The Republican.

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 18, 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.

ANDREW 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.

STATE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The State Democratic Convention will meet at Harrisburg, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of July, 1879, at noon, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for State Treasurer, and transacting such other business as the interests of the party

By order of the State Committee,
R. M. SPEER, Chairman.

H. L. DIFFENBACH, P. J. PIERCE, P. C. HANNER, } Secretaries.

Dont fail to read "Zeb" Vance's speech on our first page.

The matter on our fourth page must be read, to be properly understood.

"Peace and Rest" is the basis of the maiden speech of the new United States Senator from North Carolina. See first page. His views of government and society are worthy of contemplation.

Senator Wallace's friends have had his great speech boiled down to such space that it can be printed in the papers. Our readers may, therefore, look for the cream of this campaign document on our first page next week.

A STUMPER.—As General Rice, the Democratic nominee for Lieutenant Governor of Ohio, lost a leg during the late war, he is fully qualified to stump the Buck-eye State in the interest of the "old Union Savers," as Seward, in his time, used to call the Democrats.

THE OLDEST GONE.—We learn from the Harrisburg *Patriot*, that the Hon. George Metzger, the oldest ex-member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, died at his home in Carlisle, on Tuesday evening, the 10th inst., at the advanced age of 96 years. He leaves a very large estate. Mr. Metzger was about 31 years of age when he was first chosen to the Legislature, in October, 1813. He was never married. He was a native of Cumberland county, a successful lawyer in his day, and preserved his faculties to the last.

THE RADICAL CALL.—It seems from the papers, that Secretary Quay is still out side of the penitentiary, although busily engaged in bribing and seducing members of the Legislature during the late session. He has issued a call for his Radical brethren to assemble in State Convention at Harrisburg, on the 23d of July next, for the purpose of nominating a Radical candidate for State Treasurer this fall. He maps out the policy of the campaign by saying:

"The Republicans of Pennsylvania, and all others in favor of an honest currency and the faithful discharge of national obligations, and opposed to Communism and the restoration of power in the National Government of the influence which procured the rebellion of 1861, are requested to send delegates, apportioned accordingly to their representation in the Legislature."

He talks like an old Saint, assuming an innocency that only first-class rogues put on. But, then, he is the head and front of the wholesale and retail dealers in this State of "grand moral ideas," and gets credit with all his verdant followers for being an honest man.

THE NEW STATE LOAN.—The bids for the $2,000,000 State loan were opened on the 10th inst., at 12 o'clock, at Harrisburg, in the presence of the Sinking Fund Commissioners. The advertisement asked for bids for a 4, 4½ and 5 per cent. loan, and there were a great many bids at varying premiums for the several amounts. One bid for the whole sum was that of H. L. Gan & Co., Philadelphia—Four per cent., $2,000,000 at 100¼. Four and a half per cent., $2,000,000 at 105. Five per cent., $2,000,000 at 108.

A bid was received from Peter Herdic, which was not read, being not in accord with the advertisement and law. He proposed, on behalf of a reliable party, to take the whole loan at three per cent., provided the Sinking Fund Commissioners would print the bonds the size of a greenback and in denomination ranging from $5 upwards.

The Commissioners decided to accept the bids for the four per cent. loan, and made the following award: First National Bank, York, $10,000 at 102.51, P. A. & S. Small, York, $125,000 at 101.25 to 102.28; N. H. Voeghtly, Allegheny City, $25,000 at 101.50; Drexel, Clark, Newbold & Co., $500,000 at 101.13; $200,000 at 101.14; $200,000 at 101.26; $100,000 at 101.07; Townsend, Wheland & Co., Philadelphia, $500,000 at 101.25, and $165,000 at 101.35; James T. Young, Philadelphia, $150,000 as 101.50 to 101.55; Reliance Insurance Company, Philadelphia, $25,000 at 101.15 to 101.75.

GODLY NEW ENGLAND.

The Plymouth Rockers have assumed to teach the people of this country all the "grand moral ideas" in vogue ever since their fathers landed at that Yankee blarney stone, and a pretty thing they are making of it. The editor of the Philadelphia *Times*, in a recent number of his journal sounds a note of alarm in in this way:

