The Republican.

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 17, 1878.

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

MAXIMS FOR THE DAY.

No man worthy the office of President should be willing to hold it if counted in, or placed there by any fraud. U. S. GRANT.

I could never have been reconciled to the elevation by the smallest aid of mine of a person, however respectable in private life, who must forever carry upon his brow the stamp of fraud first triumphant in American history. No subsequent action, however meritorious, can wash away the letters of that record. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

Under the forms of law, Rutherford B. Hayes has been declared President of the United States. His title rests upon disfranchisement of lawful voters, the false certificates of the returning officers acting corruptly, and the decision of a commission which has refused to hear evidence of alleged fraud. For the first time are the American people confronted with the fact of a fraudulently-elected President. Let it not be understood that the fraud will be silently acquiesced in by the country. Let no hour pass in which the usurpation is forgotten. ADDRESS OF DEMOCRATIC M. C.'s.

One hundred years of human depravity accumulated and concentrated into a climax of crime. Never again in five hundred years shall they have an opportunity to repeat the wrong. DANIEL W. VOORHEES.

I would rather have the endorsement of a quarter of a million of the American people than that of the Louisiana Returning Board, or of the Commission which excluded the facts and decided the question on a technicality. THOS. A. HENDRICKS.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,
HON. ANDREW H. DILL,
OF UNION COUNTY.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
HON. JOHN FERTIG,
OF CRAWFORD COUNTY.

FOR SECRETARY INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
HON. J. SIMPSON AFRICA,
OF HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
HON. H. P. ROSS,
OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Grant's War Secretary, General Belknap, who was impeached, is summering at Bryn Mawr, near Philadelphia.

POPULATING ALREADY.—The British War Secretary has already landed 10,000 India troops, on the Island of Cyprus acquired under the recent Berlin treaty.

ITS SUB DIVISIONS.—The London *Times* avers that the Berlin treaty contains fifty-seven articles, neither of which allude to either the Dardenells, the Bosphorus or Amena.

The Democrats of Mifflin county hold their county Convention on Monday, July 29th, at which time Congressional conferees will be appointed, no doubt instructed for Hon. Andrew Reed, of Lewistown.

The Democrats of Clinton county, hold their primary election on Saturday August 20th, and meet in county Convention on the following Tuesday at which time Judicial, Congressional and Senatorial delegates will be chosen.

QUEER.—We notice that the Altoona *Tribune* has announced the editor of the Bellefonte *Watchman* as a candidate for Congress in this—the XXTH—district. The endorsement is a very strong one, from the fact that the editor killed off all the other candidates in the district.

CAN'T KEEP STILL.—French statesmen are greatly agitated over the transfer of the Island of Cyprus by the Turks to England. The Gaulic rooster may as well keep quiet. The The thing's done, and neither the Frenchman, German, Spaniard nor Russian knew anything about it until it was an accomplished fact. Tally a big one for John Bull's Congress.

PROTECTION, YES.—The Pittsburgh *Leader* makes the good point that while the Republican leaders in this State howl themselves horse for a tariff and for protection and encouragement to home industries, their Legislative clerks advertise freely for "imported" cutlery, foreign carpets and "Royal" English stationery, discriminating against Pennsylvania manufactures. Yes, yes, "consistency where are thy jewels?"

THE DEMOCRATIC CRUSADER.—This is the title of a campaign paper published at Lancaster, Pa., by Messrs. Rauch & Wylie. The first number (dated July 6th) is before us, and contains a well executed likeness of Hon. A. H. Dill, our nominee for Governor. It is filled with excellent reading matter, and every Democrat who has seventy-five cents to spare, should send for a copy during the campaign. In clubs of twenty it will be sent at forty cents ($8.00) per copy.

PRIMARY ELECTION.—According to rule 4th, our primary election will be held on Saturday, September 14th. And the announcement of the names of candidates will be in order on and after the 14th of August. This will give five insertions previous to the election. The fees which must be paid in advance will be as follows: For Judge or Congress it will be $20.00; Senator, $15.00; Assembly or Treasurer, $10.00; Commissioner, $5.00, and Auditor or Coroner, $3.00. This will include 10,000 tickets for each candidate, and the necessary blanks to conduct the election. tf.

A MISTAKE.—The workingman who favors the formation of a new party, and thereby becomes the ally, or confederate, of the party which has entailed all the miseries from which we are now suffering upon the country, is sadly mistaken if he supposes that is reform. However, if he is more of a patriot than a bigot, he will discover his mistake before two more months pass over his head. The men who have ruined the country will never redeem it—plunder is their game. They have about as much respect for their country and the rights of their neighbors, as the fabled wolf had for the life of the lamb.

THE WYOMING CENTENNIAL.

