The Republican.

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor.

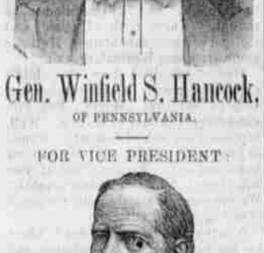
CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 6, 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.

Democratic National Ticket!

FOR PRESIDENT



Gen. Winfield S. Hancock,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

Hon. William H. English,

OF INDIANA.

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. Poe.	16.	Abram M. Benton.
3.	John M. Campbell.	17.	John P. Linton.
4.	Gillies Dallett.	18.	John S. Miller.
5.	John M. Moffett.	19.	John G. Saxton.
6.	Edward Walden.	20.	Calvin M. Bower.
7.	Nathan C. James.	21.	Jas. A. J. Buchanan.
8.	George Eilbert.	22.	Christopher Magee.
9.	Jas. G. M'Sparren.	23.	Robert M. Gibson.
10.	Alfred J. Martin.	24.	William B. Dunlap.
11.	Adam Geringer.	25.	Harry W. Wilson.
12.	Frank Turner.	26.	Samuel Griffith.
13.	P. J. Birmingham.	27.	J. Ross Thompson.
14.	Henry R. Davis.		

Democratic State Ticket!

FOR SUPREME JUDGE:

HON. GEORGE A. JENKS,

OF JEFFERSON COUNTY.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:

COL. ROBERT P. DECHERT,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Democratic County Ticket!

FOR CONGRESS,

HON. ANDREW G. CURTIN,

OF CENTRE COUNTY.

FOR ASSEMBLY,

JAMES FLYNN,

OF CULICH TWP.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,

JAMES KERR,

OF CLEARFIELD BOROUGH.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,

GEORGE M. FERGUSON,

OF LUMBER CITY BOROUGH.

FOR SURVEYOR,

SAMUEL F. McCLOSKEY,

OF CURWENSVILLE BOROUGH.

CLUB MEETING.—Dr. Boyer will address the Hancock Club in the Wigwam next Friday evening.

MURPHYISM.—We learn that Francis Murphy will lecture in the Court room every evening during next week.

Democratic Meetings!

A Grand Democratic MASS MEETING will be held in

CLEARFIELD,

—ON—

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 20th, 1880.

A number of prominent speakers have been invited—

Gen. JAS. B. STEEDMAN,

Of Ohio,

Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees,

Of Indiana,

Ex-GOV. CURTIN,

Of Bellefonte.

Senator Wallace,

Of Clearfield,

have agreed to be present, or furnish good substitutes.

AT NEW WASHINGTON,

WEDNESDAY, October 13th.

Speakers—Ex-Governor Curtin, our nominee for Congress, David L. Krebs, Esq., and Col. Walter Barrett.

AT GLEN HOPE,

THURSDAY, October 14th.

Speakers—Ex-Governor Curtin, David L. Krebs, Esq., and Col. Walter Barrett.

AT HOUTZDALE,

FRIDAY, October 15th,

Speakers—Ex-Governor Curtin, Hon. George R. Barrett, and David L. Krebs, Esq.

Let there be a full turnout of our friends at these places.

J. P. BURCHFIELD, Chair'n.

WM. E. WALLACE, Sec'y.

CLEARFIELD, Oct. 5th, 1880.

OUR VOTING POPULATION.

Below will be found a complete list of the number of voters in every borough and township in Clearfield county, as returned by the several Assessors to the County Commissioners for 1880:

BOR'S & TWPS.	TAXABLES.	BOR'S & TWPS.	TAXABLES.
Burnside Bor.	64	Ferguson	152
Clearfield	475	Girard	125
Curwensville	222	Goshen	106
Houtzdale	398	Graham	152
Lumber City	66	Greenwood	117
Newburg	45	Gulich	235
N. Washington	65	Huston	435
Osceola	293	Jordan	166
Wallaceton	42	Karthaus	131
Beccaria Twp.	347	Knox	187
Bell	216	Lawrence	402
Bloom	106	Morris	485
Boggs	204	Penn	128
Bradford	396	Pike	357
Brady	436	Sandy	300
Burnside	315	Union	155
Chest	251	Woodward	955
Covington	193		
Decatur	598	Total	10,018

