The Republican.

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 1, 1876.

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

Isaac H. Rawlins, Esq., a member of the Legislature from Blair county, died at Holidaysburg on Saturday, aged 35 years.

R. J. Nicholson and E. H. Clark, Esqrs., were last week elected delegates from Jefferson county to the Democratic State Convention.

Rev. Talmadge, in his *Christian at Work*, says that no chewer of tobacco can ever go to Heaven. We've seen a good many Christians at work on fine cut and plug, and none of them ever took this view of the matter.

UNDIVIDED PROFIT.—Grant has removed both his private Secretaries—Babcock and Luckey, and appointed his sons—Fred and Ulysses, Jr.—in their stead. So that so much more cash will remain in the family.

BABCOCK IS FREE.—Just as every body expected, Grant's administration broke the whisky ring trial, and cleared Gen. Babcock. Had he been convicted and sent with his confederates to the Missouri Penitentiary, Grant would have been impeached.

THE BRADYITES.—We notice by the election returns in the Reynoldsville *Herald*, that no less than four of the candidates in that flourishing borough, were recently citizens of Brady township. Mr. Faust was elected Burgess, Mr. Arnold School Director, while Messrs. Schwem and Pentz were held over for future use. Three of them read the REPUBLICAN, and of course are upright men.

DELEGATES.—The Democrats of Centre, last week, elected Dr. James H. Dobbins, of Bellefonte, and Dr. D. J. Hillbish, of Rebersburg, representative delegates to the State Convention, and recommended S. M. Swartz, Esq., for Senatorial delegate. Messrs. C. M. Borver, W. A. Tobias and Fergus Potter were appointed Senatorial conferees, to meet similar conferees from Clearfield and Clinton.

THE GOVERNMENT FAMILY INCREASED.—The removal of "Bab" and "Luc," because of their "crooked whisky" arrangements, has been a God-send to the ruling family. Grant has appointed both his sons in their stead. Col. Fred will now draw $3,000 instead of $1,800, and "Ulys," Jr., who was idle before, will pocket $2,200. How nice! Pap $50,000 and the boys $5,200. Hard times eh! Dry up, dar!

In the Virginia Legislature the other day, on a motion to expel a negro member for stealing another negro member's pay, the vote stood ninety to three. The minority was composed of two colored Republicans and one Conservative. The Conservative accounted for his vote in the negative by saying: "As all negroes will steal, I don't see the policy of expelling one when another will be elected in his place." That Conservative isn't fully reconstructed.

VERY DIFFERENT NOW.—The New York *Herald* says: When John Quincy Adams was elected to the House of Representatives, he found that he was the owner of some shares in the United States bank. Before taking his seat he sold his shares, on the ground that, as a representative of the people, he should not have an interest in any matter that might come before the House for legislation. What a blessed thing it would be if our members to-day were to be governed by the same sense of honor.

PERHAPS.—The editor of one of the Junior Know Nothing Organs, intimates that we are publishing extracts from the ritual of the Knights of the Golden Circle. That may be so; not having been a member, we are unable to state the fact. But if that is true, why did the 76ers pay Mr. Brainard a handsome bill for printing that treasonable document, and all the members belonging to the 76 patriots (?) took the same oaths the Golden Circle traitors did. Neighbor, which horn of the delemma do you propose to tie to?

ATTENTION, DEMOCRATS!—As the Democratic State Convention meets at Lancaster, on Wednesday, the 22d, inst., it is about time that our party friends in this Senatorial District were looking around for a Delegate. The conferees appointed at our County Convention last September, were Dr. S. P. Shaw, of Clearfield; O. L. Schoonover, of Kylertown, and James Flynn, of Gulich township, (Smiths Mills P. O), and Israel Test, Esq., was chosen Representative delegate. There being but three weeks until the assembling of the Convention, the conferees had better try and have a meeting some day soon.

A CANDIDATE WITHOUT LEGS.—The Radicals of the State of Indiana, have nominated Senator Morton of that State, for President. He has no use of his legs, although he has probably turned more hand-springs than any other man in the party. The Harrisburg *Patriot* in alluding to his prospects says:

"For a presidential candidate the republican party could not have a more consistent representative of its financial views. He has been on all sides of the currency question and so has his party. Under the lead of Morton the Republican party in Congress passed in 1874, the bill to inflate the volume of irredeemable paper currency to the extent of $100,000,000. The next year the party in Congress reversed that policy and passed the act contracting the currency act providing for resumption of specie payments in 1879. Then Morton, the author of the bill to inflate the currency, appeared on the stump in Maine and Ohio, as the advocate of forced resumption. Now the Republicans of Indiana declare for the unconditional repeal of the resumption act. On that platform they place Morton as a candidate for the next President. It will go hard if Morton cannot make as many summersaults on the currency question as his party."

QUERIES ABOUT THE WHISKY RING.

