THE
"CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN,"
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
GOODLANDER & LEE,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
ESTABLISHED IN 1827.
The largest Circulation of any Newspaper in North Central Pennsylvania.

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G. B. GOODLANDER,
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Publishers.

Cards.

W. C. ARNOLD,
LAW & COLLECTION OFFICE,
CURWENSVILLE,
e26 Clearfield County, Penn'a. 75y

THOS. H. MURRAY. CYRUS GORDON.
MURRAY & GORDON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Pie's Opera House, second floor. 9:30'74

FRANK FIELDING,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Will attend to all business entrusted to him promptly and faithfully. nov12'73

WILLIAM A. WALLACE. DAVID L. KREBS.
HARRY F. WALLACE. JOHN M. WRIGLEY.
WALLACE & KREBS,
(Successors to Wallace & Fielding,)
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
11-12'73 Clearfield, Pa.

JOSEPH B. M'NEALLY. DANIEL W. M'CURDY.
McENALLY & McCURDY,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Legal business attended to promptly with fidelity. Office on Second street, above the First National Bank. jan1:76

G. R. BARRETT,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Having resigned his Judgeship, has resumed the practice of the law in his old office at Clearfield, Pa. Will attend the courts of Jefferson and Elk counties when specially retained in connection with resident counsel. 2:14:72

A. G. KRAMER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Real Estate and Collection Agent,
CLEARFIELD, PA.,
Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to his care.
Office in Pie's Opera House. jan1'76.

WM. M. McCULLOUGH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in the old Western Hotel building. Legal business promptly attended to. Real estate bought and sold. jel1'73

A. W. WALTERS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in Graham's Row. [dec8-1y

H. W. SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
n11:73 Clearfield, Pa.

WALTER BARRETT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in Old Western Hotel building, corner of Second and Market Sts. [nov21,68.

ISRAEL TEST,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in the Court House. [jy11,'67

JOHN H. FULFORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office on Market street, opp. Court House, Jan. 3, 1874.

JOHN L. CUTTLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
and Real Estate Agent, Clearfield, Pa.
Office on Third street, bet. Cherry & Walnut.
Respectfully offers his services in selling and buying lands in Clearfield and adjoining counties; and with an experience of over twenty years as a surveyor, flatters himself that he can render satisfaction. [Feb. 28:63:tf.

J. BLAKE WALTERS,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
AND DEALER IN
Saw Logs and Lumber,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Graham's Row. 1:25:71

J. J. LINGLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
1:18 Osceola, Clearfield Co., Pa. ypd

J. S. BARNHART,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Bellefonte, Pa.
Will practice in Clearfield and all of the Courts of the 25th Judicial district. Real estate business and collection of claims made specialties. n1'71

DR. W. A. MEANS,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
LUTHERSBURG, PA.
Will attend professional calls promptly. aug16'70

DR. T. J. BOYER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office on Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.
Office hours: 8 to 12 a. m., and 1 to 3 p. m.

DR. E. M. SCHEURER,
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,
Office in residence on Market st.
April 24, 1872. Clearfield, Pa.

J. H. KLINE, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
HAVING located at Pennfield, Pa., offers his professional services to the people of that place and surrounding country. All calls promptly attended to. oct. 13 tf.

DR. J. P. BURCHFIELD,
Late Surgeon of the 53d Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, having returned from the Army, offers his professional services to the citizens of Clearfield county.
Professional calls promptly attended to. Office on Second street, formerly occupied by Dr. Woods. [apr4,'66-tf

DR. H. B. VAN VALZAH,
CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
OFFICE IN MASONIC BUILDING.
Office hours—From 12 to 2 P. M.
May 12, 1875.

DR. JEFFERSON LITZ,
WOODLAND, PA.
Will promptly attend all calls in the line of his profession. nov.19-73

D. M. DOHERTY,
FASHIONABLE BARBER & HAIR DRESSER.
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Shop in room formerly occupied by Naugle Market street.
july 14, '76.

HARRY SNYDER,
(Formerly with Lew Schuler.)
BARBER AND HAIRDRESSER.
Shop on Market St., opposite Court House. A clean towel for every customer. may 19, '75.

WHOLESALE LIQUOR STORE.
At the end of the new bridge,
WEST CLEARFIELD, PA.
The proprietor of this establishment will buy his liquors direct from distillers. Parties buying from this house will be sure to get a pure article at a small margin above cost. Hotel keepers can be furnished with liquors on reasonable terms. Pure wines and brandies direct from Sealey's Vinery, at Bath, New York.
GEORGE N. COLBURN.
Clearfield, June 16, 1875-tf.