Since our Census Enumerators announced our population as being 43,461, we have had it "checked up to us" by some of our old coach neighbors, that our Enumerators had made a liberal calculation of our population, because it happened to be so far beyond their calculation. We now have square proof that we have at least 2,000 more population than the Enumerators fixed it at in June. Above we produce the work of thirty-eight Assessors, different men discharging other duties, and yet, when we use the same figures (44) on the list of voters (10,018) that we employed on the number of taxable inhabitants, the result is a population of 45,026. This result is positive proof that the Census Enumerators' work falls short of that made by the Assessors on the first of September. The same result also shows that the population of this borough by the rule should be over 2,000.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.—In these times of excitement it is an interesting thing just now to study the political problem from the standpoint of past events. A careful review of the manner in which the States have voted on President reveals this information in regard to those States whose votes are considered most important in deciding the Presidential question. Maine has voted 6 times for the Democratic party and 9 times against; New York, 12 for and 8 against; New Jersey, 10 for and 10 against; Connecticut, 4 for and 16 against; Pennsylvania, 13 for and 7 against; Ohio, 9 for and 10 against; Indiana, 10 for and 6 against, and Illinois, 10 for and 5 against. In the present contest it is reasonably certain that those States may be fairly placed in the debatable column, and the contest will be waged in them by both parties with all the determination and energy inspired by the hope of success. It will be seen that Pennsylvania has voted oftener for the Democratic ticket than against it, and her vote, we believe, has always been recorded in favor of the successful candidate. "As goes Pennsylvania, so goes the Union," is likely to be verified this time, and unless the present tide should receive a disastrous check by the October election, the old Keystone of the Federal arch will wheel into line and cast her electoral vote for the soldier candidate.

ANOTHER CENTENNIAL.—An exchange says: "The centennial of the battle of King's Mountain, South Carolina, will be celebrated with much spirit on the 6th, 7th and 8th of October. Students of colonial history will remember that this was one of the most brilliant victories of the Revolutionary struggle. The British, under Major Ferguson, lost 240 men out of a total of 800. Most of the survivors were captured. Their commander was among the slain. On the first day of the celebration there will be a sham fight under General Joseph E. Johnston, to illustrate the real action, the troops being taken from the Carolinas, Virginia and Tennessee. On the 8th there will be a competitive drill, open to contestants from the same States, to be conducted by a band of United States army officers, who will award a centennial prize to the victors."

TO THE POINT.—An exchange says: "Roscoe Conkling's bloody shirt harangue in New York is meeting with decided opposition from papers of his party like the New York *Times* and *Evening Post*. The party ought to be driven from this driveling nonsense about the South, and be induced to look at things in their right light, but it is not likely to be in this campaign. With a candidate with a foul record, which they cannot defend, they have nothing left but to flaunt the bloody shirt and preach the gospel of hate, and they are doing it with a will; but it has got stale and unprofitable, and is driving thousands from the party. The people want fraternity and prosperity, and they are turning to the Democrats as the only source from which to get it."

The Republican mass meeting in Clearfield last Wednesday evening was a mass meeting of the people in every respect and put the Democratic meeting of the night before in the shade both in numbers and enthusiasm. The delegation which left this place, most of which was from Penn township, was more than double in numbers that that of the Democratic delegation of the evening before.—*Curwensville Organ.*

If the editor of the storesaid organ will condescend to inquire of those persons who were present at both meetings, he will learn this fact: On Tuesday evening Pie's Opera House was filled chock full, a large meeting was held in the Court room, while hundreds of people were on the streets and in the hotels, stores, offices, etc. But on Wednesday night everybody was in the Court room. How is that for putting "in the shade?"

A VETERAN.—We notice that a Democratic meeting at Monroe, Fayette county, Pa., on Saturday a week, was presided over by Col. Benjamin Brownfield, aged 101 years, who said in the course of his speech: "I never missed a Presidential election. I voted twice for Jefferson, twice for Madison, twice for Monroe, and three times for Gen. Jackson. I voted for Van Buren, and also for Polk, Cass, Pierce, Buchanan, Douglas, McClellan, Seymour, Greeley and Tilden. And I hope to live to vote for General Hancock; and as the result of my long experience I would advise you to vote for him too."

"Immense!" is what the Radicals call their torchlight procession. We object to "Christian statesmen" using this term; because it is not true. The election returns will show that these men have prevaricated, if they have not uttered naked lies, in order to mislead and deceive those who are not professional politicians.

OUR TICKET COMPLETE.

At our mast-head this week will be found the full Democratic ticket, from President of the United States down to County Surveyor. The nomination of ex-Governor Curtin for Congress completes the list.

