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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J. J. LINGLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
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G. R. & W. BARRET
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
January 30, 1878.

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

WM. M. McCULLOUGH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Masonic building, Second street, opposite the Court House. ja26,'78-tf.

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

S. T. BROCKBANK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Opera House. ap 23,'77-1y

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

S. V. WILSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office one door east of Western Hotel building, opposite Court House.
CLEARFIELD, PA.

FRANK FIELDING,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Will attend to all business entrusted to him promptly and faithfully. jan'7

J. F. SNYDER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Pie's Opera House.
June 26, '78tf.

WALLACE & KREBS,
(Successors to Wallace & Fielding,)
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
WILLIAM A. WALLACE. DAVID L. KREBS.
HARRY F. WALLACE. JOHN W. WEIGLEY.
jan1'77 Clearfield, Pa.

BUCK & GRAHAM,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
F. O'L. BUCK. A. A. GRAHAM.
CLEARFIELD, PA.
All legal business promptly attended to. Office in Graham's Row—rooms formerly occupied by H. B. Swoope. july24, '78-tf.

MURRAY & GORDON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
THOS. H. MURRAY. CYRUS GORDON.
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Pie's Opera House, second floor. 9:36'74

McENALLY & McCURDY
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
JOSEPH B. M'ENALLY. DANIEL W. M'CURDY.
Legal business attended to promptly with fidelity. Office on Second street, above the First National Bank. jan1'78

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. jan1'78.

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,'67-tf.

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

DR. W. A. MEANS,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
LUTHERSBURG, PA.
Will attend professional calls promptly. aug10'70

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

DR. J. KAY WRIGLEY,
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,
Office adjoining the residence of James Wrigley, Esq., on Second St., Clearfield, Pa. july31,'78-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. 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,'68-tf

WILLIAM M. HENRY, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND SCRIVENER, LUMBER CITY. Collections made and money promptly paid over. Articles of agreement and deeds of conveyance neatly executed and warranted correct or no charge. 31ly'75

HARRY SNYDER,
BARBER AND HAIRDRESSER.
Shop on Market St., opposite Court House.
A clean towel for every customer.
Also manufacturer of
All Kinds of Articles in Human Hair.
Clearfield, Pa. may 19, '75.

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 Pavilion. Prices moderate. March 19,'75.

CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

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

VOL. 52--WHOLE NO. 2,583. CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1878. NEW SERIES--VOL. 19, NO. 31.

Cards.

JOB PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION neatly executed at this office.

HENRY BRETH,
(OSTEND P. O.)
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
FOR BELL TOWNSHIP.
May 8, 1878-1y*

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. mch20, '76.

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. [*jy18'72

WARREN THORN,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
Market St., Clearfield, Pa.
In the shop lately occupied by Frank Short, one door west of Alleghany House.

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. my23:1ypd

E. A. BIGLER & CO.,
DEALERS IN
SQUARE TIMBER,
and manufacturers of
ALL KINDS OF SAWED LUMBER,
8-1'72 CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.

JAS. B. GRAHAM,
dealer in
Real Estate, Square Timber, Boards,
SHINGLES, LATH, & PICKETS,
9:18'72 Clearfield, Pa.

WEAVER & BETTS,
DEALERS IN
Real Estate, Square Timber, Saw Logs,
AND LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
Office on Second street, in rear of store room of George Weaver & Co. [jan9, '78-tf.

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

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 25, 1874.

New Marble Yard.
The undersigned would inform the public that he has opened a new Marble Yard on Third street, opposite the Lutheran Church, where he will keep constantly on hand a stock of various kinds of marble. All kinds of
TOMBSTONES, MONUMENTS,
Posts for Cemetery Lots,
and all other work in his line will be promptly executed in a neat and workmanlike manner, at reasonable rates.
He guarantees satisfactory work and low prices. Give him a call. J. FLAHARTY.
Clearfield, Pa., March 27, 1878-tf.

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.

