Hardware, & Tinware.

SACKETT & SCHRYVER,

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE,

and manufacturers of

Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron Ware,

Second Street,

CLEARFIELD, PA.

Having largely increased our stock of Hardware, we invite the public to examine our stock and prices.

Carpenters and persons who contemplate building will do well to examine our

TOOLS & BUILDING HARDWARE.

which is new and of the best manufacture, and will be sold low for cash.

NAILS, GLASS, PUTTY, GLUE, LOCKS, LATCHES, HINGES, SCREWS

All kinds of Bench Planes, Saws, Chisels, Squares, Hammers, Hatchets, Plumbs and Levels, Mortised & Thumb Gauges, Bevels, Braces & Bitts, Wood and Iron Bench Screws, and the best Boring Machine in the market.

Double and Single Bitt Axes,

POCKET CUTLERY, &c.

Agents for Burnell's Iron Corn Sheller, warranted.

Also, agents for Richards'

GOTHIC FLUE TOPS,

which effectually cure Smoky Flues.

Farmers' Implements and Garden Tools of every description.

A large variety of

COOK STOVES,

which we warrant to give satisfaction.

Portable Ranges and Furnaces.

☞ Roofing, Spouting and Job Work done on reasonable terms. All orders will receive prompt attention. June 11, 1873.

POWELL & MORGAN,

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE,

Also, Manufacturers of

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS of all kinds for sale by POWELL & MORGAN.

RAILROAD WHEELBARROWS for sale by POWELL & MORGAN.

OIL, PAINT, PUTTY, GLASS Nails, etc., for sale by POWELL & MORGAN.

HARNESS TRIMMINGS & SHOE Findings, for sale by POWELL & MORGAN.

GUNS, PISTOLS SWORD CANES For sale by POWELL & MORGAN.

STOVES, OF ALL SORTS AND Sizes, for sale by POWELL & MORGAN.

IRON! IRON! IRON! IRON! For sale by POWELL & MORGAN.

HORSE SHOES & HORSE SHOE NAILS, for sale by POWELL & MORGAN.

PULLEY BLOCKS, ALL SIZES And best Manufacture, for sale by POWELL & MORGAN.

THIMBLE SKEINS AND PIPE BOXES, for sale by POWELL & MORGAN.

G. S. FLEGAL,

Ironsides Store,

PHILLIPSBURG, PA.

DEALER IN

HARDWARE, STOVES, HEATERS, RANGES, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE.

AND MANUFACTURER OF

TIN, SHEET-IRON AND COPPERWARE.

Presquisle Street, Phillipsburg, Centre Co., Pa.

26, May 1875.

HUEY & CHRIST,

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF THE

CELEBRATED

AND

DR. STEVER'S

TONIC HERB BITTERS.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

HUEY & CHRIST,

121 N. 3d Street, PHILADELPHIA.

March 29, 1876-6m

We make only Strictly Pure Goods.

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

THIS PACKAGE CONTAINS ONE TON OF GOLD

SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

March 29, 1876-3m.

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.

1 mar.29 '76-3m.

CHEAP GROCERIES!

LUMBER CITY, PA.

The undersigned announces to his old friends and patrons that he has opened a good line of GROCERIES & PROVISIONS at the old stand of Kirk & Spencer, for which he solicits a liberal patronage. H. W. SPENCER.

Lumber City, Pa., March 26-tf

Dry Goods, Groceries, Etc.

NEW OPENING.

SHOWERS'

BOOT & SHOE

AND

HAT & CAP

STORE.

ROOM No. 1, PIE'S OPERA HOUSE,

MARKET STREET.

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

"HARD PAN" PRICES.

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

JOSEPH S. SHOWERS.

Clearfield, April 14, 1874.

NEW

FLOUR, FEED,

AND

GROCERY

STORE.

A. G. KRAMER & CO.,

Room No. 4, Pie's Opera House, Clearfield, Pa.

Keep constantly on hand

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

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

ALSO, EXTRA QME-MADE

Wheat and Buckwheat Flour,

Corn Meal, Chop, Feed, &c.,

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

A. G. KRAMER & CO.

Clearfield, Nov. 18, 1874.-tf

REMOVAL!

JOHN McGAUGHEY

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

GROCERIES.

HAMS, DRIED BEEF and LARD.

