The Republican.

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 14, 1880.

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.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE FOR 1880.

SUB. & TWP.	MEMBERS.	POSTOFFICE.
Burnside B'r.	Charles B. Patrick,	Burnside.
Clearfield	" Smith V. Wilson,	Clearfield
Curwensv'e	" F. L. Thompson,	Curwensville.
Houtzdale	" Patrick Dunn,	Houtzdale.
Lumber City	" Daniel W. Hile,	Lumber City
Newburg	" Isaac Markle,	Hurd.
N. Wash'n	" Dr. A. D. Bennett,	N. Washington
Osceola	" E. A. Campbell,	Osceola Mills.
Wallaceton	" Geo. W. Emigh,	Wallaceton.
Beccaria T'p.	David Bear,	Glen Hope
Bell	" John M. Rose,	Ostend.
Bloom	" William Lines,	Forest.
Boggs	" Isaac Beish,	Wallaceton
Bradford	" Daniel Hitchens,	Woodland
Brady	" Charles Schwem,	Luthersburg.
Burnside	" John Weaver,	N. Washington.
Chest	" Joseph H. Breth,	N. Washington.
Covington	" F. G. Coudriet,	Frenchville.
Decatur	" Jacob F. Steiner,	Philipsburg.
Ferguson	" A. A. Bloom,	Marron
Girard	" John Newcomb,	Gillingham.
Graham	" John A. L. Fiegal,	Lick Run Mills.
Graham	" C. W. Ryler,	Grahamton.
Greenwood	" John A. Rowles,	Marron.
Gulich	" James Flynn,	Smith's Mills.
Huston	" H. L. Herring,	Penfield.
Jordan	" Dr. E. A. Cresswell,	Ansonville.
Karthaus	" George Heinzelmore,	Salt Lick.
Knox	" Conrad Baker,	New Millport.
Lawrence	" Clark Brown,	Clearfield.
Morris	" D. H. Warning,	Merrisdale Mines.
Penn	" Martin M. Flynn,	Grampian Hills
Pike	" Samuel Addleman,	Curwensville.
Sandy	" John M. Troxell,	DuBois.
Union	" Reuben H. Laberde,	Rockton.
Woodward	" William Luther,	Madera.

DR. J. P. BURCHFIELD, Chairman, Clearfield, Pa.
W. E. WALLACE, Secretary, Clearfield.

Senator Davis, now the richest man in West Virginia, was once a railroad brakeman.

NOT WEIGHTY.—Senator-elect Mahone, of Virginia, the railroad "boss" of that State, who defeated the Conservatives, weighs only ninety pounds.

An exchange says that Colonel Robert Ingersoll will lecture at Washington next Sunday night on the subject: "What must I do to be saved?" It is about time for Bob to cast his eye in that direction.

Nebraska has elected a Tilden delegation to the Democratic National Convention.—*Philadelphia Commonwealth.*

Well, what is there in that? The same State is sure to furnish the Radical nominee three Electors. There is no use of boasting about delegates to the National Democratic Convention. It is Electors we want; and those sections which are unable to furnish the realities of success, need not put on so much romance.

Who is Senator Wallace's candidate for President? This is a question that is disturbing the minds of the Democracy in this "neck o' woods" at present. Is it Bayard, Hancock or—Wallace.—*Lock Haven Republican.*

Yes! More: Why do you concern yourself about that matter? You will not vote for either of them. Again: You are for Blaine; but Cameron has directed your vote to be cast for Grant! Would it not be well enough for you to regulate your own political family and let ours alone?

A BUSINESS SPEECH.—On our first will be found the recent speech made by Senator Wallace, relating to the Postoffice frauds committed by those inside and outside of the Department. A perusal of the Senator's remarks will give the reader an insight into the workings of that most useful, to the people, of all the Departments of the Federal Government, and should therefore be kept intact in all its apartments. That "Rebel Key," we have no doubt, learned something to his advantage by the Senator's remarks.

THOSE FOUR ACRES.—Four of the five fugitive riot-bill bribers, Salter, Rumberger, Petroff and Crawford, appeared in Harrisburg on Monday, the 5th inst., and delivered themselves up to the Sheriff. They were put in prison for a brief space and then brought before Judge Pearson on application for a renewal of their recognizance to appear for sentence at the next term of Court. After some argument by the attorneys on either side the Judge granted the application and the four prisoners regained their liberty until the 26th inst. Kemble did not make his appearance, but why is not stated. Trifling with justice in this grave matter won't be excused; but we still fear that the criminals will get away.

