The Republican.

George B. Goodlander, Editor.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 12, 1879.

Reader, if you want to know what is 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.

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.

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.

Governor Hoyt is a very slow mechanic. He has not made up that small Cabinet job yet.

E. Spencer Miller, a prominent Philadelphia lawyer, died suddenly on the 7th inst., of heart disease.

Col. Scott, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, is now enjoying a trip up the Nile river in Egypt. According to the latest advices his health has been entirely restored.

The Cattle Law is before the Legislature again. The bill will be found in full on our first page. Tax-payers should read it and then inform our Senator and Representative whether they want the law, or don't want it.

"Bunko for Money."—An article under this head will be found on our fourth page this week. As nearly all our lumber dealers, and many others, personally know "Lew Dock," who is one of the leading characters in the affair, it will be interesting to learn how "Lew" was trapped in New York.

Inside Information.—The editor of the Greensburg *Herald*, who is now Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth under Governor Hoyt, disembowels himself in this way:

> If ex-Gov. Hartranft will decline the Philadelphia Postoffice and keep himself in the right position, his chance for the nomination for the Presidency by the next National Republican Convention is better than that of any other man in the United States to-day.

We wonder who the Greensburger had in his eye for the Philadelphia opening when he scored that paragraph.

No Blood Lost.—Senator Burnside drew the following picture of Conklin in his recent speech in the Senate: "I say to the Senate and the Senator from New York, with whom I have served on committees for several years, that I speak from personal knowledge when I say that I know of no one who can, with so much readiness and aptness, equivocate and falsify matters to suit his views as the Senator from New York." This remark raised thunder in the Senate Chamber, but nobody was struck. They are both "loyal."

Senatorial Caucus.—Senator Wallace, Chairman of the Democratic Congressional Caucus, has called a meeting for the afternoon of the 15th inst., at Washington, to determine on points relative to the organization of Committees. The change made in the Senate will, in effect, amount to a revolution. The "ins" are all Radicals who have been there, some of them from their birth, and the Democratic "outs" want in just to see how the concern looks.

Half Through.—Two years, or half, of Hayes' term expired on the 4th inst. We have never before written "President Hayes," nor will we do so again soon, although we daily notice that our cotemporaries use that term, when they know as well as we do that he was not elected President. We still hold to the old doctrine that the man who receives stolen goods is a cheaper fellow than the one who steals them. The former manifests no courage or enterprise, while the latter risks his life and reputation.

Let it be Settled.—A Washington telegram says: "The constitutionality of the Legal-tender act, so far as it applies to the issue of Government notes in time of peace having the quality of a legal-tender for private debts, is about to be brought to a test by an agreement between S. B. Crittenden, member of Congress for the Brooklyn (New York) district, and Benjamin F. Butler, each agreeing to bear the costs and other expenses on his side of carrying a case through the lower Courts and up to and through the Supreme Court.

"Presumed Crime."—Political godliness has received a severe blow from the editor of the Lancaster *Intelligencer*, who goes for that especial class in this way: "If a Federal judiciary decides in Virginia that a violation of the civil rights law is to be presumed as inflicted wherever a Judge tries a case without a negro on the jury the inquiry should be pursued into the North. In Lancaster county only one negro has ever served upon a jury." Here is a good opening for a high-toned Radical, who esteems the African race above the Caucasian, to enforce their peculiar ideas in Lancaster county. Dare they do it?

THE NATIONAL GUARD ROBBERS.

The editor of the Cambria *Freeman* very properly calls the attention of the tax-payers of the State to a very important fact. That a standing army is being insinuated into our system of government, there is no doubt. The editor in question says:

"The maintenance of the National Guard of this State in all 'the pride, pomp and circumstance of glorious *war*,' has assumed the form of a raid upon the public treasury of the most alarming proportions. The report of the Auditor General for 1878 shows during the year the amount of money paid out of the State Treasury for 'militia expenses,' was $160,687.74. And now a bill is pending in the Legislature, and actually passed the House early last week, appropriating the sum of *one hundred and sixty thousand dollars* out of the Treasury, to be expended by the Adjutant General in purchasing for the National Guard such uniforms, great coats, blankets, knapsacks, and accoutrements, as may be necessary to complete its equipment, after the style and pattern of similar articles now in use by the United States army. Shortly before the Legislature met, Mr. Wickersham, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, stated in a public speech that it was useless for him to draw his warrants for common school purposes, for the reason (thanks to the Republican Legislature of last year) that there was no money in the Treasury to meet them. With this disgraceful state of affairs staring the Legislature in its face, the members of the House, by a vote 124 yeas to 62 nays, found no sort of difficulty in endorsing this huge and extravagant appropriation to the National Guard. Mr. Doyle, a Greenback member from Huntingdon county, made quite a spirited and vigorous attack on the bill, mainly on the ground of the present depleted condition of the State Treasury, and also because of the inefficiency of the Guard, charging it with being directly responsible for the Pittsburg riots. The Adjutant General, however, and his brigadiers who were on hand lobbying for the money, had their forces well organized, and rushed the bill through by the vote we have stated. Will the hopes of the people for legislative retrenchment and reform ever be realized? Candidates for the Legislature are always very loud and emphatic in their profusions of reform before the election, but when they go to Harrisburg they appear to think that the only, or at least the chief business of a legislature, is to vote away the people's money. Whether the tax-payers of the State will quietly submit to this extravagant waste of the public funds for military purposes, is a question which they themselves must answer.'"

VOLUNTARY ADVICE.

Our Harrisburg Representative, Dr. Bennett, spent Saturday, Sunday and Monday in this borough, looking after the interests of his constituents, and returned to the Capital on Monday evening. The Doctor wants his constituents to correspond freely with him in relation to public affairs, whether they are personally acquainted with him or not. He wants to know their desires, and then he will adjust himself according to circumstances.

It is notorious that there is too little communication between constituent and Representative during the sitting of Congress and the Legislature. Some persons suppose that because they are not personally acquainted with their Representative, that they have no right to correspond with him. This is a gross mistake. There is nothing that does a Representative so much good as for a back country voter to sit down and give his member "hail Columbia" for doing this thing or for not doing that thing. Pursue that policy, and we improve the manhood of the voter and the Representative. There is too little of this done. Let us be more communicative upon this point, and the numerous misunderstandings which arise between parties will not be so frequent.

Soothing Advice.—Our neighbors on the Western slope are trying to kick up a fuss because Hayes vetoed the China bill. The editor of the Baltimore *Gazette*, consoles the Golden state people, who seem to be excited, in this way: "California will not secede from the Union hastily. If she should cut herself off from the benignant United States and break up her trade entirely with China she might be able to run up wages for a season, but we can hardly believe that the prosperity would be permanent. The Pacific Mail steamers now bring $50,000,000 of business to San Francisco annually from China. Besides all this the Federal Government has established the principle that secession is naughtiness, whether inspired by the negro or Chinaman, and it has pledged itself to whip and subjugate any State cutting a dido of that character. The average Californian should keep cool.