General McDonald, the late Supervisor of Internal Revenue in St. Louis, who is among the convicted members of the whisky ring there, is reported to have said that $250,000 of the money secured by that ring was contributed to the Republican national campaign fund. In connection with this assertion the following queries which Colonel William M. Grosvenor makes in the Public are interesting:

General Babcock knew that Charles W. Ford and John McDonald had been personal friends of the President before the war. Mr. Ford was made Collector because he had managed General Grant's private affairs with great success. General McDonald was made Supervisor because the President liked him and trusted him completely. These two and Colonel Joyce, an intimate friend of Babcock, were at the head of the President's faction in Missouri, and when the faction was beaten, in 1870, the Republican party having been divided, these men went to work to reunite it. By means which General Babcock may or may not have known at the time, they induced Mr. McKee to change the course of the Democrat and return to the support of the President. By like means they brought about a nominal re-union of the party, and sustained a vigorous campaign in the St. Louis city election in 1871, and captured the delegation from that State for Grant in 1872. When the Democrat passed from Mr. McKee's hands the confederates found means to establish the Globe as Grant's organ. They contrived to make up a private subscription of $17,000 to be used in that State, not for the Republican State ticket, but for the Grant electoral ticket, as Henry T. Blow, if alive, could testify. Is it presumable that these men, personally intimate with the President and General Babcock, failed to mention facts so well calculated to give them influence at the White House?

When did President Grant first suspect that there had been frauds it St. Louis? Did the infamous fact that his trusted friends had been robbing the Government first dawn upon his mind when Secretary Bristow submitted conclusive proof of it? When sworn statements, making a full exposure, were sent by mail, one copy to the President and one to General Babcock, did neither reach him? When the order transferring supervisors was revoked, at the request of a supervisor who had been publicly accused, did Grant suspect nothing? Did Mr. Ford, in his last confidential interview with the President at Toledo, only a day or two before his death, give no reason for his anxiety to leave the office of Collector? Cannot the President find, if he tries, one letter written to him by Mr. Ford, solemnly warning him that McDonald would get him into trouble by the methods he was using? From all accounts Ford supposed to the end that the illegal distillation was permitted only to raise money for political purposes. There is not the least proof that he ever took money himself; he died in office, unsuspected and poor. If he, the confidential friend of the President, supposed that this was a customary method of raising money for party purposes, is it conceivable that he never talked about it to the President? But if he did talk of it, if he did warn the President that McDonald's operations were getting dangerous, if he did beg to get out of his office because things were done over his head, professedly for party purposes, which he did not quite like, when did the President first suspect that the Government had been robbed to aid his re-nomination and re-election?

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The National Democratic Committee met at Willard's Hotel, Washington, on Tuesday last, to fix the time and place of holding the next National Democratic Convention. Nearly all the members of the Committee were present.

After some debate, the 27th of June was fixed as the time for holding the Convention.

The cities named as the place of meeting were Chicago, Louisville, Cincinnati, Washington, St. Louis, and Philadelphia. A lengthy discussion followed, lasting till 6 o'clock P. M., when an adjournment was had for two hours. On re-assembling the Committee proceeded to ballot on the place, with the following result:

Number of votes cast 38; necessary to a choice, 20; St. Louis, 14; Chicago, 8; Louisville, 7; Cincinnati, 4; Philadelphia, 4; Washington, 1. No choice.

Second ballot—St. Louis, 17; Chicago, 10; Cincinnati, 8; Louisville, 5; Philadelphia, 1.

Third ballot—St. Louis, 17; Chicago, 10; Cincinnati, 8; Louisville, 3.

Fourth ballot—St. Louis, 19; Chicago, 12; Cincinnati, 6; Louisville, 1.

Fifth ballot—St. Louis, 21; Chicago, 15; Cincinnati, 2.

St. Louis having received a majority of the votes, the Chairman declared that city as the place for holding the Convention.

Mr. Priest, of St. Louis, expressed his heartfelt thanks to the Committee for the selection they had made. He would tell the committee they had made no mistake. The delegates will come to the Convention in a city where men, women and children are all Democrats. They would be received with warm hearts and open hands to hospitable homes. He hoped the same good feeling and good judgment shown here would extend everywhere.

Mr. Thompson, of Ohio, moved that the vote be declared unanimous, which Mr. McCormick, of Illinois, seconded.

Mr. McHenry, of Kentucky, expressed himself much gratified with the prevalent good feeling. Next to Louisville, he preferred St. Louis, where he was sure all would meet with an enthusiastic welcome.

The vote selecting St. Louis was then declared unanimous amid applause.