"The prevalence of divorce in New England is attracting the serious attention of the descendants of the Puritans, and it certainly seems to be quite time for people to get waked up about it. A Vermont paper has collected some statistics which are startling. In the Green Mountain State—the Commonwealth which has preserved the old stock with probably less foreign admixture than any other State in the Union—the ratio of divorces to marriages for several years past has been one to sixteen. In Rhode Island during the last nine years the divorces numbered 1,670 and the marriages but 21,715—a ratio of one divorce to every thirteen marriages during the whole period, while in the latter part the proportion of divorces has been still more alarming. But Connecticut has the disagreeable distinction of leading all its sister States in disregard of the sanctity of marriage. Thirty years ago only 91 divorces were granted in twelve months, but in 1849 a new law was enacted which made divorces much easier, and the number grew steadily until for some years it has averaged 448 a year. This is a ratio of one divorce to every ten marriages, and as Connecticut has a large Catholic element, among whom divorce is almost unknown, the actual proportion of divorces to marriages among the native Protestant population must be as high as one to eight. The evil at last reached such proportions that the Legislature was constrained to restore some of the ancient restrictions upon divorce, and an improvement is thought to be already visible in the Nutmeg State. Across the border, however, in Massachusetts—the State which has always assumed to teach its sisters morality and all the other virtues—the drift is still in the wrong direction. During the last nineteen years there have been 7,223 divorces in the State, but over half of this number were procured in the last seven years. In 1865 Gov. Andrew called the attention of the Legislature to the large number of people who had been divorced and were not allowed to remarry, and the laws were very much modified. The steady and at last alarming increase in the number of divorces ever since is setting people to wondering whether the relaxation of the old system was not a grave mistake, which had best be undone, so far as is now possible, by its restoration."

A SOUND OPINION.—When Millard Fillmore was Vice President (and afterwards President,) he received from an old friend in the country a box of honey and a barrel of flour, and in his letter of thanks said with simplicity: "the honey is uncommonly fine, and its pure sweetness enhanced by the thought that no life of the little industrious insects—a splendid pattern for a man in his highest condition to follow—was sacrificed or endangered by depriving them of this portion of their precious hoard. The barrel of flour has been duly inspected and pronounced of the first quality. You should see the 'doughnuts'—my favorite cakes—which my wife, who prides herself in making, has made out of this flour. They would make the mouth of an epicure water." That is certainly a sound "government" opinion in relation to our domestic affairs.

OVERBOARD.—The city of Chicago, like our own beloved Philadelphia, has for sixteen years given a Radical majority of from 5,000 to 25,000, just as was needed. Last fall, however, the Democrats carried Chicago by an average majority of 3,000, and at the recent election for five Supreme Judges, the vote stood as follows:

DEMOCRATS.		REPUBLICANS.	
Rogers	20,221	Booth	19,546
McAllister	23,516	Buell	18,749
Morris	23,617	Rosenthal	18,468
Barnum	23,218	Williams	17,329
Taley	23,617	Reed	18,042

The average Democratic majority was 8,223. For Supreme Court Judge, the majority of Judge Dickey (Dem.) over Judge Dent (Rep.) was 7,884. If the Radicals can stand victories of this kind, the Democrats need not complain.

QUEER FINANCIERING. — An exchange says:

"The last Act passed by the Legislature was the General Revenue bill, which, it is calculated, will increase the ordinary receipts of the treasury for the year $180,000. The act provides that anthracite and bituminous coal be taxed three cents a ton for 1879 and one cent in 1880, after which the tax shall cease. The tax on banks is considerably increased. A deficit of every $2,000,000 in the treasury has rendered the passage of this Revenue bill necessary. The funds in the State treasury are so low that none of the members have received more than $400, and scores of warrants have been cashed at Harrisburg banks at a discount of from two and a half per cent."

The Legislator who voted to *put a tax on coal* and then voted *against taxing coal oil*, for the purpose of replenishing the bankrupt treasury, is a humbug as a statesman.

The clarion voice of Quay rings out splendidly in the call for the State Convention at Harrisburg, on the 23d. It is a stentorian blast against dishonest money, communism, repudiation, rebellion and all the other vices of the enemy.—*Radical Exchange.*

Yes, honest(?) Quay! His "clarion voice" was the loudest among the roosters at Harrisburg last winter, when bribery, corruption and fraud were the rule. For colossal impertinence, there is but one example on record that exceeds Quay's "repudiation" of the "vices of the enemy, viz: The Devil at one time offered to sell the whole world, when he did not have a title for a single acre of teritory.

Now that Mr. Hayes has referred the Fitz John Porter case to Congress, we may look for a revival of all the slanders heaped on his name since the malice of Pope and his gang first struck that gallant officer. Mr. Hayes ought to have had courage enough to approve the findings of the board. But as he has shirked that duty, Congress ought to see that speedy justice is done to the victim of unparalleled wrong.—*Washington Post.*

The editor of the *Post* expresses himself strangely. He should understand that Hayes shirks everything, except drawing Tilden's salary, and getting off an occasional veto.

CONJECTURING.—The Chicago *Tribune*, in discussing the next Democratic nomination, says: "Tilden and Ewing' the ticket will be it Ewing carries Ohio in October, and Messrs. Thurman and Hendricks can pass the next four years in sweet reciprocal comparison of their sore heads, and annointing the same out of a common pot."

