The Republican.

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 27, 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.

Eighty-three thousand buffalo hides were sold at Miles City, Montana, alone, during the past Fall and Winter. At this rate the buffaloes will become extinct before long.

The President has nominated Gen. James Longstreet (now Minister to Turkey) to be U. S. Marshal for Georgia, and Philip H. Emerson to be Associate Justice for Utah.

HOW THE WORLD WAGS.—When the same batch of telegraphic news brings us, as it does this morning, an account of a man killing a neighbor for interfering to make him stop beating his wife, and a story about another man who slays himself because his sweetheart declines to marry him, we may well marvel at the strange contrariety in human passions and affections.

COMMERCE.—A New Haven firm sends thousands of the red American fox skins to Russia every year. These skins, which are used in the Muscovite country to line costly garments, are contributed to a considerable extent by Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire. That we should send furs to Russia is as odd as that we should send wines to France; and yet both these things are done.

A CHANGE.—An exchange says: "There will be no 'college student waiters' in the Summer resort hotels this year. The proprietors of the various hotels where they have hitherto been employed have unanimously decided to engage them no more, principally on the ground that they failed to give satisfaction, being disqualified for their duties by the sedentary and studious habits of college life."

HOW RUDE!—The independent man of the Philadelphia *Times* makes the following remark:

One hundred dollars is the price of dodgers on the tax bill. So it is said at Harrisburg. The average member of the present Legislature would be dear at a much less price.

What a slur on our Pennsylvania statesmen who are patriotic enough to work day and night since the 14th of April for nothing—according to the decision of Attorney General Palmer, and the Constitution of the State!

ANCIENT STATUARY.—The Chambersburg *Spirit* remarks: "An admirer of Senator Mitchell describes him as appearing like 'the statue of a Roman gladiator.' Any sort of a respectable statue would serve for a colleague of Cameron, but when it comes to that of 'a Roman gladiator' there is no reason why all Pennsylvanians should not rejoice. Statues of Roman gladiators are not to be had every day."

It is absurd for the Democrats to suppose that they are making any capital by the Senate deadlock. The popular disgust is directed toward them fully as much as it is to the Republicans. Neither party is making anything by the bungle both have worked themselves into. If the Republican position were as bad again as it is now it would not be sufficient provocation for the Republican to leave his party and go over to the Democrats.—*Bellefonte Republican.*

That is what may be called sublime Radical taffy, so as to give back the bone to the wavering brother who has become offended at the conduct of the Garfield administration, which entered the field with a big boom.

ANOTHER DICKER.—There is talk in Washington of a Republican-Greenback combination in the organization of the next House of Representatives. We are not surprised at this, for after their combination with Mahone and the Repudiationists the Republicans will hardly stick at anything. Weaver is ready for this dicker. We hope the alliance will be formed. Let Repudiationists, Communists and the Radicals join hands and sail under their true colors. This will enable all honest people to assign them their true position in society and business.

WAR AT BETHLEHEM.—The postmastership at Bethlehem, Lehigh county, Pa., is not so large a place as the collectorship at New York, but it is one of the most important in the Commonwealth. The office being vacant, two candidates were put forward. One of these found favor with the politicians, from Mr. Cameron down. The other was supported by the business men and corporations of Bethlehem. Mr. Garfield and Mr. James decided for the latter, and his nomination is one of the two hundred which may or may not be confirmed before December. Cameron is hot.

A GREAT CALAMITY.—Later information shows that the earthquake at Chios was more terrible in its results than at first reported. President Stefanovitch telegraphs the New York *Herald* that the catastrophe at Chios has surpassed all conception. The number of killed and wounded is more than fifteen thousand. There are forty thousand famished sufferers who require immediate assistance. The Central Committee there implores the *Herald* to open subscriptions in its office for their relief and begs it to send the amount collected through Barring brothers to the Ottoman Bank, London.

LEGISLATIVE WORK.—On Wednesday last Speaker Hewit, of the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, presented a statement, showing the condition of the business before the House. He said that up to that time 731 bills had been introduced, including Senate bills reported. There have been reported from committees, 561 House bills, and 49 Senate bills; total, 610. There are in the hands of committees, 161 House bills, and 20 Senate bills; total, 181. On first reading calendar there are 71; second reading, 154; third reading and final passage, 32; total, 373; bills passed finally, 52; defeated in the House, negatived by committees, and declared unconstitutional, 165. The whole number of bills acted upon by the House and finally disposed of to that date, 217.

MR. WINDOM'S REFUNDING SCHEME.