He Sees it. Hon. Charles Foster, one of the brightest Republican statesmen in Ohio, declares that the politics of the near future depend upon the result of the Ohio State election this year. A Democratic triumph presages the nomination of Thurman as the Democratic candidate for President; a Democratic defeat in Ohio throws the Democracy back upon Tilden and hard money. "The solid South," says Mr. Foster, "will go for either. They desire only power, knowing that either faction will be their tools." He is unfair toward the South. If they do get the power and do not wield it more honestly than Foster's party has, they will not keep it long.

Don Successful.—Ex-Gov. Pollock is a victim to the sly management of the adroit young Senator from Pennsylvania. The committee failed to report the nomination of Governor Pollock to the Senate for confirmation. In consequence the appointment fails, and Heistand, the faithful Lancaster henchman of Cameron, remains in possession of the Naval office. The appointment of Gov. Hartrant and the removal of Gov. Pollock, are two of the smartest things that have transpired lately in politics. Hayes was defeated in both instances. The junior Senator shows more adroitness than the polished Conkling did with his New York appointments.

BIG FARMING.

An exchange says: "Gen. Brisbin, U. S. A., says of the resources of Montana: The yield of grain is prodigious. Mr. Forbes raised a field of wheat of twenty acres, which yielded him 82 bushels per acre. Mr. Raymond, of Lewis and Clarke county, raised 102 bushels on each of a number of acres. Mr. Burton had a field of barley which cut 113 bushels per acre; a field of oats 101 bushels, and a patch of land in potatoes on which he dug 613 bushels per acre. The largest yield of wheat in Montana on a single acre of land was 113 bushels. These figures are not fancy estimates, but sworn to by disinterested parties, and the production is an actual fact. The figures will seem astonishing, if not impossible, to Eastern farmers, but they are true, and can be provided if necessary. The average yield of wheat is thirty-eight bushels per acre. The root crops grew enormously, and I have had a good opportunity to observe them in our fine gardens at Ellis. Peas, beans, tomatoes, cabbages, cucumbers, melons, potatoes, beets, parsnips, turnips, onions and squashes attain remarkable size and flavor. We have had potatoes weighing four pounds each, and rutabagas seventeen and a quarter pounds."

We are not Granger enough to swallow General Brisbin's story. Let the public have the documents. Locally, we wish to inform our readers that this is the same Brisbin, who, in 1860, wrote to Gov. Letcher, of Virginia, stating, that with seventeen negroes and a cow, he could frighten every rebel out of that State, if allowed to march through it. Brisbin was not hurt during the war, but he succeeded in getting a Brigadier General's commission in the regular army after the war was over. He belongs to Bellefonte. His western grain stories, we suspect, are on a par with his war record—rather flashy!

HAYES ORDERS AN EXTRA SESSION.

The Radical "stalwarts" in the United States Senate, having refused to repeal a number of unconstitutional and odious laws, enacted within the past fifteen years, are responsible for an extra session of Congress, as indicated by the following document issued by Mr. Hayes:

By the President of the United States—A Proclamation.

WHEREAS, The final adjournment of the Forty-fifth Congress without making the usual and necessary appropriation for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, and without making the usual and necessary appropriation for the support of the army for the same fiscal year, presents an extraordinary occasion, requiring the President to exercise the power vested in him by the constitution to convene the Houses of Congress in anticipation of the day fixed by law for their next meeting—

Now, therefore, I, Rutherford B. Hayes, President of the United States, do, by virtue of the power to this end in me vested by the constitution, convene both Houses of Congress to assemble at their respective chambers at 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, the 18th day of March, instant, then and there to consider and determine such measures as in their wisdom, their duty and the welfare of the people may seem to demand.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 4th day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and third.

{ SEAL. }

R. B. HAYES.

By the President: WM. M. EVARTS,
Secretary of State.

Never before were the "stalwarts" —Conkling, Chandler, Blaine & Co.—so completely cornered. They refused to eat their own soup when furnished to their lips by fair hands. It is the old adage, "every dog has his day." These Radical leaders will be under a cloud from this forward. Their days of plunder and misrule are over.

DEMOCRATIC SENSE.—The editor of the Fulton *Democrat* explains himself in this way: "If Mr. Daniel O. Barr, of Pittsburg, expects to be the next Democratic candidate for State Treasurer, then Mr. Daniel O. Barr's organ, the Pittsburg *Post*, should stop its venomous flings at Senator Wallace. We care little about the merits of the personal fight between the Barrs and Mr. Wallace, and could cheerfully support the candidate of either faction for any position, but we do say that the Democracy of this State cannot afford to go into any contest without the valuable aid and counsel of Mr. Wallace. He has been the leader of our Democracy in almost a score of contests; he has ability, energy and tact, and no man knows better than he how to parry the blows and thrusts of the enemy. We would have no faith in the success of any ticket that was formed with the express purpose of antagonizing Mr. Wallace's interests. There should be entire harmony in the Democratic ranks next fall, and the single candidate to be nominated at our coming State Convention should be chosen with that end in view." Let us adopt Kentucky's motto: "United we stand, divided we fall," and give the enemy h—hail Columbia.

GOT HIS DESERTS.—A scallawag by the name of Corbin, who had been loafing about Washington City during the whole of the present session of Congress, appearing to be laboring under the hallucination that somebody had given him authority to represent the State of South Carolina in the United States Senate, in place of Senator Butler, had the conceit finally knocked out of him last week when the Senate declared, by a vote of 25 yeas to 36 nays, that he had no right to such seat. The Republicans who voted in the negative were Don Cameron, Matthes, Conover, Davis of Illinois, and Patterson.—*Exchange.*

Our cotemporary should have told the whole story. Corbin failed to get his coveted seat; but these same Radical Senators voted him the snug sum of $10,000 out of the Treasury. It is well understood, that Corbin knows a good deal of the inside working of the South Carolina Returning Board, and he forced the "loyal Senators from the North" to give him his seat, or some other fat office, or cash. He got away with the latter.

THE BUCKS COUNTY PROTHONOTARY CASE.—Judge Watson, of Bucks county, has decided that the failure to elect a Prothonotary in that county, last fall (that result being a tie between the Democratic and Republican candidates), does not create such a vacancy as the constitution contemplates and that, therefore, the man appointed by the Governor has no right to the place. This decision will leave the old Prothonotary hold over until after another election.

GOOD! GOOD!!—The United States Senate by a vote of 20 to 30, on the 1st inst., rejected a $10,000 appropriation to pay Mrs. Fossett for her painting of the Electoral Commission. Senator Beck said it commemorated an event of which the country was not proud. The people will remember that infamy long enough without painting and posting it up somewhere.

A LETTER FROM KANSAS.