SUGARS and SYRUPS, of all grades.

TEAS, Green and Black.

COFFEE, Roasted and Green.

FLOUR AND PROVISIONS,

CANNED FRUITS,

All kinds in the market.

PICKLES, in jars and barrels.

SPICES, in every form and variety.

FAMILY FLOUR,

ALL KINDS OF CRACKERS.

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

Coal Oil and Lamp Chimneys.

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

Will sell for cash as cheaply as any other one.

Please call and see his stock and judge for yourself.

JOHN McGAUGHEY.

Clearfield, Jan. 5, 1876.

GROCERIES.

JAS. H. LYTLE,

(Successor to LYTLE & MITCHELL)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

CHOICE LINE OF TEAS.

OOLONGS, JAPANS, IMPERIAL, YOUNG HYSON, ENGLISH BREAKFAST

Purest in Market.

BUTTER AND EGGS

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

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

FISH.

Mackerel, Lake Herring, Cod, &c.

PICKLES.

Barrel Pickles and English Pickles.

FLOUR AND FEED.

Flour, Corn Meal, Oat Meal, &c.

mch1'75 JAS. H. LYTLE.

New Advertisements.

TRUSTEES' NOTICE.—At a Court of Common Pleas held at Clearfield, on the 25th day of March, 1876, the undersigned were appointed Trustees of the estate of F. G. Miller, under proceedings in Domestic Attachment. They hereby give notice that they are vested with all the estate of said F. G. Miller, and all books, vouchers and papers relating to the same, and they require all persons indebted to the said Miller or holding property belonging to him, to pay and deliver all sums of money and property, due and belonging to him, to the said Trustees, and also desire all creditors to present their respective accounts and demands.

JNO. F. IRWIN, C. W. SMITH, W. D. BIGLER, } Trustees.

Clearfield, April 12, 1876-6t.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—The undersigned finding it too inconvenient to keep a Public House at the mouth of Sandy and Central Point, desires to rent, sell, or exchange the former. He will exchange it for town property in Clearfield or Curwensville. This property contains 289 acres, 40 of which are cleared. The whole is underlaid with coal, fire-clay and a vein of iron-ore, besides possessing a good water-power. The buildings are a large dwelling, barn, out houses, and a saw-mill. Possession will be given at any time. The title is indisputable. The prospective value of this property is not equaled in the county, and is therefore very desirable as an investment. Besides, a large quantity of saw timber is yet on the property, which can be manufactured on the premises. Lack of help and means to develope it is my reason for offering it for sale. Any further information can be obtained by addressing the subscriber. LAWRENCE FLOOD.

Frenchville, Pa., March 1st-1mo.

ŒFFENTLICHES AUFGEBOT.

Am 3 Juni, 1864, ist im Hospital zu Resaca, Georgia, in den Vereinigten Staaten von Nord America, der Zimmermann Carl *Friedrich* Koch, mit Hinterlassung von Vermögen verstorben. Derselbe war am 29 April, 1825, in Zeitz geboren und soll, nach einer unverbürgten Nachricht eine Witwe und einen Sohn hinterlassen haben. Ausser den Fall, dass Koch unverheirathet verstorben ist, haben sich seine vollbürtigen Geschwister als seine nächsten gesetzlichen Erben auszuweisen, nämlich: A., der Kaufmann *Carl* Ferdinand Koch. B., die verwittwete Frau Friedericke Louise Leonhardt, geborene Koch. C. die Frau Amalie Thuemmler, geborene Koch. D. der Kaufmann Franz *Edward* Koch und E. der Kaufmann Franz *Albert* Koch. Zur Erganzung des Nachweises ihrer Qualität als anerkannte alleinige Erben ist aber noch ein öffentliches Aufgebot fuer erforderlich erachtet worden.

Es werden daher alle diejenigen welche etwa nähere oder gleich nahe Erbansprüche an den Nachlass lenes Carl Friedrich Koch zu haben vermeinen, hiedurch aufgefordert ihre Ansprüche bis spätestens zu dem auf den 20 July, 1875 Vormittags 11 Uhr im hiesigen Gerichtsgebäude Zimmer No. 10 anberaumten Termine bei uns anzumelden widrigenfalls nach Ablauf des Termins die Ausstellung der Erbbescheinigung fuer die oben genannten Geschwister Koch erfolgen wird.

