The Republican.

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 13, 1876.

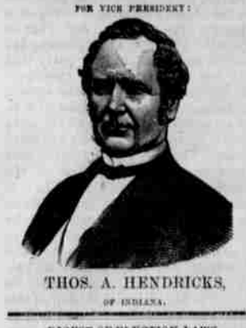
Reader, if you want to know what is going on in the business world, just read our advertising column, the *Special* column in particular.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT:

SAMUEL J. TILDEN,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:



THOS. A. HENDRICKS,
OF INDIANA.

DIGEST OF ELECTION LAWS.

Polls open at 7 a. m. and, without intermission close at 7 p. m.

WHO CAN VOTE.

Every male citizen, twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections:

1. He shall have been a citizen of the United States one month.

2. He shall have resided in the State one year; or, if having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen thereof, and shall have removed therefrom and returned, then he shall have resided therein six months immediately preceding the election.

3. He shall have resided in the district where he intends to vote two months immediately preceding the election, instead of ten days, as formerly.

4. If twenty-two years of age, or upward, he shall have paid, within two years, a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months previous to the election, and paid at least one month previous to the same.

5. Foreign born citizens must have been naturalized at least one month before the election, and must conform to the requirements contained in section 4, preceding.

The election will be held on "the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November," being this year the 7th day of the month.

Wednesday, Sept. 6th, is the last day for being assessed.

Friday, October 6th, is the last day for securing naturalization papers.

Friday, October 6th, is the last day on which taxes can be paid in legal time to vote.

The above dates should be carefully remembered and acted on by all voters.

PAY YOUR TAX.—Those citizens who propose to vote on "Tax" at the approaching election, should bear the fact in mind that the tax must be paid not later than the 6th day of October—not on election day, as they did under the old Constitution—that is too late. 3t.

BE CAREFUL.—Every citizen who changes his residence—removes from one borough or township to another, between the 6th day of September and the 7th day of November, loses his vote—voluntarily disfranchises himself. The Constitution requires every voter to reside at least *sixty days* in the election district where he offers to vote. 3t.

Let every Democrat in the county make it his business to attend the primary election on Saturday next.

The Radical majority in Maine, at the election held on the 9th inst., is reported by telegraph at not over 10,000, against 32,000 for Grant in 1872.

The Rifle Brigade—Grant's army of ninety thousand office-holders. They rifle everything they can lay their hands on.

Gen. Kilpatrick is on his way back to New Jersey from Indiana, muttering through his teeth, "My thoughts on awful subjects roll, damnation and the dead!"

A Tilden and Hendricks Club has been started in Chicago. It has 230 members. They are all voters, and *they all hitherto have voted* the Republican ticket. They are coming, Uncle Samuel, and they are coming very strong.

Even the news from Vermont failed to raise any enthusiasm in the Radical camp at their meeting on Friday night last. Two thousand of a Republican loss in the Green Mountain State is not calculated to raise the drooping spirits of the Radicals.

Hon. G. R. Barrett addressed the Tilden and Hendricks Club in the Opera House on Saturday evening. He was greeted with a large audience, and his speech was a strong and unanswerable argument in favor of the Democratic nominees.

We venture to suggest to Mr. Blaine a quotation from Saint Paul for his new campaign speech: "I would that ye were almost and altogether such as I am, except these bonds." The Apostle made no reference to the Mulligan letters, they not being known in Evangelical theology at that early day.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Vermont voted on Monday, the 4th inst., for State officers. The Republican candidates were, of course, successful, as it was known by everybody that they would be, but the result is not gratifying to Republicans. The Radical majority is 23,550, being a loss on the vote of 1872 of 2,000. The same percentage of Democratic gains elsewhere will give Tilden every debatable State in the Union.

A LIBERAL GONE BACK TO GRANT.

One of the few Liberals in New York who have made up their minds to vote for Hayes and Wheeler, has lately written a letter—the Hayes Liberals always do write letters so as to let the world know that there is one more—in which he gives his reasons for his action. They may be easily summed up in this one of his remarks: "It is better to avoid maladministration than to expose it." It is well that the Liberals take some method of explaining their action in resolving to go back to the party which they foreswore four years ago, and which has grown worse, not better, in the meantime, for their conduct certainly stands in need of explanation, but so frank and ingenious a statement as this was scarcely looked for. "Better to avoid maladministration than to expose it." In other words, a mild rectitude is to be preferred to a vigorous honesty; a man who keeps himself from stealing and steers clear of mistakes is more to be trusted than the man who is not only honest himself, but compels others to be honest; a man, who so long as he can show an administration of his own free from the taint of fraud, is content to preserve a calm neutrality between tax-payers and thieves, is to be preferred to a man who has boldly made war upon thieves wherever he has found them, and has pursued them even into the places of refuge of his own party as in those of the other! "Better to avoid maladministration than to expose it." With what pleasure the rogues must accept this new dictum of the Liberal faith! If there is one thing the Rings dislike, it is being exposed. The Tweed Ring was greatly opposed to being exposed by Mr. Tilden, and so was the Canal Ring when Mr. Tilden had become Governor. Mr. Tilden, however, did stop to consider what might be "better" than exposing maladministration. He saw what his duty was, and went ahead and did it, like a brave and true man. He did not hesitate a moment, any more than he will hesitate when it becomes his duty, as President of the United States, to drive the money changers from our temple at Washington and bring back to its proper phase what has become a den of thieves.—No doubt the Rings then will think that almost anything is better than to "expose maladministration." The Whisky Ring, the Grant Ring, the Belknap Ring, the Babcock, Shepherd, Delano, Williams, Robeson, and all the other countless rings will be of that same opinion.