An exchange says: The railroads centering at Wilkesbarre sold 50,000 tickets to that place, for the Wyoming celebration on the Fourth, and the attendance was estimated at 75,000. Secretary Sherman's speech, after Hayes and Buckalew had spoken, we have this account:

"Secretary Sherman indulged in a little American eagle talk, and some 4th of July sentiment that the occasion inspired. He finally dropped the eagle and began to talk of the weather and vast territorial extent of this glorious country, and was giving the people some statesmanlike advice about moving on the waste lands of the West and South, when a rough son of Luzerne, sitting on the stone steps, asked:

'Why don't you give us Colonel Wright's bill and we'll go?'

'If you mean the bill to give every man $500,' said the Secretary, 'let me tell you that the best way to get $500 is to earn it.'

The gentleman from Luzerne closed this joint debate by yelling 'Mrs. Jenks,' and Mr. Sherman closed his speech without further disaster."

Hoyt, the Cameron candidate for Governor, is a good deal censured for obtruding his electioneering tactics on the assemblage. Senator Dill avoided all public display, but his rooms were thronged by crowds of people, and he made friends by his modest conduct and his cordial way with everybody, whether miner, farmer or professional man.

A HERO SPEAKS.—The Dutch Gap Canaler, Ben Butler, made a Fourth of July speech at Newburyport, Mass., mainly devoted to financial questions. His principal point was that the national finances had been so managed that accumulated capital was not taxed, because it was more profitable for the capitalist to put his money in government bonds. This was the cause of the stoppage of all enterprise. He denounced the repudiating law of 1869 as "the most iniquitous act ever passed since God allowed a legislative assembly to meet." Benjamin should have told the public plainly what party was to blame for all this legislative wrong and political crookedness. It would have improved his reputation for veracity, had he told the whole truth when he started out in that direction. He should have stated that the Radical party had imposed all these burthens on the people. There were but few Democrats in the House when that godless act was passed to fill the pockets of the bond-holder.

THE BUCKEYE DIPLOMAT.—Hon. E. Follensbee Noyes, formerly Indexer for Hamilton county, Ohio, but at present representing the United States as Minister to France, is putting in his spare time now going about the country talking up Grant. He says that if the Republican nominating convention were held to-day Grant would undoubtedly be nominated for President. "He will have a splendid reception when he comes," says the old Indexer. Of course Noyes is for Grant. His career as an Indexer and his jobbing in Florida all stamp him as a disciple of the Grant school of politicians. He believes that the country should be ruled and parceled out among the preservers and in his heart of hearts doubtless believes that he is almost as much of a preserver and savior as Grant. Under the Grant dynasty this coarse-grained political bawler will probably bear the title of Duke de Bray.

CLOSED HIS ACCOUNTS.—H. D. Rothermel, Cashier of the Mt. Carmel Bank, killed himself on the 3d inst., in his bank, in the presence of two gentlemen. He took a set of false teeth out of his mouth and discharged a pistol into it, causing death almost instantly. There had been a run on the bank for some time back, and on that day, it is reported, its drafts were protested in Philadelphia. The necessity for closing the bank had so worked upon his mind as to cause the unfortunate man to commit the rash act. He conducted the bank for seven years, and enjoyed the confidence of the community. He was a man of temperate and frugal habits. The bank has been closed, and an examination of the books is in progress.

THE WAR OVER—PEACE IN EUROPE.—The European Congress which assembled at Berlin, Prussia, some two months ago, for the purpose of settling the war between Russia and Turkey closed its labors on Saturday last, and adjourned. The labor of the Congress will be known in history as the treaty of Berlin. Prince Bismark made the closing speech, after all the plenipotentiaries partook of a sumptuous feast. The only absentees, were the real victor, Beaconsfield, of England, and the defeated, Gortschakoff, of Russia. The German semi official press publish long pæans, rejoicing and triumphing in the signature of the treaty of peace.

RATHER DESCRIPTIVE.—The editor of the Concord (N. C.) *Sun* says: "We saw Alexander Stephens on the cars the other day. We thought it was somebody's overcoat thrown in the only unoccupied seat in the coach, and, picking it up, we started to throw it across the back of the seat, when it began to kick and swear. We dropped it, and as it hit the floor a voice said: "I am Alexander Stephens, sir." He is as thin as a June shad, weighs about thirty pounds, and sitting sideways it will take six such as he to fill a car seat."

THE SHORN GOVERNMENT LAMB.—The Somerset *Democrat* says: "The desertion of Eliza Pinkston, and the discharge of Mrs. Jenks leaves John Sherman once more standing before the country with the piteous prominence of a ram shorn of his fleece in January. Ah! Sherman! Sherman! if you had only told the truth at first, you would have saved yourself much disgrace. To falsify, and then be convicted of intentional falsification, is to make your guilt doubly disgraceful."