WELL STATED.

The Philadelphia *Record*, in relating past events, gives the following information on the subject:

"The New York *Sun* was among the newspapers that favored the scheme of the Electoral Commission until it made its eight to seven decision. Mr. Tilden was in the same situation. There would have been no Electoral Commission but for his procrastinating and exasperating dubiety. Now that the people know all about it, and the *Sun* knows all about it, it is considered expedient to set up a great cry of fraud as the only means of keeping alive a popular feeling favorable to the renomination of Mr. Tilden. The device has become entirely stale and only excites derision. The criticism ventured upon the course of Senators Bayard and Thurman, because they sought to avert civil commotion by favoring the Electoral Commission, rebounds its authors. Why did they not suggest something better? The truth is that the action of the Democratic leaders who finally consented to attribute the disputed result of the election in 1876 was dictated by the highest and most unselfish patriotism. They wished to avoid civil strife. They had a mistaken confidence that on a great occasion something might be trusted to the patriotism of their opponents. In this they were mistaken. Partisanship ruled the decision of the Commission; but the submission of the matter to a peaceful test and the forbearing acquiescence in a hateful and dishonest verdict were supreme evidence of the loyalty of the Democratic party to the highest good of the country.

"If the *Sun* finds it necessary to assail Senator Bayard for recreancy to Democratic principles, or for a lack of courage in upholding them, it should have some other person than its editor-in-chief to superintend the task. By years of consistent and manly opposition to the oppressive and unconstitutional measures of the Republican party, Mr. Bayard has acquired the undivided respect of the country. His critic, who has been in the meantime on which side of the fence there appeared to be a better chance of preferment, should be debarred from consuring motives and actions which, possibly, he is incapacitated to judge of at their proper value."

THE CABINET BREAK.—Hayes has nominated his War Secretary, George W. McCrary to be Judge of the Eighth United States Judicial Circuit, in place of John F. Dillon, whose resignation will take effect on September 1st. If it be true, as stated, that McCrary wrote the President's message which vetoed the bill prohibiting the use of troops at the polls, his nomination should be rejected by the Senate. His endorsement of the sentiments of the message on this subject will be an equally good reason to reject him. With such views he would not be a safe man on the bench it the question of troops at the polls should come before him. We say to the United States Senate, reject all men who aspire to Judicial positions and hold the views laid down in Hayes' vetoes. They are not fit for Judges in a Republic.

SLANG.—A cotemporary says: "The Americans have the reputation of being the champion slang originators of the English-speaking world, and they undoubtedly do set a goodly portion of these pithy but inelegant expressions afloat. The paternity of some slangy terms, however, is aristocratic to the last degree. In one conspicuous instance, at least, an ornament of the Queen's bench was guilty of trifling with the Queen's English in a way which has made the irregularity a fixture in the language. In 1803 Lord Chancellor Eldon, in the case of Lord Braybook vs. Inskip, said, in reference to certain testimony, "that is *too thin* an evidence of intention to afford much inference." The case is recorded in 8 Vesey, p. 417, and Lord Mansfield and Mr. Romilly were connected with it."

A FAT TAKE.—Judge Dillon, who recently resigned the position of the United States Circuit Judgeship, not only gets a College Professorship with $7,500 a year, but he will become the consulting Attorney of his Uncle's Union Pacific Railroad, at a salary of $10,000 more. This is decidedly ahead of a $6,000 circuit judgeship. Hayes has appointed McCrary to the vacany, and he has, therefore, resigned the position of Secretary of War. It would be a joke if the Senate would refuse to confirm Hayes' appointee. Mr. Dillon is the first United States Judge, among the many that have resigned during the past fifteen years, who is not charged with committing some heinous crimes, and only resigned to save the disgrace of impeachment and removal from office.

"ADDITION DIVISION AND SILENCE." READY.—A telegram announces that William H. Kemble, one of the persons accused of corrupting the morals of the State Legislature, has notified the Riot Investigating Committee that he is ready to appear when wanted. To this Representative Wolfe replied that such action as the Committee should deem proper to take would be attended to at the right time. We have no doubt but that Geo. O. Evan's partner in the $300,000 steal, under Hartranft, will get out at the same hole that Petroff, Rambarger and Smith got out at. If a bribed and perjured Legislator cannot be punished, how can we expect outsiders to receive their reward?

WOUNDED AFFECTIONS.—The Chicago *Tribune* relates the following: "Miss Eva Yates has sued for $10,000 damages from Eber Stevens for trifling with her affections. She is about 22 and he 70, but she was willing to become Mrs. Stevens. Things went so far that he procured his marriage license; but before the minister was called in Stevens changed his mind and the license and married Ellen Hopkins. He made no defence to the suit. The jury cut her claim down to $1,900."

