The Republican.

George B. Goodlander, Editor.

CLEARFIELD, Pa.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUG. 20, 1879.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
DANIEL O. BARR,
OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

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.

Yankee plantation manners—Sprague after Conkling with a shot-gun.

Dead.—Col. Henry, C. Eyer, a prominent citizen and well-known Democratic politician, died at his home in Selinsgrove, Snyder county, on the 3d of August, aged 82 years.

Yes, it is Awful!—A contemporary remarks: "It is sad to reflect when at last Senator Conkling decided to make the 'Greatest Effort' of his life, he was overreached by such a pigmy as Sprague."

Alarmed.—The editor of the Philadelphia *Press*, Mr. McPherson, is excited over the Glover report, as well he might be, because he was an officer inside when the devilment was done.

A New England Sample.—Fall River Mass., has contributed but one defaulter this week, Walter Paine, Treasurer of the American Linen Co., who has lost $100,000 in gambling and other unlawful speculations.

More Alarming.—The "shot-gun policy" has been the nightmare that has alarmed the average Radical for ten years. Now, unfortunately, they have another case on hand—the one of the Sprague-Conkling calibre, which went off in Rhode Island one day last week.

Outrageous.—The irrepentant rebel editor of the New Orleans *Picayune* attempts to blast the character of the great American tramps in this cowardly manner. He says: "Gen. Grant's private purpose in going to India was to see if there was a jug or not. He now says there was nothing in it."

The Home Roost.—When the Wallace *nee* Teller committee, of which Mr. Blaine was the founder, entered New England to show up political disfranchisement and bull-dozing, Mr. Blaine must have regarded the event as an awfully sad case of chickens coming home to roost.

The Clearfield Republican, a stiff-necked Bourbon organ, and the mouthpiece of Senator Wallace, calls Secretary Sherman 'the poor slink.' That's Democratic politeness for you.—*Williamsport Bulletin.*

Well, now we want to know what the polite man of the *Bulletin* would call a man who calls such harlots as Eliza Pinkston and Mrs. Jenks to his rooms. There it is in *black and white* for you! Answer.

Romance and Fact Blended.—"Narragansett Bay" has been reduced to song for many years; but hereafter it will be embalmed as "Narragansett PIER," where Sprague and Conkling inaugurated the shot-gun policy in New England. If this was a Mississippi case, how wonderfully it would shock the nerves up North, and, perhaps, jeopardize the Union.

Upside Down.—Last year the Greenbackers elected five members of the Legislature in the city of Louisville, while the Democrats got away with but two and the Radicals none. At the election week before last, the Democrats skunked both the Greenies and the Rads by electing the seven members. How is that for high?

Sublime Torture.—The Washington *Post* expectorates in this way on current events: "An off year Democratic majority of about 45,000 in Kentucky, is the only consolation that the Republican party has had for the last week, except the happy escape of Senator Conkling's diaphragm from being peppered with bird shot No. 1, by Governor Sprague's miniature howitzer."

Important to Voters.—The next election in Pennsylvania will be held on Tuesday, the 4th of November.

Voters must be assessed two months preceding the election, that is, on or before Thursday, September 4th.

Voters must have paid a State or County tax one month preceding the election, that is, on or before Saturday, October 4th.

Members of Democratic State, county and city committees should see to it that every voter of our party has complied with the law.

Failure to pay tax in season deprives the voter of the privilege of suffrage. An elector can swear in his vote, though he be not assessed, but the neglect may cause him much trouble.

THE DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY ELECTION.

To the Democratic Voters of Clearfield County:

In obedience to the rules governing the Democratic party of Clearfield county at the Primary Election, the County Committee hereby gives notice that the election for delegates, and for the instruction of such delegates, as to candidates for the several offices to be filled at the approaching November election, will be held at the Election House in the several boroughs and townships in said county, on SATURDAY, THE THIRTEENTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, A. D. 1879, beginning at 1 o'clock P. M., and continue open until 7 o'clock P. M., of said day. The election will be held by the Vigilance Committee, who are the Election Board, under our rules, and are constituted as follows:

VIGILANCE COMMITTEE FOR 1879.

Burnside Borough—C. Patrick, Wm. Cunningham, A. K. Long.
Clearfield—W. E. Wallace, E. C. Johnson, J. L. R. Heichhold.
Curwensville—Stephen Graff, W. P. Chambers, W. H. Thompson.
Houtzdale—Geo. H. Wooden, E. C. Howe, W. H. Patterson.
Lumber City—Wm. Hipps, Isaac Haney, A. A. Kelly.
Newburg—Isaac Markle, E. Hiltebrand, —— Wood.
New Washington—Henry Neff, Thos. Mahaffey, W. W. Barclay.
Osceola—H. H. Walters, H. A. D. Krouse, Patrick Gallaher.
Wallaceton—G. W. Emeigh, Frank Goss.
Beccaria Township—W. W. Mays, Jno. Dillon, John Lightner, Jr.
Bell—Christ Estricker, Wm. Mahaffey, John H. Breth.
Bloom—G. P. Bloom, Geo. Korb, Adam Weaver.
Boggs—Geo. Dimeling, Jas. Gallaher, George Merrett.
Bradford—W. I. Curley, John Wilson, Jacob Williams.
Brady—J. F. Oswald, Erastus Luther, Henry Hartsfelt, Jr.
Burnside—Daniel Gorman, I. M. Chapman, Gideon Neff.
Chest—L. Killian, Daniel Fishel, Andrew Frailey.
Covington—Christ Brown, J. J. Picard, J. W. Picard.
Decatur—Adam Kephart, Jesse Goss, Andrew Baughman.
Ferguson—R. H. Moore, L. B. Hile, Lewis McCracken.
Girard—Benj. Jury, George Green, Wm. McCorkle, Sr.
Goshen—George A. Merrison, Gilbert Shaw, R. K. Fiegal.
Graham—T. H. Forcey, Jerry Kyler, A. C. Dale.
Greenwood—M. W. Johnson, W. W. Rowles, Newton Freeman.
Gulich—John S. McKeirnan, Ed. Conrad, Henry Korman.
Huston—W. D. Woodward, Jr., A. H. Rosenkrans, Warren A. Lamb.
Jordan—A. E. Cresswell, Reuben Straw, J. W. Johnson.
Karthaus—D. R. Mains, C. M. Hertline, Ed. McCloskey.
Knox—Pagan Rowles, Conrad Baker.
Lawrence—A. Humphrey, Wm. T. Spackman, Lever Flegal.
Morris—J. W. Hollenback, Wilson Hoover, Clark Crowell.
Penn—John H. Rowles, J. M. Rafferty, S. C. Hepburn.
Pike—J. F. Ritter, Arnold Bloom, Samuel Addleman.
Sandy—J. P. Taylor, J. B. Shaffer, J. Troxell.
Union—S. J. Geinett, Richard Laboard, Christ Laboard, Jr.
Woodward—Thomas Mathers, John Shanon, Austin Kline.