JUSTICES' & CONSTABLES' FEES
We have printed a large number of the new FEE BILL, and will on the receipt of twenty-five cents, mail a copy to any address.

Cards.

JOHN D. THOMPSON,
Justice of the Peace and Scrivener,
Curwensville, Pa.
Collections made and money promptly paid over. feb22'71tf

RICHARD HUGHES,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
—FOR—
Decatur Township,
Osceola Mills P. O.
All official business entrusted to him will be promptly attended to. mch29, '76.

GEO. ALBERT.....HENRY ALBERT.....W. ALBERT
W. ALBERT & BROS.,
Manufacturers & extensive Dealers in
Sawed Lumber, Square Timber, &c.,
WOODLAND, PENN'A.
Orders solicited. Bills filled on short notice and reasonable terms.
Address Woodland P. O., Clearfield Co., Pa.
e25-1y W. ALBERT & BROS.

FRANCIS COUTRIET,
MERCHANT,
Frenchville, Clearfield County, Pa.
Keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, and everything usually kept in a retail store, which will be sold, for cash, as cheap as elsewhere in the county.
Frenchville, June 27, 1867-1y.

THOMAS H. FORCEE,
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
GRAHAMTON, Pa.
Also, extensive manufacturer and dealer in Square Timber and Sawed Lumber of all kinds.
Orders solicited and all bills promptly filled. [*jy16'72

REUBEN HACKMAN,
House and Sign Painter and Paper Hanger,
Clearfield, Penn'a.
Will execute jobs in his line promptly and in a workmanlike manner. apr4,67

G. H. HALL,
PRACTICAL PUMP MAKER,
NEAR CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
Pumps always on hand and made to order on short notice. Pipes bored on reasonable terms. All work warranted to render satisfaction, and delivered if desired. my23:typd

E. A. BIGLER & CO.,
DEALERS IN
SQUARE TIMBER,
and manufacturers of
ALL KINDS OF SAWED LUMBER.
8-7'72 CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.

JAS. B. GRAHAM,
dealer in
Real Estate, Square Timber, Boards,
SHINGLES, LATH, & PICKETS,
9:1873 Clearfield, Pa.

JAMES MITCHELL,
DEALER IN
Square Timber & Timber Lands,
jel1'73 CLEARFIELD, PA.

JAMES H. LYTLE,
In Kratzer's Building, Clearfield, Pa.
Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Vegetables, Fruits, Flour, Feed, etc., etc.
apr1'75-tf

T. M. ROBINSON,
Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.,
MANUFACTURER OF
Light and Heavy Harness, Collars, Saddles, Bridles, &c. Repairing neatly done.
May 24, 1876-6m.

JOHN A. STADLER,
BAKER, Market St., Clearfield, Pa.
Fresh Bread, Rusk, Rolls, Pies and Cakes on hand or made to order. A general assortment of Confectionaries, Fruits and Nuts in stock.—Ice Cream and Oysters in season. Saloon nearly opposite the Postoffice. Prices moderate.
March 10-'75.

J. R. M'MURRAY
WILL SUPPLY YOU WITH ANY ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICE. COME AND SEE. (3:5:73:y)

NEW WASHINGTON.
MARBLE AND STONE YARD.
Mrs. S. S. LIDDELL,
Having engaged in the Marble business, desires to inform her friends and the public that she has now and will keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of ITALIAN AND VERMONT MARBLE, and is prepared to furnish to order TOMBSTONES, BOX AND CRADLE TOMBS, MONUMENTS, &c.
Yard on Reed street, near the R. R. Depot, Clearfield, Pa. jel4,76

S. I. SNYDER,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER
AND DEALER IN
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry,
Graham's Row, Market Street,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
All kinds of repairing in my line promptly attended to. April 23, 1874.

Livery Stable.
THE undersigned begs leave to inform the public that he is now fully prepared to accommodate all in the way of furnishing Horses, Buggies, Saddles and Harness, on the shortest notice and on reasonable terms. Residence on Locust street, between Third and Fourth.
GEO. W. GEARHART.
Clearfield, Feb. 4, 1874

MITCHELL WAGONS.
The Best is the Cheapest!
Thomas Reilly has received another large lot of "Mitchell Wagons," which are among the very best manufactured, and which he will sell at the most reasonable rates. His stock includes almost all descriptions of wagons—largeand small, wide and narrow track. Call and see them.
apr6'74 THOMAS REILLY.

