The Republican.

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 16, 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 STATE TICKET.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE:
HON. GEORGE A. JENKS,
OF JEFFERSON COUNTY.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:
COL. ROBERT P. DECHERT,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

THE ELECTORAL TICKET.

FOR ELECTORS-AT-LARGE:
Robert E. Monaghan, William H. Playford.

FOR DISTRICT ELECTORS:

Dis.		Dis.	
1.	John Slevin.	15.	George A. Post.
2.	Edwin A. Pue.	16.	A. M. Benton.
3.	John M. Campbell,	17.	J. P. Linton.
4.	Gilles Dallett,	18.	Col. John S. Miller.
5.	John M. Moffitt.	19.	J. O. Saxton.
6.	Edward Waldon.	20.	C. N. Bowers.
7.	Nathan C. James.	21.	J. A. J. Buchanan.
8.	George Filbert.	22.	Christopher Magee.
9.	Jas. G. M'Sparren.	23.	Robert M. Gibson.
10.	Dr. A. J. Martin.	24.	Thomas Bradford.
11.	Adam Gerringer.	25.	Harry W. Wilson.
12.	Frank Turner.	26.	Samuel Griffith.
13.	P. J. Birmingham.	27.	J. Ross Thompson.
14.	H. E. Davis.		

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE FOR 1880.

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

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

A CHILDISH INQUIRY.—"Pa, what does the printer live on?" "Why, my child?" "Because I heard you say you hadn't paid him for six years, and you still take the paper."

It seems as though Congress had some notion of adjourning this week.

Back Pay Salary Grab Garfield is his name. A nice "Christian statesman."

Hayes and Secretary Sherman have recorded it at Washington, that Arthur, the Radical nominee for V. P., is a rascal.

Ex-United States Senator James A. Bayard, father of Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, now a Senator from Delaware, died at Wilmington, in that State, on the 13th inst.

GARFIELD'S PLATFORM.—Credit Mobilier stocks and De Golyer pavement contracts, as well as a $5,000 attorney fee while he was Chairman of an important Committee of Congress.

It is a little rough on "the loyal millions," that the ten days' job at Chicago developed the corruptest men ever put up for President and Vice President by any party.

THE LIGHTNING HAS STRUCK.—The removal of Tutten, the Collector of the Port at Philadelphia, and the appointed of ex-Governor and Postmaster Hartranft, is "a dig below the belt" on the "Addition, Division and Silence" schedule.

HIS FULL NAME.—The Radical nominee for President has an awful long name. Rev. General Credit Mobilier Salary Grab No. Eight De Golyer James A. Garfield, of Ohio. There never was a man nominated for President who was so notoriously pockmarked as this Buckeye Yankee. The facts are all recorded in Congressional reports, dotted down by Radical employes.

HO FOR CINCINNATI!—Before the next issue of the REPUBLICAN appears, the Democrats will be in National Convention at Cincinnati, for the purpose of selecting a candidate for President and Vice President. We hope our friends will not be as unfortunate as our opponents at Chicago were, and give us two of the worst "soiled doves" in the flock. We want no salary grabbers, Credit Mobilierites, bribed Chairmen of Congressional Committees, etc. The other side has monopolized those practical characteristics.

THE BALLOT.

The first ballot taken in the Chicago Convention stood by States and Territories as follows:

STATES.	Grant.	Blaine.	Sherman.	Edmunds.	Windom.	Washburne.	Total vote.
Alabama	16	1	3	...	...	...	20
Arkansas	12	...	...	...	...	...	12
California	...	12	...	...	...	...	12
Colorado	6	...	...	...	...	...	6
Connecticut	...	3	...	2	...	7	12
Delaware	...	6	...	...	...	...	6
Florida	8	...	...	...	...	...	8
Georgia	6	8	8	...	...	...	22
Illinois	24	10	...	...	...	8	42
Indiana	1	26	2	...	...	1	30
Iowa	...	22	...	...	...	...	22
Kansas	4	6	...	...	...	...	10
Kentucky	20	1	3	...	...	...	24
Louisiana	8	2	6	...	...	...	16
Maine	...	14	...	...	...	...	14
Maryland	7	7	2	...	...	...	16
Massachusetts	3	...	2	20	...	1	26
Michigan	1	21	...	...	...	...	22
Minnesota	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
Mississippi	6	4	6	...	...	...	16
Missouri	29	...	...	...	...	1	30
Nebraska	...	6	...	...	...	...	6
Nevada	...	6	...	...	...	...	6
New Hampshire	...	10	...	...	...	...	10
New Jersey	...	16	...	...	...	2	18
New York	51	17	2	...	...	...	70
North Carolina	6	...	14	...	...	...	20
Ohio	...	9	34	1	...	...	44
Oregon	...	6	...	...	...	...	6
Pennsylvania	32	23	3	...	...	...	58
Rhode Island	...	8	...	...	...	...	8
South Carolina	13	...	1	...	...	...	14
Tennessee	16	6	1	1	...	...	24
Texas	11	2	2	...	...	1	16
Vermont	...	...	...	10	...	...	10
Virginia	18	3	1	...	...	...	22
West Virginia	1	8	...	...	...	...	9
Wisconsin	1	7	3	...	...	9	20
District Columbia	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
Arizona Territory	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Dakota "	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
Idaho "	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Montana "	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
New Mexico "	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Utah "	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
Washington "	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
Wyoming "	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
Total	304	284	93	34	10	30	756

The foregoing table shows where the votes came from, and will enable the reader to locate the influence of the several candidates. Below will be found a tabular statement of all the ballots. It will be observed that everything moved smoothly until the twenty-ninth ballot, when Washburne's friends struck for Sherman. The steadiness of the Grant forces was remarkable, and they made up in zeal what they lacked in numbers.

