The Republican.

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 1, 1879.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

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

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET!

FOR SHERIFF,
JAMES MAHAFFEY,
OF BELL TOWNSHIP.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
J. F. McKENRICK,
OF CLEARFIELD BOROUGH.

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER,
ANDREW J. JACKSON,
OF CLEARFIELD BOROUGH.

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.

"The Wives of the Presidents" will be found on our first page.

"Labor at Home and Abroad" should receive a thoughtful reading. See first page.

"Municipal Indebtedness," found on our first page, is something everybody is interested in.

Read "The Coming Storm in Europe." When will wars cease, and the methods of arbitration be substituted?

"Paoli," on our first page, is an excellent reminiscence of an affair that happened many years ago. Read it.

Read "What Radicalism has Achieved," published on our fourth page. The editor of the Washington *Post* gives the reader an inside view of the conduct of those moralizing hypocrites.

HE KNOWS.—The editor of the Brookville *Jeffersonian* remarked last week: "James Mahaffey, Esq., will be the next Sheriff of Clearfield county. He was nominated by the Democracy on Tuesday a week, and his election is a foregone conclusion."

"The Beaver Men," to be found on our fourth page this week, is the title of an article that should be read by all those who advocate the swearing in of all Primary Election Boards. Should the period arrive that men cannot conduct party affairs upon honor, the corruption will be so great that an oath would send them to the penitentiary.

Where is dot Demogratic barty in Maine? Dot barty could only muster 18,559 votes at the late election.—*Radical Exchange.*

Where is that Radical party that for twenty years past has been electing Governors in that State by from 15,000 to 25,000 majority, and failed to do it this time with Hayes and all his Postmasters, Collectors, and Custom House officers to back them? Will somebody answer this single rule-of-three problem?

THE BUCKEYES.—The Ohio election comes off on Tuesday, the 14th inst. Gen. Ewing and his friends are very sanguine of carrying the State, although the Hayes family and the Sherman brothers have stumped it all over. What a spectacle for people controlled by "grand moral ideas," to see the President, wife and children, stumping over a State for political effect! However, as the Presidency was stolen, it makes but little difference how the thieves behave.

"We have swept the State!"

Such was the startling telegram Senator Blaine electrified the country with the morning after the Maine election, over three weeks ago, and that Radical State has no Governor yet. What a sweep that was! The Democrats and Greenbackers are getting away with the fat three-year county offices, and "the Government" escaping with only enough members of the yearling Legislature to bridge the defeat of the party over for another year. Poor sun-struck Blaine, how he struggles for the Presidency!

KEEP QUIET.—If the people of South Carolina or Mississippi find out that a bold highway robbery was committed recently, within ten miles of the Clearfield Court House steeple, in broad daylight, they will charge all the citizens of the county with perpetrating the outrage, and name it the Pennsylvania plan for obtaining checks from travelers, and probably prove to the satisfaction of strangers that our loyalty should be discounted, because we allow white men to be clubbed and robbed in the most brutish manner. Guilty, or not guilty?

"LOOK A LITTLE OUT!"

The surface signs indicate that the Radicals and Greenbackers could not agree upon the same ticket for county offices, although they had held several caucusses with a view to putting a joint ticket in the field.

We suspect that the present arrangement is a blind, and that about ten days before the election, Antes, the Radical candidate for Sheriff, will be hauled off, and Hewitt, the Greenback candidate, settled upon, or perhaps the reverse. Both are Radicals and it would not make much difference which one is suppressed.

Gordon, for District Attorney, is already united upon. For Jury Commissioner, the Greenbackers nominated F. K. Smith, and the Radicals W. R. Brown. The former is a Democrat, and the latter a Radical. Hence the Democatic Greenbacker will be asked to vote for a Rad. for Sheriff and District Attorney, while the Radical will be call upon to vote for Smith for Jury Commissioner. In other words: The Democratic Greenbacker must take two pills—vote for a Radical for Sheriff and District Attorney—while the Radical voter only takes one pill, and votes for Smith, a Democrat, for Jury Commissioner. If there is any consolation in this arrangement for a Democratic Greenbacker, we are unable to see the point.

THE DEAD JURIST.—Hon. Warren J. Woodward, Justice of the Supreme Court of this State, died at Hamden, New York, Tuesday evening, 23d ult. He had been in delicate health for a considerable time, and for a few months previous to his death his friends realized that there was but little hope of his recovery. Judge Woodward read law in the office of his uncle, the late George W. Woodward, at Wilkes-Barre, and after his admission, he practiced there for fifteen years, and was regarded as the leading lawyer at that bar. Governor Pollock, in 1856, appointed him President Judge of the district composed of the counties of Columbia and Montour. He was elected President Judge of the Berks county district in 1866, and from that time he resided in the city of Reading. He was the Democratic candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court in 1874, and was elected. Although his term of service on the Supreme Bench was comparatively short, he sustained the reputation which he had previously earned, of being an able, upright jurist. Gov. Hoyt will, of course, appoint some stalwart Radical to fill the vacancy. The appointee will hold his seat until the 1st of January, 1881, at which time the Democrats will fill the vacancy by an election in 1880.

