The Republican.

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 19, 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.

Congressman Lamar, of Mississippi, has resumed his seat in the House.

The President nominated Wirt Sykes, of New York, Olive Logan's husband, to be consul at Florence, Italy.

The Pennsylvania railroad company announces a quarterly dividend of two per cent., payable on the 29th inst.

BILLS PASSED.—The Harrisburg *Patriot* of Saturday, the 6th, publishes a complete list of the titles of the bills passed by the Legislature.

The new Penitentiary bill passed by the Mississippi Legislature leases the convicts four years to responsible parties, and will greatly reduce taxes.

"The Terrors of the Lost," on our first page must prove interesting to the readers as will the articles on the "Sugar Beet" and "The Florida Season."

Harrington, the safe burglary conspirator and White House favorite, is reported to be on his way to South America. This removes one more witness against Babcock.

A telegram from Omaha says that immense quantities of grain have been contracted for, to be moved east during the present fall in freights caused by the contest between the fast freight lines.

The General Conference of the M. E. Church has undertaken to run Congress and the Centennial. That body had better attend to its legitimate duties and let secular affairs alone. Regulate your church and you will find enough work on your hands, without meddling with affairs of State.

An article in the last *North American Review* sets aside all the romance of Aztec civilization, repeated by modern authors and Spanish authors, says Montezuma was only an ordinary Indian chief, and that all stories of his grandeur, of his marble halls and refined luxuries, are lies and moonshine.

THE PRO TEM PRESIDENT.—The State Senate before adjourning, elected John C. Newmyer, of Pittsburg, President *pro tem.* The vote stood, Newmyer, Radical, 28, Yerkes, Democrat, of Bucks, 20. The members before adjourning, agreed to meet at the Globe Hotel on the Centennial grounds, at 10:30, on the 10th.

STORMS IN THE WEST.—Illinois, Iowa and Kansas were the scenes of great storms on Saturday last. Chicago suffered greatly by the blowing down of houses and destruction of other property. Trains of cars were blown off the track on the Illinois Central Railroad. The storm consisted of wind, rain, thunder and lightning.

THE DETECTIVE INFAMY.—An exchange says: "The secret service force in Washington is for the protection of officials instead of the detection of crime against the government. The unanimous voice of the public is that the infamous machinery should be abolished. With Grant, Babcock, Whitley, Harrington and Bell the secret service has been brought into irretrievable disgrace.

YES.—The "blunders of Congress," is what Harper's *Journal of Civilization*(?) and other Radical organs call the revelations made by the investigating committees, which brought to light the fact that the dwellers in the White House dealt in "crooked" whisky, trader posts, safe burglaries, and mule bones. Yes; what a blunder it is to expose Radical scoundrels—in the estimation of the friends of official rogues.

EXCELLENT.—The Radicals of Maryland, in their State Convention on Thursday last, resolved that President Grant's "administration has been wise, prudent and patriotic (?)" This will be news to the backwoodsmen, who have looked upon it as an administration of presents, trader-posts and Cadet sellers, and dividing the cash between the Dents and Grants, and their confederates—McDonald, Babcock etc.

ANOTHER OVERBOARD.—As indicated by us last week, the lower House of the Legislature on Wednesday last expelled Martin F. Lynott, a member from Luzerne county, for his corrupt practices on the passage of the boom bill. The vote stood yeas 144, nays 29. Representative Hartshorn was among the yeas on this vote. The boom bill is in the hands of the Governor, but how he will treat it the future will develop.

N. O. ALL RIGHT.—The local election in New Orleans, Monday a week, resulted in the choice of a Democratic Mayor and five Democratic to two Republican councilmen. There was a hot contest, and it was the first Democratic success since 1868. We are satisfied that three-fourths of the States will be carried by the Democrats this fall without any "ifs or buts" about it. A change must be made or this country will be ruined morally and socially, and in a business way, destroyed.

RATHER MORE FUSS THAN DIGNITY.—Belknap's lawyers are vigorous on adjournments. Having failed to get their impeachment case put off until December, they next resorted to have an adjournment until the 15th of May. But as in the other dodge, the Senate on the 4th, voted 38 to 22, to go on with the impeachment. The question of jurisdiction is the one before the Senate. Belknap having resigned his office before the charge was brought, his counsel hold that the Senate cannot impeach him, because he is a private citizen! What a sage conclusion for "Christian Statesmen" to arrive at. If accepting his resignation discharges the criminal, then impeach Grant, who so hastily accepted the rogues resignation.

MORE LEGERDEMAIN.