A CAND'D CONFESSION.—The editor of the Philadelphia *Commonwealth* has been upbraiding Senator Wallace for the past two years more rudely than Don. Cameron, whom he despises. But, in his last issue, in alluding to the great speech of the former, he does justice to himself as a Democrat and the Senator by saying: "In that speech the Senator represents the opinions of the honest and true Democracy of both Pennsylvania and the country."

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

A SHORT DEBATE ON THE JUDICIAL BILL.

Last Saturday was a regular field day in the United States Senate. Hayes put his Tray and Blanche "purps" on Senator Wallace, and he kicked them all out of the Senate Chamber. In that body, after considerable unimportant morning hour business, on motion of Mr. Lamar, the Senate took up House bill 1847, to provide for the appointment of a "Mississippi River Commission" for the improvement of said river from the head of the passes, near its mouth, to its head-waters. Pending debate thereon, the morning hour expired and the bill went over. The unfinished business being the supplemental Judicial Appropriation bill, it was taken up, as follows:

Mr. ALLISON moved to increase the appropriation for District Attorneys and their assistants from $300,000 to $350,000.

Mr. WALLACE opposed the amendment, saying the judicial expenses of the Government were constantly swelling, and there must be a check somewhere. The Committee on Appropriations thought this a good place to apply the check. In further remarks he spoke of the reductions in expenses effected since the Democrats gained a majority in the House.

Mr. CONKLING, in replying, said it was no new juggle in politics to reduce the amount of regular appropriations, and after making a noise too large for the country to hold about economy, proceed to vote deficiencies to meet necessary expenses. Under this clause of the bill a deficiency would certainly occur.

Mr. WALLACE said the bill was intended to itemize the purposes appropriated for. The amounts were considered sufficient, but if that was a mistake, at least the small appropriation was in conformity with the homely principle that a man with little money in his pocket will spend less than with a full pocket.

Mr. BLAINE congratulated the committee on their sudden conversion. Yesterday they forced through a bill of $20,000,000, included in nine items [illegible] forcing everything on a little bill of $3,000,000.

Mr. BECK said yesterday's bill was also itemized, though a little awkwardly. There was special need of itimizing the Judicial Appropriation Bill, because money heretofore appropriated in bulk had been so largely devoted to deputy marshals' expenses that a deficiency was caused by the legitimate expenses of the courts. In reply to Mr. Conkling's insinuation as to deficiencies, Mr. Beck said the Government records would show a genuine reduction in expenses under Democratic rule. The deficiencies were generally caused by such misuse of money as that just mentioned. He did not propose to give the Department a slush fund to run a political machine. In reply to questions by Mr. Blaine, Mr. Wallace said the intent of the bill is to prevent the use of any of the money appropriated for expenses of deputy marshals, and to prohibit the appointment of such marshals.

Mr. BLAINE. In other words, the President having vetoed a bill which repealed something permanently, we are going to ask him to write himself down an ass by signing a bill which repeals it for a year.

Mr. WALLACE. If refusing to sign the bill, because it does not contain something, excuses him from being so written down, then he may not be.

Mr. BLAINE asked whether the bill prohibited employment as deputies of men who should volunteer to act as such without pay.

Mr. WALLACE said no liability would be incurred by the Government in such a case, but the employment of such deputies was prohibited by the words in the bill, "No officer shall make any contract or incur any liability," etc.

Mr. BLAINE remarked that the President who would sign such a bill, after having declared in a public veto message that he was in favor of retaining the laws it repealed on the statute books, would go far beyond the man who said he was "in favor of the Maine, law, but opposed to its execution."

Mr. WALLACE. I don't know what the President has to do with this bill, or why he is lugged in here.

Mr. BLAINE. He will have a good deal to do with it before he gets through.

Mr. WALLACE. I imagine it is the purpose of the stalwart declarations on this occasion to have him have a good deal to do with it.

Mr. BLAINE. Does the Senator expect to get along without the President?

Mr. WALLACE replied that he expected the President to obey the laws, which prohibit the use of money for purposes to which it is not appropriated, and forbid Departments to contract for future payment.

Mr. BLAINE. If the Senator finds enough for that in the statutes, is there need of this additional legislation?

Mr. WALLACE. The words "officers" and "liability" are added. A marshal is not a Department.

A long debate was had over the section relating to the method of drawing jurors and repealing the test oath, the points raised being substantially those discussed on the Bayard bill lately passed, containing the same provisions.

Mr. CONKLING pointed out the defect of the bill, and said it would be an indecent and disgraceful law if passed. He also said he would, at a proper time, move to strike out the clauses prohibiting the employment and compensation of deputy marshals. He wanted the bill to pass in such a form that it would not be likely to fail by reason of containing what had once been vetoed.