IT STILL WAVES.—An exchange says: "The star-spangled banner that waved from Fort McHenry during the memorable fight of the war of 1812, and which, if history tells the truth, was woven into Keys anthem of the Republic, was wrapped as a shroud around the dead body of William McPherson, the old-time warrior, who died, aged eighty-three, at Cockeysville, Baltimore county, last Tuesday."

HON. ANDREW H. DILL.

This gentleman who is now the Democratic nominee for Governor, by way of recreation, paid a visit to his brother, Rev. Wm. H. Dill residing in this county, on the 4th of July. He was accompanied by his wife and two sons. On Wednesday evening an impromtu serenading party was organized headed by the Carwensville Cornet band, which repaired to the residence of Rev. Mr. Dill, on Second street, and after executing several pieces of music in excellent style, "Father" Test, Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, put a stop to the music for a short time, by making a few pertinent remarks, and then introduced "the next Governor of Pennsylvania," Senator Dill, who addressed the serenaders in a becoming manner. At the conclusion of his remarks, Senator Wallace, who happened to be present, was called out and made a short speech pertinent to the occasion. The speakers and the serenaders both felt somewhat out of place from the fact that Senator Dill's visit was of a social, rather than a political character. Hence the speakers were compelled, through courtesy, to avoid partizan inuendoes as far as possible, and this was something entirely different from what those present expected. But Senator Dill will be heard from again. He has promised to address the people of this county on the current issues of the day, at our general county meeting, at September Court.

A SQUARE STEAL.—Although England did not engage in the Russia-Turkish war, with powder and ball, she comes out of the European Congress with a handsome acquisition of Territory, in the shape of the Island of Cyprus, in the Meditterranian Sea, situated in latitude 34° 29' 18" and longitude 35° 41' 42"; about 148 miles long and 100 miles wide, and while under the control of the Venitians containing a population of one million, but since its conquest by the Turks, about 307 years ago, the population has run down to 200,000. It is one of the richest Islands in the World, and right on the highway between England and her East India possessions—a resting place. Beaconsfield is ahead now. This diplomatic freak again shows that "the pen is mightier than the sword." We suspect that while Bismarck was watching the Church people, and Grach-acough surveying the north bank of the Danube, for the purpose of erecting forts, etc., the British minister was using his pen on paper drawing treaties, and he has made his point.

MATTHEWS AND ANDERSON.—These two Radical ornaments of Radicalism, have pinned each other to the wall, and the Matthews Investigating Committee has thus early come to grief. James E. Anderson, who has made himself famous by his testimony before the Potter Committee, and out of whose revelations concerning the connection of Senator Matthews with the Louisiana frauds sprung the present investigation, was called to the witness stand, but being refused counsel, declined to testify, because Matthews was himself a lawyer, and could manage his own case. He, however, told the committee that if Senator Matthews would go before the Potter Committee and answer questions, he was willing to proceed with his testimony—a proposition which was of course rejected. The committee, in the absence of the Senate, not having the power to punish him as a recusant witness, thereupon adjourned, subject to the call of the chairman.

RADICAL BLESSINGS.—For prodigal expenditure the Hayes *regime* is no improvement on Grant, because the poverty-stricken United States Government is now engaged in paying the summer-junketing expenses of Colonel Richard W. Thompson, Secretary of Navy, and forty or fifty of his favorite friends. The venerable pirate of the Wabash has seized a United States war-vessel, and with his family has gone off on an ostensible tour among the navy-yards. The whole thing is simply a scheme to spend a few torrid weeks on the water at the cost of the people. The picnickers propose to go to Halifax before returning. This is fully up to the best dead-head and dead-beat performances of the Grant *regime*.—People who haven't the good fortune to belong to the "privileged classes" will continue to pay their own Summer expenses without murmuring.

FRAUDS PYRAMIDS.—The editor of the Cincinnati *Commercial* has been amusing his readers for some time by publishing pyramids of Democratic frauds. The editor of the Washington *Post*, to offset the Cincinnati man's scheme, inquires How would one founded on "the government" in this style look?

JENKS.
PINKSTON.
JOHN SHERMAN.
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

The only fault we can see in this is that the women are on top and may bear somewhat heavily on Sherman and Hayes.

POLITICAL ADVICE.—An exchange says: "A western politician gave this advice to his son-in-law, who was nominated for office: 'Lean a little toward everything, and commit yourself to nothing. Be round, be perfectly round, like a bottle, and just dark enough so that nobody can see what's in yo.'" We suspect, from what happens occasionally, that this same programme is utilized in the East as well as in the West. Blaine and Butler, especially, seem to understand this tune.