GO TO WORK!—We again call the attention of our readers to the fact that the next session of the Legislature will be one of the most important ever held. The State will have to be apportioned for the election of Judges, Members of Congress, Senators and Representatives for the next ten years. There will, in addition, be a revision of the revenue laws, and other weighty public matters to determine. A United States Senator for the term of six years will also be elected to succeed Senator Wallace, whose term expires on the 4th of March, 1881. It will be noticed by this that a large field must be cultivated to reap a full crop. Therefore, let every Democrat put on the harness and work as he never worked before. Then, and only then, will success crown our efforts.

MODESTLY STATED.

The editor of the Harrisburg *Patriot*, in alluding to current events on the Presidential question, properly remarks:

"It is suggested that States like Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota and the majority of the New England States ought not to be too forward in introducing and advocating a candidate for the Presidency. None of these can possibly cast a single electoral vote for the Democratic nominee and it would be the part of modesty in the delegations from such States to defer somewhat to the choice of the delegations from States which are certainly Democratic or doubtful. While we class Pennsylvania among the States which are debatable ground, we are willing that Indiana, New York, New Jersy and the Southern States shall indicate the candidate. Those States will furnish the electoral votes necessary to insure the election of a Democratic President, and while the delegations from other States to the National Convention ought not to submit to any dictation from them, the wishes and opinions of the delegations from those certain Democratic or doubtful States ought to have great weight with the National Convention in the choice of a candidate. In 1876 such Republican rotten boroughs as Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, Michigan, Wisconsin, Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont and Rhode Island absolutely dictated the nomination for the Presidency. They were the authors of the liad of our woes. They introduced into the National Convention at St. Louis the personal politics which has been the apple of discord in our party. The influences which brought about that condition of things are well understood. They are a matter of common notoriety in political circles. It is apparent that they are again at work. The certain Republican States are sending the same sort of delegations to the National Convention which in 1876 were the authors of failure and disaster. It is high time that the Democratic National Convention should be no longer controlled by the Representatives of States which are unable to cast an electoral vote for the nominee. Let the will of the Democratic and doubtful States be asserted with emphasis at Cincinnati and it will certainly be respected."

OUR CONFERENCE.—The Senatorial conferees of this district will meet in Bellefonte, on Friday, April 23d, to select a Senatorial delegate to the State Convention. The conferees are:

CLEARFIELD,	John F. Weaver, Clearfield, Thomas Smith, Ansonville, Dr. J. W. Butler, Karthaus.
CLINTON,	Hon. C. Quigley, Beech Creek, W. W. Rankin, Lock Haven, Dr. K. Heckman, Sugar Valley.
CENTRE,	J. C. Harper, Bellefonte, Geo. R. Barrett, Bellefonte, James A. McClain, Milesburg.

The *Watchman*, in alluding to the fact, assumes this attitude:

We presume there will be but little contest over the selection of a delegate, as it is justly conceded that Centre is entitled to the appointment. Clearfield having had Mr. Wallace at Pittsburgh, in 1876, and Clinton having had Mr. Ripple at Harrisburg, in 1879, it is right and proper that the delegate be given to Centre this time.

We presume if it were possible to elect a third Judge and a second Senator, the same wail would come up from those two counties, because Senator Wallace had been in the State Senate some eight or ten years ago. Modesty seems to be one of the lost virtues among our Centre and Clinton county friends. Give them all the Judges, a Congressman, Senator, and everything else, they would still claim the delegate to the State Convention. The more that some men get, the more they want.

"EVERYTHING LOVELY."—Our neighbor and friend, Sansom, of the Indiana *Democrat*, is known as the "phunny man" among the editors of the Juniata Valley Printers' Association, although he resides in General Harry White's Valley of the Kiskiminetas, and after the improvement of that great river, so as to admit ships to come up from New Orleans to Cresson, the subject that lies nearest to his heart is the success of the Democratic party, and to this end he wants to make "everything lovely," and then, on his own account, he remarks in this way: "The editor of the Pittsburgh *Post* is satisfied that all or nearly all the delegates to the Democratic State Convention are for Tilden and anti-Wallace, and that the Convention is to be assembled for the sole purpose of endorcing 'Uncle Sam,' Sam Randall and the Pittsburgh *Post*. On the other hand, the Harrisburg *Patriot* is satisfied that all or nearly all the delegates are opposed to Tilden, that he does not stand the ghost of at chance—and that Mr. Wallace will be fully endorsed and vindicated. Now, gentlemen, since we have come to an understanding about this important matter, let us have peace."

