The Republican.

George B. Goodlander, Editor.

CLEARFIELD, Pa.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 7, 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.

The Centennial Tide.—Thirty-nine thousand eight hundred and forty persons visited the Centennial grounds on Friday last. Rather a formidable army in numbers.

Thanks.—Congressmen Mackey and Jenks have our thanks for Public Documents. State Senator Boyer has our thanks for a continuation of the Legislative Record.

National Conventions.—The Radical body meets at Cincinnati on Wednesday, the 14th of June, and the Democratic assemblage meets at St. Louis, on Tuesday, the 27th.

State Enterprise.—The Legislative Record, No. 304, containing the proceedings of that body on the 5th of May, came to hand on the 6th of June. If that is not expediting the public printing in a hurry, we are no judge. The young Bergner is worse than the old one.

An Awful Fire.—The city of Quebec, Canada, had seven hundred houses destroyed by fire on the the 31st of May. The property destrayed amounts to millions of dollars. The fire was caused by some children playing with matches. Matches are nice things for children to play with, anyhow.

Clymer's scandal mill is death to Democrats.—*Tyrone Herald.*

Well, we are willing to count the graves with you when the investigations are over, for the purpose of ascertaining who comes out "second best." Ask Belknap, Babcock, etc., what they think of the deaths Clymer has caused. What has became of "Bab," anyhow?

The Radical Cock-Pit.—Belknap, Babcock, Schenck and Robeson outside, and Avery, McDonald, Milligan and others inside the penitentiary for their "crooked" ways in the whisky, war, navy and plenipotentiary business, have the superlative impudence to ask the American people to continue their friends in office to still plunder them for four years longer.

The Scalping Business—The old Winnebago Chief has recently put on as much war paint as in his younger days. The Lancaster *Intelligencer*, in alluding to his raid on the Philadelphia Custom House, says:

> It has just been three years since the Winnebago Chief started out on the war path after Collector Comly, of Philadelphia, and now his scalp hangs at Cameron's belt. It was a long time to wait and many moons waxed and waned ere Cameron could sheath his knife with his work done, but he has raised Comely's hair at last. It suits Simon if it does not suit Philadelphia.

Bridged Over.—The Harrisburg *Patriot* of the 5th inst., says: "Yesterday was the last day which remained to the Governor for vetoing the boom bill, as the Constitution provides that any bill shall become a law unless the Governor shall file his objections to the same and make proclamation of his veto within thirty days after the adjournment. The boom bill is not in the list of vetoes, and it has therefore become a law by operation of the Constitution without the signature of Gov. Hartranft.

Turkey has undergone a Revolution. The Sultan has been compelled to abdicate, and a nephew has been declared Emperor. The dethroned Sultan is kept under guard in a kiosque at the extremity of the Seraglio at Constantinople. The Ministers informed Murad Effendi that he was proclaimed Sultan on Monday night. A popular demonstration took place, but no resistance was offered to the new regime. Perfect tranquility now prevails. Both Christians and Mussulmans express great satisfaction at the change. The city was illuminated.

Cameron's Victory.—The removal and appointment of a Collector of the Port at Philadelphia, is alluded to by the *Times* of that city in the following paragraph:

"Collector Tutton has perfected his official bond and will take possession of the office to-day or to-morrow. Tutton is thus rewarded for the acquittal of Babcock, and the first Federal office in the second city of the Union is published as the price of protecting the most shameless of all the banded conspirators against the Federal laws. Mr. Comly retires with his honor unsullied, while Tutton grasps the reward of his own dishonor, soon to turn into ashes in his hands. A brief triumph, then a hopeless fall."

Sold Again.—Simon Cameron, the Radical United States Senator, on the 21st day of May, sold the Radical party of Pennsylvania to Roscoe Conkling, of New York, to whom the delegates to the Cincinnati Convention are to deliver their votes, in consideration of which Grant has appointed his son "Don." Cameron Secretary of War, and Simon is to elect Gov. Hartranft United States Senator when his time expires. The old Winnebago Chief is a wholesale dealer in offices, and so effectually controls Grant, so far as Pennsylvania Radicalism is concerned, as he did the Middletown Bank thirty years ago.

Relics.—Major Thomas Butler and General William O. Butler, the only two living members of General Jackson's staff who were present at the battle of New Orleans, live near Carrolton, Ky. The first is more than eighty-seven years old, and the second is in his eighty-sixth year and both of them have good health. Gen. Butler was the Democratic nominee for Vice President in 1848. The tickets then were Cass and Butler, and Taylor and Fillmore. The Mexican War made Taylor President. Gen. Scott, who bore an equal share in that war, was highly offended because he was not nominated. He succeeded in having that honor conferred on him four years later, when he was defeated by one of his Brigadiers. Scott only carried two Northern and two Southern States—Massachusetts, Vermont, Tennessee and Kentucky.

PENNSYLVANIA "HAS BEEN SEEN."

The editor of the New York *Tribune*, in discussing the recent Cabinet appointments, says:

> Mr. Don Cameron is already in the Cabinet. The past at least is secure. When the last trade of the Pennsylvania vote for the portfolio of the War Department for Mr. Simon Cameron was made, the old gentleman came very near losing it, and as it was, only kept it a few months. In this transaction no such chances were taken. It is a case of payment in advance. It was in 1860 that the Hon. James W. Nye remarked that he "was never yet in a Convention where Pennsylvania wasn't 'waiting to be seen.'" It will not be so at Cincinnati. "Pennsylvany" has been "seen" already. It will be interesting to observe the action of the Pennsylvania delegation after the Favorite Son is dropped. At least three persons will be watching it anxiously—President Grant, Roscoe Conkling, and Simon Cameron.

The conjectures of the *Tribune* are certainly severe, and if the Rads of this State can stand such shots from a member or organ of its own party, we would infer that there is no use of giving anybody a "black eye," so as to prevent captious people from seeing things as they are. There are still a few Radicals who have faith enough to believe that the rascals who now control that party can be turned out and a reform wrought within the party lines, and honest men once more substituted in official positions for rogues. This is a huge mistake. The Belknaps and Babcocks are to the Radical party what cheat and cockle are to wheat—the rogues will smother the voice and acts of the honest members of the party, and will continue to commit more heinous crimes every day until the whole party is turned out at Washington and Harrisburg. And if the people are foolish enough to place Grant's band of robbers and political prostitutes into power again for another term, every active business man will be ruined, and repudiation and national ruin will overtake us before three years roll around. There is no safety for either country or people, unless the Government of this Republic is handed over to the Democratic party, and that at the first opportunity.