HAYES AND CONKLIN.—"The government" has dealt the Senator from New York, another foul blow. Hayes has again removed the Collector and Naval officers of the Port of New York. He did this six months ago, but the Senate rejected his appointments. The Senate having adjourned his fraudulency has removed the officers aforesaid, and appointed Gen. Merrett and Mr. Burt, in their stead. What will happen when the Senate meets in December no one can exactly tell.

WELL MIXED.—Henry Watterson of the Louisville, *Courier*, according to a New York letter writer, looks well, and has an off hand, breezy, half-commanding way, a good deal like a captain on a Mississippi steamboat. "He seems to be a cross between a stump speaker and a book agent, with a slight touch of the Methodist preacher thrown in."

SENATOR DILL ON PIPE LINES

No subject interests the people of the oil regions more at this time than the deportment of their Representatives at Harrisburg in the past, and [illegible] tive *Record* that our nominee for Governor, Senator Dill, was always for the right. The propositions to create corporations for the transportation of oil and to confer on them the right of eminent domain has been pressed upon the consideration of the Legislature several times during the last four years. Until 1872 no legislation was obtained, but during the session of that year a bill originated in the House (No. 763) entitled a further supplement to an act entitled an act relating to corporations for mechanical, manufacturing, mining and quarrying purposes, approved July 18, 1863. The bill was urged to relieve the oil producers from the exactions of the Southern Improvement Company. It passed the House without a call of the ayes and nays, and by its provisions the right to transport oil in pipes in the counties of Venango, Warren, Forest, Armstrong, Clarion, Butler, Crawford and Erie was given. With the same power in the construction of pipe lines as is conferred on railroad companies by the act of February 19, 1849, and its supplements. In the Senate on March 12, 1872, on motion of Senator Allen the committee on corporations was discharged from the consideration of the bill. The rules were suspended and the bill passed without a call of the ayes and nays. Senator Dill was a member of the Senate at that time.

In 1875 Senator McMullen introduced bill No. 66, entitled, a supplement to an act, entitld, an act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations, approved April 29th, 1874, and to extend the provisions of said act to and embrace transportation of oil and natural gas by means of pipe lines, and on February 11th, 1875, moved that the Senate proceed to the first reading and consideration of the same. Senator Davis, of Philadelphia, in opposition to the bill, moved to recommit to the Committee on Corporations, and on a call of the ayes and nays Senator Dill voted against such reference. See Legislative Journal, 1875, page 424, for a list of the ayes and nays.

A question arising as to the effect of the bill on the revenues of the Commonwealth, it was referred to the Committee on Finance to investigate it, on February 23d, 1875. See Legislative Journal, pages 640 and 641, and reported back to the Senate without amendment, on March 3d, 1875. See Legislative Journal, page 830. On March 4th, 1875, the bill was called up on second reading, and after a lengthy debate was defeated by a vote of 15 ayes to 27 nays. See Legislative Journal, page 878.

On this day Senators Dill, Ermentrout, Yerkes and Albright were absent, having gone to Washington to witness the opening ceremonies of the United States Senate, and were unaware of the fact that the bill would be pressed to a vote.

By an examination of the record of ayes and nays, however, on the motion of Senator Davis to recommit the bill to the Committee on Corporations, at that time regarded as a test vote on the bill, it will be seen that the ablest members were equally divided on the question, Senators Yerkes and Ermentrout in favor, and Senators Dill and Albright against its recommittal, so that their absence had no effect on the final result.

The same bill was again introduced during the session of 1878. It is known to the friends of the bill that Senator Dill, before the meeting of the Legislature, expressed his determination to adhere to the position previously taken, and to vote in favor of extending generally to the transportation of oil in pipes the corporate privileges granted by the act of 1872 to certain counties in the State. In pursuance of the determination he supported the bill, when introduced, at every stage during its consideration in the Senate, and his speech on the subject, given below, will fully explain his views.

The Senate having in consideration the Free Pipe bill, in the course of debate on the question Senator Dill said:

Mr. President, my experience here has taught me that speeches on the floor of the Senate are of comparatively little weight in forming the views of Senators, but as I have favored this bill since its introduction, I propose to give some reasons why I shall vote for it.