A CRIME.—Several of our exchanges during the past week have contained posters inside of the papers; circulating them, no doubt, for the benefit of advertisers. This kind of work is a criminal offence. There is an act of Congress which imposes a fine of five dollars for every such circular or poster so sent out. However, if the publishers of papers see fit to run this risk we will be content for the time being; but if continued, we will forward the next samples to the Postmaster General for inspection. We hope the profession will refrain from openly violating the act of Congress.

FIRES.—The extensive planing mills connected with the Harrisburg Car Works were destroyed by fire on last Saturday. Loss $40,000; partly covered by insurance.

The heart was burned out of Petroleum Centre, Venango county, on Friday last. More than $20,000 worth of property was destroyed. It was at one time one of the leading cities in the oil regions.

Wilmington, North Carolina, had a $25,000 fire on the same day.

It will be observed that the fire fiend is not like the Radical leaders—sectional.

ECCLESIASTICAL COUNCIL.—The Catholic *Standard* of last week says: "The most Rev. Archbishop of Philadelphia has announced that a Provincial Council for the Ecclesiastical Province of Philadelphia, which comprises the entire State of Pennsylvania, and is made up of this Archdiocese, of Pittsburgh, Scranton, Harrisburg, Erie and Allegheny, will convene on the fourth Sunday after Easter, April 25."

RIGHTS OF A JUDGMENT CREDITOR.

The Supreme Court has delivered another decision holding that a creditor who has obtained a judgment can levy on and sell any real estate which he thinks the debtor has an interest in, unless in cases where the harm done the debtor cannot be remedied. As the purchaser buys only the interest of the debtor in the real estate, whatever it may be, no harm can be done in ordinary cases. In May 1875, Catharine Wiser bought from her brother, J. W. Matthews, a lot at 8th and Venango streets, Philadelphia, and upon which she claims that she subsequently erected a house. On April 16, 1877, John Droff obtained from Matthews a judgment note, which he entered up, and on Oct. 14, '79, levied upon the property in question. Mrs. Wiser asked for an injunction to stop Droff from selling the property; but the court below refused, and now the Supreme Court affirms this decree and says: A creditor who has obtained a judgment has a clear legal right to levy on and sell his debtor's interest in any land. A Court of Equity cannot enjoin on the ground that the debtor has no title or interest. That would be to draw to itself a question which belongs to a common law tribunal and would deprive the party of the constitutional right of trial by jury. The question can only be settled in ejectment by the Sheriff's vendue. The only apparent exception to this is when the property of a married woman is levied on for the debt of her husband, but that rests on the construction of a statute.

A LIVELY REPORT.—The editor of the Hollidaysburg *Standard*, in alluding to the recent happenings at Altoona during the selection of delegates to the Democratic State Convention, pertinently remarks: "Perhaps it is not fair to hold the wayfarer who is temporarily editing the Altoona *Sun* to a rigid account for his statements. Certainly a 'bird of passage' like him can not be presumed to know the attitude of the *Standard* toward public men. But when he accuses us of being under the control of Wallace and his friends he makes a fine display of his ignorance, pardonable under the circumstances, since during the past few weeks we *have* been defending Senator Wallace against the attacks of ingrates who have accepted favors at his hands only to turn upon him with stinging words of abuse. We have done this, not because we have any inordinate affection for Senator Wallace, who is not even a subscriber to our paper, but because we have become thoroughly disgusted with the course of the political curs who hang upon the outskirts of the Democratic camp, and every year, just previous to the meeting of the State Convention, set up a prolonged and united howl against Senator Wallace, whose chief sin seems to be that he is in office and they are out."

A GOOD LICK.—The editor of the *Clinton Democrat* hits some fellows below the belt in this way: "It is announced that Mr. Wallace and his friends are trying to get control of the State Convention to carry it against Tilden. Hence we have a terrible howl against him as one who is doing a great wrong, and abuse is heaped upon his devoted head. But those 'other fellows' who are working for Tilden, do not regard the part they are taking as anything but the right thing. It is no harm for them to advocate Tilden, but it is a crime for Mr. Wallace to advocate Hancock or any other man. It seems that they deny him the freedom of political action which belongs to every citizen, and claim for themselves the right to do as they please. The whole extent of his offense is just this exercise of political freedom, and it it had been in accord with them, instead of against, there would have been no words of blame for him." Those fellows assume that the Senator has no rights, except the right to be assailed by blackguards and political whelps.

