THE
"CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN,"
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
GOODLANDER & LEE,
CLEARFIELD, PA.

ESTABLISHED IN 1827.

The largest Circulation of any Newspaper in North Central Pennsylvania.

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G. R. GOODLANDER,
NOEL B. LEE,
Publishers.

Cards.

W. C. ARNOLD,
LAW & COLLECTION OFFICE,
CURWENSVILLE,
Clearfield County, Penn's. 75y

THOS. H. MURRAY. CYRUS GORDON.
MURRAY & GORDON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Pie's Opera House, second floor. 9:30'74

FRANK FIELDING,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Will attend to all business entrusted to him promptly and faithfully. nov12'73

WILLIAM A. WALLACE. DAVID L. KREBS.
BARRY F. WALLACE. JOHN W. WRIGLEY.
WALLACE & KREBS,
(Successors to Wallace & Fielding.)
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
11-12'73 Clearfield, Pa.

A. G. KRAMER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Real Estate and Collection Agent,
CLEARFIELD, PA.,
Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to his care.
Office with John H. Fulford, opposite the Court House.
april 1-6m*

JOSEPH S. M'NEALLY. DANIEL W. M'CURDY.
McENALLY & McCURDY,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Legal business attended to promptly with fidelity. Office on Second street, above the First National Bank. jan:1:74

G. R. BARRETT,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Having resigned his Judgeship, has resumed the practice of the law in his old office at Clearfield, Pa. Will attend the courts of Jefferson and Elk counties when specially retained in connection with resident counsel. 2:14:72

WM. M. McCULLOUGH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in Court House, (Sheriff's Office). Legal business promptly attended to. Real estate bought and sold. jel1'73

A. W. WALTERS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in Graham's Row. [dec3-1y

H. W. SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.

WALTER BARRETT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in Old Western Hotel building, corner of Second and Market Sts. [nov21,68.

ISRAEL TEST,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in the Court House. [jy11,'67

JOHN H. FULFORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office on Market street, opp. Court House, 3, 1874.

JOHN L. CUTTLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Real Estate Agent, Clearfield, Pa.
Office on Third street, bet. Cherry & Walnut.
Respectfully offers his services in selling and buying lands in Clearfield and adjoining counties; and with an experience of over twenty years as a surveyor, flatters himself that he can give satisfaction. [Feb. 28:'73:tf.

BLAKE WALTERS,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
AND DEALER IN
Saw Logs and Lumber,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Graham's Row. 1:25:71

J. J. LINGLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Osceola, Clearfield Co., Pa. ypd

J. S. BARNHART,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Bellefonte, Pa.
Practice in Clearfield and all of the Courts of the 25th Judicial district. Real estate business and collection of claims made specialties. n171

DR. W. A. MEANS,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
LUTHERSBURG, PA.
Attend professional calls promptly. aug10'73

DR. T. J. BOYER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office on Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.
Office hours: 8 to 12 a. m., and 1 to 3 p. m.

A. E. M. SCHEURER,
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,
Office in residence on Market st.
24, 1872. Clearfield, Pa.

J. H. KLINE, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Located at Pennfield, Pa., offers his professional services to the people of that and surrounding country. All calls promptly attended to. oct. 13 tf.

J. P. BURCHFIELD,
Late of the 53d Regiment, Pennsylvania Vols., having returned from the Army, offers his professional services to the citizens of Clearfield county.
Professional calls promptly attended to. Office: Second street, formerly occupied by Dr. Shaw. [apr1,'66-tf

H. B. VAN VALZAH,
CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
OFFICE IN MASONIC BUILDING.
Office hours—From 12 to 2 P. M.
May 12, 1875.

JEFFERSON LITZ,
WOODLAND, PA.
Promptly attend all calls in the line of his profession. nov.19-73

D. M. DOHERTY,
FASHIONABLE BARBER & HAIR DRESSER.
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Room formerly occupied by Naugle Market street.
75-y

JERRY SNYDER,
(Formerly with Lew Schuler.)
BARBER AND HAIRDRESSER.
Market St., opposite Court House.
Cool for every customer. may 19, '75.

W. WEAVER & CO.,
DRUGGISTS & APOTHECARIES,
CURWENSVILLE, PA.
Dealers in all kinds of Drugs, Medicines, Paints and Druggists' Sundries.
Curwensville, March 17, 1875.

GEORGE M. FERGUSON,
WITH
LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
Dealers in
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,
631 Market Street, Philadelphia.

CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

GEO. B. GOODLANDER, Proprietor. PRINCIPLES, NOT MEN. TERMS—$2 per annum in Advance.