The "crooked" legislation at Harrisburg, is over for this year. The Philadelphia *Times*, of the 4th inst., in alluding to one of the tricks in the lower House, played off by a cute demagogue named Wolfe, from Union county, says: "The distinction made in the House yesterday in the Petroff case was a distinction without a difference. The Constitution (section eleventh of article second) says that 'a member expelled for corruption shall not thereafter be eligible to either House.' Mr. Petroff was expelled on a report of a special committee, charging him with having solicited money and violated the article of the Constitution relative to bribery, and yesterday, after judgment had been rendered and its execution enforced, Mr. Wolfe concluded to amend the record, and moved to correct the report of the committee so as to charge Mr. Petroff with having 'consented to receive money for himself and for others for his vote and official action,' and the report was so amended and then adopted. It is true that the resolution of expulsion makes Mr. Petroff's offense 'conduct unbecoming a member,' but that is so indefinite that recourse would be necessary to the original charge in order to reach a judicial interpretation of the action of the House. When that is referred to, it will be shown, as the record now stands, that Mr. Petroff was expelled because he 'consented to receive money for himself and for others for his vote and official action. 'How any court, or any Legislature, could declare that a man expelled for 'consenting to receive money for himself and for others for his official action,' was not expelled for 'corruption' within the meaning of the eleventh section of article second of the Constitution, is beyond the explanation of any honest, intelligent judgment, and the effort of the House to correct the record was but an awkward confession of its own grave doubts as to the justice of its verdict. As the record now stands Mr. Petroff will be regarded as ineligible to serve in any future Legislature.

OFFICIAL DIGNITY.

The lower branch of Congress some time since passed a resolution calling upon the President, to inform that body, in effect, as to the number of days "the government" spent away from Washington, and how many official public acts were executed beyond the limits of "the seat of Government." After a Cabinet meeting over the subject, Grant answers to the effect that some of the other Presidents spent more time away from the Capitol than he does. Just what Congress asked for he does not tell; but informs that body of the delinquencies of his predecessors—what it did not ask for. It is reported that Secretary Zac Chandler, during the Cabinet debate, said he "would see the Rebel Congress damned and in hell before I would furnish the first scratch of a pen to feed a political warfare against the Republican party." Chandler is a plucky dog in debate, but he allowed the late war to close without injuring anybody, and he will of course pursue his cowardly course until the people of Michigan drive him from place and power, which they will do this fall. He was turned out of the Senate a year ago, but Grant, who has no respect for any person who didn't give him a present, put him in the Cabinet to fill Delano's place, whom public opinion drove out. When the people drive a scoundrel out of his Cabinet, he just puts another in his place. Grant seems to have about as much respect for public opinion, as a swine has for pearls.

"SWEET" AND LIKELY.—It seems as though the Government household was becoming wickeder every day. Fathers-in-law, brothers-in-law and sons-in-law, are all badly mixed up together, and all detrauding the people. The Harrisburg *Patriot* thus alludes to the last dirty revelation, though mixed by Miss Sweet. The editor in question says:

> Miss Sweet, the Government pension agent at Chicago, has been summoned before a Congressional committee to tell how she has been compelled to divide the salary of her office with the political ring of that city. Some time ago a statement appeared in the Chicago newspapers to the effect that besides paying half her salary monthly to Benjamin H. Campbell, the United States Marshall for the northern district of Illinois, she has been obliged to provide a sinecure position in her office for George Campbell, a brother of the Marshal, at a salary of $2,400. It appears that the father of Miss Sweet was the former pension agent and that the only conditions on which she could succeed to the office was by paying this blackmail to the Campbells. Marshal Campbell is the father-in-law of General Babcock. It is not surprising that the office holders and their organs are clamorous against the investigations of Congress, and insisting that no practical results will follow.

It seems from what is transpiring at Washington and "out West," that Illinois and Iowa must be overun by Radical rogues.

THE SHAME CONTINUES.—We had supposed that under the new Constitution, our Legislature would be improved in a moral sense, at least. The annual cheap dodge of bestowing gifts upon the officers and chief roosters still continues. The scenes enacted in the body indicated, on Friday last, are a disgrace to the State, if not to the members who participated in the dirty work of giving presents to each other. If it is wrong for the President of the United States to accept presents, it is also wrong for our Legislators to accept a bribe of the same kind. How long will this shame continue? A present given to an official is oftener a bribe than a mark of esteem, and the sooner this vulgar cheap jewelry arrangement is broken up, the better for the people and their Representatives.