Every Democratic elector has the right to vote for—

One person for Sheriff,
One person for District Attorney,
One person for Jury Commissioner,

And for the proper number of delegates assigned under rule 2d, to each election district, not less than two in every case.

The delegates will meet in the Court room in Clearfield, on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER SIXTEENTH, at precisely one o'clock P. M., and there and then proceed to nominate candidates for the several offices above named, and to select three Senatorial Conferees to meet like Conferees from the counties of Centre and Clinton, for the the purpose of selecting a Senatorial delegate to the State Convention, and one person as Representative delegate to the same Convention, and also to elect a Chairman and appoint a Standing Committee for 1880, as well as any other matters pertaining to our party interests.

It is the desire of the County Committee that the members of the Vigilance Committee, or Election Boards, be at the Election House at the time appointed, and be prompt in the discharge of the duties enjoined upon them.

Israel Test,
Chairman.
John W. Howe,
Secretary.
Clearfield, Pa., Aug. 20, 1879.

Pretty Slow, Too.—The editor of the Somerset *Herald* announces that "there is not a Democrat in the land capable of understanding the A B C of finance." As the Radical party has been in power for nearly twenty years, and in all that time have shown so little knowledge of the management of the finances of the country, it is pretty evident that there is no one in that party capable of doing what the country needs. Why has not that party, when it had plenty of opportunity, relieved the country from financial distress? If the Democrats are ignorant, and the Republicans are allwise on the subject of finance it is simply an outrage, which is a mild term to use, to keep the country in distress and suffering. Wise men of the Radical party, why are you so slow in coming to the front with your financial panacea to fix up your own bad job?

Bad Equality.—The Wallace Investigating Committee has been making inquiry into the provision of the Constitution of the State of Rhode Island, which requires a property qualification for foreign-born citizens claiming the right to vote. It is said that over three thousand naturalized foreigners are disfranchised in that State, because they do not own real estate to the value of $134. The restriction applies only to foreign-born citizens. Native Americans can vote, whether white or black, even though they do not own a dollar's worth of real estate. The Democratic party of Rhode Island is in favor of removing this unjust restriction, so that all classes of citizens may be placed on an equality, so far as the right to vote is concerned.

A True Representative.—It seems that the Buckeye Democrats are "bearding the lion in his den." A banner in Democratic processions in Ohio is a piece of red calico with the inscription, "Citizen Foster's war record. Seventy-five cents a yard." The Radical nominee for Governor was one of those loyal fellows who remained at home and prosecuted the war with vigor, by saying, "Boys, go and give the rebels h—l." Then, after he got the men shoved to the front, he would sell the women calico and muslin at from sixty to seventy-five cents per yard.

Tart.—The Bellefonte *Democrat* closes in on the Radical candidate for State Treasurer in this foxy manner: "Will Petroff take the stump for Butler? It 'Previous Question' Hooten wants to have a rousing campaign let him start Petroff out in the country to explain how his good, kind friend Butler saved him from deserved disgrace by voting against his expulsion from the House last session." Now we raise this question: Is a man fit for State Treasurer who voted against the expulsion of this noted political scoundrel? How is it, Mr. Butler?

HIGH-TONED CIVILIZATION.

New England is the abode of the modern philanthropist. In that section poverty is looked upon as worse than crime, if local legislation is a true index. Investigations show that a large proportion of the Deputy Marshals employed to supervise the elections are the worst class of bummers and criminals. They cannot only vote, but are empowered to arrest and imprison honest voters at their own sweet will. An investigation which has been made during the past week by the Wallace Senatorial Committee in Rhode Island, brings more prominently to light the manner in which the foreign-born citizens are disfranchised in that State. No foreign-born citizen is allowed to vote there unless he owns real estate to the value of one hundred and thirty-four dollars. A man may be a voter to-day, but through a reverse of fortune, lose his property and be denied the right to vote to-morrow. The testimony shows that in Providence many foreign-born citizens lost their vote by the city taking their little property for public improvements. One witness testified that according to his estimate there were 9,000 or 10,000 naturalized citizens in Providence deprived of the right of suffrage.

For this disfranchisement of voters, the Republican party is responsible. The naturalized voters are mainly Democrats, hence their exclusion. The census of 1870 showed that in Rhode Island there were 58,742 male residents, twenty-one years of age and upwards, yet six years later at the exciting Presidential election of 1876, only 26,627 votes were polled, or over thirty thousand less than the number of voters reported by the census of 1870. Probably if Rhode Island has the alternative of losing a representative in Congress and an electoral vote for President, the State will enfranchise her foreign-born citizens. In that case it will become a Democratic State.

Legging for an Empire.—A contemporary states that Senator Ben Hill is corresponding with William G. Dix, of Peabody, Massachusetts, on the subject of centralization. Mr. Dix, who is a Republican, blames that party because its statesmen did not at the end of the war throw aside the Constitution of the United States—"bury it in the same grave with slavery"—and adopt a National Constitution. His idea is that under our Federal Constitution the miserable old cry of States rights will always be heard. He thinks that there should be a National Government, the Governors of States, though still elected by the people of the State, to have their commissions signed by the National Executive, the Mayors of cities to be commissioned in the same way, in fact, that State Courts, State Militias and State Constitutions should be abolished." The man who holds such views should go to Europe where he can enjoy himself, and not annoy his neighbors here with his political heresies.

His Conversion.—A contemporary remarks: Ex-Senator Fenton is a soft sodderer and Grant is easily soft soddered. When in Paris ex-Governor John T. Hoffman and Grant, who have long been friends, were talking together at a reception given to the members of the coinage convention, of whom Fenton was one. Grant had been all smiles until he saw Fenton approach him, when he shut his mouth, looked heavy and belligerent, and Fenton put out his hand—soft and undaunted. In ten minutes Fenton had captured Grant. Without putting it too thick he complimented him with such suavity that Grant felt it. He said: "General, however we may have differed on things of political expediency in our own country, he would be a very poor American who did not rejoice in a foreign land at all the honors given to General Grant." Hoffman has an idea that Fenton will come home a Grant man.

Done Some Good.—The New York *Herald*, in reply to the insolent question of Republican newspapers, what good has been accomplished by the Democratic Congress? very pertinently answered that just as soon as the appropriations came under the control of the Democrats *the lobby disappeared from Washington.* The *Herald* might have added that as soon as the Democrats obtained control of Congress the interest on all that part of the public debt which could be refunded *was reduced to four per cent.* If, then, the people wish the return of the Republican party to power they must wish the lobby back in Washington and the interest on government bonds restored to 6 per cent.