At last, after six weeks' delay, presumably occupied in consideration and consultation, Secretary Windom has promulgated a portion of a scheme for refunding the maturing national debt. It is certainly ingenious, and may be successful; but whether it is dignified and honorable is another question.

As appears from the document before us, the Secretary boldly announces that all the outstanding sixes, amounting to $195,690,400, will be paid on presentation, July 1st next. It is notorious that there is not money enough in the Treasury for the purpose, and the Secretary refrains from disclosing how he expects to obtain what is wanting.

As if to prepare for further measures, he offers to extend the bonds mentioned during the pleasure of the government at 3½ per cent. interest, provided the holders signify by the 10th of May their willingness to accept such an extension. His idea evidently is to wait until May 10, see how many bonds he will have actually to pay off, and then consider how he may best raise the needful money.

The Secretary of the Treasury has been forced by public opinion to adopt this doubtful scheme of financiering in order to cover the crime Hayes committed by vetoing the Funding bill passed by the Democrats. The Radical taxpayer, like his Democratic neighbor, begins to see that it does not take as much of his earnings to pay the interest on a three per cent. bond as on a sixer. Hence the doubtful movement of the Secretary of the Treasury. Had Hayes not vetoed the Funding bill, the commercial channel would be clear.

YANKEE SNOBBERY.—One of the social crimes charged up to us by Europeans, and the citizens of other civilized countries, is because we have been so grossly misrepresented for the past twenty years in the persons of our plenipotentiaries, consuls and agents. Many of them are entirely ignorant of the language of the country to which they are sent as our government agents, and only serve as such by a substitute. The editor of the Philadelphia *Times* illustrates a case in point:

Edward F. Noyes, since 1877 the Returning Board Minister in Paris, made his adieu Sunday night to the Paris colony. Mr. Noyes will never be missed from the place he never filled. He hadn't the first requisite for the post of Minister at a cultivated capital, among a cultivated people. It is only just, however, to Mr. Noyes to admit that he gave every evidence of fully understanding this and effaced himself in the three-story back used as the United States Legation in Paris with exemplary modesty. He has drawn his $17,000 and odd thousands expenses each year with statesmanlike regularity, wondering all the the time when he should be found out and ordered off.

Noyes was one of the Ohio men that repaired to Louisiana in 1876, and by the assistance of the Returning Board of that State, with Eliza Pinkston, Mrs. Jenks, John Sherman & Co., defrauded Mr. Tilden out of the Electors of Louisiana and tallied them for Hayes. The Fraud, of course, rewarded Noyes by sending him as Minister Plenipotentiary to France; but the cheapest Frenchman that happened to meet our Minister discovered that Noyes was a rude, vulgar man, and naturally concluded that all Yankees were "chips from the same block."

NORMAL SCHOOLS.—The Doylestown *Democrat* has this to say about Normal Schools: "This will be a good time to move on the Normal Schools by abolishing them. They have always been an expensive part of our common school system, and such institutions were not intended as any part of it. They have broken up all, or nearly all, the academies in the State, because private enterprise cannot successfully compete with the Commonwealth in keeping school. In these Normal schools, pupils received a classical education, or its equivalent, at the expense of tax-payers. This should not be done. If a boy or girl wants anything better than a 'Common School' education, the parents should pay for it, and others should not be taxed for it. Now is a good time for Governor Hoyt to prove to the tax-payers that he is in earnest about economy, by putting his foot on any bill which may pass to pay off the debts of the Normal Schools. If they cannot get along after having buildings erected for them, they should be closed out."

THE TIDE OF POPULATION.—A cotemporary says: "The westward movement of the centre of population of the United States has been remarkably uniform, as shown by each decennial census since 1790, and it has proceeded substantially along the same line of latitude. It has never been more than twenty miles on either side of the parallel of 39 degrees. It was in Maryland on the west bank of Chesapeake Bay, about twenty-five miles south of Baltimore, in 1790. Ten years later it had advanced directly westward something like thirty miles and the subsequent advance has been notably steady, the longest leap it made in any decade being from 1850 to 1860, when it jumped about seventy miles from West Virginia into Ohio. In 1870, the centre of population was forty-six miles or thereabouts due east of Cincinnati, and it is said at present to hover in the immediate vicinity of that city. It will probably hereafter take a southwestern trend."

BECOMING WISE.—This is the way it is beginning to strike some of them. The Providence *Star*, a Republican paper of standing and influence in New England, admits:

We might as well face the facts. The Republicans of the United States Senate, in their greed for a few petty offices, are organizing defeat for their party in the Fall elections.

