The Republican.

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 24, 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.

A fearful hail storm passed over Lancaster city last Sunday afternoon, some of the hail stones were an inch and a half in diameter.

A STRADDLER.—That celebrated political economist, Henry C. Carey, although awfully opposed to free trade, in a commercial sense, is for a free exhibition. Half right, Henry.

The Indiana county Radicals turn out one candidate for Congress, three for Senator and nine for Assembly. There will be some fun over there this fall when Jenks gets after them.

PREMATURE.—The announcement that the surviving soldiers of the Mexican War, who desired to visit the Centennial would be transported free over the Pennsylvania railroad was made without authority, no such arrangement was made with the officers of that company.

THE SECRETARIES.—Captain McClellan, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, has appointed the following gentlemen Secretaries of the Committee: Elbridge McConkey, of Harrisburg; P. J. Pierce, of Mercer; A. W. Walters, of Clearfield; Thomas D. Pearce, Philadelphia.

THE IMPEACHMENT.—The Belknap jury (the United States Senate) is still debating the question of jurisdiction, and are holding daily secret sessions. It was announced on Monday that at least ten Senators more had determined to make set speeches, and that no decision would be arrived at before to-day or Thursday.

FILE IT AWAY.—Our first page is devoted to the opening ceremonies of the Centennial, and will give the reader a pretty good idea of the immense proportions of this World's Fair. On our fourth page we have a synopsis of the new game law, Harrison on would be President, Blaine, and the rays of the New York *Sun* reflecting upon "Smiler" Colfax.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH OF JUNE.—The Democratic National Convention, for the selection of a candidate for President and Vice President, meets at St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, the 27th of June. Quite a number of the editorial fraternity are busily engaged in the manufacturing of candidates. Whose job will be accepted cannot be known at this time.

The New York or Brooklyn scandal mill is still in good running order. Beecher & Co. succeeded on Wednesday in expelling brother Bowen from the communion service of Plymouth church. We do wonder how many lady members of that congregation carry keys that will unlock the mahogany doors of that representative temple?

A SOCKDOLAGER.—General Bristow, Grant's Secretary of the Treasury, last week applied for admission to the New York Union League Club, but was black-balled and rejected by a large vote. Bristow has been meddling too much with "crooked whisky" dealers and other rogues, and therefore the doors of all Radical club roosts are closed against him. There is no room in there for honest men.

EVIDENTLY MAD.—The editor of the St. Louis *Times*, in alluding to the fact that the Centennial managers refuse to open the grounds on Sunday, says: "Philadelphia is a very pious place, particularly on Sunday. The Centennial buildings are closed, but the Suffolk Park races afford all the Sunday amusement the pious Philadelphians can reasonably ask for." That's spite talk.

ODIOUS DISTINCTIONS.—The case of Fields Cooke vs. Curtis Davis was decided in the United States District Court at Philadelphia, Wednesday. A verdict was rendered by consent for the plaintiff for $500. Mr. Cooke is a colored clergyman from Virginia, to whom Mr. Davis, who is proprietor of the Bingham House, in Philadelphia, refused accommodation on account of his color.—*Ex.*

That's right. Had Cooke been a white man, he could have been turned into the street with impunity; but, being "a colored gentleman," he can collect his $500 cash off the stupid sentimental landlord.

STILL BOOMING.—Saturday last was the second period fixed for the argument of the boom question before the Governor, who was *accidently* absent *reviewing troops* at Altoona, which seems to have been of more importance to his Excellency than listening to the arguments on the boom question, which was finally made in the presence of the Attorney General, Lear, who up to the present has not rendered a decision.

IN POSITION AGAIN.—James S. Rutan, ex-State Senator, and the same man who got the State to pay his expenses ($2,000) to the Vienna Exposition, has been appointed by the President of the United States consul at the lively seaport town of Cardiff, South Wales. Rutan is an enterprising Radical politician from "the State of Beaver," who trains in the Cameron, Mackey and Quay crowd, and will not lose anything in his new office.

THE STATE SENATORSHIP.—The editor of the Clinton *Democrat*, in alluding to the Senatorial election in this district says: "The Senatorial election this fall will be to fill all the districts, this being the first election under the full operation of the new constitution. The terms of Senators from the even numbered districts will be for two years, and those from the odd numbered for four years. In 1878, Senators from the even numbered districts will be chosen for four years, and thereafter one-half of the Senators will be elected every two years for terms of four years each. Ours is the thirty-fourth district. Therefore, it being even numbered, the Senator elected from this district this fall will be for the term of two years."

COMPOUND THEIVES.

Many of our readers will no doubt recollect Congressman Cox's "moth speech," which we published two years ago. This moth swindle has been revived by Grant's new Attorney General, and General Ingalls, who presented Mrs. Grant with a $5,000 watch. A Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun* of the 16th, gives the *modus operandi* as follows: "Quartermaster-General Meigs was examined to-day by the Clymer committee in regard to the payment of money to Cowles & Brega for the treatment of army clothing with their moth-preventive process out of the appropriations for the army of the present fiscal year. In the Army Appropriation bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, after the appropriation for clothing, the following prohibition was made:

> Provided that no part of this sum shall be paid for the use of any patent process for the preservation of cloth from moth or mildew.

It is well known from the declarations made at the time of the passage of this bill that the intent of this proviso was to prohibit the payment of any of the money appropriated for the use of the moth humbugs on which so much money had been squandered.

Gen. Meigs testified that he interpreted the law as it read, and refused to allow any more clothing or cloth to be treated by the Cowles & Brega process. This, of course brought Cowles & Brega to the fore at once. All their influence was brought to bear to move Meigs from the stand he had taken, but in vain. Soon after this Meigs was sent to Europe and Ingalls was made Quartermaster-General. Then Cowles & Brega began anew their efforts to get the public money despite the positive prohibition of the law. The subject was referred to Attorney General Pierreponte, who in due time gave an opinion that the language of the statute above quoted prohibited only the purchase of the moth preventive material. If the material was furnished free by the contractors they might be paid for applying it to the cloth and clothing. On the strength of this opinion, Gen. Ingalls directed the contractors, Cowles & Brega, to proceed with the treatment of the goods, they to be paid for the labor of applying their process. In this way over $400,000 was received by them in open and flagrant violation of law.

The opinion of Attorney General Pierreponte was a mere subterfuge, and excites the contempt of every decent lawyer who has ever seen it."

Reader, did the two villians who robbed the peddler on the turnpike east of this place, two weeks ago, commit any greater crime than the Attorney General and General Ingalls? If yes, point out the distinction.