CLEAR THE TRACK.

Reader, how would you like to ride a short distance at a speed of sixty-five miles an hour? Such is the last departure in rail road riding.—Our Centennial year is crowded with wonders, not the least of which was the feat in transportation accomplished on the 1st of June by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. A locomotive and three cars left Jersey City at 1 A. M. and arrived at Pittsburg at 10:50 A. M., having run a distance of 444 miles without a stop, and averaging 45 miles to the hour. This has never been equaled since the world was made. The one engine which took the train from Jersy City climbed the Alleghenies, with a grade of 96 feet to the mile, at an average speed of 35 miles an hour. The Pennsylvania Company has abundant reason to be proud of this achievement. It is the best evidence they could desire of the safety of their road and the almost boundless extent of their resources. The train reached Chicago 25 minutes ahead of time on the schedule announced for the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad. It was plainly demonstrated by the progress made that the running time of these 469 miles might have been reduced one hour at least, the track being in excellent condition, and the management so careful that not the slightest obstacle of any kind was encountered. The running time on the Chicago end of the road averaged sixty miles an hour. The train arrived at San Francisco on Sunday, June 4th, twenty-six minutes ahead of time—having made the run from New York in eighty-three hours and thirty-seven minutes.

Well, if that is not fast riding we know but little about time. Col. Scott will obviate the necessity of inventing flying machines if he continues in his progress in the railroad schedule time on his road.

All Wrong.—We notice that some journalists are making considerable effort at "working up General Hancock's case" for the Presidency. There is no man living for whom we have greater respect than Gen. Hancock. He has defied power and ignored place, and is the embodiment of grand Democratic views, but is more fitted for the army than for any other position. There he would be "the right man in the right place." In the Presidential chair he would be very much out of place. General Grant realizes the blunder he committed when he loaned himself to the President makers, and if General Hancock does not "see the point" now, he will soon after he allows himself to be made a candidate.

Another Fool Gone.—The Turkish Empire, which has just undergone a revolution, has just one fool less than it contained on the 1st of June, as appears from the following:

Washington, D. C., June 4.—The minister of foreign affairs has addressed the following telegram to the Turkish minister at Washington:

Constantinople, June 4, 1876.—A sad event has just painfully affected our august sovereign of this Government. Abdul Aziz Khan, the late Sultan, who for some time past, unfortunately, gives evident signs of mental derangement. Having locked himself up this a. m. in his apartments of the palace of Teheragan, he committed suicide by opening the veins of his arms with a pair of scissors which he had concealed on his person.

A Great Speech.—We this week dedicate our first page to the speech of Hon. Geo. A. Jenks, of Brookville. His exposition of the frauds committed in the Pension Bureau are pointed and conclusive. That the widows and soldiers' orphans have been robbed of millions of dollars of their just dues there is no doubt. Besides the National Treasury has been plundered of a similar amount at the same time by the same men. If this speech does not open the eyes of the people, we shall be greatly mistaken. The facts are so plain that all can understand just how the frauds have been committed, and Mr. Jenks points out the way to prevent their repetition.

The Philadelphia *Press* is "legging" strongly for poor Blaine. But Cameron has both by the throat, and both the editors of that journal and Mr. Blaine will be put on their good behavior in a few days.

The Pittsburgh *Commercial* thinks that "while the railroad companies are cutting each other's throats it's a good time to see the country." Half fare makes it nice riding.

THE EXPOSURE OF VILLAINS.

The exposures made at Washington by the various investigating committees, causes a glow of shame to pass over the face of many an honest Radical, who did not believe half that was told him. The crimes committed by the leaders of the party in power has driven thousands of their friends out of the ranks. Some of their leading newspaper organs are "in a sweat," while others are scolding like a fishwoman.

Read what the Pittsburg *Chronicle* has to say about the greatest and meanest swindle ever perpetrated in this country by its party friends. Hear the editor in question:

"Making due allowance for the political complexion of the committee appointed by the House of Representatives to investigate the affairs of the Freedman's Bank, the report submitted portrays a phase of human nature from which fair minded men revolt. The entire operations as revealed in this report shows that the concern was manipulated by Jeremiah Diddlers, 'an incorporate body of false pretenses,' erected upon the credulity of the black man. Whether the men who swindled the depositors may be likened to goats or wolves, the result is all the same to the depositors, who have been shorn like sheep. All doubt as to improper conduct of the officers and agents of the bank is removed. It is shown that a few men divided up among themselves and their friends all the money at their disposal. Under the guise of friendship, and sympathy for the black man, a few men managed to fix themselves on the Finance Committee, and once in that position, they put the earnings entrusted to their keeping where they thought they would do them the most good. In one instance they loaned money on securities which were known to be worthless. Here is a specimen of their transactions. The Actuary of the bank accepted a half interest in a $100,000 contract. He put no money in the enprise, ran absolutely no risks, assumed no responsibilities, but he shared half the profits. Of course the contractor's paper was not scrutinized when submitted to the Board. The contractor still owes the bank $144,000. The worst feature in the wholesale swindle perpetrated, perhaps is called the Seneca Sandstone swindle, by which the bank was robbed of $62,000.

In a word, the management of the bank was simply a stupendous confidence operation, but as the operators occupied a 'position in society,' and had influential friends at their side, instead of being compelled to replace the money they parceled out among themselves and their friends, or failing in that to be prosecuted and sent to prison, they are permitted to go scott free.

A peculiar feature in this Freedman's Bank swindle is the odor of sanctity and sniffling piety that pervaded the management. The piety was not very deep; it was surface piety; the kind that heralds religious convictions loudly, as thin as veneer, say about twenty sheets to the inch. Like Mr. Hamilton Veneering, they absorbed all the money that came near them. Their piety seems to have been of the sly, mysterious, filmy pattern. Our readers may remember that everything that belonged to the Veneerings was bran new, even to the furniture, so new that 'the surface smelt a little too much of the workshop and was a trifle sticky.' The principal difference between the Veneerings and the managers of the Freedman's Bank appears to lie in the fact that the belongings of the latter were more than a trifle sticky, since the money entrusted to them was borne off imperceptibly, as industrious bees carry off the sweets of flowers.

The record is a most shameful one, and the strenuous efforts that have been and are still made to saddle this iniquity upon the Republican party, should not and will not prevent respectable men from denouncing it in the terms it deserves.