ANDREW HARWICK,
Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
HARNESS, SADDLES, BRIDLES, COLLARS,
and all kinds of
HORSE FURNISHING GOODS.
A full stock of Saddlers' Hardware, Brushes, Combs, Blankets, Robes, etc., always on hand and for sale at the lowest cash prices. All kinds of repairing promptly attended to.
All kinds of hides taken in exchange for harness and repairing. All kinds of harness leather kept on hand, and for sale at a small profit.
Clearfield, Jan. 19, 1876.

MAIZE & SCHWARTZ,
(late Geo. Evans & Co.,)
MILITARY UNIFORMS
AND
EQUIPMENTS,
NO. 1105 MARKET STREET, PHILA.
Bands, Companies, &c., furnished. Samples, photographs and self-measuring directions sent free.
MERCHANT TAILORS & CLOTHIERS,
1105 MARKET STREET,
july 14, 75-1y Phila.

UNDERTAKING.

The undersigned are now fully prepared to carry on the business of
UNDERTAKING,
AT REASONABLE RATES,
And respectfully solicit the patronage of those needing such services.
JOHN TROUTMAN,
JAMES L. LEAVY.
Clearfield, Pa., Feb. 18, 1874.

CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

GEO. B. GOODLANDER, Proprietor. PRINCIPLES, NOT MEN. TERMS—$2 per annum in Advance.

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AN ODE TO JUNE.

The rose a-bloom,
And sweet woodbine,
Distil perfume
In warm sunshine;
The moth's brown wing,
The meadows over,
Hangs balancing
Above the clover.

The willow throws
A shadow cool,
The lily blows
Upon the pool,
The cherry falls,
The pear grows mellow,
The robin calls
Unto his fellow

The whetstone rings
A music blythe;
The mower swings
The sharpened scythe,
Yet off arrests
The sharp scythe's swinging,
To spare his nest
For th' lark's sweet singing.

The green maize stands
Like Indian girl,
With taper hands,
And teeth of pearl,
Her head bent low,
Her tangled tresses
Of silk a-flow
To the wind's caresses

The rye is white,
The wheat is gold,
All silver-bright
The cloud's light fold,
The runnel parts
The rosy mallows,
The sun-fish darts
Across the shallows.

With such delight
The long days swoon;
You guess aright—
'Tis generous June,
With all the best
Of life and pleasure
Heaped up, and pressed
Down, in her measure.

THE SUSQUEHANNA BOOM.

HISTORY OF THE ENTERPRISE BY GEO. S. BANGER.

[From the Williamsport Gazette and Bulletin.]

There can be no doubt but that the erection of the Susquehanna boom has aided immeasurably in the development of the lumber interest throughout the entire valley of the West Branch of the Susquehanna river and its tributaries, extending northward, westward and south-westward into the counties of Clinton, Centre, Clearfield, Cambria, Cameron, Elk, Potter and McKean.

And, as a corresponding result, the enhanced value of farms, timber-lands and business enterprises of every kind and description, as well as the building up of towns and villages throughout this portion of the State, is owing, in a very great measure, to the protection afforded by the Susquehanna boom for the massing of vast amounts of lumber from year to year, and holding it securely preparatory to its manufacture at the various mills.

In other words, it has directly encouraged the investment of millions of dollars of capital, and afforded employment, together with the means of livelihood, to thousands of families. An institution that has been productive of such wide-spread and beneficial results, and that has become so interwoven with the growth and prosperity of Williamsport and the surrounding country, certainly has a history well worth preserving for future generations.

The legitimate province of the historian forbids him to be a mere exponent of private and personal rights or wrongs, or, in any way, to suffer his mind to become biased by considerations and circumstances that are in themselves purely personal, and that have no interest or value, save as they may affect the interest of a few. Therefore, we shall exclude from this article all personalities, as also all discussions of questions that have a mere local application, and as to the right or wrong of which private opinion may honestly differ.

Many controversies have arisen from time to time, between the boom company and the mill owners and manufacturers of lumber affecting their supposed rights, which are purely of a personal character. These controversies, it is true, form a part of the history of the boom company; but, inasmuch as they are personal and local, and respecting which there exists an honest difference of opinion, they have been purposely excluded, as matters in which the public at large have no interest whatever.

Prior to the year 1846, it is doubtful whether the idea of locating a boom on the West Branch of the Susquehanna river, ever occurred to any other individual than James H. Perkins. If so, there certainly is no record of the fact. In December, 1845, he came to Williamsport in company with John Leighton, for the purpose of engaging in the manufacture of lumber; and, should circumstances favor it, of establishing a boom at or near this place. His associate was a lumberman of large experience, and to him, or rather to the good judgment evinced in the location of the present boom, is due much of the success that has attended it. To many the matter of location may appear to be of little consequence. On the contrary it should be the first consideration, and is always a question of the most vital importance.