THE DIFFERENCE.—In the days when giant statesmen governed, under the Federal and Whig dynasties, Senators did not think as Senators Blaine and Conkling do at the present time, respecting the employment of the regular army as a civil police. Hon. William H. Seward in 1856 declared that "*Civil liberty and a standing army for the purposes of civil police have never yet stood together, and never can stand together.* If I am to choose between upholding laws in any part of this Republic which cannot be maintained without a standing army, or relinquishing the laws themselves, I give up the laws at once, by whomsoever they are made and by whatever authority; for either our system of government is radically wrong, or such laws are unjust, unequal, and pernicious." Blaine and Conkling, in comparison with Clay and Seward, come about as near being statesmen as old Nick does to being a Saint.

A HIGH-TONED MURDER.—They had an assassination in Philadelphia, one night last week. A Colonel Shissler, employed in the Navy Yard, killed George Truman, Prothonotary, at the corner of Arch and Eighth streets, about 2 o'clock in the morning. The Philadelphia Quakers and all other decent citizens, are therefore, guilty of murder; because this crime happened to have been committed in that city. Such, of course, would be the verdict of all Radicaldom, if it had happened in Mississippi, or South Carolina. What is food for the goose should be food for the gander. If the shooting of an individual in one State implicates all, why should not the rule work North as well as South? Say Rad.?

A SHOCKING TRAGEDY.—The wife of Rev. David L. Lounsberry, Rector of Christ church at Bridgeport, Connecticut, shot and instantly killed her husband in bed, about 5 o'clock on the morning of the 24th of September. The Coroner's jury brought in a verdict that the deceased came to his death by a pistol shot in the hands of his wife, the act being committed during a condition of temporary derangement of mind occasioned by disease. Another fact was brought to light. The wife had purchased the pistol used on this occasion, over a year ago, showing that her insanity was in no hurry. Had this tragedy occured in Mississippi, or any other Southern State, it would have been another shot-gun arrangement attributed to a want of a proper tone of civilization!

HOW TRUE.—A cotemporary remarks: "The rights of the Nation and the States, being equally guaranteed by the Constitution, an act of aggression on the one is as revolutionary and no more so than a similar course with regard to the others. Robbing the States of their reserved rights for the aggrandizement of the central power will destroy the Government framed by the fathers as effectually as dissolution of the Union."

RADICAL ELECTION OFFICERS.—In 1876 thirteen thousand Republican Federal Marshals were employed and paid $260,000 of the people's money for their services. In 1878 over eleven thousand of these Marshals received a far greater sum than that paid in 1876. These are the men whom the Republicans insist shall be retained in office for the purpose of preventing the election of a Democratic President in 1880.

THE STATE TREASURY RING.

THE ATTEMPT TO REVIVE A CORRUPT AND POWERFUL CONSPIRACY.

We have no Congressmen to elect in Pennsylvania this Fall; no members of the State Legislature, and no State officers with the single exception of State Treasurer, but upon the choice of this officer important results depend. He is by law the custodian of all moneys in the public Treasury and responsible for their safe-keeping. In recent years, Republican Treasurers have had control of millions of dollars of balances, presumable lying idle in the Treasury vaults, but in reality loaned out all over the State. With the reviving business, which will largely increase the State revenues, it is almost certain there will be large balances under the control of the State Treasurer to be elected in November, and who will assume the duties of the office in May next, succeeding Colonel Noyes, the present Democratic Treasurer. The Democratic party holds that this system of unexpended treasury balances is all wrong; that they are a constant temptation and invitation to the liberality and corruption of legislators, as well as a means of corrupt and unlawful gain by the State Treasurer, who is tempted to use them as Republican Treasurers invariably have done in this State for the past twenty-five years, for purposes of speculation. These unexpended balances, the Democratic party holds, should be applied to the reduction of the State debt, and if this cannot be advantageously done, then the taxes should be reduced so that the revenues collected will only be sufficient to defray the expenses of the Government, economically administered. We hold further, and our candidate for State Treasurer, Daniel O. Barr, Esq., is pledged to this course of administration, that the State funds, remaining unexpended in the public Treasury, shall not be used for speculative purposes, but sacredly guarded to meet all just and lawful demands of public creditors. During the two years past, that the State Treasury has been under Democratic guardianship, there has been no scandal as to its management—no Treasury Ring dispensing favors in the interest of a political party or the section of a party—no misappropriation of the public funds. This condition of affairs we desire to perpetuate, and if the Democratic party is successful in the election of its candidate for State Treasurer, the assurance can be confidently given that it will be done.