POTENT WORKINGMEN.

The country is being overrun by a gang of demagogues who profess to take a great interest in the welfare and future prospect of the workingman, though the great majority of that class of roosters never did any work themselves, nor they never will, no difference how hard or good the times become. The Harrisburg *Patriot*, in alluding to these political vermin, truthfully says:

"Workingmen cannot be too much on their guard against the noisy mercenaries who assume to lead them and obtain control of the associations. These mercenaries whose mouths are constantly filled with professions of love and sympathy for workingmen are lying in wait now for an opportunity to betray them to their enemies. The plan of the campaign of these Swiss has already been shadowed forth, and it will be but a repetition in a modified form of the game that was played at Louisville in 1872. After the St. Louis Convention shall make its nomination it will be followed by an attempt to organize a third party on the ground that the candidate and the platform are not satisfactory on the currency question. The banner of inflation will be unfurled and workingmen will be asked to support a system of irredeemable and depreciated currency which perpetually robs labor of its honest wages. As in 1872, all the motive power of this third party will be supplied by the Republican leaders who will keep in the background, while the mercenaries will endeavor to fill their part of the contract by leading the workingmen into the camp of the enemy.

Forewarned is forearmed. An attempt to raise a third party in Pennsylvania on the currency issued by hiring the mercenaries of 1872 will not succeed, for the reason that in this State the inflation heresy has more supporters among the Republicans than among the Democrats. The practical effect would be to create a dangerous schism in the Republican party of Pennsylvania and cause the conspiracy to recoil on its authors. Besides this, the men who went to Louisville in 1872 to betray the Democratic party, are well known and their treacherous purposes are thoroughly understood. They cannot repeat the trick of the last Presidential election, no matter what Portean shape they may assume. The Democracy of Pennsylvania will be thoroughly united in the coming contest. In the meantime it will be well enough for the workingmen of the State to keep a lookout for the venal wretches who are seeking to get control of their organizations in order the more effectually to betray them. Remember the men who sold out Greeley and Buckalew to Grant and Hartranft in 1872. These same fellows are still around waiting their opportunity to make another bargain with the enemy."

Adjourned.—The Methodist Episcopal General Conference of the United States, which has been in session at the Academy of Music, Baltimore, during the entire month of May, adjourned finally on the 31st. The Conference joined in singing the hymn, "Blest be the Tie that Binds." Bishop Janes offered prayer, after which the doxology was sung, the benediction pronounced by Bishop Scott, and the Conference then, at 1½ o'clock P. M., adjourned to meet in Cincinnati in May, 1880.

A NUT FOR DON. CAMERON TO CRACK.

In the Legislature ot 1872, which was Republican, a Committee, a majority of whom were Republicans, were called upon to investigate the "crookedness" of railroad officials and corporations. Among the witnesses subpœnaed was J. Don. Cameron. At first he refused to obey the subpœna, fondly imagining that he owned or controlled the Legislature and its Committees.—He afterwards attempted to evade the service of another subpœna, but an attachment brought him to his senses. It was developed through that Committee, and unanimously reported to the House, that in the method of taxing Rail Road corporations, (by the connivance of General Hartranft, then Auditor General,) the State Treasury had been defrauded out of about $3,000,000. The principal party to this, as shown by the Report, was the N. C. R. R. Co., of which Don. Cameron was President. In fact the road paid the State of Maryland annually $90,000, for thirty-six miles of road, and the State of Pennsylvania only $35,211 annually on 199 miles of road. No return was made for the taxes due by law except that on capital stock,—which was only $9,238,—nor any reason given why the taxes were withheld.

LET CAMERON EXPLAIN!!—*Bloomsburg Columbian.*

Well, it will be in order now for the new Secretary of War, to rise and explain. If not, Mr. Clymer's committee may be called upon to put up another of the Belknap grade, or, it may become necessary for Congress to re-enact a vote of censure similar to that of 1862, which involved the innocet father in so much odium for investing in red herring and straw hats, for war purposes. But, then, that's rescinded—according to the Credit Mobilier Congress.

LETTER FROM SENATOR BOYER.

It seems that certain persons, whose motives are not hard to understand, are very busy misrepresenting my position on the so called boom bill during the session of the Legislature. The report of the House Committee in the investigation was so manifestly unfair and untrue, as has been shown by a score or more ot members who, in open session of the House, corrected the report of the committee. Their bungling report rendered it necessary for the Senate to take some action to ascertain if any illegal means had been used in that body to pass the bill or defeat it, or if any of its members had been engaged in the same. Accordingly a resolution to investigate was offered by Senator Dunkel, of Philadelphia, and Messrs. Dunkel, Strang and Lawrence, Republicans, and Messrs. Dill and Allen, Democrats, the latter the principal champion of the bill in the Senate, were appointed. This committee, after nearly two weeks of effort, failed to find any testimony to corroborate the testimony of Andre against me, but they succeeded in eliciting the fact that neither Dry, Wanner nor Miller had any conversation with me whatever on the boom bill, notwithstanding the report of the House Committee indicated that from the testimony of these men I had corruptly solicited them. Conrad swears that I did not offer him anything or intimate that he could get anything for his vote, and that I simply told him what the common talk was, and Geiselman, whose statement is hereto appended, utterly repudiates the report of the House Committee. After the preliminary report ot the Senate Committee was read, and the Senate refusing to take any further action in the matter, I moved for the appointment of a special committee to thoroughly investigate my particular case. This was granted, and the President *pro tem* of the Senate, named Messrs. Anderson, ot Allegheny, Crouse, of Philadelphia, and Lemon, of Blair, Republicans, and Nagle, of Philadelphia, and Stanton, of Luzerne, Democrats. Mr. Stanton, on account of other engagements, declined to serve, and thus left the committee consisting of three Republicans and one Democrat; the latter, a Philadelphian, who was not overly kindly disposed towards me because in the conscientious discharge of my duty I tound it necessary to vote against certain Philadelphia enterprises. After searching for one week, during which time one of the members of the committee was heard to say, "if they could find anything against Boyer they would give him h—ll," and in which time they vainly searched for a witness to corroborate the testimony of Andre, and they were compelled to report that the testimony was not sufficient to justify a charge of bribery, but that it was undignified to speak in any other but a grave and serious manner about legislation, as it lowered the dignity of the position to do so. O! Tempora! O! Mores! I am not of the class who deem it necessary to hide what little light I have under a bushel of gawkeyness or some stupid conceit of my personal dignity, or, what would be still worse asinine, the dignity of a Senator. Dignity don't consist in being a Senator nor the duties that absolutely pertain to it, it is

"Worth makes the man, the want of it the fellow,
And all the rest is leather and prunella."