A FORCED RESIGNATION.—Although reappointed and confirmed recently, the Collector of the Port at Philadelphia has been compelled to resign because of the Cameron-Pilgrim pressure brought to bear upon him. The Danville *Intelligencer*, published at the home of the late Collector says: "Seth J. Comly, one of the most clever and efficient Collectors Philadelphia ever had, has at last been forced to send in a resignation of his post, the pressure from the Radical politicians, the Pilgrims and other disreputable creatures who do the stuffing of the ballot, personating and repeating in that city, proving too strong for him to bear up against. In his place one Tutton, a government spy and detective, who lately did his level best to defeat the conviction of Babcock at St. Louis, has been appointed. This augers that the Custom House in Philadelphia is to be run altogether as a political machine and to be filled with the blowers and strikers of the Radical slums. Comly was too high toned a gentleman to be used to do the dirty work of his party, hence he has been made to "walk the plank" not exactly by a regular dismissal but by an enforced resignation.

RADICAL LEGISLATION.—The West Chester *Jeffersonian* says: "It happens now that the bill to fix the salaries of all county officers in counties containing less than 150,000 inhabitants, and compelling the payment into the county treasuries of all the fees in excess of the salaries, offered by Mr. Brown, of Erie, to which we favorably referred, was reported in the Senate with a negative recommendation, on the ground that the bill was an important one and that there was not time to give it proper consideration without neglecting other business. And thus the Republican Senate, in spite of their demagogic protestations for adjournment to save the dear people's money, and because nothing remained to be done, have succeeded in defeating, *for lack of time*, as they put it themselves, probably as important a bill as was offered this session.

AN INDICATOR.—One of the Congressional committees, now investigating the numerous government robberies at Washington, has discovered that ex-United States Senator Cattel, of New Jersey, three years ago presented the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Robeson, with a $13,000 villa at Long Branch. Mr. Cattel confessed that the Secretary gave him the inside range of Naval contracts, and that his profits on jobs of that kind would amount to at least *one hundred thousand dollars*. Hence this celebrated "Christian Statesman" could afford to make the Secretary of the Navy a $13,000 present, *alias, bribe.* When will this universal corruption and bribery come to an end? We volunteer the assertion that it will continue while the present party remains in power at Harrisburg and Washington.

AMNESTY IN SPAIN.—It is announced that King Alfonso, of Spain, has ordered that some 1,200 Spanish officers that joined in the "rebellion," and served under Don Carlos, are permitted to return to the army of Spain with their former rank. How is that for "barbarous Spain," to grant such privileges to rebels within six months after their arms are taken from them. How will that fit the "grand moral ideas" which control this "land of the free," and the home of the knaves now in power?

Those seventy-five, one thousand dollar Little Rock Railroad bonds, found in Blaine's sack, still annoy that gentleman and his friends. Well, they might, because a candidate for the Presidency should not be soiled in that way.

THE GREENBACKERS.

A National Convention composed of those favorable to the greenback movement of last year assembled at Indianapolis, in the State of Indiana, on the 18th inst., and put a Presidential ticket in the field for 1876. It appears by the proceedings that extremes met on that occasion and culminated by the nomination of a New Yorker and a Californian. In the former State nine-tenths of the people are opposed to greenbacks, and in the latter State they have never been tolerated except as a "military necessity." The nominee for President belongs to a former century and the nominee for Vice-President belongs to everything—for an office:

THE CANDIDATES.

Peter Cooper was born in New York city February 12, 1791. He has been at different times engaged in the manufacture of hats, coaches, cabinet ware and glue and isinglass. In 1830 he erected extensive iron works at Canton, near Baltimore, and afterwards a rolling and wire mill in the city of New York. In 1845 he established the largest rolling mill then in the United States at Trenton. He has served in both branches of the New York Common Council. The Cooper Institute, established by him for the education and elevation of the industrial classes, cost over $500,000. His sympathies and efforts have ever been enlisted in behalf of the working classes.

Newton Booth was born at Salem, Indiana, December 25, 1825. Having been admitted to the bar of his native State, in 1850 he removed to California and engaged in mercantile pursuits at Sacramento. In 1857 he returned to Indiana and practiced law in Terre Haute till 1860, when he again went to California. He was elected to the California Senate in 1863, was elected Governor of the State in 1871 and United States Senator in 1874 as an Anti-monopolist, to succeed Eugene Casserly, Democrat. His term of office as Senator will expire March 3, 1881.

THAT VETO.—The Philadelphia *Commonwealth* in alluding to a recent veto message, says: "There can be no justification for the veto of Governor Hartranft of the bill to pay the expenses of the committee appointed to investigate the State Treasury—none whatever. The idea that one branch of the Legislature cannot by its own action investigate a public office or a public officer in his official action is a new one, and created, if an idea can be created, by the ingenuity of the Radical party to save consequences. It is a monstrous proposition truly, that the body which by the Constitution has the tax-levying and impeaching power solely in its hands cannot investigate a public office. This dodge was the only one by which the State Treasury could be protected, and we most earnestly condemn the vote of the Governor. It is an act which will cause thinking men to consider as untimely, without justification, and false in principle.

MORE PROGRESS (?).—In the Methodist General Conference now being held in Baltimore on Tuesday last a resolution was reported to the committee on the state of the church to so amend the discipline that women shall be eligible to the office of leader, steward, exhorter and local preacher. And another section subjecting members to expulsion who rent property or houses where intoxicating liquors are sold. If women fare no better in the regulating of church affairs than they have in the past in the lecture-field and in running the War Department and Attorney General's office at Washington, the "progress" above indicated will result in more shame than grace.

BEGINNING TO SEE.—The Boston *Watchman*, a religious paper, thinks "it is time to turn about and investigate these 'investigations.' The party in power uses witnesses just as a burglar uses a dark lantern. A little light is let on to certain spots, but if there is any suspicion that the holder of the lantern is suspected by the good man of the house, out goes the light." The editors of this journal have divided their time and talents about equally between Religion and Radicalism for twenty years; but the foregoing reads as though they begin to see their party friends as others see them—that the majority of our revenue officers are rogues.

The Blair county Rads held their county Convention last week. It appears they had lots of material to select from. Twelve individuals expressed a desire to go to Harrisburg next winter; thirteen wanted to be Sheriff, and ten were ready to serve as Prothonotary. The citizens of no county in the State are more *pay*-triotic than the Radical wing of Blair. The Altoona *Sun* says the ticket was "fearfully and wonderfully made," and its defeat rests wholly with the Democratic county Convention which will soon assemble.

JUDGE BLACK OFF.—Several Democratic editors in this State undertook the job of nominating Judge Black for the Presidency. That eminent jurist addresses the editor of the Pittsburgh *Post*, who heads a very small ring, a letter on the subject which he opens as follows: *"My dear Sir:—I presume you are aware that I have never encouraged, in the slightest degree, any effort to make me a candidate for the Presidency, etc."* The language is Judge Black's. The italics are ours. If Barr and his butties can stand the declination, we can.

GRANT'S CABINET UPSET.—The revelations of the "Confederate Brigadiers" have turned the Cabinet inside out. The Attorney General, Pierrepont, has been appointed Minister to England, in Schenck's place; Taft, recently appointed Secretary of War, in Belknap's stead, has been made Attorney General, and J. Don Cameron, of Harrisburg, has been appointed Secretary of War. Evidently high time at the National Capital.