And the New York *Advertiser* is equally prominent among metropolitan Republican journals. Of Garfield it says:

The indications, we are sorry to say, so far, are that as a politician President Garfield is not a success. The President is just the sort of a man that Senator Hoar describes as a Bourbon Democrat—"a man who never learns anything and forgets a great deal." He has not learned anything—that is sure, or he would not attempt to please all parties. The man who undertakes to straddle two horses is pretty certain to rend something besides falling in the mud.

A BRECHERISM.—An exchange says that Henry Ward Beecher announced from the Plymouth Church pulpit last Sunday a week his belief that baptism was a non-essential ordinance of the church. It was pleasant enough and useful enough, but if a man died trusting in Christ it made no difference whether he had been sprinkled or immersed, or both, or neither. Yet, with all the vagaries of this clerical buffoon, thousands stick to him as close as the buttons of his coat.

RADICAL STATESMANSHIP.

The editor of the Doylestown *Democrat* chides in this way: "The Republicans do not appear to be making much off their purchase of Mahone, judging by the debates going on in the Senate. The more the matter is sifted, or discussed, the less charming the bargain appears. Wednesday was a field day. After Mr. Pendleton had concluded his speech on the issue of the day, Dawes, of Massachusetts, took the floor, and lost both temper and head. He charged that the Democrats had made offers of Mahone, to elect any man Sergeant-at-Arms he might name, if he would vote with them. This roused the ire of the Democrats, and there were loud calls for the name of the man who made the offer. There was no response. After a few minutes, Dawes got up and said he had not said anything of the kind. This was received with hisses and derisive laughter. Hill now re-opened the Mahone music, and drove the repudiationist into a corner. He was followed by Mahone himself, in self-defence, who felt obliged to say that the Democrats had never made any attempt to purchase him. Don. Cameron got riled up, and pitched for Hill, but somebody held him back by his coat-tails. There was a good deal of bad blood, and many hard words uttered. The Republican Senators have got as much as they can do to carry Mahone along, and explain to their constituents why they do it. Meanwhile, the deadlock continues, and there is no present prospect of it being broken. The Philadelphia *Times* thinks Dawes ought to carry a little hatchet."

"HONEST JOHN STROHM."

We notice that W. U. Hensel, one of the editors of the Lancaster *Intelligencer*, furnished Col. Forney's *Progress* with a sketch of this living Lancaster county statesman, in last week's issue. We have no data on hand, but if our boyhood memory serves us right, the writer has omitted a material fact. In 1845 or '46, while Congress was in session, and the Mexican war was at full tide, Tom Corwin said: "If I was a Mexican, I would welcome General Taylor and General Scott and their armies with bloody hands to hospitable graves." A few days after Corwin had uttered this outrageous sentiment, a vote was taken in Congress to send clothing and provision to the army in Mexico, and John Strohm was one of the seven who voted against the bill. Are we mistaken?—*Clearfield Republican.*

Brother Goodlander is correct. We remember the matter well. Corwin made use of the expression charged above, and he and John Strohm and others voted against supplies for the army in Mexico. We were a soldier in that army. While quartered in the city of Mexico, we one day went into the office of *El Republicana Mexicano*, the leading newspaper of the city and country, and asked for a paper of a certain date, which was handed us by the proprietor himself. In it we read the proceedings of the Mexican Philanthropic Society, which contained a resolution of thanks to Tom Corwin, John Strohm and other members of Congress, who both spoke and voted against their own country and in favor of Mexico. We still have that newspaper.—*Doylestown Democrat.*

We are glad that General Davis has come to our rescue. We were being severely criticized for our remarks. The editor of the *Democrat* went thro' the Mexican war and that of the Rebellion, and is therefore a competent witness in this case. More: Those who disbelieve us can find the speeches and vote in the *Congressional Globe.*

A GREAT MAN GONE.—England has lost her greatest statesman. Lord Beaconsfield died at London on the morning of the 19th inst., ending one of the most wonderful careers of this century. Born in 1805 as plain Benjamin Disraeli he rose to the highest office in the British Government and played a part in the world's affairs that amazed alike friend and foe. His earliest and latest triumphs were in the field of literature, and it is said he was prouder of these than of his triumphs in the Cabinet. There is one thing to be said here: no public man in England has won an enduring fame who was not a literary man. Young Disraeli began life under disadvantages that would seem almost insurmountable. He was a Jew, and his habits and bizarre appearance and everything were opposed to the conservative tastes and feelings of English society; but he had mapped out his future and he made fortune his servant. In 1837 he became a member of Parliament and in 1852 became Chancellor in the Exchequer in Lord Derby's Cabinet. In 1868 he became Prime Minister, but defeated in the elections he was compelled to resign. In 1873 he was again called into power and remained there seven years. In 1877 he entered the House of Lords as Earl of Beaconsfield. His whole career reads like a romance.