Mr. CAMERON, at 4:15 P. M., moved to go into executive session. Lost—yeas 21, nays 27.

Mr. WALLACE, having charge of the bill, said he did not wish to force a long session to-night, and suggested that the vote be taken at 4 o'clock on Monday.

Mr. CONKLING opposed the naming of any hour for closing debate. There was no disposition to talk for the purpose of delay, but debate should not be limited.

Mr. ALLISON moved to adjourn. Lost—yeas, 16; nays, 32—Mr. Voorhees being the only Democrat voting "yea," and sevaral Republicans voting "nay."

The debate on the jury clauses was renewed. The substance of the Democratic argument was that while the present law provides that jurors in United States Courts are to be chosen, as far as practicable, in the same manner as in the highest Courts of the States, Federal judges take advantage of the exception, "as far as practicable," to make rules of Court on the subject to suit their own views, and Judge Bond was especially spoken of as one who invariably chose Republican Jury Commissioners under his rule of Court.

The other side argued that any abuse of the discretion vested in them exposed the judges to impeachment.

On motion of Mr. Chandler, at 5:10 P. M., the Senate adjourned until Monday.

HORSE FLESH.—The Philadelphia *Record*, of the 9th says: "A prominent Western breeder, at present in the city, has been negotiating for the purchase of the stallion Hambletonian Mambrino, record 1:21¼. An offer of $18,500 was made but it was declined."

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION

OF THE

CLEARFIELD COUNTY

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,

TO BE HELD AT

CLEARFIELD,

ON

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday & Friday, October 7th, 8th 9th and 10th, 1879.

OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT—GEORGE R. HALL.
SECRETARY—AL. M. ROW.
TREASURER—JOHN MCCRACKEN.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—ISAAC M. STAGE, JOHN SMITH, ISAAC CALDWELL, NATHANIEL BIGONY and LEANDER DENNING.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Family Tickets.....$1 00
Single admission Tickets.....25

Children under ten years old when accompanied by parents or guardian, free, and under that age not admitted unless accompanied by their parents or guardian.

Every person wishing to be enrolled as a member of the Society, upon the payment of one dollar to the Treasurer, will receive a certificate of membership containing the name of the applicant.

Every person so enrolled as a member, shall, on the presentation of such certificate, receive a ticket which will limit himself, wife, and children under eighteen years of age, during the fair. Life members of the Society will receive a similar ticket.

All persons must be provided with tickets signed by either the President or Chairman of the Executive Committee, to obtain admission. They will be furnished by the Treasurer or Secretary, or at the office on the ground. Persons acting as judges are expected to become members of the Society. Persons from other counties can become members by complying with above rules. Ladies can become members by the payment of fifty cents.

Exhibitors must have their animals and articles entered on the Secretary's book on, or before the second day of the Fair, at 12 o'clock, and all animals and articles, except horses for pleasure and for the trotting premiums, must be brought within the enclosure as early as 12 o'clock on Wednesday morning. All persons entering animals and articles for exhibition must procure cards from the Secretary with the number and class upon it, attach the same to the animal or article previous to being placed upon the ground. Hay and straw will be furnished gratis for animals entered for premiums, and grain will be furnished at cost for those who desire to purchase.

No horse shall be entered or allowed a premium unless he is free from disease. Horses will be received until noon on Thursday, but must have been entered previously. All persons who intend to exhibit horses, cattle, sheep or swine, or who intend to offer stock for sale on the ground, are requested to notify the Secretary of such intending on or before the sixth day of October, and same.

The number and class, and the number in the class, with the name of the article will appear on the card attached, but the name of the exhibitor will not appear.

Premiums and Diplomas will be paid on and after the first Monday after the Fair, and until the first day in December, 1879, after which all money premiums unclaimed will be considered as a donation to the Society. The officers of the Society and members of the Committee of Arrangements must wear a badge designating their office. A select police force will be in constant attendance for the preservation of order and the protection of property.

The Trotting Course is level, well graded and one-half of a mile in circuit. Ample arrangements will be made for the convenience and comfort of visitors.

Instructions to Judges—No animal or article on exhibition for a premium to receive an award in more than one class. This does not embrace horses entered for the trotting premiums. Judges are expressly required not to award premiums to over-fed animals. No premiums are to be awarded to bulls, cows or heifers, which shall appear to have been fattened, only in the class of fat cattle; the job set of the Society being to have superior animals of this description for breeding.

Fat Cattle—The judges on fat cattle will give particular attention to the animals submitted for examination. It is believed all other things being equal, the best cattle have the greatest weight over the smallest superfices. The judges will require all the class to be weighed, and will take measures to give the superfices of each and publish the result with the report. They will also, before awarding any premiums require the manner and cost of feeding, as required by the regulations of the premium list.