It is stated that Congress will likely adjourn about the middle of June.

The heirs of ex-President Andrew Johnson have succeeded in collecting the residue of the money belonging to him and on deposit at the National Bank at Washington when that concern collapsed a couple of years ago. The original amount was about $60,000, and of that before his death Mr. Johnson obtained forty or fifty per cent. The sum loaned the bank was the greater portion of the savings of a lifetime of economy.

—Letters for persons on the Centennial grounds may be directed to the "Centennial Branch Postoffice."

INPORTANT LIQUOR LAW DECISION.

Below is an exhaustive opinion of Hon. C. A. Mayer—concurred by Judge Orvis—upon the matter of selling liquor to a person of known intemperate habits, which will be found of much interest and sustaining the position that the law is still in force for the punishment of such an offense:

Motion to quash indictment. The indictment in this case is founded on the first section of the act of Assembly of the 8th of May, 1854, commonly called the "Buckalew Act." It charges the defendant with having wilfully furnished intoxicating drinks by sale, gift and otherwise, to one Harry Roland, a person of known intemperate habits, for use as a beverage. The defendant has moved to quash the indictment on the ground that the section of the Act of Assembly upon which it is based is repealed by the Act of assembly of April 12th, 1875, which repealed the "Local Option Law." It is contended that as the seventh section of said act has provided that the person selling or delivering intoxicating drinks to a person of intemperate habits shall be liable to be proceeded against for damages, and that as the eleventh section of the same act declares it to be unlawful to sell to minors or to persons visibly affected by intoxicating drinks being offences enumerated in the first section of said act of the 8th of May, 1854, and upon conviction of which a different punishment is prescribed in the act of April, 12th, 1875, from that provided in the act of May 8th, 1854, that the latter is repealed by the former if not expressly, at least by necessary implication. When two statutes are so flatly repugnant that both cannot be executed, and we are obliged to choose between them, the latter is always deemed a repeal of the earlier. But whenever two acts can be made to stand together, it is the duty of the Court to give both of them full effect. Even when they are seemingly repugnant, they must, if possible, have such a construction that one may not be a repeal of the other, unless the latter one contains negative words or the intention to repeal is made manifest by some intelligible form of expression. Brown vs. County Commissioners, 9 Harris 43. Neither does the lay favor repeal by implication. Lord Coke says it has been confined to repealing as little as possible of preceding statutes (11 Rep 63). The principle prevails where the statutes are penal, and where the humanity of the law would plead for another construction (6 Rep 19). These principles have always been followed in Pennsylvania.

"An act of Assembly will not be construed to repeal by implication an express enactment unless there be a clear and strong inconsistency between them." Huston J. Street vs. Commonwealth 6 W. & S. 209. Bank vs. Commonwealth 10 Barr 448. In McCool vs. Smith 1 Black U. S. Rep. 470. Justice Swayne said, "a repeal by implication is not favored, the leaning of the Courts is against the doctrine, if it be possible to reconcile the two acts of the Legislature together." Where a late statute is absolutely repugnant to a former one, only in part, it repeals the former only so far as the repugnancy extends, and leaves all the remainder in force. Van Rensellaer vs. Snyder 9 Barb 308. The principle to be extracted from these authorities is, that where the latter statute is upon the same subject matter with the former, and provides some new qualifications, or modifications, so that it is impossible both should be in force and executed, then the latter repeals the former, but if by any reasonable construction both can have concurrent efficacy, then both must stand. Guided by these rules of construction, we encounter no difficulty in sustaining this indictment, and we should hesitate long before blotting out from the statute books one of the most beneficent and wholesome provisions of the Buckalew law unless satisfied of its repeal. As was said by Agnew C. J. in McCullough vs. the Commonwealth, 17 P. F. Smith, page 31, in speaking of the act of May 8th, 1854, "viewing the habitual drunkard as a poor captive to appetite, enthralled by a slavery too strong for reason and duty, it comes to his relief by striking down the hand that puts the cup to his lips." Is there then such an irreconcileable repugnancy between the seventh and eleventh sections of the act of April 12th, 1875, and the first section of the act of May 8th, 1854, as to require us to declare that the latter act abrogates the former. We think there is no conflict whatever between said acts, so far as relates to the specific offense charged in the indictment. The seventh section of the act of April 12th, 1875, has reference solely to civil proceedings giving the relatives of an intemperate person a remedy in damages. It was clearly not intended to take away the former law, but was merely auxiliary to and in aid of its purposes, and was evidently cumulative. Neither is there any inconsistency between the eleventh section and the first section of said acts so far as the offence charged in this indictment is concerned. The first section of May 8, 1854, enumerates four distinct offences, for which an indictment can be laid. First—Wilfully furnishing intoxicating drinks, by sale, gift or otherwise, to persons of known intemperate habits, for use as a beverage. Second—Wilfully furnishing the same to a minor. Third—Wilfully furnishing the same to an insane person. Fourth—Wilfully furnishing the same to a person when drunk or intoxicated. Each of these is a distinct and separate offence, and an indictment could be preferred for each. The eleventh section of the act of April 12, 1875, declares it to be an offence to sell to minors or to persons visibly affected by intoxicating drinks, and prescribes a mode of punishment for these offences, different from that annexed to the same offences in the Act of May 8th, 1854. So far there is a repugnancy between the two acts, and as to these two offences, the Act of Assembly, of April 12, 1875, has repealed the Act of May 8th, 1854. But as to the offence of furnishing intoxicating liquors to men of intemperate habits, or to insane persons, there is no conflict between the two acts, but both can stand together and be consistently reconciled. It is evident that the Act of Assembly of April 12th, 1875, was inconsiderately and carelessly drawn, otherwise there would not have been these inconsistencies between the two acts, and it is a matter of surprise that the Legislature at its last session did not correct and improve this bungling piece of legislation.

The motion to quash is therefore overruled. By the Court,

C. A. MAYER, P. J.

I fully concur in this opinion.

J. H. ORVIS, A. L. J.

BELKNAP'S INDICTMENT.—The grand jury of the criminal court of the District of Columbia, on Tuesday, found a true bill of indictment against Secretary Belknap. The indictment sets forth that he was Secretary of war on June 16, 1873, at which time certain proceedings were pending in relation to the office of trader at Fort Still, and that he received the sum of $1,700 from Caleb P. Marsh, with interest, to have his decision and action on the question pending influenced, and appointed John S. Evans as post trader in consideration of having received said sum. The additional counts charge him with receiving $1,500 for the same purpose on November 4, 1873, January 22, 1874, April 10, 1874, May 24, 1875, and November 5, 1875, and $750 January 15, 1876.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22, 1876.

HON. A. G. THURMAN.