VOL. 50—WHOLE NO. 2469. CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1876. NEW SERIES—VOL. 17, NO. 18.

Cards.

JOHN D. THOMPSON,
Justice of the Peace and Scrivener,
Curwensville, Pa.
Collections made and money promptly paid over. feb22'71tf

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.

GEO. ALBERT.....HENRY ALBERT.....W. ALBERT
W. ALBERT & BROS.,
Manufacturers & extensive Dealers in
Sawed Lumber, Square Timber, &c.,
WOODLAND, PENN'A.
Orders solicited. Bills filled on short notice and reasonable terms.
Address Woodland P. O., Clearfield Co., Pa.
e25-1y W. ALBERT & BROS.

FRANCIS COUTRIET,
MERCHANT,
Frenchville, Clearfield County, Pa.
Keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, and everything usually kept in a retail store, which will be sold, for cash, as cheap as elsewhere in the county.
Frenchville, June 27, 1867-1y.

THOMAS H. FORCEE,
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
GRAHAMTON, Pa.
Also, extensive manufacturer and dealer in Square Timber and Sawed Lumber of all kinds.
Orders solicited and all bills promptly filled. [*jy16'72

REUBEN HACKMAN,
House and Sign Painter and Paper Hanger,
Clearfield, Penn'a.
Will execute jobs in his line promptly and in a workmanlike manner. apr4,67

G. H. HALL,
PRACTICAL PUMP MAKER,
NEAR CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
Pumps always on hand and made to order on short notice. Pipes bored on reasonable terms. All work warranted to render satisfaction, and delivered if desired. my25:1ypd

E. A. BIGLER & CO.,
DEALERS IN
SQUARE TIMBER,
and manufacturers of
ALL KINDS OF SAWED LUMBER.
8:772 CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.

JAS. B. GRAHAM,
dealer in
Real Estate, Square Timber, Boards,
SHINGLES, LATH, & PICKETS,
9:1073 Clearfield, Pa.

JAMES MITCHELL,
DEALER IN
Square Timber & Timber Lands,
jel1'73 CLEARFIELD, PA.

S. I. SNYDER,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER
AND DEALER IN
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry,
Graham's Row, Market Street,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
All kinds of repairing in my line promptly attended to. April 23, 1874.

REMOVAL.
REIZENSTEIN & BERLINER,
wholesale dealers in
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
Have removed to 187 Church street, between Franklin and White sts., New York. [jy31'72

JAMES H. LYTLE,
In Kratzer's Building, Clearfield, Pa.
Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Vegetables, Fruits, Flour, Feed, etc., etc.
apr14'75-tf

JAMES E. WATSON & CO.,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
Houses and Offices to let, Collections promptly made, and first-class Coal and Fire-Clay Lands and Town property for sale. Office in Western Hotel Building (2d floor), Second St. [my18'74y

JOHN A. STADLER,
BAKER, Market St., Clearfield, Pa.
Fresh Bread, Rusk, Rolls, Pies and Cakes on hand or made to order. A general assortment of Confectionaries, Fruits and Nuts in stock.—Ice Cream and Oysters in season. Saloon nearly opposite the Postoffice. Prices moderate. March 18-'73.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale a valuable town property in the borough of Clearfield. Lot 56x185 feet, with a good two-story plank house thereon erected, with three rooms down stairs and four bed rooms up stairs. Also, sewing room and bath room on second floor. House finished complete from cellar to attic.—Good double porch and good water. Price reasonable and payments easy.
20aug73 WM. M. McCULLOUGH.

Livery Stable.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform the public that he is now fully prepared to accommodate all in the way of furnishing Horses, Buggies, Saddles and Harness, on the shortest notice and on reasonable terms. Residence on Locust street, between Third and Fourth.
GEO. W. GEARHART.
Clearfield, Feb. 4, 1874

MITCHELL WAGONS.
The Best is the Cheapest!
Thomas Reilly has received another large lot of "Mitchell Wagons," which are among the very best manufactured, and which he will sell at the most reasonable rates. His stock includes almost all descriptions of wagons—largeand small, wide and narrow track. Call and see them.
apr6'74 THOMAS REILLY.

ANDREW HARWICK,
Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
HARNESS, SADDLES, BRIDLES, COLLARS,
and all kinds of
HORSE FURNISHING GOODS.
A full stock of Saddlers' Hardware, Brushes, Combs, Blankets, Robes, etc., always on hand and for sale at the lowest cash prices. All kinds of repairing promptly attended to.
All kinds of hides taken in exchange for harness and repairing. All kinds of harness leather kept on hand, and for sale at a small profit.
The business will be under the immediate supervision of John C. Harwick.
Clearfield, Jan. 19, 1876.