BALLOTS.	Grant.	Blaine.	Sherman.	Washburne.	Edmunds.	Windom.	Garfield.
Second	305	282	94	32	32	10	1
Third	305	282	93	32	31	10	1
Fourth	305	281	95	31	32	10	1
Fifth	305	281	95	31	32	10	1
Sixth	305	281	95	31	31	10	2
Seventh	305	281	94	31	32	10	1
Eighth	306	284	91	32	31	10	1
Ninth	308	282	90	32	31	10	1
Tenth	305	282	92	32	31	10	1
Eleventh	305	281	92	32	31	10	2
Twelfth	304	283	93	33	31	10	1
Thirteenth	305	285	89	33	31	10	...
Fourteenth	305	285	89	35	31	10	...
Fifteenth	309	281	88	36	31	10	...
Sixteenth	306	283	88	31	36	10	...
Seventeenth	303	284	90	34	31	10	...
Eighteenth	305	283	92	35	31	10	...
Nineteenth	305	279	95	31	31	10	1
Twentieth	308	276	93	35	31	10	1
Twenty-first	305	276	96	31	31	10	1
Twenty-second	305	275	95	35	31	10	1
Twenty-third	304	274	98	36	31	10	2
Twenty-fourth	305	279	94	35	31	10	2
Twenty-fifth	302	281	94	35	31	10	2
Twenty-sixth	303	280	93	35	31	10	2
Twenty-seventh	306	277	93	36	31	10	2
Twenty-eighth	307	279	92	35	31	10	2
Twenty-ninth	305	277	118	12	35	7	2
Thirtieth	306	280	120	11	33	3	2
Thirty-first	308	276	118	11	37	3	2
Thirty-second	306	279	120	11	33	4	2
Thirty-third	309	276	113	11	44	7	1
Thirty-fourth	312	275	107	11	30	4	17
Thirty-fifth	313	257	99	11	23	3	50
Thirty-sixth	306	42	3	5	5	...	399

LET OUR REPRESENTATIVES IN THE CONVENTION ACT LIKE SENSIBLE MEN.—The simple question now for the Democratic party to consider is who is the best and most available man to nominate at Cincinnati on the 22d day of June. "The Democratic party is not factionized or sectionalized upon measures." Where then is the discord? As to the question of a platform of principles there will be no difficulty whatever. We have several first-class candidates, among whom there are no bitter antagonisms. The only question is the standard bearer, and with judicious choice and the harmony which prevails success is more than probable. If it is possible to select a candidate in harmony, so much the better. It will not do to select one against whom party prejudice exists, or who we shall be called upon constantly to defend. In this campaign we must not allow ourselves to be placed upon the defensive as to our platform of principles or candidate, but we must be prepared to make an aggressive campaign and drive the enemy upon the defensive and keep him there. Now, no more apologies. Let the dead bury the dead, and henceforth push forward live issues and live men.

THEY WERE SHOCKED!—The Radicals in this vicinity were almost paralyzed when the telegram announcing the nomination of Rev. Gen. Credit Mobilier DeGolyer James A. Garfield for President. He is, without doubt, the worst "soiled dove" that was before the Chicago Convention; and as a preparation for a reform campaign, the candidate has too many horns on to get through the brush. Mr. Garfield is the equal of either Grant or Blaine for committing political sins—yes, crimes. He has compromised every position he has held—clergyman, General, Treasurer and Congressman.

BALLOTING—THE DEATH OF BLAINE.—The Chicago Convention closed out on the 36th ballot. As a reminiscence of 1876, we give the ballots taken in the Cincinnati Convention in that year. The result has a peculiar interest at this time:

CANDIDATES.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.
Blaine	285	296	293	292	286	308	351
Bristow	113	114	121	126	114	111	21
Conkling	99	93	90	84	82	81	...
Hartranft	58	63	68	71	69	50	...
Hayes	61	64	67	68	104	113	384
Jewell	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Morton	125	120	113	108	95	85	...
Washburne	...	1	1	3	3	4	...
Wheeler	3	3	2	2	2	2	...

General James A. Beaver, of Bellefonte, could have had the Vice Presidency if he had wanted it. It was offered him, but he declined the honors, preferring to be the next Governor of the State.—*Altoona Tribune.*

This is what may be called "free and easy." Had we been present, we would have advised the General to accept; because he will never have the Governorship offered to him. In his trip to Chicago he has saddle-bagged himself, and cannot be utilized by his friends in the future.

NOT SO LOVELY.—It is said that the Grant family (especially Duke Fred.) is not so happy now as it was a fortnight ago. We would not be surprised to learn that the Great Defeated would call around him the Belknaps, Babcocks, etc., and take another jaunt around the world, and on his return, "boom" from San Francisco, *via* Cuba, to his Galena home.

Garfield is being "skunned" as no candidate ever before was, for his gigantic smartness. When fully developed, he will turn out to be nothing but a smart demagogue instead of a bright "Christian statesman." Poor Garfield!

THE BUTCHERY AT CHICAGO.

The massacre of Republican "innocents" at Chicago was terrible and blood-curdling, in a political sense, of course!

Grant's forces were marshaled with extraordinary skill by Senator Conkling and maintained their corps intact throughout the battle. A Republican National Convention has done for him what the "rebels" were never able to do—it has defeated him and driven him in disgrace from the field! We would have been glad to have seen him nominated, for he would have been a candidate who could not possibly have been elected, but we rejoice in his defeat because it ends (and we hope forever) all attempts to defy the unwritten law of the land, the legacy of "the Father of his Country," that no man shall be permitted to perpetuate himself as President beyond a second term. The country has certainly made an escape from a calamity that was fearful to contemplate, but the idea of Empire will not be fully obliterated until the Republican party has been crushed and consigned to political oblivion as effectually as Grant.

But the Republican masses have not had their way. Their voice has been treated with contempt by their National Convention. The idol they worship, he who is so proudly called their "plumed Knight"—Blaine of Maine—the mere mention of whose name would excite any Republican gathering anywhere to the wildest enthusiasm, has been stabbed to the heart and murdered in the political house of his own friends! His mangled remains will yet command more enthusiasm in his party than will the name of the nominee.

Cold-blooded John Sherman met with a deserved fate. He depended altogether upon the money-shaving interests of the country, which he had served so well in opposition to the interests of the public, for success, and they gave him only a pitiful strength in the Convention. He will go to his political grave without a tear.

Amongst the most gratifying results of the Convention is the crushing defeat of the "sleeping" candidates, such tricksters as Edmunds of Vermont and Washburne of Illinois.