Speaking Truthfully.—The Philadelphia *Ledger*, (independent Rep.), in commenting on the large Democratic majority in the Kentucky Legislature takes occasion to say: "Almost invariably the party that has an overwhelming majority runs riot. We know how it is ourselves with the vastly disproportionate number of Republicans in the Pennsylvania Legislature. A worse one than the last it would be hard to produce. Feeling its strength it attempted—and in some instances did—scandalous and outrageous things, and would have run all the schemes through but for rivalry among the jobbers themselves, and an unmistakeable resistance on the part of the constituencies."

So we go.—The Philadelphia *Times* alludes to the fact that "General Bob Toombs left his comfortable quarters at White Sulphur Springs the other day that he might travel fifteen hundred miles to attend a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Athens, Georgia, University, from which institution he was expelled when a boy for indulging in a fist-fight with his room-mate." In connection with this, the editor might have stated another fact: That Gen. Schofield, now in command at West Point, has expelled four boys from that institution, for "hazing." About twenty-five years ago the Gen. was in the same fix—expelled.

A Lightning Cure.—In Pittsburgh a lady who had been afflicted with severe rheumatism for many years was sitting at a window in her house during a storm, when she suddenly became frightened at the lightning. She became ill, remaining so for a couple of days; but when she recovered, her old complaint had disappeared, it is thought never to return.

LABOR INFORMATION.

We notice by the Philadelphia *Times* that Secretary Evarts had the happy thought, when he took charge of the State Department, of giving the United States Consuls abroad something to do by directing them to investigate the rate of wages paid laborers in the country where they were stationed, the cost of living and the state of trade. Some interesting facts are furnished by their reports, which ought to put American laborers in better humor with their lot. The most important point is that the laborer in the United States is paid better wages and can support his family more cheaply than the laborer in any European country. The condition of the laboring classes is especially gloomy in Germany, where the average weekly wages of the agricultural laborer, without board or lodgings, are but $3,50, and only half that sum when he is housed and fed by his employer. Wages do not rule much higher than this in Belgium or France, but the laborers in the latter countries are more thrifty and contented. Wages of all sorts of workmen are much less in England than in this country, while the prices of food are fully a quarter higher. But strikes and drunkenness render the condition of the laboring classes in Great Britain much less happy than their conditions would allow. Our Consul at Sheffield estimates that each workingman in that district on the average loses one day of each week through drink, which is equal to a loss of one-sixth the productive power of the district, and this vice, with its consequent loss, seems to be on the increase. Meanwhile the successful efforts of the Trades Unions to prevent the reduction of wages have disorganized many industries, and the condition of almost all manufactures is very discouraging. On the whole, there doesn't seem to be much ground for the American laborer to grumble when he compares his lot with that of his fellows abroad.

The Twins.—An exchange remarks: "The friendship which has recently grown up between the Mulligan statesman, Mr. Blaine, and the Agnes Jenks financier, Mr. John Sherman, is really beautiful. If the impending disaster to the party in Maine is not made a rock upon which to shatter this holy attachment, who knows but that the fraternal example of Damon and Pythias may be not only "seen," but that those ancient gentlemen may actually be raised out of the game."

Conscience Money.—The rude man of the Baltimore *Gazette* hits the *de facto* President under the belt in this way: "We feel called upon to contradict the story which is floating around to the effect that Mr. Hayes will contribute $5,000 to advance the interest of the Republican party in the Ohio campaign. Besides being a violation of the rules of civil service Mr. Hayes feels that it would be unjust to the Democratic party to use Mr. Tilden's salary in this way."

Not Comfortable.—An exchange says: Residents of Mahanoy City are in a chronic state of excitement from an impending danger that portions of the town will one of these days sink into a coal shaft underneath. One of the gangways of the Elwood colliery undermines part of the town, and when shots are fired by the miners the report is distinctly heard and the ground is so shaken that window glass is frequently broken. The neighborhood is thickly populated.

A Gospel Truth.—The New York *Herald* seldom contributes anything to the Democratic side of truth. However last week the editor said: "The single, notorious fact that since the Democrats obtained the mastery of the House the lobby has utterly disappeared from Washington, is an argument which every farmer and mechanic can understand. It means that huge and wasteful leaks in the Treasury have been stopped."

Quay is not a bad leader, and as long as he lends his influence to the elevation of men with records as pure as that of Mr. Butler, the Republicans will not complain, if the Democrats do. He is eminently better than the Wallaces, the Randalls, the Barrs, the Spears, and the Paddies, as he does not resort to their iniquitous practices and organizes success at the polls.

"Records as pure as that of Mr. Butler!" That's good. We find by that "pure" record, that Mr. Butler voted "no" on the expulsion of that noted Legislative briber, Petroff. Who has the impudence to defend such a record?

Nothing of the Kind in Him.—The Philadelphia *Times*, in alluding to the Sprague-Conkling scandal, winds up by saying: "If there is any chivalry in the man, now is the time for him to show it." Col. McClure should know that if a man pocketed the remarks made by Senator Lamar, that he is only fit to lead a woman estray, although he may be a prominent candidate for President, he is an alien to chivalry.

Congressional News.—The Bellefonte *Republican* of last week gives the following:

"As Congressman Yocum was driving his span up Allegheny street, on Friday afternoon, one of the horses became frightened and reared up straight in the air, coming down on its side. The harness was loosened and the animal put upon its feet without any damage having been done."

The result was fortunate, because this (XX.) Congressional District might have been rendered vacant, if the result had been otherwise.

A Soldierly Remark.—The Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution* says: General Lee asked a straggler one day, whom he found eating green persimmons, if he did not know they were unfit for food. "I'm not eating them for food, General," replied the man, "I'm eating them to draw my stomach up to fit my rations."

To Let.—When Conkling was invited to take the stump in Ohio, he was forced by the multiplicity of his duties in the east to decline. We feel authorized to say now, however, that Ohio can have him. His engagements in Rhode Island have all been cancelled for the present.

Newspaper Enterprise.—The New York *World* asserts that the body of A. T. Stewart was recovered nine months ago by his family, and that the sum paid for the recovery was $50,000. And the *Herald* devotes four columns to proving that the body has not been recovered.

THE LEGISLATIVE BRIBERY CASES.

We learn from the Harrisburg *Patriot* of Thursday last, that the cases of the Commonwealth against the persons charged with attempting to secure votes for the riot bill by means of bribery and corrupt solicitation, continue to excite much speculation.—Twenty-two indictments will be laid before the next grand jury, which are distributed as follows: Chas. B. Salter, 9; D. K. Shoemaker, 1; E. J. M'Cune, 1; C. Long, 1; Jesse R. Crawford, 4; A. W. Leisenring, 2; W. H. Kemble, 4.