How is it with the Republican party and its candidate? With their success it is an admitted fact, demonstrable by the controlling influences of their Convention and the surroundings of their candidate, that the infamous and corrupt Treasury Ring which dominated the politics and legislation of Pennsylvania for years, will be rehabilitated in all its power at Harrisburg. This cannot be gainsaid. It is in the air. The election of Mr. Butler will mark a revival of the old Treasury Ring, with all its demoralizing schemes of personal and political gain. The adoption of the new Constitution and the election of Colonel Noyes in 1877, drove the Ring from the Treasury; but as a Republican Legislature had steadfastly refused to pass the needed laws for carrying out the reforms of the new Constitution, let the Cameron-Republican-Ring candidate for Treasurer be elected this Fall, and within a year the old combinations will be at their old work in the Treasury and throughout the State.

From 1861 to 1877, with the exception of two years, the Treasury of the State has been controlled by ringsters, some of whom secured their election the Legislature by the most audacious bribery. This was the golden period of the Treasury Ring's power. It is reported of one Treasurer that he paid out in one day, from his room at Harrisburg, over sixty thousand dollars for the legislative votes that secured his nomination and election as Treasurer for *one* year. The salary attached to the office was but five thousand dollars a year, and under the law the Treasurer was not allowed to use a dollar of the State funds for speculative or personal purposes. But the Treasury Ring cared nothing for the law or official oaths. At times there were as high as three millions of dollars of unexpended balances in the Treasury. This was the banking capital of the Ring; the money it loaned out in prosperous times at six, eight and ten per cent. interest. The fact that a candidate could pay out, *for one year in the office*, sixty thousand dollars bribe money, shows the money there was in the place for the Ring. Treasurer Mackey lost, by the failure of political friends with whom he had deposited State funds, over one hundred and sixty thousand dollars in a single year, yet he promptly made the defalcation good *out of the profits* of his other operations with the unexpended balances. The Treasury Ring conducted a banking business with the people's money, against which no legitimate bank in the State could successfully compete. Their capital was the two or three millions in the State Treasury, and operating through the Legislature—of course corruptly—they had no difficulty in securing laws maintaining the unexpended balance at the highest figures. *They actually collected unnecessary taxes from the people that they might speculate with the money!*

Nor was this all. While the Treasury ringsters amassed great wealth out of their speculative operations in State funds, they built up and consolidated a political power that controlled the Republican party for years, and though that party controlled the State; and the attempt is now being made, through the election of the Ring candidate for Treasurer, to reinstate this power at the State Capital. The ways of the Treasury Ring in strengthening their political supremacy were peculiar, and were felt in every county of the State where a needed delegate to a Convention or a desirable member of the Legislature was to be chosen. Deposites of State funds were allotted to favored politicians to place in banks for their own personal benefit; and private banks or chartered banks, whose influence it was important to secure, were made depositories and allowed to make what profits they could by *loaning the people's money back to the* *people.* It was by such methods, as well as by bold, unblushing bribery, the Treasury Ring of Kemble and Mackey, they being the leading directors, was maintained and perpetuated. Its hold on the politics of the State was firm and sweeping, but fearfully demoralizing. It controlled the Republican party in Convention and Legislature; nominated and defeated candidates; had a powerful Harrisburg lobby at its beck and nod, and the Republican press pensioned and corrupted. It was master of the State.

It is this Treasury Ring that the Republican managers and jobbers propose to reinstate in power at Harrisburg. There has been an interregnum of honesty and square dealing for a couple of years. But the Ring is hungry for its old power and its old gains. The plan of operations was laid down at the Republican State Convention, and the first step was the nomination, under the auspices of Cameron, Quay, Kemble & Co., of Mr. Butler, of Chester county, for State Treasurer. Kemble, who promoted this nomination, was a leading spirit of the Treasury combination when Mr. Mackey was at its head, as well as during his own term as State Treasurer, when he amassed immense wealth on a trifling salary. Butler is the chosen one of the Ring. He is allied with the legislative corruptionists. He moved in the Republican caucus that Cameron's nomination for the United States Senate should be made unanimous, thus ignoring and disregarding the honest sentiment of the Republicans of Chester county. He voted against the expulsion from the Legislature of the convicted briber and lobbyist, Petroff. His especial friends and supporters in the Republican State Convention rejected with insults and contumely Wolfe's resolution demanding honest men in office and denouncing the corrupt methods adopted to pass Kemble's four millions steal last winter. Obviously, in selecting Mr. Butler as their candidate for State Treasurer, the Treasury Ring knew what it was about. It picked out a reliable man for the work proposed.