MAIZE & SCHWARTZ,
(late Geo. Evans & Co.,)
MILITARY UNIFORMS
AND
EQUIPMENTS,
NO. 1108 MARKET STREET, PHILA.
Bands, Companies, &c., furnished. Samples, photographs and self-measuring directions sent free.
MERCHANT TAILORS & CLOTHIERS,
1108 MARKET STREET,
july 14, '75-1y Phila.

UNDERTAKING.

The undersigned are now fully prepared to carry on the business of
UNDERTAKING,
AT REASONABLE RATES,
And respectfully solicit the patronage of those needing such services.
JOHN TROUTMAN,
JAMES L. LEVY.
Clearfield, Pa., Feb. 18, 1874.

GUESTS OF THE HEART.

Soft falls the gathering twilight,
The rain from the dripping eaves,
And stirs, with a tremulous rustle,
The dead and the dying leaves:
While afar, in the midst of the shadows,
I hear the sweet voices of bells
Come borne on the wind of the Autumn,
That fitfully rises and swells.

They call and they answer each other,
And answer and mingle again,
As the deep and the shrill in an anthem
Make harmony still in their strain;
As the voices of sentinels mingle
In mountainous regions of snow,
Till from hill-top to hill-top a chorus
Floats down to the valleys below.

The shadows, the firelight of even,
The sound of the rain's distant chime,
Come bringing, with rain softly dropping,
Sweet thoughts of a shadowy time;
The slumberous sense of seclusion,
From storms and intruders aloof,
We feel when we hear in the midnight
The patter of rain on the roof.

When the spirit goes forth in its yearnings,
To take all its wanderers home,
Or afar in the regions of fancy
Delights on a rift pinions to roam,
I quietly sit by the firelight,
The firelight so bright and so warm;
For I know that those only who love me
Will seek me through shadow and storm.

But should they be absent this evening,
Should even the household depart,
Deserted, I should not be lonely,
There still would be guests in my heart:
The faces of friends that I cherish,
The smile and the glance and the tone,
Will haunt me wherever I wander,
And that I am never alone.

With those who have left behind them
The joys and the sorrows of time;
Who sing the sweet songs of the angels
In a purer and holier clime,
Then darkly, O evening of Autumn!
Your rain and your shadow may fall;
My loved and my lost ones you bring me—
My heart holds a feast with them all.

THE BOOM JOKE.

THE REPORT OF THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE ON THE SUBJECT.

Monday evening, April 24th, was a kind of "field day" in the lower branch of our State Legislature. The damboom bill, which seems to have been the controling and leading measure of the session, was brought to the surface in all its "crookedness," and the true "inwardness" of many members exposed to the views of their constituents.

Mr. Yeakle submitted the following for the consideration of which the House refused to suspend the rules:

WHEREAS, It is pretty clearly demonstrated that corrupt and improper means were used to influence members of this body to vote on Senate bill No. 21, entitled an act to regulate the amount of toll and other charges to be levied and collected by boom companies within this Commonwealth, said bill having been acted upon in this House on Tuesday, April 4 1876;

And whereas, This bill has been the cause of delaying the more important and urgent legislation of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, and as an impression prevails that an effort will be made the coming fortnight to resuscitate said bill and thereby reopen the subject to the detriment of important legislation; therefore, be it

Resolved, That all the proceedings in relation to said bill be expunged from the journal of this House and that its re-introduction at the present session be prohibited.

Mr. Hays (chairman boom investigation committee), presented a resolution authorizing the Sergeant-at-Arms to place the testimony taken before that committee on the desk of the members, separate from the other files. Agreed to.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION ON THE BOOM BILL.

Mr. Hays, Chairman of the committee to investigate the alleged bribery in connection with the boom bill, made the following report:

After reciting the resolution by authority of which they acted, the committee say:

That the original committee, consisting of Messrs. Hays, Reighard, Smith (Berks), Christy and Wolf, met on Wednesday, the 5th day of April, in committee room of the House No. 12, and organized for the discharge of their duties by electing Mr. Hays, of Allegheny, as Chairman, and Mr. Wolfe as Secretary of the committee.