No attempt is made by leading Democrats here to conceal the regret they feel at the defeat of Thurman in Ohio. And this is wholly apart from the issue upon which he was beaten, or from any hostility to Gov. Allen. It is solely a regret that one of the great leaders of the party has been removed, by the action of his own State, from the list of possible candidates for the Presidency. It seems to be an accepted fact that, if we are to succeed in the coming Presidential contest, it must be brought about on the issue of Administrative Reform; and that all other questions, upon which good Democrats differ, as in Ohio, must be for the time laid aside, if we would not invite defeat. Those persons who have an opportunity of knowing how intensely earnest the Southern Democrats are in their determination to support only those candidates *who can be elected* will understand the regret with which they see any differences of opinion among Democrats in the North likely to affect the integrity of the party. They argue that it takes a very simple calculation to show that, given a solid vote from the South, it requires only the vote of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut to secure the election of a Democratic President. It is not necessary to success, therefore, that we shall carry Ohio and Indiana; for with the vote of those States we shall be defeated if we lose New York and Connecticut, to say nothing of New Jersey. It was believed that Mr. Thurman would receive a more hearty support in the East than almost any other Western man; and it being admitted that strength in the East is a necessary condition of success, you will readily understand the regret at Mr. Thuman's defeat on the part of those who inclined toward a Western candidate. Some of Thurman's most earnest supporters now declare their preference for an Eastern man; as it is evident that we cannot depend on the vote of Ohio, either in October or November. On every hand I hear the expression that the party must make this a National and not a sectional fight.

THE CONTRAST.

One cannot fail to be struck with the decisive action of the Democratic House in the Fitzhugh matter, as affording a violent contrast to the action of the same body under similar circumstances, when controlled by the Republicans. No sooner were the evidences of Fitzhugh's unfitness presented, than the House took immediate action upon the matter. There was no dilly-dallying, no shirking from responsibility, no partisan atttempt to shield him, but a unanimous desire to sift the matter to the bottom, and, if the charges proved true, to summarily dismiss him, or demand his immediate resignation. The letters, papers &c., bearing on the case, were referred to the Committee on Rules. It is now reported that the Committee will to-day ask for the dismissal of the Doorkeeper, and it is thought that Mr. Springer's resolution providing for the consolidation of the office with that of Sergeant-at-Arms will be passed, thus settling the question of successorship to an office whose varied responsibilities, onerous duties and lofty dignity, have been described in such glowing terms by the present incumbent, as to largely increase in the bosoms of those who aspire to his place, the desire to dispense the favors of so high a station. As a contrast to the decided action of the House, whereby they have proved the sincerity of their professions, we may note the undecided and partisan action of the Senate in the Belknap matter. Here they have been, for four or five weeks, debating the question of jurisdiction.—The object of delay is to gain time, in order to devise some plan whereby the Republican party can be saved from the odium of Belknap's impeachment.

RETRENCHMENT.

One of the most important measures for retrenchment and practical reform in the administration of the Government yet proposed is embraced in the report of Hon. B. A. Willis of New York, Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Navy Yards. He proposes to secure a very great reduction in the expenses of the Navy; and provides for the closing of all the navy yards except those at Brooklyn, Norfolk and Mare Island. This recommendation is based upon the theory that the only use which the Government now has for navy yards is for the repair of its vessels and machinery. Eventually, Mr. Willis proposes to close the Norfolk yard also, and to have all work, in time of peace, performed at Brooklyn and Mare Island. Another recommendation is that no further appropriations be made for League Island Navy Yard. Mr. Willis estimates that the cost to complete this yard and put it in good working condition will be $60,000,000 and he thinks that it will be better for the Government to lose the money already expended upon it than to pay out so large a sum as this. At least he would postpone the expenditure until a more emphatic approval of the project is obtained. These recommendations are made solely in the interest of economy, and will, together with the other measures Mr. Willis proposes, effect a saving to the government of many millions of dollars.

Mr. Willis is one of the most active and efficient members of the House, and while his present proposal will meet with local opposition, he cannot help receiving credit for the energy and patient research he has brought to bear in the preparation of his report.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE SWINDLE.

The House Printing Committee, after a thorough examination of this concern, have made a report to the House, which, in brief, recommends the removal, impeachment and criminal prosecution of Mr. Clapp, for incompetency and malfeasance in office. Mr. Ballou, of Rhode Island, appeared as attorney for Clapp, and argued his case before the House in a manner more remarkable for zeal than good taste. It is something strange to see Republican Congressmen on the floor of the House, defending like paid attorneys, officials who have been proved defaulters and thieves; but in this case, it is somewhat more so, seeing that in the examination of both Clapp and his son, they acknowledge to a system of carelessness and extravagance unsurpassed in the history of this corrupt Administration. It is not surprising, however, that the Republican party should be loth to part with so effective a political machine as the Government Printing Office; for, now that resources are cut off from the direction of the Whiskey Ring, which "bled" so liberally four years ago, the question occurs as to where the party can get campaign funds, if the Government Prining Office is also shut up.

> "Leaf by leaf the roses fall,
> Drop by drop, the springs run dry."

THE CHINESE PROBLEM.

The immigration of Chinese into California and the prospect of their overrunning, in untold thousands, the whole Pacific slope, is beginning to be looked upon as a serious evil. What promised, at first, to be a blessing, is fast becoming a curse. In the Senate, a bill is being pressed, whose object is to stop the Chinese trade. The fact is, the effect of transporting an inferior race to America, has been sufficiently tried in the case of the negro, whose presence among us has cost the country its best blood, and is now the real bar preventing North and South from coming together. We should, therefore, have taken warning from the South, and avoided the Mongolian as a pestilence, *from the first.*

CRAZED IN A REVIVAL.

AN OCTOGENARIAN WHO HAS BEEN CAGED LIKE A WILD BEAST FOR THIRTY YEARS.

BLACK LICK, Indiana county, Penn., April 27.—Thirty years ago William Fair, a prominent citizen living near this village, attended a revival meeting then being held here in the manner of the Primitive Methodists. He became a religious enthusiast, and imagining that he had committed "the unpardonable sin," lost his reason. He passed his entire time in praying and singing. He believed his wife and family prevented his obtaining pardon for his sins, and became so violent toward them that it was found necessary to place him under restraint. A room was fitted up with stout oaken bars at the doors and windows, and he was imprisoned therein.

The skill of the best physicians has failed to restore his mind, and he has remained in confinement since 1845.—His cell is as comfortable as it can be made, and he has every attention.—For thirty years he has occupied every hour in the day with lamentation over his lost soul, in piteous appeals to God for pardon, and in singing revival hymns unknown to the church goers of to-day. By pacing up and down the floor of his room, and by constant kneeling in particular spots, he has worn great hollows in the boards, which it has been necessary to renew several times.

The unfortunate man is over eighty years of age. He is tall and apparently in the best of physical health. His hair and beard are of extraordinary length. He keeps his person and apartment neat and clean, but allows no one to approach him. He will not engage in conversation, his whole attention being given to his incessant devotions.

A SUCCESSFUL MAN.