JEWETT NEXT.—The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, although slightly for Hancock, is trying to get up a "boom" for Hugh J. Jewett, an ex-Congressman from the Buckeye State, in this way: "Hancock is the only Democratic candidate besides Jewett whose prominence has lately increased, and Hancock's growth has been spasmodic and in spots—not steady and widespread as Jewett's has been. Some of Jewett's strong points are his probity, his soundness as a Democrat, his executive ability, his financial standing and his clean political record. Jewett has been in politics enough to give him the prestige of a public man, and has been out long enough to overthrow any charge that is a political hack. He is eminent in his business. He is above the ordinary political methods. There is no man in either party fit to be President who can better afford to be indifferent to the office than Hugh J. Jewett."

SHORT AND SHARP.—The editor of that "slow coach"—the Philadelphia *Ledger*—in alluding to the conduct of the Lancaster Judge, says: "If the Supreme Court shall affirm Judge Patterson's (Lancaster) decision disbarring two attorneys of his Court, who are editors of the Lancaster *Intelligencer*, because as editors they harshly criticized his judicial acts, it will be notice to all practicing lawyers to keep out of newspaper alliances. They must keep out, or print nothing but what is agreeable to the Judges, or be in readiness to be thrown over the bar." The real question now before the people is, shall this thin-skinned Judge suppress the press, or shall the press suppress him? We are satisfied at this distance from the scene that he is an unfit man for the bench, and the sooner he is hustled out of his place the better. Patterson, resign!

TOO MUCH FUSS.—An exchange, in alluding to a West Point school affair, says:

It begins to look as if rather too much fuss was being made over the negro cadet Whitaker. It would be a little more dignified to await the result of the inquiry as to whether he has really been the victim of an outrage before making a national matter of the affair and calling on the President for a special message on the subject.

Many a white boy has been "hazed" in that institution, and yet it never attracted the attention of Congress or the Commander-in-Chief. Why put on so much style? Let the Professors attend to that matter, and let Congress attend to its own legitimate business.

RELIEF FOR IRELAND.

The Committee-at-Large for Clearfield county respectfully requests you to publish the following article from the pen of one of the New York *Herald* Relief Committee, now in Ireland, and who writes from what he actually saw. This Committee promised in their address to the people of the county, when they appointed district Committees, to furnish to each a copy of the New York *Herald*, showing the number of people in want their respective districts; but we were unable to get the papers from the newsdealers, or the office in New York.

Some of the townships and boroughs have responded promptly and very liberally, and the amount now on hand will be forwarded at once through the *Herald* Relief Committee, believing that to be the safest, surest and the quickest way to reach those in actual want.

We sincerely hope the Committee in the townships and boroughs that have not yet reported any donations will be moved by the facts in the following letter, and go to work at once and procure a liberal contribution from their respective districts. There may be a few persons who pretend to believe there is no want in Ireland; but how can any charitable Christian people, after reading the appeal in this letter from one of their own citizens, close their eyes, their hearts, and their purses, and say there is no want or suffering in that unfortunate country, and still refuse to contribute a mite to save human lives from the most horrible of all deaths—that of starvation?

Most Respectfully,
A. W. WALTERS,
J. M. STEWART,
W. M. SHAW,
FRANK G. HARRIS,
JOHN HOULAHAN,
Committee.

THE FAMINE IN IRELAND.

VISITING THE STARVING PEOPLE—SCENES OF ABJECT MISERY AND SICKENING SQUALOR—"THANK GOD, AMERICA HAS NOT FORGOTTEN IRELAND."

The Rev. George Hepworth, one of the New York *Herald* Relief Committee, makes the following report of the condition in which he found the starving people of Ireland. It is a vividly told story of want and woe:

It is easy to understand the causes of the present poverty. The people have had three bad crops in succession; things have been growing worse and worse until the almost utter failure of crops last year brought them to the verge of starvation. They have nothing to plant—a want which the British Government will supply by the loan of seed potatoes on very easy terms. They have nothing to eat, a want which you have yourselves so generously helped to supply by gifts which I am sure you will supplement by other gifts when you know what is the real state of the case. In order to understand for myself the condition of affairs, I spent a few days under the leadership of Colonel King-Harman, covering about thirty square miles on the first day and over forty on the second.

I visited a large number of small settlements on the west bank of the Shannon, in the counties of Roscommon and Sligo. For about ten hours each day I rode and walked, entering altogether about 100 wretched hovels, which this afflicted people delusively call their homes, and where from morning till night they encounter the dread monotony of want and misery. While fully prepared to meet more or less less distress everywhere, knowing through former visits something of the chronic state of poverty in which the people live, I was not prepared, nor could anything I have ever before seen in any degree prepare me, for the scenes of abject misery and sickening squalor which I found at every turn. The people did not know of my coming, and could not prepare for any dramatic display of wretchedness and want.