The attorneys for Messrs. Kemble, Leisenring and Long were, on the 13th inst., notified to enter bail before Alderman Maurer for the appearance of their clients at Court. In the afternoon Messrs. J. C. Bomberger and Wm. H. Kemble gave bail to the amount of $500 on each charge. Bail was entered for Mr. Chris. Long by J. J. Dull, Esq. All of the indictments will be laid before the grand jury on Thursday of Court week, and in case true bills are found the committee has decided to proceed with the trials the next day, unless the defendants move a postponement, when the case will probably go over to an adjourned Court. Much surmise is indulged in as to where the money is to come from to pay the necessarily large fees of the distinguished counsel engaged for the prosecution. Many are inclined to believe that the lawyers have been guaranteed their pay only in case of the success of the Commonwealth in the suits and that then a future Legislative appropriation will be relied on; but a *Patriot* reporter learned from reliable authority that the Legislative Committee is able to command any amount of money required and that one of the prosecuting lawyers had stated that he and his colleagues will be paid by private subscriptions.

WE SECOND THE MOTION.

The editor of the Cambria *Freeman*, in alluding to political cut-throats, says: "Stanley Woodward, a Wilkes-Barre lawyer and somewhat prominent as a politician, is a son of the late distinguished Judge George W. Woodward, and his Democracy, like his father's, ought to be beyond suspicion. But it isn't, for during the political campaign of last year he consorted with the supporters of Hoyt, also a Wilkes-Barre man and a personal friend of Woodward's, and if he did not vote for Hoyt his course both before and after the election was such as to induce the belief, not only in Luzerne county, but outside of it, that he was not much of a Dill man. The Democratic Convention of Luzerne county met last week, and one of the nominations then to be made was that of Presidential Judge. Woodward was an aspirant for the place and it was thought would be successful, but he was defeated by Wm. S. McLean, and thus reaped the legitimate harvest of the political seed planted by him last Fall. And so it should always be. A Democrat who will stab his party by refusing to support its nominations, and afterwards impudently seek office from a County Convention, deserves no quarter, and in a political sense should be beheaded on the spot. The example set by the Luzerne Convention in this instance ought to be imitated by every Democratic County Convention in the State whenever a recreant to his party attempts to filch from it an endorsement of his claims to an office. The strength and integrity of a party can only be preserved by making odious all manifestations of treason to the decisions of its Conventions, whether county, State, or National."

The New Tramp Law.—As the new tramp law went into effect on Friday, the 15th of the present month, we now give a brief summary for the benefit of those who may not have preserved the full text. The law provides as follows:

"That any person going about from place to place begging, asking, or subsisting upon charity and for the purpose of acquiring money or a living, and who shall have no fixed place of residence or lawful occupation in the county or city in which he shall be arrested, shall be taken and deemed to be a tramp and be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be sentenced to undergo an imprisonment by separate and solitary confinement, at labor, in the county jail or workhouse, for not more than twelve months, at the discretion of the Court. Any tramp who shall enter any dwelling house, against the will or without the permission of the owner or occupant thereof, or shall kindle any fire in the highway or on the land of another without the owner's consent, or shall be found carrying any fire-arms or other dangerous weapons with intent unlawfully to do injury or intimidate, shall be sentenced to imprisonment by solitary confinement, at labor, for a period not exceeding three years."

The act does not apply to females, minors under the age of sixteen years, nor to any blind, deaf or dumb person, nor to any maimed or crippled person who is unable to perform manual labor. As the act makes the offences named a "misdemeanor," Justices of the Peace can not try and dispose of the cases, but must bind the parties to appear at Court for trial. This, if the tramps do not not clear out, will impose a serious cost on the counties frequented by these pests.

Good Advice.—The Washington *Post* remarks: "Ex-Senator Sprague should not have loaded himself at the same time he did his shot-gun. A man can never do himself justice as a marksman while inebriated, and even if accidentally successful in hitting his target, lacks the ability to give a good reason for it."

Getting Limber.—A Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald*, on Friday last, said: "It is so hot in Washington that Mr. Hayes has to lean up against the jamb of a door to feel that his backbone is all there." That is certainly treating "the Government" rather lightly.

Speaker Randall has appointed John H. White, of Alabama, to succeed William Hincks, deceased, as stenographic reporter of debates in the House of Representatives. Mr. White was Speaker Kerr's private Secretary.

The last of the Republican Mohicans in the Senate is gone. Colonel James Clayton, of Maryland, has been removed from his office as Journal Clerk of the Senate and a Mr. Pettigrew, of Arkansas, will take his place.

HOW KATE CHASE SPRAGUE CAME TO BE A POLITICIAN.

THE SECRET HISTORY OF THE ELECTORAL COMMISSION STRUGGLE REVIVED—CONKLING'S INFATUATION—WHAT THE GOSSIPS ARE TALKING OF—A COUPLE OF DIVORCE SUITS POSSIBLE.

The reader of current European history is aware that women often figure in the politics of that country. This is natural, because many of them are born Princesses and some become Queens, and hence they have a right to meddle in politics. But in this country their situation is entirely different, and when a woman turns politician she always attracts more or less attention because of the novelty of her conduct. For the purpose of informing our readers upon the last dash made by woman, we copy from the Washington *Post* of August 11, the following:

