The Republican.

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 29, 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.

It is understood that Bayard Taylor has been selected by the Centennial authorities to write the Centennial ode.

The Chicago *Times* suggests that the best thing for the Republican party to do is to nominate Ben. Butler for President, and go down with a howl.

Read the biography of W. W. Belknap, on our first page, and learn how the mighty has fallen. Young man, pride was all that ailed our hero.

Complete returns from New Hampshire show that the majority of Cheney, Republican, for Governor, is 3,190. This is a handsome endorsement of Belknap and Orville Babcock's rascalities.

How naughty the "rebel" House is behaving, uncovering rottenness on every side! The "loyal" investigating committees of the old time didn't do things in this fashion. No wonder good Radicals don't like the "Confederate Brigadiers."

"The desolate South," and "Robbing dead Soldiers" are the heading of two excelent articles on our fourth page this week. The proof is most conclusive that men in high position not only rob the living but they prey upon and plunder the dead for the purpose of enriching themselves.

The Democratic Conferees, of this Senatorial District, met at the Bush House last Thursday, and nominated the Hon. Wm. A. Wallace delegate to the Lancaster Convention. If Mr. Wallace don't make a better show in his own interest at Lancaster than he did at Erie, last fall, he had better keep out of conventions hereafter, and attend to his official duties, for the good of the whole people.—*Bellefonte Republican.*

Tute-on your whistle again and tell all you know about Lancaster.

United States Senator Cameron was 77 years old on the 17th of this month. His term expires on the 4th of March, 1879, in his 80th year. He says he will not be a candidate for re-election. Some of his personal friends wanted him to eat a big dinner with them, but he postpones the time until 1880.

A COSTLY INTRODUCTION.—Mr. J. S. Evans, the post-trader, swears that he paid Gen. E. W. Rice, of Iowa, one thousand dollars to introduce him to Secretary Belknap. This costly introduction put sand into the soldiers' sugar, and water into his rum no doubt, for Mr. Evans got his appointment.

According to Orvil Grant's testimony, his brother, the President, was in the habit of notifying him when post-traderships were vacant; brother Orvil would then apply for and get them. Having no cash capital, he would find partners to put up that essential, he contributing to the firm his "influence with the President to manage such matters."

MORE BLEEDING.—C. K. Peck, one of the Fort Sill traders, was before the Clymer Committee, and testified that the firm had paid Marsh and Belknap $12,000 per annum for the post, and that the Radical Congressional campaign committee, in 1872, charged them between $6,000 and $8,000 for the purpose of carrying the Presidential election, and that they had paid it. Pretty well bled, we should say.

HE KNOWS A THING OR TWO.—Many of our readers personally know General Judson Killpatrick. The General intimated some time ago to Mr. Clymer's committee that Gen. Butterfield paid Grant $20,000. Butterfield denies the soft impeachment; but "Kill" counters in this way:

To the Editor of the New York Times:

I said General Butterfield wrote me a letter offering $20,000 for the Collector-ship of the port of New York. He denies it. Let the committee summon me. J. KILPATRICK.

THE PRESIDENTIAL BROTHER.—The name of the President's brother is misprinted by most of the newspapers. The New York *Times* calls him Orville H. Grant; the Troy *Times* Orville E. Grant; the Utica *Herald* Orville M. Grant. His name is Orvil L. Grant. Let no injustice be done the man. Give him L. He deserves it.—*Utica Observer.*

Well, it makes no difference how many names the man has, or how the printers spell it, he will go into partnership with any body who will find all the capital to carry on business, and promise him thirty-three per cent. profits.

A GOOD IDEA.—The Philadelphia *Commonwealth* says: "Boss Shepherd is about to make proposals to the Federal Senate to build a Government jail in Washington. The Radical party are in want of a headquarters for the next campaign, and the Boss says "he sees millions in it," but he don't say millions of what or who. It is likely to be fully occupied by the honest men of the Radical party before Grant's term is out, if the Democrats keep a majority in Congress. Let the Boss build."

TOO BAD.—The return of Marsh, the Fort Sill dealer, from Canada to Washington, accompanied by his wife, has destroyed at least a thousand Radical editorials. Besides, these wise scribblers must now stop defaming the character of Mr. Clymer, who, in effect, forced Grant & Co. to return him, to tell the committee still more of what he knows about bribes and post-traderships. Mrs. Marsh has also been introduced to Mr. Clymer's committee, and told what she knows about the Belknaps. Her testimony is withheld for the present.

GOVERNMENT CARDS.—The following cablegrams are made public through the Omaha *Herald*:

WINDSOR CASTLE, England, March 8, '76.
Mrs. Hiram Grant, Presidentess U. S. A.:—I understand that you have got a stem-winder that was built for me. I think it's real mean in you to take my things, and I want you to wipe off your chin and send my property home. You can get another from one of them post-sutlers. This is business.
VIC, Empress-Queen.

WHITE HOUSE, March 16, '76.
Victoria Guelph, Queen of the Lion and the Unicorn:—If you want a stem-winder you had better get Mr. Wales to steal you one in India. My Fred wouldn't let me go without a stem-winder if Mr. Ingalls hadn't given me one. You are cheeky, anyhow. Regards to Nellie and the baby.
MRS. HIRAM ULYSSES GRANT,
Of the White House.
P. S.—Our Eagle can lick your Lion.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

The Democratic State Convention assembled at Lancaster on Wednesday, the 22d inst. Senator Wallace was the Senatorial delegate from this (XXXIV) district, and Israel Test, Esq., who had been elected Representative delegate, substituted Mr. Geo. M. Brisbin, of Osceola. Hon. Wm. H. Playford, of Fayette county, was elected temporary chairman, and Robert E. Monaghan, of Chester county, was elected permanent chairman. Mr. Wallace was made chairman of the committee on resolutions, and, after the committee assembled, a motion was made and carried, to appoint a sub-committee of five, who were authorized to report a platform. Mr. Wallace appointed Messrs. Buckalew, Rockwell, Coffroth, Robinson and Potter. The sub-committee then added Mr. Wallace, making him also chairman of the sub-committee. On the re-assembling of the convention, Messrs. Wallace, Clymer, Dill and North, were elected as delegates at large to the National Democratic Convention. The delegates from this (XX) Congressional district, are Col. A. C. Noyes, of Clinton, and Thos. M. Uttley, of Lewistown. Charles R. Buckalew, on motion of Senator Wallace, was placed at the head of the electoral ticket by acclamation. Sebastian Wimmer of St. Mary's is our district elector.