The condition of the sides or shores of the stream; the depth of water; the natural flow or tendency of the current during high stages of water, as also when in a quiet or normal condition; the formation of the bed of the stream, whether or not it will afford good foundations for the piers or cribs—all should be taken into consideration, and on each and all of them essential in the proper location of a boom. Another important consideration is, whether there is in its immediate vicinity, suitable sites for the erection of mills, and for the piling of lumber.

Soon after their arrival here, Messrs. Perkins and Leighton directed their attention to this matter of location, and settled upon what is familiarly known as the "Long Reach." At this point we find nearly all of these essential requisites combined. The high range of mountains on the south side of the river afford an insurmountable barrier to the over-flowing of the logs, when once they are brought within the enclosure of the boom. The bend in the river at this point and for miles above, naturally draws the logs to this south side of the stream; and the fact of the river being almost level for miles beyond, prevents the possibility of swift currents during low water stages.

Prior to the year 1846, there was but one saw mill in Williamsport, known by the name of the "Big Water Mill," which was erected by a Philadelphia company in the years 1838 and 1839. The company having failed, the property was purchased at a Sheriff's sale by Abraham Updegraff and James Armstrong. Mr. Perkins subsequently became the purchaser of this property, and soon after became personally interested in obtaining a charter for the incorporation of a boom company.

The Susquehanna boom company was incorporated by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania, and approved by Governor Francis R. Shunk, on the 26th day of March, 1846.

The original stock consisted of one hundred shares of one hundred dollars each, and was subscribed for, and issued to the following stockholders, to wit:

John Leighton	1	share.
John DuBois, Jr.	25	"
Mathias DuBois	25	"
James H. Perkins	24	"
Isaac Smith	20	"
Elias S. Lowe	5	"

There was no organization under the act of incorporation until the 5th day of November, 1849, at which time a meeting of the stockholders was called for that purpose. John Leighton was called to the chair, and Elias S. Lowe was appointed Secretary.

At this meeting, the first board of managers was elected as follows: Jas. H. Perkins, John DuBois, Jr., Isaac Smith, Matthias DuBois and Elias S. Lowe. In the evening of the same day the board was organized by electing John DuBois, Jr., President, and Elias S. Lowe, Secretary and Treasurer. On the following day the board of managers adopted a resolution to the effect that proposals be received for building twelve piers, according to a plan submitted by E. Kirkbride, five of which were to be completed by the first day of March, and the remaining seven by the first of September.

Proposals were received from E. Kirkbride and John DuBois, Jr., and the work allotted to John DuBois, Jr., he having been the lowest bidder.

On the 8th of December of the same year a contract was entered into with Isaac Smith for the building of an abutment and twenty piers for the sheer boom, to be 12x20 feet each, the whole to be completed by the 1st of March, 1850. He was also to furnish all the iron necessary for the building of the boom.

Subsequently the board extended the powers and duties of their President, and appointed him the general agent for the company.

About this time the board of managers commenced to lay assessments upon their capital stock, and, with the money so obtained the work of building the boom slowly progressed. In those days we lacked the experience and skill since acquired in the construction of similar work, for it was not until the winter of this year that the piers contracted for seem to have been completed, as appears by a resolution passed on the 7th of February, 1851, which reads as follows:

"*Resolved*, That we meet on Saturday, the 22d inst., to inspect the piers and other work done for the company."

Enough of the boom, however, was finished to hold securely the amount of stock that came in during that season.

Thus far the question of stopping the logs at this point, and holding them securely against any ordinary flood, was settled and determined. Whatever fears existed in the minds of any previous to this time, it had now been practically demonstrated that so far the boom had been a success.

A new and apparently unexpected foe now appeared upon the stage. Our amateur boom builders seemed to forget that as winter approached the formation of ice in the river would be a natural consequence. Before they realized the approaching danger the forces of this new enemy had suddenly and noiselessly surrounded their works, while platforms, boom sticks, and buoys were securely enfolded within the cold embrace of this ice king. Here now was a new dilemma! What if he should refuse to relax his grasp ere the gentle rains of spring should come, and the now quiet stream would suddenly be transformed into a raging, rushing, roaring river?

Had such an event occurred, the result of months of patient toiling would have been swept away, and with it, doubtless, the hopes and ambitions of these early pioneers. Such, however, was not ordained to be its destiny.