This Liberal's advice would have been more judicious if it had been in the passive. He ought to have said, "It is better to avoid maladministration than to be exposed in it." And he ought to have given his advice eight years ago. It is too late for President Grant, and President Tilden won't need it.

THE RADICAL ALARM.—Those Radical editors and stumpers, who neither fear God or regard man, are terribly alarmed about paying "the rebel debt" and the owners for their slaves, should the Democrats get control of the Government. These two things are just as impossible as it is for a man to attempt to walk on his head from Clearfield to the Centennial grounds. Those questions are settled in the Constitution, and the man who uses this "scare crow" is either a knave or a fool, and should be called off at once. Let us see what the Constitution says upon these points.

ARTICLE 14, Section 4 of the Constitution reads as follows:

"*The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion,* SHALL NOT BE QUESTIONED. *But neither the United States, nor any State, shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in* AID OF INSURRECTION OR REBELLION AGAINST THE UNITED STATES, *or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held* ILLEGAL AND VOID."

It must be clear to the mind of every honest man that this provision of the Constitution forever disposes of the question of compensation for slaves or the payment of the Confederate debt, and nobody but a very cheap demagogue will resort to this cheap dodge, in the presence of intelligent beings.

HEAR YE HIM.—Col. Con. Maguire, who is now serving a sentence of six months in the St. Louis county jail for connection with the whisky frauds, publishes a card in the *Evening Dispatch* correcting some statements recently made in the public prints, as to when his sentence will expire. He closes as follows: "When I again have the privilege of meeting my fellow-citizens, which will be before the election, I shall have a little vindicating to do, and I may be able to show that some of our would-be Republican leaders, engaged now in preaching moral reform, ought to have striped suits on, and with their heads shaved be serving out a term in the Missouri Penitentiary."

Two weeks ago we referred to the organization of a Hayes and Wheeler Club in this place, and because we told the truth about it the editor of the *Journal* waxes wroth, and talks about Tom Pepper and the infernal regions in a manner that is shockingly familiar. We are satisfied that the editor of the *Journal* should talk so, as we neither know an individual by that name, nor understand anything about the inside workings of the other place. The Hayesites never could bear to hear the truth.

"KORRECTLY" STATED.—The New York *Sun* puts it in this way: "Little Kill Cavalry Patrick carried back to the Republican party a blatant voice, no end of cheek, and an infinitesimal fraction of a conscience; but he has proved a bad purchase. His letter to Gov. Hayes will offset all the campaign speeches for which he is paid. Gov. Hayes is unfortunate in his friends and correspondents, beginning with jobber Blaine and ending with blower Kilpatrick.

There will not be quite so much public money available to elect Hayes and Wheeler with this year, in consequence of the reduced appropriations; but there are thirty millions of dollars left where it will do the most good—in the pockets of the taxpayers of the country. Thank's to a Democratic Congress.

BUT FEW SAVED.

We believe that is scriptural. That the Radical party is handled by corrupt men, is equally as truthful. Occasionally, however, some one of them becomes conscience-stricken, and tells the truth, and then leaves the witness-stand. Hon. Geo. F. Hoar has been a Radical Congressman for many years, but gives notice that he will not be a candidate again. In his recent speech before the Impeachment Court, he volunteered the following bible truth:

"I have seen five judges of a high court of the United States driven from office by threats of impeachment for corruption or maladministration. I have heard the taunt from friendless lips, that when the United States presented herself in the east to take part with the civilized world in generous competition in the arts of life, the only product of her institutions in which she surpassed all others beyond question was her corruption. I have seen in the State in the Union foremost in power and wealth, four judges of her courts impeached for corruption, and the political administration of her chief city become a disgrace and a by-word throughout the world. I have seen the Chairman of the Committee on military affairs in the House, now a distinguished member of this court, rise in his place and demand the expulsion of four of his associates for making sale of their official privileges of selecting the youths to be educated at our great military school. When the greatest railroad of the world, binding together the continent and uniting the two great seas which wash our shores, was finished, I have seen our national triumph and exulting turned to bitterness and shame by the unanimous reports of three Committees of Congress, two of the House and one here, that every step of that mighty enterprise had been taken in fraud. I have heard in the highest places the shameless doctrine avowed by men grown old in public office that the true way by which power should be gained in the republic, created for the service, and the true end for which it should be used when gained, is the promotion of selfish ambition and the gratification of personal revenge. I have heard that suspicion haunts the footsteps of the trusted companions of the President. These things have passed into history."