Mr. Blaine is not accounted as a particularly modest man in any matter that concerns his personal interest.—He electioneers for himself without the least reserve as a candidate for President, in the style that he originally did when seeking a nomination to Congress. He stands on the plan of a ward politician and conducts his campaign after the practices of that exalted model.

But when he comes to speak of his private fortune, acquired by the little economies of his salary as a member of the House in twelve years, he is quite within bounds. He says he is "only worth about four hundred thousand dollars." Considering that Mr. Blaine entered Congress poor and was glad to get the pay, and that he has of late years lived at a rate of expense that few men in public life could afford to maintain, it must be confessed he has been a thrifty manager to have saved even this sum in that space of time.

He has told the House under oath that his large "investments" in two railroads subsidized by Congress, yielded no returns, and others are said to have been equally unprofitable. Still the ex-Speaker was able, according to his own account, to salt down nearly half a million, and by the report of others a round million, in six Congresses upon a salary of $3,000 at first and subsequently $5,000 a year. Everything he touched turned to gold or greenbacks, and he presents an example of success as a legislator, for which no parallel can be found outside the era of Grantism.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—A poor tramp who obtained a supply of food from Prof. Perkins' little daughter, in Iowa City, and afterwards obtained employment in the neighborhood, held the act of kindness in grateful remembrance when a few days later, the child was drowned. He watched the river incessantly for days. Finally he found the body lodged in a tree top. He carried it three miles to a house, and then went and carried the news to Iowa City. Some good may come out of Nazareth, after all.

—The Philadelphia *Day* gives the following samples of extortionate charges by the gastronomic Molochs of the Centennial: for a small pot of coffee, bread and butter and cold ham for one person, $1.55; for two beefsteaks, with fried potatoes and bread and butter, $4,75; for three beefsteaks, with fried potatoes, bread and butter, and two and a half cups of coffee, $6.25.

New Advertisements.

SWITCHES AND ALL KINDS OF HAIR WORK.—

Ladies, if you want hair work done in the best style and cheapest rates, bring it to one that has all the first-class custom, both in Clearfield and Curwensville. Mrs. S. J. Brown is pleased to say that she can give the best of reference.

Send in your work at the earliest opportunity, and satisfaction will be guaranteed.

MRS. S. J. BROWN.

Market St., 2 doors east of Allegheny House.

Clearfield, May 24, '76-3t.

REPORT of the condition of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Clearfield, at Clearfield, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, May 12, 1876:

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	$155,730 44
Overdrafts	1,974 46
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	100,000 00
Due from approved reserve agents	11,343 85
Due from other National Banks	3 62
Due from State Banks and bankers	1,935 90
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	1,260 60
Current expenses and taxes paid	2,227 31
Checks and other cash items	1,421 78
Bills of other National Banks	2,198 00
Fractional currency, including nickels	336 22
Specie, including gold Treasury notes	57 25
Legal-tender notes	6,250 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)	4,500 00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than five per cent. redemption fund	900 00
Total	$299,139 43

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	$100,000 00
Surplus fund	21,000 00
Other undivided profits	6,984 10
National Bank notes outstanding	89,100 00
Individual deposits subject to check	29,889 38
Demand certificates of deposit	375 50
Due to other National Banks	6,242 20
Due to State Banks and bankers	1,373 57
Total	$299,139 43

State of Pennsylvania, Clearfield County, SS:

I, Wm. H. Dill, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. H. DILL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of May, 1876.

JOHN W. WRIGLEY, N. P.

Correct—Attest: D. G. NIVLING, ROB'T MITCHELL, J. BOYNTON, Directors.

May 24, 1876.

REPORT of the condition of the COUNTY NATIONAL BANK of Clearfield, at Clearfield, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business on May 12, 1876:

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	$138,774 85
Overdrafts	4,216 04
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	75,000 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	4,500 00
Due from approved reserve agents	12,822 01
Due from other National Banks	1,076 51
Due from State Banks and Bankers	5,879 24
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	1,388 33
Current expenses and taxes paid	1,473 45
Checks and other cash items	378 98
Bills of other National Banks	4,867 00
Fractional currency, including nickels	583 57
Legal-tender notes	10,400 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasury (5 per cent. of circulation)	3,375 00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than five per cent. redemption fund	1,000 00
Total	$265,730 08

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	$100,000 00
Surplus fund	20,000 00
Other undivided profits	5,852 71
National Bank notes outstanding	67,500 00
Individual deposits subject to check	51,043 58
Time certificates of deposit	16,309 65
Due to other National Banks	1,816 75
Due to State banks and bankers	3,007 61
Total	$265,730 08

State of Pennsylvania, Clearfield County, SS:

I, W. M. Shaw, Cashier of the County National Bank of Clearfield, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. M. SHAW, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of May, A. D. 1876.

JOHN W. WRIGLEY, N. P.

Correct—Attest: JOHN F. WEAVER, JAMES B. GRAHAM, JAMES T. LEONARD, Directors.

May, 24, 1876.

New Advertisements.

T. M. ROBINSON,

Market Street, Clearfield Pa.,

MANUFACTURER OF

Light and Heavy Harness, Collars, Saddles, Bridles, &c. Repairing neatly done.

May 24, 1876-6m.

CAUTION.—

All persons are hereby warned against purchasing or in any way meddling with one sorrel horse, now in the possession of John Tickerhoof of Glen Hope, as the same belongs to me, and is left with him on loan only, subject to my order at any time. WM. J. MULLEN.

Glen Hope, May 24, 1876-3t*

NOTICE.—

Having postponed the Butchering business for the present, it will be carried on by Wallace Hemphill, in the same Meat Market.

Thanking our friends for their liberal patronage, we would consider it a favor if they extend the same patronage to Mr. Hemphill.

Our books will be left open for settlement at the Meat Market until June 15th, after which they will be left for collection.

May 24, '75-3t. M. G. BROWN & BRO.

GLASS FRUIT JARS.

THOMAS H. WIGHTON & CO.,

43 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

Window Glass, Bottles and Vials

Of all kinds. Orders promptly executed. Get our prices and circulars before buying. Quality unsurpassed. may17-4t.

ALLEGHENY HOTEL.—

Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.

Wm. S. Bradley, formerly proprietor of the Leonard House, having leased the Allegheny Hotel, solicits a share of public patronage. The House has been thoroughly repaired and newly furnished, and guests will find it a pleasant stopping place. The table will be supplied with the best of everything in the market. At the bar will be found the best wines and liquors. Good stabling attached. WM. S. BRADLEY, Proprietor.

May 17, '76.

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, 1876-3t.

FOR SALE OR LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—

A Lumber Yard in Philadelphia, at the junction of the Norristown Branch of the Reading Railroad and Broad street. It has a turn-out from the railroad into the yard, is enclosed with a high board fence and has abundant shedding for lumber. There is a handsome new brick building on the property, consisting of a well finished office with a large fire-proof safe built in stationary, wash stand, &c., and dwelling over office for Superintendent. An excellent retail business has been done in this yard. It is an improving neighborhood, and application to business is all that is necessary to insure success. Apply to

JAMES S. MASON & CO.,

146 North Front street, Philad'a.

my 17-4t.