We have read many letters, and published some written in the West, giving the *bright side*. A prominent business man in this county has handed us one bearing on the *dark side* of the case. The writer left Clearfield in the Spring of 1874, with $6,000 in cash in his pocket, purchased a farm in Iowa, "went through it," and then left that State, because it was too cold, for Kansas. We will allow the writer to tell his own story, because we cannot abridge it in fairness to the writer or the public. It is as follows:

BARTON COUNTY, KANSAS, }
February 28th, 1879. }

MR. ——— ———, SIR:—I wish to drop a few lines to you, to know whether you will do a favor for me to save my life and family. I suppose you have heard that I have lost all my property in Iowa. I came to Kansas with the expectation of getting my little inheritance from home, so that I could build up again, but so far it has proved a failure. I had written to Mr. ——— to loan me a little money; but he says times are very hard. I received his letter on the 15th inst., with $5.00. I wish you would tell him that I am a thousand times obliged to him for it until he is better paid. I took the money and bought provisions, and then I went in search of work. *I traveled ten days, but found no work.*

The country is so overflowed with emigration for the last six months that a man can get no work nowhere, only for his board. At almost every house there is one or two men working for their board. I cannot keep my family by working for nothing but board.

Now, Mr. ———, can you not lend me $50.00 for eighteen months, so that I can get some provisions, and some seed to put in a Spring crop. I have tried every way that I could think of to earn enough to keep us alive until a crop comes in; but so far I have failed.

If I could only live and get some seed to plant this Spring, so that I can raise something, then, after harvest, I will be all right; but if I don't get any money, I will undoubtedly have to starve. I have only provisions enough to last until the middle of next week, and then I don't know what to do. I am also barefooted. Last Sunday I walked eighteen miles with my feet done up in rags, in search of work; but did not find any. If you will send me a draft of $50.00 I will give you security on my father's estate as soon as I hear from you. This is my last resort; if I fail with you, I shall commit suicide to get out of trouble and save myself from the terrors of death by starvation. My brothers say they can't help me. What shall I do?

I hope to hear from you by return mail. Yours, as ever,

* *

A CRUDE MEASURE.

The Philadelphia *Record* wisely draws attention to a bill before the Legislature, the object of which is, as expressed in the title, an act to establish the Iron Industrial Schools of Eastern and Western Pennsylvania. As that paper states, the whole proposition is crude and undigested. The bill calls for $200,000 to establish these schools, but no member of the Legislature who has spoken on the bill has vouchsafed to inform the people, whose money is to be voted away by the hundred thousands what is to be the proper scope and purpose of these contemplated schools; how they are to be managed, or what sort of industrial education is to result from the proposed scheme. It is, as has been well said, a "leap in the dark." Why do not the friends of the proposed measure let us know how they propose to organize and conduct these schools, the plan to be adopted, &c., &c. So far they have not done so and yet they demand $200,000 out of an already depleted treasury, to be wasted on a crude experiment which the projectors themselves are not able to state what.

A KNOW-NOTHING TRICK.—James Pollock, of Milton, was put into the Gubernatorial Chair, of this State, by the Know-Nothing wave that rolled over it that year, defeating Governor Bigler's re-election. He has been in office ever since. Some fellows at Washington, played a K. N. trick off on him by getting him to leave the Mint, so as to put Pollock into the Navy yard, where General Jack Heistand has been roosting for some time. The Senate confirmed Snowden, and he walked over and gobbled up the Mint, the ex-Governor picked up his hat and started for the Navy yard. But somehow or other the Senate failed to report the name of Pollock, and so he is out all around—a real Know-Nothing trick again. A contemporary, in alluding to the ex-Governor's misfortune, remarks: "Ex-Governor Pollock for the first time in some eighteen years has been compelled to leave the public crib. During all that time himself, his sons and his nephews have had a soft thing of it in drawing extravagant pay for an infinitessimal amount of work. The *quid pro quo* that Pollock gave for this favoritism was an annual wave of "the Bloody Shirt." But it is said the ex-Governor has in some way offended the royal house of Lochiel. At any rate its chieftain made no sign in the Senate, hence Pollock's nomination to the office to which Hayes appointed him remains unconfirmed. Exeunt Pollock to the rural shades of Milton, unless, like Micawber, he will still 'wait for something to turn up.'"

PENSION FRAUDS.—The statement has come from an official source that there are ten thousand fraudulent pensioners on the rolls, the Senate Committee on Pensions has recommended that sixty surgeons, skilled in law as well as surgery, shall be appointed to revise the lists and make a thorough investigation. This certainly ought to be done. In the haste to roll out money to soldiers and claim agents during the past ten years, Congress has paid little attention to looking after the genuineness of claims for pensions, and the result has been that fully $50,000,000 or $60,000,000 have been paid out to frauds.

HIGHLY ENDORSED.—Hayes receives some curious letters and telegrams. The following dispatch was received at the White House on the 27th of February: "May the King of Kings incline the President of the United States to do a generous act and to give the postoffice to ——— ———, a Christian gentleman. You will have God's blessing and that of a thankful people."

Mr. Dane, of Indianapolis, preserved for many years a pen with which his grandfather wrote a sermon on commercial honesty, and now his son has used the same pen in forging a check

LETTER FROM VIRGINIA.

AUGUSTA, VA., March 2d, 1879.

MR. EDITOR:—Being an occasional reader of your most excellent paper, permit me to flatter you, as I suppose editors of newspapers are nearly as susceptible of that trait of character as other persons; but I do assure you that the CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN shows a master at the helm who shows fearlessness, discretion, judgment and industry, a combination of traits of character that are seldom found in the management of inland newspapers.

Some papers, I see, assert that you are the home organ of Senator Wallace, but judging from your independent course, would scarcely tie yourself to the coat tail of any person, but seek to impart the greatest amount of useful information to your readers, never fearing to scrutinize closely with all the force of speech the public character of all with fearlessness, and a desire to correct abuses of every kind, than to merely expose.

I notice that you say you must look around for a candidate for the Presidency because some other papers are doing so.

Now, permit me here to make a suggestion to which I think all will agree, which is, that it is highly necessary at this time to select as the candidate a truly *representative man*, who has firmness, honesty and ability largely combined. He must have a record fully established, holding no views partial to section or class.

No old Fogyism can carry the day. The country cannot afford it at this time. Victory is reasonably certain with such for our standard bearer; without such qualifications, defeat is almost sure. Now, permit me to say, that I think you need not look around long, nor go far from home to find one who will fill the bill, in the person of Hon. William A. Wallace.

I have watched his political course with much pleasure since his maiden speech in the United States Senate, and am constrained to say (not disparaging the usefulness, honesty and ability of our own Senators—Johnston and Withers—two as good and true men as the country can produce) that the career of Senator Wallace, of Pennsylvania, has been so brilliant, that everything seems to point toward him, and, as Nathan said to David, "Thou art the man!" His whole course has been perfectly conservative and fearless, who had nerve to beard the Lion, Blaine, in his strong point, and place him *hors de combat.*

We, down here, have had a severe winter season, if it may be called severe. I am assured that there is no comparison to winters farther north; but so continued a spell of cold has not been realized down here for years. At present, the weather is moderate, and hopes are entertained that favorable weather will now set in; for all of us farmers and planters, the State over, are very backward with our work, so little plowing has or could be done to be ready for Spring crops.