ADJOURNED.—The Legislature adjourned *sine die* on Friday the 5th. The conduct of many of the members of that body during the session is no credit to the State, however profitable it may prove to the individuals. The expulsion of two members in the lower House, and the implied censure of half a score of others for their "crooked" ways, partially restores that body to the confidence of the people, whom it should, in fact, represent. The Senate, although a higher branch, we believe was the most corrupt of the two, and displayed more cowardice, and demagogueism during the session than the House. The dignity, patriotism and economy of the former was an assumption, because the leaders in that body are notorious corruptionists of long standing.

Congress has adjourned for a week, so that the members may attend the opening of the Centennial at Philadelphia to-day—May 10th.

THE SPECIAL REPORT.

The Special committee appointed by the Senate, at Senator Boyer's request, to investigate his conduct in relation to the boom bill, reported the following to that body on Thursday last. The report was laid on the speaker's table, where it still remains, and is as follows:

To the Senate of Pennsylvania: The undersigned, a committee to whom was referred the case of T. J. Boyer, of this body, and charged with using improper means to procure the defeat of Senate bill No. 21, known as the boom bill, respectfully make the following report:

The evidence on which the charges are made against said Boyer is mainly, if not altogether, that of Nicholas Andre, a member of the House of Representatives from Berks county, and found in his statement before the House committee of investigation on the boom bill. The testimony is not essentially contradicted by Boyer, so that your committee deemed it unnecessary to call witnesses and thereby incur the outlay and expense attendant on such a course.

The testimony of Mr. Andre is to the effect that he was approached by Boyer, who in the course of the conversation informed Andre that he was interested in the lumber trade and thought the rates in the bill should be modified so that the boomage on pine should be $1.12½ per thousand feet, and that Boyer would guarantee the payment of $300 if he, Andre, would support such an amendment. In a subsequent conversation Boyer assured him $400 if he would vote against the bill.

This is the substance of the testimony and in the main not denied, but in explanation Boyer insisted that he had no intention of using corrupt means to influence his vote; that charges were freely bandied about that both parties interested in the boom bill were using money to influence legislation and that he was using that report in a playful manner to tease Mr. Andre.

We have thus given you in brief the testimony and Mr. Boyer's answers or explanation.

Your committee, with a deep sense of their responsibility, would respectfully report that in their judgment the evidence is not sufficient to justify a charge of bribery against T. J. Boyer. While this is true, your committee feels in duty bound to disapprove of the conduct of Mr. Boyer, for in our view, assuming that he humorously expressed that there was a money inducement offered to a member of the Legislature for his vote, the act was one which tends to lower the dignity of a Senator and bring dishonor upon the body of which he is a member.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. A. ANDERSON,
D. A. NAGLE,
JACOB CROUSE,
JOHN A. LEMON.

MEXICAN WAR VETERANS.

The liberality of the Penn'a railroad, with reference to the transportation of the surviving soldiers of the Mexican war, to the Centennial is thus set at rest by the Harrisburg *Patriot* of the 6th. The local editor says: We have received a postal card from C. C. Mullen, dated Osceola Mills, Pa., May 3d, 1876, asking "Will the editor please state what authority there is for the article of April 22 in regard to the Mexican war veterans visiting the Centennial Exhibition, etc. What authorities have the matter in charge; who, or where are they?"

"In answer to the above question we will state that the Pennsylvania railroad company has offered free transportation to all Mexican war veterans who desire to attend the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia the coming summer. They must, however, present their credentials either through an organization to which they belong—as the Scott Legion—or their discharge papers. Any bona fide veteran of the Mexican war, presenting himself at any ticket office of the Pennsylvania railroad company, we are assured by an order issued at headquarters, will be furnished with transportation to Philadelphia and return.

"To all the veterans of the war with Mexico, who wish to visit Philadelphia on the Fourth of July, especially from central Pennsylvania, they will receive all information by addressing Col. David J. Unger, late lieutenant Second Pennsylvania volunteers, Harrisburg post office."

A JEWEL OF A P. M.—Post Master General Jewel, has been in office but a short time, but he seems to be following in Belknap's footsteps "right smartly." Plunder seems to be the chief object of Grant's administration. Read this, a special to the Philadelphia *Times*:

WASHINGTON, May 3, '76.—Postmaster General Jewel is in trouble. Kerns & Mitchell, mail contractors, obtained the route from Messilo, New Mexico, to San Diego, California, during Creswell's administration, for $53,000. When Jewell came into office he was persuaded to increase the service to $100,000 per annum, while the mails, in reality, were delivered with no more rapidity than before. The fact that the increase of pay was a swindle was brought to his attention many times, and responsible parties offered to perform a daily service for the amount paid for a tri-weekly mail. Responsible parties also offered to do the same service as Kerns & Mitchell for one-half of the money they were receiving, but Mr. Jewell declined to perform his evident duty in the matter. The contractors were required to file a sworn inventory of the additional stock and fixtures required for the increased service for which the pay was raised to $100,000. An examination of this inventory, on file in the Postoffice Department, shows that it is neither signed nor sworn to.