BOROUGH STATEMENT.—

FRED'K CAMPMAN, Treasurer, in account with Wallaceton Street Fund, April 1, 1876:

DR.	
To Duplicate of 1874	$171 62
To Duplicate of 1875	57 16
	$230 78
CR.	
By amount of orders paid	$160 38
By Collector's per centage	7 66
By Treasurer's per centage	6 12
By Exonerations	26 48
By amount due from L. J. Morgan	2 50
By balance due borough	33 44
	$230 78
INDEBTEDNESS.	
Orders remaining unpaid	$260 52
Interest on same	21 53
	$282 05
Total am't indebted	$248 61

We, the undersigned Auditors of Wallaceton borough, do hereby certify that the above account is correct, and that we have examined all papers and books in accordance thereof.

N. C. MERROW, T. M. HOLT, N. W. LYMAN, Auditors.

Attest: W. W. LYMAN, Clerk.

Wallaceton, apr. 17, '76-3t.

TRIAL LIST.—

List of causes set down for trial at June Term, 1876:

FIRST WEEK—FIFTH MONDAY, 29th May.

Riley & Dimeling	vs. James T. Leonard.
A. C. Finney	vs. Y. Cassanova.
Abram Philips	vs. G. N. Wooden, Adm'r.
Andrew Pentz, Sr.	vs. Wm. Corley, et al.
F. M. Drinker, et al.	vs. Jno. Hockenberry.
Same	vs. P. B. Merrill, et al.
L. A. Stonerosd to use	vs. John G. Shoff.
Kelly's Heirs	vs. J. W. McGhee, et al.
S. Hagerty, Adm'r	vs. W. V. Wright, et al, Ad's.
J. D. Melich	vs. Wm. Lines.
Chas. Ranstead, et al.	vs. Edward Flanders.
Ley's Heirs	vs. Rich'd Arthurs, et al.
J. D. Melich	vs. William Lines.
Geo. A. Post	vs. David Flegal.
Jacob Bilger	vs. Joseph Shaw.
Samuel Powell	vs. S. A. Bush.
C. Barmoy	vs. Daniel Frazier.
J. A. Winters	vs. J. M. Ellis & Sons.
Samuel Gordon	vs. Kittanning Coal Co.
J. D. Bush	vs. A. J. Goss.
J. B. Walters	vs. James Hagerty, et al.
George Hager	vs. William S. Wells.
John G. Smith	vs. John D. Wald.
THIRD WEEK—SECOND MONDAY, June 12th.	
David P. Morrison	vs. Sarah Bowman.
J. W. Cassanova	vs. Derby Coal Co. of Pa.
Cassanova, Parker & Co.	vs. Same.
B. Robison	vs. W. S. Dickey.
Oliver Stephens	vs. Lamborn, Friedly & Co.
J. R. Cupples	vs. John P. Hile, et al.
E. A. Irvin, et al., Ex. of Wm. Irvin	vs. John M. Chase.
Reuben Loveland	vs. P. Kinports & Co.
James Maher	vs. Frank Bolger.
W. W. Hale	vs. D. W. Holt, et al.
William Brady	vs. Julia B. Beaty, Ex'rx.
G. E. Pitcher	vs. William Luther.
J. F. Navaro	vs. Derby Coal Co. of Pa.
John A. Byers	vs. Ruel Barrows.
C. Barmoy	vs. David Frazier.
W. S. Dickey & Son	vs. John Robison.
McLain & Andrews	vs. Christ. Switzer.
Jacob Kuntz	vs. F. Bagh & A. Knarr.
Franklin Neff	vs. Fuller Johnston.
Elijah Burns	vs. J. R. Arnold & Co.
J. R. Arnold & Co.	vs. Elijah Burns.
John Harwick	vs. John Vanbrabant.
O. L. Schoonover	vs. Brenner, Tracks & Co.
I. B. Rafferty	vs. James A. Irvin.
Henry Whitesides	vs. Wm. Albert, et al.

LIST OF JURORS.—

List of Jurors drawn for May and June Court, A. D. 1876:

TRAVERSE JURORS—5TH MONDAY—MAY 29.

J. Henderson,	Burnside	J. McClarren,	Decatur
J. McMurray,	"	Thos. Owens,	Ferguson
W. S. Burge,	Clearfield	Martin Watts,	"
A. C. Tate,	"	Wm. Murray,	Girard
W. P. Chambers,	C'ville	Oliver Leonard,	"
W. H. Thompson,	"	J. W. Nelson,	Goshen
John Hipps,	L. City	Jno. McDowell,	Graham
Gilbert Tozer,	Newburg	Geo. Shoemaker,	"
G. W. Davis,	N. Wash	Chas. Thorp,	Greenw'd
Aaron Lyle,	Beccaria	W. R. Dickinson,	Gulich
Mark Kyler,	Bradford	S. Fulkerson,	"
Abe. Pearce,	"	Fred'k Brown,	Huston
J. C. Cowder,	"	A. H. Brown,	Lawrence
C. Breon,	Brady	Lewis H. Irwin,	"
D. Maurer,	Covington	A. G. Watson,	"
L. Flood,	"	J. M. McCullough	"
George Moffit,	Decatur	Adam Myrtter,	Penn
Jona. Kephart	"	John Porter,	Pike

GRAND JURORS—FIRST MONDAY—JUNE 5TH.

H. W. Park,	Clearfield	Warren Bell,	Ferguson
A. F. Boynton,	"	J. A. L. Fiegal,	Goshen
T. A. Hoover,	Car'ville	R. C. Thompson,	Gr'w'd
J. W. Hamersly,	Osceola	F. Flynn,	Gulich
James Mease,	Boggs	W. A. Lamb,	Huston
W. C. Curley,	Bradford	A. W. Young,	Jordan
R. McPherson,	"	Reub. Reiter,	Karthaus
R. H. Kirk,	Brady	T. N. Fulton,	Lawrence
Jas. Weaver,	Burnside	Peter Moss,	Morris
Adam Hagy,	Chest	J. B. Rafferty,	Penn
L. M. Coudriet,	Cov'gton	Fred Bloom,	Pike
J. H. Peters,	Decatur	J. R. Dressler,	Union

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST MONDAY—JUNE 5TH.