Subsequently, by permission of the House, Mr. Reighard withdrew from the committee and Mr. Gunster, of Luzerne, was substituted in his stead. The committee as then constituted met on Thursday, April 6, in committee room No. 12, and proceeded to examine in public, the members of the House, taking them in alphabetical order from the head and foot of the list of members, and continued their examination in public until Friday, April 7, when, by resolution of the House, the membership of the committee was increased by adding thereto Messrs. Burnett, Terry, Reyburn and Chapin, and the committee as thus constituted continued the examination of members of the Legislature in open session.

The committee subpœnaed all such witnesses as they had any reason to believe had any knowledge of the matter that was submitted to them for investigation.

All the persons for whom subpœnas were issued with the exception of Messrs. Herdic and Embick (for whom together with others subpœnas were issued and placed in the hands of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House on the day after the appointment of the committee, to wit: the 6th day of April) were served and appeared, and all the testimony of the witnesses thus subpœnaed is submitted together with this report to the House.

To different portions of the testimony so submitted and to the conduct of members and others as thereby evidenced your committee call the attention of the House, as follows, to wit:

The committee submit the testimony of Mr. Miller, of Berks, and that of Mr. Miller, of Philadelphia, to the consideration of the House without expressing any opinion as to whether there was any misconduct on the part of Mr. Miller, of Philadelphia.

In the case of Mr. Knight, of Bucks county, the committee would respectfully report, that while they are not prepared to say that he was guilty of any intention of offering a bribe, or suggested to Mr. Stewart, the member from Lawrence, that he could obtain money if he would vote against the bill on its final passage or withold his vote, yet after a careful consideration of the testimony of Messrs. Stewart, Dickey and Theodore Hill, of Williamsport, they are of the opinion that the conduct of Mr. Knight, was very improper, and they feel that they would not be discharging their duty if they did not call the attention of the House to it.

From a careful consideration of the testimony of Messrs. Thornton, Buck, Wise and Hannan, the committee are of the opinion that the conduct of Mr. Thornton was improper in this: That the said Thornton approached both Messrs. Wise and Buck, members of the House, in such manner as to lead them to believe that they could obtain a valuable consideration for their vote against the bill.

In the case of Mr. Genter, of Philadelphia, the committee after carefully weighing the testimony of himself and Messrs. Wanner, Miller, of Berks, Spicer and Stevens, members of this House, are of the opinion that his conduct was very indiscreet, but they are not prepared to say from the evidence in the case that he was guilty of any effort to corruptly influence any of his fellow members.

Your committee further report that as shown by the testimony of Mr. Petroff and himself, Wm. S. Douglass, a member of the House from the First District of Philadelphia, for the purpose of deceiving the friends of the bill mentioned in the resolution, authorized Mr. Petroff to use his name as one of fifteen who for a valuable consideration would vote for said bill on its final passage and your committee are of the opinion that in so doing he was guilty of conduct unbecoming a member of this House.

Your committee also submit that it appears from the testimony of Geo. W. Skinner, journal clerk of this House, of Messrs. Petroff, Douglass and O'Neill, members of this House, and of D. W. Seiler and T. R. Smith of the banking house of Dougherty Bros. & Co., of this city, that Emile J. Petroff, a member of this House from the Fifth District of Philadelphia, solicited and consented to receive from F. E. Embick, through Geo. W. Skinner, money for himself and for others for his vote and the votes of others and with the understanding that his vote and official action should be influenced thereby on the bill referred to in the resolution, and your committee are of the opinion that by such conduct said Petroff violated section 29 of article 3 of the Constitution of this Commonwealth.

And your committee further submit that it appears from the testimony of Mr. Lynott and Mr. Hannan, of the House, and John B. Beck, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, that he, Martin F. Lynott, a member of the House from the Sixth District of Luzerne county, received of said John B. Beck the sum of $300 for his vote and official influence and with the understanding that his vote should be influenced thereby on said bill, and that by such conduct the said Lynott violated section 29 of the Constitution of this Commonwealth.

Your committee further report that while they are of the opinion that under the resolution of their appointment their powers do not extend further than to inquire into misconduct on the part of members of the House, they feel that they would not be doing justice to themselves or to the House, did they not call attention to the misconduct on the part of others as shown by the evidence herewith submitted. They therefore respectfully call attention to the misconduct of George W. Skinner, journal clerk of the House, as shown by the testimony of himself, Petroff, Douglass, O'Neill and Messrs. Seiler and Smith, of the banking house of Dougherty Bros. & Co., of Harrisburg.

They also call attention to the testimony of Messrs. Andre, Wanner and Miller, members of the House from Berks county, and Mr. Geiselman, member from Adams county, from which it appears that T. J. Boyer, of Clearfield, State Senator from the Thirty-fourth District, offered and promised money and endeavored by the offer and promise of money to influence members of the House in regard to their votes on said bill.