This general rehearsal of the crimes committed under Grant & Co. will settle Hoar's promotion. He has uttered too much truth.

THE POOR CANINE.—Cameron's dog, Forney, has set up a new bark. He has been cowhided by his old master lately. He howls so piteously. He has evidently been kicked, cuffed, cropped and bob-tailed, or he would not take on so awfully and lick the hand that cuffs him. The editor of the Philadelphia *Times* evidently sympathizes with the poor "purp." He says:

Col. Forney's Centennial dream, we regret to say, has become a horrible nightmare. He is continually haunted by the ghost of the late Confederacy, and the shadowy forms of Jeff Davis, Vallandingham, the draft rioters and other forgotten objects of terror flit ever before his eyes. The speech which Col. Forney recently delivered to his fellow-citizens of the Twenty-ninth ward, is so fearful and wonderful in its conception, so blood-curdling in the awful pictures it vividly presents, that we seem in reading it to live over again the terrible days of the Inquisition, the Wars of Roses, the French Revolution, or some other period of unmitigated horror, and we instinctively cry out for "more troops." Things are evidently in a very bad way, and there can be no doubt that in the event of Tilden's election we shall all be murdered in our beds—according to Forney.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.—The Philadelphia *Times*, in alluding to the contest for Speaker, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Kerr, when Congress meets in December next, says:

"Who will be the next Speaker? The subject is already agitating the minds of possible candidates, but it is not likely that there will be any canvass until after election. Of the original candidates Mr. Lamar has gone into the Senate, Mr. Cox has spoiled all his chances and Mr. Randall seems to have got over his itching for the place. It is quite likely that Mr. Sayler, who has done moderately well since Mr. Cox's deposition, will probably be reelected, for the session is not likely to be long enough to induce any sharp competition for the place."

The New York *Sun* says: "The one sheep owned by the Republican candidate for President, and listed by him in his return to the tax-gatherer, is a living monument to his incapacity as a man of affairs. Gov. Hayes swore in 1875 that his sheep was worth $5. In 1876 he stated under oath that this animal was worth only $2. Now, if Hayes so administered the affairs of a sheep that it depreciated in value sixty per cent. in a single year, how many years would it take him to bankrupt the nation?

THE PRO. TEM. SPEAKER.—Hon. Milton Sayler, of Ohio, who, as Chairman of the Public Lands Committee, allowed no swindles to pass his lines, and cut off many of the loyal from the rich placers of former years; and who, as Speaker *pro tem.*, presided with such ability, fairness and dignity as to chagrin the Republicans by throwing their best ex-Speaker in the shade, will no doubt be elected Speaker on the re-assembling of Congress on the first Monday of December next.

A dispatch from Vigo, Spain, states that Boss Tweed was arrested at that place, on Wednesday, September 6th. Tweed was accompanied by a man giving his name as Wm. Hunt, who was also arrested. They have been placed in a fortress under strong guard, awaiting their delivery to the United States authorities.

A Philadelphia repeater was accidently shot in a scuffle to escape arrest at the Wilmington election last week, but unfortunately the injury wasn't serious. That's just the sort of cattle for that sort of accidents to take to in their most decisive dashes, without bringing the honest portion of the community to grief.

From all parts of the country we get depressing accounts of business distress. What we need is a sound, just, and economical Government at Washington to litt us out of the slough. The way to get that is to put in your ballot on the 7th of next November for Tilden and Hendricks.

A SENSIBLE GENERAL.—Gen. Sherman is quoted as saying that no troops will be transferred to the South until a proper requisition is made by the executive of the State. Perhaps he is disgusted with the indecent haste of Grant and the Secretary of War, Don Cameron, in issuing the order.

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY ELECTION.

To the Democratic Electors of Clearfield county:

In obedience to the rules governing the Democratic party of Clearfield county, I hereby give notice that the election for delegates, to represent the different districts in the County Convention, will be held at the usual place for holding general elections for each township and borough, ON SATURDAY, THE 16TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1876, beginning at 1 o'clock P. M. and continuing until 7 o'clock P. M. of said day.

The elections will be held by the following election boards in the respective districts, viz:

BOROUGHS.

Burnside—C. A. Patrick, L. H. Haney, A. K. Lenz.