THE BUCKEYE STATE.

The Commonwealth extending from the banks of the Ohio river to Lake Erie, called Ohio, is a great State, and embraces more statesmen than any other three of her sisters. To be an "Ohio man" politically means more than—that State having the *de facto* President, the Secretary of the Treasury, Minister to France, the head of the Army, and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court—that a new candidate for such high political honors from Ohio must be received with suspicion that the Buckeyes are overdoing the thing. The Ohio Republicans have been notable for their twistings and turnings, their slipperiness and evasive disposition, their duplicity and unreliability. Sherman and Hayes and Garfield are as treacherous as quicksand; and of them all there is none who has been more uncertain than Garfield. Quitting the dangers of the field to take a seat in Congress, he merged the soldier in the politician; soft and hard money by turns; a Campbellite preacer and a Credit Mobilier beneficiary; a "Christian statesman" on the Western Reserve, and a DeGolyer lobby agent at Washington; a volunteer to defend the assailed constitutional right of a Democrat before the Supreme Court, and was one of the eight infamous Electoral Commissioners who prostituted justice to serve partisan exigencies; a stalwart and conservative in quick succession—he is entirely too many sided to be called up higher.

PENNSYLVANIA'S PRIDE.—The delegation from this State went to Chicago determined either to nominate Grant or Blaine, and proud and saucy at that, but subsequent events changed their sauce into wrath. A cotemporary in alluding to the case, remarks: It must have been gratifying to the delegates from this great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania at Chicago to sit and see each day the enthusiasm that greeted Mr. Conkling as he entered the Convention. Even that remorseless butcher of the English language, Blatherskite Logan, was not without his admirers, who cheered him lustily, while our own statesman, Boss Cameron, made his entrances and his exits without exciting any more attention than the peregrinations of a lemonade peddler in a circus.

FLYING PIGEONS.—The Huntingdon *Globe*, of the 9th inst., says: "Of the fifty-six pigeons let loose in the diamond at 8 o'clock on Tuesday morning, of last week, nearly all reached their cotes in New York. Mr. Van Opstal had fifteen birds among them, and they all found their way. The first arrived at 1:35 P. M., and at 1:44 fourteen were home, the fifteenth not getting there until 4 o'clock. On Monday they flew from Cresson, and on the 16th will fly from Blairsville; then from Steubenville and Columbus, Ohio."

DE GOLYER GARFIELD.—As this individual has been thrust into people's faces as a candidate for President, it becomes our duty as a journalist to post our readers in relation to his "crookedness" in the past as Congressman. Elsewhere will be found an article detailing one of Mr. Garfield's public acts in the robbery of the Treasury, for the purpose of paving and grading the streets of the Federal Capital. Read the facts, and then hand them to your neighbor.

SOLD AGAIN.—"Our colored brethren" all over the country took a decided interest during the past year, to have one of their race put on the ticket for Vice President at the Chicago Convention. They had settled on the colored Senator—Bruce—of Mississippi. But when a ballot was taken, poor Bruce had but eight votes. A white man, named Arthur, was nominated, who had been dismissed from the New York Custom House by Hayes, because he was a public robber. A nice man!

FOR THE WHITE.—Although there were seventy-eight negro delegates in the late Chicago Convention, the colored nominee for V. P.—Bruce—only had eight votes tallied for him, and four of those were a white skin.

Sherrard Clemens, for thirteen years a member of Congress from Virginia, has died a pauper at St. Louis.

THAT TRANSPARENT FRAUD.

The Hon. John W. Ryon, Congressman from the Schuylkill district, in his speech on the Curtin Yocum contest, among other good things, made this statement:

"At the election in the Fall of 1878 there were three candidates voted for in the Twentieth Congressional district for Governor, and the entire vote given for the three was 24,511 votes, while the Congressional vote in the same district was 26,835. The actual increased vote given for the two candidates for Congress over the vote given for Governor was 2,324. In this state of facts is developed one of the most remarkable circumstances in this case, almost unprecedented in the history of elections in this country since the foundation of the Government. That the Congressional vote should exceed the total vote for State officers is a most unusual circumstance, and that 2,334 legal voters in that district should go to the polls and vote alone for the Congressional candidates and refrain from voting for the candidates for Governor almost surpasses human belief. This excessive vote corresponds to a certain extent with the number of non-registered votes ascertained to have been given by the investigation in this case. When considered in connection with the fact that the Assessors are supposed to have done their duty in making a registration of all the qualified electors in the district, where the people are comparatively stationary and generally well known, a strong suspicion is raised that the extraordinarily large list of non-registered names represented ballots and not men.

"In this recital of facts, which are incapable of successful refutation, are all the indications of a most stupendous and whispered fraud upon the ballot boxes of that district.

"It is in evidence in this case that one hundred and twenty-one persons voted for the sitting member without registration and without making the affidavits and proof required by the registration act. These voters were examined, testified to the facts, and the House has been referred to their names and the pages of the testimony in the case where the proof may be found. These voters were clearly illegal and fraudulent, and as the number exceeds the official majority by which the sitting member claims the seat, they disprove his right to retain it, and would fully justify the House in seating the contestant."

We dislike very much to publish such stubborn facts. When away from home, we have often called the attention of our friends to the talents and moral integrity of the voters in the XXth Congressional district. The election in 1878 has knocked "integrity" out of our claim, and we stand before our fellow-men convicted of a huge crime perpetrated on the ballot-box, although we had no hand in this wicked business. Many of those who perpetrated, or assisted in this crime, are known; but, like the woman of former days, caught in the very act, there is no one to stone them. Hence, they go free.

THE GREENBACKERS.

The day after the Radicals abandoned Chicago, it was infested with Greenbackers for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice President.

The Convention encountered some difficulty in organizing. The Socialistic wing of the party, lead by Hoyt, Brick Pomeroy, Kearney & Co., had 187 delegates on hand, and were seeking recognition. That element was rejected; but before the Convention closed, these high-toned reformers were admitted to seats. At 1 o'clock on the morning of the 11th the candidates for President were put in nomination, and by 4 o'clock A. M. the first ballot was concluded, resulting as follows:

Weaver	226
Wright	124
Dillaye	117
Chase	100
Butler	95
Allis	41
Campbell	21

On the first formal ballot the most of the votes were transferred to Mr. Weaver, and before the close of the roll-call, he having received over 500, there was a general stampede to him, and the Chair announced that General James B. Weaver, of Iowa, was the nominee of the Greenback-Labor party for President on the first ballot.