Unawares I searched every corner of scores of houses for any means of subsistence, and came back at night with an aching heart. I had seen what it would do you all good to see. Even after hearing it I am sure you will increase your gifts, generous as they have been, until this great chasm of distress can be bridged over. When I tell you that I have seen men utterly break down when I slipped a paltry shilling into their hands, and women clutch a loaf of bread as though they were afraid that something would suddenly appear to take it from them, you can faintly imagine what I have experienced in the last few days. The friend who accompanied me observed that I felt a large lump in my throat all the time. I could find no fitting language in which to express my sorrow and my sympathy.

The first case I remember was that of an old woman who sat on the muddy threshold of her hut as we went by, lifting up her hands as if in supplication, and crying: "Nothing has passed my lips for twenty-four hours." I never knew the value of a loaf of bread till that moment. When we gave her half a loaf she took it with the eagerness of a famished dog. She trembled with age and weakness, for she was over seventy years of age, and hunger had reduced her to the likeness of a skeleton. There was a glare in her eye that told of famine. She stood in the middle of the road and thanked God that Americans had not forgotten Ireland. It was hours before I could get away from that haunting, haggard face.

Nor shall I soon forget the sight which I saw in another hut. The mother of seven children was holding the youngest, a girl of a few months, in frantic embrace, moaning as she rocked to and fro. She looked up with startled gaze as we entered the door, which we could only by bending, and gave a low cry as though in very terror. After a few minutes she was reassured, for she thought me an agent of the landlord sent to evict her. Then she told me she had nothing to eat for many days except a poor dole of Indian meal which a relief committee gave her, and for which she was thankful enough. She added that being half starved herself it was impossible to supply milk for her babe. She would be compelled to see it die by inches in her arms. But for the meal which the relief committee supplied the family would have literally had nothing to eat. But I cannot recite all the individual instances.

Let me give you a sample of what I saw in many scores of huts, and in a few which are thatched and of stone, and stand on the edge of a bog which affords them peat for fuel. They contain three small rooms. One is the room where the household lives.—Through a small hole in its roof the kitchen smoke is generally forced to escape. There is almost a peat famine this year on account of the wet weather. The only fuel consists of a bunch of green twigs. Another room is for the cow, if they are happy enough to possess one, which is very rarely the case. The cow is part of the family, and always goes in and out through the front door. In the third room, which is perhaps eight or nine feet square, is where the family sleep.

They have one bed, with two thin, wornout blankets, and here four of a household of nine must sleep, not lengthwise, but crosswise, covering themselves as best they can. The rest pile up a small bundle of straw in the corner and sleep on it. Pressed by hunger, they have eaten all their store of potatoes. The only food in the whole house is a few pounds of Indian meal, which they mix with water, and make into a stirabout. This is all they have and all they will have until the Autumn. What wonder, then, that they should be disheartened and discouraged? I have asked again and again what part of their wretchedness is due to intemperance. I am assured that it is caused solely by the utter failure of the crops. And with all this poverty the majority of the Irish is cheerful. The people are enduring the great stress of suffering with a pluck and courage which are truly admirable. It is my hope and prayer that the American people will not feel that enough has been already done.

QUEER MOVEMENTS.—The Blaine men who lost this State put great faith in the success of their hero, because of his popularity. Look at Blaine's home—New England! Out of four of the States in his bailiwick which have elected delegates to the Chicago Convention, only one—Maine—has instructed for him. And it really looks now as though Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont and Rhode Island would go for Edmunds. How is that for Blaine's popularity around home? We suspect that the Senator from Maine is like many other men who become candidates for office—they run much better where they are unknown than around home. The fact that the Yankee States have failed to instruct for "the Pennsylvania Dutchman" is conclusive that they want somebody else for President. In such an event, we hope there will not be another sunstroke.

STILL UNHAPPY.—A Democratic cotemporary of variegated opinion, on party affairs, hinges in on us in this way:

The tone in which the Clearfield REPUBLICAN talks about the Democrats who have the temerity to differ with Senator Wallace concerning the management of the party has an unpleasant imperial sort of sound. Autocrats are naturally inclined to military methods, and the REPUBLICAN conveys its notion of the way people who criticise Senator Wallace ought to be treated by a military figure. "If in war times," it says, "a soldier was caught doing this kind of work, he would be arrested, tried, convicted, shot and buried as a traitor." That is about the way discipline has been enforced in the Republican party by its Senator, and the result does not seem at all satisfactory to the maker. We have great reason to be thankful that we have no boss with such authority to suppress freedom of opinion in the good old Democratic party.

We care nothing about this piece of "balderdash," but if the editor in question wishes to treat us fairly hereafter, he should give his readers just what we said, and not garble our remarks to suit himself. Don't "renig!"