Generally at this time we have all our land for tobacco and corn broken up, and the larger part of the oats crop seeded; but at this time very little has been done. In the month of January, plowed two days; in February, four days, and expect to put out in tobacco ten acres; in corn, forty to fifty acres, and in oats twenty; and to get the corn planted in April, and oats seeded in March with two span of horses, and tobacco land plowed, garden vegetable patches prepared and planted, making a due allowance for wet weather, (and other work to be done on a farm) we will have to be right smart.

I wish, sir, you could make up your mind to come down here, and for a while enjoy our genial climate and the society of our people. I feel to assure you of a pleasant and refreshing time. Excuse my boldness, and permit me still occasionally the pleasure of reading the CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

DIXIE.

COMPETENT ROGUES.—The Bellefonte *Democrat*, in alluding to passing political events, says: "Minister Seward, of the China mission, would not show his books to the Congressional committee, charged with the investigation of his crookedness, to clear his skirts of the grave charges against him. He has therefore been declared a contumacious witness and summoned to the bar of the House for treatment. What this will be, or what will be gained in the way of reaching the information desired, of course has not yet transpired. If he were not guilty, he would embrace the opportunity to make his innocence manifest. It looks bad for Seward, and Mr. Hayes had better be looking round for a competent rogue to supply his place. *Corbin* will do, or if not, *John J. Patterson* was relieved on Tuesday and will not again be needed in the Senate. We can recommend him as fully competent to fill the highest expectations of any rogue in America or China."

A BULLY REPRESENTATIVE.—A blackguard, named Petroff, is one of the members sent to the Lower House of the Assembly by Philadelphians, and the Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelphia *Times* made some truthful remarks about him as a Legislator. The latter met the former in the rotunda of the Capitol the other day and assaulted him violently. Friends interfered and parted them. This fellow, Petroff, was expelled from the Legislature in 1875, for bribery and corruption; yet Philadelphians persist in sending him to the Legislature. His immediate constituency evidently need a missionary or two and "free schools.

AN EXCELLENT BILL.—We notice that among the bills favorably reported in the Senate the other day, was one making taxes assessed upon real estate a first lien, and providing for the collection of such taxes by action of debt or otherwise in the proper Court, with costs, and including a reasonable attorney fees, to be determined by the Court. This should have been the law long ago. Many a Collector lost his taxes, because the defendant was too poor to pay the Collector, and the plaintiff or the purchaser refused to pay it in nine cases out of ten. Let the bill pass.

RADICAL HONESTY.—The Lewistown *Sentinel* says: "The sincerity of so-called Republican sympathy for the "colored brother," as they gushingly call him pending an election, was characteristically exemplified in Lewistown on the 18th ult. They nominated a respectable colored man, John L. Griffith, for Justice of the Peace, and while giving an average exceeding 103 votes for their white nominees, Mr. Griffith received but 17."

IN TIME.—We notice that no less than thirteen Radical candidates for Sheriff and seven for Prothonotary are announced in Blair county, through the columns of the Altoona *Tribune*. They are evidently in a hurry over there. It will be a good joke on the enthusiastic Radicals if the Democrats capture both offices at the next general election.

HOGS THAT ARE HOGS.

The Bordentown (N. J.) correspondent of the Philadelphia *Times*, of the 25th ult., thus dilates on some Jersey hog stock:

Bordentown had a sensation to-day. A lot of hogs from New Hanover, Burlington county, were shipped to New York, and twenty-seven of them weighed all the way from 700 to nearly 900 pounds each. This is claimed to be the biggest "hog crop" in the country. It was a novel sight, and all Bordentown turned out to see it. The hogs are the property of Joseph Carter. Between him and Samuel S. Southard there is a great rivalry. Last year John Taylor, a Trenton pork dealer, offered a gold medal for the most successful hog-raiser. Southard got it. Eighteen of his hogs averaged 703 1-5 pounds when killed, and 700½ when delivered. The king hog turned the scales at 795. If he can hold the medal for three years against all contestants it is his, but if perchance another should show up the biggest average in pork he must yield his laurels. Carter says he can do it, and so far the balance is in his favor.

RAISING HOGS FOR A PRIZE.

Carter and Southard have reduced the business of pork-raising to a science. The former, intent upon taking the palm, started off with thirty-nine hogs. Upon twenty-seven of these he bases his hopes of success. Of the original number several have been killed. Along in January three of them came so very near choking to death that the farmer grew frigtened and slaughtered them. They weighed 798, 817 and 738 pounds, respectively. The hogs entered for the prize have had the very best of care. They have required attention continually. There are just two events in the lives of such hogs—sleeping and eating. They are too fat even to waddle. They never wake up except to eat, and that process over, they again stretch out upon clean straw in their separate pens. These particular hogs of Mr. Carter's were too lazy even to feed themselves, and, indeed, even if they were not, they could not see their food. For weeks they had been in total blindness. Like the average hog of no particular distinction they all had eyes, but three inches and a half of genuine fat kept them closed completely. The feeding process is one of interest to both hog and spectator. The farm hand rolls up boiled meal into round balls and forces it into their hogships' mouths. The hogs grunt and swallow and keep it up until they are perfectly gorged. They are kept in a stuffed condition on the best of meal and all that is asked of them is to grow fat. Carter's hogs were killed on Saturday. Such mountains of fat were never seen before. Some one, who didn't know any better, very nearly ended the lives of two of them before their time by simply standing them on their feet. Happily, however, they survived the shock, and lived to die by the butcher's knife. Mr. Carter confidently expected that his heaviest hog would tip the beam at over 900, but he was disappointed. The largest and fatest hog of all weighed 871 pounds, and the average weight of the twenty-seven was 755. This beats Southard's average of last year, but when the hogs reach market they will shrink, as usual. Yesterday there was a steady stream of visitors to the farm. Sleighs of all descriptions were out, and everybody went with thoughts bent upon pork.

A CORRECT VIEW.

The Philadelphia *Record*, in alluding to one of the bad laws on our statute book, says:

"The question in regard to the expediency and right of granting to the executive authority of the nation the extraordinary power to employ troops in elections is one which should not be considered from a partisan point of view. There still lurks in the Federal statute book a law enacted on February 25, 1865, under which it is possible to use the army 'to keep the peace at the polls.' The Democrats in Congress demanded that this obnoxious clause be repealed, and the refusal of the Republican Senate to yield has brought on an extra session of Congress. When the Forty-sixth Congress shall have convened, one of the first moves will be a request from the Democratic House and Senate to the Executive that he sign a bill repealing the law allowing soldiers to go to the polls under the pretext of keeping the peace. It cannot be thought that the President will refuse to give his approval to such a measure, for the voice of the country has demanded the repeal of all laws permitting the use of troops in elections, inasmuch as the return of a Congress Democratic in both branches is, rightly understood, an emphatic protest against the use of troops for political purposes.