KOENIGLICH PREUSSISCHES KREIS-GERICHT, II. Abtheilung.

Zeitz, am 7ten Januar, 1876.

Carl Frederick Koch, of Glen Hope, Pa., or his relatives are hereby requested to inform of their whereabouts. CHARLES H. MEYER.

Imperial German Consul, 227 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of writs of *Venditioni Exponas*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Clearfield, on Saturday, the 6th day of May, 1876, at 1 o'clock, p. m. the following described real estate, to wit:

A certain tract of land situate in Decatur twp., Clearfield county, Pa., beginning at a hemlock; thence by land of Abram Goss thirty-eight and one-half degrees north fifty-four perches to a hemlock; thence north eight and one-half degrees west eighty perches; thence north seventy-one degrees east one hundred and forty-one perches to a hemlock; thence north twenty-one degrees east one hundred and twenty-seven perches to a pine; thence south sixty-nine degrees east two hundred eighty perches to a chestnut, and south twenty-one degrees west one hundred and eighteen perches to a hemlock and place of beginning, consisting of two hundred and six acres and allowance of six per cent. for roads, and having about one hundred acres cleared, with house and barn thereon, with a coal bank, weigh house, and one-fourth of a mile of rail-road, with all improvements belonging to Coal Co. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Logan Coal Company.

TERMS OF SALE.—The price or sum at which the property shall be struck off must be paid at the time of sale, or such other arrangements made as will be approved, otherwise the property will be immediately put up and sold again at the expense and risk of the person to whom it was struck off, and who, in case of deficiency at such re-sale, shall make good the same, and in no instance will the Deed be presented in Court for confirmation unless the money is actually paid to the Sheriff.

W. R. McPHERSON, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Clearfield, Pa., April 19, 1876.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE, at the Court House, in the borough of Clearfield, on Saturday, the 6th day of May, 1876, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate, to wit:

All the right, title and interest of A. H. Mitton, of, in and to one lot and a half of ground situate in Mossop addition to the borough of Clearfield, in the county of Clearfield, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post on Margaretta street, being also corner of John Carr's lot; thence in a westerly direction along Margaretta street 39 feet to a post; thence in a northerly direction along line of lot No. 8, 150 feet more or less to an alley; thence along said alley in an easterly direction 39 feet to corner of John Carr's lot; thence in a southerly direction along line of John Carr's lot 120 feet more or less to Margaretta street and place of beginning, containing 39 feet front and 120 feet deep, and known as lot No. 9 in said addition, being the same lot which A. H. Mitton purchased from Thomas Riley under articles of agreement, etc.

Also, one-half lot of ground, being the half of lot No. 8 in the plan of said addition, adjoining the above described lot, being 39 feet front on Margaretta street, and 120 feet deep to an alley, bounded on the south by Margaretta street, on the west by lot of Mrs. Hess, and on the north by an alley, and being the same lot of ground purchased by agreement from James L. Leavy. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of A. H. Mitton.

Also, all that certain lot of ground situate on the corner of Good and Hannah streets in the borough of Houtzdale, Clearfield county, Penn'a, being seventy five feet front by sixty-two feet deep, having erected thereon a large three-story house, and known as the "Centennial Hotel."

Also, one other piece or parcel of ground situate in the borough of Houtzdale, Clearfield Co., Pa., known as lot No. 82, bounded and described as follows: North by property of James Haley, south by lot No. 80, east by George Street, and west by Maple alley, having erected thereon a good frame house known as the "European Hotel;" also, a black smith shop, horse stable and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William Parker.

TERMS OF SALE.—The price or sum at which the property shall be struck off must be paid at the time of sale, or such other arrangements made as will be approved, otherwise the property will be immediately put up and sold again at the expense and risk of the person to whom it was struck off, and who, in case of deficiency at such re-sale, shall make good the same, and in no instance will the Deed be presented in Court for confirmation unless the money is actually paid to the Sheriff. W. R. McPHERSON,

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Clearfield, Pa., April 19, 1876. } Sheriff.

TOWNSHIP STATEMENT.—JACOB PEARCE, District Treasurer of Bradford township, in account with Road Fund, 1876:

DR.