They also submit the testimony of Mr. Reutter, of Montgomery county, and that of Mr. M'Henry, of Columbia county, members of this House, and of Jesse C. Ammerman, of Montour county to your careful consideration for the reason that it contains evidence of corrupt solicitation on the part of said Ammerman in endeavoring to influence the votes of said members on said bill.

They also call attention to the testimony of Mr. Lynott, a member from Luzerne county, from which it appears that John B. Beck, of Williamsport, attempted to influence and corruptly solicited the votes and official action of the said Lynott by the offer and promise of money and by the actual payment of the sum of $300 to said Lynott for his vote and influence on said bill.

Your committee call special attention to the testimony of George W. Skinner, journal clerk, Messrs. Gross, Petroff and Douglass, members of the House, Seiler and Smith, of the banking house of Dougherty Bros. & Co., of Harrisburg, and of James Allison, clerk of the State Capitol hotel and other witnesses, from which it appears that F. E. Embick, of Williamsport, was the chief manager of a lobby in favor of the boom bill. That he engaged and with his associates occupied from the opening of the present session until the 5th of April a suite of rooms at the State Capitol hotel, and all the bills for said room were charged to him. That these rooms were kept open and members had free access to them. That shortly before the final passage of the bill he deposited over fifteen thousand dollars with Dougherty Bros. & Co., of this city, all of which was drawn out the day after the passage of the bill. That he negotiated with Mr. Petroff for fifteen votes for the bill and offered or promised Petroff $7,500 for such votes and to influence Petroff in his public and official duties.

Your committee also call special attention to the testimony of Jesse C. Ammerman and Messrs. Backus, Reutter and M'Henry and other witnesses, from which it appears that the use of money and other improper means were proposed by Peter Herdic, of Williamsport, for the purpose of influencing members in their action on said bill.

The committee are also of the opinion that the testimony of Messrs. Moscrip and Tracy, members of the House, and Luther, Andrews of Alba, Bradford county, is deserving of careful consideration on the part of the House with a view of determining what action it will take in reference to the conduct of said Andrews, in calling members of the House away from their seats by means of false telegrams, on the final passage of said bill.

Your committee further report that they are of the opinion that under the resolution appointing them, it is not within their province to make any recommendations as to what action shall be taken as to any one implicated in improper conduct concerning the passage of said bill, but feeling that the House will take such action in regard to those over whom it has control as will comport with the dignity of a branch of the Legislature of a great Commonwealth, respectfully refer the matter to the House, and suggest that after the House shall have taken action, that this report together with a copy of the testimony be referred to the Attorney General for such further action concerning all parties as he may deem advisable. All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) JOSEPH HAYS,
FRED. W. GUNSTER,
A. SMITH,
B. C. CHRISTY,
CHARLES S. WOLF,
WM. G. BARNETT,
URIAH TERRY,
S. F. CHAPIN.

Committee is full with the exception of Mr. Reyburn.

The following is the substance of the minority report signed by Mr. Reyburn.

MINORITY REPORT.

The evidence unmistakably shows that there have been practices on the part of members in connection with said bill which not only tend to destroy the respect of the people for the laws, but to the demoralization and consequent dishonor of themselves. Mr. Reyburn feels warranted in dissenting from the views of the other members of the committee so far as they indicate or express an opinion as to guilt. In taking this position he deeply feels the gravity and responsibility, and would say that he is impelled to do so from a consideration of the dangers to our system of free government and abuses of the rights and privileges of members that would be possible under the precedent in times of great public excitement, or from partisan or sectarian motives. In this connection he would call attention to the fact that without any charge being made against them members of the General Assembly have been called before the committee, testimony taken and their guilt apparantly established without their knowing or ever having seen their accusers or the evidence, their only chance for justice or vindication being the capacity or honor of the committee, when under our Constitution and laws the right of the accused, to meet his accusers face to face and to be defended by counsel has never been denied to any man, and any other action would be subversive of our liberties, and the principles and foundation of our government.

Mr. Hahn made a motion, which was carried, that the report and testimony be printed for the use of the House.

Mr. Lynott stated that this was the first official intimation he had of the accusation against him and demanded his constitutional right to be heard by counsel forthwith, and expressed confidence in his ability to establish his innocence.

The House then adjourned.

TESTIMONY OF SENATOR BOYER BEFORE SENATE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

T. J. Boyer, sworn. Examined by Mr. Dill.

Q. You are the Senator for Clearfield county?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Will you proceed to state, without any further interrogatory, anything that you may have to say in regard to corrupt solicitation of votes on the boom bill?