CONGRESSMAN MACKEY.—This gentleman delivered an admirable speech in the House, at Washington, on the 29th of April, in relation to the completion of the Washington Monument. Mr. Mackey has struck the true keynote, and his speech is just the document for this Centennial year. The boys and girls of the present generation have nearly forgotten the virtues of "the Father of his Country," and this speech, which is historically correct, and based on the virtue and patriotism of the leading American hero, statesman, patriot and gentleman, should be read by old and young, so as to prevent the Revolutionary fires from dying out. We propose to lay the speech in full before our readers in a few weeks. The people of this—XX—district have a Representative in Mr. Mackey of whom they should feel proud.

Mr. Bishop, of Boonton, New Jersey, has in his possession the commission issued by Congress, dated October 10, 1776, appointing John Paul Jones a captain in the United States Navy. It is signed by "John Hancock, President," and is remarkably well preserved.

CENTENNIAL PROCLAMATION

PHILADELPHIA, May 4.—The following address to the public has just been issued by the president of the United States Centennial Commission:

PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1876.—The United States Centennial Commission charged with the duty on behalf of the Government of the United States of preparing and executing a plan for holding the United States Centennial celebration and exhibition of 1876 notify the public that the hotels of Philadelphia will accommodate above the present regular occupancy 15,000 guests. The Centennial lodging house agency, 20,000; accommodations by relatives and friends, 40,000; boarding houses, 13,000; Patrons of Husbandry for grangers, 5,000; Camp Scott for military organizations, 5,000. Camp in Fairmount park for military, 5,000. Suburban hotels, 20,000. There is no doubt of Philadelphia being able to entertain, if necessary, at reasonable, prices, 150,000 persons, and if further pressed, to comfortably lodge and care for 200,000. Hotel prices, from $5 to $1.50 per day. Boarding houses, from $1 to $2.50 per day. Centennial lodging house agency, lodging, $1.25 per day; breakfast, supper and lodging, $2.50 per day. Patrons of Husbandry camp, at Elm station, will accommodate 5,000 persons at that order at $1.50 per day, three miles by Pennsylvania railroad from exhibition grounds—fare, round trip, fifteen cents; address V. E. Piollett, Elm Station.—Pennsylvania camping ground for military organizations in Fairmount park, under the laws of Pennsylvania, near exhibition grounds, address Adjutant General J. W. Latta, Harrisburg, Pa. Camp Scott, for civil and military organizations, one mile from exhibition, fare same as street car rates, horses cared for furnished and meals provided, postal and telegraphic facilities, address Colonel J. W. Vansdenburgh, Camp Scott, Philadelphia, Pa. As an instance of the preparations for the accommodation of visitors, the Centennial lodging house agency is mentioned. It has rooms for twenty thousand guests, which can be increased to fifty thousand. Tickets for lodgings and meals will be sold at all important points in the country and on all passenger trains approaching Philadelphia. Persons who have purchased such tickets will be furnished a card by the agent assigning them to proper quarters. This agency is in the hands of competent managers. Address William Hamilton, General Superintendent, No. 1010 Walnut street, Philadelphia. By steam and horse cars, with present facilities, 20,000 persons per hour can reach the exhibition from any part of the city of Philadelphia. If it is necessary 40,000 persons per hour can be moved; fares, six and a quarter and nine cents. The exhibition transfer company, limited, whose agents will be on all passenger trains to transfer by carriages passengers within a limit of four or five miles for fifty cents each, baggage at like reduced rates. Hundreds of hacks, carriages and omnibus companies, as well as private individuals, will perform the same service at the same rate. One minute after the arrival of trains on all main lines entering Philadelphia passengers can be within the exhibition. We confidently expect that during the year the railroads of the United States will make such further reduction in their rates as will enable every person to visit the exhibition at a very small expenditure, and thus put the opportunity within reach of all. Incidentally we note as an evidence of this the fact that the Pennsylvania railroad has ordered a train between New York and Philadelphia at the rate of $2 for the round trip. The sanitary condition of Philadelphia is good. Rational amusements have been provided. Arrangements for protection from fire, thieves, etc., are as nearly perfect as it is possible in a great city. Within the exhibition every precaution has been taken for the safety, comfort, happiness and pleasure of the public. The buildings of the exhibition are in order.