To amount in Treasurer's hands at last settlement	$ 439 43
To am't of Demor Thomas' duplicate	919 55
To am't of John Levingston's duplicate	838 51
To am't in Treas. hands	1 08
	$2,198 55

CR.

By am't of unseated tax levied for 1874, uncollected	$ 197 30
By am't of Thomas' vouchers for work	863 93
By exonerations on Thomas' dup.	19 96
By Thomas' duplicate uncollected	8 12
By J. Levingston's vouchers for work	802 51
By exonerations on Levingston's dup.	14 24
By am't of duplicate uncollected	20 92
By bill paid for plank	1 50
By order in favor of W. G. Powell	27 92
By Jerome Wilson for making dup.	4 00
By Treas. fees	8 00
By John Cowder for notifying officers	2 00
By Auditors' and Clerk's wages	8 00
By order in favor of Levingston	17 00
By order in favor of Thomas	17 10
By bal. uncollected on cash duplicate	160 81
By am't of W. G. Powell's duplicate of 1874 returned to Auditors	24 24
	$2,198 55

POOR FUND—DR.

To bal. in Treas. hands at former settlement	$ 366 90
To Fice of J. Wilson on docket of W. L. Curley	15 50
To am't of Poor dup. for 1875	658 10
To cash in Treas. hands	2 77
	$1,043 27

CR.

By whole am't for Gullion	$ 160 20
By " " Green	219 70
By Pollard	11 15
By medical attendance, Boyl, by Bonse	5 00
By Wm. Peters	37 91
By paid Kramer, pauper	30 00
By statement allowed taxpayers on $66.34	3 41
By Treasurer's services	9 30
By Auditors' wages	4 00
By bal. uncollected tax on 1874 dup.	118 96
By bal. uncollected tax on 1875 dup.	420 74
By am't paid on M. O. Wilson's order	25 00
	$1,043 27

We, the undersigned Auditors of Bradford township, having examined the above accounts and find them correct as stated.

JOHN COWDER, M. L. GILL, Auditors

April 19, '75-3t.

THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD, PA

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 3, 1876.

BETTER THAN GOLD.

Better than grandeur, better than gold,
Than rank and title a thousand fold,
Is a healthy body, a mind at ease,
And simple pleasures that always please;
A heart that can feel for a neighbor's woe
And share his joys with a genial glow,
With sympathies large enough to enfold
All men as brothers, is better than gold.

Better than gold is a conscience clear,
Though toiling for bread in an humble sphere;
Doubly blessed with content and health,
Untried by the lust of or care and wealth,
Lowly living and lofty thought
Adorn and ennoble a poor man's cot,
For man and morals, on Nature's plan,
Are the genuine test of a gentleman.

Better than gold is the sweet repose
Of the sons of toil when their labors close;
Better than gold is the poor man's sleep,
And the balm that drops on his slumbers deep
Brings sleeping draghts to the downy bed,
Where luxury pillows his aching head;
His simpler opiate taber doems
A shorter road to the land of dreams.

Better than gold is a thinking mind,
That in the realms of books can find
A treasure surpassing Australian ore,
Alive with the great and good of yore,
The sage's lore and the poet's lay,
The glories of Empires passed away;
The world's great drama will thus unfold
And yield a pleasure better than gold.

Better than gold is a peaceful home,
Where all the fireside charities come;
The shrine of love and the heaven of life,
Hallowed by mother, sister or wife.
However humble the home may be,
Or tried by sorrow with Heaven's degree,
The blessings that never were bought or sold,
And centre there, are better than gold.

HOW BLAINE DOES BUSINESS.

For some reason or other best known to himself, Mr. Blaine, in all his speculations and dealings while a member of Congress, which have thus far been disclosed, seems to have adopted the policy of standing behind some convenient friend who made the subscriptions and represented his interests.—This precaution may have been prudent; but it the transactions were proper in themselves and had nothing to fear from inquiry, the fact looks suspicious, and as if intended to guard against future possibilities.

In the matter of the Arkansas Railroad bonds and the advance made by the Union Pacific, Mr. Blaine does not appear in person at all. Tom Scott's paws pulled the chestnuts out of the fire, but the patriotic Rollins, who runs the Republican machine in Maine and the treasury of the Union Pacific, told Mr. Harrison, a Government director, that the chestnuts were roasted for Blaine's eating.