E. WARING'S
LAW BLANKS
For sale at the Clearfield REPUBLICAN office.

The most Complete Series of Law Blanks published.
These Blanks are gotten up in superior style, are of uniform size, and furnished at very low figures for cash.
Call at the REPUBLICAN office and examine them. Orders by mail promptly filled.
Address, GOODLANDER & LEE,
July 25, 1877-tf. Clearfield Pa.

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INSURANCE AGENCY.
PENTZ & BROCKBANK, Agents.
(Successors to Murray & Gordon.)
The following first-class companies represented:

North British & Mercantile Fire Ins. Co., of England	$28,000,000
Scottish Commercial Fire Ins. Co., of England	$10,000,000
North America, of Philadelphia	4,700,000
Fire Association, of Philadelphia	3,100,000
Watertown Fire, New York, insures farm property only	700,000
Mobile Fire Department Ins. Co.	275,000

Persons in the country wanting insurance, can have it promptly attended to by addressing us in person or by letter. Lowest possible rates in first-class companies. No assessments. Office in Pie's Opera House. ANDREW PENTZ, Jr.,
S. T. BROCKBANK,
Clearfield, May 1, 1878-1y. Agents.

JOHN TROUTMAN,
DEALER IN
FURNITURE,
MATTRESSES,
AND
Improved Spring Beds,
MARKET STREET, NEAR P. O.
The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Clearfield, and the public generally, that he has on hand a fine assortment of Furniture, such as Walnut, Chestnut and Painted Chamber Suites, Parlor Suites, Reclining and Extension Chairs, Ladies' and Gents' Easy Chairs, the Portersted Dining and Parlor Chairs, Cane Seats and Windsor Chairs, Clothes Rears, Step and Extension Ladders, Hat Racks, Scrubbing Brushes, &c
MOULDING AND PICTURE FRAMES,
oking Glasses, Chromos, &c., which would suitable for Holiday presents.
dec1873 JOHN TROUTMAN.

THE STATE TREASURY.

WHERE THE PUBLIC MONEYS ARE AND WHERE SOME OF THEM WERE BUT ARE NOT.

Statement From State Treasurer Noyes as to the Present Condition of the Treasury.

LIST OF BANKS IN WHICH THE COMMONWEALTH'S FUNDS ARE DEPOSITED.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF PENN'A,
HARRISBURG, August 3, 1878.

For public information and to answer, by a general reply, several inquiries as well from the press as from individuals in regard to the State Treasury when it came into my custody as State Treasurer, I herewith append detailed statements showing correctly the assets therein and their character and place of deposit. I also add thereto a statement showing the amount of assets now in the Treasury and the place of deposit.

In accordance with my sworn duty I have regularly published the monthly statements which the law requires of the amount of money in the general fund and where deposited, and on the 1st of July last I published the quarterly statement required by law of the amount of moneys in both the General and Sinking fund. Besides this, sworn statements showing in detail where moneys were deposited have been filed monthly, as required by law, in the office of the Auditor General, where they can be seen at any time by the citizens of the Commonwealth. The assets of the Treasury turned over to me by Mr. Rawle, the outgoing Treasurer, on the 6th of May, 1878, and representing the condition of the Treasury at the close of business on the 4th of May, 1878, and the places of their deposit were as follows:

BANK BALANCES ON MAY 6th, 1878.

