Miscellaneous.

WILLIAM M. HENRY, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND SCRIVENER, LUMBER CITY. Collections made and money promptly paid over. Articles of agreement and deeds of conveyance neatly executed and warranted correct or no charge. 21jy'72

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 Jmar.26 '76-3m.

We make only Strictly Pure Goods.

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

THIS PACKAGE CONTAINS
NOTICE
DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO.

SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

March 20, 1876-3m.

HUEY & CHRIST,

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF THE

CELEBRATED

AND

DR. STOEVER'S

TONIC HERB BITTERS.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

HUEY & CHRIST,
121 N. 3d Street,
PHILADELPHIA

March 29, 1876-6m

Hardware, & Tinware.

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.

Presquile Street,
Phillipsburg, Centre Co., Pa.

26, May 1875.

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.

SACKETT AND SCHRYVER,

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE,

and manufacturers of

TIN, COPPER & SHEET IRON WARE,

Second Street, Clearfield, Pa.

Having refitted our store room and doubled our stock, we are prepared to offer bargains to purchasers in our line. We have decided to do a

Strictly Cash Business,

and can therefore sell at greatly reduced prices.

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

Tools and Building Hardware,

which is new and of the best manufacture.

We keep a large stock of

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

Farm Implements, 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. Plumbing and gas fitting attended to by experienced workmen. May 3, 1876.

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 ONE-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.

MILL NOTICE.—

Any party having logs to saw at Lock Haven, can have them manufactured at the lowest rate and in the best manner by calling at the Saw Mill of Towne, Shaw & Co., Water street, Lock Haven, Pa. N. SHAW.

Lock Haven, April 26, 1876-3m.

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, } Trustees.
W. D. BIGLER,

Clearfield, April 12, 1876-4t.

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 259 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-3m.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Clearfield county, Pa., the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Andrew Moore, late of Penn township, dec'd, will expose to public sale, in the borough of Lumber City, at the public house of J. P. Guppy, on

Thursday, May 25, 1876,

at 2 o'clock p. m., all that certain tract of land, late the estate of said deceased, situate in said borough, bounded and described as follows, viz: On the west by land of John P. Hile, north by lands of Grier Dell and George Passmore, east by lands of the Robert Young estate and James Cupples, and south by other lands late of said dec'd, lands of the John Ferguson estate, et al., containing about 110 acres more or less.

The improvements consist of a one and a-half story frame dwelling house 18x20 feet, with kitchen attached, a log barn, and other outbuildings. About 75 acres of the land is cleared and under good cultivation.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third the purchase money at confirmation of sale, one-third in one year from date of sale, and the balance at the death of Hannah Moore, widow of Samuel Moore, late of said township, dec'd, the latter two payments with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the property. WM. T. MOORE,

Lumber City, June 26, 75-4t. Adm'r.

NOTICE IN PARTITION.—

State of Pennsylvania, } Estate of James C
Graham, late of
Clearfield county, ss: } Bradford tp, dec'd

In pursuance of an order issued out of the Orphan's Court of Clearfield county, and to me directed, an inquisition and partition will be held on the real estate of the late James C. Graham, on Tuesday, the twenty-third day of May, A. D. 1876.

The said real estate consists of a messuage or tract of land situate in Bradford township, in said county, containing one hundred and nine (109) acres and thirty nine (39) perches, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a white oak corner; thence by lands of Vincent B. Holt east one hundred and sixty (160) perches to a corner of Hartswick Buck's place; thence north by lands of John Stewart one hundred and sixteen (116) perches to a post; thence by lands of John Shirey west one hundred and sixty (160 perches to a post; thence one hundred and sixteen (116) perches to the place of beginning.

Notice is therefore hereby given to Eliza Graham (widow), Barbara E. Cunningham and Wm. Cunningham her husband, and Alfred Graham and Matthew Wilson, guardians of Henry H. Graham and Alexander N. Graham, legal heirs and representatives of the deceased, to be then and there present at the time indicated (23d day of May) if you see proper.