I have seen dignified fiddlers, shoemakers, carters, butchers, tailors and even a very dignified doctor, and I have seen philosophers and very learned men without dignity. I think that true dignity consists in virtue, information and power to diffuse, apply and make that information useful to our fellowmen of high or low degree. Pardon this digression. It may be foolish, and I confess it is, to notice or talk to old fools like Andre, but it can hardly be called undignified. But this committee failing to find anything to justify the charge of bribery, could not refrain in their partizan zeal from giving me a shot, and thus magnify their own importance.

It is not generally understood that these investigations are conducted like cases before a grand jury, where testimony on the one side is only admitted, excepting the statement of the party accused, and, therefore, I could not offer testimony to prove my position on the boom bill. This was well known by the smirchers when they trumped up this charge against me. It is true that I could have demanded a trial at the bar of the Senate it the committee had succeeded in finding a charge against me, but failing in that, I could not get in the testimony of men with whom I was intimate, and who had every opportunity ot knowing my position on this bill. The several statements I here offer have been voluntarily given to me by the persons whose names they bear. Mr. Thomas is a Senator from the Clarion district, and occupied a seat next to me in the Senate. Mr. Colihan is a Senator from Schuylkill county, and sat immediately in front of me; he boarded at the same hotel, and ate at the same table when at Harrisburg. Mr. Randall is an ex-Senator from Schuylkill county. Messrs. Achenbach and Shugert are Representatives from Clinton and Centre counties, in this Senatorial district, and both as pure men as live. Mr. Henry represents the first Erie district, is a Democrat, and a man of irreproachable character, and very popular at home, as his vote in that Republican stronghold proves. Mr. Agnew is a Republican Representative from Forest county, a lawyer by profession, and a very industrious and honorable man. Mr. Falkenbury, of Susquehanna county, who is a Republican, is a very sterling man, always at his post, and knows all the time what is going on. Mr. Carey, of Chester county, represents the Phoenixville district; is a quiet, careful man, who would not put his name to anything that was not true. But I am not writing a biography of these men, I simply wish to mention who they are, so that the public in reading their cards can judge fairly, and also communicate with them if they choose. I deem it unnecessary to publish a card from Col. Hartshorn, but without consulting him, refer all parties to him in reference to my position on this particular measure.

SENATE CHAMBER, April 28, 1876.

Occupying the seat adjoining that of Senator Boyer, we of course had some conversation in reference to various bills, as they were presented, among which was the Boom Bill. He always told me that he was in favor of its passage, and he voted for it, when it was up before the Senate.

P. D. THOMAS.
38 Senatorial District.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
HARRISBURG, May 5, 1876.

In all my conversations with Senator Boyer, on the subject of the Boom Bill, he never uttered a word that would lead me to believe that he was unfriendly to its passage. On the contrary, I believed then, as I believe now, that he was in favor of it. The fact of his moving and advocating the compromise adopted in the Senate, strengthened this impression.

S. T. SHUGERT.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
HARRISBURG, May 4, 1876.

Dr. T. J. Boyer, Senator, Sir:—Having had frequent conversations with you on matters before the Legislature I do not recollect of any special or positive conversation on the so called Boom Bill, but from all the general conversation it was my decided opinion that you was in favor of the passage of the bill, as amended on your motion in the Senate, I cannot certainly form any other opinion from all my knowledge of your position on this bill.

Yours Truly, GEO. A. ACHENBACH.

HARRISBURG, May 5, 1876.

From repeated conversations, with Senator Boyer, and from hearing him express himself in reference to the passage of the Boom Bill from day to day while the bill was under discussion, we are certain from all we heard, that Mr Boyer, was sincerely and positively in favor of the passage of the bill. We deem this due to him believing that he has been grossly misrepresented.

WM. M. RANDALL,
J. P. COLIHAN,
WM. HENRY,
S. FALKENBURY,
J. B. AGNEW,
P. G. CAREY,
P. D. THOMAS,

TO THE PUBLIC.

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

DANIEL GEISELMAN

The testimony of Mr. Conrad, who was relied on to corroborate the story of Andre, may serve to enlighten those who were so anxious to convict me, and who seem to have no other mode of elevating themselves, only in some persons ruin. This testimony was given by Mr. Conrad to the Senate Committee after calm thought and reflection. This man's testimony was shamefully misstated by the House Committee.

TESTIMONY OF MR. CONRAD.

Q. You are a member of the House of Representatives? A. Yes.

Q. Have you any personal knowledge of any corrupt means being used to procure the passage or defeat ot the boom bill? A. Well, I can't exactly say that I have.

Q Have you any knowledge of any persons having attempted to influence the votes of members by undue means—the offer of money? A Well, I was in conversation with Mr. Boyer in regard to the boom question; he asked me how I felt on the boom question; I told him I was in favor of the bill; I told him I voted for the bill last winter and intended to vote for it again; then he said that there was money in it; that they were paying two hundred dollars now and two hundred dollars after the bill was defeated for votes against the bill.

Q. That they were—he didn't say that he would? A. I said that they were paying; that was about all the conversation, I think.

Q. You mean Senator Boyer? A. Yes.

Q. Where did this conversation take place? A. Over in the House at my seat.

Q. When was it—at what stage in the passage of the bill? A. After it had passed second reading.

Q. I understand you to say that all he said was that they were paying money for the defeat of the boom bill? A. Yes.

Q He made you no offer of money? A. No—any more than these words.

Q. That is all you know in connection with any corrupt means used to pass or defeat the bill? A. I had some conversation, of course, but not of any consequence that I thought,

I will be glad to answer any and all questions, but give notice that I will pay no attention to anomymous writers.

T. J. BOYER.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5, 1876.

THE CINCINNATI NOMINEE.