"The all-absorbing topic of conversation in Washington is the Conkling-Sprague scandal, and the *Post*, the other day, with its four columns of specials, was in demand everywhere. Wherever two or three were collected together on the street corners they were pretty sure to be discussing that subject, and there were few who could not tell something they had heard about the relations of the two most prominent individuals. Everybody had, as usual, to rely upon the *Post* for the news of this, the latest sensation. Now that the scandal has become public property, the gossips have loosened their tongues, and one can hear more in an hour than could be printed in a day about the intrigue between Mrs. Sprague and Senator Conkling. The *Post*, with a view of giving the public only what is reliable, listened to all that was said, and weeded out, as best it could, from the mess of gossip afloat, that which was credible and worth publishing. There are now in Washington many who will remember the first appearance of Kate Chase in social circles here. She was young, vivacious and beautiful; thoroughly educated and brilliant. She had been the intimate companion of her father ever since his entrance upon the political arena, and more than once he relied on her tact and beauty to pull him through sharp political contests. In 1864, when at the zenith of her social power, she lent a powerful hand towards making her father, the then Chief Justice, the candidate of the Republican party for President. She had been for several years the constant associate and chief confidante of her father, and become acquainted with his ambitions, his friends and his strength. She studied politics with the zeal of a newly-fledged orator, and devoted her whole mind and energies to the one object of placing her father in the Presidential chair. It was part of her ambition, also, to reign as the first lady of the land. She often talked with her friends on this subject, and her marriage with Senator Sprague was generally believed to be one that had only this end in view. Sprague at that time was immensely wealthy, and the Chase party needed money. Sprague also imperiously controlled the politics of Rhode Island, and his money and influence were worth having in behalf of a Presidential candidate. The scheme failed, however. Lincoln was renominated, and Judge Chase became detached from his party. In 1868, however, he was prominently mentioned as a possible Presidential candidate before the Democratic Convention, and his daughter, who had at that time become Mrs. Sprague, again took an active part in his behalf. She was recognized in Washington as one of the brightest, wittiest and most fascinating women at the National Capital. Her passion, as well as her aptness for politics and political intrigues, seemed to increase with her social power. She cultivated public men until she knew a large number quite intimately, and even so late as 1876, though known but to few, exercised an influence upon the last Presidential election, which kept one man's mouth shut and possibly changed the result altogether. Her acquaintance with Senator Conkling had ripened into relations of the most confidential nature. It is believed that she exercised over him a powerful influence. It is even declared by many who had frequent opportunities to know Conkling's opinions during the electoral struggle that he was withheld by Mrs. Sprague's influence from publicly declaring his conviction that Tilden was the rightfully elected President, and that his hitherto unaccounted for vacillation was attributable to this cause. At one time he boldly declared that the frauds practiced in Louisiana and Florida furnished all the basis necessary for an overthrow of the pretext that Hayes was elected, and for the swearing in of Tilden. He made no secret of his disgust at the efforts of John Sherman and others to count in Hayes, and, it is asserted, agreed to make a speech denouncing the fraud, but nothing came of it. Mrs. Sprague occupied a front seat in the members' gallery of the Senate every day during the exciting count, although nobody thought of her as anything but a spectator. The day that Senator Conkling was to rise in his seat and demolish the fraud, arrived, and those familiar with the programme were in their seats. Senators Alcorn, Spencer, Conover, and several other Republicans, were to vote with him against the approval of the partisan decision of the Electoral Commission. Enough Republican voters had been secured to make his victory certain. Col. Pelton, Mr. Hewitt, of New York, and many other prominent Tilden managers, had seats in the gallery for the purpose of hearing Conkling's speech. To their utter amazement, however, he did not appear at all, and it was also observed by some bright people that Mrs. Sprague was absent for the first time. Senator Alcorn, in fulfillment of his word, first voted to reject the decision of the commission, but after he discovered that something had gone wrong, he changed his vote so as to make it accord with his party. It was subsequently discovered that the shrewd Radical managers of the Zach Chandler stripe had overcome Conkling by winning Mrs. Sprague over to their side. They had persuaded her to take an interest in Hayes' success, and, it is said, she kept the New York Senator, on whom so much depended, from appearing at the Senate Chamber that day.

Now that the scandal is made public, a thousand incidents of the relations of Mr. Sprague and Senator Conkling are told. That they frequently rode out together until very late hours, is pretty well known to many. A family driving towards Edgewood, just after the extra session, stopped a runaway horse hitched to a coupe. Within a short time Senator Conkling appeared on the road and claimed the horse and vehicle. It had already been recognized as the property of Mrs. Sprague, and the family discovered that the horse had broken away from its tether while unattended. Telegraphic information received here stated that Mrs. Sprague had, in view of the late behavior of her husband, left him for all time, and the opinion is freely hazarded that one and possibly two suits for divorce will grow out of this *emeute*.

General A. J. Myers, alias "Indications" and formerly "Old Probabilities," has returned from Europe, where he has been enlightening the benighted people on the subject of meteorology.

Negroes are never sun struck. The Chicago *Tribune* thinks the reason is that the sun doesn't go for their shins.

THE WALLACE COMMITTEE.

The Washington *Post*, in alluding to the progress made by this Senate Committee, says:

"Since the re-organization of the Senate on a Democratic basis placed Mr. Wallace at the head of the Committee to investigate election frauds, and gave to the Democracy the direction of that Committee's operations, it has given to the country a vast fund of information, all tending to show the settled purpose of the Republican management to control the elections in the South, not only by force of the laws of Congress, but by means of laws, devices and contrivance in the States.

No fact was ever more clearly demonstrated than that the sole purpose of appointing Deputy Marshals has been to increase the Republican vote by unjust methods, and at the cost of the public purse. The investigation of elections in Philadelphia brought out a startling array of facts and figures, which actually proved more than any Democrat in the Senate or House had alleged. The United States Marshal of that city frankly admitted that there was no occasion for the services of Deputy Marshals in order to insure a quiet and fair election. It was shown that the brigades of Deputies appointed had hard work for the candidates of that party. It was proven that many of the Deputies were men of the worst character, who had done the State some service in the penitentiary and other penal institutions. And although the pile of 'paying dirt' in the Quaker city was scarcely diminished at all by the brief investigation, enough of rascality was developed to make such a case against the Radicals, and against their election laws, as to astonish the whole country and convince every honest man that the corruption, and not the purification of the ballot, was the one only object of appointing Deputy Marshals there.

We have taken Philadelphia as an average sample—a fair illustration. The researches of the Committee in other directions have brought to light the same general condition of things. While Mr. Hayes was hypocritically professing a desire to preserve the purity of the ballot, the Committee was proving, by an impregnable array of facts, that the laws whose repeal he resisted were only to corrupt the ballot-box and make it render a lying verdict. This was so plainly shown, and with such overwhelming effect, that the Radicals evaded discussing the evidence presented, and branched off on numberless tangents, indulging in a profusion of vague generalities having little relevancy to the question at issue.

Last week the Wallace Committee appeared in Providence, Rhode Island, where it sunk a shaft and struck a lead which is likely to make that diminutive Commonwealth more prominent as an object of National interest than she has been since the Dorr rebellion. It is not with the election corrupting laws of Congress and the National bulldozer that the Committee has been dealing in the domain of Anthony. Local disfranchisement and local corruption of the ballot are the great features of the situation. It has been incontestibly proven that the Democratic State of Rhode Island has been and is made Republican by systematized and persistent disfranchisement and intimidation. In the single city of Providence 5,000 foreign-born adult males are robbed of the right of suffrage. On last Friday a reputable citizen of Providence testified that 'previous to the change in the registration law there were 5,000 qualified foreign-born voters in this city, but since then there were only forty out of 5,000 who were qualified to vote.' Another witness testified that 'many of the manufacturing establishments carry their employes to the polls and make them vote the Republican ticket.' Hon. Thomas Davis testified that 'the poorer classes are so much under the control of the wealthy that there is very little voting from principle.' Thomas McMarraugh testified that 'there are many foreign residents who will not become naturalized, because they would thus become subject to draft, etc., and yet not to be entitled to vote.' Several other witnesses testified that 'they desired the franchise, but were unable to obtain the requisite real estate.' These are but samples, and the worst has not yet been reached.