If there is but one exhibitor, and he may show several cattle in one class, premiums will be awarded in accordance with the merits of the animal.

The Superintendent will take every precaution in his power for the safety of stock and articles on exhibition, after their arrival and arrangement on the ground, but the Society will not be responsible for any loss or damage that may occur. Exhibitors will be required to give personal attention to the animals and articles, and at the close of the Fair to attend to their removal.

Any article not enumerated in the classes placed on exhibition, if worthy of notice, will be suitably rewarded.

All the articles may be entered free of charge, except horses for pleasure, or for the trotting premiums.

Any information desired can be obtained by addressing any of the officers.

PREMIUM LIST.

Class 1—Open to all breeds and competitors.

Best bull owned in county.....$8 00
Second best.....$4 00 Third best.....2 00
Best cow owned in county.....8 00
Second best.....4 00

Class 2—Grade cattle owned in county.

Best cow for milk and butter.....$8 00
Best heifer, 2 years old.....5 00
Best heifer, 2 years old.....3 00
Best heifer, 1 year old.....2 00
Best calf under 6 months old.....2 00

Class 3—Fat cattle.

Best fat bullock, ox or heifer.....$5 00

Class 4—Thorough-bred horses. Open to all.

Best stallion, any breed.....$8 00
Second best.....2 00
Best mare and colt.....8 00

Class 5—Family, draught & farm horses.

Best single family horse.....$2 00
Best matched carriage horses.....3 00
Best gelding or mare for work.....4 00

The exhibitor will be required to produce a statement from at least three responsible neighbors, as to working qualities, of draught horses, to entitle him to premiums in this class.

Best 2-year old colt.....$2 00
Best colt under 2 years.....2 00
Best 3-year old colt.....4 00

Class 6—Trotting horses owned in county.

Best time, 3 in 3, in single harness, purse..$100 00
First horse.....$75 00. Second horse.....25 00

Entrance fee, 10 per cent. of purse, and at least seven entries must be made, and five horses start. The entrance must accompany the nomination. Horses that win in this class cannot compete in class 7.

Class 7—Trotting horses owned and raised in county.

Best 2 in 3, in harness, purse.....$50 00
First horse.....$25 00
Second horse.....15 00
Third horse.....10 00

Entrance fee, 10 per cent. of purse, and at least six entries must be made and four horses to start. Entrance fee must accompany nomination.

Class 8—Trotting colts, not over four years old, owned in county.

Best 2 in 3, in harness, purse.....$30 00
First horse.....15 00
Second horse.....10 00
Third horse.....5 00

Entrance, 10 per cent. of purse, and at least five entries must be made and four horses to start. Entrance fee must accompany nomination.

Class 9—Sheep and Wool.

Best buck.....$4 00
Best ewe.....3 00
Best lamb.....1 00
Best fleece wool.....1 00

Class 10—Swine.

Best boar.....$4 00. Second best.....1 00
Best sow and pigs.....3 00
Best pig under 6 months old.....2 00

Class 11—Poultry.

Best coop 5 spring chickens.....$1 00
Best display of chickens, not less than 12...2 00
Best 2 turkeys under one year.....1 00

Class 12—Plows, rollers, drills, harrows and cultivators.

Best plow for stubbles or sward.....$2 00
Best sub-soil plow.....2 00
Best clod-crusher and roller combined.....2 00
Best grain drill.....2 00
Best threshing machine.....8 00
Best corn planter.....Dip.
Best horse rake.....3 00
Best hay-pitching machine.....
Best original invention of ag'l implement..3 00
Best harrow.....1 00
Best fanning mill.....2 00
Best cultivator.....1 00
Best corn shelter.....1 00

All articles in this class not manufactured in the county, will be awarded no monayed premiums, but may receive a diploma.

Class 13—Miscellaneous Farming Implements.

Best bee hive.....$1 00
Best grain cradle.....1 00
Best lot of garden tools.....1 00
Best display of farming implements owned by exhibitor.....5 00

This class subject to the rule in Class 12.

Class 14—Cereal Grains.

Best 2 acres of winter wheat.....$10 00
Best bushel of winter wheat.....2 00
Best 2 acres of rye.....5 00
Best bushel of rye.....1 00
Best 2 acres of oats.....3 00
Best 2 acres of barley.....5 00
Best 2 acres of corn.....5 00
Best 1 acre of clover seed.....4 00
Best 1 bushel of peas.....1 00
Best ½ bushel of timothy seed.....1 00

Crops being equal, preference will be given to those that yield the largest net profit. Statements to be furnished by the exhibitors. They must be measured or weighed, and a sample furnished at the Fair. Applicants for premiums must furnish the committee with a statement signed by themselves, under pledge of veracity, of the quality of grain raised on the ground entered for a premium, and must state as correctly as he can the kind and condition of the previous crops, the kind and quantity of seed sown, and the time and mode of putting it in the ground. Persons entering field crops for exhibition, or intending to do so, may give notice to the Executive Committee at any time, and have the field measured and examined by the committee while growing.