Sheriff's Office, } W. R. McPHERSON,
Clearfield, Pa. } April 26-4t Sheriff.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Clearfield county, the undersigned, Trustee, &c., in the matter of the sale of the real estate of William Hartshorn, late of Bell township, dec'd, will expose to public sale, on the premises in said township, on

Thursday, June 1, 1876,

at 2 o'clock p. m., all that certain tract of land, late the estate of said dec'd, situate in said township, and described as follows: Beginning at a maple, corner of other lands late of dec'd; thence by same north 1½ degrees east 140 perches to a post; thence still by same south 88½ degrees east 31 perches to a maple; thence north 1½ degrees east 140 perches to a birch; thence south 88½ degrees east 58 perches to a post; thence by tracts Nos. 5919 and 5918 south 1½ degrees west 280 perches to a post; thence north 88½ degrees west 89 perches to place of beginning, containing one hundred and twenty-one acres and fifty-eight and four-tenth perches more or less, and known as Parport No. 2 in the partition of decedent's real estate. About twenty acres are cleared. Also, about three and a half rafts of good pine, and five hundred thousand feet of good hemlock timber. The property will be sold as a whole, or in two lots, to suit purchasers.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money cash on confirmation of sale, one-third in one year from date of sale, and the balance in two years from date of sale, the latter two payments with interest to be secured by judgment bond and mortgage on the premises.

H. L. HENDERSON,
April 26, '76-4t. Trustee, &c.

TOWNSHIP STATEMENT.—

JOHN W. TURNER, District Treasurer, of Graham township, in account with Road and Poor Funds for 1875:

ROAD FUND—DR.

To bal. due last settlement	$ 16 25
To Road Duplicate, 1875	928 72
To balance	11 33
	$956 30

CR.

By Supervisors' orders by H. Lansberry	$515 55
By Supervisors' orders by H. Hamlin	381 44
By 2 per cent. on $396.99 orders lifted	17 93
By exonerations on Duplicate, 1874	5 90
By " " " 1875	4 13
By exoneration on A. Wilson's tax, '73	4 16
By one day at settlement	2 00
By am't uncollected 1875 duplicate	15 25
	$956 30

POOR FUND—DR.

To bal. due last settlement	$262 43
To am't of Duplicate for 1875	276 56
To error in additional duplicate for 1875	3 60
	$482 59

CR.

By Overseer's orders lifted	$176 50
By 2 per cent. on same	3 53
By 5 per cent. collecting $276.56	13 72
By exonerations on Duplicate, 1874	4 13
By one day at settlement	2 00
By am't uncollected on Duplicate, 1874	92 96
By am't uncollected on Duplicate, 1875	174 53
By balance due township	15 16
	$482 59

We, the undersigned Auditors of Graham township, having examined the accounts and vouchers of John W. Turner, Treasurer of said township, and find them correct as above stated.

W. W. HOOVER,
C. W. KYLER, } Auditors.
J. L. WARD,

ATTEST: A. J. RUBLER, Clerk.

Grahamton, May 3, 1876-3t.

WANTED.

BY

N. E. ARNOLD,

CURWENSVILLE, PA.,

(Successor to)

Arnold & Hartshorn.

100,000 26-inch Sawed Shingles.

10,000 pounds of Wool.

Parties having long Shingles or Wool (or either) will do well to call on me. The highest market price paid at all times.

Also, a full and complete stock of

DRY GOODS,

HATS & CAPS,

BOOTS & SHOES,

GROCERIES, FLOUR, FEED,

SALT, PROVISIONS, &c.,

which will be sold at reasonable prices, or exchanged for shingles or wool.

N. E. ARNOLD.

Curwensville, May 5, 1875.

THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD, PA

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 12, 1876.

HEAVEN.

There is a clime where skies unclouded shed
Peace on the spirit of the glorious dead:
The tree of Life that happy land adorns,
And roses blush without surrounding thorns.

Immortal Spring, the only season there,
Breathes sweetest gales of pure ambrosial air,
Rivers of pleasure roll their bland tides,
And flowers perennial blossom on their sides.

There happy souls unite their fervent lays,
And sound the peal of gratitude and praise,
The glowing seraphims, on wings of fire,
With notes accordant strike the golden lyre.