We turn from this dangerous and alarming record of the Republican candidate for State Treasurer, which clearly shows his connection with the worst elements of the Republican party, to the Democratic nominee, Mr. Barr, and we have every assurance that under his administration of the State Treasury the Constitution and laws will be rigidly construed and implicitly obeyed, in the management of the State funds. There will be no speculation or stock gambling with the people's money. There will be no Treasury Rings. The books of the office will be open to the public. The unexpended balance will not be the banking capital of a combination of reckless political and financial speculators. Mr. Barr is pledged by the resolutions of the the Democratic Convention, and by his own record and declarations, to this course. And his election is the one guarantee possible to the people of Pennsylvania that the old Treasury Ring will not be revived in all its power and corruption. This is the most important home issue on which our people will vote in November.

The Great Walking Match.—The great international pedestrian match for the Astley belt and the championship of the world, began at Madison Square Garden, New York, at 1 o'clock A. M. on Monday morning, September 22d, and ended at midnight on Saturday last. The judges were Mr. G. W. Atkinson, of London, Mr. C. H. Pearce, of the New York Athletic Club, and Major Busby, of the *Turf, Field and Farm.* There were thirteen contestants, and the result is given below, as follows:

Charles Rowell, Cambridge, England	530
Samuel Merritt	515
George Hazael, London, England	500
Frank Hart, (colored) New York	482
George Guyon	471
Ed. P. Weston, New York	455
Frederick Krohne, New York	450
John Ennis, Chicago, Illinois	450
Norman Taylor, New York	250
L. Federmeyer (withdrew)	248
Hiram Jackson (withdrew)	332
Peter J. Panchot (withdrew)	154
William Dutcher (withdrew)	23

Rowell, therefore, takes the belt and nearly $30,000. The following figures announced the result of the labors: Gross receipts, $73,923; estimated expenses, $28,480; net results, $54,443. Of this amount, according to the terms of the contest, Rowell will get one-half, and the balance will be distributed among the other competitors in proportion to the miles completed, as may be directed by Sir J. D. Astley, Bart., M. P., the giver of the belt.

Brimstone in the Air.—A telegram from San Francisco, the other day, to the New York *Herald*, read in the following blazing style: "Kearney attacked General Grant, on Sunday, proposing to hang and burn him in effigy in the sand lot, on his arrival here. This statement has created intense excitement in the city, and public sentiment is so outraged that if Kearney dares to attempt the effigy business he speaks of, he himself will be hanged or drawn to pieces. It is thought he has gone too far in his braggadocio, and to-day everybody wants the blatant drayman to attempt the execution of effigy business. He would not live an hour, as there is fight in the air. Gen. Grant's arrival here will be everything a great State can present to an honored citizen."

The Jury Questions.—There is a good deal of blather about "Pilgrim" Democrats on the part of the Dugald Dalgettys of Philadelphia politics, but Mr. Cassidy and his friends who are denounced as "Pilgrims" by these political soldiers of fortune, gave Philadelphia an honest Controller and a fearless District Attorney. If that is the kind of work "Pilgrim" Democrats perform, the more Philadelphia gets of it the better for Philadelphia.—*Exchange.* That's business! The same result is obtained at far less cost to the parties and the tax payers.

Stop Growling.—The Washington *Post* remarks: "If the Emperors William and Alexander are not a pair of weak old women in breeches they will put a stop to the growling and gnashing of teeth that is going on between Bismarck and Gortschakoff. Can anybody imagine Napoleon letting his Prime Minister run his Empire and get the ship of State into the breakers while he sauntered around at the watering-places smoking and seemingly caring nothing for the course of events?"

THE OHIO PLAN.

An exchange says: It may be well enough for the Stalwart press to hold up its hands in horror at the condition of society in the shot-gun regions of the South, but for high-handed, bloody-minded, cowardly outrage a temperance village in Ohio has taken the lead. Westerville, Ohio, has a majority of its population devoted to temperance, or rather to hatred of liquor. A saloon-keeper named Corbin, who settled there, was treated with all sorts of persecutions, legal and other. An attempt was made to blow up his hotel some four years ago, which was only partially successful, yet though the most respectable people of the village were suspected, even the doctors and clergymen, no investigation was taken. Corbin went away for a while but a short time ago returned and invested all he had had in a hotel. On Monday night it was blown up with gunpowder while there were people in the house. Corbin was injured by the falling ruins, but the others escaped without serious injury. Two kegs of gunpowder were stolen from a store on the night in question and these were probably used in the dastardly crime. It is a curious proof of the fierce fanaticism that sometimes take possession of religious and social reformers. That arson, cowardly midnight assault and bloodshed should be resorted to, to prevent the sale of whiskey is better calculated to injure the temperance cause than to give it a lasting success. If this abominable atrocity should fail to meet a fitting punishment it will offset a dozen such street brawls as the Chisholm or Dixon affairs. Those were simply brutal murders; but this Westerville affair is a deliberate contrivance by which innocent lives were endangered and a hotel blown to pieces in order to get at a man which the community disliked. To have openly gone after Corbin with a shot-gun would have been less cowardly and less dangerous to the lives of the innocent. The Ohio plan is rather worse than the Yazoo plan.