Allegheny national bank, Pitts'g.	$182,597 78	
Farmers and Mechanics national bank, Philadelphia	318,414 20	
Gold ac't Farmers and Mechanics national bank, Philadelphia	338 18	
Peoples bank, Philadelphia	377,779 39	
Mechanics bank, Harrisburg	74,657 86	
Lycoming national bank, Williamsport	10,000 00	
First national bank, Philadelphia	23,017 37	
Masonic bank, Pittsburg	14,000 00	
First national bank, Athens	3,000 00	
Dauphin deposit bank, Harrisburg	40,000 00	
First national bank, Erie	12,000 00	
First national bank, Marietta	10,000 00	
First national bank, Lebanon	25,000 00	
First national bank, Harrisburg	41,000 00	
First national bank, Pharon	40,000 00	
First national bank, Wellsboro	10,000 00	
Marine national bank, Erie	7,000 00	
Keystone national bank, Erie	44,349 91	
Greenville national bank, Greenville	8,900 00	
Peoples savings bank, New Castle	8,000 00	
Dollar savings bank, Waynesburg	15,000 00	
Mechanics and manufacturers national bank, Pittsburg	20,000 00	
West Branch national bank, Williamsport	10,000 00	
Humboldt safe deposit and trust company, Erie	7,000 00	
Beaver deposit bank, Beaver	15,431 09	
National bank of Middletown	5,000 00	
J. R. Dick & Co., Meadville	10,031 54	
Delamater & Co., Meadville	49,000 00	
Moore, Simpson & Co., Lock Haven	20,000 00	
B. K. Jamison & Co., Phila's	32,921 23	
Farmers' bank, Harrisburg	5,000 00	
Greensburg banking company, Greensburg	5,000 00	
Dougherty Bros. & Co. Harrisburg	1,721 60	
Bank of commerce, Erie	3,896 48	
Venango national bank, Franklin	6,140 82	
G. F. Mason & Co., Towanda	5,000 00	
Inland insurance and deposit company, Lancaster	3,109 78	
Bank of Brandywine, West Chester	1,003 80	
		$1,434,362 01
Coupon account farmers' and mechanics' national bank, Phil's.		1,544 00
Advance to members of the legislature as per receipt book in Treasurer's office		248,300 00
Cash in drawer		1,371 83
Balance in Treasury, May 6, '78		$1,705,577 84

The total assets as shown above, amount to $1,705,577.84. Of this sum there was in the general fund $283,694.83. This included $248,300 advances to members of the Legislature—and in the sinking fund $1,420,339.01. Of this amount the sum of $20,872.48 was carried upon the books of the department, as in the following banks or banking institutions:

Dougherty, Bros. & Co., Harrisburg	$1,721 60
Bank of commerce, Erie	3,896 48
Venango national bank, Franklin	6,140 82
G. F. Mason & Co., Towanda	5,000 00
Inland insurance and deposit company Lancaster	3,109 78
Bank of Brandywine, West Chester	1,003 80
Total	$20,872 48

All of which institutions had failed.

For the item of $1,721.60, Dougherty Bro. & Co., the Commonwealth holds the bond of Mr. Rawle, with undoubted security for its payment. The reason for its not being paid on the 6th of May by Mr. Rawle was that there was yet in the hands of the assignee some property undisposed of. As soon as the affairs of the bank are wound up by the assignee Mr. Rawle will pay the balance into the Treasury.

The other five broken banks were marked upon the books of the Treasury when I took charge of it as "certified to the Attorney General" for collection, which took them out of the department, and no responsibility for their collection or settlement belongs to the Treasurer.

It is but just to add that in the case of the Bank of Commerce, Erie, that suspended during the term of Hon. Eli Slifer as Treasurer, and the Venango National Bank, Franklin that suspended during the term of Hon. W. H. Kemble as Treasurer, that both gentlemen claim that they were authorized depositaries of the State and that the moneys lost in them were deposited by the County Treasurers under authority of law. In the case of G. F. Mason & Co., Towanda, Inland Insurance and Deposit Company, Lancaster, and the Bank of Brandywine, West Chester, that suspended during the term of Hon. Robert W. Mackey as Treasurer, there is on file in this office, for the use of the Commonwealth, the bond of Hon. Robert W. Mackey, with unquestioned security conditioned for the payment of whatever amount may not be received from the assets of said banks.

The item of $248,000, "advanced to members of the legislature" was deducted from their warrants by me when paid at the close of the session and proper vouchers have been filed in the Auditor General's office for the same.

With the exception of the $20,872.48 in the six broken banks as herein explained, balance as turned over to me by Mr. Rawle, was in the several banks as certified by them to the Auditor General and was subject to my check as Treasurer.

