The Republican.

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 2, 1881.

Reader, if you want to know what is going on in the business world, just read our advertising columns, the *Special* column in particular.

Senator Eckley B. Coxe, of the Luzerne district, was sworn in on Thursday.

The United States Senate celebrated Washington's birthday by passing a resolution appropriating $30,000 to build a monument at his birth-place.

The Indiana Senate, by a vote of 28 to 21, has passed a bill to submit the State Constitutional amendments again to the people on the 4th of April.

AN EDUCATED RADICAL.—We notice that an old colored preacher was convicted in South Carolina, before Judge Mackey, of voting two Republican tickets pasted together.

NO CARD.—Among the Republican Statesmen invited to Mentor in the capacity of mentors, or otherwise, the New York *Sun* hears nothing of Mr. George William Curtis, or of any of his associates in the attempt to purify Republican politics.

THIRTY-SIX BALLOTS.—The number of ballots taken in the contest for Senator just closed at Harrisburg (36) was the same as in the Convention which nominated Garfield. Mr. Wallace was the only candidate who was voted for on every ballot.

General Garfield has consented to have a public reception by the citizens of the Nineteenth Ohio district, when he will deliver a farewell speech. He fixed on Monday, the 28th ult, for his departure from Mentor, and arrived in Washington early Tuesday morning.

RUDE.—A lawyer in the North Carolina Legislature put the Grangers in that body to silence the other day, when they were growling about aristocrats, by asking them if they had not observed that when they hauled a load of potatoes or apples to market, the big ones always got to the top.

THAT'S SO.—The Lewistown *Democrat* says: "John Cessna probably owes his failure to secure the Senatorial election to lack of faith in his own teachings. Had he rolled up his trowser legs and hauled out a canal boat, he might have induced the legislators to "vote through their eyes for him."

DEVOURED.—The "boss" Wolfe in the Legislature, who has been fighting the Cameron lion, has lost all his lambs—Grow, Bayne, etc.—and in effect has allowed himself to be devoured. We thought we could see mule ears peeking out ever since he undertook to whale the Cameron family.

AN OLD ROOSTER.—The elder Cameron started political life as a bolter in 1845, when the Whigs voted for him, although a Democrat, to beat the regular caucus nominee, George W. Woodward. He succeeded, and prevented the confirmation of Woodward to the Supreme Bench of the United States.

A DEAD SENATOR.—Hon. Matt. H. Carpenter, one of the United States Senators from Wisconsin, died in Washington, on Thursday last, February 24th, in his 57th year. He was one of the ablest members of that body, and was ranked as a number-one lawyer. He spent a week in Clearfield, at our Court in 1875, during the riot trials, serving as one of the Defendants' attorneys.

SENATOR WALLACE'S PLAN.—The great speech of Senator Wallace, on an amendment to the Constitution for a change in the manner of electing a President and Vice President of the United States, will be found in our issue of this date. The speech is full of governmental research and thought, and, although lengthy, will richly repay every voter to give it a careful perusal. The subject has been agitated by many of our ablest statesmen from the formation of the Government, as well as that of the thoughtful voter.

"SOLD AGAIN AND GOT THE TIN."—The election of Mitchell as United States Senator is the last and best sell that ever occurred among a bevy of men" controlled by grand moral ideas." Politically, he is Don Cameron's stable boy, and all the Legislative "kickers" from Wolfe down, must jump into a cart if they want to travel with the caravan. "All aboard!" Where are the "floppers?" is the inquiry Don has raised since the voting for Senator has stopped at Harrisburg.

"FOXY."—In order to avoid observation, many visitors to Garfield stop at Painesville, and hire a livery team to take them to Mentor. A Chicago paper placed one of its reporters in a livery stable at Painesville as a driver, and while driving visitors to Mentor he would interview them and telegraph the result to his paper. In this way he took in John A. Logan and Gov. Cullom, both of whom were anxious to avoid publicity. The only safe way to go to Mentor without having the fact known is in a balloon, sailing above the clouds, and dropping down after dark to the roof of Gen. Garfield's house.

HOW WE CHANGE!—Oregon used to have a Pennsylvania Mitchell in the United States Senate, but he dropped out several years ago, went to the Pacific coast and has not been heard of since. After the 4th of March we will have a Mitchell of our own—"a Tioga man"—in that chamber, who has been in the House for the past four years. He has never said or done anything during that time, except act as an errand boy for Don Cameron. What his influence will be in the future, all can conjecture—Cameron all the time. Where is the "*Wolfe* gang" now?