Captain Wm. McClellan, of Pittsburg, was made chairman of the State Central Committee, and Mr. P. Gray Meek, of the Bellefonte *Watchman*, is the district member of the committee. We will publish the proceedings in full next week.

WM. L. SCOTT, ESQ.

The Harrisburg *Patriot*, in alluding to the selection of the gentleman named, says: "As in the case of the Chairman of the State Central Committee the Lancaster Convention assumed directly the power of selecting the Pennsylvania member of the National Democratic Executive Committee. Though this is a departure from the recent custom of the party in both instances no one will be able to successfully dispute the power of the Convention in the premises. The selection of Wm. L. Scott, esq., of Erie, was fortunate in every respect and will give general satisfaction to the party. Mr. Scott was strongly supported by his friends from the western portion of the State for one of the delegates-at-large to the National Democratic Convention, but in the conflict of claims from that section it was found impossible to unite upon him. As a member of the National Executive Committee he is in a position in which he will be able to exert his abilities and influence in a much more effective way in behalf of the party than in the temporary capacity of a delegate to the St. Louis Convention."

Mr. Scott, resides at Erie, and is personally known to many of our citizens. He was pitted against Mr. Scofield, for Congress, while our county was thrashed in with Erie. No better selection could have been made.

A RADICAL WATCHER.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, who had found his way into the Democratic State Convention at Lancaster, in giving his views among other sayings, remarks thus: "Still further back, on this side, we see the representatives from Carbon, Monroe, Pike, Bradford, Wyoming, York, Center, Clearfield, Clinton and Schuylkill. The apostle of soft-money is not among those from the last mentioned county. He feels that the election of November ended his career so far as the advancement of his views are concerned, and he therefore absents himself. To the right are the delegates from Delaware, Bucks, Berks, Chester, and the majority of the other counties. Wm. A. Wallace is among the number. He is closely watching the preliminary proceedings. Not a move escapes his keen observation. A debate springs up on the reference of all resolutions which may be offered to the committee on Resolutions. Light weights are on the floor opposing such actions, and their uninteresting arguments are rather heated. Suddenly the "gentleman from Clearfield" is recognized, and Senator Wallace in a few sharp remarks, listened to with the closest attention, points out the true policy of the party. The convention bows to his will, swinging around in support of what he characterizes as the custom of half a century of Democratic usage. And now the appointment of the several committees called for is undertaken."

CHEAP.—It is easily said, "Let no guilty man escape," even if he should be the President of the United States. A special dispatch to the New York *Evening Post*, Republican, says that a letter was written to Henry Clews by Secretary Boutwell "in September, 1872, directing Clews to send $60,000 to the Republican State Committee of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of securing the success of the Republican ticket in that State, at the election which was to occur in October, and promising, on the authority of the President to reimburse him by early secret information of sales of gold to be made by the Treasury Department, by means of which information, he could gamble securely and successfully in the gold and stock markets in Wall street." Here is another chapter of Addition, Division and Silence, "Let no guilty man escape." The man who ordered this robbery of the Treasury for the purpose of corrupting the voters of Pennsylvania, is now one of the Senators from the godly commonwealth of Massachusetts.

ANOTHER HOLE IN THE WALL.—Congressman Jenks, who is at the head of the Pension Committee, has just discovered how one of Grant's chiefs, a clerk in his Bureau and three lawyers, fobbed about *four hundred thousand dollars cash* belonging to the Pension fund. They did it in this way: Over 2,300 bounty land warrants for 160 acres of land each had accumulated in the Department, being the warrants of persons who had died or forfeited them. These were gobbled up and sold for the benefit and behoof of the Radical party, for the purpose of carrying elections. "We don't rob the dead soldier!" No indeed!!

The New York Legislature sensibly proposes that railroad coaches shall be heated by steam, instead of by stoves, as a preventive against burning catastrophes in case of accidents.

THE ASSESSMENT OF OCCUPATIONS FOR 1876.

Below will be found a tabular statement in relation to the valuation of occupations as returned by the several Assessors. The inequality, it will be observed, is very great, and if not regulated by the Commissioners, would be unjust to many of the tax-payers:

Boro's and Townships	Num. of Occupa's	Aggr's value	Av'ral	Remarks
Burnside	54	3,255	61	Nearly right.
Clearfield	382	36,220	97	Reduce 60 per ct.
Curwens'le	226	15,985	76	Reduce 25 per ct.
Houtzdale	186	11,800	60	Right.
Lum'r City	71	5,390	81	Reduce 35 per ct.
N. Wash'n	62	3,600	58	Add 20 per cent
Newburg	44	2,250	51	Nearly right.
Osceola	239	16,075	67	Reduce 11 per ct.
Wallaceton	50	3,036	70	Reduce 16 per ct.
Beccaria	234	19,840	76	Reduce 25 per ct.
Bell	185	9,475	51	Add 20 per cent.
Bloom	78	3,605	50	Add 20 per cent.
Boggs	178	13,219	72	Reduce 22 per ct.
Bradford	360	22,235	62	Nearly right.
Brady	537	27,050	53	Add 12 per cent.
Burnside	298	9,825	51	Add 20 per cent.
Chest	210	21,000	98	Add 62 per cent.
Covington	192	8,600	50	Add 20 per cent.
Decatur	384	20,090	51	Add 20 per cent.
Ferguson	125	6,325	52	Add 15 per cent.
Girard	114	5,755	40	Add 50 per cent.
Goshen	95	5,610	60	Right.
Graham	152	8,280	61	Nearly right.
Greenwo'd	92	5,790	63	Nearly right.
Gulich	210	9,915	59	Nearly right.
Huston	232	12,465	54	Add 10 per cent.
Jordan	153	9,355	62	Nearly right.
Karthaus	123	7,365	60	Nearly right.
Knox	152	8,519	58	Nearly right.
Lawrence	485	35,740	71	Reduce 17 per ct.
Morris	375	21,840	59	Nearly right.
Penn	127	6,010	48	Add 33 per cent.
Pike	247	12,250	50	Add 20 per cent.
Union	120	6,130	51	Add 20 per cent.
Woodward	384	23,475	61	Nearly right.
Total	7,260	435,608	60	Standard.