There Jesse's Son, in brightest glory drest,
Approving smiles amid the realms of rest:
How different from the pangs he felt below,
To save the human family from woe!

Pale sorrow never saw these regions fair,
Death never shun'd his pallid visage there,
Bliss reigns secure, celestial praise and joy,
The soul's progressive faculties employ.

Who would not wish to see that peaceful shore,
When wintry Life's tempestuous voyage is o'er?
And what sustains those realms above?
Eternal Power, and Everlasting Love!

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

MANAGER KNOTT'S INTERPRETATION OF THE LAW AND THE CONSTITUTION—ADJOURNING TO MONDAY 15, FOR DELIBERATION.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The Senate, sitting as a Court of Impeachment, resumed its session at 11 A. M., and Manager Knott concluded his argument. He said that when the Court did him the favor on Friday last of adjourning in consequence of the indisposition from which he was then suffering intensely (as he was still suffering,) he was about to institute an inquiry suggested to him at that particular moment by the closing sentence in a paragraph from Judge Story's Commentary on the Constitution, as to the purpose for which the remedy by impeachment was designed. However much controversy there might be with regard to the character of the offence for which an impeachment would lie, he apprehended that there could be but little, if any, dispute as to the purpose for which this mode of procedure was designed—it was that stated by Judge Story—"to secure the State against gross misdemeanors." It was to protect the purity and maintain the integrity of officials, particularly in those departments of the Government that were not under the immediate and direct control of the people at the polls. The great object of impeachment was to exhibit a conspicuous historical and eternal example, to prevent the occurrence of like offences in the future.—The design was not simply to harass, to persecute, to disqualify (merely for the sake of vengeance), but it was that all other officials, in view of his punishment, might be warned from yielding to temptation under similar circumstances, and might feel that if they should fall they would fall like Lucifer, never to rise again."

Counsel for the accused in this case were dignifying their client far too much in supposing that this proceeding was simply to harass him, simply to disqualifying him from contaminating the Government, if indeed he were guilty. The House of Representatives in sending these articles here had a far higher purpose in view. That purpose was the correction, the purification of official and public morality in this country, and whoever had gazed on the frightful picture drawn by his distinguished and learned colleague (Mr. Hoar) on Saturday last, would admit that it was high time that such process were put into operation. He went on to argue that if the intention of the framers of the Constitution had been that no man could be impeached unless he were in office, they would have said so. The very fact that they omitted to make this restoration was conclusive that they did not intend that the proceeding of impeachment should be so restricted.

Senator Morton asked whether in England a person who has been punished by a court for crimes committed in office, has, after retirement from office, been impeached by Parliament; or where the person has been impeached and published by Parliament, he has afterward been punished for the same offence.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN LAW.

Mr. Knott replied that he did not know of any such case in England, nor had he ever examined the question with a view of ascertaining that point. While on that subject, however, he would show the difference between the American and the English law on that point, and the reason for that difference. The framers of the Constitution had manifestly in view the model of the English Government, where they saw the procedure by impeachment with all its incidents of beheading, pillorying, &c. They knew that such powers ought to be limited and restrained, and, therefore, they provided that judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than removal from office, and disqualification to hold or enjoy any office of trust or profit under the United States. They simply drew the line for the Court, and said, Thus far shalt thou go, but no further. He maintained that the doctrine contended for by the defence, that the guilty person can deprive the House of Representatives of its prerogatives to accuse, or the Senate of its jurisdiction to try an impeachment, was simply to render the provision of the Constitution relating to the subject a ridiculous absurdity, and stultify the framing of that instrument. In conclusion, Mr. Knott said:

I am content to leave the question with you, perfectly confident that no large number of right-minded people will accuse the House of Representatives of being composed of either fools or traitors for sending it here, or denounce you for cowardice or corruption. Decide it how you will, whatever your decision may be I am satisfied it will be such as to redound to your own credit as jurists and statesmen, as well as to the permanent good of our common country, for

"I have neither wit, nor words, nor worth,
Action, nor utterance, nor the power of speech
To stir men's blood."