THE SAN FRANCISCO MAYOR.

A. M. B., a gentlemen who resides in Ottawa, Kansas, and who is personally well acquainted with Kalloch, the Sand Lot Mayor-elect of San Francisco, writes as follows to a friend in Huntingdon, Pa.:

"The San Francisco Kalloch so prominent now, is an old citizen of Ottawa. He used to preach here and edit a weekly paper, the Ottawa *Home Journal*, a paper that done more to build up Ottawa than any paper we ever had. He was an eloquent preacher, a natural born orator, but a complete failure as a business man. He owned a large amount of property in and about Ottawa, but let it all get away from him in fool trades, and when he left Kansas for California, he was a poor man. His weakness was wine, women and fast horses.

"After he quit preaching he went into politics, was a candidate for U. S. Senator; couldn't make it; then got appointed Superintendent of the Lawrence and Galveston Railroad, (our north and south road), and was very popular. We all had passes then; nearly bankrupted the road in less than a year; removed from Ottawa to Lawrence; went into hotel keeping; failed in that; again professed conversion and a desire to preach; got a call to Leavenworth at $2,000 per year, and from there to San Francisco. Never done a day's work in his life. Luxurious in his tastes, an aristocrat by nature, his candidacy on the laboring men's ticket seems a huge joke."

The correspondent shoud have added the Boston chapter of K.'s life. For years he preached to one of the most aristocratic congregations in that city; but he became too familiar with the sisters of his congregation, and twenty-two years ago he eloped from that city, after viewing the muzzle of a shot-gun. Boston is not far from Narragansett Pier, where the last tragedy occurred, between Sprague and Conkling. Kalloch and Beecher are exactly alike in politics and religion. Whoever knows the one, knows the other—wine, women, fast horses, and Summer resorts. What fun!

SENSIBLE TALK.

The editor of the Danville *Intelligencer*, in alluding to the case, remarks: "We know not the facts of the shooting of Miss Chisholm in Mississippi, further than the testimony of her mother, which was contradicted point blank by five or six witnesses, and which resulted in the jury bringing in Gully, the defendant, 'not guilty.' The verdict may have been a righteous one or it may have not; but it was the decision of the jury composed of about equal numbers of white and black men, and they alone are answerable. There is no dispute that the trial was a fair one so far as the Court was concerned. Then why hold the whole people of that section answerable for the acts of the jury? Has there not been many trials in the North where juries have brought in verdicts which did not agree with the opinions held by various people, as to the case of Stokes, for the murder of Fisk. Yet no one thought of holding the whole north responsible for the act of the jury in that case; neither should the people of the South be held responsible for the acts of the jury who brought in Gully not guilty. And no one would have thought of doing so had not the Radical press found it opportune grist for their bloody shirt mill. And in this way those presses and that party are doing all they can to sow the seeds of hatred between the sections which, like the seed of Cadmus, may ultimately produce its crop of armed men."

Less Agony.—While some of our people are growing red in the face in their terrible excitement over the fact that we have 900 tons of silver dollars on hand, we don't hear of any row among the French, although there are 9,000 tons of silver in the Bank of France. Our silver is doing its intended work quite effectually. A good deal of it is working into the channels of trade, and the balance counts the same as gold in the coin reserve. There is no occasion for any agony on this score.

The White Mountain hotels are full of Massachusetts school ma'ams, who act as waiters. When one of them looks at a guest through her glasses, and asks him if he will have another plate of hash in six languages, he is nearly paralyzed.

THE REASON WHY.

Frequent complaint is made in the Northern Republican papers, that there are no Republican journals printed in a number of the Southern States. This is attributed to bull-dozing. Perhaps a simple statement of facts may remove this false impression, and show why Radical journals do not flourish like a green bay tree in that portion of the Union where the negro and the carpet-bagger, backed by the Federal bayonet, formerly held sway.

In the Spring of 1876, just before the inauguration of the last Presidential campaign, a Republican, now residing in this city, and a journalist of ability and experience, was temporarily sojourning in a Southern State. The county in which he was thus staying was Republican. All its offices were filled by Republicans, with the exception of one, for which a Democrat was appointed because the Radical who had been elected could not give the requisite bond. This Republican journalist called one day on a matter of official business upon the County Clerk, a recent arrival from Boston. After his business had been transacted, he remarked to the Clerk and the Deputy-Clerk that he thought a weekly Republican paper in that county would be a good thing for the party locally and the cause generally, and hinted that he would establish such a journal there if any reasonable encouragement were offered.