I found no notes, checks, due bills or other evidences of debt owing from any individual firm or corporation to the Treasurer or the Commonwealth other than those contained in the foregoing list.

I herewith append statement of the balance in the Treasury at the close of business on the 31st of July, 1878, showing the amount of assets to be $1,225,943.86. Of this sum there was in the general fund $313,861.26 and in the sinking fund $912,082.10.

The amount of money in the sinking fund not appropriated to payment of outstanding loans that have been called for redemption and are due and payable the 1st of August and 1st of October, 1878, is $29,570.24.

There will be due on the 1st of January and February, 1879, interest on the public debt amounting to $605,000.00. Of this amount there is in the Treasury now but $29,570.24, and the balance will have to be provided for by the collection of revenues belonging to the sinking fund.

BALANCE IN THE TREASURY, JULY 31, 1878.

Farmers and mechanics national bank, Philadelphia	$386,227 54	
Peoples bank, Philadelphia	89,867 50	
Allegheny national bank, Pitts'g	56,319 60	
Mechanics bank, Harrisburg	62,259 93	
Gold account farmers and mechanics national bank, Phil's	6,216 58	
Lycoming national bank, Williamsport	10,000 00	
First national bank, Philadelphia	10,000 00	
First national bank, Altoona	2,000 00	
Dauphin deposit bank, Harrisb'g	30,000 00	
First National bank, Erie	8,000 00	
First national bank, Marietta	30,000 00	
First national bank, Harrisb'g	20,000 00	
First national bank, Pharon	15,000 00	
Marine national bank, Erie	5,000 00	
Keystone national bank, Erie	29,549 91	
Greenville national bank, Greenville	8,000 00	
Peoples savings bank, New Castle	4,000 00	
Dollar savings bank, Waynesb'g	14,000 00	
Merchants and manufacturers national bank, Pittsburg	10,000 00	
West branch national bank, Williamsport	10,000 00	
Humboldt safe deposit and trust company	7,000 00	
Beaver deposit bank, Beaver	19,431 09	
National bank of Middletown	5,000 00	
Dougherty Bros. & Co., Harrisb'g	1,721 60	
Delamater & Co., Meadville	20,000 00	
Moore, Simpson & Co., Lock Haven	30,000 00	
B. K. Jamison & Co., Phila's	30,921 23	
Farmers' bank, Harrisburg	27,571 59	
Greensburg banking company	5,000 00	
First national bank, Lebanon	25,000 00	
Dime savings institution of York	15,000 00	
Beaver savings bank of Beaver	15,000 00	
Centre county banking company, Bellefonte	5,000 00	
J. O. Kimmell & Sons, Somerset	5,000 00	
Bank of commerce, Erie, $3,896 48		
Venango national bank, Franklin	6,148,82	
G. F. Mason & Co., Towanda	5,000 00	
Inland insurance and deposit company, Lancaster	3,109 78	
Bank of Brandywine, West Chester	1,003 80	
		19,158 88
		$1,326,707 29
Coupon account farmers' and mechanics' national bank, Phil's		12,414 00
Cash in drawer		4,892 37
Bal. in treasury, July 31, '78		$1,225,923 26

These moneys are on deposit and are subject to my check as Treasurer, and none of them are loaned by me to individuals, firms or corporations.

Bonds and collateral securities are held by the department to secure the above deposits.

By comparing this statement with the statement of the commissioners of the sinking fund published 1st July, 1878, it will be seen that after the call of 1st July, 1878, for $182,800, payable 1st October, 1878, all the moneys in said fund on the 1st July, 1878, were applied to payment of called and overdue loans and interest upon the public debt, and the $29,570.24 now in the sinking fund accumulated during the month of July.

I will thank you if you will give publicity to this letter by its publication in your paper.

I am your most obedient servant,
AMOS C. NOYES,
State Treasurer.

LETTER FROM KARTHAUS.

SALT LICK, August 9th, 1878.