It will be observed that the lowest average in the boroughs' occurs in Newburg, $51, and the highest in Clearfield, $97. The former is 20 per cent. below the standard, and the latter 60 per cent. above. The assessment in the townships is still worse. The average in Chest is fixed at $98, and in Girard at $40, making a difference of over *one hundred and twelve* per cent. Now, by putting the same number of mills on both—say five—the occupation tax in Chest would be forty-nine cents *per capita*, while it would only cost the tax-payers in Girard twenty cents. Under these circumstances it becomes the duty of the Board of Revision to pass over three-fourths of the duplicates, and change the Assessor's work on, perhaps 5,000 names, and thereby produce equality, and fix the tax on all at about THIRTY CENTS. It will be observed by the above table, that by dividing the number of taxables—7,260—into the aggregate value, $435,608, that an average is reached and a verdict rendered by the thirty-five Assessors, for $60.

BUTLER'S CONSPIRACY USELESS.

Whatever may have been the relations of Mr. George H. Pendleton to the Belknap family, and however spicy the disclosures about the Kentucky Central Railroad, we don't think they can be made to answer the political purpose contemplated by Gen. Ben Butler.

Butler went to Washington with Mr. B. G. Jayne as his chief of staff, and Mrs. Benton and Mrs. Coles as the right and left wings of his forces. No doubt those two ladies, if they were to make a clean breast of it, could report a great deal of scandal, descending from Republicans like Grant and Democrats like Pendleton down to gentlemen in the lower strata of speculation and adventure. But that is not a business with which the public can now be permanently occupied; there is more serious work on hand.

Very likely Butler is inspired by personal malice against Pendleton; but his great object is to divert attention from Grantism, and to turn the committee from investigating further into the rascalities of the Republican Administration. He is following up the attacks on Mr. Clymer, the charges in regard to Marsh's flight, and the dramatic exhibitions of Mr. Blaine and his associates in the House. They hope in this way to divert the indignation excited by the corruption in the War Office and in other executive departments, and to fix the public eye elsewhere. But this cannot be.

Mr. Pendleton is a private citizen holding no office, and no party is responsible for him. If he were guilty of all the crimes forbidden by the decalogue, his guilt would not palliate the frauds and robberies of the Republicans in the War Department, the Interior Department, the Navy Department, the office of the Attorney-General, and elsewhere.

To these departments the Republican party appointed the men who have committed these crimes, and it has kept them there after their guilt had become public and notorious. They have got rich by plunder of the Treasury, and no scandals about private citizens, no matter how reputable they may hitherto have been, ought to check the exposure and punishment of their official misdeeds.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Benjamin Franklin Butler, upbraiding George H. Pendleton, partakes largely of Satan reproving sinners.—Why, if the latter had stolen the Kentucky railroad, he still would not have one penny for thousands the former has pocketed right out of the National Treasury, to say nothing about the spoons, etc.

TO RETURN.—A dispatch from Washington says: "It is intimated in the army circles that there is a disposition to re-establish the head-quarters of the army here. The overbearing conduct of Belknap was the cause of the removal to St. Louis, Sherman being unwilling to submit to the annoyances imposed by that enterprising Secretary of War." Gen. Sherman had better not move too quick, because Grant will use the power of the whole administration, to save Belknap from impeachment, and if he should happen to clear him, he will be put into his old place.

On Monday, the 3d of April, Connecticut will elect her entire list of State officers, a Legislature that will elect a United States Senator for the unexpired term of the late Senator Ferry, and a Congressman for the unexpired term of the late Mr. Starkweather. Both parties have nominated exceptionally strong tickets, and in view of the approaching Presidential election it is anticipated there will be a desperate struggle for the ascendancy.

AN AGED COTEMPORARY.—The Philadelphia *Times* says: Talking about Centennial newspapers, the boss of them all is the gray-headed Peking *Gazette*, which is over one thousand years old. It is a ten-page paper, with a yellow cover, has no stories, no "ads," no marriage or death notices, no editorials, no subscribers. It simply contains the official notices of the government.

An unparalleled case of cruelty to animals is being tried in the Erie County Court. It seems that the defendant, who resides near Erie, in trying to manage a baulky horse, fastened a chain to its lower jaw and hitching another horse to the chain pulled the jaw entirely off. Such a brute should be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

NEWS ITEMS.

—The army sutlership business wont pay much profit during the next few years.

—The Union Pacific "great national highway," is twenty feet under the snow.

—The total foreign imports at Philadelphia, last month, amounted to $1,661,126.

—The Centennial Shoe and Leather Building is completed at last. All the space is spoken for.

—The York *True Democrat* says that "York is bright with the light of the good times coming."

—Nineteen persons have lost their lives by nitro-glycerine since its introduction into the oil regions.

—One day last week the New York city postoffice sent out 250,000 letters, weighing fully 6,000 pounds.

—Servia is the only European State free from debt, and that is a principality rather than a nationality.

—The City Treasurer of Philadelphia received $118,036, during February, and disbursed $2,407,805.

—An infant child of James Kitner, of Altoona, was found dead in its bed on the morning of the 16th inst.

—There was quite a falling off in fallings-out in Chicago, last year, the number of divorces being only 526.

—Custer City, in the Black Hills country, has several hundred houses, but we fear their foundations are shaky.

—A couple of Brigham Young's emissaries are holding meetings in the interest of polygamy in Bradford county.

—Simon J. Miller, the defaulting ex-Treasurer of Westmoreland county, has been released from jail on $11,000 bail.

—A pocket knife nearly one hundred years old, belonging to a Reading gentleman, contains thirty-two small steel blades.

—The Red Path sugar refinery company, Montreal, has suspended. Three hundred hands are thrown out of employment.

—The accounts of the floods in Hungary are heart-rending. In a single town, 12,000 persons have been left homeless.

—Montana has taken an immense number of buffalo skins this season.—The buffalo will soon become as extinct as the dodo.

—The Boston *Transcript* suggests an improvement on the old form of the primer so that it will read, "in Belknap's fall, we sinned all."

—Director General Goshorn has issued a notice to United States Centennial exhibitors to at once occupy the spaces allotted to them.

—Thirty-six years ago the first white child was born in Iowa, and he is living now. To-day there are over 500,000 Hawkeyes by birth.

—John Souders, a soldier of the war of 1812, died at his residence in Ayr township, Fulton county, on Saturday, 11th inst., aged eighty-three years.

—Invitations are pouring in on Moody and Sankey from the principal cities of the West and Southwest.—Even San Francisco has put in a bid.

—Five new steamships, of three thousand tons each, are shortly to be built for a new steamship company line between New York and San Francisco.

—Curiosities of justice. It recently cost a New Jersey county over a thousand dollars to convict four men for stealing eighteen dollars' worth of oysters.

—There is loading at Philadelphia the ship Galatea, for Rio, with twelve American locomotives as part of her cargo, carrying other manufactures with them.

—Orvil Grant testified that he was the "brother of the President and a painter by trade." He meant that he was a painter and a brother of the President by trade.