We adopt the views of the editor of the Clinton *Democrat* in relation to the nominee for Congress. He says: "It will be seen by reference to the proceedings of the Congressional Conference found elsewhere in this issue, that Hon. Andrew G. Curtin, of Bellefonte, has been nominated for Congress in this Twentieth district. In the nominee we have a gentleman fitted for the position in a high degree. Long experience in public life has given him advantages that will make his presence a strength to the councils of the people, and his life long residence among the people he is to represent makes him the best of representatives for the citizens of his district; while his services as Governor fully acquainted him with the people and resources and wants of the whole State, and the interests of Pennsylvania would be guarded by him with a fidelity and intelligence equal to the best.

"As a Democrat, Mr. Curtin has been working in every campaign since 1872. He was long in the lead of the many eminent men who are forsaking the Radical party now and raging under the banner of Democracy with Hancock as their leader. He left his party when it was strong, and surrendered high position to follow the lead of his principles. It was long ere he appeared as a candidate, and then he was pressed forward by leading men of the State, including the candidate for Governor, the Chariman of the State Central Committee, the late ex Governor Bigler and others, and even the noble Democratic leader, Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, came into his district to announce his satisfaction at the nomination. During the campaign of 1878, when an extraordinary condition existed in the three principal counties of his district—a condition that does not exist now, and will not again soon—unmindful of himself, he submitted promptly to the orders of the State Committee and went out to do battle for the Democratic candidate for Governor. Then a great wrong was inflicted upon him and the party disgraced itself by defeating him and placing a mere non-entity in the place where they ought to have put him. Now there is an opportunity to right that wrong by electing him to Congress. That it will be done, we are confident. The experience of the past will confine the candidate's efforts to his own district. He will be seen and heard in all parts of it, and the result will be a handsome majority for Andrew G. Curtin in November."

NOT ALL BIGOTS.—Occasionally there comes to the surface a Radical leader who is the proprietor of something more than bigotry. Here is a case in point: General Adam E. King, who served with Hancock during the war and has since been a prominent Republican official in Baltimore, publishes a letter in the Baltimore *American*, saying that no man in Maryland entertains a more sincere regard for Gen. Hancock than he does, but that he is a Republican and will vote for Garfield. In answer to the insinuations of political brawlers that the Republican soldier who speaks well of a Democratic fellow-soldier is to be suspected, Gen. King says: There are individuals so narrow-minded that they are unable to comprehend how a man can be loyal to his party without becoming a social hermit or hating all who honestly differ from him. Those who prefer such a lop-sided existence are welcome to their narrow-gauge road; I cannot travel with them. Politics do not govern my personal friendships. It seems to me quite possible to admire, respect and like a political opponent and yet fight him on the hustings and at the polls. It will be a sorry day for any community—and, for special reasons, our own fair city and State—when party fealty and party standing must be determined by our capacity to abuse and malign our fellow-citizens whose views antagonize our own."

"A REBEL YELL."—The Richmond, (Va.) *Dispatch* says: "Gen. Hancock's letter declaring what will be his policy in regard to Southern war claims, if he should be elected President, is a model of outspoken candor. He does not mince matters at all. He will pension no rebels, pay no rebel claims, and will scrutinize all the claims of the Unionists of the South, which last are so old that they might be outlawed. Good for Hancock. He is a second Bismarck. This latter statesman is said to have deceived all the diplomatists of Europe by simply telling the truth in his negotiations. Hancock confounds his enemies by simply speaking out with plainness and boldness. Such a man can't be defeated. Hurrah for Hancock!"

HANCOCK'S ONE FAULT.—An old fellow by the name of Fraly, who lives in Helena, Arkansas, and who has been a life-long Republican, and belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic, is an ardent admirer of Hancock, under whom he served through the war. He said the other day that he could not find it in his heart to vote against him, but that he had one fault—he don't always speak the truth. "He rushed to the head of our regiment at Chancellorsville," said the old man, "and urged us forward, saying, 'Come on, boys; don't be afraid. There's no danger.' But I'll pledge you my word, gentlemen, we lost thirty men out of my own company in that single charge."

A PROFOUND OPINION.—An exchange remarks: "Don Cameron has sufficiently recovered from the terrible shock he received at Chicago to express the opinion that Garfield can afford to lose Ohio and Indiana, and be elected by a majority of two votes, *provided* New York, New Jersey and Connecticut all go against Hancock. This is the most hopeful view of a doomed party that has yet seen the light."

BLAINE ON THE WING.—Blaine spoke at Pittsburgh and then moved on to Ohio and Indiana to explain to the Buckeyes and Hoosiers how that terrible slip-up in Maine took place and to prepare them for the Democratic deluge that is sure to overwhelm them in October. Blaine and Maine is not good music to Radical ears out West.

THE REPUBLICAN ORGANS ABANDON THE WAR CLAIMS ISSUE.