I cannot forget that I stand in the presence of the most exalted tribunal known to the Constitution of my native land, sitting to determine one of the gravest questions ever sumbitted to a human court, not for this hour, but for all time; not for the individual accused, but for generations yet unborn. I would not, therefore, if I could, obscure a single ray of the pure, bright light of truth and reason in which this question should be considered. I would not, if I could, by any undue influence change in the estimation of a hair the balance which should be poised here in the firm hand of rigid and impartial justice. I know not that the proceedings of this hour will ever be recorded by the inexorable pen of history; but, should it be, I trust that the record will be in letters of living light, permanent and enduring as the rock-ribbed hills, that the American Senate, unbiased by personal or party considerations, uninfluenced by private sympathy, or popular prejudice, had the sterling virtue to administer the law. In that sentiment I am sure that the very distinguished counsel who is to follow me (Mr. Black) with fully accord, for in his own contributions to the judicial literature of this country, in his manly, fearless and unabated vindication of the majesty of that same law, he his achieved a memorial is the affectionate veneration of his countrymen more precious than sculptured marble, and, I trust, more enduring than monumental brass. [Applause.]

WORKINGMEN'S WAGES

A NEW LAW FOR THE BETTER PROTECTION OF LABORERS.

The following is the text of an act which has passed both houses, and been signed by the Governor, and is therefore a law:

In all cases in which judgment shall have been rendered by any justice of the peace or alderman in this Commonwealth for wages of manual labor, that before the defendant be entitled to an appeal from the judgment of the justice or aldermen, he or his agent or attorney shall make oath or affirmation that the appeal is not intended for for the purpose of delay, but that he believes that injustice has been done him, which affidavit shall be attached to and set up with the transcript of appeals. And the said defendant shall be required to give good and sufficient bail for the payment of the debt and costs, to be paid when finally adjudged to be due the plaintiff by the court in all cases for labor. No voluntary assignment for the benefit of creditors shall operate as to hinder, delay or prevent for a longer period than thirty days from the time of such assignment the collection or enforcement of any claims for the wages of labor secured and protected by the act for the better protection of the wages of mechanics, miners, laborers and others, approved the 9th day of April, 1872, or its supplements; and claimants may after the expiration of thirty days from the date of such assignment enforce the collection of their claims in the same manner by means of the same remedies that they might have done had no such assignment been made.

In all cases of voluntary assignments heretofore made and now remaining unsettled, and in which the assignee or assignees has or have more than five months within which to settle his or their account or accounts, any or all of the claimants protected by the provisions of the aforesaid act or its supplements may immediately after the passage of this act proceed to collect such claims just as though no such assignment had been made, and in case such assigned property has already been sold, and the assignee or assignees refuse to pay such claimants the amount legally due them, they shall have the right to compel him or them to file his or their account, and may proceed to have said claims by a distribution through an auditor or auditors according to law; provided, however, that the owner or owners of such assigned property, or the assignee or assignees, or any interested party, may pay to such claimants the amount of the claims so protected by said act or its supplements, and be subrogated to the rights of the claimants to the extent of such payments.

BLAINE AND CONKLING.

THEIR MUTUAL BITTERNESS.

Ten years ago Mr. Blaine and Mr. Conkling had a lively controversy in the House and expressed their opinions of each other quite freely. In the progress of the discussion Conkling said:

"If the gentleman from Maine had the least idea how profoundly indifferent I am to his opinion upon the subject he is discussing, or upon any other subject pertinent to me, I think that he would hardly take the trouble to rise here and express his opinion, and, as it is a matter of entire indifference to me what that opionion may be, I certainly will not detain the House by discussing the question whether it is well or ill founded, or by noticing what he says." He concluded by calling Mr. Blaine's conduct "ungentlemanly, impertinent and having nothing whatever to do with the question."