I am in favor of the bill under consideration, which proposes to grant to the people every possible facility in the development of trade. Now sir, what does this propose to do? In the first place, the general principles of the bill; the equal right of obtaining corporate franchises, is already the policy of the State. The Wallace act, as it is generally called, gives this right for all the purposes stated in it, and the act itself was made necessary by the Constitution. I voted for that act and for every amendment of it since, extending its provisions to meet the real or fancied necessities of the people. This is a proposition to further extend the provisions of that act in the transportation of oil through pipes, and if passed at all must be passed in its present form as a general free pipe bill. The framers of the Constitution, in their superior wisdom, have taken from the Legislature the power to discriminate in the grant of corporate franchises; the grant must be general or the refusal absolute. Then is the purpose for which corporate privileges are conferred by the bill, a proper one? There can be no question here. The purpose is to cheapen that transportation of oil, to provide open competition in trade and equal facilities for transportation to the markets of the world by the cheapest, simplest and most natural mode to let it run to the sea, like it comes from the bowels or the earth impelled by its own forces. But it may be said all this is possible to be done without this bill, and it is true in the absence of dispute as to right of way. And here, I take it, is the real purpose of the bill—to compel a cession of this right of way to pipe lines. Then it is constitutional? Is it a public use? Is it such a use that the land of the citizens can be taken and condemned for the use of an oil pipe line? Certainly this is not a question of the first impression. As has been stated, in eight counties of the State the people have this right. The Legislature, always the judge in the first instance, on this question, has granted this right, and it has been exercised for years, and the question cannot now be properly raised against this bill. However serious the proposition might be whether this be a public use, such as is contemplated by the Constitution, yet the Legislature having already assumed it to be such public use, any objection of this character can be well relegated to the courts—

Mr. Corbett—The courts have sustained it thus far—I speak of the Common Pleas.

Mr. Dill—So my friend says who knows so well what the courts have said on any legal question. The bill, then, being in general policy of the State as established by preceding legislation and for a proper and constitutional purpose, are there any grave reasons of State policy why this bill should not be passed?

I admit that is a question that ought to be well considered by the Legislature. The almost exclusive jurisdiction of the oil territory gives the State the opportunity and the right, also, to so regulate the traffic in oil as to benfit its own citizens, and I am in favor of that policy and the exercise of that right. I could not be induced to vote for the bill if the purpose was to divert the trade in oil from our own State, and whether it be the purpose or not, if that result could be attained by the provisions of the bill, I could not vote for it. This would be the only grave [illegible] the bill should not pass [illegible] but as I understand it, the amendments made by the committee to the bill removes all apprehension on that subject. It compels the crude oil to go to a seaport within the State. These reasons are sufficient for me in casting my vote for the bill. I have always maintained the same position in regard to the development of the trade of the State—that corporate privileges should be granted to all who honestly ask for them. I have maintained that record throughout, and it is in view of it that I support this bill. The people who are engaged in producing oil demand it. I know little personally of the special disadvantages under which they suffer. What information I have has been obtained from them. And what do they say without contradiction? That they have but one market for their oil; that there is but one purchaser in the market for the oil produced; that all the pipe lines heretofore constructed are owned or in the possession of a single company, called the Standard Oil Company, the only purchaser in the market.

Mr. Corbett—Having a rebate on every barrel of oil shipped.

Mr. Dill—The Senator seems to have more information on this subject than I have. The burden of complaint is, that all present facilities for cheap transportation of oil are now enjoyed by a single corporation in possession of all the pipe lines in eight counties, and by reason of this advantage, the only purchaser in the markets. They buy crude oil when they want to buy, not when the producer wishes to sell, and sell refined oil when the market suits them. They have the complete control of the market, and as I understand it, the great body of the producers of oil ask this bill that they may be put on an equality of corporate privileges. They say it will serve and relieve them; whether it will or not is a question for them; they demand at our hands this relief, and in my judgment they ought to have it.

I favor this bill because of the general principle—the equality of right to obtain corporate franchises. It is the policy of our laws that the right to employ capital in corporate association should be free and equal. The tendency of all business in this age is to the aggregation of capital under corporate management. This tendency can only be fostered for the benefit of the whole people by laws conferring equal privileges on the whole people. Therefore I favor this bill—it is a Free Pipe law—like the free railroad law, the free telegraph law—the day of grants of special and exclusive privileges has passed away. Whether this bill shall afford relief to the oil producers is a question for them. Whether this monopoly which has grown so great may not grow stronger under the provisions of this act is also a question for them. They have the right to demand the privileges proposed to be granted by this bill, and they look to it as affording the only means of relief from almost intolerable burdens, and I AM FOR IT.

A PHILIPSBURG INCIDENT.

The editor of the Clinton *Democrat*, like thousands of other patriots, helped the Philipsburgers to Celebrate the 4th of July. He was astonished to see so many people in the mountains, but they were on the ground to the number of from 5,000 to 6,000. In fact everybody was there, the town was crowded, everybody enjoyed themselves, good order was preserved, and the day was free from accident. The town was in gala dress, and "fair women and brave men" were plentiful. The people there have reason to be highly pleased with the celebration. To Burgess Cassanova is entitled the credit of having set in motion the springs of action that brought about so successful a celebration, and the energy and executive ability he showed was of the highest order. No difficulty was too great to be overcome, and his energy was only equaled by his liberality.