MR EDITOR:—Being at leisure, I thought I would drop you a few lines and give you a lettle of the doings in and about Karthaus. I will start out by stating that I am a mere novice in writing, and would ask you to go over this communication carefully and correct it, should you conclude to publish it in your paper. You will see by the chirography that I have had no experience, and I hope your readers will bear with me in my feebie way.

This section of the county has just finished sheltering one of the most bountiful harvests that it has ever gathered. The wheat, rye, oats and hay crops have all been excellent with a fair prospect of corn and potatoes. The kernel of the wheat is perhaps not quite so full and plump as last year, but the large acreage and heavy straw will make the crop largely exceed any one heretofore raised. This section is improving some in a substantial manner. In Karthaus township, this season, Mr. McCloskey has erected a mammoth bank barn, which he has now well filled, having 800 dozen wheat, 500 dozen rye and 50 tons hay, with a proportion of other crops. Mr. W. J. Hoffer has completed a very neat and substantial farmhouse near Karthaus, and in Covington township, Dr. Potter is erecting a new dwelling house, where he now resides. Augustus Hougaeny has built a bank barn, numerous improvements are going on in the way of clearing up land, making fence, repairing outbuildings, &c. Every one willing to work appears to have employment at fair prices, for a day's work, and having lived in this section for some twenty years, and had some knowledge of the condition and wants of our people, I here state that this part of Clearfield county is better prepared for the coming winter than it has been since the breaking out of the war. Notwithstanding all this, Mr. Editor, I hear that universal cry of "more greenbacks, more greenbacks!" on all sides. This cry is just drifting into the formation of a new party, and for noise and bluster, I must say that it exceeds any party that I have heard or read of. If you are to believe them, the political Millennium is about at hand, and the November election will substantiate this fact. It is surprising, Mr. Editor, what an emergency will bring forth. When the late war broke out, you know we were, and had been for years back, a peaceful nation; but how surprising it was to see the military talent that lay latent in the county only awaiting the opportunity to be brought forth. It is equally surprising now to see the amount of commercial talent that the financial embarrassment of the country is developing. You will find Alex. Hamiltons, Robt. J. Walkers and Salmon P. Chases at every cross-road and in stores and bar-rooms, and even sitting on the fences discussing the finances, and it is indeed astonishing how accurate they are in their statements as to the amount of currency in circulation in France, England, Germany, and in the Western States. Why I have heard quite a number of them that come as near as one billion, and some of the more careful have it figured down as close as five hundred millions. It is quite refreshing as well as edifying to hear them discussing and setting firth their various panacees, the focus of all being more greenbacks. Now, Mr. Editor, in all seriousness, would it not be well for the Democrats in this movement to call a halt, reflect, and look back over the last four years that the Democrats have had control of the Lower House of Congress, and to note how persistently they have been met by the Republican party in every effort they have made to inflate the currency. But in spite of this opposition have not the Democrats forced thro' the silver bill, made greenbacks full legal-tenders for customs, &c., stopped contraction, cut off many useless and extravagant expenses of the government, brought the army within legitimate bound? and has not the Republican party almost solidly fought these reforms? Now, the question I propose to ask is, how can any Democrat, in the face of these facts, switch off on this greenback movement and throw away these votes, when by standing by their party they can secure the next Congress, having already the United States Senate? I will admit that for a Republican to join the Greenbackers there is some consistency, for they would be leaving a party that has always been controlled by the Wall street Kings, and have formed contraction. I say for them to do so would appear to be wisdom to get out of such company, but for a Democrat, I can see nothing but downright inconsistency and pure "cussedness." I say to all Democrats to halt, face about, and turn out in September and help to nominate a good man for Congress, one that you know and one that will not betray you after election; also make a good district and county ticket, and then put your shoulders to the wheel and help to elect Andy Dill and the whole Democratic ticket, which can easily be done if you stand up to your posts. We must get relief thro' the Democratic party if we get any, and Democrats may as well understand that now. Our friends seem to have entirely overlooked the great fraud of 1876, when we were chiseled out of our President, and now, while some of our *best men* are at the front trying to ferret out the perpetrators of this damnable outrage, and see that "no guilty man escapes," they turn their backs on them and join in with the enemy to play the Mrs. Jenks for John Sherman and his man Sheep, or Shupe, that is flooding the country with his one-half penny paper. Do not, Mr. Editor, think that because I give this subject some prominence in this letter that I apprehend it to grow much in this part of the county. You will find, when the election comes around, most of the Democrats at their posts. I have now trespassed on your patience too much, and I will close for the present by subscribing myself an

ANDY DILL MAN.