So it was in the Credit Mobilier investigation, or rather that part of it which especially referred to the railroad between Dubuque and Sioux City, which had received a valuable subsidy from the Government. Congress, in 1856, made a grant of land to the State of Iowa, which was given to the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company to build a road between those two points on the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. The grant expired, from non-fulfillment, on May 15, 1866, and the road was only constructed to Iowa Falls.

In order to preserve the grant and to complete the road, it became necessary to get new legislation from Congress, which was accomplished on the 2d of March, 1868, against the resolute opposition of Mr. Washburne, who denounced it as a scheme to transfer a land grant in the State of Iowa to the Illinois Central Railroad Company.—But resistance was in vain. The Credit Mobilier patriots owned Congress and the Legislature of Iowa, for while this bill was pending in Washington ostensibly to make the land grant to the State, the Legislature at the very same time was passing acts to secure it to the Ring.

The principal parties who figured in the Credit Mobilier were also found in this scheme. Oakes Ames, Alley, Allison, Wilson of Iowa, Scofield, Hooper, McComb, Bingham, Blaine and other familiar names attract the eye on the record. Of course the innocent and virtuous and upright Blaine protested with vehemence that he had no particular interest in the enterprise, but having some loose change in his pocket to the amount of about $32,500 he threw it into the pool without ever getting a dime of return.

He told his own story in this poetic way in the form of a statement before Poland's committee, Jan. 28, 1873:

"The company had for its President a very eminent railroad man, John J. Blair, of New Jersey. He came on here and interested many persons of capital in the enterprise, and, I think, through Senator Grimes, asked me to take an interest in it. I said to Grimes I had no money, but that I had some friends in Maine, and I mentioned a particular friend, Mr. A. P. Coburn, of Skowhegan, Maine, a very wealthy man, whom I had known to make investments in such enterprises before, and who would, perhaps, take some of the stock on my advice. Of this stock the Coburns took $200,000.

"And in January, a year ago, *a very large business transaction* with the Messrs. Coburn in various matters, I had a general settlement with them, and in that settlement I took a portion of this stock at about 60 cents on the dollar, which I paid in cash. That was the beginning of my ownership in the Iowa Falls and Sioux City Railroad. I held that stock to-day, and it is in my name on the books of the company.

"By Mr. Stevenson: Q.—What is the amount of your interest? A.—My interest is five hundred and seventy-six shares, worth about 60, which came into my possession the 3d of January, 1872. The certificate was made out to James G. Blaine, who has since that time been waiting for the reception of dividends on the stock, but who up to this time has not received any.

"Q.—When did the Messrs. Coburn take their stock in it? A.—Some time in the autumn or winter of 1868.

"Q.—Do you, or not, have a general interest with them in speculations? A.—In railroads or other things?

"Q.—In various transactions? A.—Yes; in a great many other things besides railroads.

"Q.—What is the nature of your arrangements with them in regard to these general investments? A.—Timber, coal lands, and many other things.

"Mr. Blaine—I have relations of this sort with other gentlemen besides the Coburns, that you can go into also, if you desire.

"Mr. Stevenson—Profitable, I hope? A.—Not very profitable. Some of them I have lost by.—If you would like to invest, I can give you some shares of stock that I would like to get rid of.

"Mr. Stevenson—I thank you. I WOULD RATHER WAIT UNTIL I AM OUT OF CONGRESS."

Oakes Ames was called as a witness, but his memory was bad. Still, he remembered some things, as will be seen by the following extracts:

"Q.—When did it come to your knowledge that they [the Coburns] were interested in it? A.—I cannot tell you; probably soon after they became interested in it.

"Q.—Did you at that time know that the Coburns and Mr. Blaine were interested in such operations? A.—I suppose so. I supposed the Coburns, of Maine, and Mr. Blaine were interested in a great many other things."

Mr. Blaine was recalled, and he gave a little additional information in these words:

"Mr. Stevenson—I wish to ascertain, if I am permitted to do so upon cross examination, whether the statement of Mr. Blaine is correct; and, in order to test that question, I wish to ask him what he gave the Coburns for the stock he has admitted having from them?

"WITNESS—I told you in my former examination that I gave $32,500 for it, and that I paid for it partly in bonds and partly in money. [On the former examination he swore 'he paid in cash.'] I gave exactly the value of $32,500 for this stock; no more and no less."