TIDAL WAVES.—The Philadelphia *Record* says: "Notoriety does not appear to secure those who have reveled in it to the fullest extent against falling finally to the lowest depths of obscurity and neglect. General George K. Leet, once on General Grant's staff and one of his boon companions, has just died in Michigan, a pauper. Ex-Congressmen Ransier, of South Carolina, who made a conspicuous figure during the carpet-bag regime, is reported to be plying the humble but honest vocation of a street scavenger. Sergeant Bates, who bore his country's flag—after the war, however—all through the paralyzed and wondering South, is said to be living in abject poverty in Illinois with his wife and half a dozen children. These sad instances, however, do not indicate a universal law. Private Dalzell has just declined a clerkship at Washington, and Ex-Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas, is rapidly rolling up wealth in mining speculations."

THOSE CONFEDERATES.—The report recently put in circulation concerning General Longstreet's desire to be recalled from Turkey has proved correct, as appears by the fact that President Garfield, on the 19th inst., sent to the Senate his name as United States Marshal of Georgia. Behold how honors are being heaped upon this Confederate Brigadier by Republican Administrations! The people of this country will never forget the fact that the hardest fight General Hancock ever had was with General Longstreet on the heights at Gettysburg. The former was recently defeated for the Presidency: the latter is again made the recipient of official honors at the hand of a Republican President. For the sake of consistency and decency we submit, it is time for Radical organs to cease their twaddle about Confederate Brigadiers.

THAT CONFEDERATE BRIGADIER.

The Radical leaders have always expressed alarm, even since the war is over, when one of the aforesaid was placed in a prominent political position. But recently these model "Christian statesmen" have changed their views, and instead of exiling this hated element they are embracing and hugging the cheapest class—as witness the conduct of one Mahone and Riddleberger, who have locked the Senatorial gate and thus prevented that body from confirming a single appointment made by President Garfield until the latter is elected to the best office in the gift of these Federal legislators. For six weeks these two Confederates have held the Radical majority by the throat, and absolutely defy President Garfield and his whole administration. Who one of these Radical leaders is, we will allow Major M. Murray, of the Brookville *Democrat*, to state. He was on the spot in 1865 when they had some warm times in Virginia. He says:

"We happened to be present at the battle of the Crater, in front of Petersburg. We were looking at the rebel fort when the mine exploded. We saw the men, and guns, and tents, and all else within it tossed into the air when the powder beneath it exploded. We saw the brave black division as they passed through the opening thus made in the rebel line. We saw them as they passed the second line of works, and watched them till they reached the third line, where they stopped. As they pressed forward in solid column, we saw swath after swath mowed through their ranks by the grape and canister that belched from a rebel battery immediately in their front. We saw the division when it turned back, and finally fled in terror to our lines. We saw a number of men both white and black take shelter from the murderous fire of rebel cannon and muskets, just outside the blown up rebel fort, between the rebel and Union lines. We saw many a poor fellow shot down in cold blood as he attempted to run the gauntlet from this place of shelter to our lines. We went on picket that night between the lines of the two armies, where they approached so close to each other that the men could almost talk to one another. During all of the next day we lay on that picket line in holes dug in the ground, and every time a man would put his head or hand or foot above the surface of the ground a rebel bullet would strike it.

"And we call to mind that General Mahone was in command of the rebels at that fight, and issued this order: "No quarter to damned niggers and Yankees." And this is the same Mahone whose vote gave the control of the Committees of the United States Senate to the Republicans, and who says he has no apology to make for what he did during the war. How do honest Republicans like this man who is now controlling their party and dictating its appointments?"

EFFECT OF DEMOCRATIC FIRMNESS.

Whenever the Democrats make a firm stand and maintain their line, they throw their opponents into confusion and dismay. The Republicans never have shown themselves before the country in such a wretched plight (always excepting their historical infamy in fraudulently altering the election returns, in order to save the Presidency) as in the exhibition they have made as a party, first, on the low-rate Funding bill passed by the Democrats; second, in the family war between Conkling and the President, and third, the dirty character of the Republican alliance in the Senate with the Virginia repudiators and their futile struggle for the possession of Senate offices. In each of these matters the Democrats have stood firmly by themselves, refusing to aid their opponents in any way; and the result has been every time, to throw the latter into confusion, and, leaving them to their own devices unaided by their favorite help of "Democratic blunders," showed them in a weak and wretched "fix." They are now bound hand and foot to Mahone, and are compelled to carry him and his lieutenant, Riddleberger, on their backs, no more to be got rid of than Sinbad could get rid of the Old Man of the Sea. The New York *Times* confesses that it is harder for its party now to drop Mahone than it is to stagger on with him and call it a great moral show. It may very likely lead them, when they find the Democratic line invulnerable, to risk the desperate chances of an extra session, and try for luck in that. But that is highly dangerous experiment for them. They have everything to lose and little gain to hope for there.—*Hartford Times.*