The winter passed and the gentle winds of spring softened these icy barriers. Old king ice was forced to yield to her gentle wooings, while his departure was as noiseless as his insidious approach. Our little boom was left uninjured. This new experience might have been dearly purchased. Let us hope that it served its purpose, and that our amateur boom builders would not be caught napping when the cold frosts of winter again appeared.

Owing to the absence of floods during the season of 1851, but few logs came into the boom. This may have been fortunate in some respects, for it gave ample time for the entire completion of the work then contemplated.

The location of the boom at Williamsport soon attracted the attention of eastern capitalists. Already there had been an accession to our population of quite a number. New mills were in the course of erection, and others contemplated. It was no unusual circumstance, even in those early days, to watch the departure of exploring parties in quest of timber lands. At that time there were no railroads, with their luxurious appliances, to tempt the weary traveler. The old lumbering stage coach and the slow pokey packet, were all that we had to transport these parties to the wilds of our western and northern counties.

These indications of growth and prosperity were not without their effect upon the minds of those early pioneers. Their business sagacity already discerned in the near future a necessity for the expansion and enlargement of their works. Accordingly at a meeting in February, 1852, they "resolved that the harbor now commenced below the main boom, be completed this season." Also, that the capital stock be increased to the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

The drives of this and the succeeding three or four years were successfully made; and, so far as concerned the working boom, nothing could have been more satisfactory. But for some time there had been secretly indulged by some of the patrons of the company, a growing unfriendliness towards its management.

As this feeling finally developed into a positive opposition, and, in the end, assumed the attitude of a formidable rival, it may be well at this point to introduce with some degree of minuteness, the circumstances and conditions that brought into life the "Loyalsock Boom Company," and that ultimately merged these two conflicting factions into one harmonious whole.

The origin of the Loyalsock boom company appears to have been associated with the fact that in those early days, the larger number of mills were located on the river *below* the borough of Williamsport. Also that the corporators of the Susquehanna boom had previously decided to locate their boom, as has been shown, at a point on the river several miles above these mills. These lower mill proprietors anticipated additional expense and delays in getting their logs from the boom to their respective mills, particularly as there was a dam across the river at an intermediate point, and their logs would necessarily be broken loose from the fastenings and scattered in the act of passing them over the dam. To gather them up again and re-raft the logs before they could be run to the mills, would occasion both delay and expense.

These anticipations were to some extent ultimately realized, and provoked a feeling of unfriendliness and animosity between the two parties. There also appeared to be an unwillingness on their part to pay "tribute to Cæsar." In addition to the fifty cents per thousand feet charged by the Susquehanna boom company as boomage for securing and rafting out their logs, there was charged an additional sum for "warp."

It may be necessary to explain this item. Warp, or rope, is extensively used in the operation of rafting. The logs are secured together in long strings or floats by a small rope passing over them, and hitched around a wooden pin driven into the centre of each log. It formed a part of the expense of rafting and was included in the fifty cents charged as boomage.

These floats, during the operation of making them up, (which sometimes required several days), were secured to the platform or stretcher by means of stay lines. During high winds, or a sudden rise in the river, it was frequently necessary to duplicate these lines. When the floats were cut loose from the stretches the party using the knife would, not unfrequently, imitate the man who cut off the dog's tail "back of his ears." They would make the incision at the *stretcher*, and thus as the logs would gracefully recede, the long line of rope would very conveniently drop into and *under* the water, and in this way they would secure a large quantity of rope by this simple process of making the "cut" at the wrong place. Now it was for this warp, inadvertently removed as explained, that the boom company proposed to charge.

This additional expense, though insignificant, had a tendency to widen the breach between these early pioneers, and to provoke a spirit of opposition and strife, when unity and co-operation should have prevailed.

These grievances, whether imaginary or real, together with bad counsel and advice from those who should have discountenanced all such independent efforts, resulted in the organization of the "Loyalsock boom company."

The Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, by an act of Assembly passed the 11th day of April, 1848, and a supplement thereto approved the 9th day of April, 1849, incorporated and constituted Isaac Smith and William Woodman, and their associates and successors, a body politic and corporate, by the name and style of "The Loyalsock boom company."

It will be noticed that this act of incorporation was passed only two years subsequent to that of the Susquehanna boom company.

Under this act of incorporation Isaac Smith, Wm. Woodman, Jacob Brown, Daniel W. Smith, Jerome G. Kidder and Lyman Pray, in the month of June, 1850, organized the said Loyalsock boom company by the adoption of a Constitution and By-laws.

Another noticeable fact is, that this organization was only a few months subsequent to that of the Susquehanna boom company. The articles of association defined the objects of the company as follows: "To erect and maintain a boom or booms in the West Branch of the Susquehanna river, with piers, &c., as may be necessary to stop and secure logs, masts, spars and other lumber floating upon said river, and erecting such piers, side branch or shear boom as may be necessary for that purpose, &c."