A GOOD HIT.—The Baltimore *Sun* hits this way: "This idea of looking upon government as a sort of fertilizer, like guano or phosphate of lime, is a new one, but it verifies the claim of the ex President's friends, that his foreign tour has taught him some things. When he went abroad General Grant seemed to think that Louisiana, with its virgin soil and scant population, needed much more government than Massachusetts, with its dense inhabitancy and barren acres."

HIT HIM AGAIN.—We are pleased to notice that the members of the Philadelphia Produce Exchange, censured their President—J. B. Myers—at their last meeting, for signing a petition recommending the pardon of the Legislative "roosters." We hope the Board of Trade will follow suit. What is to deter criminals from violating the laws of the State if, when caught and found guilty, they are all recommended by the men indicated for a pardon.

HE RESTS, AS LAWYERS WOULD SAY.—Peter Cooper, the head of the Greenback party, announces through the New York papers that he "has withdrawn from all active participation in the politics of the day." Hereafter he will content himself with merely expressing his opinions on National subjects in his pamphlets, and anybody is welcome to these. He has evidently, like his party, "Coopered out."

New Advertisements.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby warned against purchasing or in any way meddling with the following personal property, now in the possession of Hiram McCracken, of Ferguson township, viz: One grain separator and threshing machine, two mules and harness, and one two-horse wagon. The foregoing property was purchased by me at Constable's sale, on the 2d day of April, and is allowed to remain in possession of said Hiram McCracken on loan only, subject to my order at any time. LEVI M'CRACKEN.
New Millport, Pa., April 7, 1880-3t.*

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of the annexed and foregoing writs of *Fieri Facias* issued out of your honorable Court, and to me directed, I have levied on and will expose to public sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Clearfield, on

Saturday, May 8th, 1880,

AT 1 o'clock, P. M., all the following messuages, tenements and tracts of lands, bounded and described as follows, viz:—

All defendant's interest in all that certain tract or piece of land situate in Bradford township, Clearfield county, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded on the south by A. J. Dallas' survey, on the east by James Hawthorne survey, on the north by part of William Bell survey, and on the west by lands of John W. Graham's estate, being part of William Bell survey, and containing fifty-one acres, more or less, subject to timber contract with Weaver & Betts.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of James B Graham.

TERMS OF SALE.—The price or sum at which the property shall be struck off must be paid at the time of sale, or such other arrangements made as will be approved, otherwise the property will be immediately put up and sold again at the expense and risk of the person to whom it was struck off, and who, in case of deficiency at such re-sale, shall make good the same, and in no instances will the Deed be presented in Court for confirmation unless the money is actually paid to the Sheriff. JAMES MAHAFFEY, Sheriff.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Clearfield, Pa., Apr. 11, 1880.

The Leading, The Cheapest,

THE BEST

Boot and Shoe,

Hat and Cap Store

IN CLEARFIELD COUNTY

Is the one in the

OPERA HOUSE,

—KEPT BY—

G. C. & T. W. MOORE,

We have just received our Spring and Summer stock, which, having been purchased before the advance, can be sold at the OLD PRICE. Call and see. Besides the cheaper goods in our line, we keep

BOOTS, FINE SHOES,

Perkins' Boots and Shoes,

CLAFLIN'S SHOES,

STETSON'S HATS

AND THE GENUINE TAYLOR

MACKINAW HAT,

Which are our specialties. We also have a full line of GENTS' SUMMER UNDERWEAR. All the latest novelties in NECKWEAR. Give us a call and be satisfied.

GEO. C. & TOM W. MOORE.
Clearfield, Pa., April 14, 1880-6m.

New Advertisements.

5,000 BUSHELS.—George Weaver & Co. want five thousand bushels of OATS, now, and will pay cash or produce.
Clearfield, Pa., Aug. 13, 1879-tf.

BEES FOR SALE.—Thirteen hives of Italian Bees which I will sell cheap for cash, or exchange for wheat. For further information call on or address the undersigned.
J. F. KRAMER.
Nov 5, '79-tf. Clearfield, Pa.

MONEY TO LOAN.—On first-class improved farm property, by the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, on first mortgage, in sums from $1,000 up. For further information apply to the undersigned.
HURXTHAL W. SMITH.
Clearfield Pa., May 7th, 1879-tf.

ANOTHER STRIKE!