For Vice President there were only two nominees—A. M. West, of Mississippi, and B. J. Chambers, of Texas.

West received 330, and Chambers 414, and Chambers was declared the nominee of the Convention.

The Socialists insisted on their resolution regarding the inherent right of man to socialism, and it was adopted.

The Convention was very turbulent throughout the night, and adjourned at 6:45 A. M.

DEATH OF REV. KERFOOT.—We learn from the Pittsburgh *Telegraph*, of the 7th inst., that after a weary season of pain, death relieved June 6th, the sufferings of the Rev. Abel Kerfoot, only son of the Right Rev. J. B. Kerfoot. For many days the coming of this sad event has been expected hourly, the young man's physicians having abandoned all hope some time ago. Rev. Abel Kerfoot was a noble, upright man, who can illy be spared in the church. He began his ministrations as assistant rector of Trinity Church, and subsequently had charge of St. Thomas's parish, Verona borough, and of St. Mark's parish, on the South Side. For some four or five years he has been unable to perform ministerial work, and incessant and ambitious study is said to have led to the disorder that resulted in death at the age of 37 years. Mr. Kerfoot was an unmarried man, and of a singularly pure and noble character. In this deep affliction laid upon his venerable and reverend father the latter possesses the heartfelt sympathy of this entire community, more especially in view of the fact that the Bishop's health has been grievously impaired of late so that it may be long before he can assume the responsible labor of his high office. The funeral of the deceased was private.

THE WALLACE COMMITTEE CONTINUED.—The United States Senate has continued Senator Wallace's select Committee to inquire into alleged frauds in the late elections, with power to file the reports of the majority and minority in the office of the Secretary of the Senate during the vacation. This investigating Committee is the only one of all those appointed by the present Congress that has furnished any campaign material for the Democracy. Senator Wallace deserves great credit for the ability with which he has pushed his inquiries, and his efforts are fully appreciated by the Democrats in the Senate. As the field of inquiry is vast there was every reason for continuing the powers of the Committee during the vacation.—*Easton Sentinel.*

SOUND.—A Louisiana Congressman impudently warned Senator Bayard the other day that if he voted to sustain Kellogg he would get no support from Louisiana in the Presidential Convention. "Sir," replied the Senator, "*when it is a question of doing my duty, as a Senator, I count neither gains nor losses.*" That's the ring of the true metal.

LETTER FROM LAWRENCE.

MR. EDITOR:—In the last *Citizen* I find a Proclamation signed by "John Ray Bixler, Chairman of the late Greenback Committee, of Clearfield county," in which that doughty Chieftain declares the organization dissolved, and calls upon the individual members, whom he styles his "friends," to "disperse" and betake themselves to their "homes." This announcement is of itself sufficiently startling, but is intensified by some admissions which the public little expected.

"The Greenback cause," says Bixler, "will be remembered in years to come as merely a burning torch, by the light of which your leaders seek to win themselves place and money." Now, I take it for granted that J. R. B. knows "whereof he affirms." He is about the only "leader" the Greenback party ever had in Clearfield county, and as he not long since abandoned it and joined that of the Democracy, which he now wants to "lead," it is fair to infer that he has done so for the purpose of gaining "place and money."

He also makes another confession which should not be overlooked. He says: "The Greenback cause has been so *bunglingly conducted*, and the party so multitudinously divided on the simplest questions," that "it is now a sign of the want of good sense to see men follow the leadership of a Kearney, a Kilgore, a Kalloch, or a Dewees." Why he did not also add the name of "a Bixler" can only be accounted for on the supposition that his unexampled modesty restrained him from speaking of himself in connection with the "bungling" manner in which the affairs of the defunct party were conducted during the time he was its acknowledged "leader."

And right here, the question arises: If the "Greenback cause" was as "bunglingly conducted" as he alleges, what advantage can the Democracy expect to derive from the acquisition of such a stupendous "bungle" as the editor of the *Citizen* writes himself down? The individual who can give a satisfactory answer to this interrogation will be entitled to an appropriate premium. LAWRENCE.

[Our correspondent has placed us under obligations for the time he has consumed in noticing this "dead duck" Chairman who had been removed by his party friends a good while ago. We did not intend to notice this bombastic bungler until drawn in as above; but were content to let him drift and vanish like the party he led a year ago. We understood that he had been deposed as Chairman, but his epistle seems to indicate otherwise.—ED. REPUBLICAN.]

HAYES AND SHERMAN'S REMARKS.

When Hayes went into the White House to draw Mr. Tilden's salary, as President, he found Mr. Chester A. Arthur, now the Radical nominee for Vice President, Collector of the Port at New York, put there by Grant. It seems that Hayes and Sherman soon found out that he was not an honest man, and unfit for that place, and therefore removed him, and the 31st day of January, 1879, they addressed Arthur a letter. Among other things Hayes remarked:

"You have made the Custom House a centre of partisan political management." "With a deep sense of my obligations under the Constitution, I regard it as my plain duty to suspend you, in order that the office may be honestly administered."

Secretary Sherman addressed him on the same subject, and in his letter we find the following:

"Gross abuses of administration have continued and increased during your incumbency." "Persons have been regularly paid by you who have rendered little or no service; the expenses of your office have increased, while its receipts have diminished. Bribes, or gratuities in the shape of bribes, have been received by your subordinates in several branches of the Custom House, and you have in no case supported the effort to correct these abuses."

Reader, remember that these gross charges are not Democratic lies; but Radical truths. Now, if Mr. Arthur failed to administer the affairs of the Custom House HONESTLY, how is he likely to behave should he accidently be elected Vice President. He increased the expenses by keeping a gang of loafers, whom he paid, and thereby reduced the revenues of the Treasury. What a marked shame to nominate such a man!

A TERRIBLE DISASTER.