TWINS.—A correspondent wants to know what difference there is in the forms of initiation between the old Know Nothings, and the 76ers. Not having been a member of either, we cannot answer him on that point. The outside programme is considerably changed. The old Church burning Know Nothings of 1854-5, were made up entirely of Native Americans. Foreigners and Catholics were excluded. The leaders in that bloody and short lived political crusade discovered their mistake, and soon abandoned and broke up the organization. The true and upright portion of the Whig party, joined the Democrats in 1856, and elected Mr. Buchanan President. The faction which illuminated our large cities by the burning of churches, and the murder of scores of citizens, organized the Republican party of to-day. The 76ers, or Junior Know Nothings attempted to correct the mistake made by the old roosters, and have set it up so that Foreigners and Catholics can join them, and are working as vigorously to bring about a conflict between Capital and Labor, as their forerunners did to bring about a war with Foreigners and Catholics. They will fail as signally.

THE BEECHER COUNCIL.

The New York *Herald* of the 22d inst., in alluding to this celebrated clergyman, says:

The advisory council delivered itself last evening of the result of its deliberations, supporting Plymouth church in its application of its disciplinary rules and coupling with the report a proposition to form a committee of five for full and final inquiry into the reckoning scandal. We shall see how this is met by Plymouth church and by Mr. Beecher. The country is under the impression that the truth has not been known. Here is a chance to place the perjury and hypocrisy where they belong and to say whether the once universally-revered pastor is an adulterer or simply a gushing blunderer with a heart too large for his head. This as to the scandal; but, no matter what the issue of the inquiry, Mr. Beecher's usefulness as a christian minister is at an end. It cannot be restored. He mourns for himself as one about to die. He has evaporated himself into what he terms an idea. He is now at the time of life when he cannot retrieve the errors which, by his own confession, he has made in this business. He may keep Plymoth church; but that is only a faction of what was wont to be the religious and intellectual dominion of Henry Ward Beecher. If he were animated by a high and delicate sense of what was due from a Christian minister to his denomination and to the church at large he would retire. But if he chooses to preach and there are those who take comfort in his preaching why further meddle with the matter, unless as we have said, there can be some congregational method for doing what a jury could not do—namely, find out the exact truth? As for Mr. Moulton, his position is a cruel one; but as he sought it he may feel that what he suffers now is the result of the years of dissimulation which he admitted under oath to have practised to prevent the truth being known. As for Mr. Tilton, he has made a great deal of money, which no one, we are sure, will begrudge him, all things considered. As for Mr. Bowen, the astounding fact that he for years lived in intimate relations with a pastor he believed to be guilty of shameful crimes and turned that pastor's genius into a newspaper profit will eliminate much of the sympathy that would otherwise be felt for him. If Plymouth believes in its pastor who shall chide it? But the outside world is not under the dominion of the genius of Henry Ward Beecher. The outside world does not witness these dramatic exhibitions which take place every Sunday. All we know is that Brooklyn Heights are noxious with crime. No matter what the truth is, there have been perjury and false pretence and hypocrisy. Who is the sinner, or, rather, what is the measure of sin that we must lay at each particular door? Moulton swears that he equivocated for years. Bowen swears that he is a hypocrite. Beecher swears that he took away a wife's affections. Tilton swears that after forgiving a wife whose paramour gave him money, he published her shame to the world, and brought disgrace to his children for "rehabilitation." In all this whirlwind of defamation, ignominy and crime, what is the truth? Let all who know anything relating to the scandal now come forward and speak. It is not a question of ecclesiastical discipline, but one of truth, and silence is crime.

MR. JEWELL.

The country congratulated itself when Jewell was made Post Master General. He was thought to be a man of such fearlessness and strict honesty, that nothing would induce him to swerve from the strict line of honor. But his recent dealing with the straw bid frauds in which one W. D. Kettle and others figure very largely have led the public justly to believe that Jewell is both a time-server and a coward. The Committee on expenditures in the P. O. Department is bringing to light some startling frauds equal in adnacity to the famous whisky irregularities. In 1875 McLean was given a paying position in the Post Office Department at the request of the notorious Kettle.

Among the numerous accomplishments possessed by McLean, is that of graceful stump oratory. This fact being known to Jewell he conceived the idea that it would be for the interest of Republicanism in Connecticut, to send the rhetorical and oratorical McLean to stump this portion of Yankeedom at government expense.

He performed about an hour and a half's work in the department as clerk and stumped Connecticut for about 30 days"; for this little service to the Republican party, he rendered a bill of $82,000 to the government, which was duly approved by Jewell and promptly paid. The bill it is true, is small but we do not like the principle that we should be taxed for Republican campaign purposes or have a Post Master General who approves of such taxation.

Jewell and Babcock should go in Colfax's Sunday School class for a few sessions.