Thereupon the County Clerk and his deputy leaned back in their armchairs and burst into loud laughter. This continued for some moments, much to the chagrin of the visitor. Finally the County Clerk managed to check his risibles, and turning to the visiting journalist, said: "I beg your pardon, but do you know that in this Republican stronghold, this county that gives so strong a majority for the Republican ticket, there are but *thirteen white Republicans*, and that but very few of the blacks who constitute our reliable majority can read? What would support a newspaper for our party in such a field?" A little further conversation revealed the fact, that all of the thirteen whites who managed the county affairs, and held most of the offices, were really citizens of Northern States.

This incident, which we know to be just as we have stated, shows why Republican newspapers do not live in the South. A newspaper cannot be supported long without a subscription list. People who do not read, do not want and will not pay for a paper. The great mass of Southern Republicans—except in the border States—are illiterate. It is not their fault that they are so, but the fact remains. They were slaves, and that class did not often learn to read anything. Even their preachers were generally dependent on some white friend to read the Bible to them and selet texts for them to expound to their simple flocks. The thievish carpet-bag Governments of those States compelled the native whites to unite in opposition to systematized plunder that had robbed them of much of the remnant of their possessions that the vicissitudes of war had spread. The brains, the culture, the wealth of the ex Confederate States were solidified against the Radical party by Radical oppression. Those Democrats do not aid in building up Republican journals. They prefer journals of their own political faith. One non-partizan reason for this preference is that the only good newspapers in that region have been Democratic When the Republicans of the South really want newspapers they will have them. But we know of no honest way of supporting a paper among a constituency who can't read. —*Washington Post.*

Hayes Mad at Wheeler.—A Washington telegram to the New York *Times* reads this way: "Vice President Wheeler comes in for some Administration criticism. It is suggested that while no one would think of compelling the Vice President to conform to the civil service order, or any other order, still, a proper regard on his part for the policy of the Administration, and above all, respect for the President's notion of civil service reform, would have suggested to him the propriety of abstaining from any active part in the State Convention."

A Government Barber.—An exchange says: "One of the clerks in the office of the third Auditor of the Treasury at Washington, is a colored gentleman, Charles Lemos by name, who receives $1,000 per annum. Lemos is a tonsorial artist, and his duties consist in shampooing the President, bathing his Private Secretary, Rodgers, perfuming and coaxing out Webb Hayes' moustache, drawing his salary, and in a general way illustrating the beauties of civil service reform."

Over Forty-one Thousand.—The Confederate Postmaster General's report for the year ending June 30th, 1879, will show that during the year 2,676 Postoffices were established and 1,079 discontinued. The total number of offices in operation on June 30th, last, was 40,872. Since then there has been an increase of 372 offices. This is a pretty good army.

How is It?—Was the attempted assassination of Kalloch due to the ascendency of the Republican party in California? The Republican organs tell us California is a Republican State, and, according to their ruling with reference to the South, every murder, rape and embezzlement is chargeable to the political party which has a local supremacy.

CLEARFIELD MARKETS.

Clearfield, Pa., Sept. 30, 1879.

Flour, per cwt	$2 75
Buckwheat Flour, per cwt	2 60
Corn Meal, per cwt	1 60
Chop, rye, per cwt	1 40
Chop, mixed, per cwt	1 30
Bran, per cwt	1 00
Wheat, per bushel	1 00
Rye, per bushel	60
Oats, per bushel	35
Corn, ears, per bushel	35
Buckwheat, per bushel	60
Potatoes, per bushel	25
Apples, per bushel	25
Hams, per pound	11
Shoulder, per pound	7
Dried Beef, per pound	15
Chickens, per pair	40
Butter, per pound	20
Eggs, per dozen	16
Salt, per sack, large	2 00
Coal Oil, per gallon	15
Lard, per pound	10
Dried Apples, per pound	5
Dried Peaches, per pound	6
Beans, per bushel	2 00

New Advertisements.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE.—In Huston and Pine townships, Clearfield county. Reasonable time given for part of purchase money. Prices $5.00 to $10.00 per acre. Minerals reserved.

L. BIRD, Agent,
Penfield, Pa.
or Wallace & Krebs,
Clearfield, Pa.
Sept. 10, 1879-tf.

Shingle Mill for Sale.

Messrs. Boynton & McPherson have a first-class Shingle Mill for sale. It includes engine, boiler, and all its fittings. Bell shingle mill, bolter, drag-saw, double clippers for sawing off both ends of bolts, small slitting saw, line shaft and pulleys, packing boxes and belting. The above is first-class in every respect, and can be seen in operation at Woodland, if parties call soon. Will be sold on most reasonable terms, and easy payments.

BOYNTON & McPHERSON,
Woodland, Clearfield Co., Pa.

N. B.—The engine and boiler are sufficient power to drive a SIXTY INCH circular saw.

Woodland, Pa., Oct. 1, 1879-tf.

