

The Republican.



GEORGE B. GOODLANDER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 14, 1874.

Too Bad.—Grant's chief partner and friend, Bacz, President of San Domingo, has been banished from that negro paradise, and the Revolutionist leader, Gonzalez, has been proclaimed President. Grant should now give Gen. Babcock and Bacz some Foreign Mission.

A DEFEAT.—A number of loyal ragamuffins in and out of the Legislature made an attempt to force the election of a United States Senator at this session, but the few honest men of the Cameron party united with the Democrats and postponed the election until next year. This is just as it should be.

No Use.—As our county is without a Representative in Congress, we presume it is useless for us to call upon that body to repeal the odious postal law which the members of that body imposed upon country newspapers, for the purpose of "covering into the Treasury" the \$7,500 salary steal.

THE STOCK JOBBERS' CHURCH.—The pews in Beecher's Church, Brooklyn, were sold on the 7th. The highest sum paid for a pew was \$530 and the lowest \$11. The cash realized from the sale amounted to the sum of \$50,740, about \$600 less than last year. Brothers Bowen, Tilton and H. B. Claflin, the dry goods ring, occupy front pews. The Woodhulls and the other Claflins sit farther to the rear.

JOHN H. ORVIS.—This gentleman, who represents Centre county in the lower House, was the Democratic nominee for speaker, but of course failed of an election, because the people were blind enough last fall to send a majority of Credit Mobilierites to that body. Nevertheless, as we heard an old ex-member remark last winter, "he is the best man in the House." Next year the Democrats will elect the speaker. Mark the prediction.

REMARKABLE.—Our neighboring county of Indiana had three members.—Clark, White and Taylor—able members at that, in the late Constitutional Convention, all zealously in favor of the new instrument, yet, on election day, the citizens of that county two to one voted against the new Constitution. Democratic Green had two of the ablest members in that body—Black, C. A. and Purman—and that county, too, polled two votes against to one for it.

HEAVY DEBACLE.—The "loyal" Treasurer of Richland county, Ohio, was discovered on Monday week to be a defaulter to the tune of \$110,412 1/2. He has fled the country. It appears that he had loaned a large portion of the money to parties in Mansfield, who succumbed when the September panic came around there and are now unable to pay the money. The names of the parties are not given to the public. But it is pretty sure there are no Democrats in that "ring."

GOVERNMENT COOKING.—It appears that that eminent "Christian Baking firm" Jay Cooke & Co., about a year ago succeeded in palming off on the Assistant Treasurer at New York \$25,580 worth of counterfeit bonds and coupons. The Treasurer, as soon as he learned that the vouchers were counterfeit, called Mr. Cooke's attention to the matter, but he refused to take them back. The Treasurer brought suit, and last week obtained a judgment for the amount against that bankrupt firm. Had some "poor devil" bought but one of these bonds upon the Treasurer, he would ere this be housed in some Penitentiary, while the "Christian banker" is only annoyed with a civil suit for the money he wrongfully drew out of the Treasury. How is that for government?

A HUGO SELL.—The organization of the Legislature shows that the North and Western portion of the State united and corrected everything.—The chief clerk of the Senate, Errett, is from Pittsburgh; the Speaker of the House, McCormick, is from the same city; Gen. Selfridge, former chief clerk of the House, was slaughtered—"the tried and true soldier"—was exchanged for a quack Doctor, named Sharlock, from Beaver county, a county which in but a very few years has had bestowed upon it the Secretary of State, Speaker of the Senate, cashier of the Treasury, commissioner to Vienna, and clerk of the Constitutional Convention, and a county which although it has but 7,000 taxable, expects to have the Lieutenant Governorship conferred upon one of its citizens. The sacrificing of Selfridge shows that Cameron and Quay own the Radical party in this State.

WINDING.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune says: The chaplain of the Senate, on Wednesday, in his opening prayer invoked Divine Providence to hold in his own hand that powerful engine the public press. The precise reason for this special remembrance does not appear, but we presume it is not wholly unconnected with a certain freedom of criticism which has of late cropped out in the most unexpected quarters.

The Governor's Message.