DEATH OF COL. KERR.—Colonel Jas. K. Kerr, a prominent member of the Pittsburgh bar, and a brother of Hon. M. C. Kerr, Speaker of the National House of Representatives, died at Pittsburgh on the 27th inst., at his residence, on Fifth avenue, near Penn avenue, East End, aged fifty-two years. Colonel Kerr was born near Titusville, his father having been a farmer. When a young man he went to Venango county, studied law, and practised there for some years in partnership with General Alfred S. M'Calmot, now deceased. When the war broke out he entered the army, serving as a major in the service, but resigned before the war closed.

About ten years ago Col. Kerr removed to this city and resumed the practice of law which he had continued up to the time of his death, in partnership with P. N. Guthrie, Esq. During the last two or three years his poor health has materially interfered with the pursuit of his profession. In 1874 the Colonel made a tour in Europe, in the hope that his health would thereby be improved, but it did him little good. The fatal disease was an affection of the lungs.

Colonel Kerr was a firm Democrat and did good service for his party on the stump. He was never elected to any office, nor was he a candidate, although his name was mentioned in connection with the office of United States Senator a few years ago. He was a fluent speaker, a good lawyer and acquired a comfortable fortune in the practice of law. He leaves a wife and a family of six children.—*Pittsburgh Telegraph.*

The School Boards of the State have each been requested by the Superintendent of Public Instruction to give $5 toward having the educational interests of Pennsylvania properly represented at the Centennial exhibition.

PENSION OFFICE FRAUDS.

FACTS THAT AN HONEST INVESTIGATION HAS DISCLOSED—WHAT IT COSTS TO PAY THE 234,000 PENSIONERS—NEARLY $500,000 SQUANDERED YEARLY—CLERKS PAID FOR DOING PARTY WORK.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The Chairman of the Committee on Invalid Pensions, Mr. Jenks, of Pennsylvania, today submitted to the House his report on the Pension Bureau. It shows that to disburse the annual appropriation of $30,248,660 to about two hundred and thirty-four thousand persons it costs the Government nearly four per cent., or more than $1,071,770.08. At the annual rate there is paid to the pensioners $26,289,519. Thus $3,959,141 are eaten up, it is claimed, by the expenses of the service and the arrearages on pensions granted during the year. For this last item no separate account is kept, but the Commissioner of Pensions claims that it amounts to $2,885,189, and that he arrives at these figures by adding together the annual list and the expenses, and subtracting the sum thus secured from the annual appropriation.

The officers and employees of the bureau proper are paid $489,580, and the detective service consumes $40,000; contingencies, $33,800; examining surgeon, $57,291; while fifty-eight disbursing agencies gobble $427,253. The stationery and postage alone being set at $10,448. This last item is outrageously large in view of the law, which prescribes a fee of twenty-five cents on each voucher as full compensation for all services, including postage, for mailing vouchers and checks. But notwithstanding this provision of the law the agents charge postage and the Government pays them in fees for these vouchers $214,523 annually. The fifty-eight pension agents are by law entitled to an annual salary not exceeding $4,000 each, and these fees on vouchers make their salaries average about $7,700 annually, while many of them disburse less than the average salary. The income of many of the agents exceeds $10,000, and quite a number reach almost $15,000, exclusive of contingencies.

Mr. Jenks claims the agents can be dispensed with, and thus an annual saving of $449,000 can be effected. The disbursements to pensioners can easily be made direct from the bureau without any increase of the present clerical force. The number of employees in the bureau was in 1866 175, and in 1875 420 were on the rolls, but the labor done diminished by an inverse ratio in about the same proportion. The triplication of rolls by the bureau itself, the agents, and the Third Auditor is useless and results in no appreciable advantage to the Government or the pensioners. In 1866, with a clerical force of only 175, about 50,000 original cases were adjudicated; but in 1875, with the force increased two and a third times, only about 12,000 cases were adjusted. They averaged in '66 nearly one case every working day for each employee, while in 1875 less than one case a month for each clerk was adjudicated. About sixty-six original cases are pending, and at the rate of adjustment shown by the work of the bureau last year, it would require five years and more to reach a case filed at this time. The committee says:

"A worse state of facts than this exists. Some cases are made special, and are put through speedily to satisfy certain potent politicians or favorite attorney. There are cases now pending in this bureau which have been there for more than ten years. Such delay, if it was susceptible of being obviated, should not be tolerated. Of the seventy thousand applicants standing before this tribunal, hundreds and perhaps thousands are now paupers maintained at public charge—a standing monument of disgrace to the country which permits the wheels of justice to move so slowly."