New Advertisements.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration *de bonis non* on the estate of LYDIA DOWLING, late of Lawrence twp, Clearfield Co., Pa., deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay.

AARON C. TATE,
Administrator D. B. N.

Clearfield, Pa., Oct. 6, 1879-6t.

PUBLIC SALE
—OF—
PERSONAL PROPERTY
IN SANDY TOWNSHIP!

The undersigned Administrator of the estate of FREDERICK SHAFFER, late of Sandy township, Clearfield county, deceased, will expose to public sale at the late residence of the said deceased at Shaffer Station, on the Low Grade railroad, on

Thursday Oct. 16, 1879,

all the personal property of the deceased, consisting of two wagons, three head of cattle, plows and harrows, hay by the ton, grain by the bushel, bees by the scap, and

TWO GOOD
Draft Horses

and harness, besides beds and bedding, and a quantity of household goods, kitchen furniture, and farming utensils too numerous to mention. The terms and conditions of the sale will be made known by the subscriber on the day indicated, when and where due attendance will be given by the Subscriber.

GEORGE C. KIRK,
Administrator of F. Shaffer, Dec'd.

Luthersburg, Pa., Sept. 24th, 1879-3t.

Allegheny Valley Railroad.
LOW GRADE DIVISION.

ON and after Monday, August 4th, 1879, the passenger trains will run daily (except Sunday) between Red Bank and Driftwood, as follows:

EASTWARD.—Day Mail leaves Pittsburg 8:55 a. m.; Red Bank 11:15; Sligo Junction 11:33; New Bethlehem 12:35 p. m.; Maysville 12:50; Troy 1:12; Brookville 1:35; Fuller's 2:00; Reynoldsville 2:22; DuBois 2:59; Summit Tunnel 3:16; Penfield 3:42; Weedville 4:05; Benezette 4:31; arrives at Driftwood at 5:20.

WESTWARD.—Day Mail leaves Driftwood 12:20 p. m.; Benezette 1:05; Weedville 1:30; Penfield 1:46; Summit Tunnel 2:10; DuBois 2:25; Reynoldsville 2:52; Fuller's 3:10; Brookville 3:33; Troy 3:54; Maysville 4:14; New Bethlehem 4:30; Sligo Junction 5:12; Red Bank 5:30; arrives at Pittsburg at 8:00 p. m.

☞ The Reynoldsville Accommodation leaves Reynoldsville daily at 7:55 a. m.; and arrives at Red Bank at 10:50 a. m., Pittsburgh at 1:50 p. m. Leaves Pittsburgh at 2:15 p. m.; Red Bank at 5:55 p. m.; arriving at Reynoldsville at 9:05 p. m.

Close connections made with trains on P. & E Railroad at Driftwood, and with trains on the Allegheny Valley Railroad at Red Bank.

DAVID McCARGO, Gen'l Sup't.
A. A. JACKSON, Sup't L. G. Div.

PRIVATE SALE
—OF—
Valuable Real Estate!

The undersigned, living in Penn twp., Clearfield county, Pa., offers the following valuable Real Estate for sale:

446 Acres of Land,

more or less, in Beccaria township, lying on the north side of big Clearfield creek, and within one mile of the same. The above land is heavily covered with hemlock, white oak, rock oak, and other hard wood timber, and a quantity of white pine, said to be half a million or more feet.

The same is heavily underlaid with bituminous coal, and directly on the line of railroad leading from Houtzdale to Coalport. Its value is unknown. There are, also, other valuable minerals on the same.

The above land lies about two and a-half miles below the village of Glen Hope, adjoining lands of George Groom and others, on what is known as Porter's run. The improvements on the property are a good geared saw mill, in running order, a high dam, stone breast, made in the best manner, fit for almost any machinery. There is, also, a large frame dwelling house and frame bank barn thereon, and about forty or fifty acres, more or less, of the land is cleared. Any person wishing to invest in property of this kind will do well to examine this property. I will sell the whole or the undivided half interest, as may suit the purchaser. The above tract of land will make two or three farms, which will compare favorably with the greater part of our county. Price and terms made known to any person wishing to purchase. For further particulars call in person or address the undersigned at Grampian Hills P. O., Clearfield county, Pa. SAM'L WIDEMIRE.

Jan. 9, 1878-tf.

HOFFER'S
Cheap Cash Store.

ROOM NO. THREE, OPERA HOUSE,
Clearfield, Pa.,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN

DRY GOODS,

Comprising Dress Goods of the very latest styles, consisting in part of Cashmeres, Manchester Fancies, Alpacas, and all manner of

Fancy Dress Goods,

Such as Cretons, Mohair Lustres, Plaids, Dress Ginghams, Dress Fancies of the very latest styles, and as cheap as they can be sold in this market.