TWO LARGE STEAMERS CRUSH INTO EACH OTHER.

ONE HUNDRED PEOPLE MISSING—LONG ISLAND SOUND THE SCENE OF THE DISASTER—THE VESSEL TAKES FIRE.

STONINGTON, Conn., June 12.—Between 11:30 o'clock last night and midnight the steamers Stonington and Narragansett collided on the Sound. The Narragansett was badly damaged, caught fire and sunk. The greater portion of her passengers were saved, but as her passenger list went down with the vessel it cannot be ascertained at present how many were lost. The estimate ranges from 30 to 100.

The night was thick and foggy. By 11 o'clock most of the passengers on both steamers had retired for the night. Half an hour later, when off the Connecticut river, everybody was startled by a loud crash, followed by shrieks and cries of frightened passengers who had not yet sought their berths. The Stonington had crashed into the Narragansett, striking her amidships and cutting her nearly to the water's edge. The huge vessel trembled for an instant and then reeled to one side. Startled passengers in scanty attire, aroused either by the shouts of the crew or by the sickening sights of the collision, were by this time thronging upon the decks. The wails of women and children mingled with the agonized shouts of men, while the entire throng rushed aimlessly to the side of the vessel, where the quick commands of officers and the shouts of the crew indicated where the trouble was located. A sense of the fact that a collision had occurred at midnight in a dense fog with no point of land in sight had scarcely been realized by the terrified passengers ere shouts from below came up, adding to the already terrible confusion. Volumes of smoke gushed out from the hatchway. The stairways were choked with the sickening fumes of gas. The tank had burst, the gas took fire and in a moment almost all the vessel was in flames. The scene of horror cannot be described, as men with their wives or children rushed to the boats or sought some movable object upon which they cast themselves out into the waves, preferring the uncertainty of the dark waters rather than the horrible death which seemed imminent, as the flames now began to make themselves apparent in flaring tongues thro' stairways and crevices. The officers, each at his post, sought to allay the awful confusion, and were taking steps for embarking the passengers in the life-boats. Haste was more valuable than gold, for life depended on it. Already the crushed and reeling steamer was careening more heavily to the starboard side, while below those on the watch could hear the angry gurgle of the waters rushing through the ragged rent in the vessel's side.

The suffocating smoke rendered work at the pumps impossible, and after a few moments the attention of all was solely confined to the matter of saving life by boats and other means. Sinking slowly, the steamer was now immersed to the paddle boxes, the fires were put out by the water and no hope remained of keeping her afloat. In the short space of fifteen minutes the entire hull was wrapped in flames, amid which the flutter of women's garments was seen as they were hurried aboard the life-rafts and into the boats. The shrieks of mothers whose children were lost in the confusion, were mingled with the hoarse cries of men who saw the lives of those they cherished going down with the inevitable ruin of the steamer, and in the darkness of the night faint cries came up from the waters, as those who had thrown themselves overboard were struggling desperately and in the last weak efforts for life.

While these terrible scenes were being enacted on the sinking Narragansett, the Stonington was blowing quick whistles of distress. The City of New York, of the Norwich line, heard the signals and came alongside, and both steamers did all in their power to save life. In little more than half an hour the Narragansett went down. Her disappearance was awful in its suddenness. As was discovered afterward, the bow of the Stonington, when it struck its fatal blow, had exploded the gas-metre, and this explains the rapidity with which the fire spread in all directions. When the steamer sank the surface of the water was covered with struggling men, women and children, clinging to life-preservers, mattresses, chairs, tables, planks and everything else with floating capacity. Most of them were nearly naked, some of them badly scalded, others nearly helpless from fright. Many went down and made no sign. The boats from the Stonington were five in number, and when they finally reached the spot, they did good service and rapidly pulled the survivors out of the water. In this good work they were assisted by the boats of the City of New York.

The officers of the steamers appear to have acted with promptness and to have put out their boats with little delay. The work of rescue took about two hours, and the survivors were taken on board the Stonington. Some of these were apparently dying and were taken below; others were completely prostrated and were badly burned.

The Stonington arrived here at 6:30 this morning with about fifty passengers of the Narragansett. Among them were twenty-five women in their night clothing. Two of the women died from the shock, and Rev. E. B. Lockwood, of the Sixty-eighth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, New York, died upon his arrival. They were all scantily attired, and the people of Stonington dressed them up before being sent east on a special train. One lady had about $3,000 in her valise, which was lost. Everything was done for their comfort. All agree that out of a passenger list of more than three hundred a large number must have been lost, as the water around the burning steamer was alive with struggling people clinging to rafts and every conceivable thing.

THE RADICAL NOMINEES.

James Abraham Garfield was born November 19, 1831, in the township of Orange, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, about fifteen miles from Cleveland. His father, Abraham Garfield, came from New York, but, like his mother, was of New England. James was the youngest of four children. The father died in 1833, leaving the family dependent upon a small farm and the exertions of the mother. There was nothing about the elder Garfield to distinguish him from the other plodding farmers of the rather sterile township of Orange. No one could discern any qualities in him, which, transmitted to the next generation, might help to make a statesman, unless it was industry; but his wife, who is still living at an advanced age, was always fond of reading when she could get leisure from her hard household duties, and was a thoroughly capable woman, of strong will, stern principles and more than average force of character. Of the children no one besides James has made the slightest mark in the world. The elder brother is a farmer in Michigan, and the two sisters are farmers' wives.

James A. was industrious, worked as a farmer, carpenter and boatman. He earned for himself an academic education; entered Williams College, Massachusetts, at the age of 23, and two years later in 1856, he graduated carrying off one of the honors. In early life he connected himself with the Disciples or as it is commonly called the Campbellite church, a religious denomination quite numerous in that neighborhood, and though not ordained, was recognized as a minister of that faith, preaching to several congregations in the neighborhood of his home. In the struggle to get an education, it is generally believed that the members of the denomination who could afford to do so volunteered assistance to him, with a view thereby to better qualify him to discharge his ministerial duties and advocate the doctrines of the denomination.