The report then proceeds to show that this delay arises largely from the bureau being separate from the War Department, from which so much of the evidence on which the claims are decided must be obtained. After disposing of this point, the report proceeds as follows:

"In the administration of the bureau inefficiency and, in some instances at least, fraud prevail. The inefficiency arises from the want of experience in the head and the employees of the office, consequent upon the bureau being administered as a political one. Each freshly pledged politician of the dominant party must have provision made for some of his political adjuncts. Hence at each incoming Congress a large number of employees must be discharged and others employed. Since March 4, 1875, there have been 128 employees of this office removed and new men appointed. The heads of bureaus are selected on the same principle. The late Commissioner, Mr. Atkinson, in his testimony before the committee, admitted with commendable frankness that prior to his appointment he had no knowledge of the duties of the office. In pursuance of the precedent set by the President in his own case, the Commissioner appointed ex-Gov. Furniss of Nebraska a special detective, he having become poor, and expressed a desire to travel. The number of employees authorized by law in 1875 was only 332, but the total number employed was in excess of 420. They were not distributed proportionally, according to classes. The Commissioner stated that the pressure for office was so great that he could not regulate these matters.

Soon after the appointment of the late Commissioner he issued an order to John Stiles, who was a clerk in the Pension Bureau, drawing an annual salary of $1,200, detailing him to act as a clerk for the Republican Congressional Committee. In obedience to this detail, Stiles, from May 13, 1875, to the 4th or 5th of November, devoted his time to the clerical duties of the committee, and, with the exception of from thirty to fifty days, during which he worked a part of his time at his desk, did not go to the Pension Office at all except to draw his pay monthly, and on the 1st of January was promoted to be appointment clerk of the Interior Department, at a salary of $2,000 a year, which place he now holds. William Caffray, during the last summer, was borne on the pay roll of the bureau at a salary of $100 per month, but performed no service, being detailed also to the Republican Congressional Committee. Mr. Atkinson states that these assignments were made at the verbal direction of the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Cowen. The duties of others performed were very illy defined; but when they seemed, so far as human observation could detect, to be doing nothing, they would be found to have been detailed to the secret service division of the department."

The report concludes by saying that the committee has had but little time to inquire to what extent these frauds exist or have existed, and the report and bill directing the transfer of the bureau to the War Department are recommended for further action in this direction. The great increase in the cost of the bureau is pointed out, with the fact that the business has not increased in the same proportion. These facts lead the Committee to conclude that as conducted the bureau has become cumbersome, inefficient, and unnecessarily expensive. The Republicans on the committee opposed very bitterly Mr. Jenks's report, and they will do all they can to defeat his bill, but it will be a fruitless effort. The Committee on Appropriations will make no provision in the regular bill for the Pension Bureau, but will provide the necessary appropriation in the Army bill to run the pension business in the War Department. The Adjutant-General's office and the Paymaster's office are quite confident that the service can be done by their offices at least three-quarters of a million cheaper than it is now performed.

ASSOCIATED PRESS LETTER

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28, 1876.

THE CENTENNIAL.

New Jersey is going to make a very creditable display at the Centennial. Her exhibitors number 462.—Nearly half the space occupied by the State in the Main and Machinery Buildings will be filled by Newark manufacturers. In the Agricultural Hall there will be a number of interesting collective exhibits of natural products, which, after the fair, will be transferred to the new State Capitol at Trenton. Among them will be a collection of minerals and ores, another of sands for making glass, one of clays for pottery, and one of woods. Specimens of cereals from every county in the State will also be shown. People from the State who visit the Exhibition will be entitled to make their headquarters at the special building erected by the State of New Jersey—which means rest, chat, read the papers, meet their friends, plan their sight-seeing tours, leave their wraps and parcels, and make themselves at home generally.

The Elk River Iron Company will place on exhibition one of the large canoes they use in transporting provisions, etc., from Charleston, W. Va., to their works on Elk River. One of these canoes is 70 feet long, and 4 feet wide and is made of the trunk of a poplar tree, and being but a single piece of timber, this exhibit will serve to show the size of the timber in the forests of West Virginia.

Dr. Cunnigham, of Carthage, Missouri, has collected a great many geological, mineralogical, botanical and zoological specimens, and the extensive collection will be brought here for the Exposition. It includes a snake twenty-seven feet eight inches in length and seventeen inches in circumference, resembling in many particulars the tiger python of Africa, coiled in tremendous folds, with head erect, mouth open, and mammoth forked tongue protruding as if about to gulp down at one spring everything in reach. This snake, which Dr. Cunningham has named Lead Python of the Southwest, was found in the largest American reptile captured.

Bromswick, Georgia, will send a piece of yellow pine timber 19x20 inches and 64 feet in length.

In all probability the finest draught locomotive ever constructed, is now being built at the shops of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad company, in Reading by the apprentice boys. Harry Deeter, whose apprenticship has not yet been served, has charge of the work. The locomotive is to be a very heavy ten-wheel draught engine, cylinders 18x22 inches, and as it is to be built for exhibition at the Centennial, every part of the locomotive is receiving an extra finish. The castings and framework are well scraped, the latter being finished on both sides. All brass work is to receive a high polish and finish. The main and parallel rods are to be bright, and the cab is to be of passenger finish and extra painted. Spring hangers, equalizing beams, bolt heads and nuts are all to be milled off and finished with the greatest of care. The boys have been working on the engine some six weeks now, and about half the work is completed; and it will be finished in good time to be taken down and given a prominent place in Machinery Hall of the Centennial buildings.