THE SENATORIAL DEAD-LOCK

Below will be found a tabular statement of the vote received on each ballot by the six principal candidates throughout the prolonged dead lock:

Ballots.	Oliver, R.	Wallace, D.	Grow, R.	Beaver, R.	Hay'ns, R.	Mitchell, R.
1	95	70	58	...	...	...
2	95	93	56	...	...	...
3	95	93	56	...	...	...
4	91	91	55	...	...	...
5	88	92	54	...	...	...
6	89	87	65	...	...	...
7	71	68	52	...	...	...
8	72	69	49	...	...	...
9	83	82	55	...	...	...
10	83	80	57	...	...	...
11	82	83	55	...	...	...
12	63	64	42	...	...	...
13	35	32	29	...	...	...
14	42	37	32	...	...	...
15	76	78	58	...	...	...
16	80	82	51	...	...	...
17	75	78	50	...	...	...
18	68	69	46	...	...	...
19	26	21	31	...	...	...
20	32	21	29	...	...	...
21	77	80	53	...	...	...
22	80	72	55	...	...	...
23	2	88	...	63	63	...
24	1	86	...	68	60	...
25	1	85	...	74	62	1
26	...	85	...	80	62	...
27	...	51	...	57	49	...
28	...	27	...	27	35	...
29	...	21	...	21	26	...
30	...	74	...	78	57	...
31	...	74	...	78	59	...
32	...	82	...	79	58	...
33	...	21	...	28	20	...
34	...	19	...	27	21	...
35	...	69	...	57	49	...
36	...	92	...	...	...	156

The ballots counted in the above list include (as No. 1.) that taken separately in the two Houses on the first day of the voting. During these protracted ballotings—commencing January 18th and ending February 23d, and which exactly equal in number those required to nominate Garfield (36) at Chicago—scattering votes were cast for MacVeagh, Brewster, and others.

PARTLY SO.—An exchange states this: "General Garfield will be the twentieth President of the United States. Of these fifteen were elected by a majority of Electors and each had a majority of the popular vote, one (John Quincy Adams) was elected by the House of Representatives, three were Vice Presidents (Tyler, Fillmore and Johnson) who succeeded to the Presidency because of the death of the incumbent, and one (Hayes) crept into the place by fraud; and contempt, detestation and universal scorn are his wages. [A decided blunder on the part of the editor aforesaid. Hayes cribbed $200,000 of Tilden's salary, and $15,000 a year for four years in the shape of servants, flowers, and other green-house fixings. The reader will readily observe that there is far more virtue in this thing than the wages of "scorn."—EDITOR CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.] Garfield is the only President who received a majority of Electors but had a less number of individual votes than a competitor. Lincoln was largely beaten in the popular vote, counting all other candidates against him. He, however, had more votes than any one of them. Of all the Presidents none retired without honor; but Hayes will form a striking exception to that rule."

A GOOD MEASURE.—Senator Voorhees' resolution proposing a law to protect innocent purchasers against the tricks of venders of patented articles is aimed at a practice that gives no little trouble to farmers in the West. It takes two sharpers to play the trick; one goes through the country selling to farmers and other innocent persons a patented machine at a small price, and in a few days the second scamp comes along, tells the purchaser he is violating the rights of the patentee by using his invention without permission, and threatens him with a suit for damages. The frightened purchaser is thus easily forced to pay an exorbitant price to get out of trouble. Farmers know nothing about patent laws and are readily imposed on by these professional sharpers. If the Senate Judiciary Committee can frame a law to protect them and break up the rascally business to which they are exposed it will accomplish a good work.

CLEAN OUT THE LOT!—An exchange says: If Hayes has really been dickering with Senator Conkling to secure the confirmation of Stanley Matthews as Justice of the Supreme Court, we trust that the Democratic Senators will not play cat's-paws for this mighty man of Utica. It would be ridiculously absurd to have it go out to the country that the confirmation of Matthews had hung fire simply because Conkling had so ordered. That any Democrat should be given such overpowering influence would be disgraceful enough, but that Democratic votes should wait for the directing nod of the New York Senator would be a piece of monumental idiocy. Mr. Conkling may be able to bring the President to his marrow-bones, but that is no reason why he should be able to turn his supercilious smile upon a suppliant Senate, and command its action at his pleasure.