Frank Reed,	Clearfield	Wm. Kephart,	Decatur
W. C. Carden,	"	Thos. Palmer,	"
J. C. Smith,	"	John S. Rusk,	"
Wm. Quigley,	Osceola	S. D. Kephart,	"
Thos. Fleck,	Beccaria	H. McCracken,	Ferg'son
Wm. Lord,	"	Jos. Merat,	Girard
Thos. Mullen, jr	"	D. Shunkwiler,	Goshen
David Bear,	"	Wm. Conrad,	Gulich
Jas. Sunderlin,	Bell	J. McGheehan,	Jordan
David Wilson,	Bradford	Martin Kopp,	Karthaus
Wm. Woolridge,	"	T. Hertling,	"
Wm. Livingston,	"	George Gulich,	Law'nce
Thos. Shaw,	"	Joseph Owens,	"
Zach Fulton,	"	Geo. W. Rowles,	"
Geo. Pence,	Brady	Jas. F. Mullen,	"
Geo. H. Wingert,	"	Jacob Harpster,	"
J. W. Kuntz,	"	Philip Knox,	Morris
Alex Shea,	"	George Hart,	"
Michael Shaffer,	"	B. F. Kyler,	"
Jacob Marewine,	"	A. Raymond,	"
Walter Breon,	"	Elisha Moore,	Penn
O. Smead,	Burnside	Henry Hile,	Pike
Silas Westover,	Chest	J. W. Caldwell,	"
Gilbert S. Tozer,	"	S. B. Dunlap,	Woodw'rd

TRAVERSE JURORS—2D MONDAY—JUNE 12TH.

Alf. Mitchell,	Clearfield	Isaiah Shara,	Girard
Thomas Robbins,	"	M. Livergood,	Goshen
Jno. Livingston,	"	Hiram Hummel,	Gulich
J. A. Stewart,	"	Geo. McCully,	Jordan
W. Condo,	Curwensville	Robt Patterson,	"
S. T. Henderson,	Osceola	J. D. Mitchaltree,	Karthaus
Wm. Swigart,	"		
R. H. Moore,	Brady	Samuel Snyder,	Knox
John Ream,	"	Samuel Hoover,	"
Chas. Smith,	Burnside	W. M. Cathcart,	Law'nce
C. White,	Chest	Robt Wrigley,	"
F. Leigey,	Covington	S. M. Rowles,	"
Jas. Cheney,	"	S. E. Kramer,	"
Aug. Huganey,	"	Thomas Long,	Morris
Chas. Brown,	"	David Brown,	Pike
Miles Moses,	Decatur	Moses Bailey,	"
Andrew Kephart,	"	J. L. McPherson,	"
John Reams,	Decatur	C. Laborde, jr.	Union
		J. R. Arnold,	"

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 are the speakers:

Visitor. "What corner is the Building on?"

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

V. "It is perfectly colossal! Do you [illegible] its dimensions?"

A. "12,000 square feet—88 on Market [illegible] 180 odd on Sixth, six stories high, [illegible] three acres of flooring, and [illegible] occupied by more than twenty [illegible] ness places."

V. "Do you use steam power?"

A. "A giant young engine furnishes [illegible] for the freight and passenger elevators [illegible] boilers steam for heating, and the [illegible] tions of the house."

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

A. "They are first opened and [illegible] the basement, on long low counters, [illegible] thence on the freight elevator to the [illegible] tor's room on the fourth floor."

V. "Is inspecting the first operation?"

A. "No, sir, measuring. The goods are measured in the piece, then [illegible] cloth passes over rollers in the face of a [illegible] light, and two men sit, one before [illegible] 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 garments."

V. "You must employ an army of [illegible]"

A. "Come to our fifth floor [illegible] keep 70 hands all the time cutting up the cloth into garments,—besides [illegible] 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 Stock it is ticketed. Every single garment has its number and other points noted on it, so that its entire history can be traced without fail, upon our books."

V. "You must have 30 or 40 salesmen?"

A. "Why sir, on busy days you may see 100 in the various rooms and suites of rooms, selling to the throngs of customers."

V. "Do you do an order business, by mail and express?"

A. "Very great. All over the country. Our perfect system and rules of self-measurement make it possible to please people 2,000 miles away just as perfectly as if they were here in person."

V. "I suppose you have at least half a dozen different departments?"

A. "My dear sir! we have more than twenty, each charged with its own business, and each thoroughly organized, a necessary wheel within the great wheel."

V. "Will you name a dozen or so of them?"

A. "With pleasure. The Custom Department, for those who prefer custom-made to ready-made. The Furnishing Department, with its immense stock of all underwear. The Shirt Factory, with its busy machines, making our own first-class shirts. The Trimming Department, itself as big as many a regular store. The Garment Stock Room. The [illegible] Room. The Order Department, [illegible]. The Special Uniform Department. The Delivery Department, with its army of messengers. The—"

V. "Hold, hold! sir, enough!"

A. "I'm not half through! The Advertising Department, with its bill and sign distributors, [illegible] and publishing business and popular journal, circulating [illegible] 50,000 copies monthly (tell all your friends to send for it). The Men's Department, with its many rooms. The Boys' Department. The Youths' Department. The Children's Department, with its special entrance for ladies. The Telegraph Department. The Chief Clerk's Department, with its book-keepers and assistants. General Manager's Department; Financier's Office, and other offices of the firm, all busy as bees thinking, planning, executing, buying, making, [illegible], receiving, sending out, selling, and in a thousand ways joining their forces to carry on a business with the people amounting to between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000 annually."

V. "S-t-u-p-e-n-d-o-u-s!"

A. "Indeed it is! I forgot to name the Cashier's Department, which handles its $20,000 of retail sales on some single days!"

V. "$20,000! Immense! That's what enables the house to buy cheap and sell cheap!"

A. "Exactly! You have just hit it. The people turning here, knowing that we depend on low prices and immense sales."

V. "What are the 'FOUR RULES' I hear so much about?"

A. "Our system of business dealing—1. One price, no deviation; 2. Cash for everything; 3. A guarantee protecting the purchaser; 4. The money returned if the buyer can't otherwise be suited."

V. "Nothing could be fairer."

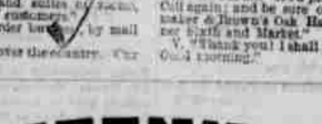
A. "Nothing. And the people see it."

V. "Well, I thank you, sir, for your polite attention."

A. "Not at all. It's a pleasure to serve you. Call again; and be sure of the place—Wanamaker & Brown's Oak Hall, South-East corner Sixth and Market."

V. "Thank you! I shall be happy to do so. Good morning."

1776 CENTENNIAL 1876



STORE.

LOW PRICES HAVE NOT KILLED

T. A. Fleck & Co.,

MARKET ST., CLEARFIELD, PA.

They still live, and find themselves well and hearty at the close of a successful years' business while others are complaining because buyers of DRESS AND DRY GOODS are not in condition to pay the large profits of the past, while they, like far-seeing business men, saw the situation and offered and sold Dry Goods at

Prices to Suit the Times.

By so doing they have built up a prosperous and increasing trade. With a small store and light expenses, prices that would be less than cost to others afford them a profit. Their motto for 1875 was made in olden times, and in the words of Franklin: "A nimble sixpence is better than a slow shilling." At a recent meeting of the firm it was unanimously resolved to do business as heretofore ON A CASH BASIS, and change the motto for 1876 as follows: "A nimble Threepence is better than a slow Sixpence." This beats Franklin just 50 per cent.