GERMAN ART AT THE EXHIBITION.

Among the choicest of Art from Germany are the following:

Faber du Faur's picture of the "Flight of the Winter-King from Prague after the battle on the White Mountain."—The scene is laid before the gates of the royal palace. The king and his wife have just come out, and are about to enter a coach which is in waiting. A lackey, in military uniform is trying to hold in check the four spirited horses attached to the vehicle, while the driver from his high box regards the royal pair with apparent indifference. In the foreground lie official documents, golden vessels, curtains and household utensils in a confused heap, and a number of servants are busily loading a mule with these articles; on the left stands an armed outrider, ready to accompany the fleeing monarch. In the background are seen, against the gray evening sky, the figures of aides-de-camp making their way on full gallop from outer works into the valley.

G. Folingly contributes his "Lady Jane Grey." In this picture the lady is represented in the act of rebuking Bishop Gardiner, who has been trying to convert her in Catholicism. The bishop has risen in anger from the table at which he has been setting; holding his half-overturned chair in the left hand, he has fixed a threatening glance upon his victorious antagonist, who is calm and undismayed, but very earnest, and whose countenance shows marks of the spiritual struggle through which she has lately passed.

L. Braun's "Capitulation of Sedan," which seems to the critic of the *Weser-Zeitung* to be a rather expressionless performance, notwithstanding the excellence of the portraits of the Emperor Wilhelm, the Crown Prince and the other leading characters introduced.

The work which is more highly praised than any in the collection, is a picture by Professor Lasch entitled "The Orphans." The helpless agony of the girls whose parental protection has been snatched away is what first strikes the observer. The youngest, who sits with tear-stained eyes at the feet of her two sisters, is trying to divert her thoughts by playing with her doll. Through the door leading into the room where the coffin lies, may be seen a peasant woman, who has come to pay the last tribute of love to her departed friend. Her little boy, terrified in the presence of death, yet having a childish eagerness to see that which is uncommon, holds fast to her cloak while craning his neck to peep into the coffin.

Among the other German painters who will be represented may be named Reichert, Guterbook, Amberg, Plockhorst, Schauss, Begas, Huber, Becker, Miss Von Harling, Jordan, Geibel, Pixis, Hahn, Koerner, Xylander, Steffeck, Meyerheim, Frey and Mali.

Of the sculpture to be exhibited, L. Brunnow's statue of Von Moltke and R. Schweinitz's Crown Prince are most favorably mentioned.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

Probably there never was a more beautiful 22d of February than that one in this Centennial Year, 1876.—There never was a time when it was so generally observed as on last Tuesday. As far as I am able to estimate, I fix the number of flags which so gaily decked our houses and horses, our stores and stages and windows, parlors, bedrooms, etc., at 51,371,421. The fact is, almost every house and store in this city was caparisoned with a set of flags of all nations, the fashion with Americans being to right and left flank the stars and stripes with the national emblem of France. Germans generally exhibited their love for fatherland by placing the Prussian emblem next our own standard; with Irishmen the green harp of Erin was placed second in position.

At night there was a general illumination of public places, dwelling houses, churches, etc., and as Washington looked down from heaven, upon the joyous sight, how it must have rejoiced him to witness the love and veneration of his people for the father of this nation, who although 100 years have passed away since its birthday, he to whom we owe so much is still "first in the hearts of his countrymen."

NEWS ITEMS.

—All men should live on fruit: the fruit of their industry.

—A horse forty years old died at York the other day.

—Twelve men have been killed at the Centennial buildings in three months.

—Two Boston clergymen were recently under medical treatment for delirium tremens.

Bogardus shot twenty-six birds at Pittsburg in three minutes and twelve seconds.

—A chippy Western editor has organized a new name for legislators, "acts grinders."

—Mrs. Quigley, aged one hundred years died in York county a few days ago.

—Berks county farmers are entering largely into bee-keeping as a profitable business.

—Wild pigeons are plentiful in Johnstown at seventy-five cents to one dollar per dozen.

—The husband and wife concerned in a San Francisco divorce suit are also uncle and niece.

—From sixty to seventy thousand piano-fortes and cabinet organs are annually sold in the United States.

—The Light Guard, of Green Bay Wisconsin, will march the entire distance to the Centennial, 1,033 miles.

—Fresh gold discoveries, of an unusally rich character, are reported almost daily in Colorado and California.

—Hon. Hendrick B. Wright distributed 1,000 loaves of bread to the poor at Wilkesbarre on Tuesday, the 22d ult.

—A convention of the nurserymen of America has been called to meet in Chicago the second Wednesday in June.