NOT AT

STUMP CREEK,

BUT AT

H. LEHMAN & CO.'S Store,

ROOM NUMBER TWO,

Pie's Opera House,

CLEARFIELD, PA.,

Where H. Lehman & Co. have opened a very large stock of the latest and best styles of

DRY GOODS,

Fancy Goods,

MILLINERY GOODS,

AND A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Ladies', Misses' & Children's

S-H-O-E-S

Of all styles, now in the market. Call in person, or address H. LEHMAN & CO.
Clearfield, Pa., March 17, 1880-tf.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of writs of *Levari Facias* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county, Pa., and to me directed, there will be exposed to publicsale, at the Court House, in the borough of Bellefonte, Centre Co., Pa., on

Saturday, April 24th, 1880,

At 1 o'clock P. M., the following described real estate, to wit:—

NO. 1. All the right, title and interest of Defendants in all that certain tract of land situate in Rush township, Centre county, Pa., in the warrantee name of John Hamright, and described according to a survey made thereof by David Hough on the 30th day of August, 1856, beginning at a pine tree corner; thence extending by a tract of land in the warrantee names of Andrew Graff north 51½ degrees east 314 perches, more or less, to a white pine, a corner; thence by a tract of land in the warrantee name of Casper Shaffner south 38½ degrees east 233 perches, more or less, to a red oak fallen; thence by a tract of land in the warrantee name of Robert Speer south 51½ degrees west 320 perches, more or less, to a post; thence by a tract of land in the warrantee name of John Hambright south 38½ degrees west 233 perches, more or less, to the place of beginning, containing 453 acres and 106 perches and allowances.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of Defendants in all that certain tract or piece of land situate in Rush township aforesaid, in the warrantee name of Andrew Graff, beginning at a hemlock tree, a corner; thence extending north 50 degrees west 320 perches, more or less, to a pine tree corner; thence by a tract of land in the warrantee name of Christian Musser south 40 degrees east 236 perches, more or less, to a sugar tree, a corner; thence by a tract of land in the warrantee name of John Hambright south 50 degrees west 320 perches, more or less, to a pine tree corner; thence by a tract of land in the warrantee name of Sebastian Graff north 40 degrees east 230 perches, more or less, to the place of beginning, containing 432 acres and 155 perches, more or less.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of Defendants in all that certain tract or piece of land situate partly in Rush township aforesaid and partly in Morris township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: On the north by lands late of the estate of Henry Loraine, dec'd, on the east by lands late of Quay & Kyler, on the south by lands in the warrantee name of Andrew Graff, on the west by lands late of Brenner & Co., containing 407 acres and 137 perches, surveyed April 1st, 1793, on warrant in name of Christian Musser, having thereon erected two frame houses, an old frame saw mill and other outbuildings.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of Defendants in all that certain tract of land situate in Morris township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a stone heap, formerly a white oak corner; thence by lands late of Lever & Loraine south 22½ perches to a post, east 154 perches to a post; thence by lands surveyed to Robert Rainey north 22½ perches to a white pine along lands surveyed to Stephen Kingston 154 perches to place of beginning, containing 203 acres and 37 per. and allowance, and was surveyed in pursuance of a warrant dated March 13th, 1837, issued to Leonard Kyler.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of Defendants in all that certain tract of land situate in Morris township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a fallen beech; thence south 2½ degrees west 215 perches to a white pine; thence north 87½ degrees west 316 8-10 perches to a maple tree; thence north 2½ degrees east 165 5-10 perches to a post; thence south 84 degrees west 69 3 10 perches to a post, north 2 degrees east 69 3-10 perches to a beech; thence south 83 degrees east 247 5-10 perches to the place of beginning, containing 412 acres and 84 perches, more or less, being part of a larger tract surveyed in the name of Jno. Houston.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of Defendants in all that certain tract of land situate in Morris township, Clearfield county, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a spruce corner; thence by Daniel Mik's purchase north 80 degrees east 160 perches to a pine; thence by John Taylor and John Houston surveys 225 perches to a pine south 1¼ degrees west course, called in the original survey south; thence east 76 perches to a post; thence north 1¼ degrees east 199 perches to a spruce; thence north 45 degrees east 84 perches; thence north 1¼ degrees east 120 perches to the place of beginning, containing 170 acres, being parts of two surveys in warrantee names of David Beverage and Francis Johnston. Thereon erected a frame house and a frame barn and other outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Jacob Mock, with notice to John Wagner and W. C. Wagner as terre tenants.

NOTE.—The undivided one third part of the described tracts of land will be sold at the same time and place, by William T. Kirk, Esq., Trustee for certain creditors of Wagner & Bro. Terms made known on day of sale.