The annual message of Gov. Hartranft was transmitted to the Legislature on the 7th, and is before the public. He reviews the condition of the finances of the State, which show a redemption of the State debt during the past year to the amount of a million and a half dollars, but announces that for the coming year the receipts will be \$1,600,000 less than for 1873, while the expenditures will not be diminished, and that during this and the following year the most rigid economy will be necessary to make the receipts meet the expenditures. The State debt is reduced to \$25,708,821.94, with railroad bonds in the sinking fund amounting to over eleven million dollars, leaving a State indebtedness unprovided for of \$14,773,070.70. The encouragement of the great Centennial exhibition is warmly commended to the people of the State and the nation, and substantial assistance asked from Congress. The result of the election upon the new Constitution is announced, and the Legislature requested to proceed with the counting of the vote, in order that the Governor may promptly issue his proclamation "in conformity with the provisions of the act calling the convention, and in compliance with the resolution," passed at its last meeting. The subject of common school education is treated at length, and the recommendations of the State Superintendent in regard to securing a better attendance of the children of the indigent and criminal classes are endorsed. The reports of the Board of Charities are reviewed, and legislative attention directed to their recommendations. Various other matters of public interest are treated of, and the message concludes with a fitting expression of gratitude for the care and beneficence exercised by Providence over the State and its people.

The balance in the State Treasury on the 30th of November was one million eight hundred and twenty-five thousand one hundred and fifty-one dollars and twenty-four cents (\$1,825,151.24). Why this large sum of money is allowed to accumulate in the Treasury we cannot define. The State authorities should either reduce taxation, or cancel the obligations of the State for which the people are paying interest.

Four weeks ago Grant sent the name of his "chum," George H. Williams, into the United States Senate, and asked that body to confirm him as Chief Justice. Nearly everybody except Grant, seemed to know that Williams was wholly unfit for the position, and began to manipulate for his defeat. Both Grant and Williams were solicited to withdraw from the contest by the more discreet portion of the party. But no, they would not "haul off." Such dispatches as the following were daily sent over the wires:

"WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The President has declared most emphatically that he will not withdraw the name of Judge Williams. The Senate must confirm him or take the responsibility."

"WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Judge Williams' name will not be withdrawn. He says if he is rejected by the Senate, he will resign as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States."

This is the manner in which Grant attempted to menace Senators, in order to bring about the confirmation of his "buddy," Williams. But finding that the Senate was not wholly demoralized by the Credit Mobilier affair and the Salary Grab, "the government" tackled about, and the following epistle was given to the public:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.

Sir: You were kind enough, without solicitation or any knowledge on my part, that you contemplated such a thing, to nominate me for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Since that time the disposition of salary in all directions has been opened upon me. My abilities, my integrity and my industry have been brought in question, and it seems to me that public opinion adverse to my appointment has been created, which might have been avoided by your Administration, and impair my usefulness upon the bench.

With a perfect consciousness that I have performed with clean hands and an upright purpose all the duties of the various public offices to which I have been called, and trusting to time and a just public, who better informed, for my vindication, I respectfully ask you to withdraw from the Senate my nomination for Chief Justice. I leave the issue to be with great respect,
O. H. WILLIAMS.

This letter is sufficient proof that Williams was unfit for the position he was aspiring to. "The government" that day withdrew Williams' name, and that of Bristow, which was sent in for Attorney General. It is evident from this that Williams is going to "stick," although he threatened to leave the Cabinet if he was rejected by the Senate.

This man Williams was as poor as a "barnyard mouse" when he came to Washington, a few years ago, and he and his wife boarded in the third story of a second class hotel—"for poverty's sake," yet now he lives in a \$60,000 house, his wife is seen on the street every day driving a pair of "spanking" bays and the finest carriage on the avenue, and they are spending from \$10,000 to \$12,000 annually. Besides, it is stated that Mrs. Williams has \$100,000 in cash, and this has all been acquired on a \$5,000 salary. What an excellent Supreme Judge he would have made, in a "loyal" point of view.

Letter From Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 10, 1874.
Mr. Errett.—The first meeting of the session of the Legislature under the rules of the new constitution closed today. The two Houses had organized on Tuesday, the 6th instant. B. B. Strang, of Tioga county, was made Speaker of the Senate, and Russell Errett, chief clerk thereof. In the House, H. H. McCormick, of Allegheny, was made Speaker, and W. C. Sharlock, of Beaver county, chief clerk.

With the Legislature thus organized, the Senate has twenty votes Republican, twelve Democratic, and one Liberal Republican—Republican majority, seven votes.

In the House the Republicans have fifty-seven votes; Democrats, forty-four votes. On joint ballot, total Republican majority, twenty-two votes. This result shows that it is in the power of the Republicans to interpret the new constitution as they may desire.