HISTORY SHORTENED.—The Boston *Post*, New England's ablest Democratic paper, hits the nail fairly on the head in the following brief summary of the present attitude of the great and good Republican party: "Now, having secured for four years longer a new lease of power, this party of high moral ideas has in open market sold out its integrity to the worst elements of Southern society, and formed a combination with shame-faced demagogues and public repudiators to make war on the sound and conservative Democracy of the South, whose aim and purpose are to reconstruct its society and section on the basis of devotion to the Union and a return to the ancient paths of peace and prosperity. This new movement, if allowed to succeed, will demoralize the South even more fatally than did the war, because it will sap public and private virtue and prostitute everything to the greed and lust of party power."

THE CONQUERED BANNER.—Governor Colquitt, on behalf of the Democrats of Georgia, has surrendered to Governor Hubbard, of Texas, a beautiful banner known as the "Democratic Banner," the latter State having given 93,570 majority for Hancock and English, being the largest Democratic majority given by any State. Georgia won this banner from Texas in 1876. In returning the banner Governor Colquitt said: "I wish from my heart that the influence of the vote and example of Texas and Georgia, generous competitors in the grand work of securing Constitutional government, may be followed in politics and seen in the prosperity and happiness of the whole country."

A BUSY MAN.—General O. O. Howard, the Christian soldier, has two books in the hands of publishers.—*Radical Exchange.*

We suppose the one relates to the busted Negro Bureau business, and the other to the robber of the Freedman's Bank depositors of three million dollars while he was superintending those establishments. It will be a good feather in the General's cap if he, like Oakes Ames (who fooled Garfield, Colfax, Dawes, and a lot of other Christian statesmen), would put the money where it would do the most good.

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. Call on or address JOHN A. STADLER. Clearfield, Pa., March 2, 1881-tf.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of HENRY HOOVER, late of Brady township, Clearfield county, Pa., dec'd, having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement, without delay. A. M. DRAUCKER, Administrator. Luthersburg, Pa., April 27th, 1881-6t*.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby warned against purchasing or in any way meddling with the following personal property, now in the possession of J. H. CORSON, of Burnside, viz: Two bay horses and one set of double harness. The foregoing property was purchased by me at private sale on the 10th day of February last, and is allowed to remain in the possession of said J. H. Corson on loan only, subject to my order at any time. C. R. PATRICK. Burnside, Pa., April 20, 1881-3t.*

HOUSE & OLD BRIDGE LUMBER FOR SALE.—The undersigned, County Commissioners, will sell for cash, at the Court House, in the borough of Clearfield, on FRIDAY, the 6th day of MAY, 1881, at 2 o'clock P. M., the house known as the Goodfellow bridge toll house. The purchaser to remove the same within three months from date of sale. Also, on same day, the old bridge lumber lying on the river bank. C. W. RYLER, ELAH JOHNSON, JOHN NORRIS, Commissioners. Clearfield, Pa., April 27, 1881-2t.

VALUABLE

Real Estate at Private Sale!

Homestead of A. H. Shaw, Dec'd.

THE homestead of A. H. Shaw, dec'd, situate in Lawrence township, adjoining Clearfield borough, Pa., is offered for sale. It is bounded and described as follows: Fronting 435 feet on the river; thence extending back along the borough line south 70½ degrees east 340 feet to the grounds of the Railroad Company; thence along the same north 3 degrees east 416 feet to lot of Gas Company; thence along same north 75½ degrees west to Water street, containing

TWO ACRES AND 67 PERCHES,

and having thereon erected a large and well-finished dwelling house 40x50 feet with "L" attached 16x30 feet, also a good barn about 40x40 feet with other outbuildings. For terms or other particulars inquire of

T. H. MURRAY, Guardian,
or W. W. BETTS, Administrator.
Clearfield, Pa., April 27th, 1881-6t.

TRIAL LIST.—The following is a list of causes set down for trial for June Term, 1881, commencing May 23d:

A. L. Holliday, for use,	vs. P. Flynn.
George Bingham	vs. P. Flynn.
W. D. Irvin	vs. R. C. Thompson.
M. Rankin, Assignee,	vs. Wainright & Co.
Gilbert Thomas	vs. Jacob Bilger.
Christian Lay et al.	vs. Richard Arthurs et al.
William Westover	vs. Jas. & Eason McKown
J. E. Dillon & S. McFarlan	vs. S. Cowan & J. Taylor
Michael Hubert	vs. M. A. & J. McGinzer.
E. C. Ely & Co.	vs. James W. Curtain.
Chester Munson et al.	vs. Robert Litz et al.
B. D. Schoonover	vs. D. W. & J. M. Holt.
Bigler, Young & Co.	vs. John DuBois.
Mitchell Ashey	vs. Emanuel Kuntz.
Constantine Shigley	vs. Wm. & Louisa Irvin.
E. H. Wilson	vs. R. F. Douglas et al.
M. M. DuBree, Adm'x,	vs. Woodland Fire I. Co.
Co Nat Bank of Cl'd	vs. A. Hamphrey.
Co Nat Bank of Cl'd	vs. William A. Wallace.
Stewart & Pearce	vs. William Luther.
John P. Irvin	vs. James A. Bloom.
Bridget Baker	vs. A. V. Railroad Co.
J. R. McFarlane & Co., use	vs. William Westover.
M. Hubert	vs. Christ. Haag.
George M. Brisbin	vs. J. J. Lingle.
Ithamer Dale	vs. Thomas C. Kyler.
Samuel Milliken	vs. W. S. White & Son.
E. R. Ross	vs. J. T. Hurd.
W. H. Armstrong, Ex'r	vs. E. A. & W. D. Irvin.
Wm. Hoffman	vs. Casper Leipold et al.

JAMES KERR, Prothonotary.
apr27-1t.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the following accounts have been examined and passed by me, and remain filed of record in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors, and all others interested, and will be presented to the next Orphans' Court of Clearfield county, to be held at the Court House, in the borough of Clearfield, commencing on the fourth Monday (being the 23d day) of May, A. D. 1881:—

Final account of Edward Curry, Administrator of W. S. Curry, late of Chest township, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, deceased.

Partial account of W. W. Betts and Mary E. Shaw, Administrators of A. H. Shaw, late of Lawrence township, Clearfield county, Pa., dec'd.

Final account of Joseph M. Spencer, Guardian of Lydia F. Porter, (in estate of Nancy Porter,) late of Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, deceased.

Final account of Zachariah McNaul, Guardian of Arthur McBride, son and heir of Wm. M'Bride, Sr., late of Curwensville borough, Clearfield county, Penn'a.

Final account of Lydia P. Leonard, Administratrix of the estate of Charles W. Leonard, late of Lawrence township, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, deceased.

Final account of J. H. Pentz, Guardian of W. C. Pentz, one of the heirs of Jacob Pentz, late of Brady township, Clearfield county, Penn'a, dec'd.

Final account of P. K. Pentz, Executor of the last will and testament of Jacob Pentz, late of Brady township, Clearfield county, Pa., deceased.

GEORGE M. FERGUSON, Register.
Clearfield, Penn'a, April 27, 1881.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, Hon. C. A. MAYER, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the Twenty-fifth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Clearfield, Centre and Clinton—and Hon. ADAM GUNDY and Hon. VINCENT B. HOLT, Associate Judges of Clearfield county have issued their precept, to me directed, for the holding of a Court of Common Pleas, Orphans' Court, Court of Quarter Sessions, Court of Oyer and Terminer, and Court of General Jail Delivery, at the Court House at Clearfield, in and for the county of Clearfield, commencing on the Fifth Monday of May, (30th day) A. D. 1881, and to continue for one week.

NOTICE IS, therefore, hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, and Constables, in and for said county of Clearfield, to appear in their proper persons, with their Records, Rolls, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices, and in their behalf, pertain to be done.

By an Act of Assembly, passed the 8th day of May, A. D. 1854, it is made the duty of the Justices of the Peace of the several counties of this Commonwealth, to return to the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the respective counties, all the recognizances entered into before them by any person or persons charged with the commission of any crime, except such cases as may be ended before a Justice of the Peace, under existing laws, at least ten days before the commencement of the session of the Court to which they are made returnable respectively, and in all cases where any recognizances are entered into less than ten days before the commencement of the session to which they are made returnable, the said Justices are to return the same in the same manner as if said act had not been passed.

GIVEN under my hand at Clearfield, this 6th day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one.

april 6-te JAMES MAHAFFEY, Sheriff.