The conduct of elections should be entirely left to the State authorities. The truth is that no party in the country to-day demands the continuance of laws tolerating, in any way, the presence of the military at the ballot-box. It may be taken for granted that the real sentiment of the Republican party is far from being in sympathy with any such measure. The Republicans in Congress who refused to yield on this question represent the views and interest of political leaders, not the sentiments of their constituencies. The objections of the Democrats to military interference with the freedom of elections are grounded on the bed-rock of Anglo-Saxon civilization. Bayonets and free ballots are instruments that cannot exist together—one or the other must yield. The Democrats assert that the bayonets must give way, and we believe that the sentiment of the people, both North and South, sustains this demand. The Republicans, who would have the military subject to the President's bidding during the progress of an election, should ask themselves how they would like it were the conditions reversed and a Democratic President in the White House. It is hoped that President Hayes will prove less obstinate in regard to the repeal of this dangerous law than the Republican Senate."

A GOOD BILL.

Hon. C. T. Alexander, Senator from this district, at Harrisburg, last week read in place a bill making it a misdemeanor for any person between the ages of 18 and 21 years to *ask for liquor* at the bar of any hotel, and also making it a misdemeanor in any person to represent a minor as being of full age for the purpose of enabling minors to obtain intoxicating beverages. This is an excellent bill, and if passed by the Legislature, will have a good effect upon the public morals. We never could exactly understand the justice of the law which holds a tavern-keeper responsible for selling liquor to a minor, while it lets the minor himself go free. There are many persons under age who have the appearance of having attained their full majority, and who sometimes are bearded like a pard! When such persons, therefore, go up to the bar and ask for liquor, how is the bar-keeper to know that they are minors? It would be an insult to ask them such a question.

It is just as criminal for a person knowing himself under age to *ask* for liquor at a bar as it is for the bar-keeper to sell it to him, and he ought to be held equally responsible, if detected. We hope this bill will become a law, and urge all honest and well-intentioned legislators to support it.—*Bellefonte Watchman.*

We vote yes on this bill. Every moral and business question should have two sides to it.

A LOG LIEN LAW.

Mr. Brooks, of Cameron, has introduced a bill in the House to secure to jobbers and contractors, by lien, the logs, &c., stocked and delivered by them. The first section of the Act is as follows, the other sections being for the enforcement of this:

Any person or persons who shall or may become jobbers or contractors for cutting, peeling, drawing and banking any saw-logs, or of stocking and delivering any saw-logs into any of the booms within this Commonwealth, shall and may be entitled to a lien on such saw-logs for the contract price for such delivery, less the amount he, she or they may have been paid upon the contract or job at the time of delivery, and the amount of the contract money remaining unpaid at the time of such delivery, whether due or to become due according to the terms of the contract, shall be a lien upon the saw-logs thus delivered for the period of sixty days after the delivery of the same, whether upon the bank or in any of the said booms, as provided for or stipulated in said contract: *Provided*, The jobbers or contractors shall file a statement of his, her, or their claims for unpaid moneys upon the contract, together with a copy of the contract, in the office of the Prothonotary of the county or counties where said saw-logs are delivered, and such money as shall be unpaid at the time of such delivery shall be a lien upon such saw-logs for the period of sixty days aforesaid; and in case of any transfer or judicial or assignee's sale of such saw-logs, such unpaid contract money first preferred and paid out of the proceeds of such sale.

A VALUABLE STATEMENT.—In compiling this annual statement of the finances of Reading, the Controller of that city went to the trouble of procuring a statement from the various other cities all over the country, showing the population, valuation and tax rate of each. The returns from the cities of this State are given as follows:

City.	Population.	Valuation.	Rate per $100.
Philadelphia	817,448	$534,609,865	$2.05
Pittsburg	156,000	110,404,690	1.86
Reading	40,100	22,348,771	.61½
Erie	31,000	18,235,737	1.55
Harrisburg	30,000	5,722,606	1.79
Lancaster	27,000	11,400,000	1.15
Williamsport	20,000	7,382,497	1.25
Altoona	16,500	1,869,497	1.50
Chester	15,000	6,500,000	.85
Titusville	10,000	1,650,000	2.00
Meadville	10,000	2,148,241	1.50
Carbondale	9,250	700,000	2.50
Corry	7,000	1,230,208	1.66

Joseph C. Skaden, the father-in-law of the late William M. Tweed, died on Saturday in New York. He was 87 years old.

New Advertisements.

LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER

Is the greatest **Blood Remedy** of the age. Tetter, Scrofula, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples, and all **Blood** diseases yield to its wonderful powers. **Pure Blood** is the guarantee of health. Read: "It cured my son of **Scrofula.**"—*J. E. Brooks, Painesville, O.* "It cured my child of Erysipelas."—*Mrs. [illegible], Lancaster, Pa.* Price $1. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Prop's, Pittsburgh, Pa. *Sold by Druggists and Country Store Keepers.*

For sale by H. B. Spackman, Clearfield, Pa.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county. No. 55 June Term, 1876. Fi. Fa., No. 232, Sept. T., '78.

John Irvin & Brothers to use vs. W. C. Arnold and Alex. H. Irvin.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to distribute the proceeds arising from the Sheriff's sale of the real estate of W. C. Arnold and Alex. H. Irvin under the above writ, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on FRIDAY, the 14th day of MARCH, 1879, at 2 o'clock P. M., at his office in Clearfield, when and where all parties interested may attend.

OSCAR MITCHELL,
Auditor.

Feb. 26, 1879-3t.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of *Fieri Facias* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Clearfield, **on Saturday, March 15th, 1879,** at 1 o'clock p. m., the following described real estate, to wit:

Also, a certain lot of ground situate in the village of Penfield, Huston township, Clearfield Co., Pa., beginning on the southern boundary of the of the public road, twenty feet easterly from the northeastern corner of the lot sold by Franklin F. Hewitt to J. C. Kline; thence North 51 degrees East 60 feet to a post; thence South 39 degrees east 194 feet to post; thence South 51 degrees west 60 feet to a post; thence North 39 degrees west 194 feet to place of beginning, containing about one-fourth of an acre, being the same lot deeded by F. E. Hewitt and wife to C. H. Coryell, and having thereon erected a frame dwelling house, stable, and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Wm. McKey.

Also, by virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* on

Thursday, March 20th, 1879,

At 1 o'clock P. M., the following property, to wit:

All the interest of said Defendants in that certain real estate situate about two miles from Curwensville, in Pike township, Clearfield county, Pa., described as follows: Beginning at a chestnut corner formerly the south corner of land of Theodore England; thence by said land north 65 degrees west 122 perches to a maple on line of what was John Rigley's estate; thence by said line south 46 degrees west 33 perches to a chestnut the south corner of said Rigley estate; thence by said land north 44 degrees west 26 perches to a white oak corner; thence south 46 degrees west 90 perches to a hemlock corner; thence south 8 degrees east 220 perches to a hemlock corner; thence south 24 degrees east 67 perches to stones; thence north 66 degrees east 224 perches to a post; thence south 25 degrees east 130 perches to a post; thence north 37 degrees east 150 perches to a post; thence north 1 degree west 118 perches to a white pine corner of land now or formerly of Joseph Spencer; thence by said land north 31½ degrees west 147 2-10 perches to an oak corner; thence still by said Spencer's land ——— north 47½ degrees west 12 perches to a post; thence by land formerly owned by George Beatty north 44 degrees west 26¼ perches to a post corner of said Theodore England; thence by said England's land south 45 degrees west 92 perches to the chestnut corner, the place of beginning, containing 363 acres, 127 perches and allowance, more or less, being part of a tract surveyed on a warrant to Nicklin & Griffin, and known as warrant No. 5941, and having thereon a water saw mill and steam shingle mill, dwelling house and outbuildings. About 40 acres, more or less, are cleared, having thereon some fruit trees, and various improvements. A great part is timber land, having thereon a large quantity of valuable pine, hemlock and other timber suitable for boards, shingles and other kinds of lumber. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of J. C. & J. E. Kratzer.