These facts were given by Mr. Blaine himself in his own interest, and the public will form its judgment about them, confused and indefinite as they are in many essentials. It appears that Mr. Blaine was engaged for "twenty years" or more in speculations with the Coburns. That would go back to 1853, when he was a small country editor, cover four years in the State Legislature and twelve years in Congress, half of which he was Speaker. Mr. Blaine intended to have a large margin and he took it. But he will find it difficult to prove any such business connections, until he had votes and power to make them profitable to the capitalists, who were ready to improve their opportunities through a smart and willing legislator.

The statement made upon the authority of Mr. Harrison is sufficient to demand an investigation by the House. When taken in connection with this Sioux City job, which Poland whitewashed, there is no honorable mode of escape from it, and the Judiciary Committee will please take notice that it is expected.—*N. Y. Sun.*

DANIEL DREW AS SPECULATOR AND AS THEOLOGIAN.

After long navigation in the perilous waters of Wall street, Uncle Daniel Drew sits on the stand, a shipwrecked mariner, and gloomily watches the cruel waves as they swallow his battered bark. He is a weather-beaten old salt of the stock-jobbing seas, experienced in disaster as in prosperity, and though he heaves a sigh and wipes away with his horny hand an unbidden tear, he does not lie down in utter despair and die of his troubles. Though perhaps too far advanced in years to again trim his sails to the breezes of puts and calls, he can hereafter regale himself and his companions with tales of the strange things he has seen and done in the Wall street world. It is true that it has been said that avarice is only passion which increases with age, and doubtless Uncle Daniel will feel many a pang of regret as he thinks of what a precious cargo lies beneath the turbulent waves of stock-jobbing. But if not solaced by sweet philosophy, the aged mariner is yet sustained by the stout staff of theology. Uncle Daniel has been throughout a theological as well as stock speculator.

It is gratifying to be assured that our venerable fellow citizen will not have to spend his declining years in the poor house or to rely for his bread on the dole of a cold charity. So far as his physical comforts are concerned, he is as well off now as when he wielded millions. Though he has lost the power to frighten Wall street, he has not depraved himself of the bread for which the pauper may cry in vain—The knowledge that this is his comparatively fortunate case will somewhat modify the tone of public sympathy for the Wall street veteran. The real sufferer by his disaster is the Theological Seminary he founded.

Mr. Drew has long felt the duty of providing sound theological training for the youth of the country, and of keeping the ranks of the Methodist ministry supplied with well-drilled recruits. Himself a powerful exhorter and a man fervent in prayer, Uncle Daniel Drew has taken only less interest in theology than in puts and calls. It is reported of him that he would clean out his brethren with the same zeal that he would man of the world; but this was because he never allowed sentiment to interfere with business.—In the prayer meeting and in the theological board he was anxious for the welfare of men's souls and for the propagation of sound doctrine; in Wall street he was after their money. In order to do just to the character and career of Uncle Daniel, this distinction between what he regarded as his religious duty and what he required as his secular profit must be borne in mind. Though a conspicuous example of this sort of Christian, he is by no means alone. The demands of a growing civilization have greatly modified Christianity since it was first preached in Galilee, and the eye of the needle has in the course of nigh upon twenty centuries been gradually enlarged so as to admit the biggest camel of the herd. It is plain that if we make it a dubious matter whether rich men get into heaven, we discourage trade and set up a bar against the cultivation of the useful desire for riches.

Mr. Drew's gift to religious institutions which propagate the theological doctrines he holds, have been great indeed. In this country and in this period, when the benefactions of successful financiers are of much more than princely munificence, he must hold a rank among the foremost of these givers. We cannot say what is the exact sum of his actual donations in hard cash and solid land, but it must reach $600,000 at least. To the Drew Theological Seminary alone, leaving out the note for $250,000 which he made to it as an endowment, and the interest on which is now in default, he has given the vast sum of $452,000.—Though his failure destroys the value of the note, yet the Methodist denomination may well perpetuate the name of a benefactor so profuse in furnishing the means for the propagation of its theology as Daniel Drew. Not many followers of Wesley have been so zealous as the now shattered patriarch of Wall street, or so ready to share the spoils of financial success with the doctors of its religion as he. The gold is bright, the greenbacks are crisp, the buildings are strong, the globe is fertile, though all came from the mire of the Street.