A GOOD DIG.—The editor of the New York *Nation*, one of the Radical stalwarts, does not favor Blaine's appointment as Secretary of State. It remarks: "Mr. Blaine is not free from reproach. Mr. Garfield knows very well that he had no answer to the charges against him in connection with his railroad operations while in Congress, except that the committee which heard them had 'rebel brigadiers' in it. To the confession—the miserable confession—in one of his letters, that he used his authority as Speaker to help speculators in getting a bill through the House, and then claimed reward for it, he has never attempted any answer at all."

"BIZ."—It has generally been supposed that the President selected his own Cabinet officers, but a telegram from Washington intimates that Senators Cameron and Mitchell wish to relieve Garfield of that responsibility so far as Pennsylvania is concerned. They have addressed Garfield a letter informing him that the differences apparently existing in the party in Pennsylvania have been adjusted, and desiring to know whether Pennsylvania will have a representative in the Cabinet, and if so they would be pleased to submit the names of the gentlemen, should he so desire.

LIBERAL.—The Illinois Legislature is expected to be liberal, as is shown by what was proposed the other day. It was asked to pay $39,000 to J. Q. Kyle, who lost both arms by the discharge of a cannon at a recent soldiers' re-union, and to give Siegel Mohn $5,000 for an arm which he lost by firing a defective State cannon at a Garfield meeting.

DUE NOTICE.

Gen James A. Garfield has abundant warning in Grant's experience to make him wary about his Cabinet selections. Only one of the original advisers chosen by Grant survived his two terms, Secretary of State Hamilton Fish. A. T. Stewart was disqualified before he was assigned to the Treasury. Boric was unknown and unfit, and was succeeded by one under whom rascality flourished and thieves waxed fat. The war office was disgraced by Belknap's thievery and not honored by the subsequent assignment to it of a Cameron, scion of that one of the same name who years before had left the office in dishonor. Cox quit the Interior department because he found it embarrassing to resist thieves whose friends had the President's ear and his sympathies; and his successor, Delano, was the patron of jobbery. Akerman was disqualified for the Attorney Generalship, and his successor, George H. Williams, was exposed to most painful criticism when his shortcomings were measured by the severe test of appointment to the Chief Justiceship. Bristow and Jewell were literally kicked out because they sympathized with the prosecution of public plunderers. Mr. Garfield can hardly do worse than Grant; but he will be lucky if he emerges from the multitude of counsellors who beset him without affording some consolation to the corrupt element in his party, which is so influential in dictating its policy and controlling its officials.

ANOTHER HORROR.—The Catholic Orphanage at Hyde Park, near Scranton, was burned Sunday night last, and 17 children perished—14 boys and 3 girls. The building, St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, situated on the corner of Jackson street and Lincoln avenue, about a mile from the centre of the city, is occupied by a number of Sisters of Charity, and under their charge were forty children from six to twelve years. The boys and girls occupied separate dormitories on the third floor. At half past eight a Sister took the children to their rooms and locked the doors. Descending the stairs, she discovered smoke issuing from a room of the second story. Opening the door she was driven back by a cloud of smoke. The fire was raging along the ceiling, making way to the upper floor. The Sister darted up stairs, and found the girls' room full of smoke. She took them to the lower floor and started back to get the boys. The smoke was pouring into the hall in blinding clouds and, when about half way up the stairs the Sister met a stranger. She made an effort to pass, but he refused to allow her, saying the boys had been rescued and it would be dangerous for her to go for them. She reluctantly went back. The alarm brought four fire companies. The flames were raging fiercely when the firemen got to work. They were informed of the belief among the Sisters that some children were still in the building and made every effort to reach the upper floor. In a short time the flames were beaten back and the door of the dormitory burst open. The victims of the fire were found beneath the cots. Only two were touched by fire, but all had evidently been dead some time. There is intense excitement.