—A piece of amalgam from Colorado was received at the mint in Philadelphia last week, which is valued at $18,500. It is 11½ inches high and 18 inches in circumference.

—American mediation has found a new field, the commander of the United States frigate Alaska having been instructed to arbitrate between the warring Africans at Cape Palmas.

—It seems strange that Philadelphia, with a population more than double that of Boston, should be relatively inferior one-quarter in its newspaper circulation by mail. Yet so it is.

—Princeton, N. J., at one time the seat of the Continental Congress, and the place where the famous battle was fought during the Revolutionary war, celebrates its Centennial June 27.

—The skeleton of an Indian was exhumed in Lancaster recently by some workmen who were digging a cellar for a house. Among the bones and other remains were found three coins, one bearing date 1210.

—A man in New Jersey offers to eat 100 hard boiled eggs at one meal, and even goes the length of thinking that he could manage a bar of soap at the same time. Give him a chance. He might die suddenly.

—A hundred years ago this month, a boy of seventeen, after due examination, was commissioned captain of the "provincial company of artillery of the colony of New York." The name of this precocious youngster was Alexander Hamilton.

—Notable among the many instances of the changes of fortune is the case of a Philadelphia manufacturer, who commenced business eight years ago with a cash capital of $750. He now sells over a million dollars' worth of goods annually.

—In Naugatuck Valley, Conn., last week the ice accumulated so thickly on the trees that the bending branches interfered with the railroad trains.—One train was stopped a number of times while the brakemen cut off the ice laden branches.

—Adjutant General Latta in reply to an inquiry of the House of Representatives, concerning the cost of sending the military to the coal regions to suppress the riots in April, May and June, 1875, replies by giving the expenses at $186,743.44.

—A bill before the California Legislature would, if passed, prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors within four miles of the State University; and the San Francisco *Chronicle* says the title should be "An act to promote pedestrianism among students."

—Crooked Whisky is the cause of the flight of Samuel Thompson, a wealthy distiller of Pittsburgh. His distillery and spirits amounting to $100,000 had been seized, he has been convicted, and his flight was to save himself from imprisonment.

—J. B. Phillips of Orwell, Ohio, is making a cheese which will not be completed until the 20th of May, when it is expected to weigh 29,000 pounds. It is, perhaps, needless to say that it is destined to astonish the natives as well as the foreigners at the Centennial.

—There is an ancient maiden lady of 82, living in Taunton, Mass., who has never seen a train of cars, dresses in Continental fashion, burns tallow dips, and has not called upon her neighbor for five years. If she does not make the most of the present year and its peculiar privileges, there is fear that she will die an old maid.

THE CENTENNIAL BATTLE.

THE COMMANDERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRACY.

William A. Wallace, one of the Senators from this State, was born in Huntingdon county, in 1827. After receiving a preliminary education at the Clearfield Academy, he commenced the study of law with his father in 1847. When twenty years of age he was admitted to the bar, at which he soon gained a high reputation. In 1862 he entered into political life, and was elected to the Senate. To that body he was re-elected three times.—In 1865 he was selected as the head of the Democratic State Central Committee, a position which he filled during several campaigns. Mr. Wallace was Speaker of the Senate in 1871 and a delegate to the Baltimore Convention in 1872. In 1869 he was the nominee of the Democratic members of the Legislature for the United States Senate, but, the majority being against him, he was not elected. The majority of the Legislature being Democratic in 1875, Mr. Wallace was again nominated for the United States Senate and elected to that body, in which he is now acting. He is at the head of the delegates-at-large from the State to the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis.

HIESTER CLYMER.

This gentleman, one of the delegates-at-large, is a native of Berks, having been born in that locality in 1827.—He gradutated at Princeton in 1847, and was admitted to the bar in 1849. After practicing his profession for some time he was chosen to the State Senate in 1860 to fill a vacancy. In 1861 he was elected for the full term, and re-elected in 1864. In 1866 he was the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, and in 1868 a delegate to the National Democratic Convention at New York. He had previously filled the same position in the convention at Charleston, S. C.—He was nominated and elected from Berks county to the Forty-third Congress, and is also a member of the present Congress, in which he has acted a conspicuous part.

ANDREW H. DILL.

Hon. Andrew H. Dill was born in Baltimore county, Maryland. He entered Dickinson Seminary in 1849 and graduated in 1852. From that institution he changed to Dickinson College, in 1853, and graduated in 1855. He was admitted to the bar in Frederick City in 1858, and in 1860 came to this State for the second time and located in Lewisburg, Union county. During the war Mr. Dill was engaged in military matters, in 1869 was chosen to the House of Representatives, in 1870 elected to the Senate, and re-chosen to that body in 1873. He is a lawyer in full practice at the present time.

HUGH M. NORTH.

Col. Hugh M. North is a native of Juniata county, Pennsylvania, and is about 46 years of age. He studied law with the late Hon. Thaddeus Stevens when quite young and soon after his admission to the bar located in Columbia, Lancaster county, where he still resides. In 1854 he was elected to the Legislature. He received the Democratic nomination, and the Americans subsequently adopted him to hold the Democratic members of the new order, although Colonel North was not connected with them at any time, and he was thus elected when the county gave nearly 6,000 majority for the Whig candidate for Governor. He has twice been nominated for Congress in the hopeless district of Lancaster, and always ran ahead of his ticket, and in 1874 he was a prominent candidate for Lieutenant Governor before the Pittsburg Convention. He is a man of ability, and takes a first rank in his profession, to which he has assiduously devoted himself.

CHARLES R. BUKALEW.

Hon. Charles R. Bukalew, selected as first elector-at-large has not only a State but largely a national reputation. He was born in Columbia county, this State, December 28, 121. Adopting the profession of law, he was admitted to practice in 1843. He was Prosecuting Attorney for his native county from 1845 to 1847; was a Senator in the State Legislature from 1850 to 1856; in 1854 was a commissioner to exchange the ratification of a treaty with Paraguay; was Senatorial elector in 1856; in 1857 was chairman of the State Democratic committee, and during the same year was re-elected to the State Senate and also appointed a commissioner to revise the penal code of Pennsylvania; in 1858 resigned the two latter positions and was appointed by President Buchanan Resident Minister to Ecuador, returning home in 1861. In 1863 he was elected a United States Senator from Pennsylvania for the term ending in 1869, serving on the committees on Indian affairs, pensions, foreign relations, etc. In 1872 he was the candidate of the Democratic party, for Governor but was defeated by the present incumbent, General John F. Hartranft. Associated with his son, he continues the practice of law in Bloomsburg.