Ex-Governor Curtin delivered a brilliant speech. It was a glowing view of the past, and an eloquent appeal for the future. He inculcated patriotic reverence for the memory of the heroes who fell in defence of the country, a fatherly care for the widows and orphans, and a liberal treatment of the men that survived. He also appealed for peace and fraternal feelings between all sections of the country—a union of hearts and of hands—as the quickest, the best, and the only true way to lasting prosperity. The soldiers on both sides, he claimed, were most earnest for this, while the quartermasters, contractors, and stay-at-homes of the war are for fighting it over in the papers and on the stump, "making Rome howl" with their frantic appeals in behalf of sectional hatred.

Among the crowd was a man whose enrapped attention elicited the notice of the speaker. After the address, this man waited at the gateway for him, and as Mr. Curtin was passing by with several gentlemen, he said, "Governor, I served in the late war in a Pennsylvania regiment, and the last time I saw you was about the time of the surrender. I have listened attentively to your speech to-day, and approve what you have said. I have never voted anything but the Republican ticket, but I'm done. I'm for a change, and intend to vote with the Democrats." "Do you mean this?" said one of the gentlemen, a citizen of the place, "I do," said he, "I've had enough of that damned war, and if it's to be fought over, I'm in favor of letting the quartermasters and contractors do the fighting!"

DAMNABLE WORK.—Harley J. Brown, a dismissed employee of the Delaware railroad, wishing to engraft himself into the affection of the company again, conceived the idea of piling some loose ties on the track, and then when the local train came along to give the signal of danger. But instead of this an Express train laden with 150 passengers, came twenty minutes in advance of the local train and struck the obstruction killing four persons and demolishing a number of cars.

THE HAVA-RED LEADER.—Buffalo Horn, the Hannak leader, is described as a small, gracefully-built Indian, with beautiful eyes, not unlike a cross between an eagle's and an antelope's.—One side of his long hair is bound round with threads of a brown bark, which, resembling a buffalo horn, is probably the occasion of his name. He is a very daring rider, a good shot, brave, intelligent, and proud as Lucifer. He speaks very little English, but seems to enjoy the society of the whites.

STUBBORN FACTS.—The New York *Herald* cannot get over the fact that the "perjurers," "liars" and "thieves" who have been blackening Sherman's character are after all the very patriots in whose behalf the Republican campaigns have been fought for years and whom Sherman declared to be "the peer of any of us." And then too every man of them got office for his paine-taking villainy. There is too much coincidence about it to be accidental.

NOT SO SLOW.—Somebody recently interviewed the Confederate Postmaster General, Key. The aforesaid inquired: "What do you think of the Potter Investigating Committee?" The P. G. answered: "Oh, that's a foolish [illegible] However, a rascally crowd has been developed and that's about all. Mrs. Jenks is a great one, isn't she? General Butler found his match for once."

INHARMONIOUS.—One would suppose, after reading Speaker Randall's, New York and Philadelphia speeches, that there was more than one man of the same name in the field, because the former is a "free trade" article, while the latter is a revenue document. The Speaker is evidently troubled with a Presidential bee in his bonnet and if he does not get it out he will be fearfully stung.

THE TIDE ROLLS ON.—The death of Col. George P. Kane, Mayor of Baltimore, three weeks ago, caused a special election to be held in that city on the 12th inst. only about one third of the vote of the city was cast, as follows: Latrobe, Democrat, had 14,618 and Smith Radical Labor Reform, Greenback, etc., had 1,309. How will that answer for "a straw" etc.

A STATELY INSULT.—Watterson of the Louisville *Courier*, makes fun of our Legislature in this way: "Having turned O'Conner out of the Ohio Legislature for having been in the penitentiary, they should now, in accordance with the eternal fitness of things, turn Bullard out of the penitentiary for having been in the Pennsylvania Legislature."

"SHARP."—England comes out of the European Congress with territory enough to make a clever sized State. While the warring factions are left to settle the funeral expenses with each other.

New Advertisements.

MONEY TO LOAN.—The Mutual Life Insurance Co. having resumed loans, applications or well improved farm properties, to the one-third of their cash value, will be considered, in sums not less than $2,000. For particulars, &c., apply to HURXTHAL W. SMITH. April 17, '77-3m. Clearfield, Pa.

TO CARPENTERS & BUILDERS.—The Lawrence township School Board will receive proposals for the building of a Frame School House, in the Paradise sub-District, until Saturday, July 27th, 1878. For specifications, and other information, apply to J. L. Conklin, Secretary, or their attorney, S. T. Brookbank, Clearfield, Pa. SAM'L L. RHODES, Pres't. July 17-2t. J. L. CONKLIN, Secretary.