RADICAL LEGISLATIVE FOLLY.—The folly of electing Radical majorities to the Legislature was never made more manifest than the actions of the heavy majorities which that party held last Winter in both branches and which they hold the present session. Last Winter the session was signalized in an attempt to force through the four million steel bill which ended in the indictment, trial and conviction of many of the Radical leaders and their sentence to the penitentiary and subsequent pardon by their fellow-conspirators in the Pardon Board. With this corrupt record the people again re-elected them and coming to Harrisburg with a tremendous majority they fell to fighting among themselves as to which should control the offices and patronage. They could not nor cannot agree and for weeks past they have indulged in a factional war on the Senatorial question which has hampered and retarded every public interest and threatens to delay all legitimate legislation until it will become necessary to hold an extra session of the Legislature at an additional expense to the Commonwealth of a quarter million of dollars. Verily the people have to pay smartly for Radical rule in this State.—*Danville Intelligencer.*

RADICAL RULE—BONDS, DEBT, DEBT!—An exchange says: "The census exhibits will show a record for Republican administration, through all its ramifications, Federal, State and Municipal, consistent only with extravagance and startling in its aggregate. For example, take the indebtedness of 300 cities in the United States, with an aggregate population of 11,250,000, so many having been tabulated, and we find from the partial report of the eminent statistician in charge that their bonded indebtedness swells to $664,000,000. The like indebtedness of 2,700 counties is $200,000,000. The indebtedness of municipalities is likely to reach the enormous sum of twelve hundred million dollars! This does not include boroughs, townships, school districts and the like. Such an outlook does not promise well for an early approach of that period of time when the sound of the tax gatherer shall no longer be heard in the land."

WELL SAID.—A Democratic editor personally acquainted with the new Senator, says: "Mr. Mitchell is a middle-aged lawyer and politician of average ability and is said to possess the questionable virtue of laziness. He served a number of years in both Houses of the Legislature and has been in Congress for two terms. In this long service he utterly failed to acquire even ordinary distinction, and this portends that in the Senate he will be of little service to the State. He will scarcely put himself to the trouble of antagonizing Cameron, and is too spiritless to try to acquire a name for himself."

THE OBSTRUCTIONISTS.—McClure telegraphs from Washington: "The Republicans of the House, under the mad lead of Conger, and against the better counsels of Hawley and Frye, have practically decided to defeat a Congressional apportionment this session. They have made 319 members their ultimatum, a number that is against the dispassionate judgment of two-thirds of both parties, and will filibuster out the session to defeat any other bill. This is simply partisan madness. It will cost Pennsylvania hundreds of thousands of dollars for an extra session of the Legislature, and it will impose like needless cost on more than half the States of the Union."

A LONG LOOK AHEAD BY A POLITICAL SPECULATOR.

WAR ON THE STALWARTS.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun* last week telegraphed to that journal as follows:

It is now understood that General Garfield's Cabinet will be made up at Mentor, before he comes to Washington at the end of this month, with the possibility of some change after he gets here. By taking this course, General Garfield may relieve himself from irksome importunity. The party chiefs who have not been consulted at all, and who have had no personal opportunity of expressing their opinions as to the make-up of the new administration, cannot be expected to take his action in good part.

A more politic President elect would have seen and heard everybody entitled to consideration on this subject, even if his mind had been positively made up in advance. In shutting the gates down and in prohibiting free conference General Garfield exhibits not strength but merely weakness of character. He lacks the moral courage to confront the leaders whom he intends to disappoint. He is afraid to tell them why he has decided against their preference. This course will sharpen the edge of resentment, and unnecessarily make enemies by wounding personal pride.

The main elements of the Cabinet were chosen long ago, and will not be changed. The subordinate places may be altered, but not enough to affect the unity of purpose upon which the new administration is to proceed. The central idea upon which Mr. Blaine, as the controlling spirit, starts out is for General Garfield to be his own successor, with Mr. Blaine as the candidor 1888, when he will be fifty-eight years old.

This interesting programme not only shuts out the third-termers for 1884, but it also serves notice upon them that the policy and the patronage of the new administration will be directed against the men who were defeated at Chicago. With this the object of Garfield and Blaine, of course the Grant leaders could not expect to get the Treasury, upon which their fondest hopes had centered. That recognition would have placed them on an equality with their rivals, and Mr. Blaine does not propose to admit their equality.

If Mr. Conkling and the interest which he represents will be content with a mild Grantite like young Mr. Lincoln, who presided over a third-term meeting in Chicago but has made no figure in politics, they may be gratified. But there is no intention to strengthen Mr. Conkling's hand in any way; nor is there any especial desire to break with him.

It is easy to see what the result of the existing rivalries must be. It is the old story of the White and Red Roses; of Jefferson and Hamilton; of Clay and Webster; of the Hunkers and Barnburners; of Douglas and Breckenridge; of Seward and Chase. A collision is inevitable in the nature of things between the factions led by Conkling with Grant as his figure-head, and Blaine with Garfield at his back. It cannot come too soon for the good of the country.