A. Well, I do not know that I had any definite conversation with any person about this matter, but I had a conversation with Mr. Andre. It came about in this wise: I went over in the House to see some Centre county members about some local legislation—specifically about the Notary Public bill; they were not in their seats, neither of them, and I sat down at Mr. Andre's desk, and we got into conversation; we commenced talking about the Stay law; I asked him to support it; he said he guessed he would; he said he believed it would pass; and I told him I was afraid some parties were trying to defeat it; from an article in the *Times* and what I had heard from Philadelphia there were efforts being made to defeat the Stay law; I urged it upon the old man as a Democratic measure, to pass it in the House; he said he would; while the conversation was going on I recollect now distinctly that he said—I did not recollect it some time ago, but he made this remark in his dialect—"I believe it is somethin' in the boom bill." I asked him what he meant; he said that he believed, or understood, there was money in it. I asked him whether any person had offered him any; he said no; he had not been offered anything but had just heard such talk. Then, on further conversation, I remarked to him that I understood they were using money on both sides of the bill; he wanted to know how much; I told him what I had heard, that they were paying for votes for and against it. This was an ordinary conversation. The old gentleman remarked that he understood they were paying more than what I told him at that time; I do not know what I told him; he says I told him $200 and $300 were the prices, but he understood they were paying more; I told him that was very likely the case, but he could not tell me which side; he said they were paying on both sides; then I remarked to him that as I understood they were offering $200 to amend the bill, and $300 or $400 to finally defeat it; he then wanted to know again who were the persons that had the money; I answered him again that I did not know, but I guessed there would be no trouble in finding them if any person wanted to find them; he said something more about other parties having talked about this thing, and what he had heard and then he asked me whether I really believed they were paying money; I told him I really did, I felt satisfied about it; and again he wished that I should tell him, but I could not tell him because I did not know. Then he asked me whether I was responsible for what I said, I told him I was unquestionably; I did not care what he said about it; I said to him that I did not care what became of the boom bill so far as that was concerned, but I did not want the bill amended because I did not want it back again in the Senate; did not want to be bothered with it; that I had been annoyed by both parties and did not want to be annoyed by the bill in the Senate. The old man said he would see me again; I said that was all right, and I left him. About three, or four, or possibly five days afterwards, I don't recollect, he came to me and seemed to be a little bit excited; but possibly it is not right to say that, because he always looks in that way, and asked me not to say anything about the conversation he and I had. I told him I would not because I did not recollect what we were talking about. He said, "That what you said about paying money." I told him I would not say anything about it to anybody, and did not say anything about it; I did not have any conversation with him until once when the bill was on final passage; don't know that he said it was on final passage, it must have been; I met him in the rotunda; I don't recollect that, but he says so, and I take it for granted that it was there; he said "Good morning," and I said "Good morning;" and stopped and said to him, "How is the boom bill this morning?" "Well," he said "I don't know." I said this to him in a sort of playful manner, knowing he had been somewhat alarmed about it before—I believe I said to him it is very natural—I believe I said to him that boom stock had gone up; that they were now paying $400 for the defeat of the bill. Then he asked me the question, who was paying it? I told him I did not know; but that I had no doubt that he would get his share, or something of that kind, when the bill was up. I may have said something about his not getting any, or not having any promises of any, I do not distinctly recollect. That was about all the conversation I had with him. I believe I did say to him in this conversation, the old gentleman seemed to be very anxious, and I may have said to him that I would insure him he would get his pay, because I was more disposed to tease the old man than anything else. When I sat down with him I talked to him seriously about the matter. I knew what his feelings were precisely about the boom bill, at least I thought I did. I never offered him any money, nor told him any parties that were offering money. I spoke to him in a general way about it only.

Q. Had you any intention of influencing his vote by your solicitations?

A. No sir, I had not, upon the contrary my intention was rather to influence it the other way.

Q. What do you mean by that?

A. By prejudicing him against the parties, saying they were paying money. I told him that I understood that both parties were paying money. I recollect of telling him simply what they were paying for the defeat of the bill.

Q. (By Mr. Allen.) You mean $400 for a vote?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Each vote against it?

A. Yes, sir. I had very many other reasons, very many good reasons for knowing how the old gentleman was going to vote, and what his feelings were in the matter.