Also, that certain lot of ground, with a two-story frame dwelling house and outbuildings, and improvements thereon, occupied by said J. E. Kratzer, in the borough of Curwensville, described as follows: Situate on the south side of State street, and fronting on said State street, commencing at State street at a corner of lot formerly occupied by James H. Fleming; thence southward by said lot 180 feet to Birch alley; thence westward by said alley 60 feet to a post; thence northward 180 feet to State street; thence by State street eastward 60 feet to the place of beginning. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of J. E. Kratzer.

Also, by virtue of a writ of *Ven. Ex.*, on Thursday, March 20, 1879, the following property, to wit:

Also, a certain tract of land situate in Beccaria township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, viz: No. 1, on the east by land of John W. Lull; on the north by lands of G. W. Caldwell; on the west by land of Sampson, Walters & Co.; and south by Clearfield creek, containing 272 acres, with 50 acres cleared, having a log house 18 by 30, large log barn, small orchard, and other outbuildings thereon.

No. 2, bounded and described as follows: On the east by lands of Isaac Smith, north by lands of James Cree, west by lands of Joseph W. Lull, south by lands of Amasa Smith and Broniff estate, containing 85 acres and allowance with 20 acres cleared, with large grist mill, large saw mill large two story dwelling house 20x30 kitchen 20 by 20, and tenant house 2 stories 15x24, with stable and other outbuildings thereon. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Barnabas Armstrong.

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

ANDREW PENTZ, Jr.,
Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Clearfield, Pa., Feb 26, 1879.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of writs of *Levari Facias*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Clearfield, on Thursday, the 13th day of March, 1879, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate, to wit:

A certain plank frame house situate in North Houtzdale, Clearfield county, Pa., on lot No. 274 in the general plan of said town, beginning at a post on the north-west corner of Reed and Tetauquick avenue; thence [illegible] degrees 50 feet to a post; thence south 27° west 150 feet to Weasel alley; thence along alley north 33 degrees west 50 feet to post; thence north 27 degrees east 150 feet to the place of beginning. Size of house, 24 by 22 feet, 16 feet high. Seized, taken in execu-

tion and to be sold as the property of Jos. Maxwell, owner or reputed owner, and Patrick Shannon, terre-tenant.

Also, a certain two-story frame house situate in Bradford township, Clearfield county, Pa., being eighteen feet front and twenty-eight feet deep, with a two-story kitchen, 12x16 feet, with lot and curtelage appurtenant thereto, bounded and described as follows, viz: On the South by lands of William Albert & Brothers, on the East by land of Charles W. Barger, North by land of I. G. & C. W. Barger, and the West by public road, containing 100 acres. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Isaiah G. Barger.

Also, a certain two-story frame dwelling house, situate in Bradford township, Clearfield county, Pa., together with the lot and curtelage appurtenant thereto; said house is twenty-eight feet in front and eighteen feet deep, with kitchen attached, 12x14 feet, and being on tract of land containing about 60 acres, bounded by lands of Isaiah Barger on the North and West, and by lands of Alberts on the East and South, and also by the public road leading from Woodland to Shawsville. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Charles Barger.

Also, a one and a-half story plank frame building, situate in the village of Blairsville, Clearfield county, Pa., beginning at a point on the South side of Broadway street in said village; thence South 20 degrees West 150 feet to post; thence South 69 degrees 57 minutes West 50 feet to post; thence North 20 degrees and 3 minutes East 150 feet to post on Broadway street; thence along said street North 69 degrees 59 minutes West 50 feet to place of beginning, and known in the general plan of said village as lot No. 37. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Lawrence McNight, owner or reputed owner, and J. M. Lehman, contractor.

Terms of Sale.—The price or sum at which the property shall be struck off must be paid at the time of sale, or such other arrangements made as will be approved, otherwise the property will be immediately put up and sold again at the expense and risk of the person to whom it was struck off, and who, in case of deficiency at such re-sale, shall make good the same, and in no instance will the Deed be presented in Court for confirmation unless the money is actually paid to the Sheriff. ANDREW PENTZ, Jr.,
Sheriff's Office, Sheriff.
Clearfield, Pa., Feb. 19, 1879.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of writs of *Fi. Fa.*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to **PUBLIC SALE**, at the Court House, in the borough of Clearfield, on **Thursday, the 13th day of March, 1879**, at 1 o'clock p. m., the following described real estate, to wit:

The following real estate situate in Penn twp., Clearfield county, Pa., bounded on the north by land of J. W. Rafferty, west by land of Irvin & Mahaffey, east by land of Bigler & Reed, south by land of Patrick Rafferty, containing 197 acres, more or less, with about 25 acres cleared, and having thereon erected a small frame house and a log stable, being the undivided interest in the above tract of land. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of H. P. Rafferty.

Also, the following property of Samuel Hopper, situate in Osceola borough, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Two lots fronting on Coal street and running back 150 feet to an alley, bounded east by Decatur alley, south by Coal street, west by lot No. 228½, north by Spruce alley, and known as lots Nos. 227 and 228, and having thereon erected a two-story brick house with brick kitchen attached, well finished, coal house, frame stable, and other outbuildings, subject to the purchase money due to Daniel Miller on lot No. 226, held by Defendant under article of agreement, &c. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Samuel Hopper.

Also, the real estate of the Defendant, situate in Burnside township, Clearfield Co., Pa., bounded and described as follows: North by F. M. Hockenberry, west by J. Burgunder tract, south by John Rorabaugh's estate, east by James Gallaher, containing 58 acres, all cleared, and thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house, log barn, grain house, and other outbuildings, with a good bearing orchard. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Samuel Brickley.

Also, all the real estate of the Defendant situate in Bell township, Clearfield county, Penna., bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a white pine corner, thence south 59½° west 139 perches to a post; thence north 30½° east one hundred and seventy perches to a chestnut sapling; thence south 29½° east 167 perches to a post; thence south 62° west 174 perches to the place of beginning, containing 145 acres and 45 perches, with about 30 acres cleared, having erected thereon a plank house (unfinished) 16 x 22 with kitchen attached, and an old stable. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of E. L. Miller.

Also, all the Defendant's interest in the following described real estate situate in Chest twp., Clearfield county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a fallen hickory; thence by land of Henry Hurd and others north 2½ degrees east 202 perches to a post; thence by land of David Mitchell east 79 perches to a maple; thence by land of same north 11 degrees east 132 perches to a post; thence by lands warranted to Henry Musser and others south 38½ degrees east 140 perches to a post; thence by lands warranted to Peter *Buffin* and others south 25 degrees west 354 perches to a post; thence west 50 perches to place of beginning, being part of a larger tract warranted to Henry *Buffin*, containing 269 acres and allowance, having thereon erected a two-story frame house, a log barn, one tenant house, one log house, a log barn and other outbuildings with two bearing orchards, and having about 80 acres cleared. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Wm. Woods.