HER TRAGIC FATE.

DEATH OF THE YOUNG HUNTRESS OF WAYNE COUNTY.

Only a few weeks ago the papers contained an account of the killing, recently, of two black bears, by Lottie Merrill, a young huntress eighteen years old. The following account of her death is from the Elmira *Gazette*: A fearful tale is told in the Port Jervis *Union* of the fate of Lottie Merrill, the young huntress of Wayne county, Pa. According to this account she met a most tragic death on the 8th of February, being attacked in her hut by six bears, killed and eaten by them, and her body burned with the carcasses of some of them in the cabin. A party of hunters, it is said, at the close of that day found her cabin still burning, and the proofs of the horrible death she had died. It appears that she had been hunting that day, and had killed a fine buck deer, which, after removing the entrails, she had dragged home on the snow. Six hungry bears, drawn by the smell of blood, had followed the trail to her hut, and after devouring the carcass of the deer attacked the huntress, killing her and devouring her body. The girl had evidently made a heroic defense. An examination showed that she must have killed two of them before being overpowered. The carcass of one bear had fallen against the closed door and imprisoned them all within the cabin, which took fire and burned the others to death. In the cabin was found one of the huntress' heavy boots with the foot still in it, a bent hunting knife near the bones, and the antlers of the deer she had brought home, which, with the carcasses of the bears, furnished a complete key to the mystery. Her funeral took place on Wednesday, the 9th. At least three hundred people were present at the funeral, and the old preacher, William Budwick, preached the sermon, relating the story of her death and extolling her bravery and her virtues to the skies. The remains were buried near her burned cabin, and over her grave were placed a pair of antlers and a hemlock slab with this rude epitaph:

"Lottie Merrill lays here she dident know what it was to be afeered but she has had her last tussle with the bars and theyve scooped her she was a good girl and she is now in heaven. It took six big bars to get away with her. She was only 18 years old."

PLANETARY DISPLAY.—The spectacle presented by Venus, Jupiter and Saturn grows more attractive every evening. Venus and Jupiter are fast approaching each other, and to-night they will be in conjunction, shining only a little over three degrees apart. Old Saturn looks as if he had fallen behind in the race, and he has also dropped out of line with the others. This week, however, he will assume such a position that the three planets will mark the corners of a little triangle. With the telescope the view of these planets is exceedingly beautiful. Venus begins to show the crescent form, and may be watched with a low magnifying power long before sunset. A slight turn of the tube, and Jupiter with its attendant moons sails into the field of view. Another turn brings Saturn upon the scene. His splendid rings are opening wider every month. The narrow division between them looks like a black line of enamel upon a golden band. Those who wish to study these wonderful planets should not let slip the present opportunity, for before the Spring is over they will all have disappeared from the evening sky.

BESSMER STEEL.—The Bessmer steel production of the United States in 1880 is reported by Mr. James M. Swank, the Secretary of the American Steel and Iron Association, to have been 1,074,262 tons, of 2,240 lbs., which is 30 per cent. more than the production in 1879; 64 per cent. more than the 1878 production; 115 per cent. more than the 1877 production; 220 per cent. more than the 1875 production, and more than ten times as much as the 1872 production. Without any exception there has been an increase in the production from year to year—all through the dull times as well as since.

Belknap, red, fat and well dressed, hangs around Washington bursting with State secrets and third term intrigue.

TWO GREAT MEN

Col. McClure, of the Philadelphia *Times*, has made Washinton his headquarters for the past fortnight, getting ready for the Inauguration and picking up news generally for his journal. His biography of two great men is short, but it teaches a wholesome lesson to those in after life, and reads thus:

WASHINGTON, February 24, '81.

Senator Matt. H. Carpenter and ex-Governor Henry D. Cooke died about the same hour this morning. The time was when the announcement of the death of Carpenter and Cooke would have made a profound impression upon Washington, but both have outlived their exceptional importance and to the same extent their worshipers. Carpenter was the most brilliant and courageous of the War Democrats of the Northwest and he entered the Senate during the violent throes of reconstruction, when just in the noontide of life and already enjoying a national reputation. It was his misfortune to come into public position as a party favorite just as the memorable epoch of the decline of statesmanship began to draw its dark lines upon the political and social rule of the Capital, and he yielded to the blandishments and luxury of power and wrecked one of the proudest intellects of the Nation. He was deposed by his State, but the memory of the days when he was conspicuously good and great effaced the resentments which had overthrown him. He returned to the Senate two years ago, only to linger in broken health and impaired mental powers and finally to pass away almost unnoted. There are very many who will lament the death of Matt. Carpenter, but they will not date it as of to-day.

