the display of live stock, which for horses, mules and asses will begin September 1st. and last for fifteen days; for horned cattle, from Sept. 20th to Oct. 5th; for sheep, goats, dogs and swine, from Oct. 10th to 25th, and for poultry from October 28th to November 10th. This exhibition of live stock will embrace a world wide collection, from the powerful and rapid Percheron draught horse of France, to the swift footed Arabian runner, and on up to Goldsmith Maid and Lulu, of this country, the symmetrical beauties, with muscles tough and hard as iron cords; from the sacred bull of Buddha, to the bloodhound of Skinner, the butcher, and from the silk-haired goat of Angora, to bristly Chester county porker. In order to keep this portion of exhibits within reasonable limits, stringent conditions have been imposed, thus:

Animals to be eligible for admission, must be of such pedigree that the exhibitor can furnish satisfactory evidence to the Chief of Bureau that:

As applied to thorough-bred horses, as far back as the fifth generation of ancesters on both sides, they are of pure blood, and are of the same identical breed.

As to short-horned cattle, they are registered in either Allen's, Alexander's or in the English Herd Books.

As to Holsteins, Harefords, Ayrshires, Devons, Guernseys, Brittannys, Kerrys and other pure breeds, they are either imported or descended from imported animals on both sides.

As to Jerseys, they are entered in the Herd Register of the American Jersey Cattle Club or in that of the Royal Agricultural Society of Jersey.

As to sheep and swine, they are imported or descended from imported animals, and that the home-bred shall be of pure blood as far back as the fifth generation.

The Emperor and Empress of Brazil have officially given notice of their coming. It is to be hoped that they will bring the little princes and princesses with them, and a score or two of dukes and duchesses.

It may be a source of gratification to the young ladies of Bellefonte whom the *Gray* and *Meek* editor of the *Watchman* has led to expect the Crown Prince of Germany, to summer at that place, to know that Prince Kammerherr Von Hegermann Lindercrone has made his appearance as the pioneer of the Crown Princes' party; he is now the guest of Herr Von Schlitzer.

IMPOSING CEREMONIES.

The funeral ceremonies extended by our State and City authorities to the dead Vice President, were grand and imposing. During the five hours the body lay in state in the old hall of Independence, 15,000 persons viewed it. The front of the building was heavily draped and festooned, the drapery extending in loops its entire legth; from the windows silk flags were displayed, and the pillars of the doorway were draped in deep mourning, intertwined with the American colors.

The display in the interior of the hall was profuse. In the centre of the room, supported by the four pillars, was a large canopy formed of American flags, rising tent shaped to near the ceiling, and edged by a wide curtain of black bombazine trimmed with heavy fringe. The four pillars were wrapped with national and regimental flags entwined with black. Beneath the old crystal chandelier, in the centre of the canopy, was erected a handsome catafalque, covered with black broadcloth and ornamented with heavy folds and rosettes of the same material. In the east end of the room, back of the John Hancock chair, on the platform, was an elaborate design formed of silken flags surrounding a handsome painting of the coat-of-arms of Massachusetts. The walls of the room were covered with deep festoons of black bombazine, looped up with white rosettes, and similar material surrounded all the windows. The table on which the Declaration of Independence was signed, was removed from the platform, and in its place was erected a stand, about five feet high, constructed in three steps or rises and covered with black broadcloth, on which were placed a portion of the floral decorations; square pedestals, covered with black velvet in loose folds, stood on each side of this, also for flowers.

* * *

MEDDLESOME.—It seems almost impossible for the National authorities to mind their own business. They are constantly trying to control everything. The Chicago *Tribune* thinks that the National Government has about as much to do with the public school system as it has with the sewerage of Chicago, or the spiritual condition of the Hottentots. The reason, then, for the existence at Washington of a Bureau of Education, with varied salaried officials and a mania for publishing pamphlets, is not apparent. It is the easiest thing in the world to get Congress to establish a bureau for something or other, but, like most easy things, it is a bad thing to do. The statistics, however, compiled by the bureau, are interesting and useful, though, of course, they are generally gathered from State agents.

* * *

EXCLUSIVENESS.—A very important decision was reached by the General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran church, which met this season at Galesburg, Ill., in relation to pulpit exchanges. It was expressed tersely in the following formula: "Lutheran pulpits for Lutheran communicants only."

At least two millions of gallons of "crooked" whisky have been traced to Chicago, and when Bristow is through with those St. Louis fellows, Orville and Babcock, Dent, etc., he proposes paying his respects to them, and if the Administration doesn't interfere, to straighten up matters.

New Advertisements.

1876. WINTER. 1876.

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Dry Goods Emporium,

OPERA HOUSE,

CLEARFIELD, PA.

DRESS GOODS,
FLANNELS,
CASSIMERES,
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FANCY GOODS,
TRIMMINGS,
MILLINERY GOODS,
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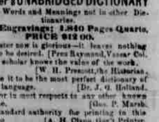
FURS OF ALL KINDS,
CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,
RUGS, MATS, DRUGGET,
WINDOW PAPER,
WINDOW CURTAINS,
WINDOW FIXTURES,
OIL BLINDS,
WALL PAPER, &c., &c.

The largest assortment of the above named goods in the county, and sells for cash. Remember, butter and eggs taken in exchange for goods. Receiving new goods almost daily.

WILLIAM REED,
OPERA HOUSE,
ROOM NO. 2.

Clearfield, Dec. 8, 1875.



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LUMBER WANTED.

From one million to 140,000,000 feet of No. 1, 2 and 3 pine boards, 12, 14 and 16 feet in length, to be delivered by raft or cars to Pittsburgh. Payment to be made as follows: Part cash and part in good city property, as may be agreed upon. Bids to be addressed to

MELLON BROTHERS,
Lumber Yards,
18th Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

or at our bank, 116 Smithfield street.
Dec. 8, 1875-3m

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of PHILANDER SMITH, late of Lawrence township, Clearfield county, Pa., dec'd, 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.

A. C. TATE, Adm'r.
Clearfield, Dec. 8, '75-6t

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sept. 8, 6m-eom