Also, the following described property, situate in Beccaria twp, Clearfield Co., Pa., bounded east by land of Samuel Hegarty and Stewart Cowen, south by land of Stewart Cowen, west by land of James and George Oshall, and north by land of Wallace & Hopkins, containing 133 acres, with about 40 acres cleared, and having thereon erected a two story frame house and frame stable, and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of James C. Gill.

Also, the following described property, situate in Lawrence township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: On the east by land of H. T. Rowles, south by land of Mrs. S. Rowles, west by land of David Brown, north by land of —— Rowles, containing 59 acres, more or less, with about 35 acres cleared, and having thereon erected a two-story frame house, a log barn, and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Jas. S. Norris.

Also, a certain town lot situate in the village of Janesville, Gulich township, Clearfield county, Pa., situate on corner of Main and Chestnut Sts., fronting 60 feet more or less on Main street, and running along Chestnut street 160 feet, more or less, to an alley, and known in general plan of said village as lot No. 26, and having thereon erected a two-story frame house, well finished, a slaughter house, stable, butcher shop, and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of C. H. Hensal.

Also, the following described real estate of Robert Leech, situate in Pike township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded on the east by land of D. Ritter, south by land of D. Ritter, west by land of Wm. Dale, north by land of Milligan, containing 70 acres, more or less, all cleared, with bearing orchard, and having thereon erected a large two-story frame dwelling house, large frame barn, and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Rob't Leech.

Also, the following described property of Wm. A. Read, situate in Lawrence township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: On the east by lands of Eliza Read et. al., south by land of Wm. Spackman, west by land of Wm. Spackman and turnpike, north by land of Miles Read, containing 62 acres, more or less, with about 65 acres cleared, having thereon erected a two-story frame house, with kitchen attached, large frame bank barn, and other outbuildings.

Also, another piece of land situate in Lawrence township, bounded and described as follows: On the east by land of Robert Porter, south by land of Kregle and Mullen, west by land of McCracken, north by land of Robert Porter, containing 65 acres, more or less, unimproved, and having thereon erected a saw mill, a small dwelling house, and stable. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Wm. A. Reed.

Also, a certain tract or piece of land situate in Brady township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded on the east by lands of Geo. Knarr, J. and Jacob Stagner, south by lands of John Zumpstine and Elizabeth Zumpstine, on the west by township road, and on the north by Andrew Miller and Milton McHendry, containing 45 acres, more or less, with about 10 acres cleared, and the balance well timbered with pine and other timber. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Charles Korb.

Also, the following described real estate of Mary McCracken, situate in Greenwood township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post; thence south 50¾ degrees west 73 3-10 perches to a post; thence north 50 degrees west 131 perches to a post; thence north 50¾ degrees east 73¾ perches to a birch; thence south 50 degrees east 131 perches to place of beginning, containing 60 acres, with about 40 acres cleared, and having thereon erected a log house, two stories high, barn and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Jas. W. Leoker and Mary McCracken.

Also, the following described property, situate in Burnside borough, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded on the west by Main street, on the north by lot of James McMurray, on the east by an alley, on the south by other lot of Defendant, fronting 70 feet on Main street, and running back about 150 feet to an alley, having a two-story frame dwelling house and a stable thereon erected. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of A. H. Shaffer, Defendant, and James McMurray, terre tenant.

Also, all that certain tract or piece of land situate in Lawrence township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post corner of land of Jacob Gulich; thence west by line of Jacob Irvin 100 perches to a post; thence by line of Martin Nichols and Thomas Lanich's land 216 feet to a post (44 perches south of hickory); thence south 82 degrees east 101 perches to a post; thence north along line of Jacob Gulich's land 202 perches to place of beginning, containing 120 acres and 100 perches, with about 80 acres cleared and under cultivation and having thereon erected a large two-story frame dwelling house, large bank barn, and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Abram Humphrey.

Also, a certain lot or piece of ground in the borough of Houtzdale, bounded and described as follows: Bounded on the North by Hannah street, on the South by railroad, on the East by Good street, and on the West by lot of James Haywood, being 75 feet front on Hannah street and 62 feet deep, and having thereon erected a three-story frame hotel, known as the Centennial Hotel.

Also, one other lot in same borough, bounded on the North by lot of James Haley, on the South by No. 80, on the East by George street, and on the West by Maple alley, and having thereon erected a large frame house, known as the European Hotel, a blacksmith shop, ice house, stable and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William Parker.

Also, the following real estate situate in Boggs township, Clearfield county, Pa., being the undivided one-third interest of James Adams and Letitia Adams in the following described property: Beginning at a post corner of land of Wm. Lumadue; thence by tract in name of William Stewart 118 perches to stones where pine is called for; thence south 154 perches to post; thence east 118 perches to a post; thence north 154 perches to place of beginning, containing 107 acres and 122 perches, more or less, with about 50 acres cleared, being part of a larger tract warranted in name of Rob't Stewart, Deed from David Adams and wife to Jas. & Letitia Adams, recorded in Recorder's office, in Deed Book No. 3, page 58, and having thereon erected a two-story frame house, frame barn, and necessary outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Jas. and Letitia Adams.

Terms of Sale.—The price or sum at which the property shall be struck off must be paid at the time of sale, or such other arrangements made as will be approved, otherwise the property will be immediately put up and sold again at the expense and risk of the person to whom it was struck off, and who, in case of deficiency at such re-sale, shall make good the same, and in no instance will the Deed be presented in Court for confirmation unless the money is actually paid to the Sheriff. ANDREW PENTZ, Jr.
Sheriff's Office, Sheriff.
Clearfield, Pa., Feb. 19, 1879.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of *Ven. Ex.*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield Co., and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Clearfield, on **Thursday, the 13th day of March, 1879**, at 1 o'clock p. m., the following described real estate, to wit:

All that certain lot of land situate in Clearfield borough, Clearfield county, Pa., being lot No. 158, bounded on the north by Market street, on the east by lot No. 165, south by an alley, and west by alley, being 58 feet front on Market street and 172 feet deep to the alley, on which lot is erected a two-story frame dwelling house, also a shop on same with a large stable on the end of lot, and other necessary out-buildings. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of J. M. Kettlsberger.

Also, a certain tract of land situate in Burnside township, Clearfield county, Pa., containing about 100 acres, more or less, with about 35 acres cleared, and having erected thereon a saw mill and shingle-mill attached, with dwelling house, two stories high, plank frame stable and grain house, and other outbuildings, with small orchard, bounded east by A. Beck et. al., west by Willis Nugent, north by M. and Isaac Yingling, and on the south by Scott et, al. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of William Brothers.