[From the New York Times (Rep.), Sept. 25, '80.]

Gen. Hancock has written a very frank and explicit letter on the question of rebel war claims. If he had kindly sent copies of it to the various orators who treated the question at the Tammany meeting on Thursday, he might have saved them much embarrassment. He says: "If I were President I would veto all legislation which might come before me providing for the consideration or payment of claims of any kind for losses or damages by persons who were in rebellion, whether pardoned or not." THIS IS CONCLUSIVE SO FAR AS HE IS CONCERNED. It does not sneak behind a forced construction of the fourteenth amendment, but declares his personal purpose in regard to legislation which the amendment does not cover. The assurance which he gives does credit to his honesty and his independence, and is one which every intelligent citizen, whatever his politics, will rejoice to receive. The country can now devote its attention to other and graver issues between the two parties, of which there is no lack, and as to which the position of Gen. Hancock is completely identified with that of his party.

[From New York Tribune (Rep.), Sept. 25, '80.]

NO DOUBT GENERAL HANCOCK MEANS ALL HE SAYS WHEN HE PROMISES HIS VETO.

[From N. Y. Evening Post (Rep.), Sept. 25, '80.]

General Hancock's letter respecting Southern war claims is manly and explicit. Few will question its frankness or directness of purpose save those who would best like to see it void of these qualities, and whose wish would therefore be father to their thought.

[From Albany Eve. Journal (Rep.), Sept. 25, '80.]

The General's statement of what his own official action would be in the event of his election is explicit.

WHAT THE SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN SAYS.

[From the Springfield Republican (Independent Republican), Sept. 27, 1880.]

General Hancock's letter on the Rebel claims is by all odds his sharpest and most striking utterance as yet, and one which will commend him greatly to the country. The Republican papers were so confident that he would not have the courage to put himself on record against "rebel claims"—those not named by the 14th amendment—that they will be as much disappointed in this letter as they were by the production of the Sherman correspondence.

BUCKEYE VS. BUCKEYE.—The editor of the Washington *Post* is an Ohio man, and he plugs his neighbor in this way: "Ohio has given a great many prominent men to the country, and is doubtless inclined to wear her laurels proudly. She is ashamed of James A. Garfield. Of all her sons in public life he is probably, within her borders, the most unpopular.

"Why? Because he is known to be dishonest, mendacious and cowardly.

"This black sheep is the candidate of the Republican party for President of the United States. He is expected to carry his State in the Presidential election. He was nominated with that end principally in view, for Ohio is considered to be a doubtful State.

"What course will Ohio pursue in this emergency?

"Will she cast her vote to give the country a President whose name and character would make even that of Hayes respectable by comparison? Will she aid the scheme of the Republican party to inflict upon the country, as its Chief Magistrate, the man who disgraced her in the National House of Representatives? Will she vote to put a political corruptionist into the White House, over the head of the great soldier who saved the country in the test battle of the rebellion?

"Will Ohio do this?"

THE MAINE ELECTION—OFFICIAL RETURNS!—The complete returns of the election in Maine have at last been received and tabulated. The total vote polled was 147,924, which was the largest vote by nearly 10,000 ever cast in the State, the next highest vote being that of last year, 138,335. The votes of the respective candidates are stated as follows:

Plaisted, Farian	75,837
Davis, Republican	72,603
Sye, Prohibition	313
Scattering	167

General Plaisted's plurality is 234. He lacks 246 of a majority, and Davis lacks 714 of a majority. The amendment making plurality elect is adopted by not far from 20,000 majority. Davis, the present Governor, will therefore retire on the first Monday of January next, and a Democrat will fill his place. The Radical loss in Maine (15,000) is over ten per cent. since 1876. A similar loss in Pennsylvania at the approaching election will give the Democrats 70,000 majority.

BEN. BUTLER'S OPINION.—General Butler has just returned from Ohio and Indiana, where he has delivered over twenty speeches during the past two weeks. He declares that he has no fears of Landers' election in Indiana, and the State, he says, is certain for Hancock by an increased vote in November. His expectations of Ohio are nearly as hopeful for the Democracy. He asserts that Ohio is a doubtful State for the Republicans, and while the Democrats may not carry it in October, the Republican vote will show a fatal falling off. The forced effort of the Republicans to keep up their vote in Garfield's home district is to him a confession of great weakness. "Hancock will win," said he, "there's no mistake about it. It's in the air, and every man feels it. Any candid Republican must confess that the Garfield cause is weakening."