Q. Did you ever go to him and tell him not to say anything about the conversation you had with him?

A. No, sir. After the committee of investigation was appointed, and possibly before that time, even before the resolution was offered about the investigation, some one came to me and said that Andre was talking about me, and I went over in the House and saw him at his seat again, and I asked him what he was saying about me; he said he was telling about the conversation that him I had; I asked him what shape he was putting it in—whether he was saying that I offered him money; he said no, he was not saying that; he was only saying that I intimated that there was money in it; I said I did not want him to say that I offered him any money, because I did not; and he then answered that he did not say that; he just said that I intimated that to him; that was a very natural thing to say and when he was talking about me to go over there and see him.

Q. Have you had a long personal acquaintance with Mr. Andre?

A. No, sir; I never saw him but two or three times passing in and out at the Kirkwood House, where I boarded this winter; I will say that I did not know his name when I went over there and sat down to talk to him, and I called him Andrews, and I never knew his name until I saw it in the report of his testimony.

Q. (By Mr. Allen.) Did you speak to him in German or English?

A. I think I spoke to him in German; I think I did; in the rotunda here I don't know what I spoke, whether I spoke to him in German or English; in the rotunda, or wherever I met that last time; it was my impression that it was outside; he says it was in the rotunda; very likely it was in the rotunda.

Q. Is there anything else you wish to state?

A. I would like to be interrogated by the committee if there is anything they want to ask. That is all the conversation I had with this man.

A CARD.

The report of the committee appointed by the House of Representatives to investigate the boom bill is a deliberate attempt to misrepresent and injure certain persons, or several of the witnesses have sworn to positive falsehoods. In their report the majority of the committee say that it appears from the testimony of Andre, Wanner and Miller, of Berks, and Mr. Geselman, of Adams, that I offered and promised money and endeavored by the offer and promise of money to influence members of the House in regard to their votes on said bill. To which I answer that I never had any conversation with Wanner and Miller in regard to this bill or any other. Mr. Geiselman assures me that he has already corrected the statement of the committee; and the testimony of Wanner and Miller, when published, will show that this committee has misrepresented the matter.

T. J. BOYER.

TO THE PUBLIC.

From the report of the committee of investigation appointed by the House of Representatives to investigate the charges of corruption in the passage of Senate bill No. 21, known as the "boom bill," it appears that I was offered money by Senator Boyer to vote against the passage of said bill. To place Senator Boyer and myself right before the public, I take this method of correcting any and all mistakes that may grow out of inferences drawn from the report of said committee. I would state that all Senator Boyer said to me was: "How are you on the boom bill?" I said I was for the bill, the same as I was last year. To which Boyer replied, "All right." This is in substance all that occurred between Boyer and myself.

DANIEL GEISELMAN.

THE BELLIGERENT OHIO MINERS.—COLUMBUS, April 26.—Governor Hayes has issued his proclamation for circulation in the Tuscarowas valley coal regions, where the strike is now pending, declaring in the most emphatic terms that the reign of terror now existing in that region must come to an end and good order be restored, and that the miners who are willing to work must not be interfered with.

SPUNKY.—The Erie *Gazette*, a very loyal organ, talks in this way: "General Cameron is a politician of great influence and power. He can do many things that other men cannot. But some things even he cannot do. And one of them is to sell out Pennsylvania to Roscoe Conkling."

"What kind of sausages is them?" queried an old lady of the young man of literature and peanuts, as he passed through the train selling bananas.

LITERATURE AS AN OUTGROWTH OF HUMAN LIFE.

We who tread "along the cool, sequestered vale" of human existence may be allowed to take a pardonable, if not justifiable, interest in inquiring into the personal and private surroundings of those who stand upon its heights. It is but natural, after being edified, entertained, or amused by the words of one whom we have never beheld or known, that we should desire some knowledge of the circumstances which have given birth, not only to an immortal masterpiece, but to that which has served as heartfelt enjoyment for the passing hour. And, so far from this passion's being shared merely by the curious and illiterate, none have bestowed more labor and pains in acquainting both themselves and the world with apparently the most trifling minutiæ in the lives of the famous, than those who have trod in their footsteps and emulated their renown.

We may have faith in the creed of the poet's "fine frenzy," the divine spark and sacred fire which accompany and enkindle genius; but modern autobiography, as well as care and research in the study of individual history, cannot fail to subdue and modify such belief. Literature, as a profession, has enrolled sons and daughters of such widely diverse parentage, life, circumstance, and character, that it would be a task, indeed, to endeavor to classify them systematically.