SELLERS' LIVER PILLS have stood for 30 years the Standard Remedy for the cure of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, and all derangements of the Liver. Sold "Sellers' Liver Pills cured me of Liver Complaint, which compelled me to quit work."—Wm. Anderson, Baltimore. "I can recommend Sellers' Liver Pills. They recovered from the effects of delirium tremens."—Thos. Adams, Big Sandy, Kentucky. Price 25c. a Box. Sold by all Druggists and country Store Keepers. R. H. SELLERS & CO., Prop'rs, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way meddling with the following personal property, now in the possession of Alfred C. Wise, of Knox township, viz: One bay mare, 1 saddle and bridle, 2 beds and bedding, 1 cook stove, as the same was purchased by me at Constable's sale on the 3d day of June, 1878, and is left with said Wise on loan only, subject to my order at any time. J. M. McKEE. New Millport, June 26, 1878-3t*

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way meddling with the following property now in the possession of Jacob McLaren, of Beccaria township, viz: Two horses, 1 set double work harness, 1 set single harness, 1 heavy wagon, 1 hogsey, 1 pair sleds, as the same belongs to me and is left with him on loan only, subject to my order at any time. JEREMIAH McLAREN. West Decatur, July 17, 1878-3t*

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way meddling with the following personal property now in possession of George W. St. Clare, of Karthaus township, to-wit: 2 horses, 1 pig, about 6 acres of wheat in the ground, about 3 acres of rye in the ground, 1 patch of potatoes, and 1 harrow, as said property was purchased by me at Constable's sale on the 14th of June, 1878, and is only left with said St. Clare, on loan subject to my order. FRANCIS LEIGEY. Lecontes Mills, July 3, 1878, 3-t.*

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of JOHN E. SHAFFER, late of Brady twp., Clearfield Co., Penn'a, 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. GEO. C. KIRK. Luthersburg, je 26, '78-6t. Adm'r.

CLEARFIELD COUNTY BANK.—In order to enable the Administratrix of Hon. A. K. Wright, late a partner in the Clearfield County Bank, now deceased, to settle her administration account, the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, on her application, with the consent of the surviving partners, has ordered an account to be taken of its assets, and appointed John W. Wrigley, Esq., the Receiver of said assets.

The Receiver will be found at the Banking House, where the business of Banking will be continued by the surviving partners—James T. Leonard, James B. Graham, Wm. A. Wallace, G. L. Reed and Wm. Porter—who are responsible for and will pay the debts of the said Clearfield County Bank. JAMES B. GRAHAM, WILLIAM PORTER, WM. A. WALLACE, JAS. T. LEONARD, G. L. REED. Clearfield, Pa., July 17, '78-4t.

Gas Bonds for Sale.

The Clearfield Gas Company offers for sale, at par, Coupon Bonds of $300 and $500 denominations, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per centum per annum, payable semi-annually at the First National Bank of Clearfield, Pa.

The works of the Clearfield Gas Company were erected at a cost of $31,000, and the Bonds issued are limited by law to $15,000, secured by a mortgage on all the Company's property and franchise, in favor of Wm. H. Dill, Cashier of the First National Bank, and John M. Adams, Cashier of the Clearfield County Bank, in trust. The Directors propose to issue but $10,000 of these bonds for the purpose of funding their floating debt, and but $4000 remain unsold. Any information respecting the works will be given by the President or Treasurer of the Company. Bonds can be had at any of the Clearfield banks.

W. W. BETTS, President. A. F. BOYNTON, Sec. and Treas. W. D. IRGLER, JAMES IRWIN, JNO. F. IRWIN, Directors. Clearfield, June 19, '78 tf.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS.—Examinations for teachers in and for Clearfield county, for the school year 1878, will be held at the following times and places:

Bradford and Bradford Independent, at Bigler, Monday, July 29.
Graham, at Grahamton, Tuesday, July 30.
Morris, at Kylertown, Wednesday, July 31.
Covington and Karthaus, at Union School House, Thursday, August 1.
Girard, at Congress Hill, Friday, August 2.
Goshen, at Shawville, Saturday, August 3.
Clearfield, Lawrence and Lawrence Ind., at Clearfield, Monday, August 5.
Huston, at Penfield, Wednesday, August 7.
Union and Union Ind., at Rockton, Thursday, August 8.
Brady, at Luthersburg, Friday, August 9.
Boggs and Wallaceton, at Wallaceton, Monday, August 12.
Osceola and Decatur, at Osceola, Tuesday, Aug. 13.
Houtzdale and Woodward, at Houtzdale, Wednesday, August 14.
Beccaria and Madera Ind., at Glen Hope, Thursday, August 15.
Gulich, at Janesville, Friday, August 16.
Penn and Bloom, at Penville, Monday, Aug. 19.
Bell and Greenwood, at Bower, Tuesday, Aug. 20.
New Washington, at New Washington, Wednesday, August 21.
Burnside borough and township, at Harmony School House, Thursday, August 22.
Chestnut Newburg, at Newburg, Friday, Aug. 23.
Pike, Pike Ind., and Curwensville, at Curwensville, Tuesday, August 27.
Lumber City and Ferguson, at Lumber City, Wednesday, August 28.
Knox, at New Millport, Thursday, August 29.
Jordan, at Anaverville, Friday, August 30.