REBEL CLAIMS.—The Philadelphia *Times* "rats in" on Garfield, as follows: "General Garfield has not yet defined his position regarding Southern claims. Under a Republican Congress more of these claims have been paid than under a Democratic Congress, and it is important to know if that is going to continue a part of the party policy. Some of the organs have figured the amount of these claims up to nearly three thousand millions. This is an appalling sum. General Hancock says none of it can be paid with his consent, and the country is willing to hear what General Garfield may have to say on this exciting subject."

GOOD LUCK!—The Huntingdon Greenbackers have endorsed H. J. McAteer, the Democratic nominee for Senator in the Franklin Huntingdon district. This secures his election, and returns a Democrat to the seat of a Radical. Fisher the present Radical Congressman from that district, was also, the Senator, and he simply stepped from Harrisburg to Washington; but this fall he will miss both seats, and can devote his future time to his "Middle Penitentiary."

THE WEST END.

LUTHERSBURG, Oct. 4th, 1880.

MR. EDITOR:—The largest meeting of any kind ever held in this place was that on last Saturday afternoon and evening. A hickory pole, 138 feet in length, had been secured and placed on the ground on Friday, and when Saturday came, all preparations were completed for raising the highest pole ever raised before at this place. By two o'clock a large crowd had gathered from Brady township awaiting the arrival of delegations from other places. We soon heard the Rockton Band which led a large delegation from Union. Next came Bloom. A procession of over two hundred was then formed, when the music from Troutville was heard, which led Capt. Kopp's Club, in beautiful uniform. These joined the procession and they marched to meet the DuBois delegation. The Democrats of Brady were highly pleased when they saw the flags wave on Carson's Hill, carried by a delegation of about 200 voters from Sandy township, led by the Excelsior Cornet Band of DuBois. The procession now numbered over 500, which paraded the streets of Luthersburg until half past three, when Mr. George Thompson, of Reynoldsville, gave orders for the pole raising. The pole was a heavy one, but it was put up without difficulty. The crowd dispersed then until half-past seven, when a line was formed for the torchlight parade. There were only three hundred torches, consequently there were hundreds of men who did not go in the parade. Just as the procession was repairing to the speaker's stand, the delegation from Reynoldsville, 120 strong, all dressed in beautiful uniform, led by the Reynoldsville Cornet Band, made its appearance. The procession now numbered over four hundred voters which marched to the speaker's stand, where the grand mass meeting was organized by electing the following officers:

President.—J. P. Taylor, of DuBois.

Vice Presidents.—J. M. Troxell, of Sandy; Thos. Brockbank, of Union; Wm. Lines, of Bloom; Capt. Kopp, of Troutville; and T. B. London, of Reynoldsville.

Secretaries.—W. Scott Luther, of Brady, and Chas. H. Barrett, of Sandy.

The President then introduced Israel Test, Esq., of Clearfield, who spoke for one hour on the topics of the campaign, and he was followed by David L. Krebs, Esq. These speeches were well delivered. The Reynoldsville delegation paraded the streets again, when the largest mass meeting of the season in Luthersburg adjourned with three rousing cheers for Hancock and English.

The crowd was estimated to have been over 2,000 by Republicans, but I am certain it was over 1,500. Look out for the largest majority in November next ever given from Brady for the Democracy!

Yours, INDEX.

BLOOM TOWNSHIP BOOMING.

FOREST, Pa., Oct. 1st, 1880.

MR. EDITOR:—The Democrats of Bloom, Union, Penn and Brady, rallied at the "Old Bloom Hotel" (Forest P. O.) on October 1st. Large delegations from the three last named townships, escorted by the Rockton, Pennville and Luthersburg bands, all came at 7 o'clock P. M., when the meeting was organized electing W. S. Luther, of Brady, President, Wm. Dale, David W. Chilson, Adam Weaver, of Bloom, Jacob Laborde, of Union, and John Pentz, of Penn, Vice Presidents, and James B. Clark, Secretary. The President then opened the meeting with a few remarks for Hancock and English, which were enthusiastically greeted by the audience, after which he called J. Frank Snyder, Esq., one of the speakers of the evening, who dwelt for one half hour upon the issues of the campaign. S. T. Brockbank, Esq., was then called, and he sent hot shot into the ranks of the enemies of the Union, led by Garfield and Arthur. We have rented them until they cannot rally in Bloom before the 2d of November, when Bloom will roll up a booming majority for Hancock and English. Yours, A LISTENER.

THAT INNOCENT!—The Welsh voters in Ohio having manifested strong dissatisfaction with Garfield's nomination and a disposition on the part of many of them to "flop" over to Hancock, H. M. Edwards, of Scranton, in this State, has been sent there to stiffen the backbone of his Welsh countrymen, and make them solid for the man who was bribed by Oakes Ames without knowing it. Too thin! Too thin!!