A real estate qualification, for the foreign-born citizen only, is such an outrage on equal rights, such a base discrimination against a class, that we are sure it will be detested by honest men of all parties. According to the laws of Rhode Island a man may be a tax-payer all his life—having personal property only—may be compelled to serve in the army to suppress insurrection or repel invasion, and yet he cannot vote for any officer, municipal, State or National; while the meanest native-born white or black can vote, so long as he keeps out of the penitentiary.

It has been known for years that the cotton lords of Rhode Island rule their employes in the matter of voting, with an absolute, despotic sway. The workingmen are plainly told that they must vote the Radical ticket or get work elsewhere. We admit that it isn't very heroic to submit to compulsion, but we are not speaking of heroes. These are poor and very practical men. They have wives and children to be fed and clothed. Rather than risk hunger and cold, and continued suffering for their families, these men vote against their convictions. Shall we blame them, or the proud purse aristocrats who give them the choice of thus voting or going out to hunt for work in an over-stocked labor market, and on the threshold of winter?

While thus, for years, Rhode Island has been held by the Republican column by the means above mentioned, while that Democratic State has been misrepresented in the Senate and House by Republicans, her Senators and Representatives have been loudly bewailing the fact that the white people of the South, solidified by the cruel hand of oppression, have retired the plantation negro and the thieving carpet-bagger from the National Capitol!"

Rude, Indeed!—The editor of the Chicago *Times* punches somebody under the ribs after this fashion: "Sampson had his Delilah, Antony his Cleopatra, and Roscoe Conkling his double-barreled shot-gun. If this be treason, make the most of it.

A certain young lady who was behind-hand in her Summer outfit surprised her parents the other day by asking why she was unlike George Washington. When they gave it up, she told them, because she had no little hat yet.—*Ex.*

Charley—"What girl was that you had in tow last evening, Harry?" Harry (on his dignity)—"What you please to call tow, sir, is what people of culture generally speak of as blonde tresses, sir." Goes off in a huff.

A Loyal Distinction.—In Radical Rhode Island a foreigner has to own real estate to the amount of $134 before he can vote, while a negro needs only to pay his dollar poll tax and put in his ballot.

Now let some ingenious fellow invent a preparation for browning a man's face and taking the skin off his nose, and seaside resorts can be dispensed with.

MR. GLOVER'S REPORT.

The New York *Star*, in speaking of the report of Mr. Glover, which we published last week, remarks:

"Mr. Glover will hardly trouble himself to notice the angry impudence of public servants whose conduct it became his Committee's duty to expose. To do so would waste his time without adding force to the exposure. The report gives the facts; the public can judge. Edward McPherson, late Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, finding that his effort to ignore the Glover report would not satisfy the country, published last week six columns of editorial in attempted self-vindication. He admits and corroborates the statements of facts made by the report, but seeks to break their force by unsupported denials of things which the report does not state, and by perverting what it does state; and tries to divert attention from the facts by ill tempered and pertinent efforts to provoke Mr. Glover into a personal controversy with him, which, we venture to predict, he will find that gentleman too wise to enter on. By taking this course McPherson confesses the truth of the report's statements about his bureau and himself. In view of the wrath he displays his professions of indifference to the report are laughable, especially as he complains bitterly of 'misrepresentation.' McPherson has only himself to thank if his shameful editorial assaults on the Glover Committee provoked a closer scrutiny of his official acts than would otherwise have been made."

Col. McClure, of the Philadelphia *Times*, in alluding to this same report at length, closes his remarks thus:

"But for Glover's persistence—the persistence of a fanatic on this subject, if you please, but of a man whose honesty and ability as an instigator is unimpeached—the report would never have left the pigeon-hole to which it was consigned on the adjournment of the last Congress. Its developments are astounding, in part incredible, but as politics it is the astounding and incredible that is true. They came to us under the oaths of witnesses and Congressmen, and they cannot be set aside by denials or abusive words. When Congress shall come together again the people will expect that these matters shall be thoroughly sifted. Meanwhile the leaven is working in the public mind."

"I suddenly remembered," remarked the Rev. Adirondack Murray, "that it was quite impossible for a rich man to enter the kingdom of heaven, and so I immediately failed in business."—*Enquirer.*

Lovely!—It is said that Fanny Davenport has purchased a $45,000 property at Canton, Pa., in which to take her new husband.

The Chicago *Times* spoke of Talmage as a "tailor" in the moral vineyard, and the proof-reader has mysteriously disappeared.

When a negro in South Carolina commits a murder he claps his hands for joy and remarks, "Now I shall go to heaven."

Mrs. Dr. Mary Walker is opposed to tight pants, because "they are such a give-away."

Announcements.

Primary Election, Saturday, Sept. 13.

Fees.—The fees must be paid in advance, and will be as follows: For Sheriff, $12.50; for District Attorney, $7.50; for Jury Commissioner, $5. This will include 10,000 tickets for each candidate, and the necessary blanks and election papers.

SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce the name of MILTON G. BROWN, of Clearfield, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the rules governing the Democratic party.
Postoffice address, Clearfield, Pa.

We are authorized to announce the name of THOMAS SMITH, of Jordan township, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the rules governing the Democratic party.
Postoffice address, Ansonville, Pa.

We are authorized to announce the name of JAMES MAHAFFEY, of Bell township, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the rules governing the Democratic party.
Postoffice address, Mahaffey, Pa.

We are authorized to announce the name of LEWIS I. BLOOM, of Pike township, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the rules governing the Democratic party.
Postoffice address, Curwensville, Pa.

We are authorized to announce the name of HENRY BRETH, of Bell township, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the rules governing the Democratic party.
Postoffice address, Ostend, Pa.

We are authorized to announce the name of ENOCH G. GEARHART, of Decatur township, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the rules governing the Democratic party.
Postoffice address, Philipsburg, Pa.

We are authorized to announce the name of JOHN HOCKENBERRY, of Chest township, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the rules governing the Democratic party.
Postoffice address, McPherson, Pa.

We are authorized to announce the name of C. J. KEAGY, of Clearfield, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the rules governing the Democratic party.
Postoffice address, Clearfield, Pa.

We are authorized to announce the name of R. NEWTON SHAW, of Clearfield, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the rules governing the Democratic party.
Postoffice address, Clearfield, Pa.

We are authorized to announce the name of G. D. GOODFELLOW, of Clearfield, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the rules governing the Democratic party.
Postoffice address, Clearfield, Pa.