SAMUEL B. WILSON.

Samuel B. Wilson, who has been chosen elector-at-large with Mr. Buckalew, was born in what is now Lawrence county, about 1829. He was educated at Jefferson College and graduated in 1848. He was a companion student-at-law with Hon. Cyrus L. Pershing under Judge Black, in Somerset, and was admitted to practice in that town in 1850. Some time after his admission to the bar he settled in Beaver, in which place he has since pursued his profession with great success, and is accounted one of the ablest lawyers in Western Pensylvania. In politics he has been an active, though not an office-seeking, Democrat, and in his social characteristics is much esteemed for his amiability and generous impulses.

WILLIAM M'CLELLAND.

Hon. William McClelland, who has been chosen chairman of the State Central Committee, was born at Mount Jackson, Pennsylvania, March 2, 1842. He received a common school education, and for a time attended Westminister College, at New Wilmington. At the outbreak of the war he enlisted as a private in Battery B, First Artillery, P. R. V. C., and at the close of the conflict was mustered out as its commander, having served over four years, or during the entire period of the rebellion, and participated in all the battles fought by the Army of the Potomac, except Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. Subsequently he attended Allegheny College at Meadville, but did not graduate; studied law, and was admitted to practice in June, 1870. He was a member of the Forty-second Congress having defeated J. B. Donnelly, Republican, for the position by a handsome majority. He will bring to his position as chairman of the State Central Committee fine judgment, unflagging energy and a full appreciation of the important duties confided to him.

THE PRESIDENT'S SALARY.—On Tuesday the United States Senate voted on the bill to reduce the President's salary from $50,000 to $25,000 as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allison, Boggy, Christiancy, Clayton, Conking, Cockrell, Dawes, Ferry, Goldthwaite, Hamilton, Harvey, Hitchcock, Kernan, Key, Logan, McCreery, McDonald, Moxey, Morrell (Vt.), Patterson, Stevenson, Thurman, Wallace, White and Wright—26.

Nays—Messrs. Bayard, Boutwell, Cooper, Davis, Dorsey, Frelinghuysen, Hamlin, Howe, Ingalls Jones (Fla.), Jones (Nev.), McMillen Mitchell, Saddock, Robertson, Sargent, Sharon, Spencer, Windom and Withers—20.

ASSOCIATED PRESS LETTER.

PHILADELPHIA, March 27, 1876.

THE CENTENNIAL.

The collossal bronze statue of Humboldt, which is to be erected in Fairmount Park, has already been cast in Berlin, and is now on its way to Philadelphia. The figure is nine feet high, and stands beside a globe upon which the left hand rests. A loose overcoat with wide sleeves comes down below the knees, and conceals in great part the modern costume that is the despair of sculptors. The right hand holds the coat back from the breast and shoulder, and also grasps a roll of manuscript in which appears the word "Cosmos." The head is slightly bent forward, and the face represents the great student of nature as he appeared between his sixtieth and seventieth year. The Berlin newspapers praise the artistic qualities, and mention the fact that the artist, Professor Drake, is now in his seventy-first year—an age at which few men will undertake a work calling for the exercise of the highest powers of genius. It is very much to the credit of the Germans in Philadelphia that they have successfully carried out a movement to honor their great countryman with a monument worthy of his name. The Berlin *Tribune* says: It is hard to believe that the Germans of a single city of North America have honored Humboldt's memory, as thus far Germany herself has not done so.

The circular plot of ground on the west side of the terrace surrounding Memorial Hall has been selected as the site for the collossal granite statue of the American soldier, which is to be set up by the New England Granite Company, of Hartford, Conn. The statue will be 21 feet high, and will weigh 30 tons. On the east side of the same terrace will be erected a collossal marble statue of Washington, cut from one block. It is the property of Mr. M. D. Erye, of Florence, Italy, who has loaned it for the purpose.

The exhibits on board the steamer Hammonia, which left Hamburg on Saturday last for Philadelphia, comprise leather, bronze, meerschaum, mother-of-pearl, amber, woolen goods; also, a very large assortment of Glassware, silks, shawls, and carpets, and a fine collection of oil and water-color paintings, the works of Austrian masters.

The Moorish villa shipped by Dr. Schmidt, German Consul at Zanziers, Morocco, has arrived at the grounds. It filled four freight cars.

A Norristown firm is making for a firm in this city a complete octave of tuning forks, which will be exhibited as specimens of American skill.

Another firm will place on exhibition a file eight feet long, only the edges of which will be roughened, the surfaces will be highly polished, and on the face of this monster file will be etched a view of Philadelphia from the Delaware river; on the reverse will be an etching of the Exhibition grounds and the workshop of the firm exhibiting it.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The nickel one-cent is no longer coined, and the two-cent bronze piece was abolished by the act of 1873. The fact that large quantities of two-cent bronze are in circulation misleads many business men. They may be sent to the Mint in this city for redemption, and when they are so sent they are sent to the melting pot. The bronze one-cent piece is also subject to redemption at the Mint, but unless mutilated or otherwise unfit for circulation, it is cleansed and re-issued. The same is the case when nickel coin of the denomination of three and five cents are forwarded for redemption. If in good condition they are cleansed, carefully overlooked and re-issued. The nickel one-cent goes to the melting pot when sent for redemption.

Some time ago the Session of the North United Presbyterian Church in this city, excluded Mr. T. M. Stewart from membership in the church because he belonged to a secret society—the Order of Odd Fellows. The pastor, Rev. Mr. Kerr, one of the most useful in the city, was opposed to the action of the Church Session, and believing that his usefulness was at an end, accepted a call from a congregation in New York. The congregation of the North United Church having witnessed with sorrow the disruption going on in the church, have appointed a committee to make solemn complaint to the Presbytery of Philadelphia against the action of the Session of the Church, in excluding Mr. Stewart.—Since the exclusion of Stewart, and the withdrawal of Rev. Mr. Kerr, the congregation has dwindled from 1,000 in number to about 200 persons—and the disintegration still goes on.

LOGAN'S LAMENT.

Somewhere, in a school book we remember, but not having a copy on hand we cannot cite it, there is written for children to memorise and recite what was called "Logan's Lament." Possibly we are in error as to the title, but the pathetic words are said to have been spoken by the celebrated Indian chief "Logan." The words we quote: "Who is there to mourn for Logan—not one," come to important use just now.

In the Federal Senate sits one Logan. He is a Radical. He is ever ready to defend Grant, the Grantites, and any other party abomination that needs to be made worse by his defense.