POSITIVELY

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST

CLOTHING

In the county is to be found at

GUINZBURG'S

Reliable Clothing Store,

Western Hotel Corner,

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WE have just returned from the Eastern markets with a large stock of first-class

Spring and Summer Clothing,

Which will be sold cheaper than ever. Thanking the public for past favors, we invite a call before purchasing elsewhere.

DON'T FORGET THE PLACE.

L. GUINZBURG,

Old Western Hotel Corner,

CLEARFIELD, PA.

April 27, 1881-tf.

New Advertisements.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm of G. R. & W. Barrett, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 22d day of February, A. D. 1881. G. R. BARRETT, WALTER BARRETT. Clearfield, Pa., April 27, 1881-2t.

R. M. McENALLY,

LIFE INSURANCE AGENT.

Postoffice Address,

CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.

Assets of Company represented, $11,000,000. [April 27, '81-tf.]

TIMBER FOR SALE.

WILL be sold very low, to close an estate, a valuable timber tract of 1,000 ACRES, in Shippen township, Cameron county, Pa., known as Warrant No. 2234; has been owned a number of years by a Philadelphia family, and will be sold at a decided bargain. COLEMAN & MANN, 810 Arch St., Phila. April 20, 1881-1m.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Clearfield county, Penn'a, to distribute the balance in the hands of James McKeown, Administrator D. B. N. of E. E. Rafferty, late of Penn township, deceased, amongst those legally entitled thereto, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the borough of Clearfield, on THURSDAY, the 5TH DAY OF MAY, 1881, at 10 o'clock A. M. D. W. McCURDY, Auditor. Clearfield, Pa., April 20, 1881-3t.

ALLEGHENY HOUSE,

CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.

WILLIAM H. DEAN, Proprietor.

This house is pleasantly located on East Market street, and convenient to the Court House and all business places of the town. It has recently been refitted and refurnished from cellar to attic. Bar supplied with choicest liquors. Table furnished with the best the market affords. Good stable attached. Rates moderate. April 13, 1881-tf.

DIVORCE NOTICE.—In the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, Pa.

Margaret E. Myers, by her next friend, James Fye vs O. J. Myers	No 119, Mar. T., '81. Sub Ser. Divorce.

To O. B. Myers:—You are hereby notified to be and appear at the next term of Court as aforementioned, and there defend in the above case, or show cause why a decree of divorce a vinculo matrimonii should not be made.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Clearfield, Apr. 27 '81-4t. } J. MAHAFFEY, Sheriff.

Millinery! Millinery!!

I TAKE the pleasure of informing the public that I shall offer special inducements in Millinery Goods, such as Silks, Satins, Ribbons, Flowers, &c., Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats and Bonnets, in the very latest styles. Notions and Made-up Clothing for children. I kindly solicit a share of your patronage. MISS M. A. WELCH, Market St., Clearfield, Pa. Apr. 20, 1881-1y.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The property situate in the borough of Osceola Mills, and known and sold as the property of D. Hamilton, and being lot No. 63, bounded by Coal street on the south, and on the west by Stone street, having thereon a two-story dwelling house, large shop and other buildings. Bids will be received for the same up to the first Monday of May, at which time the same will be awarded to the highest and best bidder. Preference will be given to cash bidder. Sold other than for one-half cash and the balance in one year, will be received or considered. The Commissioners will be at Hoyt's hotel on Monday, May 2d, 1881, at 10 o'clock A. M. to receive bids. By order of the Board. JOHN W. HOWE, Clerk. Clearfield, Pa., April 20, 1881-2t.

COURT PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, Hon. C. A. MAYER, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the twenty-fifth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Clearfield, Centre and Clinton, and Hon. ADAM GUNDY and Hon. VINCENT B. HOLT, Associate Judges of Clearfield county, have issued their precept, to me directed, for the holding of a Court of Common Pleas, at the Court House, in the borough of Clearfield, on the fourth Monday of May, 1881, being the 23d day of the month, and continuing one week.

NOTICE is therefore hereby given to jurors and witnesses, in and for said county of Clearfield to be and appear in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, to do those things which in their behalf pertain to be done.

GIVEN under my hand at Clearfield, this 6th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one. JAMES MAHAFFEY, Sheriff.

april 6-te.

Gray's Specific Medicine.

Great English Remedy. An unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency, and all Diseases that follow as a sequence Self-Abuse; as loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature old Age, and many other Diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption and a Premature Grave.

BEFORE TAKING. AFTER TAKING.

Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money, by addressing THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

Sold in Clearfield by C. D. Watson. apr27, '81-1y.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.