Side by side with those whom we know to be the possessors of inborn greatness, stand others who, by the gigantic exercise of personal exertion, have attained greatness, and still others who, as has been well said, have had "greatness thrust upon them." The practicality of the nineteenth century would inquire, if it dared, the why and wherefore of the production of genius; and it is certainly with no manner of scrupulosity that it demands a reason of the aggression of the multitudinous forms of literature which appear from every nook and corner in the present age. But as few authors have either thought or cared to account for or specify the motives, incidents, and events that have occasioned their creation, in order to obtain the desired knowledge, we must resort to the biographical details of their lives and the incidental evidences of their works.

With care and study we may trace to their source and fountain-head the origin of the majority of literary works; and by so doing we obtain a speaking commentary upon the work under consideration. We find the influence of circumstance to have been at work here, and to have made immense inroads upon the realm of literature. The productions which excite our most ardent admiration are found to be the effects of definite and definable causes and the outgrowth of disposition, propensities, and even weaknesses, which are common to mankind. Particularly do we find this to be the case in the departments of reason and philosophy. In the recently published autobiography of John Stuart Mill, we have an instance of the result of severe and sustained mental discipline on one who declares himself to have been "rather below than above par." The palm which the world awarded him—the greatest philosopher of the nineteenth century—being the consequence of an amount of exertion sufficient to bestow on its possessor the advantage of a quarter of a century over his contemporaries. From his earliest years the career of a philosopher was placed before him as an embodiment of all that could make existence worth enduring; every circumstance of his life was moulded in this form, and shaped itself according to this end.

Was not such an end a natural sequence of such a beginning? Humboldt studied, traveled, wrote, and thought for fifty years with one idea constantly in view—that of bequeathing such a work as the "Cosmos" to the world. And as the common experience of mankind testifies to the fact that we delight in that over which we have labored, this in itself is sufficient to explain such a zeal and subsequent success. Buffon, the world-renowned naturalist, wrote his celebrated work, entitled "*Epoques de la Nature*," eighteen times before publishing it. It is not strange that he defined genius as synonymous with patience. Other writers have called it "intense purpose;" and again others have surnamed it "hard work;" and upon examination we can scarcely meet with instance of literary fame which does not rest upon the foundation of years spent in the labor of profound thought.

Swift's works, without an exception, are an expression of a degree of satire which seldom falls to the lot of man, and which in this instance was certainly the result of cultivation, from the fact that, at an early age, he was thrown upon the tender mercies of an unfeeling world. The fame which Dryden and Pope enjoyed was due to the satirical retorts which previous ridicule drew forth. Scott made of his literary fame a monument to his chivalric sense of honor; for the majority of his works were written as a means of discharging debt. Harriet Martineau traces the origin of her position as an author to the infirmity of deafness in childhood, which constrained her to lead a studious and contemplative life. We owe to the pleasant manners of an agreeable woman the subject, and eventually the execution, of Cowper's "Task," as as well as the diverting history of "John Gilpin." No one doubts epistolary and journalistic forms of literature to be the immediate outgrowth of human life. The celebrated letters of Madame de Sevigne and Lady Mary Wortley Montague originated in the common-place necessity of absence from relatives and friends, and their charm is undoubtedly owing to their lack of affectation and simplicity of style. A sensitive and enthusiastic temperament, such as the world attaches to the name of poet, is especially alive to the influence of circumstances; and while poems are supposed to be the offspring of the creative element alone, they are often, not excepting the greatest, the natural outgrowth of human life. The world never listened to the flow of more harmonious numbers than those of Byron; and yet critics are one in acknowledging that, though they possess a force and originality altogether unique, they are stamped with the reflection of his own life and character.

LIKE PRODUCES LIKE.—C. M. Peck, post trader, had to pay $6,000 in 1872 to help re-elect Grant, beside paying Belknap his regular dividend. And yet the New York Radicals endorsed the administration.

LEFT IN DISGUST.—So Senator Sharon of Nevada has gone home, and will not return again this session. Absenteeism in Congress is becoming a marked abuse, which ought to be corrected.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

ADVANCE OF THE WORK.

The New York *Tribune's* Philadelphia correspondent writes as follows:

Some curious misapprehensions concerning the exhibition are afloat here and there throughout the country, and in spite of repeated corrections are continually reappearing. One is that a separate admission fee is to be charged at the door of each of the buildings, and that the payment of 50 cents at the gates only admits to the grounds. This idea is really too absurd to be entertained by any one at all informed on the subject of the management of world's fairs; but I have heard it advanced in New York even, and by persons who might have been expected to know better. I may, therefore, be pardoned for repeating what has been printed a hundred times, that the tender and acceptance of a fifty cent note at either of the gates to the exhibition