Henry D. Cooke was another of the vigorous men developed by the war. He reached the summit of fortune in his financial operations, which had staked everything on the maintenance of national credit in the darkest days of the rebellion, and he, like Carpenter, was swept along by the flood-tide of demoralization that attended the reign of Grant. A Governor's chair was created for him and he was made ruler of the District of Columbia. From that dizzy political height he fell when the panic swept fortune and summer friends away. The palatial Governor's Mansion has long been tenantless and the local government of which he was the head, perished before the enforced economy that must follow profligacy. Neither of these men ever had the stain of corruption upon their skirts. They rose prominently on the tide of unhealthy political and financial prosperity and when the ebb left them again dependent upon themselves their powers had abated and their work was done.

HOW IT WAS DONE.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Record* gives his recension of the break of the dead-lock and the election of Mitchell. He says:

The scheme by which John I. Mitchell was chosen Senator from Pennsylvania was planned in Senator Cameron's room at Wormley's Hotel last Sunday. At that time the senior Senator was called upon by Colonel Samuel B. Dick, Horatio Gates Fisher and Russell Errett. Colonel Bayne had been seen on Saturday by Mitchell himself, and after a long interview, in which Mitchell showed that he could himself be nominated, Payne agreed to withdraw if Wolfe and the men who had stood by him would consent to support Mitchell. General Beaver was given to understand that his case was hopeless and that it was deemed best to try the next man on the slate, who was Mitchell. He was assured that efforts would be made to have him named for Secretary of War under Garfield, and he gracefully decided to vacate. In the meantime Hugh Young, of Tioga, had been working on Wolfe, and led that gentleman to believe that if he would support Mitchell it would be a victory of some sort for the independents.

The new Senator was in his seat in the House to-day, and he was so little known that the inquiry went round: "Where is this man Mitchell who has been elected Senator from Pennsylvania?" His presence could be detected by the steady flie of messenger boys who carried telegrams to him as he sat in his accustomed place over in the "old maids' corner" on the Republican side of the House. About noon he went into the lobby, where he was hardly known, except for the fact that a party of Pennsylvanians stood guard around him. Governor Hoyt came along while Mitchell was there. The Governor congratulated the new Senator, who by this time had received notice of his election.

Senator-elect Mitchell held an informal reception at his residence to-night. Ten days ago he wended his way homeward unnoticed and almost alone. But with this sudden stroke of fortune friends have sprung up by the score.

Wayne MacVeagh was Wolfe's choice, after Bayne, but it was found the Cameron forces would not turn in for him. Mitchell could command these, and Grow's followers then went for Mitchell. Mr. Mitchell has only about four appointees in the departments here, and will not prove a very troublesome companion to Senator Cameron in demanding a share of the patronage.

CREDITING THE WRONG MAN.—Mr. Blaine is just now getting good deal of praise from Republican papers for his efforts concerning the establishment of a universal penny postal system, as if he were the originator of the idea. History shows that George Francis Train was the man in this country who first endeavored to prove that by the adoption of the system generally, the postal revenues would be largely increased, and he emphatically urged its establishment. Blaine in his latter efforts is simply echoing what was said long ago. The cheap postage system formed a plank in that queer combination that nominated Vic Woodhull for President. The adoption of a universal penny postal arrangement would undoubtedly increase the revenues of the Postoffice Department and greatly facilitate public convenience as well. When Sir Rowland Hill first argued in behalf of cheap postage in England, on the ground that revenues would be increased, his ideas were hooted at as being those of a crazy man. The British government however, were induced to try the experiment, and general surprise followed. It came out just as Rowland Hill had prophesied. Indeed it went far beyond his own expectations. The increase in correspondence was enormous, and everybody wrote letters when they found they could dispatch them for a penny. Mr. Blaine's efforts in behalf of cheap postage are to be commended, but the credit of being the originator of the system here should be placed where it fairly belongs.

New Advertisements.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. [mch2,81-1y.]