The examinations will be in part oral and written, and will begin at 8 o'clock a. m. Testimonials of good moral character, signed by two reputable citizens, will be required of each applicant with whom I am not acquainted. I desire to confer with the Directors regarding the selection of teachers; hence I hope to meet them all at these meetings. I also request that the Secretary of each Board inform me at that time of the number of Teachers' Report Books needed for the ensuing term. Teachers are requested to be examined in the district where they intend teaching. Bring paper, pen and ink.

M. L. McQUOWN, Co. Sup't. Clearfield, Pa., July 3, '78-4t.

New Advertisements.

J. M. STEWART,
SURGEON DENTIST,
CLEARFIELD, PA.

(Office in residence, Second street.)
Nitrous Oxide Gas administered for the painless extraction of teeth.
Clearfield, Pa., May 8, 1878-1y.

Great Western Hotel,
Nos. 1311, 1313 & 1315 Market Street,
(*Directly opposite Wanamaker's Grand Depot.*)
Philadelphia, Penn'a.
Terms, $2.00 per day.
This Hotel is near the new Public Buildings, new Masonic Temple, U. S. Mint, and Academy of Fine Arts. T. W. THAUCK, Prop'r.
OPEN ALL NIGHT. jy17, '78-1y.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the matter of the estate of Robert Prott, deceased.

The undersigned, having been appointed Auditor by the Orphans' Court of Clearfield county, to distribute the money in the hands of W. D. J. Marlin, Administrator of said Robert Prott, dec'd, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Thursday, the 1st day of August, 1878, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the office of O. R. & W. Barrett, in the borough of Clearfield, when and where all parties interested may attend. FRANK A. FLEMING. Clearfield, July 17, 1878-3t. Auditor.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way meddling with the following personal property, now in the possession of J. C. Mitchell, of Burnside township, viz: Five acres wheat, 2 acres oats, 4 acres corn, 1 acre potatoes, 1 wagon, 1 buggy, 1 plow, 1 harrow, timber sled, sleigh, cutting box, wind mill, two mares, 2 set heavy harness, 1 set buggy harness, 4 cows, 1 calf, 7 hogs, 1 threshing machine, 1 cupboard, 1 sink, 2 tables, 3 sets chairs, 1 bureau, 4 beds and bedding, 1 clock, as the same was purchased by me at Constable's sale on the 27th day of June, 1878, and left with him on loan only, subject to my order at any time. J. R. McMURRAY. New Washington, July 17, 1878-3t.

ADJOURNED
Administrator's Sale
—OF—
Real Estate in Covington Twp.

The undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Felix Picard, late of Covington township, Clearfield county, Pa., dec'd, will offer for sale at public out cry, on the premises, on

Saturday, August 10, 1878,

at 2 o'clock p. m., that certain lot of ground situate in the township aforesaid, bounded on the east and south by lands of John B. Picard, and on the west and north by lands of Aug. Bourgeux, containing TWO ACRES, having thereon erected a good frame dwelling house, stable, and the necessary outbuildings, together with the improvements.

TERMS OF SALE:

One-third of the purchase money must be paid on the day of sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises. F. P. COUDRIET. Frenchville, Pa., July 17, 1878-4t. Adm'r.

REPORT of the condition of the COUNTY NATIONAL BANK of Clearfield, at Clearfield, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, June 29th, 1878.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$154,012 08
Overdrafts	10,761 23
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	75,000 00
Judgments	5,240 48
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	2,274 72
Due from approved reserve agents	10,212 16
Due from other National Banks	3,484 47
Due from State Banks and bankers	1,619 15
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	1,523 33
Current expenses and taxes paid	2,136 64
Checks and other cash items	2,095 26
Bills of other banks	960 00
Fractional currency, including nickels	734 96
Legal-tender notes	7,210 69
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, 5 per cent. of circulation	3,375 00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund	900 00
	$291,497 32

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$100,000 00
Surplus fund	20,000 00
Undivided profits	5,968 22
National Bank notes outstanding	67,500 00
Individual deposits subject to check	92,145 76
Time certificates of deposit	13,084 24
Due to other National Banks	886 82
Due to State Banks and bankers	1,282 58
	$291,