The capital stock provided by the articles of association consisted of fifty shares, and was apportioned as follows: Isaac Smith, 22 shares; Wm. Woodman, 1 share; Jacob Brown, 1 share; Daniel W. Smith, 1 share; Jerome G. Kidder, 24 shares; Lyman Pray, 1 share.

The following board of managers was elected, to wit: Lyman Pray, Daniel W. Smith, Jacob Brown, Jerome G. Kidder and Isaac Smith. At a subsequent meeting of the newly elected board, to wit: July 18, 1850, Daniel W. Smith was elected President, and Lyman Pray Secretary and Treasurer.

During the years 1851 and 1852, George White, Esq., acted as President of the company. The organization commenced as above in 1850, continued with some few changes, and with no organized effort to carry out the provisions of their act of incorporation, until the 29th day of August, 1854, at which time an agreement was entered into between Stephen B. Leonard, for himself and John C Davis, and D. B. Taylor for the Pennsylvania lumber company, stockholders and owners of the charter of the Loyalsock boom company of the one part, and Samuel Caldwell and his associates of the other part, by which the party of the first part agreed to transfer a certain specified amount of the stock held by them to the party of the second part, who also agreed to subscribe for and take the balance of the stock to be issued by the company, and to construct the boom and works connected therewith, as contemplated by the act of Assembly authorizing the same.

At this same meeting the stockholders agreed to increase the capital stock from $5,000, as originally prescribed, to $20,000, to be represented by 200 shares of $100 each. The old officers having resigned, Stephen Gould was elected President, and Ranyan Wolverton Secretary and Treasurer.

No active efforts were made, however, towards the erection of the boom until May, 1855, at which time the following resolutions were adopted at a meeting of the stockholders, to wit:

"*Resolved*, That the company proceed forthwith to build the boom as contemplated in their charter."

"*Resolved*, That John Ransom, R. Wolverton, Stephen Gould, Samuel Caldwell and John S. Grafius be appointed a committee to examine and locate a site for the boom, and report at the next meeting the comparative cost of the two sides of the river."

The report made by the committee favored the location of the proposed boom on the south side of the river, commencing at the lower end of Toney's Island. One large pier or crib to be erected at that point, two piers between Toney's Island and Field's Island, and one at the head of Field's Island, with the necessary number of sunken cribs for shear boom.

On the 20th day of December, 1855, a contract was entered into with Henry B. Smith for the erection of the cribs above designated, and for supplying the requisite number of boom sticks or buoys.

At the annual meeting in July, 1856, Stephen Gould, Garrett Tinsman, Samuel Caldwell, Jacob S. Young and John S. Grafius were elected managers, who subsequently elected Stephen Gould President, and John S. Grafius Secretary and Treasurer.

The above managers were re-elected in 1857, with the exception of Jacob S. Young, A. A. Winegardner having been elected in his place. Garrett Tinsman was elected President, and A. A. Winegardner Secretary and Treasurer.

In the meantime a change had been necessarily inaugurated at the upper boom, regarding the logs of the lower mill owners. They now had a boom of their own, but, as many of their logs would naturally go into the upper boom first, it became neccessary for them to notify the Susquehanna boom company annually to turn these logs through their boom, and not to raft them as formerly.

Under a provision of their charter, the Susquehanna boom company charged them eight cents per log, for all such logs turned through their boom. This charge was stubbornly resisted, and provoked a perfect storm of opposition. The Treasurer of the Susquehanna boom company made out his bills daily for the logs thus passed, and upon payment being refused, suits were brought and judgment obtained. The next day new bills were presented and payment demanded, which, being likewise refused, suits were brought, and judgment obtained, as on the previous day. These proceedings were operated daily for weeks, until there were scores of these suits entered upon the "Squire's" docket.

It appears that these proceeding prompted the board of managers of the Loyalsock boom company to seek relief—probably from the legislature—from this charge of eight cents per log, for, at a meeting of their board held on the 28th day of January, 1858, the following resolution was unanimously adopted, to wit:

Resolved, That the President of the Loyalsock boom company be authorized to expend five hundred dollars of the funds of the company, for the purpose of getting an abatement of the eight cents per log charged by the Susquehanna boom company.

This apparently hostile movement on the part of the Loyalsock boom company was really the harbinger of peace and good will, and resulted in cementing together these two opposing elements into one harmonious whole. Subsequently, at the instance of the two companies, the General Assembly passed an act authorizing them to unite and consolidate under the name, style and title of the Susquehanna boom company.