Mr. Blaine closed the discussion as follows: "As to the gentleman's cruel sarcasm, I hope he will not be too severe. The contempt of that large minded gentleman is so wilting; his haughty disdain, his grandiloquent swell, his majestic, supereminent, overpowering, turkey gobbler strut has been so crushing to myself and all the members of this House that I know that it was an act of the greatest temerity for me to venture upon a controversy with him. But sir, I know who is responsible for all this. I know that within the last five weeks, as members of the House will recollect, an extra strut has characterized the gentleman's bearing. It is not his fault. It is the fault of another. That gifted and satirical writer, Theodore Tilton, of the New York *Independent*, spent some weeks recently in this city. His letters published in that paper embraced, with many serious statements, a little jocose satire, a part of which was the statement that the mantle of the late Winter Davis, had fallen upon the member from New York. The gentleman took it seriously, and it has given his strut additional pomposity. The resemblance is great. It is striking. Hyperion to a satyr, Thersites to Hercules, mud to marble, dunghill to diamonds, a singed cat to a Bengal tiger, a whining puppy to a roaring lion. Shade of the mighty Davis, forgive the almost profanation of that jocose satire!"

MODEL RAILWAY TRACK

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company own, perhaps, the best constructed road-way in the United States, and are disposed to let the world know "how they do it." They are about constructing a piece of model railroad track besides the United States Government buildings on the Centennial grounds. It will be a straight, single track one hundred and fifty feet in length, with Pennsylvania spring rail frog, with Lorenz switch, extending about twenty feet beyond the frog.—Standard pattern, sixty-seven pound steel rails, manufactured at Johnstown, by the Cambria Iron Company, will be used. The ballast is blue limestone, obtained at Springfield Junction, Blair county. The slopes on either side of the elevation on which the track will be constructed will be sodded. There are two leading objects in putting down the track. The first is to exhibit two postal cars of the United States Government, and the second is to give every person attending the big show an opportunity of seeing and examining the standard track in use on all the branches of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. No extra pains have been taken in preparing the material, nor will any special effort be exerted in laying the track, as it will be constructed by a force of regular track hands, under the control of an assistant supervisor, just as the entire line was laid. The track will simply, when finished, be a model of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's standard, in every particular. Eleven cars of ballast and two cars of ties went east on Union Line Saturday morning, and the balance followed Monday afternoon. The material was prepared under the supervision of Mr. George C. MacGregor, assistant engineer of the company. The track is to be finished not later than the fifth of May. —*Altoona Sun, May 5th.*

GENEROUS ACT TO OLD SOLDIERS.—Col. Thos. A. Scott, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in response to an appeal by members of Congress from Texas, has tendered free passage to veteran soldiers of the Mexican war residing in Texas, to and from the Centennial exhibition. The letter communicating the intelligence to the applicants, says: "We fully appreciate the fact that but for the valor of these old soldiers, the country through which our line of road passes would now belong to foreign power, and the directors and officers of the company are very glad of the opportunity of making recognition of their services."

GOING "SNUCKS."

The little game entered into by the Morton-Conkling party has leaked out. These two brilliant Republican lights have, by all odds, the two highest chances in the Cincinnati Convention. They have secretly allied themselves against all the other competitors in their political wigwam, and have sworn to stand by each other, "honor bright," and are to fight all outsiders who may attempt to work up Blaine, Bristow, Boutwell or any other of the would-be Republican magnates. The Morton-Conkling delegates are, each individual clan, to move heaven and earth for their individual candidates. The faction that shows, after a fair trial by ballot, the strongest power, is to claim the abandonment of the fight for the nomination by the weaker, and a consolidation is to be entered into by these factions, to the exclusion of any other interest, and by this arrangement it is believed that Conkling or Morton will be insured the nomination, and the chances of all the balance of the claimants effectually squelched out. It is said that Grant will join this alliance, provided he has no show himself in that body. The President has not by any means given up his hopes of a third term, and some of his expected supporters are men of desperate fortunes, who have been heard to *swear* that "Grant shall hold over or another civil war be inaugurated, by——" General Grant, however, is not a fool, and will hesitate about precipitating the country into turmoil because of his defeat. He will be guided by the spirit of the Convention; and he has so arranged matters that, in the event of Morton or Conkling being elected, he will be the power behind the throne —the Richelieu of the "New Nation." God forbid such a result!—*New York Day-Book.*

TWO QUESTIONS FOR BLAINE TO ANSWER.