OIL—BRADFORD.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW OIL CENTRE.

HISTORY OF THE M'KEAN COUTY METROPOLIS—ITS PUBLIC SPIRIT AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS—PETROLEUM AND POLITICS.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Record*, in writing from the Bradford oil field, says;

In the northern part of our noble Keystone State near the border of New York State, in the county of McKean, has sprung up this flourishing place, a city of almost magic growth.

Few who have not been on the ground have any idea of the wonderful growth of these oil towns. A little more than two years ago this country was comparatively a wilderness, inhabited by a few old settlers denominated now as "Buckwheats," but since that time an era of speculation has set in which has attracted thousands to this place and Bradford to-day is built solidly for a mile square, with a population of over 10,000, three railway depots, a money-order postoffice, a daily newspaper, also a Sunday paper, three banks, hundreds of stores and offices, a well-considered police system, public school house (a large handsome building), three churches, with a new one in course of erection, a large variety theatre open every night, an opera house and a new one now building, water works, gas works, fire department, hose carriages and hook and ladder truck, almost wholly the work of the past year. This is more than any other oil town or Western mining camp has yet been able to boast of in the way of rapid progress. It has been predicted that the bottom would fall out of Bradford ere long, but there is no doubt but what this will always be a town.

Land which two years ago commanded $300 per acre has been cut up and leased for building lots, 18x60, which command $75 and $100 per month rent. Our buildings are all frame and nearly all stand on leased ground. A new brick block, however, has just been finished and the Oil Exchange have their new building under way—a large structure, to be entirely of brick, 75 feet front by 100 feet deep, making this one of the finest and handsomest buildings in Bradford. Our town sustained a very serious fire during the month of May, which consumed over an entire block, but such is the recuperative energy of the place that the burnt district has already been rebuilt and business resumed by the enterprising merchants. You may ask what is all this prosperity due to? Simply one word—"Petroleum." With a production in the county exceeding that of all the other oil counties of the State combined, we offer in this country the surest and safest and most legitimate business for the return of capital in the shortest time that was ever offered. The average of "dry holes" in this section is only 2 in every 100 wells, while in the lower oil country it averages about 18 in every 100.

The average production of the wells in this section is only twelve barrels per day, and at the present low price of oil drilling hardly pays. The cost of sinking a well amounts to $4,000, including all expenses. At the present low price of oil the money would be got out in about nine months' time; while, should the market take an upward turn (which is not unlikely), it would be forthcoming in less time.

The oil market was never in a worse condition, but is confidently believed that the plan announced by the Producers' Union has secured an outlet which will soon give us relief. We have in this section the most gigantic monopoly that ever existed. That hydra-headed monster, the Standard Oil Company, is pronounced by the press and the public to be the cause of the depression. With a capital unlimited, and with transportation facilities unequalled, they wield a power which controls the market, and they offer to the producer whatever they choose for his oil.

The Standard Company are playing a big game to freeze out the outside refiners. Having almost obtained a monopoly of the refining business, they now seek to drive out the small producers by forcing the market so low that it will be unprofitable to drill. By causing a general suspension they expect an ultimate advance in the market, which will have to be borne by the consumer. Any common carrier which refuses to carry the oil of this section on the ground that there is an insufficiency of cars should have its charter annulled by the Legislature. The difficulty is in getting the oil to the market. While outside refiners offer an advance of 5 cents per barrel above the market price, there are no transportation facilities, the Standard Company refusing to carry the oil.