Clearfield—Henry W. Parks, Thomas Reilly, Fred. M. Cardon.

Curwensville—F. I. Thompson, J. M. Stewart, George Musser.

Houtsdale—Dr. J. R. Humphries, W. J. Sharbaugh, F. Todd.

Lumber City—J. R. Cupples, J. P. Hile, J. L. Kelly.

Newburg—J. D. Miller, Eli Clemson, Isaac Markle.

New Washington—John P. Feath, F. Blummer, P. Neff.

Osceola—Dr. T. R. Blandy, L. A. R. Krouse, F. Forey.

Wallaceton—M. Reidy, John Shaffer, Fred. Campman.

TOWNSHIPS.

Beccaria—B. Armstrong, Henry A. Wright, John Haley.

Bell—George M. Ferguson, John H. Breth, Wm. Mehaffey.

Bloom—Sidney Smith, Frank McBride, Frank Orcutt.

Bogg—James H. Waple, David Moore, A. R. Washburn.

Bradford—S. P. Wilson, Isaac Barger, J. H. Stewart.

Brady—Johns Hamilton, J. H. Ellinger, Lewis Schoch.

Burnside—John Lee, James Chapman, Daniel McCracken.

Chest—John Conley, John Farley, M. L. McMullen.

Covington—John Picard, Peter Garnier, W. Schrage.

Decatur—D. S. Barrett, Jesse Gore, Elijah Rees, jr.

Ferguson—W. L. Moore, Josiah Henry, John Straw.

Girard—G. W. Steerer, John P. Jury, George Green.

Goshen—R. G. Shaw, Westley Wilson, G. A. Morrison.

Graham—George W. Enright, W. W. Hoover, Alfred Forney.

Greenwood—A. H. Newcomer, Conrad Hallihan, R. C. Thompson.

Gulich—John S. McKeirnan, W. R. Dickerson, Ed. Conrad.

Huston—John Hackett, F. C. Bowman, Albert Newell, sr.

Jordan—Hezekiah Patterson, D. W. Wise, Jas. McKechan.

Karthaus—J. C. McCloskey, R. J. Gilliland, D. B. Maines.

Knox—George D. High, Enos Bloom, L. C. Robbins.

Lawrence—Clark Brown, James Dougherty, jr., Morris F. Wallace.

Morris—J. G. Merrell, Gilbert Hoover, Adam Moyer.

Penn—James Daily, Charles Helper, Allen McDonald.

Pike—A. Bloom, A. J. Cupples, Samuel Moore.

Union—Thomas Brookbank, R. H. Laborde, Jacob Hess.

Woodward—George H. Woodin, H. H. Baughman, Thomas Mathers.

The following resolution, which was unanimously adopted by the last County Convention, is published as per request of that body, and reads as follows:

Resolved, That we, as members of the Democratic party of Clearfield county, do most emphatically disapprove of the practice of candidates, and their friends, who adopted the plan of electioneering during our recent primary canvass, or hereafter, by lying circulars and libelous pictorial newspapers. Such work must result in great personal and moral wrongs to our party friends without any equivalent whatever, and we, therefore, demand that it be stopped; and if persisted in hereafter, we call upon all true Democrats to exercise their influence in debating all candidates who may resort to this vile method, and that a rule to this effect be prepared by the County Committee and published with the other rules.

Every qualified voter of the district, who at the last general election voted the Democratic ticket, is entitled to a vote by virtue of the rules. It is necessary, under these rules, that the voter must reside in the district where he offers to vote. All those who have heretofore acted with the Democratic party, and desire to act with said party in support of the ticket to be settled by the delegate elections, are authorized to vote and are invited to participate in the elections. The manner of voting is regulated by rules seven and eight, and this committee will furnish to each district the necessary blanks for the election and returns.

The County Convention will assemble in the Court House in Clearfield, on Tuesday, the 19th day of September, 1876, at 1 o'clock p. m., and proceed to nominate candidates as follows:

One person as candidate for Congress.

One person as candidate for State Senator.

One person as candidate for Assembly.

One person as candidate for Sheriff.

Two persons as candidates for Associate Judge.

One person as candidate for District Attorney.

One person as candidate for Jury Commissioner.

It is the earnest desire of this Committee, that the Vigilance Committees, appointed to hold the delegate elections, be early at the polls and prompt in the discharge of their duties. See to it, Fellow Democrats, that the full vote of your district is polled. Let there be a free and full expression of the party at this election, to the end that the best men may be selected to fill the various offices. Never before in the history of the party have better men been presented for your support. We are approaching an important election for President and Vice President of the United States. Let harmony and good-will prevail, and victory will perch upon our banner.

1. The organization of the County Committee shall be and remain as now constituted—that is one member for every borough and township, and a Chairman, which Committee shall be selected annually by the delegates, and their term of office shall begin at January following their election.