Now that Blaine's candidacy is out of the question, the Republicans are in a quandary. Only a very small proportion of the "regulars" want Bristow at any price, as he is not considered sufficiently loyal. Morton has rendered the party excellent service by waving the blood-stained under garment; and his radicalism is unquestioned,—But he is not personally popular, and he is considered, even by many of his friends, to be unavailable as a candidate. The Southern Republicans would, of course, vote solidly for him; but he would be a miserable failure before the people of the North and West. Conkling is by no means a favorite; but the strong probability is that he will get the nomination. The Republican leaders know that the candidate of either party that gets the 35 electrol votes of New York, next November, will be the 19th President of the United States. They know that the candidate of neither party can reasonably hope to be elected *without* the vote of New York. They know that leading Democrats from one end of the country to the other, have got to understand that fact, and are, one after another, abandoning their respective favorites, and frankly avowing their preference, under the circumstances, for Samuel J. Tilden, the present Democratic Governor of New York, and the strongest man in the State of either party. Tilden's strength is so great that he was elected by a majority of more than 50,000 votes over the Republican candidate, Governor Dix, who had been elected, two years before, by a majority of more than 53,000 votes, and was, by all odds, the best and the most popular Republican Governor the State ever had. Against a man who thus changed more than 103,000 votes in his favor, while running against an opponent of rare ability and unexceptionable character, it will be indispensable to any show of success for the Republicans, that they nominate that man of their party who has the most strength in New York. Conkling has been, for years, dispensing Federal favors all over the State; and, if he has not made many friends, he has, at least, many political adherents. The influence of the Administration would also be freely used in his favor; and, altogether, he is perhaps, the best man the Republicans could nominate with reference to carrying the Empire State.

It has been ascertained here that neither Gov. Tilden nor any of his friends had any knowledge whatever of the circular recently sent out by an advertising agency, offering to pay for the publication of newspaper extracts favoring Tilden's nomination. The circulars were sent to many papers known to be opposed to Gov. Tilden; and the firm of advertising agents, of which that most Radical of Radical Republicans, Petroleum V. Nasby, is a member, declines to say who employed them, or whether their employers are Republicans or Democrats.

SPEAKER KERR.

The country is watching with intense interest the course of the House Committee which is investigating the charge preferred against Mr. Kerr.

The Republicans hope to see the Democratic members of the Committee and of the House speak and act with partiality toward Mr. Kerr, and would be delighted to see the Democratic press of the country prejudge the case, abuse the witness, Harney, and affirm it to be impossible that Mr. Kerr could have committed the crime and blunder with which he is charged. I am happy to be able to say, however, that all the leading Democrats here, in and out of Congress, abstain from expressing an opinion on Mr. Kerr's guilt or innocence. They all, including Mr. Kerr's friends, say, "The House is investigating the conduct of public men, *irrespective of party*." We are, of course, sorry to see Mr. Kerr arraigned; but duty to the Democratic party, and a still higher duty to the country require from the Democratic House an investigation so conducted that it will stand the strictest scrutiny. If Mr. Kerr is found guilty, the Committee must so report, unequivocally. If the evidence turns out to be conflicting, so that they will not know how to decide, they must publish the evidence in full, that the people may judge for themselves. Above all, they must not follow in the wake of the Republicans, and bully the witness against Mr. Kerr.

It is gratifying to be able to record the fact that the Democratic Press of the country is, as a general thing, pursuing the proper course. The most influential Democratic papers in the country say, substantially, in regard to Kerr's case, "Let us have the facts, no matter who is hurt." And that is right. All the expositions of Congress of the manifold rascalities of the Republicans will go for nothing—will count against us—if we show the slightest disposition to screen men of our party.

A PARAGRAPH WORTH READING.

In his remarks in the Senate, sitting as a Court of impeachment, yesterday, Matt Carpenter, the senior counsel for Belknap, was, as usual, impertinent and disrespectful to the members of the Court, indirectly charging them with the intention of not according to his client a fair trial. Many Senators sat uneasily under his insinuations; and Judge Thurman, of Ohio, was noticeably annoyed. Just at the close of the proceedings, Judge Thurman, in the course of a few remarks, said, pointing toward Carpenter. "The Senate has been treated with scant respect, and the law with less." Seeing that the Judge was annoyed, Carpenter walked over, and putting one hand good-naturedly on Thurman's shoulder, extended the other for a shake, at the same time saying something inaudible to persons in the galleries. Thurman refused to extend his hand; but Carpenter kept on talking, and, finally, with gentle force secured possession of it, and shook it heartily. Thurman was evidently still angry, and, withdrawing his hand, began talking and gesticulating earnestly, frequently bringing his fist down on his desk, in a very emphatic manner. Carpenter finally turned and spoke to Senator Norwood, of Georgia, and subsequently returned to Thurman, and placing his hand on his (Thurman's) shoulder, again began talking pleasantly. Thurman rather gruffly shook it off, and Carpenter, evidently despairing of mollifying him, turned away. This little scene was witnessed with a good deal of interest from the reporter's gallery.

ASSOCIATED PRESS LETTER.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5, 1876.

POLITICAL.

The nearness of the meeting of the Republican Convention, at Cincinnati, is my excuse for writing of the condition of political affairs in this city, right upon the eve of that important gathering. The most sincere friend and advocate of Senator Conkling, in the Centennial city, is William H. Kemble, ex-treasurer of Pennsylvania. For fully one year Mr. Kemble has thought the wisest thing the Republicans could do would be to nominate Mr. Conkling, yet notwithstnding this, and his protest against passing the administration of the State into Democratic hands by the nomination of Gov. Hartranft at Cincinnati, Mr. Kemble was elected a national delegate without opposition.

Gen. Bingham, lately post master of our city, is another delegate; his first, last and only choice is Blaine; and in the event of the *Maine* candidate winning the sceptre, Queen Victoria will make the acquaintance of the handsomest diplomat this country ever sent to the Court of St. James.

Outside of these two gentlemen, the other ten delegates to Cincinnati are practical men true to Hartranft who, if they fail to make him the nominee, will go down with him with colors flying. When they come up it will be to make things lively, and to support only that ticket which in their judgment is is most likely to bring victory in November.

If the twelve delegates from Philadelphia had the framing of a Republican ticket it would be thus: For President, Gen. Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio, for Vice President, Hon. Roscoe Conkling, of New York.

CENTENNIAL JOTTINGS.

Louis Victor Aunstead Henry, born March 10th, 1767, at Cherbourg, France, and a veteran of the first of Napoleon's army, is the liveliest old gentleman of 109 years now visiting the Exhibition.

The jewelry in the French department is valued at $250,000.

There is a chandelier made of meerschaum and amber, in the German department, which cost $6,000.

Cotton bolls in full bloom attract attention.

The paying admissions on Decoration day numbered 41,111, the largest of any day since the opening.