We are authorized to announce the name of F. F. COUDRIET, Jr., of Covington township, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the rules governing the Democratic party.
Postoffice address, Frenchville, Pa.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

We are authorized to announce the name of AARON G. KRAMER, of Clearfield, as a candidate for the office of District Attorney, subject to the rules governing the Democratic party.
Postoffice address, Clearfield, Pa.

We are authorized to announce the name of H. W. SMITH, of Clearfield, as a candidate for the office of District Attorney, subject to the rules governing the Democratic party.
Postoffice address, Clearfield, Pa.

We are authorized to announce the name of J. F. McKENRICK, of Clearfield, as a candidate for the office of District Attorney, subject to the rules governing the Democratic party.
Postoffice address, Clearfield, Pa.

We are authorized to announce the name of JOHN L. CUTTLE, of Clearfield, as a candidate for the office of District Attorney, subject to the rules governing the Democratic party.
Postoffice address, Clearfield, Pa.

We are authorized to announce the name of S. T. BROCKBANK, of Clearfield, as a candidate for the office of District Attorney, subject to the rules governing the Democratic party.
Postoffice address, Clearfield, Pa.

JURY COMMISSIONER.

We are authorized to announce the name of A. J. JACKSON, of Clearfield, as a candidate for the office of Jury Commissioner, subject to the rules governing the Democratic party.
Postoffice address, Clearfield, Pa.

We are authorized to announce the name of JOHN D. THOMPSON, of Curwensville, for the office of Jury Commissioner, subject to the rules governing the Democratic party.
Postoffice address, Curwensville, Pa.

New Advertisements.

HOUSE FOR RENT.—The property in the Southern end of the borough of Clearfield, known as the "F. G. MILLER PROPERTY," is for rent. Fruit trees and plenty of ground attached. The most desirable property in town. Terms easy. Apply to
GEORGE C. MOORE,
Aug. 20-4t] Clearfield, Pa.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
In the Estate of Samuel Powel, dec'd.
In the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, Penn'a.

The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Court, to audit, settle and adjust the accounts of A. C. Tate, Administrator of the estate of Samuel Powell, deceased, and to report distribution of of the balance in the hands of the said Administrator, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in the borough of Clearfield, Pa., on FRIDAY, the FIFTEENTH DAY OF AUGUST, 1879, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where all parties interested may attend. FRANK G. HARRIS,
Clearfield, Pa., July 30, 1879.] Auditor.

New Advertisements.

ESTRAY.—Came trespassing on the premises of the subscriber, residing in Burnside twp., Clearfield Co., about the middle of May last, a BLACK STEER, about three years old. It has a white belly and a white spot at the root of the tail. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take said steer away, or he will be disposed of as the law directs.
FREDERICK SHEPHERD.
Grant, Pa., Aug. 20th, 1879 3t.*

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE
—OF—
Personal Property!
IN TROUTVILLE!

The undersigned Administrators of the estate of the late John Scheurich of Brady township, Clearfield county, Pa., deceased, by virtue of their authority, will sell at public sale on the premises, on

Thursday Sept. 4th, 1879,

The following personal property belonging to the estate aforesaid, consisting in part of store goods and other personal property, viz: A lot of queensware, tobacco, cigars, and notions of all kinds, 1 pair Fairbanks' scales, 1 keg wine, lamp oil, etc., one two year-old colt, one sleigh, one set of double and one set of single harness, hay by the ton, a lot of sawed lumber, one cook stove and three parlor stoves, two beds and bedding, a lot of potatoes and grapes, as well as a lot of household goods too numerous to mention.

TERMS, &c:

A reasonable credit will be given to all persons purchasing to the amount of and over fifty dollars. The sale will begin at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where due attendance will be given by the Subscribers.
LEWIS SCHOCK,
WM. KINDERMAN.
Adm'rs of estate of John Scheurich deceased.
Troutville, Pa., Aug. 20th, 1879 3t.

TRIAL LIST.—List of causes set down for trial at second and third weeks of September Term, 1879:

SECOND WEEK, 5TH MONDAY (29TH DAY) OF SEPT.	
Kephart & Bailey	vs. Moshannon L & L Co.
Jesse Lines	vs. David McKinney.
G. B. Goodlander	vs. Andrew Pentz et. al.
Samuel Gordon	vs. Kittanning Coal Co.
James O. Beaty	vs. T. A. & H. A. McKee.
G. B. Goodlander	vs. Geo. Kramer et. al.
John Cowen et. al.	vs. Stewart Cowen.
Andrew Robertson	vs. Moshannon L & L Co.
Thomas Mitchell	vs. John Dillon et. al.
Goodfellow & Son, to use	vs. Jas. Forest & Son.
M. Hubert	vs. Brubaker & Hollopeter
G. B. Goodlander	vs. Geo. Kramer et. al.
M. Hubert	vs. Brubaker & Hollopeter
J. W. Patterson, to use	vs. W. H. Riner.
R. C. Thompson et. al.	vs. John W. Bell.
Wm. Luther	vs. Jno. M. Jordan et. al.
Liveright, Lingle & Co	vs. Judah Whitcome et. al.
John Booth	vs. Morrisdale Coal Co.
T. R. Blandy	vs. Overseers of Decatur tp.
Walker Brothers	vs. Austin Keris.
Exchange B'k, Marietta	vs. Arnold & Hartshorn.
THIRD WEEK, FIRST MONDAY (6TH DAY) OF OCT.	
Beyer, Guyer & Co.	vs. Frederick Ramey et al.
" " "	vs. H Liveright et. al.
" " "	vs. T R Blandy et. al.
Co. N. Bank, Clearfield	vs. Samuel Conoway.
" " "	vs. Hiram Woodward.
Andrew Gardner	vs. Curtis Reams et. al.
T. C. Helms	vs. Daniel Neff et. al.
S. Wolf, Assignee,	vs. James Rea
D. C. Hensel	vs. Daniel Miller
J K P Hall	vs. Henry Showalter
T B Allison	vs. R. D. Fullerton
Edmund Dale, Trustee	vs. Benj Knepp
H H Shillingford	vs. Robert Hare Powell
T C Boon, Sec & Treas	vs. Geo W Horn et. al.
Elias Smiley	vs. DuBois & Fuller
Samuel Snyder	vs. Nutter, Davis & Co.
Frank, Bro's & Co.	vs. Jas Kerr & Co.
Casper Leipoldt	vs. Christian Tubbs
Mays & Hamerly	vs. Henry Wallace
J B Ellis	vs. E Kuntz.

ELI BLOOM, Prothonotary.

Teachers' Examinations.