This Logan has been saying unkind things of the newspapers, and the New York *Tribune*, noticing his remarks, thus replies:

Mr. Logan can stand up in his place and, at least with physical impunity, call gentlemen who are in every way his equals, vampires and liars; but what a tornado there would be if some journalist should so far resent these civilities as to knock Mr. Senator Logan down, or even retaliate in kind! No; if we would find a really irresponsible blackguard we must look for him in Congress.

When the *Tribune* calls a Radical Senator by his title, things look ugly. We have only to add in the language cited above, "Who is there to mourn for Logan—not one."—*Phila. Commonwealth.*

SECOR ROBESON'S RICHES.—It is reported in Wall street that when Secretary Robeson went into office, he borrowed $1,000 to make a presentable appearance, and to-day he is worth not less than $2,000,000. It is the firm belief of those who know what they are talking about, that millions upon millions have been squandered upon favorites by the Navy Department ever since the commencement of the war, and that the squandering or plundering is still in pleasant operation. Let me cite briefly one case:—A contractor who has had hold of the navy test for years, and who, two years ago, lived in a $7,000 residence, now lives in one that cost, with its surroundings, $250,000. The palace was built for himself by day's work, and was nearly three years in course of erection. The furniture in it came partly from Paris, and cost $50,000. The stable, built near the residence, is valued at $20,000. But this is not all. Said contractor, in addition to the above, has become the owner, since his connection with the Navy Department, of hundreds of acres of land and valuable buildings and stores, which he has either erected or purchased. Indeed, he is ranked as the wealthiest man in the country in which he resides, and that is not an hour's distance from the city. These are the facts, and they carry their own comments.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Rev. George Hildt, seventy-five years of age, and fifty years an active minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, delivered a semi-centennial sermon Sunday morning in the Eutaw Methodist Episcopal Church, Baltimore.

CHAMBERSBURG OUTRAGE.

[Special to the Harrisburg Patriot.]

CHAMBERSBURG, March 25.—A daring attempt was made last night to rob the First national bank of this place. A man giving his name as Major Rollins, claiming New Orleans as his residence, and representing himself as a man of wealth, has been boarding here at one of the leading hotels for nearly a year. Being a person of good appearance and a perfect gentleman in his manners, he succeeded in forming the acquaintance of a number of the leading citizens, among them the cashier of the bank, G. R. Messersmith, esq., and was in the habit of visiting Mr. Messersmith at his residence, which is connected with the bank, and through his affable manner secured the confidence of Mr. Messersmith. He represented to him that he had a wealthy friend by the name of Johnson who wished to purchase a farm in this vicinity and Mr. Messersmith was endeavoring to assist him in the purchase. Last evening about 7.30 he called with his friend Johnson to see Mr. Messersmith, but, he not being at home, stated he would call again, which he did in about an hour afterward, and after a very pleasant and entertaining conversation with him for some time, stated that his friend Johnson had a package of $300,000 which he wished to place in the bank until morning. Rollins and Johnson accompanied Mr. Messersmith to his room in the bank, when he told them he could not open the vault until morning but would place it in his private safe, as he had a package to put there himself, and while taking a memorandum of their package they seized Mr. Messersmith and a struggle ensued, and they succeeded in gagging him, and as they were passing out of the room he succeeded in tearing the gag away and giving an alarm, which was heard by Mr. Kindline, who was up stairs and who came running down and locked the front door. Rollins presenting a pistol commanded him to open it, which he refused to do, causing them to retreat by a rear door. Johnson escaped but Rolling, stumbling over a step fell, and a colored man who was in the back part of the building jumped on his back and held him until assistance arrived. Rollins had succeeded in getting a package containg thirty thousand dollars, which had arrived by express in the evening, and which Mr. Messersmith was going to place in his private safe with their package, it having come too late to be placed in the vault, it having been locked for the night. The whole amount was found on Rollins' person, and he is now in jail. Johnson, who made his escape, was caught this morning at Mercersburg, by ex-Sheriff Greenawalt, and brought here and lodged in jail. A complete set of burglar's tools was found in an alley in the rear of the bank. They are both supposed to be old and noted cracksmen.

THE BLACK HILLS PARADISE.—Further news is received concerning the situation at the Black Hills. The rush thither of men and boys continues, and the hotel keepers and merchants along the route naturally do their best to keep it up. It is a Bonanza for them. Meanwhile the Hills are full of men, most of whom seem to be making nothing and many are already destitute. Numbers are working their way back, and the Indians are organizing for a grand movement against the intruders in the early spring. An old miner, returning from the Hills, was asked at Fort Laramie whether there was any gold out there. He replied: "If there's any gold in the Black Hills it is so deep in the bowels of the earth that the men there will never find it. In my opinion, all the gold that will be taken from the Hills will be in the pockets of the store-keepers, who have swooped down on the place like a lot of vultures. This is a magnificent harvest for the hotel-keepers and merchants in Chyenne and Laramie, and they keep up the excitement." The same letter from which this information is derived adds: "Nearly all who have returned from the Hills seem satisfied that they have wasted time and money." The very fact that they return should be proof enough that they have been disappointed.

GENERAL BABCOCK SPEAKS.—Respecting what has been said about the recent correspondence of the Attorney General with District Attorney Dyer, intended to reflect upon General Babcock, he [Gen. Babcock] makes and authorizes the publication of the following statement: "I found a copy of the letter lying open upon my desk at the Executive Mansion. I do not know how or by whom it came there; it was without any envelope or direction to anybody. It was not marked official or confidential. There was nothing to show that it was intended for the President, and he informs me that he never saw it. The copy appears to have been made in the Attorney General's office. Finding this copy open, and without direction, upon my desk, I presumed it was put there for my inspection and use, and accordingly I placed it in the hands of my counsel for such action as they might think proper in regard to it."

NOT SENTIMENT ONLY.—The editor of the Venango *Spectator*, exercises his mind in this way: "While gazing on the great at Washington, the wearied eye gladly reposes on Mr. Secretary Robeson. He is a man of economy and saves his wages. He keeps his own counsel and has no partners like Marsh to interfere with his thrift. For instance, when this veteran old sea-dog was appointed Secretary of the Navy he had to borrow money in Wall street to rig himself fit for presentation at Washington. Now he is worth about two million dollars. He has saved that sum in a few years out of a salary of eight thousand dollars per annum, while Hamilton Fish, who gets the same wages, is said to be out of pocket at the rate of ten thousand a year. What a noble example is Robeson for American youth."