Class 15—Bread and Cereal Food.

Best loaf of wheat bread.....$ 50
Best loaf of rye bread.....50
Best loaf of corn bread.....50
Best sponge cake.....Dip.
Best jelly cake.....Dip.
Best pound cake.....Dip.
Best fruit cake.....Dip.
Best coffee cake.....Dip.
Best lady cake.....Dip.
Best cake of any kind.....50
Best preserves.....50
Best jelly.....50
Best display of preserves and jelly.....1 00
Best ice cream.....50

Class 16—Butter and Cheese.

Best 10 pounds or more of firkin butter, at least 3 months old.....$2 00
Best 3 pounds or more of butter.....1 00
Best cheese made by exhibitor.....2 00

The exhibitor to give a statement of the manner of preparing the firkin butter, and of making the cheese.

Class 17—Flour.

Best 100 pounds wheat flour.....$1 00
Best 100 pounds buckwheat flour.....1 00
Best 50 pounds corn meal.....50
Best 50 pounds rye flour.....50

Class 18—Domestic Articles.

Best box, or jar of honey.....$1 00
Best peaches put up air-tight.....50
Best tomatoes put up air-tight.....50
Best blackberries air tight.....50
Best fancy jar of pickles.....50
Best cured ham.....50
Best dried beef, with mode of curing.....50

Class 19—Domestic Manufactures.

Best 10 yards of flannel.....$3 00
Best 10 yards of satinet.....1 00
Best 15 yards woolen carpet.....2 00
Best 10 yards cloth.....1 00
Best 10 yards rag carpet (woolen chain).....2 00
Best pair blankets.....1 00
Best wool fringed mitts.....1 00
Best woolen coverlet.....1 00
Best specimen of ladies' knitting or needle work by Miss under 11 years old..1 00
Best pound stocking yarn.....50
Best foot mat.....50
Best tidy mat.....50

Class 20—Needle, shell, waxwork, etc.

Best specimen of needle-work.....50
Best specimen of sewing on machine.....50
Best specimen of flowers in worsted.....50
Best specimen of embroidery in worsted.....50
Best specimen of embroidery in lace.....50
Best specimen of leather work.....50
Best specimen of wax flowers.....50
Best specimen of feather work.....50
Best specimen of ornamental work.....50
Best shirt made by Miss under 12 years...$1 00
Best bed quilt, estimated for work.....1 00

Class 21—Millinery and Dressmaking.

Best display of ladies' hats.....
Best dressmaking.....1 00

Class 22—Artistic Work.

Best photograph taken on the ground.....Dip.
Best landscape painting.....Dip.
Best crayon drawing.....Dip.
Best architectural drawing.....Dip.
Best oil painting.....Dip.
Best portrait painting.....Dip.
Best cattle painting.....Dip.
Best painting in water colors.....Dip.
Best ornamental painting of any kind.....Dip.
Best farming scene.....Dip.

Class 23—Designs

Best design for farm house and stable.....$3 00
Best design for dairy house.....1 00
Best design for fruit house.....1 00

Class 24—Metallic Fabrics and Mac'ry.

Best cooking stoving.....$2 00
Best parlor stove.....1 00
Best specimen of iron fence.....2 50
Best lot of tinware.....1 00
Best blacksmithing.....1 00
Best specimen of iron turning.....1 00
Best plate casting.....1 00
Best original invention in the county.....5 00
Best display of American table and pocket cutlery.....2 00
Best display of edge tools.....1 00
Best specimen of gunsmithing.....1 00

Class 25—Vehicles of all kinds.

Best family carriage.....$3 00
Best buggy.....2 00
Best farm wagon.....2 00
Best sleigh.....2 00
Best lumber sled.....1 00
Best horse cart.....1 00
Best wheelbarrow.....1 00

The premiums in this class are intended only for articles manufactured in the county by the exhibitor. Diplomas may be awarded to articles not made in the county, if deserving of notice. This rule also applies to Class 29 and 30.

Class 26—Cabinetware made in County.

Best dressing bureau.....$3 00
Best extension table.....1 00
Best variety of chairs.....1 00
Best bedstead.....1 00
Best washstand.....50
Best set of parlor furniture.....4 00
Best set of chairs.....1 00
Best sofa.....2 00
Best centre table.....1 00
Best lounge.....1 00
Best office chair.....50
Best rustic chair.....1 00

Class 27—Coopering, Carpentering, &c.