2. The number of delegates to which each district is entitled is based upon the following rule, that is to say: Each election district in the county polling one hundred Democratic votes or less, shall be entitled to two delegates absolutely, and for each additional one hundred Democratic votes, or fraction greater than one-half thereof, polled in said district at the last preceding Governor's election, an additional delegate, and under this rate the following allotment of delegates is now made:

Burnside borough	2	Decatur	2
Clearfield	2	Ferguson	2
Curwensville	2	Girard	2
Houtsdale	2	Goshen	2
Lumber City	2	Graham	2
New Washington	2	Greenwood	2
Newburg	2	Gulich	2
Osceola	2	Huston	2
Wallaceton	2	Jordan	2
Beccaria township	2	Karthaus	2
Bell	2	Knox	2
Bloom	2	Lawrence	4
Bogg	2	Morris	2
Bradford	3	Penn	2
Brady	5	Pike	2
Burnside	2	Union	2
Chest	2	Woodward	2
Covington	2		
Total			77

3. The delegate elections and County Convention shall be governed and conducted strictly in accordance with the following rules, and the Chairman of the County Committee shall be annually elected by the County Convention and shall be *ex-officio*, the President of all County Conventions.

4. The election for delegates to represent the different districts in the annual Democratic County Convention shall be held at the usual place of holding the general elections for each district, on the Saturday preceding the third Tuesday of September, (being the 16th this year,) beginning at 1 o'clock, P. M., and continuing until 7 o'clock, P. M., of same day.

5. The said delegate elections shall be held by an election board, to consist of the member of the County Committee for each district, and two other Democratic voters thereof, who shall be appointed or designated by the County Committee. In case any of the persons so constituting the board shall be absent from the place of holding the election for a quarter of an hour after the time appointed, by Rule First, for the opening of the same, his or their place or places, shall be filled by an election to be conducted *viva voce* by the Democratic voters present at the time.

6. Every qualified voter of the district, who at the last general election voted the Democratic ticket, shall be entitled to a vote at the delegate elections.

7. The voting at all delegate elections shall be by ballot; upon which ballots shall be written or printed the name or names of the delegate or delegates voted for, together with any instructions which the voter may desire to give the delegate or delegates. Each ballot to be received from the person voting the same by a member of the election board, and by him deposited in a box or other receptacle prepared for that purpose, to which box or other receptacle no person but the members of the election board shall have access.

8. No instructions shall be received or recognized unless the same be voted upon the ballot as provided in Rule Seventh, nor shall such instructions, if voted upon the ballot, be binding upon the delegate, unless one-half or more of the ballots shall contain instructions concerning the same office. Whenever half or more of the ballots shall contain instructions concerning any office, the delegates elected at such election shall be held to be instructed to support the candidate having the highest number of votes for such office.

9. Each election board shall keep an accurate list of the names of all persons voting at such elections; which list of voters together with a full and complete return of such election, containing an accurate statement of the persons elected delegates and all instructions voted, shall be certified by said board to the County Convention, upon printed blanks to be furnished by the County Convention.

10. Whenever from any district, qualified Democratic voters, in numbers equal to five times the delegates which such district has in the County Convention, shall complain in writing of an undue election of false return of delegates or of instructions, in which complaint the alleged facts shall be specifically set forth and verified by the affidavit of one or more persons, such complaint shall have the right to contest the seat of such delegates or the validity of such instructions.—Such complaint shall be heard by a committee of five delegates to be appointed by the President of the Convention, which said committee shall proceed to hear the parties, their proofs and allegations, and as soon as may be reported to the convention what delegates are entitled to seats therein, and what instructions are binding upon such delegates. Whereupon the convention shall proceed immediately, upon the call of the yeas and nays, to adopt or reject the report of the contesting parties. In which call of the yeas and nays the names of the delegates whose seats are contested or whose instructions are disputed, shall be omitted.

11. All delegates must reside in the district they represent. In cases of absence or inability to attend, substitutions may be made from citizens of the district.

12. Delegates must obey the instructions given them by their respective districts, and if violated it shall be the duty of the President of the convention to cast the vote of such delegate or delegates in accordance with the instructions; and the delegate or delegates so offending shall be forthwith expelled from the convention, and shall not be eligible to any office or place of trust in the party for a period of two years.

13. In convention a majority of all the delegates shall be necessary to a nomination; and no person's name shall be excluded from the list of candidates until after the sixth ballot or vote, when the person receiving the least number of votes shall be omitted and struck from the roll, and so on at each successive vote until a nomination is made.