But is it not a little strange that the theological plant has grown in such a soil? Does it not furnish food for reflection? Give all thou hast to the poor and follow me, was the injunction of the Nazarene. He taught that gold was not a salve for a sore conscience or a pavement for the narrow way to heaven. Such healing must be won by the abandonment of the sordid practices by which the gold was gained, not merely by the relinquishment of the whole or a part of the plunder, and that road must be trod by wayfarers who not only gave up what they had wrested through cupidity, but who also eschewed cupidity itself and followed the lead of a higher and more spiritual guide. If we people of New York should practically take the words of Christ as our guide and follow the example of the chosen companions of his earthly career whom he commended, or even that of the early Christian community who had all things in common, we should have a very different civilization from that we now boast of.

It is idle to deny that the seed planted in Judea has grown into a tree whose out-spreading branches shade and shelter a much more complex system and one more adjustable to the desires and passions of men than the simple Christianity of the New Testament. This it is which makes the work of preachers and evangelists such uphill labor. But the great doctrines of the brotherhood of man, and that each must share his brother's burdens, that the unvarying moral law punishes evil doing and rewards righteous doing, that man must work to fulfil a use not to secure selfish gain only, that duty and not pleasure shall rule men's lives, that immortality is the privilege of man, and that God is one—the essential teachings of Christ—are as resonant in men's ears to-day as when first they were uttered in Galilee.—*N. Y. Sun.*

BABCOCK'S TRIAL A CONSPIRACY.

Strange facts—if anything can be considered strange under the Grant administration—have been revealed concerning the recent Babcock trial. The Congressional Investigating Committee has unearthed some things calculated to startle the country. The Carlisle *Volunteer*, says to save Babcock—who was notoriously guilty—that administration resorted to bribery, forgery, perjury and theft. Fox, the Grand Juror, (and the only one who voted against finding a true bill against Babcock,) had been tampered with beyond question. In violation of his oath, he furnished to Babcock's attorney all the evidence against the accused as fast as it was elicited before the Grand Jury. Thus the defense was booked up, and the prosecution perplexed. For rendering this valuable service and perjuring his soul, Fox's minor son was immediately appointed to a lucrative office at Washington, at a time too when all the Departments were required to reduce their clerical force. Whether this was all Fox received no one outside of administration circles knows.

Again, Bell, a Government detective, *selected by Grant himself*, was bribed to steal valuable papers and documents from District Attorney Dyer's office, and thus destroy the chain of evidence against Babcock. For this service he was paid by Babcock's attorney $75 in cash, together with a promise from Babcock himself that he would be "well provided for by the administration." Remember, Bell was a detective for the U. S. Treasury, and yet he was used against the government.

Again, just before the trial of Babcock commenced, Pierrepont, the Attorney General, issued an order to Deputy District Attorneys, ordering them to arrest all witnesses (in the whisky trials) who criminated or implicated themselves in giving testimony. Pierrepont has said in explanation, that he intended this order as private, and for the eye of no one but the Deputy District Attorney's; but, very mysteriously, Grant got possession of this order and, in his innocence, placed it on the table of his Private Secretary, Babcock, who of course had it published in the St. Louis papers. Its publication had the effect intended; dozens of summoned witnesses, fearing arraignment and punishment, took to their heels and never stopped this side of Canada. By this *coup d' etat* District Attorney Dyer lost the very witnesses he most needed. That Pierrepont, President Grant and Babcock devised this infamous trick with a view to clear the prisoner, is believed by every man of sense. Pierrepont says Babcock stole the order, but this is evidently a cock-and-bull story, or, in plain language, a positive falsehood. Babcock found the order, (so he says) on his own table, and it had been placed there by President Grant. We ask again, where did Grant get it? Evidently from his Attorney General; and he got it to be used in behalf of Babcock, and as such Babcock used it. That's very clear.

Another circumstance. The cabinet officers and bosom friends of the administration, immediately after the conclusion of the Babcock trial, took up a collection for the benefit of Babcock. Borie, of Philadelphia, the man Grant stops with when he visits that city, headed the paper with a good round sum. Chandler, Secretary of the Interior, subscribed $1,000, and, it is presumed, all the other members of the Cabinet planked down a similar sum. How much money was thus raised for the guilty but escaped Babcock, is not known, but it is believed forty or fifty thousand dollars cheered his soul.