This fact gave rumor, this week, to certain wonderful stories of what was to be done. It was said the Republican leaders were determined to throw every obstacle in the way of the success of the new instrument, and that the House Speaker was pledged to so arrange the committees, that the constitution would receive from them every possible hindrance. Many other just as absurd rumors were afloat.

The subsequent action of both Houses, during this week, disproves all this. They have all taken the oath to support the new constitution. Both Houses have taken the oath to conform in the future to its provisions. Committees have been appointed, who have reported new rules for their government under the new law, and every one, at least seems, to strive their utmost, in their desire to bring the work of the constitution fairly into operation. Governor Hartranft, in his able message, pays a high tribute to the new constitution and calls upon the Legislature to watch it closely; and to make fairly up to every provision it contains, to work a sure and certain reform of the prodigies and corruptions, that have so seriously affected past legislation. In addition to this the following resolution has passed both Houses:

"Resolved, That it is the true intent and meaning of the new constitution, that the first session of the general assembly elected under its provisions, begin on the first Tuesday of January, 1874, and the members of the House of Representatives thereof shall be elected at the general election of 1874."

The people have certainly reason to congratulate themselves at the harmony between the two parties existing here on this subject. The lobby is empty, for no job can be done or perpetrated by the Pennsylvania Legislature. The halls of legislation are quiet, the members are smiling and happy, and "Constitutional Reform" and "down with Jingles" appears to be written all over its walls.

Col. A. K. McClure, of Philadelphia, has offered a new bill, in the Senate, amending the election law, according to the new constitution. It is carefully drawn, and contains every condition, necessary for conducting and making returns of all elections. It repeals all election laws in the State that are local or special, and extends, in lieu thereof, the general election law. This bill directs that a Judge, two Inspectors and two Canvassers shall be elected in each voting district, every year. No duty of the Canvassers is somewhat similar to that of assessors. They will make a registry of voters August of every year, and on or before the first day of September, they will return a copy of their lists to the County Commissioners, one copy being retained by each canvasser.

These lists are printed and posted by the County Commissioners, in the different election districts of the county. Any person whose name is not on the list cannot vote, unless he can prove the payment of taxes and other necessary qualifications. If any one is named on the list and his vote is challenged, it will only be received after the oath of a qualified voter has been taken, that he knows him to be entitled to a vote. Hourly accounts are kept by the election officers of the names of voters who cast their votes within that time. The returns are fully protected after the closing of the polls. The result of the entire day's vote is announced publicly from the election window. As the city of Philadelphia has no legal election officers, and as the election will occur on the third Tuesday in February, this bill will soon pass. It is now up to the second reading, and will be taken up at next Tuesday's session and probably be passed finally.

It is expected that this session of the Legislature will be prolonged beyond the time of former Legislatures. Much important work is to be done through with. The sessions of this week began Tuesday morning, and they remained in session until Friday; a thing that has not been done before in fifty years. No duty of the members of the Legislature is to be necessary heretofore of the following committees: Local Judiciary, Districts, Election Districts, Roads and Bridges, Counties and Townships, and City Passenger Railways. The several county courts will attend to all these things hereafter. During this session, adjournments each week will only occur from Saturday to the next Monday at 2 o'clock, P. M., instead of from Friday to Tuesday, as before.

Organization of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 6, 1874.
SENATE.—The Senate met at three o'clock, P. M., and was called to order by Mr. Strang, Speaker.

The proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. J. W. Sayre, Chaplain of the Senate.

The roll was called, when all the Senators answered to their names.

The Secretary of the Senate presented the returns of the election for Senators elected last Fall, which were read, when the new Senators were sworn.

On motion, the Senate proceeded to elect a speaker. Mr. B. B. Strang, of Tioga, Republican, was elected, receiving 21 votes, to 12 cast for Wm. McSherry, of Adams, Democrat.

Speaker Strang was then sworn in, and delivered an address, in which he thanked the Senate for the honor conferred, promised to give the new Constitution a hearty support, and urged the Senate, pending the proclamation of its adoption, to make all their actions conform, both in spirit and practice, to the requirements of the new organic law.

Russell Errett, Republican, was then elected chief clerk by a party vote of the Democrats and Mr. McCormick, of Allegheny, was elected by the Republicans. Committees were appointed to wait upon the Governor and the House of Representatives, to inform them that the Senate is organized and ready to receive any communications that either may make.