The producers have had some relief afforded them by the building of the Equitable Pipe Line to Frisbee, from whence it is transported on cars to its destination.

An interesting feature of the country, to a traveler would be the pipe-line system of the oil regions. For miles and miles, encircling the county, the ground is covered with pipes for the transportation of the oil. These pipes are about six inches in circumference, and lead from the wells to pumping stations, which are located about every five miles. The pumps force the oil to the next station, and afford a cheap mode of transportation. These pipes run through creeks, over ground and underground, and are to be found everywhere.

Bradford has three railway depots—the Erie, the Olean, Bradford and Warren (narrow-gauge), which is built only from Bradford to Olean, and the Elevated, or Peg Leg Railroad. This road runs from Bradford to Derrick City, on a single rail, and is on the same principle as the little road in the ravine near the Horticultural Hall, during the Centennial. It is a wonderful success. They have just put on a new engine, built by the Baldwin Locomotive Works of your city, and there is talk of extending the road further. It was built as an experiment, but has proved an immense success, making trips every hour and carrying hundreds of passengers daily. The road is built on trestle work, eight feet above the ground, and the cars cannot be thrown from the track. It will certainly have the advantage of the other roads in the winter season.

The Olean, Bradford and Warren Railroad is another example of financial success. It is a narrow-gague, about twenty miles long, and the rates charged are about ten cents a mile.

Nearly every shade and description of business is represented in Bradford, from the great undertaking of the great oil kings to the more humble employments of the heathen Chinee. John has domesticated himself here, and with about forty of his countrymen, has the monopoly of "washee-washee."

During the past month a new road has been finished from Tarport—the Kendall and Eldred Railroad. This makes another connection with the Philadelphia and Erie, and shortens the distance to Philadelphia about thirty miles.

To speak of the scenery of this section, language fails to supply words to depict its beauties. Lying in a valley between a cluster of hills and mountains, with its beautiful ravines and flats, it presents a picture to the traveler once seen never to be forgotten. Game of all kind abounds here to say nothing of some of the best trout fishing in the State.

Toward night Bradford presents a busy appearance; the drillers and operators come straggling in from the surrounding villages, and, although infested with rough characters, we are remarkably free from disturbances. All the hotels and lodging houses are full, and new ones are constantly being built. We have about 1,200 buildings of every description in the town. There are from 100 to 150 arrivals daily.

There is no let-up to the furore that has prevailed for the last two years over this wonderful oil district. All the old operators pin faith to this field as second to none other in the oil region. The population is mostly from New York State and lower districts. Many are so sanguine as to see in the near future the failure of other districts which are gradually falling off in production.

During the month of May there were over 450 wells sunk in McKean county, while for the month of June the number had decreased to 250. The number of this month will be about the same. The average production of the Bradford oil district is variously estimated at from 14,000 to 17,000 barrels daily.

There are about 2,000 wells in the Northern oil field, which, taken at an average cost of $4,000 per well, shows the enormous sum of eight million dollars invested—to say nothing of the amounts invested in tanks, pipe-lines and other modes of transportation. Still there are thousands of acres awaiting development; and herein is presented a chance to the capitalist, large or small, offered but once in a great while.

In another letter I will give your readers an account of the other towns and villages tributary to Bradford, all producing oil and showing evidences of rapid growth.

Our population to a man are now awaiting some mode by which the difficulties of this country may be settled. They have lost faith in politicians, as a rule. The oil men have the balance of power in the next State election, and as goes these districts so will go the State. Although taking but little interest in politics, the peculiar position of this part of our State has aroused the producers, and with an organization in every oil town, they will demand the defeat of the present rings which control our State government and the substitution of new men, free and untrammelled. The political pot has not yet commenced to boil, but the average sentiment of the oil man is the dethronement from power of the present party, who failed to afford them any relief last winter. This means that 10,000 oil producers will no doubt cast their votes for the Democratic aspirant for Governor. The Greenback party have had several meetings here, but meet with poor success. It is looked upon as a Republican dodge to gain the votes of the oil men, which would otherwise be cast for Dill. They are very active throughout the whole oil field, holding meetings weekly in all the small towns.