During the period of Garfield's absence at college a small academic establishment was built up at Hiram, Ohio, called Hiram Institute, under the auspices and management of the Disciples church. Upon receiving his diploma he returned to Ohio and at once assumed the professorship of Latin and Greek in this struggling institution. Two years later he was made President of the establishment, and in both capacities he labored assiduously and intelligently to advance the interests and promote the growth of the institute.

As sympathy with his surroundings brought him within the pale of the Disciples church, he also joined the popular clamor of the Western Reserve against slavery. His first prominent identity with politics was in 1859, when he was chosen to the Ohio State Senate from the district comprising Portage and Summit counties.

At the breaking out of the rebellion he entered the army as Colonel of the Forty-second Regiment, Ohio volunteers, and was speedily promoted to the rank of Brigadier General. In the Fall of 1862 he was nominated by the Republicans of the Nineteenth Congressional district and his election followed without much opposition. He entered Congress in December, 1863, and has served during each succeeding Congress as the representative of the same district. In 1874 the exposures of the Credit Mobilier examination created such a revolution of sentiment against Mr. Garfield that he secured the renomination only after a close contest, and at the election his vote fell several thousand behind the strength of his party. In 1876 and 1878, though he had succeeded in part in throwing the mantle of obscurity over this and other charges which have from time to time been made against his integrity, he has each time fallen considerably below his party strength. His connection with the DeGolyer pavement swindle, in which he got a fee of $5,000 to influence the report of a Congressional committee in behalf of his client will be ventilated extensively during the pending campaign. Last Winter his contests were settled in the district by his election to the United States Senate to succeed Mr. Thurman. He will take his seat in that body on the 4th of March, 1881, unless in a moment of foolish confidence he should resign, to the hope of going to the other end of Pennsylvania avenue.

General Chester A. Arthur is the son of a Presbyterian clergyman, and was born in Albany county, New York, about fifty years ago. He graduated at Union College and entered upon manhood as a lawyer in New York city. He gained almost immediate prominence and a reputation among Abolitionists through the famous Lemon case in 1852, upon which the question whether a slave remained in bondage when on free soil was finally disposed of. Lemon, a Virginia slave holder, brought eight slaves to New York, and a colored New Yorker brought the question of their liberty into the Courts. E. D. Culver, with whom young Arthur was associated, appeared for the slaves and Henry L. Clinton and others against them. The Supreme Court declared them free. The decision provoked national excitement. The Governor of Georgia declared it just cause for war. The Virginia Legislature resolved to appeal the case. The general term upheld the first decision. Chester A. Arthur and W. M. Evarts argued for the slaves before the court of appeals and won a final victory. General Arthur became an active politician. He was a delegate to the first Republican Convention in the State of New York. When the war broke out he became Engineer-in-Chief on Governor Morgan's Staff and soon after was Quartermaster General of the State of New York. He was conspicuous in the Convention of 1864 in preventing the nomination of Dickinson and securing the nomination of Andrew Johnson. He was appointed Collector of the port of New York by President Grant in 1871 to succeed Thomas Murphy, and was removed by Hayes soon after the latter's accession to office for abuses in his administration of the office. He has always been a prominent worker in the Custom House, or Conkling wing of the Republican party in New York, and is now Chairman of the Republican State Committee.

DE GOLYER GARFIELD.

THE SHARE HE HAD IN A NOTORIOUS CORRUPTION FUND.

HOW THE MAN "WHO HELD THE PURSE STRINGS OF THE TREASURY" WAS SEDUCED INTO THE SERVICE OF AN INFAMOUS RING.

It will be remembered when the Board of Public works, of Washington city, inaugurated the city improvements in 1872, they advertised for bids of all kinds of patent pavements, and when the bids were received they referred the various plans proposed to a competent advisory Board of Engineers, consisting of General M. C. Meigs, A. A. Humphreys, J. K. Barnes, O. E. Babcock and Fred. Law Armstrong, who, after a careful analysis, reported unanimously against the De Golyer wood pavement, and in favor of the Seeley process, whereupon De Golyer & Co., furnished $100,000, sending the notorious George R. Chittenden with the same to influence the Board. Chittenden upon his arrival, at once procured the co-operation of the late Mr. W. J. Huntington, cashier of the banking house of J. Cook & Co., to operate upon the Board individually and collectively in favor of the rejected pavement of De Golyer & Co., the Board refusing to consider further their proposition.

Chittenden at once sought General Garfield, then Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, through whom all appropriations for the District had to be made, to carry out the then projected city improvements, and with the said Chairman Garfield, made a special contract, his portion being contingent upon the amount of pavement obtained at the stipulated price of $3.50 per square yard of De Golyer pavement No. 2.

Charles E. Jenkins, one of the firm of DeGolyer, McLelland & Co., testified that it was the "official" influence of Garfield as Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations that was sought. He also exhibited many letters to the Glover Committee, investigating the fraud, from the agent Chittenden to their firm in Chicago, while the negotiations were pending, showing the imperative necessity of securing Chairman Garfield at whatever cost within the $100,000 furnished by the firm.

From among these letters the following extracts will be found sufficiently significant to explain the purpose in view:

First, in a letter from Chittenden to De Golyer and McLelland, dated February 26, 1872, this language is used: "The first act was to capture Huntington and the Governor; next, to paralize the paving companies. This has been done effectually; alliance for the future is entirely complete."

Here is an extract from a note of George R. Chittenden, dated May 30, 1872, at the Arlington, Washington city:

"Tuesday afternoon, Parsons arrived. We shall get 100, and how much more is problematical. *The influence of General Garfield has been secured by yesterday's, last night's and to-day's labors. He holds the purse strings of the United States, is Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, and the strongest man in Congress; and with our friends, my demand is to-day not less than $100,000 yards more, $200,000 in all. The connection is complete. I can hardly realize we have General Garfield with us. It is rare success and very gratifying, as all the appropriations for the District must come through him.*"

Again, G. R. Chittenden, writing to Robert McLelland, one of the partners of the paving company, from the Arlington, Washington, March 30, 1872, says: "Had a long talk with the Governor this morning. He will see that we are protected. By Saturday or Monday can tell."

The following telegrams speak for themselves:

From Chittenden to McLelland—"If absolutely necessary, I have agreed to pay $115,000 in cash, we to have entire contract; 250,000 yards at $3.50 per yard."