Best pleaware tubs, stands, &c.....$2 00
Best set of grain measures.....1 00
Best window blinds.....2 00
Best lot of buckets.....50
Best specimen of cash.....1 00
Best panel door.....2 00
Best pump of any kind.....2 00

Class 28—Roots and Vegetables.

Best 1 bushel ruta bagas.....$1 00
Best 1 bushel carrots.....1 00
Best 12 stalks of celery.....1 00
Best half bushel sweet potatoes.....1 00
Best 1 bushel table beets.....50
Best 6 heads cabbage.....50
Best variety of melons.....50
Best squashes.....50
Best pumpkin.....50
Best egg plant.....50

It must be shown that all vegetables have been raised by the exhibitor.

Class 29—Carriers, Saddlers and Shoemakers.

Best display of boots and shoes.....$2 00
Best riding saddle for lady.....2 00
Best riding bridle and martingale.....50
Best side saddled harness leather.....1 00
Best sleigh robe made by exhibitor.....2 00
Best carriage harness.....2 00
Best single harness.....2 00
Best side kip leather.....50
Best side sole leather.....50
Best tug harness.....2 00
Best gentleman's saddle.....2 00
Best traveling trunk.....1 00
Best calf skin.....50
Best side upper leather.....50

Class 30—Tailors' & Upholsterers' work.

Best suit of clothes made by hand.....$2 00
Best pants and vest made by a lady.....1 50
Best husk mattress.....1 00
Best straw mattress.....1 00
Best coat made by a lady.....1 00

Class 31—Printing in County.

Best newspaper.....$1 00
Best blank.....50
Best handbill.....50
Best card.....50
Best specimen of ornamental printing.....2 00

Class 32—Stoneware.

Best assortment and quality.....$2 00

Class 33—Wood and Stone.

Best dressed stone.....$2 00
Best butter bowl.....50
Best turned article.....1 00
Best floor boards, worked.....1 00
Best washing machine.....50
Best weather boards, worked.....1 00

Class 34—Natural Minerals.

Best suit of useful minerals of Clearfield County, including coal.....$2 00
Best potter's clay.....50
Best limestone.....1 00
Best fire clay.....50

Class 35—Fruit.

Best display and greatest variety of grafted apples.....$3 00
Best peck of beans.....1 00
Best peck of quinces.....1 00
Best bushel apples.....1 00
Best 10 pounds American grapes.....1 00
Best 5 pounds natural grapes.....1 00
Best domestic grape wine.....50
Best currant wine.....50
Best blackberry wine.....50

To be the property of the Society.

Class 36—Horsemanship.

To the lady who manages her horse best and sits most gracefully.....Dip.
To the gentleman who manages his horse best and sits most gracefully.....Dip.
Best driving on track by a lady.....Dip.
Best brass band.....Dip.
Best band of martial music.....Dip.

Class 37—Nurseries.

Best nursery containing the greatest variety of fruits and shrubs, cultivated in the most approved manner, the applicants to furnish written description, with variety and mode of culture.....$3 00

Discretionary premiums will be awarded for all articles of merit not embraced in the above, and exhibited by mechanics in all the various branches, and it is hoped that a general exhibition will be made. For all improvements useful to the farmer, and having valuable properties, although not made in the county, premiums may be awarded by the Executive Committee. In all cases of merit diplomas will be awarded to exhibitors residing out of the county, and such persons are cordially invited to attend the Fair, and exhibit any articles they may choose. They will receive every attention at the hands of the officers.

An earnest appeal is made to our people to make this the best Fair ever held in the county. A glance at the Premium List, as published above, will show that this Fair is strictly for the benefit of the farmers of Clearfield county, and it is hoped that they will give as their hearty co-operation.

Any inquiries addressed to the Secretary will receive a prompt reply. GEO. H. HALL, Cl'ardfield, Pa., June 18, 1879-3t. AL. M. ROW, Secretary. President.

MONEY TO LOAN.—On first-class improved farm property, by the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, on first mortgage, in sums from $1,000 up. For further information apply to the undersigned.

HURSTHAL W. SMITH.

Clearfield Pa., May 7th, 1879-tf.

New Advertisements.

SEPTEMBER JURY LIST.—A list of the names of Grand and Traverse Jurors drawn for September Term, A. D. 1879, commencing on the fourth Monday, September 22d, and to continue for three consecutive weeks, viz: Fourth Monday, Sept 22d; fifth Monday, September 29th, and first Monday of Oct'r, the 6th:

GRAND JURORS—FIRST WEEK, SEPT. 22D.

Chas Brown, Covington, Wm Hawk, Bell, John F Weaver, Clear'd, D B Shields, Sandy, D Strayer, Wallaceton, George Moffit, Decatur, Jas hunter