The exhibition will promptly open on the 10th of May, and is an assured fact. All preparations have been made on a gigantic scale. Philadelphia and her citizens have spent millions in preparing for the reception and care of guests. There is no disposition or evidence of extortion. Increased business at usual rates is considered sufficient compensation for the vast amount of capital and labor expended. Living is as cheap, if not cheaper, than in any large city in America. Accommodations are unsurpassed. All grades of society can be accommodated. Railroad and transportation facilities are unequalled. It now needs but the presence of the public to crown with triumph the greatest international exhibition in history, commemorating the 100th anniversary of the nation's life. Acting for the Government and the people, we invite all to aid by their exhibits, and to come from all parts of the world and meet us at this assemblage of the nations of the earth.

(Signed) J. R. HAWLEY,
President.

For the Commission.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 5 1876.

THE IMPEACHMENT.

Those who visit the Senate galleries during the Belknap impeachment trial, under the impression that they will witness a solemn, awe-inspiring ceremonial, will be sorely disappointed.—Although an impeachment trial by the Senate is of rare occurrence, it is not too much to say that popular curiosity in the present case has, to a great extent, been appeased. So thick and fast have developments of Radical rascality occurred since the incoming of the Democratic House, that public attention has been continually diverted to the more heinous misdeeds of subordinate officials in other spheres; and the burly blonde, Belknap, has come to be looked upon as a thief of low degree, after all. On the first and second days of the trial, the galleries were packed, mainly with ladies; (curious creatures;) but, thereafter, the attendance began to fall off; and, on the 1st inst., scarcely two hundred and fifty persons were present to listen to the arguments of the counsel and managers in regard to which side should be accorded the privilege of opening and closing the discussion on the question of jurisdiction. Undoubtedly, however, when the trial begins in earnest, if it ever begins at all, the attendance will be materially increased. But the majority of the curious here, of both sexes, who have time to devote to sight-seeing, have had a good look at the seller of post-traderships and are satisfied. The Great Accused still assumes the *sang froid* of an old and hardened criminal lost to all sense of shame and has, apparently, made up his mind to face the music, no matter how unharmonious and unpleasant it may be.

BLAINE'S CHANCES

do not improve under the raking fire of microscopic investigations, and the persistent antagonism of the great States needed to elect him. He has been out of town, looking up new matter for his vindication; and he may need it, as the appearances now indicate that he will be investigated. Mr. Harrison, his accuser, is an eminent Republican, a grandson of President Harrison, and is himself spoken of by a number of Western papers as a candidate for the Presidency. Hon. Jas. F. Wilson, of Iowa, who seconds the motion of Harrison on the $64,000 of Union Pacific money paid for $75,000 of worthless Arkansas Railroad bonds, is the leading Republican statesman of the Northwest—the man whom General Grant wished to make Secretary of State, but who declined to accept it after Washburne had held it a month and made all the first-class appointments; and who also declined the Attorney Generalship which was afterwards tendered to him by Grant.—Harrison and Wilson, then, are men of character and consequence; and the public mind will not be at rest on this subject until after they shall have testified before a committee.

PRESIDENTIAL.

The eloquent words and noble thoughts uttered at the New York Democratic Convention, by Horatio Seymour, have excited so much admiration here, as well as elsewhere, that the anti-Tilden men, alarmed at Tilden's growing strength, seized upon the idea of creating a division among his supporters, by proposing Seymour for President. While it was known to the well-informed that Seymour had positively declined to permit his name to be used in concection with the nomination, it has been whispered about here, for the past few days, that Seymour was not for Tilden, if he could himself secure the nomination. When the telegraph announced, this morning, that Seymour had published a letter to the New York delegation, telling them that he would under no circumstances accept the nomination, and reaffirming his earnest hope that Tilden would be the next President of the United States, the bottom fell out of the movement, and the anti-Tilden men are "short" on candidates. The opponents of Tilden have no love for Seymour; both men are equally objectionable to them. But they hoped to divide Tilden's strength, and have failed.

The friends of Judge Davis in Washington are active and confident.—Davis is personally popular, and that has its effect here, as he is on the ground, and his friends see and talk with him daily. It is urged that his having been at Republican is not an objection, but that it would, on the contrary, give him additional strength. And it is certain that he would be much less objectionable in that respect than Mr. Greeley was. There is a very general expression of regret at the opposition Mr. Thurman is meeting in his own State. Thurman is so strong outside of Ohio that he would be a formidable candidate, could he be certain of carrying his own State; and it is to be hoped that the differences there may be reconciled.