A meeting of the two companies was called for the purpose or organizing under the provisions of the said act. To effect this organization, it was deemed expedient that the officers of both companies should resign, and that the stock-holders should unite in electing a board of managers from the consolidated company.

At this time, May, 1858, the following gentlemen comprised the board of the Susquehanna boom company, to wit: Mahlon Fisher, President; E. S. Lowe, Secretary and Treasurer; James H. Perkins, J. P. Finley and Jacob S. Young. Mr. Young in the meantime having resigned, Garrett Tinsman was elected to fill the vacancy.

At this same time the officers and some of the stock-holders of the two companies met and adopted measures preparatory to the proposed consolidation. Commissioners were appointed to appraise and value the properties of the two corporations, which was done, and an amicable adjustment of their several interests was satisfactorily arranged.

Upon a surrender of their stock to the Susquehanna boom company there was issued to each stock-holder in the Loyalsock boom company an equal number of shares of the stock of the Susquehanna boom company, together with a certain number of shares of apportioned stock to cover the amount agreed upon, as the monied value of their boom property.

This compact sealed the alliance previously entered into, and occasioned much rejoicing among the many friends of these early rivals.

The first noticeable event that transpired subsequent to the consolidation, was the spring flood of 1860. Up to this period there had been but ordinary floods, causing little or no damage either in the loss of logs, or injury to the property of the company. Here was an exception, at least so for as the loss of logs.

The boom had been hung, and every thing was in readiness awaiting the coming of the flood. The first logs were brought into the boom on very low water, and, consequently, there was but little or no packing—the logs simply covering the surface throughout its entire length. While the boom was in this condition, a later flood brought in a large addition of logs, which, with the increased pressure from the enlarged volume of water, caused a violent surging of the whole mass; and, as the logs gradually settled down, the pressure became so great as to occasion a rupture in that portion of the boom known as the sheer or fly, and where there were no cribs to resist the pressure caused by the jamming of the logs.

Owing, therefore, to the breaking of the sheer, and its consequent failure to direct the course of the logs into and within the boom, the accumulated mass at this point and above was driven, with irresistible force, down the river—many of them being carried out into the Chesapeake bay. It was estimated that at least 50,000,000 feet of logs were carried past our boom on this flood.

It had been the previous policy of the company to build their side boom—that is the boom running up the stream—with "blind" cribs. This name was applied from the fact of their being entirely submerged, and thus not seen. In the centre of these cribs was secured a piece of timber called a buoy. This buoy was attached to the heavy timbers that floated on the surface of the water, and, in addition to its holding them securely, it also accommodated them to the rising or falling of the water. These floating timbers, then, formed the side boom; and as long as they could be held securely, the logs within the boom were safe.

It now became evident that these low cribs did not afford a sufficient resistance to the great pressure caused by the jamming of the logs within the boom, and, from this time they were abandoned.

During the summer of 1860 a contract was entered into with Criswell & Dull, for the erection of some 54 large cribs outside of the low or blind cribs above referred to. From this time it has been the policy of the company to construct their cribs upon this principle, the average or ordinary crib being (as at present constructed), about 20 feet wide, 40 feet long, and about 20 feet high, the upper side tapering from the ordinary height of the water, to about 20 feet square on the top. The shell is formed of heavy timbers crossing each other at the ends, and securely spiked or fastened together with large oak pins. At the bottom heavy timbers laid side by side, run through the entire length, thus forming a floor. They are then filled with stone—the weight of the stone anchoring them securely to the bottom or bed of the river. An inch and a quarter cable is now used to secure the floating boom instead of the buoys described above.

In the month of September, 1861, there occurred another of those disastrous floods, which, in many respects, was almost as damaging as the one in 1860. There had been but light floods during the early part of the season, so that the larger part of the logs were still back.

During the height of this flood the Lock Haven boom broke. The logs previously secured therein were, consequently, carried by the violent current down the river, crushing everything in their way, and tearing timber and board rafts from their fastenings, hurled the whole mass upon our boom with such sudden and irresistible force as to tear out the entire sheer boom, together with one of the large cribs. This flood occasioned another large loss of logs.

Such a misfortune, following so closely that of the preceding season, produced a depressing influence throughout the community. As the winter approached, many doubts were indulged and expressed as to the propriety of putting in a new stock of logs that season.