Dr. A. W. Washington, grand-nephew of Gen. Geo. Washington, the nearest living relative to the father of his country, and a resident of Denison, Texas, ships a box containing the following articles for exhibition at the Centennial: General Washington's court suit, of brown silk, supposed to be the suit in which he was inaugurated; ivory seal set in gold, presented to Washington by General Lafayette; sword, presented to Washington by Gen. Darke, the famous Indian fighter, before the Revolution; knee and shoe buckles, and, most valuable of all, twelve autograph letters from Washington to his brother Samuel, dated between 1772 and 1783, some from Mount Vernon and some from the field, and all giving Washington's private views of the war then waging.

Philadelphia has a fair share of medical colleges. The number of those institutions in full blast in the Quaker City is seven, and the number of graduates they turned forth on a defenseless world during the present year is exactly five hundred and fourteen.

Women are allowed to vote in Wyoming, but they are indifferent as to who or what they vote for. At a recent local election there a fellow running for Town Clerk bribed eighteen female voters with one pound of chewing-gum.

ZACHARIAH SPEAKS.—"A man might as well be in hell without a fan, as a Republican Cabinet Minister with a Democratic House," lately remarked that distinguished theologician, the Hon. Zach. Chandler, Secretary of the Interior.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT FRAUDS.

That old scandal about an attempt to rob the Osage Indians of their reserve lands in Kansas has been revived. The committee on expenditures in the Interior Department have been looking into one phase of it which involved the payment of $35,000 to parties in Washington for the purpose of getting through a claim for $50,000. Colonel W. P. Adair and C. N. Vann, who acted as attorneys for the Indians in the matter, at first secured a contract by which they were to have one-half the amount they might save the tribe by getting a swindling treaty revoked. Afterward they consented to accept $230,000 for their services, and when the poor humbugged Indians finally refused to pay this exorbitant sum, the lawyers put in a bill for $50,000, and by some sort of sharp practice managed to get that amount paid by the government.

This business seems to have been permeated with fraud, and Col. Adair was called before the committee to tell how he got the claim through. He confesses to having paid $35,000 of the $50,000 to secure the award, and states that $3,000 of it went to Mrs. Dent in fulfillment of an agreement made with her husband, Judge Louis Dent, before his death. Judge Dent was employed by Adair and Vann to get the President to withdraw the treaty from the Senate at a critical time, when it would otherwise have been ratified. He succeeded, and the treaty was withdrawn.

Another large slice—$10,000—went to the Temple, a claim agent, who had influence in the Interior Department. The remaining $22,000, all of which was paid out in Washington, the witness fails to account for, and the committee are still anxious to know what became of it. Cowen, the late Assistant Secretary of the Interior, ordered the bill paid out of an appropriation for the purchase of stock, agricultural implements, etc., for the Indians. This was altogether illegal, and it is suspected that Cowen, who acquired a fortune while in his late position, got some of the $22,000 unaccounted for. The Interior Department certainly needs a thorough overhauling worse than any other in Washington, unless it be Robeson's domain, and the committee charged with the scrutiny of its expenditures ought to be able to reveal the true inwardness of numerous exceedingly suspicious transactions. In fact, that department furnished a continual succession of scandals while Delano, Cowen, Smith and son John were running it, and the committees or commissions which pretended to investigate a few of the worst abuses, always managed to whitewash the ring. Now let us have the truth and the whole truth.—*Philadelphia Times.*

THE MONGOLIAN AMONG US.

It is a proverb in the western country that it is a good augury for the business prosperity of any place to see the Jews flocking into it. They are the people who know where money is to be made. The same thing may well be said of the Chinamen, who, in considerable numbers, now begin to be seen on the streets. They seem to have the intuitive sense which directs them to the spot where money is or is to be. It is therefore with pleasure that we note the fact that whereas three years ago the appearance on a Pittsburgh sidewalk of the queer blouse, baggy pants and sallow face of one of these Mongolian strangers was the signal for a great crowd of men and boys to form an inquisitive and impertinent procession around and behind him, to-day not even the small boy looks up from his marbles, and no man or woman turns his eyes to follow the Chinamen who are seen on our streets—they have become so common.

This is as it should be. No better class of citizens could come to us than these intelligent, faithful, inoffensive and honest people. They are an addition to our population which enriches the whole community. They do not, as they cannot, come in such numbers as to threaten serious competition with any other class of our people. They simply fill the interstices of our business life and do something for us all, better than we can do them ourselves. Socially their coming makes little difference. They do not intend to die anywhere out of China. They are "heathen," of course, but they are exemplary in their lives and dealings. The Christianity we boast of will be best shown by outdoing them in this respect, and by treating them in a Christian—i. e., in a just and fair manner.—*Pittsburgh Leader.*

Did Grant ever hear this anecdote of President Pierce? A gentleman from Charlestown, Massachusetts, went to Washington and applied for an office. He was recommended, and would doubtless have received the appointment but for his name. "But I am no relative of yours," said the gentleman. "I know it," was the courteous reply of the President, "but your name is Pierce, and I might be accused of showing undue partiality to my relatives."

Relics continue to multiply, and they are not alone confined to old Bibles, silver coins and ancient almanacs. The Muncy *Luminary* says that Mrs. Mary Shipman, of Hughesville, daughter of the late Lukins Wallis, has in her possession a silver cup that was brought to this country by her grandfather, Surveyor General John Lukins, when he accompanied William Penn on his second voyage thither.

Gen. Schenck, ex-Minister to England, arrived in New York a few days ago. He was immediately beset by reporters on his arrival in the lower bay but declined to be interviewed. Enough was drawn out of him, however, to show that he feels very sore because the President did not stand by him while under fire. But Schenck holds a poor hand just now.

Adverse reports have been agreed to by the Committee on Patents on the appeal for an extension of the Wilson sewing machine patents. This action will break up a powerful combination and make the invention public property. The last of the patents expire in one year. Prices will then be only one-half what they now are.

The construction of a steamboat for exhibition at the centennial fair at Philadelphia has been begun at the Continental Works, New York. It will be fifty feet long and ten feet wide, with iron frame sheathed with wood. It will cost about twenty thousand dollars and is expected to be a model of beauty, symmetry and speed.

Nordhoff having told what Boynton told him that Gratton told him that Riddoo told him, and Boynton and Grafton having been sifted in turn, Riddoo appeared before the Clymer committee and said that he never said any such thing. So there seems to be an end of those particular three black crows.

Judge Taft's commendation in this crisis of the party is graphically summed up (by the Chicago *Times*) in the remark that "he has neither served in a penitentiary nor earned a place in one."

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* heads its New Hampshire dispatches thus: "Belknap may plant and Grant may water, but God only knows where the increase is to come from."