GRANT'S LAST OUTRAGE

upon a too confiding people who have twice elected him to the Presidency, and who have otherwise done so well by him, is the appointment, a few days ago, of one of his drinking companions, Nichols, the Insane Asylum Fiend, as one of the Police Commissioners of the District. And this while the entire country and Europe are being shocked by the testimony of a score of witnesses before a Committee of the House, to the criminal neglect and brutal treatment, for a series of years, of the poor lunatics under the charge of Nichols. The direct appointment was made by the Commissioners of the District; but as these three miserable corruptionists were appointed by Grant, hold their office (salary $5,000 a year, and stealings limited only by their fear of detection) during his pleasure, and would not make a move in any direction that they thought would be displeasing to their master, Grant himself must be held responsible for the indecent act. Indeed, I am credibly informed that Nichols received the appointment because it was intimated to the Commissioners that Grant would be pleased to see his personal friend received it.

THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATION

will probably be controlled by the three great States of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, which must approve and give their electoral vote to the candidate, to elect him. New York is, ostensibly, for Conkling, whom Blaine christened a "turkey gobbler" ten years ago, and whose chance of being President is about equal to that of the late Julius Cæsar. Pennsylvania is, ostensibly, for Hartranft, Chief of the Addition Division and Silence Ring of Kemble, Mackey & Co.; but who is, in reality, a mere figurhead to enable Simon Cameron to play the 28 votes of the Keystone State for a good stake. Ohio has put up Hays with a similar object in view, the Sherman influence counting on properly directing the vote of that State after the temper of the convention has been ascertained. The chances are that through Sherman, Cameron and Conkling, all enemies of Blaine, these three great States will unite, ultimately on the successful man, and that he will have to make his terms with "old Winnebago" beforehand, which will be nothing less than a seat in the cabinet for his son, Don Cameron, a "chip of the old block."

A fire broke out in Fleck & Picking's foundry at Somerset, Pa., on Thursday, May 4th, at about 1 o'clock in the afternoon, which was attended with very disastrous results. The flames spread rapidly and in a short time all the surrounding buildings were in flames.—Twenty large houses, two hotels and five stores were burned, and it was only by the greatest exertion on the part of the citizens that the town was saved from total destruction. Seventeen families were rendered homeless. The total loss is estimated at $200,000, on which there is said to be a total insurance of about $75,000.

A swindler advertised in the Boston newspapers that he had money to loan on bond and mortgage, and informed applicants that they must deposit a sum to pay for searching the title of their property. He secured a large amount of money in sums ranging from five to twenty dollars and then fled.

It is strange how many cousins of A. T. Stewart are coming to the surface; but they are all too late.

New Advertisements.

COPE'S PHOSPHATE.

I have on hand Cope's Phosphate, which has been tested by the farmers in this locality, and recommended very highly as being a No. 1 article for all crops. Price, $50 per ton

GEO. C. PASSMORE.

Clearfield, Pa., May 10, 1876-1m.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.—

I am receiving weekly all the new styles in

PARIS HATS AND BONNETS,

FLOWERS, PLUMES, SILKS AND VELVETS,

In the new and beautiful shades.

All of which I will sell at very low prices to suit the times.

MRS. T. E. WATSON.

Clearfield, May 10, 1876-2t.

R. F. GULICH. R. M'CORKLE. D. SHILBURN.

GULICH, McCORKLE & CO.'S

(Successors to John Gulich),

POPULAR

FURNITURE ROOMS,

Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.

We manufacture all kinds of Furniture for Chambers, Dining Rooms, Libraries and Halls.

If you want Furniture of any kind, don't buy until you see our stock.

UNDERTAKING

In all its branches. We keep in stock all the latest and most improved Coffins and Caskets, and have every facility for promptly conducting this branch of our business.

We have a patent Corpse Preserver, in which bodies can be preserved for a considerable length of time.

A member of the firm has his sleeping apartment at our ware-room, where he can be found by any person who come at night for the purpose of procuring coffins.

GULICH, McCORKLE & CO.

Clearfield, Pa., May 10, '76-1y.

New Advertisements.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—

Notice is hereby given that the following accounts have been examined and passed by me, and remain filed of record in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors, and all others interested, and will be presented to the next Orphans' Court at Clearfield county, to be held at the Court House, in the borough of Clearfield, commencing on the 1st Monday (being the 5th day) of June, A. D. 1876:

Partial account of Geo. S. and Adam Weaver, Executors of the estate of Geo. A. Weaver, of Brady township, dec'd.