These things go to show that the whole power of the government was used to defeat its own suit. Fair and foul means were resorted to by every man connected with the administration. The dismissal of Henderson, who was so successfully engaged in hunting down the "crooked" whisky conspiracy, was but the beginning of a long train of administrative exploits in favor of Babcock. Had Babcock been convicted—as he would have been had Justice not been throttled—perhaps brother Orvil might have been the next. The trial of the thieves led directly to the White House, and hence the necessity, in the opinion of Grant, to shoot the legal dogs who were in close and hot pursuit. He effectually blocked the game of those who were in dead earnest after the guilty conspirators. Grant, his cabinet, and bosom friends don't stop at trifles—to save one of their number from the penitentiary they will resort to fraud, perjury, bribery and theft.

One hundred laborers employed by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad in Jersey City, struck on Friday for an advance from 95 cents to $1 per day. The men were discharged and new ones employed.

Two young men were digging a grave near Chattanooga, Tennessee, and while they were at work in the opening, a tree blew down and killed them.

New Advertisements.

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, Executors.

Jefferson Line, Mar. 29, '76-6t*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of DAVID LANSBERRY, late of Lawrence township, Clearfield county, Pa., dec'd, having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay. WM. LANSBERRY,

Clearfield, April 5, '75-6t. Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of PARMELIA FARWELL, late of Pike township, Clearfield county Pa., deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay. L. M. FARWELL, Administrator.

Glen Union, Centre Co., Pa., April 12, '76-6t.

MURRAY & GOODS, Clearfield, Pa., Attorneys for Administrator.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of N. M. FARWELL, late of Pike township, Clearfield county, Pa., deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay. L. M. FARWELL, Administrator.

Glen Union, Centre Co., Pa., April 12, '76-6t.

MURRAY & GOODS, Clearfield, Pa., Attorneys for Administrator.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby notified that all the household goods, farming utensils and stock on the premises now occupied by me in Decatur township, belong to me, and my husband, Samuel Woolheater, has no interest or property therein; and all persons are hereby notified that none but myself has any right to dispose of the same, and any interference therewith, without my consent, will be prosecuted as provided by law.

MARY M. WOOLHEATER.

Decatur tp., April 19, '76-3t*

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way meddling with the following property, now in the possession of J. P. Thurston, of Morris township, viz: two horses and harness, one grind stone, one fanning mill, five shoats, four lambs, one plow, one and a half acres of wheat in the ground, one and a half acres of rye in the ground, and all household goods in his possession, all of which was purchased by me on the 17th of April, 1876, and are left with him on loan only, subject to my order at any time.

JACOB BRUBAKER.

Morrisdale Mines, April 26, '76-3t.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way meddling with the following property now in the possession of Joseph R. Lines, of Brady township, viz: one black cow, one two-year old heifer, one hog, all the wheat and rye in the ground, sixty bushels potatoes, part of which are in Samuel Bailey's cellar, all the household furniture of various kind in or about the house, including beds and bedding, one pair of twin sleds, as the same was purchased by me at Sheriff's sale and is subject to my order at any time. JESSE LINES.

Luthersburg, April 26, '76-3t.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any manner meddling with the following property, now in the possession of W. H. Dixon, of Boggs township, viz: A lot of hay, bedding, straw, one wind mill, one cutting box, one wagon, one red cow, one white and red cow, one heifer, year old, one harrow, one plow, one cultivator, four head of sheep, one gray mare, eight bushels potatoes, two sows and eleven pigs, two sheats, one bureau, one sink, one cook stove, one table, lot of tinware, two set chairs, two beds and bedding, one sausage, one clock, six acres of rye and two acres of wheat in the ground. Said property was purchased by us at Constable's sale on the 5th day of April, and is left with said Dixon on loan only, subject to our order at any time. J. GOSS & SON.

Wallaceton, Pa., April 19, 1876-3t*

Miscellaneous.

HARD TIMES

HAVE NO EFFECT

IN FRENCHVILLE!

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

HOW TO AVOID HARD TIMES

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

Dry Goods of all Kinds,

Such as Cloths, Satinetts, Cassime