At this time the country was greatly agitated, owing to this being the first year of the war. Business of all kinds had become depressed, while the financial out-look was anything but encouraging. In addition to the loss of logs and the damage done to the boom, the flood had filled the harbor with a mass of debris, which must necessarily be removed before the boom could be put into a proper condition for the reception of another stock of logs. Under all these circumstances, the board of managers, at a meeting held on the 12th of November, adopted the following preamble and resolution, to wit:

WHEREAS, In view of the unsettled condition of business throughout the country, the imperative necessity for clearing out the boom harbor, which cannot be done at this season of the year, and the cost of the necessary means, it is deemed inexpedient to have the boom hung the ensuing season; therefore,

Resolved, That the President give notice thereof, by publication in one or more newspapers of Lycoming and adjoining counties.

The publication of this notice provoked a spirit of opposition among some of the lumbermen who had perfected arrangements for getting in a winter's stock, and an effort was now made to induce them to rescind their resolution, and allow the hanging of the boom during the following season.

As a result of this opposition, A. T. Nichols, L. A. Farnsworth and Herdic, and Lentz & Whites entered into a contract with the boom company, on the 14th day of January, 1862, by which they agreed to rebuild the crib removed the previous fall, to replace and extend the sheer boom, and to have the boom hung and in good condition for catching and securing the logs on the first floods during the following spring.

The boom was accordingly repaired, and hung in time to secure the first run of logs.

The experience gained by the company during the few preceding years convinced them that the boom could be very much strengthened and rendered more secure and reliable by reducing the space or distance between the old cribs. To accomplish this they proposed to put in a new crib between each of the old ones, thus making the space 100 feet from crib to crib, instead of 200 as formerly. This work was given to John I. Berry, who, on the 14th day of June, 1864, entered into a contract to build 41 new cribs, commencing at the upper end of the boom and extending down the river, locating a new crib midway between each two of the old ones.

This was the last contract made by the boom company for either the extending or repairing of their booms. From that time until the present the entire work of building and repairing has been entrusted to their Superintendent, Mr. Thomas Turley, whose efficiency and skill, as well as his acknowledged ability, are admitted by all.

In the following spring, 1865, occurred the great "St. Patrick's flood," when the river attained the almost unprecedented height of twenty-six feet above low water mark. Though the entire boom was under water, yet, strange to say, the damage was inconsiderate. A few of the boom timbers and platforms were broken, and some few lost. There was no damage done to the cribs. It served, however, to alarm the company; and, upon the subsiding of the water, they added from four to six feet to the height of all their cribs, in order to guard against a similar flood. This work was completed during the season of 1865.

During the season of 1866, the company erected their boom at Linden, by connecting the two islands at that place. One of their managers, Mr. John White, was appointed a committee to superintend the work of construction, with power to purchase timber and other necessary materials, and supply the necessary labor. This work was completed during the following winter and spring.

We have already mentioned the fact that there was a dam across the river as early as 1850, which furnished power to the water mill of Sampson & Ballard, and later to the saw and grist mill subsequently erected by Peter Herdie and B. H. Taylor. This dam was going rapidly into decay. The frequent damage done to it by floods and ice freshets, occasioned a large annual expense. In addition to its supplying power to these mills, the back water furnished a harbor for the boom company, without which the operation of rafting could not have been successfully carried on.

After the destruction by fire of the big water mill, the expense of repairing this dam was borne mainly by the boom company. It finally became so worthless that they applied to the legislature for authority to erect a new dam. This authority was embodied in a supplement to their act of incorporation, approved the 11th day of December, 1866.

January 1st, 1867, the board closed a contract with Theodore Hill, by which he agreed to deliver on the south bank of the river, between Williamsport bridge and Clark's run, 40,000 perches of stone.

On the 26th of June following, they appointed Mahlon Fisher and Peter Herdie a committee to superintend the erection of the dam, which, by previous agreement, was to be located at or near what was then known as the Ensworth mill.

Thos. J. Wierman was employed as consulting engineer, and John Weaver superintendent the work of construction. It was completed during the season of 1867, and has proved to be a substantial piece of work.

In addition to the building of the dam, a number of the cribs built by Criswell & Dull in 1860, were enlarged by the addition of some twenty feet to their length. This comprised the principal work done on the boom in the summer of 1867.

During the early spring of 1868 an ice flood tore out and carried away twenty-four of the large cribs, two of which were the original cribs built by John DuBois in 1850.

The damage to the boom was of such a formidable character that it was doubted whether the boom could be hung with safety. By the use of duplicate boom sticks and lashing heavy timber spars together, it was closed in time to secure the logs that came in on the first water.

On the 4th of May, 1868, the board adopted the following resolution, to wit:

Resolved, That measures be taken during the present season to put the boom in a substantial condition, and that the necessary funds be appropriated for