14. If any person who is a candidate for any nomination before the County Convention, shall be proven to have offered or paid any money, or other valuable thing, or made any promise of a consideration or reward to any person for his vote or influence, to secure the delegate from any district, or shall have offered or paid any money of valuable thing, or promised any consideration or reward, to any delegate for his vote, or to any other person with a view of inducing or securing the votes of delegates, or if the same shall be done by any other person with the knowledge and consent of such candidate, the name of such candidate shall be immediately stricken from the list of candidates, or if such fact be ascertained after his nomination to any office, and before the final adjournment, the name of the nominee shall be struck from ticket and the vacancy supplied by a new nomination, and in either case such person shall be ineligible to any nomination by a convention, or to any election as a delegate thereafter. And in case it shall be alleged after the adjournment of the convention that any candidate put in nomination has been guilty of such acts, or of any other fraudulent practices to obtain such nomination, the charge shall be investigated by the County Committee, and such steps taken as the good of the party may require.

15. If any delegate shall receive any money or other valuable thing, or accept the promise of any consideration or reward to be paid, delivered, or secured to him, or any person for such delegate as an inducement for his vote, upon proof of the fact to the satisfaction of the convention, such delegate shall be forthwith expelled, and shall not be received as a delegate to any future convention and shall be ineligible to any party nomination.

16. Cases arising under the rules shall have precedence over all other business in convention, until determined.

17. The County Convention shall meet annually, in the Court House, at 1 o'clock P. M. on the third Tuesday of September

18. The names of all the candidates for office shall be announced at least three weeks previous to the time of holding the primary election.

ISRAEL TEST,
Chairman Dem. Co. Com.

JOHN W. HOWE, Secretary.
Clearfield, Sept. 5, 1876.

KNOX TOWNSHIP CLUB.

NEW MILLPORT, PA., Sept. 7, '76.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—At a meeting held at this place on Saturday evening, Sept. 2d, in the public school-house, a Tilden and Hendricks Club was fully organized, by electing Geo. Erhard, Esq., President; Enos Bloom and G. W. Bell, Vice Presidents; John McCracken, Treasurer; H. J. Sloppy, Recording Secretary, and Isaac Mays, Corresponding Secretary. Fifty names were placed on the roll at the organization. The meeting was one of the most harmonious that has ever been held in the county. Addresses were delivered by the President, Vice Presidents, and others. The meeting was enthusiastic in its reformatory expressions, and you may look for a good report from Knox after the general election. Tilden and Hendricks will, of course, be elected, and reform will be the next thing in order—a boon wished and looked for by Democrats and honest Republicans alike. There are a number of Republicans among us that will positively not vote for Hayes and Wheeler; but whether we can persuade them to vote with us remains for the future to decide. They do not like to jump too far at once, but are eager for a change in the administration.

H. J. SLOPPY, Sec'y.

DOWNRIGHT STEALING.—Just preceding the final conference on the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial bill, the committees of the Senate and House, substantially agreed upon all the details and salaries to be reported. Nothing remained but to put the bill in form, go over the work of the clerks, and sign the report. When they came together for these concluding formalities, it was discovered that a sum of ninety thousand dollars had been added to the appropriations for the expenses of the Senate, and of fifty thousand dollars for the House, without the least notice or authority. Sargent of California and Windom of Minnesota, both jobbers in legislation and patronage, are responsible for this scurvy trick. The House conferees refused to accept the appropriation that had been smuggled in for their side, as a bribe to sanction the fraud. Under the terms of the compromise each branch was allowed to fix the number and compensation of its own officers. In this way the Senate got $90,000 more than had been agreed upon, which will be applied to keep Senatorial sinecures on the pay roll during the recess, and for the employment of an extra force to aid the Republican Committee at Washington in the Presidential campaign.—*Boston Sentinel.*

Ex-Governor Austin Blair, of Michigan, a Liberal Republican of 1872, is daily addressing enthusiastic multitudes in that State in favor of Tilden and Hendricks. Two years ago the Republicans of Michigan repudiated Zach. Chandler. Since then Grant and the Republican leaders have shown their contempt of that judgment by making Chandler Secretary of the Interior and Chairman of the Republican National Executive Committee, thus putting upon the people of Michigan a double insult. This time the voters of Michigan mean to do their work so effectually as to bury Chandlerism forever.

Gov. Tilden did not tell in his letter what he thought of the school question, or the hot weather, or the Sioux war, or the dry spell, or the Centennial Exhibition, or the excessive mortality, or the Hamburgh massacre, or the tramp nuisance, or the Belknap impeachment, or Secor Robberson's frauds, or a thousand other things of popular interest. But still he touched upon everything necessary, for all that.

The efforts of the better class of Republicans to pitch Grantism overboard and reform the party are about as ridiculous as were the efforts of the man who vigorously seized the seat of his own trowsers and attempted to hold himself out at arm's length—and about as successful.