In making up the estimate of the State vote, count McKean, Crawford, Clarion, Butler and Venango, etc., as exceedingly doubtful for any Republican candidates.

The Adelphi theatre, the leading theatre in Bradford, is managed by Harry Bernard, formerly manager of the International Comique, Philadelphia.

Postmaster J. W. DeGolier really deserves such credit for his successful administration of the office that a letter that does not mention him is incomplete. At every mail delivery there is to be seen a crowd in line of from 150 to 200 waiting for their letters, and notwithstanding the heavy mail everything works as smoothly as clock work with few or no mistakes.

SAND ROCK.

SLACK-WATER NAVIGATION.

Some of the citizens of the Juniata Valley have for years advocated the building of dams in that stream, so as to produce what is called slack-water navigation of the river. Mr. Durborrow, late editor of the Huntingdon *Journal*, has furnished the editor of the *News* with the following article bearing upon the subject. We are not navigator enough to know whether his conclusions are feasible, and we therefore allow the reader to form his own conclusions:

To the Editors of the Semi-Weekly News:

It gave me much pleasure to hear that the Board of Trade, of Huntingdon, had appointed a committee to inquire into the expediency of slack-watering our own dear "Blue Juniata," and that this subject will come before the Board for discussion at its regular monthly meeting on next Thursday evening. The attention which I have given to this subject has enabled me to procure much valuable data, and lest I might not be able to attend the meeting on the evening of the 1st proximo, I will submit a few facts for the information of the members of the Board and the public at large.

It is not generally known that in the year 1868 the Pennsylvania Canal Company, which controls the Juniata Division, entered into an article of agreement with the Susquehanna and Wyoming Canal Companies, in which the former bound itself, for good and sufficient consideration, to slack-water the Juniata, stipulating that the work should be completed by the year 1873. A survey was made under this contract, and the estimated cost ascertained to be about $1,000,000. Here the matter dropped, and nothing has since been done. The President of the Pennsylvania Canal Company, Gen. Isaac J. Wister, has repeatedly urged the great necessity of this improvement. In his Annual Report for 1874, page 11, in speaking of this matter, he says: "While it would require an investment of nearly a million dollars to improve its navigation for 300 ton boats, yet when attained, it would, from the absence of all expensive and perishable structures, be maintained very cheaply, *and would give the Company, in connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad, a water line from the Maryland and Pennsylvania bituminous coal fields to* ALL COAST *markets,* INDEPENDENT OF OTHER LINES, *and at a rate of cost for transportation which, it is believed,* NO OTHER LINE COULD COMPETE WITH." *This is the language* of the President of the Pennsylvania Canal Company; the *emphasis* is mine.

Experience, upon the great Erie Canal and elsewhere, fully corroborate Gen. Wister's statement. Why, then, has not this great improvement been made? Simply because the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has stood in its own light. Had it adopted the suggestions of General Wister and slack-watered our noble river years ago, what would be the result to-day? Every foot of Broad Top, of Clearfield, of the various coal fields along the summit of the Alleghenies, and in Western Pennsylvania, would be worth ten dollars where they are now only worth one. Every village, hamlet, town and city between us and the great Atlantic Ocean would be consuming our coal. Thousands upon thousands of people would be finding steady employment in our mines and forges and factories and their attendant industries, and poverty and starvation would not be known in this most prolific region.

Why are our mines deserted and our forges rotting down? Simply because the railroad charges a rate of EIGHT MILLS per mile for the transportation of our products to market, while the experience on the Erie Canal demonstrates conclusively that, by water transportation, the actual cost would not exceed TWO MILLS per mile. How, then, can our operators compete with other regions that have water transportation? It cannot be done, and ruination and starvation, it is only too evident, await them.

Cumberland coal is shipped via Georgetown to New York at an actual cost per gross ton of $4.35. General Wister claims on page 13 of his Report for 1874, that if the Juniata River were slack-watered, that this would afford