SUBLIME IMPUDENCE.—Mr. Blaine says it is "impudent" for the Democracy to ask to be placed in power. We don't suppose the Senator detects even a suspicion of impudence in the party that, having stolen the Presidential office and its 105,000 dependencies four years ago, now comes before the people asking that the crime may be approved and the criminal rewarded by a new lease of power.

A LICK AT GARFIELD.—It is wisely suggested by a Republican journal somewhat addicted to moralizing, that "if a man does not wish to be wounded and libeled by the publication of his record, he should be careful to make a good one." How often and what penetrating force this reflection must come home to the saddened soul of James A. Garfield.

If called to the Presidency I should deem it my duty to resist with all my power any attempt to impair or evade the full force and effect of the Constitution, which in every article, section and amendment is the supreme law of the land.—Hancock's letter of acceptance.

"My dear boys," is the way Garfield addressed a Club of Erie lads. He should have told them when they grow up to be men to keep a lookout for such fellows as Ames, De Golyer & Co., and charge more than $329 for committing perjury.

HOW QUEER!—Most of the Radical organs still lack the full returns from the election in Maine. The loss of 15,000 in that one-horse Commonwealth seems to be annoyance enough without making it a matter of public record.

The New York *Herald* advises the Republican leaders to regard the dictates of common decency, by dropping the foolish cry about the payment of "rebel war claims." Pretty sensible advice coming from an independent paper.

HE KNOWS!—"There was," said a distinguished Republican General in New York the other day, "A Presidency in the battle at Gettysburg, and the Democrats had sense enough to see the point, and shouldered Hancock."

"THE BAYONET IS NOT A FIT INSTRUMENT FOR COLLECTING THE VOTES OF FREEMEN."—*Hancock.*

OUR EASTERN COAL FIELD.

The editor of the Tyrone *Herald*, has been interviewing the southeastern section of the Clearfield coal field, and has taken a pretty full inventory of the Moshannon region. In his issue of last week he says:

The depressing effect of the Clearfield coal strike, in the early part of the season, may be taken as an evidence of the fact that the business interests of Tyrone are largely dependent on the mining industry of that region. Recognizing the vital importance of a flourishing and continuous trade from the mountain coal fields, a *Herald* reporter skipped over the ridge last week, intending to spy out the land and report the situation.

The new Moshannon railroad, so much talked of, was the first object of interest. Should that be completed to Keating, Tyrone would no longer be the outlet of the vast wealth of bituminous stored in the grand old hills of our sister county. To our surprise this road is to be, and soon will be, one of the fixed institutions of the coal region, and will result in working a great change in the business of Tyrone—so far at least as the shipping interests concern us—but in what way?

From Osceola the road is leading up the Moshannon to a new and almost unlimited coal basin hitherto untouched. Below Philipsburg, on the route to Keating, is a forbidding wilderness of mountains, for a distance of forty or fifty miles, through which a railroad may not find its way for the next hundred years. As a consequence, all this newly tapped mineral wealth must of necessity flow through the iron gateways of Tyrone, and every additional ton of coal passing through our city will leave its mark behind in the shape of increased pay-rolls in the office of the transportation company.

Hundreds of emigrants are now at work on the new lines of railroad, almost literally digging up the whole country. At one point a short distance above Osceola, four railroads will soon branch out into arteries penetrating the carbonaceous stores of the now timberless hills. The main branch leads to Houtzdale and Ramey, and the new Moshannon road is being graded up the stream to the left, and after reaching Whiteside run will enter that basin—the largest coal field in the county. It will then reach the summit between Janesville and Ramey station.

A short distance above the junction of this road with the Houtzdale branch, the new road to the left leads to the Ellis coal lands, around Ellis' mill. The company now operating or opening this coal, estimates a shipment of fifty cars a day for a period of forty years—all from one property.

Switching off to the right side of Houtzdale branch, is the Decatur road, leading up Coal run. At this place, W. J. Jackson has one mine open, and is about commencing to ship from a new drift. A short distance up Coal run, the Decatur property, consisting of 1,000 acres, is being developed. The road-bed is already graded, and before a great while, the iron draught-horse will steam his way up Coal run to draw the long hidden wealth away from Decatur hills.

The Goss run branch leading off from the Houtzdale road between Moshannon and Sterling collieries, is fed by innumerable mines, chief among the old ones being those of Whitehead and Fisher's. Whitehead is running the celebrated Ocean Colliery. This road has been extended more than a mile to the new mine of Berwind, White & Co., known as Eureka No. 2.