Telegram from Chittenden to McLelland, dated June 28, 1872:

"Thirty thousand cash; paid five already; three thousand at fifteen days, five at one month, five at two months, twenty at four, twenty at five, twenty at nine months, with interest at six per cent. Will take contract home with me to-night for 200,000 yards; plenty to follow. We must act promptly. Answer quickly."

Telegram from Chittenden to McLelland, dated April 8, 1872:

"The Dents in that crowd do not amount to the first thing. Governor Shepherd is my right bower now in place of Huntington. Don't whisper a word; but one soul knows it."

Col. B. R. Nickerson, owner of the ironizing process, upon which the De Golyer patent pavement is based, testified before the real estate pool committee that he knew all parties connected with the De Golyer and McLelland contract; was upon intimate terms with all the partners; knew persons were employed by their agents, whose names were purposely kept secret, ostensibly to influence the Board of Public Works to give a large paving contract to the firm.

The testimony before the Committee was conclusive that General Garfield, as Chairman of the Committee upon Appropriations, had received a portion of the $100,000 corruption fund furnished by De Golyer & McLelland to influence the Board of Public Works to give said firm a paving contract for 200,000 yards of wood pavement, his share being contingent upon the aforesaid award by the Board. By the express terms of the award, De Golyer & McLelland were to await an appropriation by Congress before being paid, Garfield, Chairman of the Committee of Appropriations "holding the purse strings of the Treasury."

Garfield, under his official oath, stated that he filed a brief, or opinion, with the Board of Public Works and made an argument before the Board in his professional character, and if the parties in interest intended to secure his official services for the insignificant amount proposed, they did not in any manner communicate their purpose to him. Therefore he (Garfield) did not think he was bribed.

Colonel Glover requested Mr. Nickerson, who was familiar with the whole subject, to cross-examine General Garfield.

Question by Mr. N.—"General Garfield, did you file with the Board of Public Works, of this District, a brief, or opinion, written, printed or otherwise, upon the subject of the De Golyer patent pavement? [After Mr. Garfield had attempted to evade a reply, Mr. Nickerson required a categorical answer.] A. "I could not say I did."

Q. "Did you at any time appear before the Board and make any argument whatever?" A. "I do not remember that I did; but I did speak to Governor Shepherd on the subject, giving my opinion in its favor."

Q. "Governor Shepherd has testified that you once spoke to him causually on the subject. How much cash did did you receive from De Golyer and McLelland, or either of them, or their agents, at any time, for your agency in the procurement of this particular contract?" A. "FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS."

Fifteen days after the adjournment of Congress, Garfield sought to interpolate into the package containing the evidence taken before Colonel Glover's Committee, an *ex parte* affidavit obtained from the notorious Chittenden, ante-dating it so as to appear as having been given before the Committee, exonerating Garfield from having received the $5,000 bribe from the agent of De Golyer in his official capacity. Garfield, accompanied by his protege Chittenden, sought to influence Col. Glover's clerk after the Committee had gone home to unseal the evidence and surreptitiously place the forged affidavit with the official evidence of his guilt.

It might become pertinent in this connection to inquire what further portion of the missing $72,000 corruption fund found its way into the famous Ohio farm or his Washington city mansion.

A BIG DISSOLUTION.—The Venango *Spectator* contains the following cute "ad." If anybody should send us an advertisement like the following we would publish it three times for two dollars:

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting between the undersigned, under the firm name of Cameron, Conkling and Logan, in the business of Pipe Laying, with main establishment at Chicago, and branches at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, Utica, New York, and Springfield, Illinois, was dissolved June 8, 1880, by mutual disgust.
J. D. CAMERON,
ROSCOE CONKLING,
16 june 3t* JOHN A. LOGAN.

The first day the Enumerators in New York city took 350,000 names, and they found greater difficulty in getting answers to their questions from the upper crust people than the poor class.

Whittaker, the lacerated West Point Cadet, did not receive a single vote for V. P. at the Chicago Convention. Ungrateful Radicals!

New Advertisements.

TO FARMERS!—The Fourteenth Annual Exhibition of the CLEARFIELD COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY will be held
At Clearfield, Sept. 15, 16 & 17, 1880,
LIBERAL PREMIUMS will be offered and made public in due time, for which every Farmer in the county is invited to compete. For information address LEANDER DENNING, Pres't, Or AL. M. ROW, Secretary, Clearfield, Penn'a.

Executive Committee—Philip Dotts (Co. Treasurer), Beccaria twp.; Elisha M. Davis, Penn twp.; John Smith, Bloom twp., Levi R. Dressler, Union twp.; Wilson P. Tate, Lawrence twp.
June 16, 1880-td.

Notice to Bondholders!

THE owners of Clearfield County Jail Bonds will please take notice that the County Commissioners have authorized the payment of the outstanding Jail Bonds, numbered from 196 to 251, both numbers inclusive, dated January, 1873. The owners of the said bonds are hereby required to present them for payment at my office, in the Court House, at Clearfield, on MONDAY, the 5TH day of JULY, 1880, at which time they will be paid. Interest thereon will cease after that date PHILIP DOTTS, Treasurer.
Attest: JOHN W. HOWE, Com'rs' Clerk.
Clearfield, Pa., June 16, 1880-3t.

PIE'S OPERA HOUSE!

ONE NIGHT ONLY!

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 18TH.

CHAS. H. DUPREZ..................Manager.

Extraordinary Announcement!

28 Years one Continued Triumph,
Announcing the first appearance in this place of

Duprez & Benedict's
FAMOUS MINSTRELS
—AND—
ROYAL BRASS BAND.

24	IN NUMBER	24
6	ACCOMPLISHED VOICED VOCALISTS	6
18	IN BAND PARADE	18
16	IN PART FIRST	16
2	GREAT SONG AND DANCE ARTISTS	2
14	CELEBRATED MUSICIANS	14
1	BURLESQUE PRIMA DONNA	1
4	COMICAL END MEN	4
1	RENOWNED VOCAL QUINTETTE	1
5	POPULAR FAMOUS COMEDIANS	5
1	ECCENTRIC PLEASING BANJOIST	1
2	BRILLIANT CLOG STARS	2
50	VARIED FEATURES OF MERIT	50

Prudential Scale of Family Prices Adopted:
Tickets Only - - 25, 35 and 50 Cts.
Reserved Seats, 50 Cents. Now on sale at the Postoffice Bookstore.
Children admitted at 25 Cents.