—Over 1,000 voters in Potter county have signed a petition for the repeal of the prohibition law which applies to that county.

—Mrs. Betsy Fries, of Steinsville, Lehigh county, supports herself and two children, by cutting timber for land owners.

—Another of Boston's revered landmarks has got to go. The lease of the old State House expires July 1st, and it is to be torn down.

—Machinery for three complete sawmills has been shipped from a manufactory in Erie to the Black Hills during the past month.

—San Francisco explodes with boasting because she now manufactures fire crackers instead of importing them from China.

—General Sheridan thinks a million or two can be saved in army expenses by the transfer of the Indian bureau to the war department.

—United States Fish Commissioner Baird has arranged to import a stock of the eggs of the sole and turbot from England in the spring.

—A lumber train on the Philadelphia railroad, a few days ago, consisted of fifty-five cars—the largest number taken out of Williamsport for years.

—Since the 1st of December last the records show that 2,738 emigrants left Columbus, Ga., for other States, of which number hardly 300 were whites.

—The work of enlarging General Butler's "Dutch Gap Canal" has nearly been completed, and hereafter there will be twenty-one feet of water in the cut.

—A nitro-glycerine magazine, at St. Petersburg, in Clarion county, exploded February 23. The building and one man, who was in it, were blown to atoms.

—Turkey has fifteen immense ships of war which cost nearly $2,000,000 apiece. Their sole duty is to fire salutes when the Sultan goes to the mosque.

—The Luzerne county sportsmen's club have ordered 1,000 quail from North Carolina, which they will distribute through the county for propagation.

—Hammond and Bently have made 213 converts in Washington and at the latest advices were holding special meetings for the benefit of lawyers and members of Congress.

—Under the law, New York canal boatman are not permitted to vote, as they have no fixed residence while living on canal-boats. Twenty-five thousand men are thus disfranchised.

—A Sacramento, Cal., beet-sugar factory, turned out 3,000,000 pounds of white sugar in 1875. The beets yield 13½ per cent. of sugar, 5½ per cent. more than the average yield of Europe.

—A smart youth living near Boston chopped down an elm tree on the parental farm, last week, set up a stand on Boston common, and peddled out "old elm relics," realizing nearly a hundred dollars.

—Some New York philanthropists have provided a course of instructive and entertaining lecturers for the shop girls of that city. This is a better argument for the divine origin of Christianity than a folio volume.

—A retired Dutch officer has been sentenced to eight months' imprisonment at Darmstadt for unlawfully enlisting recruits for Acheen, and an inhabitant of the town, who assisted him, received a sentence of four months.

—A Paris street car company has given its passengers immense satisfaction by placing vessels heated with charcoal dust under their feet. The heat thrown out is said to be quite sufficient for warming the cars efficiently.

A very successful swindler is John Collins, who has sold a half interest in a mythical patent to about fifty persons in various Western cities, making thereby more than $10,000. He will also get some maintenance in prison.

—A New Hampshire chemist announces that, after fifteen years of study and experiment, he has solved the problem of cheap fuel and light by discovering a method of burning water, and that he will soon take out a patent.

—Cincinnati capitalists have invested $60,000 in a company for the propogation of the finer qualities of fish at Chatauqua Lake, in the northwestern part of New York. They expect to send two hundred and fifty thousand trout to market annually.

—England and France are preparing to send over large numbers of experts in mechanics and the arts, the Government of the former and tradesmen of the latter assuming the necessary expense of their stay and investigations while in this country.

—Mr. Francis Courtney, an old resident of Randolph township, Crawford county died recently, aged eighty-eight years. He was a Frenchman, served under Napoleon the First, and was present at his final overthrow by Wellington at Waterloo, June 1815.

—Recently a farmer near Fox Chase, Montgomery county, on sawing down a tree, discovered imbedded in the wood a gold watch, dated 1740, a gold chain and two gold pencil cases. The watch was in good condition, but was not running at the time it was dug out of the oak.

—Probably the tallest living specimen of the human race is a young man from Alcocer, in Spain, who is twenty-six years of age, and nine feet ten and a half inches in height. He is named Augustin Luonga Capilla, and has lately been presented to the King of Spain.

New Advertisements.

WANTED—by April 1st, 1876.—$5,000 on first mortgage, on a brick building which cost $10,000, and the lender will be given an insurance policy of $5,000 on above property as additional security. Address for information, PHILIP DOTTS, Treasurer, or H. A. WRIGHT, one of the Trustees of Odd Fellows' Hall Association, Glen Hope, Clearfield county, Pa.
March 1st, 1876-4t

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way meddling with the following property, now in the possession of Edward Davis, of Beccaria township, viz: 1 two-horse wagon, 1 pair of twin sleds, 1 yearling calf, 2 bay horses, 2 sets of harness, 10 acres wheat, 10 acres oats, 8 acres corn, 2 acres potatoes, 1 cow, 3 hogs, and 1 threshing machine. This property was purchased by me at Sheriff's sale, on the 21st day of July last, and left with Mr. Davis on loan, subject to my order at any time.
Smith's Mills, March 1st, '76-3t. JAS. FLYNN.