Above most of the old mines, and located between Houtzdale and Ramey, is one of Whitehead's new mines, which will soon be ready for operation. The mine cars will be hauled up to the "dump" at the head of the shutes, by a stationary engine. The coal is almost level with the railroad, hence the necessity of a plane or slope. Mr. Whitehead has so many mines in this region that he is obliged to keep a book of special record so as not to lose the name and location of any of his collieries. In addition to his coal interests, he is also proprietor of Elizabeth furnace in this county, and is perhaps the only wealthy operator in the Clearfield region who has steadily but rapidly worked his way up from the pick.

The Moshannon Coal Company has opened a new and very large mine on the same road not far above Houtzdale. The old mines on this branch are old and new Moshannon, Beaverton, Sterling, Eureka, the celebrated Franklin, Old Penn, Beaver Run, and perhaps one or two more.

The new mines being opened will certainly double the capacity of this great coal basin; and even then, as the star of the coal empire rolls westward, southward and northward, the long trains of black diamonds will wind down the mountain side at an ever increasing rate.

Those who fear that the coal shipments may fall off and that Tyrone will cease to be the outlet of a busy traffic, should visit the Moshannon valley now dotted with large camps where hundreds of emigrants employed on the new roads "take their grub," and rest from their labors at night, among gnats, mosquitoes, wildcats, panthers and bears. In the evenings, these imported sons of toil, gather in groups around their camp-fires, and for miles along the stream, the forest valley is made to ring with the cheerful songs of "Father Land."

All this speaks of pushing, thriving industry, prosperity, wealth, comfort, happiness and peace, a reasonable share of which must, in the nature of things, fall to the lot of Tyrone and its people.

New Advertisements.

STRAY.—Came trespassing on the premises of the subscriber, residing in Graham township, on or about the first of July last, a BLACK STEER, two or three years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove his property, pay the legal charges and take the animal away, or it will be disposed of as the law directs.

REUBEN HOLT.

Kylertown, Pa., Oct. 6, 1880-3t.

SHOEMAKING.—I hereby inform my patrons, and mankind in general, that I have removed my shoemaking shop to the room in Graham's row, over S. L. Snyder's jewelry store, and that I am prepared to do all kinds of work in my line cheaper than any other shop in town. All work warranted as good as can be done anywhere else. Positively this is the cheapest shop in Clearfield. JOS. H. DEERING.

Dec. 11, 1878-tf.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of sundry writs of *Ven. Ex.*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield Co., and to me directed, there will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE, at the Court House, in the borough of Clearfield, Pa., on

Thursday, October 28th, 1880,

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

A certain tract of land situate in Wallaceton borough, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, bounded on the north by an alley, on the east by an alley, on the south by Clearfield street, and on the west by lot of A. Frantz, and known in plan of said borough as lot No. 67, and having thereon erected a large frame house, frame stable, and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Isaac Shimel.

ALSO,

All that certain piece of ground situate in the village of DuBois, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Bounded on the south by Long street, on the west by Church street, on the north by an alley, on the east by land of DuBois & Fuller, and known in general plan of the village of DuBois, in Sandy township, as lots No. 17, 18 and 19. The lots are inclosed with a good board fence. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of J. A. Dunlap.

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 instance will the Deed be presented in Court for confirmation unless the money is actually paid to the Sheriff. JAMES MAHAFFEY,

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Sheriff.

Clearfield, Pa., Oct. 6, 1880.

Legal Advertisements.

"God Save the Commonwealth!"

Election Proclamation.

WHEREAS, by an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania entitled "An Act to regulate the General Election within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon the Sheriffs of the several counties to give public notice of such election, the places where to be held, and the officers to be elected,

THEREFORE, I, JAMES MAHAFFEY, High Sheriff of Clearfield county, do hereby give Public Notice to the electors of the county of Clearfield, that a general election will be held on TUESDAY FOLLOWING THE FIRST MONDAY OF NOVEMBER (being the 2d day of the month), at the several election districts in said county, at which time and place the qualified voters will vote—

For twenty-one electors for President and Vice President.

For one person for Judge of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

For one person for Auditor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

For one person to represent the counties of Clearfield, Centre, Clinton, Elk, Mifflin and Union (the XX. District) in the Congress of the United States.

For one person for Assembly, to represent the county of Clearfield in the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

For one person for Prothonotary of Clearfield county.

For one person for Register and Recorder of Clearfield county.

For one person for Surveyor of Clearfield county.

The electors of the county of Clearfield will take notice that the said election will be held at the following places, viz:

Burnside borough at the public school house in said borough.