WAGONS FOR SALE!—The subscriber has two Two-Horse Wagons, nearly new, for sale. Will be sold cheap. Callon or address JOHN A. STADLER. Clearfield, Pa., March 2, 1881-tf.

NOTICE.—The undersigned, residing in the village of Westover, in Chest township, has made the necessary arrangements and proposes to open an EATING HOUSE for the accommodation of the public generally, and I hereby solicit a liberal share of the public patronage. JOHN J. SNYDER. Westover, Pa., Feb. 9, 1881-tf.

New Advertisements.

JOB WORK.—All kinds of job work executed in the best manner at this office.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—Gill & Co. vs. Ross & McEwen. In the Common Pleas of Clearfield county, Pa. No. 119 Sept. T., 1879. The undersigned Auditor, appointed to distribute the money in the hands of the Sheriff, arising from the sale of the real estate, to and among the creditors legally entitled thereto, will meet the parties in interest at his office, in Clearfield, on FRIDAY, MARCH 18TH, 1881, at 10 o'clock A. M. W. A. HAGERTY, Auditor. Clearfield, Pa., March 2, 1881-3t.

COAL! COAL ALL THE YEAR!! THE subscriber hereby gives notice that he is now delivering coal of an excellent quality and prepares to operate his mine IN THE SUMMER, So that he will be enabled to supply his customers at all times with good fuel. No Summer vacation. Orders by mail promptly filled. H. EM. SHAW. Clearfield, Pa., March 2, 1881-tf.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby warned against purchasing or in any meddling with the following personal property, now in possession of J. D. GALBRAITH, of Burnside township, Clearfield county, viz: One gray mare, 2 pigs, 2 sheep and 3 lambs, 1 cow, 1 spring wagon, 1 set harness, 1 buffalo robe, 4 acres wheat in the ground, 1 cupboard and dishes, 1 cook stove and fixtures, 1 sink, 1 table, half-dozen chairs, 1 rocking chair, 1 lounge, 1 extension table, 1 room stove, 1 sewing machine, 1 dressing bureau, 1 clock, 3 beds and bedding. The foregoing property was purchased by me at Sheriff's sale, and is allowed to remain in the possession of said J. D. Galbraith on loan only, subject to my order at any time. D. F. PITTS. Grant, Pa., March 2, 1881-3t.

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 Friday, April 1st, 1881, 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 90 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, All that certain lot, known in the plan of Clearfield borough as Lot No 139, fronting 50 feet on Locust street, running back 172 feet, more or less, to an alley with dwelling house and all necessary out-buildings 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. R. SHAW, JOS. SHAW, Surviving Ex'rs of Richard Shaw, Sr., dec'd. Clearfield, Pa., Dec. 8, 1880-ts.

OPEN FOR ALL! LOTS OF NEW GOODS, CHEAP FOR CASH. Come to Frenchville! I have just received the largest stock of goods ever brought to this section of the county, which I will sell for cash or produce as cheap as they can be bought elsewhere. My stock consists of DRY GOODS, Groceries, Boots & Shoes, HARDWARE, Nails a Specialty, Ready Made Clothing. A full stock of FISH. Salt in large or small sacks, or by the barrel. CROCKERY WARE, stone or clay. QUEENSWARE, all styles and quality. In short, I have everything needed by the farmer, the mechanic, the laborer, or anybody else, which I will sell just as cheap as the goods can be purchased anywhere else. Please call and examine my goods and prices before investing elsewhere. L. M. COUDRIET. Frenchville, Pa., Mar. 2, '81-tf.

LICENSE NOTICE.—The following persons have filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Clearfield county, their petitions and bonds for licenses, at the March sessions next, agreeably to the Act of Assembly:—

HOTEL LICENSE.