The editor of the New York *Sun* says: Mr. Blaine cannot save his reputation by simple denials. The ordinary rules of evidence do not apply to such cases. The man who aspires to be President of the United States must be absolutely above suspicion. Mr. Blaine must therefore answer the following questions, or retire from the contest:

Granting that he made a bona fide investment in Arkansas Railroad bonds, where did he get the money to make such an investment? No man of his capacity who had only the prudent saving of a laborious life would ever invest them in such securities. He either had more money than he could invest prudently, or else—what is more probable—he belonged to some combination of the nature of a construction company. The people have a right to know all about it.

The next question is, what is the full and true history of the loan of funds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company on the security of these same Arkansas Railroad bonds? It is not enough for Presidents and ex-Presidents of the former company to say that Mr. Blaine had no interest in such a loan. We must know all about it, and judge for ourselves.

Unless Mr. Blaine fairly and fully answers these two questions, or his friends for him, he may as well stay away from Cincinnati.

ODD ACCIDENT AND STRANGE OPERATION.—Some time ago Dr. William F. Trout was called upon to visit Mrs. Adam Gross, of Tod township, who had accidentally swallowed a set of artificial teeth. Upon arriving the doctor found that the lady, who uses a set, consisting of three or four false teeth on a small plate, had actually swallowed them. They lodged at the entrance of the stomach, and the question was how they were to be extracted The doctor did not have with him the instruments generally used in such cases and was at a loss how to proceed. He at length hit upon an expedient.—Procuring some sewing-silk, he tangled it into a knot, and, having attached a string to it, requested her to swallow it. This, after some difficulty, she succeed in doing, and the silk became entangled with the teeth, when all that remained to do was to pull them out by the string. A case like this seldom occurs.—*Fulton Democrat.*

Philadelphia claims to have bed and board for 130,000 guests during the Centennial Exposition. The Commission estimates the average daily attendance at the exposition at sixty-five thousand. The restaurants on the grounds alone have a dining capacity of two hundred thousand, so no one need go hungry who has money to buy.

By astronomical telegraph to the Smithsonian Institution, Professor Perroth, of Toulouse, announces the discovery of a new planet of the twelith magnitude in fourteen hours twelve minutes right ascension in degrees, twelve minutes declination. South daily motion seven minutes.

New Advertisements.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of ELIZABETH MILLER, late of Boggs 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. A. C. TATE,

Clearfield, May 3, 1876-6t. Administrator.

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 & GORDON, 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 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 & GORDON, Clearfield, Pa., Attorneys for Administrator.

CAUTION.—

All persons are hereby warned against purchasing or negotiating for a certain Note, given by the undersigned to Joseph Shinefelt, calling for One Hundred Dollars, as I have not received value for the same, and will not pay it unless compelled so to do by process of law.

JOSEPH A. KEPHART.

Houtzdale, May 3, 1876-2t*

CAUTION.—

All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way meddling with the following property now in the possession of John R. Park, of Lawrence township, viz: Three beds and bedding, 1 cook stove, 1 parlor stove, 3 pigs, 4 sheep, 1 fanning mill, 1 plow, 1 harrow, 1 set chairs, 1 lounge, 1 clock, 1 cow, 1 two-year old heifer, 1 spring calf, 20 yards carpet, 1 cultivator, 1 cupboard and contents, 1 table, and 1 bureau, as the same belongs to me, and is left with him on loan only, subject to my order at any time.

ROBT. WRIGLEY.

May 3d, 1876-3t*

NOTICE.—

On and after this date, Monday, April 24, 1876, the Overseers of the Poor of Lawrence twp. will not be responsible for bills contracted by any pauper of said township. Having procured a suitable place for keeping all who may become a charge to the township, all persons are cautioned against harboring or trusting any pauper on account of said township, as no bill contracted by them will be paid. Joseph Stelling, one of the paupers of said township, having left, we hereby give notice that we will not be responsible for his keeping.

JAS. TAYLOR, JR.,
SAMUEL BROWN
Overseers.