The examination of teachers for Provisional Certificates in and for Clearfield county, for the school year 1879, will be held at the following times and places:

Boggs and Wallaceton borough, at Blue Ball school house, Wednesday, Aug. 20th.
Bradford and Bradford Ind., at Bigler, Thursday, Aug. 21st.
Clearfield, Lawrence and Lawrence Ind., at Clearfield, Friday, Aug. 22d.
Goshen, at Shawsville, Saturday, Aug. 23d.
Huston, at Penfield, Monday, Aug. 25th.
Sandy, at DuBois, Tuesday, Aug. 26th.
Brady and Bloom, at Luthersburg, Wednesday Aug. 27th.
Penn, at Pennville, Thursday, Aug. 28th
Lumber City and Ferguson, at Lumber City Friday, Aug. 29th.
Union and Rockton Ind., at Rockton, Monday, Sept. 1st.
Covington and Karthaus, at Union school-house, Wednesday, Sept. 3d.
Morris, at Kylertown, Thursday, Sept. 4th.
Graham, at Fairview school house, Friday, Sept. 5th.
Greenwood, at Bower, Monday, Sept. 8th.
Bell, at Trout Dale school house, Tuesday, Sept. 9th.
Burnside borough and township, at Burnside, Wednesday, Sept. 10th.
New Washington and Newburg boroughs, at New Washington, Thursday, Sept. 11th.
Chest, at McPherson school house, Friday, Sept. 12th.

An examination for additional branches to the Provisional Certificate, will be held in Clearfield, Saturday, Sept. 20th.

No one can be admitted to the class after the opening of the examination, which will be at 8 A. M. each day. Applicants must enter the class the first examination they attend, which must be in the district where they intend teaching. It is to be hoped that Directors will insist upon having their applicants examined in their presence, and that they will arrange to make their appointments on day of examination. An educational meeting will be held at the close of each examination. Patrons and Directors are cordially invited to be present. All who apply for a Certificate must present a testimonial of good, moral character, signed by a Minister of the Gospel and two other reputable citizens. To facilitate the work of the examination, applicants, not otherwise provided, can secure from me pencil tablets, already prepared, for one dime. Subscriptions to the *Pennsylvania School Journal* at club rates, will be taken on day of examination. Preserve this notice.
M. L. McQUOWN,
Sup't of Public Schools.
Clearfield, Pa., July 16, 1879-4t.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the following accounts have been examined and passed by me, and remain filed of record in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors, and all others interested, and will be presented to the next Orphans' Court of Clearfield county, to be held at the Court House, in the borough of Clearfield, commencing on the fourth Monday (being the 22d day) of September, A. D. 1879:—

The account of John J. Picard, Guardian of Chas. J. Mignot, minor heir of Miliany Mignot, late of Covington twp., Clearfield Co., Pa., dec'd.

Partial account of L. M. and S. N. Coudriet, Adm'r of estate of Francis Coudriet, late of Covington twp., Clearfield Co., Pa., dec'd.

The account of Henry H. Hurd, Executor of the last will and testament of Ann Westfall, late of Chest twp., Clearfield Co., Pa., dec'd.

The account of Caroline Blattenberger, Adm'x of the estate of J. A. Blattenberger, late of Osceola borough, Clearfield Co., Pa., dec'd.

Final account of Jacob H. Brubaker, Adm'r of the estate of James Nelson, late of Brady twp., Clearfield county, Pa., dec'd.

Final account of Elijah Ashenfelter, Adm'r of the estate of Peter Ashenfelter, late of Brady twp., Clearfield county, dec'd.

Final account of Elijah Ashenfelter, Adm'r of the estate of Mariah Ashenfelter, late of Brady twp., Clearfield Co., Pa., dec'd.

The account of Jackson Patchin, Adm'r of the estate of Wm. E. Stouffer, late of Burnside twp., Clearfield county, Pa., dec'd.

Final account of Henry Weaver and Henry Zillion, Ex'rs of Godfrey Zillion, late of Brady twp., Clearfield Co., Pa., dec'd.

Final account of Jacob Pearce, Guardian of Robert Holt, minor heir of Thomas Holt, late of Bradford twp., Clearfield Co., Pa., dec'd.

The account of Joseph H. Breth, Adm'r of the estate of E. P. McMasters, late of Chest twp., Clearfield Co., Pa., dec'd.

Final account of Abraham Bailey, Executor of the last will and testament of Wm. H. Laughry, late of Clearfield Co., Pa., dec'd.

Final account of Abraham Pearce, Adm'r of the estate of Jonathan Wisor, late of Bradford twp., Clearfield Co., Pa., dec'd.

Final account of James B. Graham, Guardian of Elizabeth Riner, (now Jury), minor heir of Wm. Riner, dec'd.

The account of John McGaughey, Guardian of Roxanna Ogden, (now Knepp), minor heir of —— Ogden, late of Clearfield, Co., Pa., dec'd.

Account of John S. McKiernan, guardian of Wm. Fulkerson, minor heir of Edmond Fulkerson, late of Gulich twp., Clearfield Co., Pa., dec'd.

Account of John S. McKiernan, guardian of Samuel M. Henderson, minor heir of Samuel D. Henderson, late of Woodward twp., Clearfield Co., Pa., dec'd.

Second partial account of Frampton Bell and L. L. Hoover, Administrator of the estate of Wm. Bell, late of ——— twp., Clearfield Co., Pa., dec'd.

Final account of Wm. B. Whiteside, Administrator of the estate of Wm. Mullen, late of Woodward twp., Clearfield Co., Pa., dec'd.

Partial account of Samuel Hegarty, Administrator of the estate of Thomas Cowan, late of Beccaria twp., Clearfield Co., Pa., dec'd.

Guardian accounts of John H. Fulford, guardian of Cyrus P. Carr, Wm. S. Carr, Mary S. Carr, and John R. Carr, minor heirs of Benj. F. Carr, late of ——— twp., Clearfield Co., Pa., dec'd, as filed by Mrs. N. E. Fulford, Administrator of John H. Fulford, dec'd.

The account of W. L. Rishel, Administrator of the estate of Lydia Dowling, late of Lawrence twp., Clearfield Co., Pa., dec'd, as filed by A. C. Tate, Administrator of Wm. L. Rishel dec'd.

Final account of Z. McNaul and Jos. R. Irvin, Administrators C. T. A. of the estate of Thos. W. Flemming, late of Curwensville, Clearfield Co., Pa., dec'd.

Final account of Jesse Lines, Adm'r of the estate of Samuel Peoples, late of Brady twp., Clearfield County, Pa., dec'd.

Partial account of Daniel Faust, Adm'r of the estate of Wm. McBride, Sr., late of Curwensville, Clearfield Co., Pa., dec'd.

Final account of James M. McKee and J. Irvin McKee, Adm'rs of Isaac McKee, late of Knox twp., Clearfield Co., Pa., dec'd.

L. J. MORGAN, Register.
Clearfield, Pa., Aug. 20, 1879-4t.