S. B. Row	Clearfield
William H. Dean	Clearfield
R. N. Shaw	Clearfield
James McLaughlin	Clearfield
L. C. Bloom	Curwensville
James L. Leavy	Curwensville
Mile Hoyt	Osceola
G. W. Lane	Osceola
Smith Baird	Osceola
Nicholas Scollon	Osceola
Michael Harley	Osceola
George E. Rohacker	Penfield, Huston Twp
James L. Penfield	Penfield, Huston Twp
Juley Jagnet	Covington Twp
Lewis Leigley	Covington Twp
John Nelson	Covington Twp
George Stets	Woodward Twp
George Rhoads	Woodward Twp
John Watson	Woodward Twp
Isaac Lloyd	Woodward Twp
Thomas Moore	Woodward Twp
James W. McMahan	Woodward Twp
Mrs. Wm. Wells	Woodward Twp
Mrs. Richard Donahue	Woodward Twp
George W. Smith	Woodward Twp
Wm. W. Lane	Houtzdale
William Parker	Houtzdale
John McGirk	Houtzdale
Richard Maddigan	Houtzdale
Wm. Curran	Houtzdale
Edward McGivany	Houtzdale
Frank Slater	Houtzdale
Patrick Dunn	Houtzdale
James Hagerty	Houtzdale
Elizabeth Sutlies	Houtzdale
Fred Wreas	Houtzdale
James Belger	Houtzdale
Edward Jordan	Houtzdale
Patrick Shields	Houtzdale
W. L. Nicholson	DuBois
Mead Brothers	DuBois
Julius Terpe	DuBois
Emanuel Kunts	DuBois
Joseph E. Sterne	DuBois
Jacob Truby	DuBois
John DuBois	DuBois
John McNulty	DuBois
Wm. Schrem	Lothersburg, Brady Twp
J. H. Feerer	Wallaceton
George W. Datte	Glen Hope, Beccaria Twp
Wm. March	Sandy Twp
Jacob Eckman	Beccaria Twp
M. M. Flynn	Fenwville, Penn Twp
George Knarr	Troutville, Brady Twp
Peter Raffner	Madera, Woodward Twp
J. A. Roland	Clear Twp
G. D. McCracken	Greenwood Twp
Mary E. Espenshower	Kylertown, Morris Twp
Samuel Hallihan	Burnside
George W. Davis	New Washington
M. V. Tyler	Huston Twp
G. W. Lloyd	Gallich Twp
John H. Morgan	Gallich Twp

RESTAURANT LICENSE.

R. T. Kelly	DuBois
Wm. Conley	DuBois
H. Livingston	Clearfield
John Dugan & John Parks	Houtzdale
J. S. Graff	Curwensville
Charles J. Shelbrake	Huston Twp
Peter McGovern	Beccaria Twp

WHOLESALE LICENSE.

Max Elinordinger	DuBois
W. C. Quigley	DuBois
Peter Morse	Houtzdale

Certified from the record at Clearfield, this 1st day of March, 1881. JAMES KERR, Prothonotary.

New Advertisements.

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. [mch2 4y.]

FOR TINWARE, HARDWARE, and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, and NEEDLES, ATTACHMENTS AND PARTS, and all kinds of SEWING MACHINES, GO TO O. B. MERRELL, Agent, CLEARFIELD, PA. [June 2, '80-tf.

JOHN TROUTMAN, DEALER IN FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, AND Improved Spring Beds, MARKET STREET, NEAR F. D. The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Clearfield, and the public generally, that he has on hand a fine assortment of Furniture, such as Walnut, Chestnut and Painted Chamber Suites, Parlor Suites, Reclining and Extension Chairs, Ladies' and Gents' Easy Chairs, the Perforated Dining and Parlor Chairs, Cane Seats and Windsor Chairs, Clothes Bars, Step and Extension Ladders, Hat Racks, Scrubbing Brushes, &c. MOULDING AND PICTURE FRAMES, Looking Glasses, Cornices, &c., which would suitable for Holiday presents. dec1079 JOHN TROUTMAN.

A. E. WOOLRIDGE & CO., —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. July 28, 1880-tf.

Legal Advertisements.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of writs of *Venditioni Exponas*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale, at the Court House in the borough of Clearfield, on **Thursday, March 17, 1881,** At 1 o'clock P. M., the following described real estate, to wit:—

All the interest of defendants in a certain tract of land situate in North Houtzdale, Woodward township, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, being three town lots fronting on Reed street and running back to an alley, bounded and described as follows: Bounded east by Erie street, west by an alley, south by Reed street, and north by an alley, and known in the general plan of said town as Lots Nos. 213, 214 and 215, and having thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Michael Leach and Mary Leach.

ALSO,

All the interest of defendant in a certain tract of land situate in Morris township, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Bounded on the north by land of O. L. Schoonover, east by land of Potter, west by land of Frazier, and south by land of Franklin Bench, containing one hundred acres and allowance, with about thirty acres cleared, and having thereon erected a small house, small barn, and other out-buildings.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as