A mosaic portrait of Gen. Washington worth $15,000 is now in the Art Gallery. It is the gift of L. A. Gallandt, of Rome, to the city of Philadelphia.

What is to become of the Centennial ice cream saucers after the Exhibition is over? they are too small for cup-plates, and not deep enough for salt-cellars.

The extraordinary demand for woodcock at the French restaurant, by enlightened Englishmen, and epicurean Frenchmen, has created a corner in squabs. The American diner on woodcock is aware that a fine of $10 is imposed for each bird killed prior to July 1st, and he enjoys a laugh at the expense of his French and English cousins, in their unstinted praise of woodcock, *alias* young pigeons.

The EVENING STAR has these praiseworthy words, concerning the Exhibition. They are so just, that I take it they will meet the approval of every fair-minded editor in the land.

"Day after day the immensity, grandeur and elegance of the wondrous aggregation of works of art and science are more and more strikingly asserted. No man possessed of a modicum of the spirit of fairness can speak in any other than praiseworthy terms of the Centennial. If a few errors have been made—and it is not denied that such has been the case—they have been promptly repaired by the management.

As far as it is complete, it is, if not absolutely perfect, at least so far superior to everything of the kind yet attempted in the world, that instead of finding fault, it should be the endeavor of every man who claims to be an American citizen and who is possessed of a single spark of patriotic pride, to aid in proclaiming the fact.

All who can should see it. It is the greatest school ever opened up to the American people. There is not a single exhibit that has not an instructive lesson for nearly every visitor; not a piece of machinery that does not teach something useful; not a work of art that is not calculated to elevate and refine. It should be the aim and object of every writer for the public press to have these happy influences exerted upon the greatest possible number of our people.

It there be errors in management, do not exaggerate them. Mole-hills should not be magnified into mountains. If mistakes have crept in let them be pointed out with a kindly spirit, and not with one that glories in pulling down rather than building up this superb and confessedly successful enterprise."

THE FINE ARTS.

There is only a fig leaf's difference between French and American fine art, as represented at our great Exhibition. Hundreds of nude figures of men and boys are displayed to the gaze of the multitude of men, women and children, who visit the French section. The French artish does not mutilate his marble statue, but gives the figure in its entirety; the more modest American sculptor vivisects his victim and then hides his deformity beneath a fig-leaf.

There died in this city, almost half a century ago, a plain and unpretending man, whose taste for the beautiful was in happy contrast with the artist of to-day, whose skill is "to benefit mankind" by an exhibition of it at our Centennial. This plain man whose name will be honored until the end of time, is none other than Stephen Girard, and if the marble statute that stands above the sacred sarcophagus, which contains his remains, could be set up in the Main Exhibition building in contrast with the chiseled marble of 1876, a lesson would be taught mankind that would prove of benefit.

This statue of Girard was made in accordance with his instructions, given before his death, and is habited in coat, vest, pants and boots, representative of those worn by him while living. There is a natural simplicity and beauty about it which causes the father and mother to long linger at, with their sons and daughters; they regard it as a thing of beauty; but the art connoisseur who regards a naked figure as the perfection of art, doubtless turns scornfully away from it, and wonders why all mens' taste can't rise to the classic beauty of a fig-leaf.

* * *

CLOSING IN ON SITTING BULL.—Three columns of troops are advancing from as many different directions upon the hostile Sioux under Sitting Bull, who is reported to be in camp with three thousand braves, near the Little Missouri river, in Dakota. This movement indicates a plan to surround these troublesome Indians and administer to them a salutary lesson. General Terry commands the main expedition, which is moving west from Fort Lincoln, General Custer accompanying him at the head of his own regiment of cavalry. General Gibbon leads a considerable force of infantry and cavalry east from Fort Ellis, Montana, and General Crook, the most successful Indian fighter of all, heads another column, which is to march from Fort Laramie northward. If these different forces make close connections Sitting Bull will have to face the music, and fight with the certainty of being badly whipped, for his warriors are encumbered by their families, and running away will not be an easy matter.

* * *

A young man in western Wisconsin, who was about to be married the other day suddenly remembered that he hadn't fed his horse, and the ceremony had to wait until the horse had been cared for. He explained that a good horse could't be found every day, while thirteen different girls wanted to marry him.

* * *

Thirteen men were injured by an explosion of sulphur in the Phoenix Park Colliery, at Pottsville, recently, three of whom, named Cavanagh, Dormer and Williams, are not expected to recover. It is said the disaster was caused by the use of an exposed lamp.

* * *

There are six brothers named Diller in Hanover, York county, Penn'a., whose aggregate weight is 1649 pounds. They weigh respectively 282, 279, 271, 267, 260, and 290.

Miscellaneous.

CAUTION.—

All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way meddling with 18 coal bank wagons and 2 mules, now in the possession of R. J. Hughes & Co., at Reading Colliery, near Osceola, as said property belongs to us and has been left in the posession of said Richard J. Hughes & Co., at our pleasure, subject to our order. LIVERIGHT BRO'S & CO.

Houtzdale, June 7, 1876 3t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

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

S. A. CALDWELL,

Williamsgrove, June 7, '75-6t. Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—

There will be exposed to public sale, at the late residence of David Lansberry, deceased, in Lawrence township, Clearfield county, Pa., on

Tuesday, June 27, 1876,

at 1 o'clock p. m., the following personal property, to wit: Two Horses, one two horse Wagon, one set of double Harness, one Wind Mill, two yearling Calves, four Sheep, one Harrow, one Plow, Cutting Box, Grain Cradle, Scythe and Sneath, Timber Sled, Cross cut Saw, Broad Ax, three Stoves, Cupboard, Meal Chest, Iron Kettle, Brass Kettle, Grind Stone, lot of Chairs, beds and bedding, a lot of Carpet, and other articles of household and kitchen furniture.

Terms made known on day of sale.

WM. LANSBERRY,

June 7th, 1876-4t. Administrator.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Clearfield county, the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of William Buchanan, late of Penn township, dec'd, will sell at public sale, on the premises, in the village of Pennville, said township, on

Wednesday, June 14, 1876,

at 2 o'clock p. m., all that certain lot of ground situate in the village of Pennville aforesaid, late the estate of said dec'd, known as the Tannery lot, and being described as follows: Beginning at a corner of lot No. 1, belonging to Elisha Fenton; thence north by the turnpike 82 feet; thence west by lot of Erastus Hepburn 80 feet; thence east by same 82 feet to place of beginning, containing one-fourth of acre more or less, and known as lots Nos. 2 and 3 in general plan of said village.