AUDITORS' REPORT.—Z. OGDEN, in account with the Lawrence Township School Fund, for the year ending June 7, 1880:—

DR.

To am't received from Joseph Owens, Collector for 1878-9	$1,239 45
To am't received from William Graham, Collector for 1880	344 75
To am't received from N. Rishel, by Hugh Orr	500 00
To am't of State appropriation	371 76
To am't rec'd from Jas. B. McEnally, of Road	81 00
To am't rec'd from John Shaw, Collector, 1877	614 52
To am't received from Hugh Mullen, of Pike township, for tuition	4 95
To am't collected on duplicate by Treasurer, 1880	44 84
Total	$3,251 63

CR.

By balance due Treasurer Owens at last settlement	$304 22
By am't Teachers' wages	1,917 00
By am't building	80 00
By am't furnishing	133 21
By am't rent	25 00
By am't repairs	90 95
By am't fuel	95 95
By am't John Shaw, 5 per cent. on $500,	25 00
By am't Attorney' fees for collecting	20 00
By am't for *School Journal* and duplicate	7 35
By am't Secretary's salary	30 00
By 2 per cent. on $2,728.55	54 57
Total	$2,783 45
By balance due district	$468 18
By bal. due district from J. Owens, Col'r,	434 30
By bal. due district from William Graham, Collector	1,136 40

We, the undersigned Auditors, having examined the account of Z. Ogden, Treasurer of Lawrence township, in account with the School fund of said township, find them as above stated.
G. H. HALL,
Attest: LEWIS BROWN,
WM. T. SPACKMAN, Town Clerk. Auditors.
June 16, 1880-3t.

New Advertisements.

COPPER PATCH PLATE

For mending Tin, Brass, Copper, Lead or Iron, without acid or soldering iron. Any lady or child can mend with it. Will send one sample plate by mail (with directions) that will cut 100 one-fourth inch patches, on receipt of 10c; 3 for $1; [illegible]. Postage stamps received as cash. AGENTS WANTED. Can carry one day's stock in your pocket. Sales yield $5 to $12 per day. Our 64-page Illustrated Catalogue of Chromos, Jewelry, Novelties, Stationery, etc. FREE. Address CITY NOVELTY CO., 108 S. 8th St., Philadelphia, Pa. Mention this paper.
June 16, 1880-3m.

John Irvin & Bros.,

CURWENSVILLE, PA.,

—DEALERS IN—

All Kinds of Merchandise,

—SUCH AS—

Dry Goods, Groceries, Etc.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

SQUARE TIMBER,

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

SAWED LUMBER CUT TO ORDER.

The Only Manufacturers in Clearfield County of the

NEW PROCESS FLOUR!

FLOUR, CHOP AND FEED ALWAYS ON HAND!

Cash paid for all kinds of Grain—Wheat, Rye, Oats, Etc.

Curwensville, Pa., June 2, 1880-tf.

ADJOURNED

EXECUTORS' SALE

—OF—

Desirable Real Estate!

Estate of Richard Shaw, Sr., Dec'd.

THE undersigned, Executors of the estate of RICHARD SHAW, Sr., deceased, will offer at public sale at the COURT HOUSE, in the borough of Clearfield, Pa., on

Monday, July 5th, 1880,

AT 1:30 O'CLOCK P. M.,

The following valuable real estate, viz:

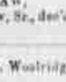
The three-story BRICK HOTEL property, corner of Market and First streets, in the borough of Clearfield, known as

'The Shaw House,'

Fronting with two lots of ground thereto belonging 200 feet on Market street, and 120 feet on First street, with a two story dwelling house attached. The hotel proper has sixty bed-rooms and all conveniences for a first-class hotel. One of the most desirable hotel properties in Central Pennsylvania.

The above will be sold together with a two story frame dwelling house on Market street, adjacent to the Hotel, and one other frame dwelling house and a two-story store building, all fronting on Market street. Also, a frame dwelling house fronting on First street.

ALSO, all that certain lot, known in the plan of Clearfield borough as Lot No 129, fronting 50 feet on Locust street, running back 172 feet, more or less, to an alley with dwelling house and all necessary outbuildings thereon erected, and other improvements.



TERMS OF SALE:

One-third cash at delivery of good deed, and the balance to be secured by bond and mortgage, payable in one and two years, with interest.
A. B. SHAW,
JOS. SHAW,
Surviving Ex'rs of Richard Shaw, Sr., dec'd.
Clearfield, Pa., June 16, 1880-3t.

Aaron Peters..........................A. E. Woolridge

PETERS AND WOOLRIDGE,

—DEALERS IN—

Dry Goods, Groceries and General Merchandise,

WOODLAND, CL'F'D CO., PA.

Respectfully solicit their patrons and the public generally to call and examine their new stock of

Spring and Summer Goods,

CONSISTING OF

Cashmeres, Velveteens, Delaines, Lawns, Ginghams, Prints, Unbleached and Bleached Muslins, Fancy Skirts, Sheetings, Tickings, Carpets, Rugs, Oil Cloths, HOSIERY, Laundried, White, Cheviot and Percale Shirts, Gloves, Neckwear, Men's and Boys' Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, etc., etc.

Groceries & Gen'l Merchandise

Will be found of first quality, and satisfaction is guaranteed. The following are always kept on hand, (some few only in their season): Sugars, Teas, Coffees, Spices, Syrups, Confectioneries, Oranges, Lemons, Bananas, Figs, Dates, etc., Hardware, Queensware, Glassware, Tinware, Wood and Willow-ware, Paints, Oils, Clocks, Trunks, Valises, Mirrors, Stationery, Furniture, & Miners' Supplies,

ALSO, DEALERS IN

BARK, R. R. TIES & SHINGLES.

June 2, 1880-tf.

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.