Final account of J. A. Blattenberger, Guardian of Chas. A. Hawbecker and Lydia J. Hawbecker, by Mrs. Carolina Blattenberger, Administratrix of J. A. Blattenberger, now dec'd.

Final account of Henry Yothers, Administrator of the estate of Joseph Yothers, late of Karthaus township, dec'd.

Final account of Daniel McLaughlin, Administrator of the estate of Henry H. McLaughlin, late of Girard township, dec'd.

Final account of Samuel K. Cowder, Administrator of the estate of Susannah Barr, late of Bradford township, dec'd.

Final account of Jacob W. Campbell, Guardian of Jonathan M. Smith, jr., minor heir of Jonathan H. Smith, Sr., late of Bell township, dec'd.

Final account of Henry Hile, Administrator of the estate of Warren Hile, late of Pike township, dec'd.

L. J. MORGAN,
Register & Recorder.

May 10-tc

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of writs of *Levaria Facias*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE, at the Court House, in the borough of Clearfield, on Monday, the 5th day of June, 1876, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate, to wit:

A certain two-story frame dwelling house, together with land immediately adjacent thereto for ordinary use thereof, situate in the borough of Houtzdale, Clearfield Co., Pa., on lot No. 171, and bounded south by Mary street and running north 150 feet to Rik alley, being 50 feet front, and situate on corner of Mary street and Spencer alley, said house being 18x24 feet in size. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Michael Owens.

Also, a certain two story frame building situate in the village of Wertover, bounded on the east by Chest creek and public road, south by lot of Adam Fetterington, west by land of Isaac Kerns, and north by lot of Jac. Storm, containing one half of an acre more or less. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of W. J. Rankey.

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., May 10, 1876. } Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of *Fieri Facias* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Clearfield, on Monday, the 5th day of June, 1876, at 1 o'clock p. m.; the following described real estate, to wit:

All Defendants' interest in all and singular that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Osceola borough, Clearfield county, Pa., described as follows: Commencing on corner of Curtin street and Hardman Philips' line; thence along said line 383 feet; thence north 62 degrees west 276 feet; thence south 28 degrees west 320 feet to Curtin street, and thence along said street 100 feet to place of beginning, containing about one acre of ground more or less, having erected thereon two frame houses and a small shanty. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Michael Sanford.

Also, the following property situate in the borough of New Washington: One lot 60x200 feet, with two-story frame house 18x30 feet, well finished, bounded as follows: On the east by lot of J. P. Feath, Esq. and J. R. McMurray, west by Main street, and north by lot of D. Rusmand. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Barclay & Pentall.

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., May 10, 1876. } Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of writs of *Vendioni 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 Monday, the 5th day of June, 1876, at 1 o'clock, p. m. the following described real estate, to wit:

A certain tract of land situate in Brady township, Clearfield Co., Pa., bounded north by land of H. Hartleit, east by land of H. Wingert, south by land of Jacob Pentz, and west by land of —Dean, containing fifty acres, and having thirty acres cleared, with a frame dwelling house, log barn, orchard, &c., thereon. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of E. M. Wriggle.

Also, a certain tract of land situate in Penn township, Clearfield Co., Pa. bounded and described as follows: On the north by P. Dailey, on the east by Thomas Rafferty, on the south by Hoyle land, and on the west by James Dailey, containing about one hundred and forty acres more or less, with about eighty acres cleared, having a log house and barn, and a small orchard thereon. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of James B. Clark and Wm. Clark.

Also, a certain tract of land situate in Decatur township, Clearfield Co., Pa., bounded as follows: On the north by lands of Nehemiah Hudson, on the south by lands formerly owned by John Shimel, on the west by lands of Jacob Gearhart, east by Moshannon creek and lands of J. F. Stiner, containing sixty acres more or less, twelve acres cleared and under good cultivation, and the balance in woodland with no improvements. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of J. B. Gearhart.

Also, a certain tract of land situate in Burnside borough, Clearfield Co., Pa., one lot of ground, being a two-story frame store house, 18x26 feet, with warehouse attached, being on lot of ground No. 138, 80x160 feet in plan of said borough, bounded as follows: On the east by Horace Patchin, on the west by Main street, north by Horace Patchin, and south by lot of Samuel Reed. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Mahaffey & Reed.