They are already making sandwiches to be sold at the Centennial restaurants. They will be kept in sawdust until May 10.

From the last report of the English Peabody Fund, just published, it appears that the original donation of half a million sterling has now been increased by interest and profits on the houses, to £612,053. Such results must do good to philanthropic old George's bones.

The Phœnix Iron Company, Phœnixville, are building two immense iron observatories, each 226 feet high, for Fairmount Park. One of the towers is to be placed upon Georges' and the other upon Lemon hill. The observatories are being constucted for different parties.

New Advertisements.

FARMERS, LOOK HERE!

F. M. CARDON & BRO.,

Would call the attention of Farmers to the fact that they are receiving

ONE CAR LOAD OF

Hebron's Patent Lock Level Tread Thresh Machines,

ONE CAR LOAD OF

CHAMPION MOWERS and REAPERS COMBINED.

And two kinds of GRAIN DRILLS—FARMERS' FAVORITE & FARMERS' FRIEND.

All the above Machines will be sold CHEAP for CASH, or exchanged for good HORSES and FAT CATTLE.

They have also a lot of new TWO HORSE ROAD WAGONS, Which they will dispose of in the same manner.

Our Threshers, Reapers and Drills are of the best makes in the country, and warranted first-class in every particular.

Call at our meat market in Pie's Opera House and examine these machines.

F. M. CARDON & BRO.

Clearfield, Pa., March 22,'76-6t.

We make only Strictly Pure Goods.

DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO. PURE WHITE LEAD. PITTSBURGH, PA.

Every keg of our White Lead bears the following Warrant, and we guarantee a degree of fineness and Whiteness unsurpassed

THIS PACKAGE CONTAINS ... $25 IN GOLD ... DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO.

SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

March 29, 1876-3m.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any manner meddling with the following property, now in the possession of P. Thayer, of Wallaceton, viz: One cook stove and pipe, 1 table, 3 chairs, 1 wash tub and rubber, 1 bread bowl, 1 lot dishes, 1 lot glassware, 15 yds. carpet, 3 crocks, lot of tinware, 1 looking glass, 1 bed and bedding, 1 pair bedsteads, as the same was purchased by us at Constables sale on March 18th, and is left with said Thayer on loan only, subject to our order at any time.
J. GOSS & SON.
Wallaceton, Pa., March 29, 1876-3t.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES

Of all kinds. Be careful to buy only the genuine. Also Baggage Barrows, Warehouse Trucks, Improved Money Drawers, &c. Grocers' Fixtures. Scales Repaired promptly.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,
48 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
mar.29 '76-3m.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of JACOB HEBERLING, deceased, late of Brady township, Clearfield county, Pa., all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
ABRAHAM HEBERLING,
JOHN HEBERLING,
Jefferson Line, Mar. 29, '76-6t* Executors.

FRAZIER'S GUIDE BOOK TO PHILADELPHIA AND THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION. Price reduced to TEN CENTS. Has the Map published, showing the location of 48 of the prominent places of interest on the Great Centennial Grounds. A better book than any of the 50-cent Guides published. Enclose price to John W. Frazier, 430 Walnut street, Philadelphia, and get copy by return mail.

RICHARD HUGHES,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
—FOR—
Decatur Township,
Osceola Mills P. O.

All official business entrusted to him will be promptly attended to. mch29, '76.

THE LOST CAUSE.

A MAGNIFICENT Picture 14x18 inches in size, printed on heavy plate paper, beautiful in design and artistic in execution. It represents a Confederate Soldier after the war returning to his home, which he finds lonely and desolate. In front of the ruined cottage, telling a sad tale of the miseries of war, are two graves with rude crosses, on one of which some friendly hand has hung a garland. To the right the calm river and the rising moon indicate peace and rest. The stars seen through the trees, represent the Southern Cross. It is a picture that will touch every Southern heart, and should find a place in every Southern home. Sent by mail mounted on a roller and post-paid on receipt of 25 cents, or 5 for 60 cents.
Address JOHN BURROW & CO., Publishers, Bristol, Tenn.
Agents wanted everywhere to sell our cheap and popular pictures. $5 to $10 per day easily made. No money required until pictures are sold. Send stamp for catalogue and terms.
mch 22, '75-2t.

SWITCHES! SWITCHES!!
MRS. S. J. BROWN,
would call the attention of the ladies of Clearfield and vicinity, to the fact that she has fitted up a hair dressing room and will make
SWITCHES, CURLS AND FRIZZES
to order. Call and see for yourselves, as she hopes she can please all who will give her a trial.
MRS. S. J. BROWN.
Market street, 3 doors east of Allegheny House.
Clearfield, March 22, 1876-4t.

ATTENTION, BLACK HILLS MEN!
Rifles, Single or repeating of best makes, at all prices from $8 to $40.
Shot Guns, Double and single muzzle and breech loading, $5 to $60.
Revolvers, 5, 6 or 7-shooters for ball & cap or metal cartridges $2.50 to $25.
Call and see or write for illustrated price list.
GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS,
285 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
mar. 22,'75-1m.

PLASTER.—We are prepared to ship the celebrated Cayuga Land Plaster, finely ground ready for use, to all stations on the Clearfield railroad in car loads of twelve and fourteen tons at very low prices. Consignees' weight in all cases to be paid for. For particulars, address
SHORTLIDGE & CO.
Bellefonte, Pa.
March 22, 1876-6t

DISSOLUTION.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing and doing business under the firm name of Groom, Lightner & Co., at Whitmore run, Beccaria township, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 3d day of July, 1875. The books of the said firm are in the hands of George Groom, for settlement.
GROOM, LIGHTNER & CO.
Glen Hope, March 15, 1876-6t*

DISSOLUTION.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between Ellis Smeal and Isaac Shimel, under the firm name of Ellis Smeal & Co., doing business in the borough of Wallaceton, Clearfield county Penn'a, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st day of April, 1874. ELLIS SMEAL & CO.
Wallaceton, March 22, 1876-6t.

DAYTON UNION ACADEMY.

The Summer term of the Dayton Union Academy will commence on Monday, April 17, 1876. For circulars or further information, address PROF. D. LOVE,
Dayton, Armstrong Co., Pa.
March 22, 1876-4t*

COME AND SETTLE.—Having taken my brother into partnership, I desire to have my old accounts closed. I therefore give notice to all who know themselves indebted to me to come forward soon and settle up, so that we can take a new departure.
Clearfield, July 14, '75-tf. F. M. CARDON.

JOB PRINTING, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION neatly executed at this office.