Also, all that certain tract of land situate in DuBois City, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post in the public road—now called Long street—thence south 47 degrees west 180 feet to an alley, thence along said alley in a southeasterly direction 83 feet to a corner of Wm. Kriner's lot, thence north 47 degrees east along said Kriner's lot 180 feet to public road, thence along said road 83 feet to place of beginning, and having thereon erected a frame house two stories high, 18 x 38 feet with wareroom 16 x 16 feet attached. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of F. Tracey and C. A. Barr.

Also, all that certain tract of land situate in Knox township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded east by land of Samuel Snyder, south by land of Jared Bloom, West by land of Wm. Wise, north by land of Peter Mays, containing eighty-six (86) acres, more or less, with about 55 acres cleared, and having thereon erected a plank house two stories high, log barn and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of H. B. Shugerts.

Also, all that certain lot of land situate in Curwensville borough, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded as follows: Fronting on Filbert street and running back to an alley, having thereon erected a two-story dwelling house, stable, and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of D. P. McClure.

Also, a certain tract of land situate in Ferguson township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: On the east by land of John S. Williams, south by land of same, west by land of Thomas S. Norris, north by land of Philip McCracken, containing 100 acres, more or less, with about 20 acres cleared, and having thereon a plank house, two stories high, round log barn, and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of James Glenn.

Also, a certain tract of land situate in Chest township, Clearfield county, Pa., containing about 65 acres, with about 30 acres cleared, and having a small two-story plank frame house, log stable and other outbuildings, bounded as follows: On the east by land of James Curry, west by land of John Pennington, north by lands of Jacob Lingafelter, and south by lands of John Neff. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Samuel McLaughlin.

Also, a certain piece of land situate in Burnside borough, Clearfield county, Pa., on corner of Mead and Third streets, fronting 70 feet on Main street and running back 160 feet to an alley, bounded east by an alley, south by lot No. 70, west by Main street, north by Third street, and known in the general plan of said borough as lot No. 72, and having thereon erected a large two-story house, well finished.

Also, another piece or lot of ground situate in Burnside bor., on corner of Maple and 4th streets, fronting on Maple street 80 feet, and running back 160 feet to an alley, bounded east by an alley, south by lot of E. Henderson, west by Maple street, north by Front street, and running back 160 feet, and having thereon erected a two-story frame house and necessary outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of James McMurray & Son.

Also, a certain lot of ground situate in Osceola borough, Clearfield county, Pa., being a certain lot fronting 50 feet, more or less, on Curtin street, and running along Decatur alley 150 feet to Spruce alley, and known in general plan of said borough as lot No. 204, and having thereon erected a two-story frame house, used as a drug store, a frame stable, and other outbuildings.

Also, another town lot in the borough of Osceola, fronting 50 feet, more or less, on Curtin street, and running back to Spruce alley 150 feet, and known in general plan of said borough as lot No. 202, having thereon erected a large two-story frame house, with kitchen attached, and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Thos. R. Blandy.

Also, a certain lot of ground situate in Madera, Woodward township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Being a certain town lot fronting on a street, and bounded on the east by lot of James Moore, south by lot of Reuben Jefferson, west by a street, and north by lot of Isaac Hagerty, and having thereon erected a frame house, two stories high, small barn, and other outbuildings.

Also, another lot of ground situate in Madera, bounded on the east by land of F. Lorenson, north by an alley, west by lot of Samuel Hagerty, and south by a street, and known in plan of Shoff's addition to Madera as lot No. 6, and no improvements. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of L. A. Warren.

Also, a certain piece of ground situate in West Clearfield, Lawrence township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: On the west by Park street, on the north by an alley along the line of Clearfield Park, on the east by lot No. 37, belonging to W. W. Betts, and on the south by Merrell street, being in all 150 feet front on Merrell street and 190 feet deep to an alley, and known in the plan of the town of West Clearfield as lots Nos. 38, 39 and 40, and having thereon erected two frame houses. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Andrew Shugart.

Also, a certain tract of land situate in Morris township, Clearfield county, Pa., beginning at stone, formerly a white oak corner; thence by land of —— & Leonard south 221 perches to a post; thence east 154 perches to post; thence by lands surveyed to Robert Rainey north 220 3-10 perches to a white pine; thence along lands surveyed to Stephen Kingston, 154 perches to the place of beginning, containing 209 acres and 37 perches and allowance, being part of warrant to Leonard & Kyler, dated 13th of March 1837, having 100 acres cleared, and a good frame house and large frame barn and other outbuildings thereon.

Also, the following described property of Jacob Mock, situate in Decatur township, bounded on the east by land of J. S. Rusk et. al., south by land of Albert et. al., west by land of D. Goss, and north by township line, containing 147 acres more or less, with about 100 cleared and under cultivation, and having thereon erected two frame houses, two stories high, well finished, frame store house, two stories high, large frame bank barn, wagon shed, and other outbuildings, being same premises sold to Jacob Mock by assignment of G. F. Hoop and wife, and recorded in Deed Book "FF," page 510, etc.

Also, all that land situate in Morris township, Clearfield county, Pa., beginning at a fallen hemlock; thence south 2½ degrees, west 215 perches to white pine; thence north 87½ degrees, west 216 8-10 perches to maple; thence north 2½ degrees, east 183 5-10 perches to post; thence S45 degrees, west 69 3-10 perches to place of beginning, containing 113 acres and 84 perches, more or less; being part of survey in name of James B. Graham.

Also, that certain tract of land situate in Morris township, Clearfield county, Pa., beginning at spruce corner; thence by Daniel Mills purchase, north 88 degrees, west 160 perches to a pine; thence by John Taylor and John Houston survey 225 perches to a pine, south 1½ degrees, west corner, called on the original survey, south; thence east 76 perches to a post; thence north 1½ degrees, east 105 perches to a spruce post; thence south 88½ degrees, east 84 perches to post; thence north 1½ degrees, east 120 perches to place of beginning, containing 170 acres, being part of survey in the name of David Beleragе and Frances Johnson.

Also, that portion of a certain tract (lying partly in Rush township, Centre county, Pa., and partly in Morris township, Clearfield county, Pa.) which lies in Morris township, Clearfield county, Pa., the whole of the said tract, being described as follows: On the north by lands, late the estate of Henry Loraine, and on the east by lands late of —— & Kyler, on the south by lands in the warrantee name of Henry Graff, on the west by lands, late of Brenner & Co., containing 407 acres and 134 perches, more or less; being part of Christian Munson Warrant, all the above four tracts which were conveyed by Peter Swartz and wife, by their Deed of 9th December, 1869. Recorded in Deed Book 17, page 65, to Jacob Mock. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Jacob Mock.

Terms of Sale.—The price or sum at which the property shall be struck off must be paid at the time of sale, or such other arrangements made as will be approved, otherwise the property will be immediately put up and sold again at the expense and risk of the person to whom it was struck off, and who, in case of deficiency at such re-sale, shall make good the same, and in no instance will the Deed be presented in Court for confirmation unless the money is actually paid to the Sheriff. ANDREW PENTZ, Jr.,
Sheriff's Office, Sheriff.
Clearfield, Pa., Feb. 19, 1879.