Arkansas voted for State and county officers on Monday, the 4th inst., polling the heaviest vote for a number of years. The Democrats elected their entire State ticket by a majority of from 40,000 to 50,000.

THE CENTENNIAL FIRE.

Ever since the opening of the Exhibition the streets bordering the Centennial grounds, especially the vicinity of Elm avenue, where the principal entrances are, have been infested by numberless frame structures, beer saloons and side shows. These buildings, of the rudest possible construction, have harbored the learned pig, the fat woman, cheap lodging houses, concert and beer saloons, shooting galleries and other parasites of the Exhibition.—Hundreds of these unsightly structures have encroached upon the gates of the Centennial grounds, crowded closely together. The new town has been called Shantyville, and none of its buildings are insured, agents having refused to take risks on account of their inflammable nature. Their presence so near the Exhibition buildings has always been regarded as extremly dangerous, as in case of fire and the wind in the wrong direction the Exhibition buildings would be likely to be destroyed, with their priceless contents. What has long been feared took place on Saturday afternoon. About five o'clock the cry of fire was heard, and volumes of smoke and flames were seen rising from the midst of these structures in Elm avenue, between Tischner and Belmont. In an incredibly short space of time an area of two acres was covered by roaring, crackling flames, and the streets were speedily filled with one hundred thousand people from the Exhibition and the hotels. At the Globe and Transcontinental, the first just opposite the fire, the second immediately adjoining, the greatest consternation prevailed among the guests and a rush was made for the streets, many hurridly grabbing up their baggage. The firemen were speedily on the grounds and did everything possible to limit the flames to the triangular block of ground between Elm and Belmont avenues and Tischner avenue, for it was utterly impossible to save even as much as a stick of furniture in any shanty near where the flames first broke out. In many cases even the occupants had barely time to escape the flames, and several were singed and slightly burned.

The fire broke out in the oyster saloon of John Murphy while he was lighting a kerosene lamp; carelessness suggested to be the cause. But the man has been arrested and the Fire Marshal will investigate. Among other places destroyed were Underhill's saloon, Shutzer Hall, Hepper's restaurant, where the loss is $2,200; Eshambacher & Kran's beer saloon, the Ross house restaurants, the Star and New England lodging houses, Blanketie's Theatre, Crawford's cigar and eating houses, Allen's pig show and several other similar establishments. About three acres of ground were burned over in about a half hour's time. It is impossible to give a near estimate of the losses, but they will probable not exceed $25,000 altogether.

LETTER FROM WOODLAND.

WOODLAND, PA., Sept. 11, 1876.

MR. EDITOR:—Perhaps a note from this place, in regard to what is going on in our little village during this Centennial year of our nations' history and independence, would not be out of place.

On Tuesday evening, the 5th inst., the Tilden and Hendricks Club of this place met in Varner's Hall, and the attendance was quite large. After the meeting had been called to order by the President, Abram Humphrey, Esq., was introduced, and delivered a well-timed and appropriate address on the issues of the day. During its delivery, the speaker was many times heartily cheered by the audience. After the speaking, quite a number of names were added to the roll, and the meeting adjourned to meet on Tuesday evening, September 12th.

On Thursday evening, the Hayes and Wheeler Club had one of their meetings. The meeting was called to order by its President, who stated that as Republicans never stole anything or ever got anything unfairly, he would like the finance Committee to devise means by which the expenses of their meetings could be met.

Mr. Roland D. Swoope, son of the late H. B. Swoope, was then introduced, and made an awkward effort to say something—without saying it.

Now, Mr. Editor, if Republicans never steal anything, I, as a Democrat, would like to know what is done with the vast amount of revenue collected annually by them, and which should be used towards paying the national debt? The debt is reduced but very little from what it was at the close of the war. And yet Republicans never steal!

One word before I close. A great many Republicans hereabout talk of voting for Cooper. But, fellow-Democrats, beware of them. They are only trying to get you to vote for Cooper, and thus take your vote from Tilden, while they will vote for Hayes, and thus count two votes against Tilden. Beware of such fellows. To find out how sincere such fellows are, you only need to say something against Hayes, when they will immediately show themselves in their true colors.

Respectfully, ALEXIS.

OUGHT THEY TO BE TRUSTED.—Can this party be trusted any longer? Is it possible that there should be any revival of industry, of business, of prosperity, if such a party is continued in power? Will they not pursue in the future the same course that they have pursued in the past? Will they reduce the public burdens? Will they economize in the public expenses?—Will they stop public plunder? Not at all. The whole of the session of Congress has been merely a prolonged effort on their part to resist the reforms and economies on which the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives have insisted, and to maintain the extravagance and the opportunites for dishonesty and official plunder by which the people are exhausted and such vast numbers of industrious workers turned out to starve. They have refused all reform when it was offered them on the eve of a Presidential election and will they not continue to refuse it after the election is over?—*N. Y. Sun.*

Twenty-eight workingmen delegates from Berlin to the Centennial Exhibition sailed from Bremen by the steamer Moselle on August 26, and arrived in New York on Saturday. They came under the auspices of the Central Association for the amelioration of the Working Classes, and about $5,500 have been appropriated for the object. On this the Association furnished 3,000 marcs, the minister of commerce 9,000, the crown prince and his wife 1,000, and private subscriptions 8,000. In addition to the payment of his passage each delegate is to receive $75 for his expenses during a month in this country. This is far less than the allowance to the delegates from the French government now here, who have $800 each.