FRESH MEAT—NEW SHOP.

The undersigned hereby informs the public in general that they keep on hand, regularly, at their shop, adjoining JOHN GULICH'S furniture rooms, opposite the Court House, the

BEST FRESH BEEF, VEAL, MUTTON, LAMB, PORK, ETC., AT

REDUCED PRICES, FOR CASH.

Market morning—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Meat delivered at residence when desired.
A share of patronage is respectfully solicited.
March 1, 1876-1y. STAUB & NORRIS.

KNOX SCHOOL STATEMENT.—Directors' report of the district of Knox, in the county of Clearfield, for the year 1875:

DR.

To amount of indebtedness	none
To amount of funded debt	none
To amount of floating debt	$ 81 45

CR.

Valuation of seated taxable property $94,925.

By amount of tax assessed	$1,185 91
By State appropriation	155 21
By am't of uncollected tax for 1874-5	996 97
	$2,338 19

No settlement at this date with Treasurer and collector for 1875. M. N. SLOPPY, Secretary.
New Millport, Mar. 1, 1876-3t.

CHEST SCHOOL FUNDS.—Statement of the School funds of Chest District, Clearfield county, Pa., Feb. 19, 1876:

ASSETS.

To bal. on duplicate, 1876, '71. A '72	$ 44 96
To bal. on " 1873	272 15
To " " " 1874	797 85
To other sources	28 47
	$1,143 43

LIABILITIES.

By outstanding orders for 1875	$ 784 75
By balance due district	1,058 81
	$1,843 56

No settlement with District Treasurer at this date. JACOB A. BRETH,
New Washington, March 1, '75-3t Secretary.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Clearfield county, there will be sold at public sale, at Osceola Mills, on

Saturday, March 11, 1876,

at 1 o'clock p. m., all that certain parcel of ground known as the "Rossmyer" property, the estate of J. A. Blattenberger, late dec'd, situate Hale street, adjoining lot No. 337, fronting on Hale street 270 3-10 feet, and running back 160 feet to Montgomery alley, being five lots, with a two-story frame house, well finished, 16x24 feet, with a good well of water. Will be sold separately or together, as purchasers may desire.

Terms.—One third upon confirmation of sale, balance in two equal annual payments, secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.
MRS. C. BLATTENBERGER, Administratrix.
WALLACE & KERR, Attorneys.
Clearfield, Pa., March 1, 1876-3t.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—The undersigned finding it too inconvenient to keep a Public House at the mouth of Sandy and Central Point, desires to rent, sell, or exchange the former. He will exchange it for town property in Clearfield or Curwensville. This property contains 250 acres, 40 of which are cleared. The whole is underlaid with coal, fire clay and a vein of iron-ore, besides possessing a good water-power. The buildings are a large dwelling, barn, out houses, and a saw-mill. Possession will be given at any time. The title is indisputable. The prospective value of this property is not equaled in the county, and is therefore very desirable as an investment. Besides, a large quantity of saw timber is yet on the property, which can be manufactured on the premises. Look of help and chance to develope it is my reason for offering it for sale. Any further information can be obtained by addressing the subscriber. LAWRENCE FLOOD.
Frenchville, Pa., March 1st-3mo.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of *Fieri Facias* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Clearfield, on Monday, the 20th day of March, 1876, at 1 o'clock p. m., the following described real estate, to wit:

All that certain piece of land situate in Bell township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at stones corner of Rebecca Sunderlin; thence south 59 degrees east 129½ perches along lands of James Campbell to a stone; thence southwest 72 perches to stones along lands of J. B. Sunderlin; thence north 51 degrees east 70½ perches along lands of Rebecca Sunderlin to place of beginning, containing 50½ acres and allowance. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of J. W. Smith.

Also, one other piece of land situate in Bureside township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at post corner of Jas. Dowler; thence by said land west to a post corner of Wm. Wright's land; thence south 1 degree east 26½ perches to a post at river; thence up said river by its meandearings thereof to the place of beginning, containing one hundred and ten acres and allowance, with about forty acres cleared, a small frame house and good bank barn thereon erected. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of J. W. Smith.

Also, one other piece of land situate in Bureside township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a beech on northwest corner; thence east along line of John Fulton to a hemlock on corner of his Bailey line; thence by the same south 1½ degrees west to a hemlock corner; thence west along the line of A. Patchin to a post on corner of Dr. Smith's tract; thence north across saw mill run to a hemlock corner; thence north to a beech or place of beginning, containing sixty acres more or less, unimproved.