Ginger, Buchu, Mandrake, Stillingia and many other of the best medicines known are so skillfully combined in PARKER'S GINGER TONIC as to make it the greatest Blood Purifier and The Best Health and Strength Restorer Ever Used.

So perfect is the composition of PARKER'S GINGER TONIC that no disease can long exist where it is used. If you have Dyspepsia, Headache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Bowel, Kidney or Liver Disorder, or if you need a mild stimulant or appetizer, the Tonic is just the medicine for you, as it is highly curative and invigorating but never intoxicating.

If you are slowly wasting away with Consumption or any sickness, if you have a Painful Cough or a bad Cold, PARKER'S GINGER TONIC will surely help you. It gives new life and vigor to the feeble and aged, and is a certain cure for Rheumatism and Cholera Infantum. It Has Saved Hundreds of Lives; It May Save Yours.

If you are feeling miserable don't wait until you are down sick, but use the Tonic to-day. No matter what your disease or symptoms may be, it will give prompt relief.

Remember! PARKER'S GINGER TONIC is not a rum drink but the Best and Purest Family Medicine ever made, compounded by a new process, and entirely different from Bitters, Ginger preparations and all other Tonics. Try a sac. bottle. Your druggist can supply you.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

The Best and Most Economical Hair Dressing

unrivalled, perfumed and perfectly harmless.

Will Always Restore Gray or Faded Hair to its original youthful color and appearance, and is warranted to stop its falling, assist its growth and prevent baldness.

A few applications of the BALSAM will soften the hair, cleanse all dandruff and cure itching and humors of the scalp. Sold by all druggists at 50c. per bottle.

April 6th, 1881-1y.

HAVE YOU HEARD

The News From

MOORE'S?

THEY HAVE JUST RECEIVED THE LARGEST STOCK OF

Boots and Shoes,

Hats and Caps

—AND—

Gent's Furnishing Goods

That Ever Came into the County,

AT THEIR STORE, ROOM NO. 1

OPERA HOUSE,

GEO. C. & TOM W. MOORE.

Clearfield, Pa., Sept. 22, 1880-tf.

Legal Advertisements.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of writs of *Fi. Fa.*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE, at the Court House, in the borough of Clearfield, on

Thursday, May 26, 1881,

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

One lot in the village of West Clearfield, Lawrence township, Clearfield county, Pa., fronting on River Street 60 feet and extending back 190 feet to an alley, being about 196 feet by 60 feet bounded by Lot No. 2 on the South, and by an alley on the North, having thereon erected a large frame building consisting of four separate dwelling houses, and other outbuildings. The dwelling houses being roofed with tin and good cellars under each, and known in the plan of said village as Lot No. 3.

ALSO,

One lot in the village of West Clearfield, township and county aforesaid, adjoining the above lot, and known in the plan of said village as lot No. 2, fronting on River Street 60 feet; thence by lot No. 3, 190 feet to Front Street, thence by Front Street 60 feet more or less, thence by Nicholls Street about 190 feet to River Street, having thereon erected a frame shop, one story high, 16 by 30 feet.

ALSO,

One lot in same village, township and county, known in the plan of the village of West Clearfield as Lot No. 27, fronting 50 feet on Merrell Street and extending back 189 feet to an alley, bounded on the West by Weaver Street, and on the East by Lot No. 26.

ALSO,

Lot in same village, township and county, and known in the plan of said village as Lot No. 26, fronting 50 feet on Merrell Street, and extending back 189 feet to an alley, bounded on the West by Lot No. 27, and on the East by Lot No. 25.

ALSO,

Lot in same village, township and county, and known in the plan of said village as Lot No. 25, fronting 50 feet on Merrell Street and extending back 189 feet to an alley, bounded on the West by Lot No. 26, and on the East by Lot No. 24.

ALSO,

Lot in same village, township and county, and known in the plan of said village as Lot No. 24, fronting 50 feet on Merrell Street, and extending back 189 feet to an alley, bounded on the West by Lot No. 25 and on the East by an alley.

ALSO,

Lot in same village, township and county, and known in the plan of said village as Lot No. 23, fronting 50 feet on Merrell Street, and extending back 189 feet to an alley, bounded on the West by an alley and on the East by Lot No. 22.

ALSO,

Lot in same village, township and county, and known in the plan of said village as Lot No. 22, fronting 50 feet on Merrell Street, and extending back 189 feet to an alley, bounded on the West by Lot No. 23 and on the East by Lot No. 21.

ALSO,

Lot in same village, township and county, and known in the plan of said village as Lot No. 21, fronting 50 feet on Merrell Street and extending back 189 feet to an alley, bounded