NO. 2. All the undivided one-half part of the three several messuages, tenements and tracts of land as follows, to wit: The one situate in Rush township, Centre county, Pa., surveyed on a warrant to Christopher Tenbow, beginning at an ash corner of John Hambright and Casper Shaffner, jr.; thence north 50 degrees east 320 perches, more or less, to a pine; thence south 40 degrees east 230 perches, more or less, to a pine corner of Henry Pinkerton; thence by the said Henry Pinkerton survey south 50 degrees west 320 perches, more or less, to a dogwood corner of Robert Speer; thence by the said Robert Speer survey north 40 degrees west 230 perches, more or less, to the place of beginning, containing 453 acres and 153 perches.

ALSO,

One other tract situate in Rush township, Centre county, Pa., surveyed on a warrant to Robert Speer, bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post corner of John Hambright and George Huffnagle; thence by the John Hambright survey north 50 degrees east 320 perches, more or less, to an ash, a corner of the tract above described; thence by said above described tract south 40 degrees east 230 perches, more or less, to a dogwood, a corner of the Henry Pinkerton survey; thence south 50 degrees west 320 perches, more or less, to a post, corner of tract in the name of Peter Miller; thence by the said Peter Miller survey north 40 degrees west 230 perches, more or less, to the place of beginning, containing 453 acres and 153 perches, more or less.

ALSO,

The other tract, situate partly in Rush township, Centre county, and partly in Morris township, Clearfield county, Pa., described according to a plan or survey thereof made in April, 1793, on warrant dated the 24th day of December, 1792, being No. 1 on said plan and warrant in the name of Casper Shaffner, jr., beginning at a post, a corner of tract in the name of Christian Musser; thence south 40 degrees east 230 perches to a post; thence by tract in the name of Christian Tenbow south 50 deg. west 320 per. to a post; thence by tract in the name of John Hambright north 40 degrees west 230 perches to a post; thence by tract in the name of Christian Musser north 50 degrees east 320 perches to the place of beginning, containing 453 acres and 153 perches, more or less.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Henry Loraine, dec'd, on the suit brought by lands late of Quay & Kyler, on the south by lands in the warrantee name of Andrew Graff, on the west by lands late of Brenner & Co., containing 407 acres and 137 perches, surveyed April 1st, 1793, on warrant in name of Christian Musser, having thereon erected two frame houses, an old frame saw mill and other outbuildings.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of Defendants in all that certain tract or piece of land situate in Morris township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a hemlock tree, a corner; thence extending north 50 degrees west 320 perches, more or less, to a pine tree corner; thence by a tract of land in the warrantee name of Christian Musser south 40 degrees east 230 perches, more or less, to a sugar tree, a corner; thence by a tract of land in the warrantee name of John Hambright south 50 degrees west 320 perches, more or less, to a pine tree corner; thence by a tract of land in the warrantee name of Sebastian Graff north 40 degrees east 230 perches, more or less, to the place of beginning, containing 432 acres and 155 perches, more or less.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of Defendants in all that certain tract or piece of land situate partly in Rush township aforesaid and partly in Morris township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: On the north by lands late of the estate of Henry Loraine, dec'd, on the east by lands late of Quay & Kyler, on the south by lands in the warrantee name of Andrew Graff, on the west by lands late of Brenner & Co., containing 407 acres and 137 perches, surveyed April 1st, 1793, on warrant in name of Christian Musser, having thereon erected two frame houses, an old frame saw mill and other outbuildings.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of Defendants in all that certain tract of land situate in Morris township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a fallen beech; thence south 2½ degrees west 215 perches to a white pine; thence north 87½ degrees west 316 8-10 perches to a maple tree; thence north 2½ degrees east 165 5-10 perches to a post; thence south 84 degrees west 69 3 10 perches to a post, north 2 degrees east 69 3-10 perches to a beech; thence south 83 degrees east 247 5-10 perches to the place of beginning, containing 412 acres and 84 perches, more or less, being part of a larger tract surveyed in the name of Jno. Houston.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of Defendants in all that certain tract of land situate in Morris township, Clearfield county, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a spruce corner; thence by Daniel Mik's purchase north 80 degrees east 160 perches to a pine; thence by John Taylor and John Houston surveys 225 perches to a pine south 1¼ degrees west course, called in the original survey south; thence east 76 perches to a post; thence north 1¼ degrees east 199 perches to a spruce; thence north 45 degrees east 84 perches; thence north 1¼ degrees east 120 perches to the place of beginning, containing 170 acres, being parts of two surveys in warrantee names of David Beverage and Francis Johnston. Thereon erected a frame house and a frame barn and other outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Jacob Mock, with notice to John Wagner and W. C. Wagner as terre tenants.

NOTE.—The undiv