NOTIONS,

Consisting of Gloves for Gents, Ladies and Misses. Hose of all shades, Silk Fringes, Laces, Fancy Dress Buttons. Ladies' Ties of all shades and styles, Cuffs and Collars, Ribbons of all kinds and qualities. Merino Underwear, Trimmings, etc.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

GROCERIES,

Queensware, Hardware, Tinware,
Carpets, Oil Cloths,
WALL PAPER,
LEATHER, FISH, Etc.,

Which will be sold wholesale or retail. Will take

Country Produce

In Exchange for Goods at Market Prices.

WM. J. HOFFER.

Clearfield, Pa., Sept. 24, 1879 tf.

BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS and CAPS,

Cheaper than ever at the store of

G. C. & T. W. MOORE,

ROOM NO. 1, PIE'S OPERA HOUSE.

We have just received the largest and best selected stock of

BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS, CAPS,
—AND—
Gents' Furnishing Goods,

That has ever come to town. Also, all the new novelties in

NECKWEAR.

SOLE AGENTS FOR PERKINS'

Driving Boots and Shoes.

Rubber Boots & Shoes.

Give us a call, and see if we don't sell cheaper than anybody else.

GEO. C. MOORE,
TOM W. MOORE.

Clearfield, Pa., Sept. 24, 1879-3m.

New Advertisements.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION
—OF THE—
CLEARFIELD COUNTY
AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,
TO BE HELD AT
CLEARFIELD,
—ON—
Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday & Friday,
October 14, 15, 16 and 17, 1879.

OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT—JOHN SMITH.
SECRETARY—AL. M. ROW.
TREASURER—JOHN McGAUGHEY.
EXECUTIVE COM'TEE—ISAAC M STAGE, ELISHA DAVIS, ISAAC CALDWELL, NATHANIEL RISHEL 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 intention on, or before the sixth day of October, and leave with him a list and full description of the 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 moneyed 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 object 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 this 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 three years old and upward owned in county	$8 00
Second best	4 00
Best bull between 2 and 3 years old	6 00
Second best	3 00
Best bull between 1 and 2 years old	6 00
Second best	3 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, 3 years old	5 00
Best heifer, 2 years old	3 00
Best heifer, 1 year old	2 00
Best calf under 1 year old	2 00

Class 3—Fat cattle.

Best fat bullock, cow or heifer	$5 00

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

Best stallion, any breed	$8 00
Second best	3 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
For the team of two horses that pulls the heaviest load on a stone-boat, a distance of two feet or more	5 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	$3 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 5, 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	$35 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	2 00
Best pig under 6 months old	2 00
Heaviest fat hog	3 00
Second best	1 00

Class 11—Poultry.

Best coop 6 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	5 00
Best corn planter	Dip.
Best horse-rake	3 00
Best hay-pitching machine	
Best original invention of ag'l implement	5 00
Best harrow	1 00
Best fanning mill	2 00
Best cultivator	1 00
Best corn sheller	1 00

All articles in this class not manufactured in the county, will be awarded no moneyed 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 utensils 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	5 00
Best 2 acres buckwheat	5 00
Best 2 acres of corn	5 00
Best 1 acre of clover seed	4 00
Best 1 bushel of potatoes	1 00
Best ½ bushel of timothy seed	1 00

Crops being equal, preference will be given to

New Advertisements.

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 8 months old	$2 00
Best 5 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	50
Best woolen coverlet	1 00
Best specimen of knotting, 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 millinery work	$1 00
Best dressmaking	1 00

Class 22—Artistic Work.

Best photograph taken on the ground	Dip.
Best landscape painting	Dip.
Best pen 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.
Best specimen rustic work made by exhibitor	Dip.

Class 23—Designs

Best design for farm house and stable	$5 00
Best design for dairy house	1 00
Best design for fruit house	1 00

Class 24—Metallic Fabrics and Mach'ry.

Best cooking stove	$2 00
Best parlor stove	2 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	$2 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	$2 00
Best extension table	1 00
Best variety of chairs	1 50
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 pineware 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 sash	1 00
Best panel door	2 00
Best pump of any kind	2 00

Class 28—Roots and Vegetables.

Best 1 bushel rutabagas	$1 00
Best 1 bushel carrots	1 00
Best 12 stalks of celery	50
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—Curriers, 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 finished harness leather	1 00
Best sleigh robe made by exhibitor	1 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 calfskin	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	2 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	$2 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 us their hearty cooperation.

Persons desirous of renting stalls, or getting the privilege of the grounds for refreshment stands, etc., will address or call upon Isaac M. Stage, Clearfield, Pa.

Any inquiries addressed to the Secretary will receive a prompt reply.

JOHN SMITH,
President.
AL. M. ROW, Secretary.

Clearfield, Pa., Sept. 17, 1879-3t.