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

WM. F. JOHNSTON,

May 24, 1876-4t. Administrator.

SCHOOL STATEMENT.—

Statement of the School fund of the borough of Clearfield, for the year ending June 1st, 1876:

ISAAC JOHNSON, TREAS., DR.

To balance due as per Auditors' report of 1875	$965 24
To amount of duplicate of 1875	2,465 28
To amount of Liquor Fines of 1875	225 00
To amount of State appropriation	407 34
	$4,062 86
To amount of duplicate for 1876	2,579 51
Total	$6,642 37

CR.

By Orders redeemed	$3,492 57
By five per cent. allowed tax payers on $1,697.26	84 86
By duplicate in hands of J. McClellan	768 02
By Treas. per cent. at 3 per cent. on $4,335.45	130 06
By advertising expenses	7 50
By Auditors' fees	6 00
By making out Duplicate	5 00
By balance due School District	2,148 36
Total	$6,642 37

We, the undersigned Auditors of Clearfield borough, have examined the foregoing account of Isaac Johnson, Treasurer of Clearfield borough School fund, and find his statement correct, and that there is due from the said Treasurer, the sum of twenty-one hundred and forty-eight dollars ($2,148.36), and in addition to that there is in the hands in the hands of John McClellan for collection, seven hundred and sixty-eight dollars and two cents ($768.02), part of the Duplicate of 1875.

G. L. REED,
E. A. BIGLER,

Clearfield, June 7, 1876-3t. Auditors.

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 Towns, Shaw & Co., Water street, Lock Haven, Pa. N. SHAW.

Lock Haven, April 26, 1876-3m.

CHEAP GROCERIES!

LUMBER CITY, PA.

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

Lumber City, Pa., March 20-tf

CAUTION.—

All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any manner meddling with one black mare and colt, 1 black horse, and a hay rake, now in the possession of I. G. & C. W. Berger, of Bradford township, as the same was purchased by me at Sheriff's sale on the 24th of May, and is left with them on loan only, subject to my order at any time. S. LANSBERRY, Sr.

Bradford tp., May 31, 1876-3t*

STEAM SAW MILL, ENGINE AND BOILERS FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale on reasonable terms, their steam saw mill, located at Wallaceton, Clearfield Co., Pa. The engine and boilers are as good as new. The size of the engine is 14x24, and is in good running order. They will also sell their shingle and lath mill, and all the working machinery in the mill. Parties wishing to purchase can call on or address

GRAHAM, WALLACE & CO.

Clearfield, Pa., June 30, 1875.

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 in an improving neighborhood, and application to business is all that is necessary to insure success. Apply to

JAMES S. MASON & CO.,
148 North Front street, Philad'a.

my 17-4t.

FULFORD & THOMPSON,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS,

Clearfield, Penn'a.

Represent all the leading Fire Insurance Companies of the country:

Queen	$10,000,000
Royal Canadian	6,000,000
Home, New York	5,754,214
Lycoming, Muncy, Pa.	5,559,452
Franklin, Philad'a	3,388,856
Phoenix, Hartford	1,852,302
Hanover, New York	1,426,955
Home, Col., O.	515,968
Atlas, Hartford	366,642
Providence, Washington	610,000

Persons about effecting an insurance on property of any kind, should call at our office, on Market street, opposite the Court House, and see our list of companies and rates before insuring.

JOHN H. FULFORD,
T. W. THOMPSON.

Clearfield, Pa., Oct. 27, '75-1y

H. A. KRATZER,

(SUCCESSOR TO)

KRATZER & LYTLE,

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
LEATHER,
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
WALL PAPER,
WINDOW SHADES,
ETC

Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.

Feb. 16, 1876-tf

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of *Fieri Facias* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Clearfield, on Monday, the 12th day of June, 1876, at 1 o'clock p. m., the following described real estate, to wit:

All that certain lot or piece of ground and house situate in Pike twp., Clearfield Co., Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post; thence by land of William Holdens 21½ degrees east 29 perches to a post; thence by land of Z. McNaul south 59½ degrees west 9 8-10 perches to a post; thence by Z. McNaul north 33 degrees west 24 perches to a post by road; thence by the road north 12 degrees east 16 3-10 perches to a post and place of beginning, containing 2 acres, being a part of a large tract of land containing 145 acres more or less, and being part of the same premises which Robert Ross, High Sheriff of Clearfield county, by deed bearing date the first day of December, 1834, granted and conveyed to John Innis as the property of Robert Askey. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Gault.

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

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, } Sheriff.
Clearfield, Pa., May 10, 1876. }

Awarded the Highest Medal at Vienna.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,

591 Broadway, New York.

(Opp. Metropolitan Hotel),

MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

CHROMOS & FRAMES,

STEREOSCOPES & VIEWS,

Albums, Graphoscopes, Photographs, and kindred goods—Celebrities, Actresses, &c.,

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,

We are headquarters for everything in the way of

Stereopticons and Magic Lanterns,

Being manufacturers of the

MICRO-SCIENTIFIC LANTERN,
STEREO-PANOPTICON,
UNIVERSITY STEREOPTICON,
ADVERTISER'S STEREOPTICON,
ARTOPTICON,
SCHOOL LANTERN, FAMILY LANTERN,
PEOPLE'S LANTERN.

Each style being the best of its class in the market.

Catalogues of Lanterns and Slides, with directions for using, sent on application.

Any enterprising man can make money with a Magic Lantern.

☞ Visitors to the Centennial Exposition will do wisely to defer purchasing goods in our line until they come to our store in New York, where they will find greater variety and more moderate prices, and can select them at their leisure. But we have a concession to sell some styles of our goods in the building of the Department of Public Comfort, and those not coming to New York are invited to call on our representatives there.

☞ A full stock of Views of the Exposition and their contents.

☞ Cut out this advertisement for reference. ☜

June 7, 1876-1y.

WANTED.

BY

N. E. ARNOLD,

CURWENSVILLE, PA.,

(Successor to)

Arnold & Hartshorn.

100,000 26-inch Shaved 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.

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.

LIST OF JURORS.—

List of Jurors drawn for June Court, 1876:

TRAVERSE JURORS—2D MONDAY—JUNE 12TH.