The account of stock taken by the oil producers shows a larger amount of oil on hand than was anticipated. The Pittsburgh *Dispatch* says, the general impression among the operators yesterday seemed to be that the oil in tank would not exceed two million barrels, although the business of the past six months has been transacted on a basis of half a million barrels above this estimate. It is altogether probable that the report will have a depressing influence on the market, and if there should be a tumble in prices, today, it would not be at all surprising.

Mr. James R. Randall, author of the song "Maryland, My Maryland," is at present editor of the Augusta, Georgia, *Constitutionalist.*

New Advertisements.

ESTRAY.—

Came trespassing on the premises of the subscriber, in Brady twp., on the 24th day of August, 1876, a large RED COW, some white spots on the forehead, white along back, white tail, and blood legs white up to knees. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of according to law. T. F. RISHEL.

Luthersburg, Sept. 13, 1876-3t*

DISSOLUTION.—

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing in the millinery business, under the name and style of Woodward & Luce, has been dissolved by mutual consent, to take place August 19, 1876. All persons indebted will please call and settle with Miss N. A. E. Luce, who still carries on the business.

WOODWARD & LUCE.

Penfield, Pa., Sept. 6, 1876-3t.

NOTICE.—

Notice is hereby given that the report of the Appraisers in the estate of David Lansberry, late of Lawrence township, Clearfield county, Pa., dec'd, appointed to appraise and set out the real estate for the benefit of the widow, under the intestate laws of Pennsylvania, will be presented to the Court for final confirmation, on Monday, September 25th, 1876, of which all parties interested will take notice.

WM LANSBERRY,
Cl'd, Sept. 6, '76-3t. Administrator.

DR. VAN DYKE'S
SULPHUR SOAP
Is Cleansing, Destructive, Disinfecting, Soothing, Healing and Purifying.

It renders the coarsest skin remarkably soft and healthful. It imparts a beautiful smoothness to the skin, and forms an elastic whiteness. It cures burns, scalds, chafing, excoriations, roughness, tan, sunburn, freckles, liver spots, chapped hands, sores, ulcers, dandruff, blisters on the hands and feet, itch, ground itch, itching between the toes, itching of the body, piles, corns. Also relieves the itching and irritation of biting and stinging insects. As it is especially adapted to the TOILET, NURSERY, and BATH-room, you can take a Sulphur Bath at pleasure. For bathing Children, it is unequalled. Ladies who use it in their Toilet would never do without it. It neutralizes the odor of perspiration, and, as an external remedy, can scarcely be used amiss. Full directions accompany each package. TRY IT.

Price 25 Cts. per Cake. 3 Cakes for 62 Cts. By mail 35 Cts.

MAIN DEPOT AT
Dr. Van Dyke's Office,
No. 1321 Green St., Philadelphia.
Sold by all Druggists.

USE NO OTHER.

TOWNSHIP STATEMENT.—

HENRY BRETH, Treasurer, in account with Bell township School Funds, for the year ending June 1, 1876:

DR.

To bal. due at last settlement	$ 279 47
To am't from I. Sunderlin, former Treas.	100 00
To am't from Brady township	94 70
To State draft	238 89
To am't from Co. Treasurer	130 49
To am't from D.W. Logan, Collector, '74.	504 53
To am't from A. Miller, Collector, '75	578 87
	$1,926 14

CR.

By orders redeemed	$1,839 90
By per cent. on $1,839.90, at 2 per ct.	36 79
By bal. due District	49 45
	$1,926 14

LIABILITIES.

Orders outstanding	$1,672 00

RESOURCES.

In hands of L. Sunderlin, former Treas. (and now in Court) about	200 00
In Collector Logan's hands for 1874	574 32
In Collector Miller's hands for 1875	126 33
unprovided for	171 35
	$1,672 00

We, the undersigned Auditors of Bell township, have examined the foregoing accounts of Henry Breth, Treasurer of said township, and find them as above stated. JAS. A. CAMPBELL,
H. L. MCGEE,
H. L. HENDERSON,
Osceola, Sept. 13, 1876-3t. Auditors.

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS
—AT—
T. A. FLECK & CO.'S.

Dress Goods, Muslins, Cal