Also, a certain tract of land situate in Decatur township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post on north side of the Erie turnpike road in the line of E. F. Lloyd & Co's land; thence by said land north sixty-three degrees east seventy-six perches to a hawthorn corner of said land; thence by land of H. Philips north twenty-six and one half degrees west sixty-two perches to a post; thence by the same north 58 degrees east twelve perches to a quaking asp corner of Jacob Gearhart survey; thence by lands of Jacob Gearhart north fifty-five degrees west one hundred and nine perches to hemlock corner of Jacob Gearhart survey; thence by lands of Jacob Gearhart south twenty-five degrees west seventy-seven perches to a post by side of turnpike road; thence along said road south forty degrees east twenty south forty-four east thirty-two south twenty east thirty-five south forty-eight east twenty-eight to place of beginning, containing seventy-three acres and fifty-four perches strict measure, with about thirty-five acres cleared, and a two-story house, good barn, wagon shed, and other outbuildings thereon erected.

Also, in same township, bounded on the south by the Bellefonte and Curwensville turnpike, west by township road, north by land of M. Owens, and east by Wallace, Graham, and others, containing forty acres more or less, having a large frame house, frame barn, wagon shed, and other outbuildings thereon, also, a large steam mill, one-fourth interest of said saw mill belonging to Graham heirs, capable of cutting two millions yearly, and a shingle mill attached. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of D. F. Copelin.

Also, a certain tract of land situate in Chest township, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, Containing 60 acres of land with no improvements, bounded east by land of H. Wite, south by Irvin and Byers, and north by McGarvey.

Also 115 acres in same township with no improvements, bounded east by Dotts, west by Bennett, south by Hurd, and north by Dotts.

Also, in same township bounded north by——, east by John Neff, west by Gallaher estate, south by Sprenkle and Ford as the Pierce place, containing 70 acres and having 35 acres cleared, with small house, stable and orchard thereon.

Also, in same township 30 acres, with no improvements, bounded east by Bennett, west by Sprenkle and Ford, south by Sprenkle, north by John Neff.

Also, 17 acres of land in same township bounded east by John Neff, south by James Mitchell, west by Gallahers estate, and north by John Neff.

Also, 19½ acres of land in same township with a two story frame house, tenant house, shop, stable and other out buildings, bounded east by Gallaher, west by Chest creek, north by James Curry, south by Isaac Rainey.

Also, lot of ground in same township with small plank two story house and blacksmith shop, bounded east by Gallaher, west by said Wagner, north by James Johnson, and south by Isaac Rainey.

Also, interest in 50 acres in same township occupied by I. W. Rainey, with log house and stable, bounded east by Stephens, west by Curry, north, by other lands of said Wagner, and south by Stephens. Seized and taken in execution, and to sold as the property of William H. Wagener.

Also, a certain lot of land situate in Osceola borough, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Fronting fifty feet on Curtin street, west by W. C. Christ, east by alley, and north by alley having erected thereon a large two-story frame house and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Thomas H. Zeigler.

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., May 10, 1876. } Sheriff.

New and Miscellaneous Advertisements.

A MATTER OF POPULAR INTEREST.

We condense from the *Lehigh Register* the substance of a conversation about Oak Hall, in Philadelphia, Wanamaker & Brown's "Largest Clothing House in America." A visitor and attendant on the speakers:

Visitor. "What corner is the Building on?"

Attendant. "South-East corner of Sixth and Market. Please note the SIXTH, for some strangers seeking Oak Hall, have been misled by designing persons."

V. "It is perfectly colossal! Do you know its dimensions?"

A. "13,000 square feet—66 on Market, and 180 odd on Sixth, six stories high, has over three acres of flooring, and covers more than twice the ground occupied by any clothing house in the place."

V. "Do you use steam-power?"

A. "A giant young engine furnishes power for the freight and passenger elevators, and the boilers furnish for heating, and the other operations of the house."

V. "What order do you take with goods?"

A. "They are first opened and arranged in the basement on long pine counters, and taken thence on the freight elevator to the inspector's room on the second floor."

V. "Is inspecting the first operation?"

A. "No, sir, measuring. The goods are first measured in the piece, then inspected. The cloth passes over rollers in the face of a strong light, and two men sit, one before and one behind the goods, watching with the eye of a hawk for the least pin-hole imperfection, and marking every flaw, so that the cutter may see and avoid it when he comes to cut the garment."

V. "You must employ an army of cutters?"

A. "Come to our fifth floor and see! We keep 70 hands all the time cutting up the cloth into garments,—both hand and machines that do a dozen men's work each at a stroke."

V. "Do you manufacture all your own goods?"

A. "We do, and most carefully. Our examiners inspect every stitch and seam, and certify to every garment as extra-well made before we put our ticket on it, and become responsible for it."

V. "Your system must save you a great deal?"

A. "In every direction, sir. It is the system and economy we practice all the way through, that enables us to put our prices down to the people as we do."

V. "After inspecting the work, what becomes of it?"

A. "Before it goes into