May 5, 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 MULSONBURG, where I can always be found ready to wait upon callers and supply them with

Dry Goods of all Kinds,

Such as Cloths, Satinetts, Cassimeres, Muslins, Delaines, Linen, Drillings, Calicoes, Trimmings, Ribbons, Lace,

Ready-made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps—all of the best material and made to order—Hose, Socks, Gloves, Mittens, Laces, Ribbons, &c.

GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS.

Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Rice, Molasses, Fish, Salt Pork, Linseed Oil, Fish Oil, Carbon Oil.

Hardware, Queensware, Tinware, Castings, Plows and Plow Castings, Nails, Spikes, Corn Cultivators, Cider Presses, and all kinds of Axes.

Perfumery, Paints, Varnish, Glass, and a general assortment of Stationery.

GOOD FLOUR,

Of different brands, always on hand, and will be sold at the lowest possible figures.

J. H. McClain's Medicines, Jayne's Medicines Hostetter's and Hoofland's Bitters.

5000 pounds of Wool wanted for which the highest price will be paid. Cloverseed on hand and for sale at the lowest market price.

Also, Agent for Strattonville and Curwensville Threshing Machines.

Call and see for yourselves. You will find everything usually kept in a retail store.

L. M. COUDRIET.

Frenchville P. O., August 12, 1874.

J. F. WEAVER..... W. W. BETTS

WEAVER & BETTS

CLEARFIELD, PA.,

Are offering, at the old stand of G. L. Reed & Co. their stock of goods, consisting of—

DRY - GOODS, GROCERIES,

BOOTS & SHOES,

HATS & CAPS, HARDWARE,

QUEENSWARE,

FLOUR, FEED, SALT, &c., &c.,

At the most reasonable rates for CASH or in exchange for

Square Timber, Boards, Shingles,

OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Advances made to those engaged in getting out square timber on the most advantageous terms. pdtjan'73

CALIFORNIA.

THE CHICAGO AND GREAT-WESTERN RAILWAY Embraces under one management the Great Trunk Railway Lines of the WEST and NORTH-WEST, and, with its numerous branches and connections, forms the shortest and quickest route between CHICAGO and all points in ILLINOIS, WISCONSIN, NORTHERN MICHIGAN, MINNESOTA, IOWA, NEBRASKA, CALIFORNIA and the WESTERN TERRITORIES. Its

Omaha and California Line

Is the shortest and best route for all points in NORTHERN ILLINOIS, IOWA, DAKOTA, NEBRASKA, WYOMING, COLORADO, UTAH, NEVADA, CALIFORNIA, OREGON, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA. Its

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Is the shortest line for NORTHERN WISCONSIN and MINNESOTA, and for MADISON, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS, DULUTH and all points in the Great Northwest. Its

Winona and St. Peter Line

Is the only route for WINONA, ROCHESTER, OWATONNA, MANKATO, ST. PETER, NEW ULM, and all points in Southern and Central Minnesota. Its

Green Bay and Marquette Line

Is the only line for JANESVILLE, WATERTOWN, FOND DU LAC, OSHKOSH, APPLETON, GREEN BAY, ESCANABA, NEGAUNEE, MARQUETTE, HOUGHTON, HANCOCK and the LAKE SUPERIOR COUNTRY. Its

Freeport and Dubuque Line

Is the only route for ELGIN, ROCKFORD, FREEPORT, and all points via. Freeport. Its

Chicago and Milwaukee Line

Is the old Lake Shore Route, and is the only one passing through EVANSTON, LAKE FOREST, HIGHLAND PARK, WAUKEGAN, RACINE, KENOSHA to MILWAUKEE.

Pullman Palace Cars

are run on all through trains of this road.

This is the ONLY LINE running these cars between Chicago and St. Paul, Chicago and Milwaukee, or Chicago and Winona.

At Omaha our Sleepers connect with the overland Sleepers on the Union Pacific Railroad for all points West of the Missouri River.

On the arrival of the trains from the East or South, the trains of the Chicago & North-Western Railway LEAVE CHICAGO as follows:

For Council Bluffs, Omaha and California, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Palace, Drawing Room and