THE GREAT ONE PRICE

DRESS AND DRY GOODS STORE,

Market St., Clearfield, Pa.

NEW OPENING OF NEW DRESS GOODS.

All the latest styles from 10 cents per yard up.

THE BEST BLACK ALPACAS IN TOWN.

Colored Dress Goods in great variety.

Black Silks, one dollar and upwards. Dress Linens, best shades and makes.

Table Linens, Turkey Red, bleached and unbleached.

Sheetings and Pillow case Cottons, bleached and unbleached.

Calicoes, Muslins and Ginghams. Cottonades for men's and boy's wear. All kinds of Summer Cassimeres, very cheap. Ticking and Crash.

Nice Summer Shawls and Skirts.

Full fresh lines of all descriptions of White Goods, plain and plaid.

Muslins, Piques, Soft finished Cambrics, Nainsook, Swiss Victoria Lawns. A new line of choice styles of HAMBURG EDGINGS. Tucked Muslins, plain & striped, Long Cloth, Plain Cambric.

New Corsets, Ladies' Ties, Handkerchiefs, Collars and Cuffs, Kid Gloves, Black and colored Veils and Veiling, Neck Ruching, Ladies' Back Combs, Parasols and Fans, Ladies' and Children's Hose, Ladies' and Children's Gloves, Ladies' and Children's Underwear.

MILLINERY GOODS, a full line to suit everybody.

Trimmed Hats and Bonnets, very cheap. New Silks, Flowers and Ribbons. Untrimmed Hats and Bonnets.

Having succeeded in getting a first class Milliner, persons favoring us with a call will find goods in this department very much lower than heretofore.

Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Percale Shirts, White Shirts, Underwear, Linen Collars and Cuffs, Paper Collars and Cuffs, Suspenders, Linen Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Gloves and New Ties of every description.

All the above goods will be offered at the lowest possible prices.

T. A. FLECK & CO.,

Clearfield, Pa., April 26, 1876.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.—

Notice is hereby given that Levi Meyers, of Karthaus township, and Lucien Potter, of Lumber City, will apply at the next Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, for their discharge under the insolvent laws of the Commonwealth.

ISRAEL TEST, their Attorney.

Clearfield, May 17, '75-3t*

NOTICE.—

Proposals will be received until MAY 24, 1876, for the construction of a Township Road from John D. Butler's, to below Alfred Hess, in Lawrence township.

J. I. McBRIDE, M. MARSHALL, I. BLOOM, JAS. BROWN, Supervisors.

my10, '76-3t.

NOTICE TO HEIRS.—

In Re Estate of Samuel Hegarty, dec'd., late of Woodward township.

In the Orphans' Court. Proceeding in Partition.

To James Hegarty, Sr., Henry Whitesides and Mary his wife, William Hegarty, James A. Hegarty, Samuel E. Stewart, Mrs. E. W. Hegarty widow of Wm. Hegarty, John Witherow and Margaret his wife, John M. Jordan and Jane his wife, Joseph Hegarty, George Hegarty, Robert M. Hegarty, Henry Hegarty, Lydia Hegarty, Samuel Hegarty of Hegarty's Roads, Cortes Bell and Matilda his wife, Agnes Fink and James Fink her husband, Jane McCullough, Joseph McCullough, Lewis McCullough, John Witherow guardian of Sarah Ann Hegarty, and J. R. McEnally, heirs, or persons interested in the estate of Samuel Hegarty, late of Woodward township, Clearfield county, Penn'a., deceased:

Take notice that a rule is granted on the heirs and legal representatives entitled to take his real estate, to appear before the Orphans' Court, at Clearfield, Clearfield county, Pa., on MONDAY, the 5TH day of JUNE, A. D. 1876, at two o'clock p. m., of said day, to accept or refuse the real estate of said decedent at the appraisement.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Court at Clearfield, this 8th day of May, 1876.

L. J. MORGAN, Clerk of O. C.

W. R. McPHERSON, High Sheriff.

may 10-3t

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 of 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. Habberocker and Lydia J. Habberocker, 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 H. 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-te

COURT PROCLAMATION.—

WHEREAS, Hon. C. A. MAYER, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the twenty-fifth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Clearfield, Centre and Clinton, and Hon. WM. C. FOLEY and Hon. JOHN J. READ, Associate Judges of Clearfield county, have issued their precept, to me directed, for the holding of an Adjourned Court of Common Pleas, at the Court House, at Clearfield, in and for the county of Clearfield, commencing on the FIFTH MONDAY, THE 29TH DAY OF MAY, 1876, and continuing one weeks.

NOTICE is therefore hereby given to jurors and witnesses, in and for said county of Clearfield to be and appear in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, to do those things which in their behalf pertain to be done.

GIVEN under my hand at Clearfield, this 10th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

W. R. McPHERSON, Sheriff.

ROAD LETTING.—

To whom it may concern:

The Supervisors of Woodward township will receive sealed proposals for the construction of a public road to lead from place known as the "Sterling Stables," near Houtzdale, to Decatur township line, to be opened and graded for public use, in all respects, as directed by law. The road to be approved by Supervisors before the contract shall be considered completed. Opening order giving courses and distance of road may be seen at any time by calling on the subscriber, one of the Supervisors, at his place in Madera. The bidder to furnish the names of his sureties who will guarantee fulfillment of contract. The Supervisors reserving the right to reject all bids if deemed necessary so to do.

Bids will be received until the 10th of June, when the same will be opened at my place, in Madera, at 10 o'clock a. m., and where all bids should be directed or left. WM. LUTHER.

Madera, may 17, '76-3t*

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, Hon. C. A. MAYER, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the Twenty-fifth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Clearfield, Centre and Clinton—and Hon. WILLIAM C. FOLEY and Hon. JOHN J. READ, Associate Judges of Clearfield county, have issued their precept, to me directed, for the holding of a Court of Common Pleas, Orphans' Court, Court of Quarter Sessions, Court of Oyer and Terminer, and Court of General Jail Delivery, at the Court House at Clearfield, in and for the county of Clearfield, commencing on the first **Monday, the 5th day of June, 1876**, and to continue two weeks.

NOTICE IS, therefore, hereby given, to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, and Constables, in and for said county of Clearfield, to appear in their proper persons, with their Records, Rolls, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices, and in their behalf, pertain to be done.

By an Act of Assembly, passed the 5th day of May, A. D. 1854, it is made the duty of the Justices of the Peace of the several counties of this Commonwealth, to return to the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the respective counties, all the recognizances entered into before them by any person or persons charged with the commission of any crime, except such cases as may be ended before a Justice of the Peace, under existing laws, at least ten days before the commencement of the session of the Court to which they are made returnable respectively, and in all cases where any recognizances are entered into less than ten days before the commencement of the session to which they are made returnable, the said Justices are to return the same in the same manner as if said act had not been passed.

GIVEN under my hand at Clearfield, this 10th day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

may. 10-tc W. R. McPHERSON, Sheriff.