Clearfield borough, at the Commissioners' office, in the Court House.

Curwensville borough, at the house of Samuel Way, corner of State and Walnut streets, in said borough.

Houtzdale borough, at the public house of Wm. Parker, in said borough.

Lumber City borough, at the public school house in said borough.

Newburg borough, at the school house, in said borough.

New Washington borough, at the public school house, in said borough.

Osceola borough, at the public house of Milo Hoyt, in said borough.

Wallaceton borough, at the public school house in said borough.

Beccaria township, at the Union Hotel, in Glen Hope.

Bell township, at the house of Robert Mahaffey.

Bloom township, at the house of the late James Bloom, Sr.

Boggs township, at the house of Edward Albert.

Bradford township, at the house of Jacob Pierce.

Brady township, at the public house of William Schwem, Jr., in Luthersburg.

Burnside township, at Young's school house.

Chest township, at the public school house near Simon Rorebough's.

Covington township, at the school house in Mineboro.

Decatur township, at Centre school house.

Ferguson township, at the house of John Gregory, formerly occupied by Thos. Robinson, (Broadway.)

Girard township, at Congress Hill school house.

Goshen township, at the public school house at Shawville.

Graham township, at the house of the late Jacob Hubler.

Greenwood township, at the public house of Samuel Hallman, in said township.

Gulich township, at the pupil school house, in Janesville.

Huston township, at the house of the late Jesse Wilson.

Jordan township, at the public school house, in Anesville.

Knox township at Turkey Hill school house.

Karthaus township, at Bridgen's school house.

Lawrence township, at the Arbitration room, in the Court House, in the borough of Clearfield.

Morris township, at the house formerly occupied by Thomas Kyler.

Penn township, at the hotel formerly kept by W. W. Anderson.

Pike township, at the township school house in the borough of Curwensville.

Sandy township, at the public school house in the town of DuBois.

Union township, at the house of D. E. Brubaker.

Woodward township, at the public school house in the town of Houtzville.

Form of Tickets.

AN ACT regulating the mode of voting at all elections in the several counties of this Commonwealth, approved the 30th day of March, A. D. 1866, viz:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted* by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, That the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth, at all general, township, borough and special elections, are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote, by tickets, printed, or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts voted for, and to be labeled, outside, "judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of the State officers voted for, and be labeled, "State;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including office of senator, member and members of assembly, if voted for, and member of Congress, if voted for, and be labeled, "county;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labeled, "township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labeled, "borough;" and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot boxes.

When the Polls are to be Kept Open.

A further supplement to the act regulating elections in this Commonwealth, approved January 30, and February 13, A. D. 1874:

SEC. 3. At all elections hereafter held under the laws of this Commonwealth, the polls shall be opened at seven o'clock, a. m., and closed at seven o'clock, p. m.

Appointment of Judges and Inspectors.

Sec. 6. In all election districts where a vacancy exists by reason of the disqualification of the officers or otherwise in an election board heretofore appointed, or where any new district shall be formed, the Judge or Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the proper county shall, ten days before any general or special election, appoint competent persons to fill said vacancies, and to constitute a board in said new district, and in the appointment of inspectors in any election district both shall not be of the same political party, and the judge of elections shall in all cases be of the political party having the majority of votes in said district as nearly as the said judge or judges can ascertain the fact, and in case of the appointment of the judge or to the selection of inspectors the political majority of the judges shall select one of said inspectors, and the minority judge or judges shall select the other.

Sec. 7. Whenever there shall be a vacancy in an election board on the morning of an election, said vacancy shall be filled in conformity with existing laws.

Duties of Election Officers.

Sec. 8. At the opening of the polls at all elections it shall be the duty of the judges of election for their respective districts to designate one of the inspectors, whose duty it shall be to have in custody the registry of voters, and to make the entries therein required by law, and it shall be the duty of the other of the said inspectors to receive and number the ballots presented at said election.

Sec. 9. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot; every ballot voted shall be numbered in order in which it shall be received, and the number recorded by the clerks on the list of voters opposite the name of the elector from whom received. And any voter voting two or more tickets, the several tickets so voted shall each be numbered with the number corresponding with the number to the name of the voter. Any elector may write his name upon his ticket or cause the same to be written thereon, and attended by a citizen of the district. In addition to the oath now prescribed by law to be taken and subscribed by election officers, they shall severally be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted, unless required to do so as witnesses in a judicial proceeding. All judges, inspectors, clerks and overseers of any election held under this act shall, before entering upon their duties, be duly sworn or affirmed in the presence of each other. The judge sh