Alf. Mitchell,	Clearfield	Isaiah Shaw,	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. Mitcheltree,	Karthaus
Wm. Swigart,	"	Samuel Snyder,	Knox
R. H. Moore,	Brady	Samuel Hoover,	"
John Beam,	"	W. M. Cathcart,	"
Chas. Smith,	Burnside	Robt Wrigley,	Law'nce
C. White,	Chest	S. M. Rowles,	"
F. Leigey,	Covington	S. E. Kramer,	"
Jas. Chaney,	"	Thomas Long,	Morris
Aug. Huguény,	"	David Brown,	Pike
Chas. Brown,	"	Moses Bailey,	"
Miles Moose,	Decatur	J. L. McPherson,	"
Andrew Kephart,	"	C. Labord jr.,	Union
John Reams,	Decatur	J. R. Arnold,	"

TRIAL LIST.—

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

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.
R. Robison.....vs. W. S. Dickey.
Oliver Stephens.....vs. Lamborn, Friedly & Co.
J. R. Copples.....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.
C. E. Pitcher.....vs. William Lutner.
J. F. Navarro.....vs. Derby Coal Co. of Pa.
John A. Byers.....vs. Reel 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 Vanbrenhant.
O. L. Schoonover.....vs. Brenner, Trucks & Co.
J. B. Rafferty.....vs. James A. Irvin.
Henry Whitesides.....vs. Wm. Albert, et al.

E. F. GULICH. B. M'CORKLE. D. HEILBRUN,

GULICH, McCORKLE & CO.'S

(Successors to John Gulich),

POPULAR

FURNITURE ROOMS,

Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.

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

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

UNDERTAKING

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

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

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

GULICH, McCORKLE & CO.

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

ATTENTION, FARMERS.

We have arranged our business so as to give especial attention to the sale of Agricultural Implements, and will keep constantly on hand

WOOD'S MOWERS and REAPERS, BUCKEYE MOWERS and REAPERS, NASH LOCK LEVER HAY RAKES, ELLIS & HOFFMAN'S ONE-HORSE THRESHING MACHINES, FANNING MILLS, CIDER MILLS, BUCKEYE GRAIN DRILLS,

Four-Horse Sweep Powers,

with Straw Carriers of any desired length, Cutting Boxes, from $7 to $40 each, Harpoon Horse Hay Forks and Pulleys, Plows, Cultivators, Shovel Plows, Plow Shares of all kinds, Repairs of all machines sold by us, and any thing else in our line,

All of which will be sold on easy terms, or exchanged for stock. Cash buyers will find great advantages by dealing with us.

M. G. BROWN & BRO.

MEAT MARKET, Market Street.

☞ Machines kept in the "Centennial" building.

Clearfield, Pa., May 31, 1876-2m.

FARMERS, LOOK HERE!

F. M. CARDON & BRO.,

Would call the attention of Farmers to the fact that they are receiving

ONE CAR LOAD OF

Hebron's Patent Lock Level Tread Thresh Machines,

ONE CAR LOAD OF

CHAMPION MOWERS and REAPERS COMBINED.

And two kinds of GRAIN DRILLS—FARMERS' FAVORITE & FARMERS' FRIEND.

All the above Machines will be sold CHEAP for CASH, or exchanged for good HORSES and FAT CATTLE.

They have also a lot of new

TWO-HORSE ROAD WAGONS,

Which they will dispose of in the same manner.

Our Threshers, Reapers and Drills are of the best makes in the country, and warranted first-class in every particular.

Call at our meat market in Pie's Opera House and examine these machines.

F. M. CARDON & BRO.

Clearfield, Pa., March 22,'76.

PUBLIC SALE.

VALUABLE COAL AND TIMBER LANDS!

The undersigned, Trustee of the estate of A. K. Wright, deceased, will sell at public sale, at the Court House, in Clearfield, on

Tuesday, June 20th, 1876.

The following described valuable coal lands and other real estate:

A tract of land containing 157 acres, more or less, situate in Woodward township, Clearfield county, Pa., being the west end of the Thomas Marston survey, adjoining lands of Thomas Mathers, Thomas Henderson and others, having thereon white pine, hemlock and other timber, and being underlaid with SEVERAL VEINS OF VALUABLE COAL.

Also, Another tract of land, situate in Pike township, Clearfield county, Pa., containing 224 acres, being part of warrant No. 4236, situate within six miles of the borough of Clearfield, covered with valuable timber and underlaid with fire clay of the finest quality.

Also, one hundred acres and allowance, situate in Decatur township, Clearfield county, Pa., being part of the Thomas Stewardson survey, and described as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner of tract, thence south 160 perches to post, thence west 100 perches to dead pitch pine, thence north 160 perches to ———, thence east 100 perches to place of beginning, being in the Moshannon coal belt, having considerable valuable timber thereon and being well calculated for farming purposes.

A. C. TATE,

Trustee of the estate of A. K. Wright, dec'd.

Clearfield, May 31, 1876-3t.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

In accordance with an Act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, approved the 23d day of March, A. D. 1870 and the supplement approved the 3d day of April, A. D. 1872, "relating to the collection of taxes in the county of Clearfield," notice is therefore hereby given to the tax-payers residing in the districts below named, that the County Treasurer, in accordance with the second section of said Act, will attend at the place of holding the borough and township elections on the following named days, for the purpose of receiving the County and State taxes assessed for the year 1876:

For Gulich township, Monday, June 19, from 9 to 4 o'clock.
For Beccaria township, Tuesday, June 20, from 9 to 4.
For Jordan township, Wednesday, June 21, from 9 to 4.
For Chest township, Thursday, June 22, from 9 to 4 o'clock.
For Newburg borough, Friday, June 23, from 9 to 12 a. m.
For New Washington borough, Friday, June 23, from 1 to 6 p. m.
For Burnside township, Saturday, June 24, from 9 to 4.
For Burnside borough, Monday, June 26, from 9 to 4.
For Bell township, Tuesday, June 27, from 9 to 4.
For Greenwood township, Wednesday, June 28, from 9 to 4.
For Ferguson township, Thursday, June 29, from 7 to 12 a. m.
For Lumber City borough, Thursday, June 29, from 1 to 5 p. m.

Upon all taxes paid to the Treasurer there will be a reduction of five per cent., while five per cent will be added after the first day of July next to all unpaid taxes, making a difference of ten per cent. to prompt tax-payers. Parties can, from the first of May, pay their taxes at the Treasurer's office.

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS.—A rare opportunity will be given to merchants to come forward at the time and places above set forth, and lift their Licenses for 1876.

Treasurer's Office, } D. M'GAUGHEY,
Clearfield, May 31, '76. } Treasurer.