Mr. McClure asked leave to introduce a bill on the subject of the election of the new constitution, which he thought the early consideration of the matter of the utmost importance, as Philadelphia was without an election law, and that it would require at least two weeks before one to meet the exigencies of the situation could be enacted.

After debate during which it was agreed that "all legislative bills" should be in accordance with the new Constitution, the bill was referred to a committee of five.

HOUSE.—In the House of Representatives, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, the members elect to the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, assembled in the Hall of the House at 12 o'clock, of this day, Jan. 6, 1874.

Chief Clerk of the previous session, called the members to order.

Rev. Mr. Snyder, of Harrisburg, opened the proceedings with prayer.

The election returns were presented by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and read. The roll was called and the members present sworn in.

The House proceeded to elect a Speaker. Henry D. Rogers, of Luzerne, Republican, was elected, receiving 56 votes, and John H. Orvis, of Centre, Democrat, 42 votes. Mr. McCormick was conducted to the chair, and addressed the House, after which the oath of office was administered to him by Mr. Orvis.

The Republican caucus nominees for Chief and Assistant Clerks, were then elected by a party vote.

THE TEXAS TROUBLE.—WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The following dispatch was this morning sent to Gov. Hartranft by the President:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, January 12, 1874.—Gov. Davis, Austin, Texas: Your dispatches and letters reciting the action of the Supreme Court in Texas in declaring the late election unconstitutional, and asking the use of troops to prevent apprehended violence, are received. The call is not made in accordance with the Constitution of the United States and acts of Congress under it, and cannot therefore be granted. The act of the Legislature of Texas, providing for the recent election, having received your approval, and both political parties having conducted the political campaign under its provisions, would it not be prudent, as well as right to yield to the verdict of the people, as expressed by their ballots?

The New Organic Law.

PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR ANNOUNCING THE ADOPTION OF THE NEW CONSTITUTION AND RECOGNIZING IT AS THE CONSTITUTION OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 7.

The following was issued to-day: In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, John F. Hartranft, Governor of the said Commonwealth, do hereby proclaim.

Whereas, in compliance with an act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, entitled "An act to provide for calling a convention to amend the constitution," approved by the Governor the eleventh day of April, A. D. 1872, the qualified electors of this Commonwealth elected "delegates to a convention to revise and amend the constitution of the State," with power to propose to the citizens of this Commonwealth, for their approval or rejection, a new constitution or amendments to the present one, or specific amendments, to be voted on separately; and whereas, in compliance with the said act the delegates so elected assembled in convention on the second Tuesday of November, A. D. 1873, and adopted, at Philadelphia, on the third day of November, A. D. 1873, a constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; and whereas, the constitution of said convention so adopted was submitted to the qualified voters of the Commonwealth, at an election held on the 16th day of December, A. D. 1873; and whereas, the returns of the said election were directed to be returned, opened, counted, and published as the returns for the election of Governor are now by law counted and published, and when the number of voters given for and against the new or revised constitution, or for or against separate specific amendments, if any, shall have been ascertained, and the returns of the election of the Governor, and if a majority of the votes shall be for the new or revised constitution, or for any separate specific amendments, such new or revised constitution and separate specific amendments shall be therefor the constitution of this Commonwealth; and whereas, the returns of the election of the Governor, and if a majority of the votes shall be for the new or revised constitution, or for any separate specific amendments, such new or revised constitution and separate specific amendments shall be therefor the constitution of this Commonwealth;

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Grant's Illustration in a Postmaster.

The sailor who is accustomed to climb aloft looks down without dizziness on scenes below, but the landman's brain reels and swims. The mountain hunter gazes with little emotion on glaciers, precipices, and chasms, which strike the traveler dumb with awe. So since the advent of Grant to the American people have learned to look unmoved on immense accumulations of fraud, and to gaze without dizziness into the depths of corruption that in earlier times would have astounded the whole country, and excited to frenzy all its citizens.

After Casey and Babcock and Shepherd, no official meanness or dishonesty can be startling, but even yet it is astonishing that Bennett should be retained as Postmaster at Denver, Colorado. Greater scamps have undoubtedly been the cause of greater injury to the country; but none has done more in proportion to his opportunities. For a long time parties receiving their mails at the Denver Postoffice complained of the delay or non-reception of letters and papers. This was particularly true with those whose politics were not satisfactory, or who were personally on unfriendly terms with Bennett, as most of the inhabitants of Denver were and are. When inquiries were made at the Postoffice the questioners were snubbed or abused. At last it became so intolerable that an investigation was demanded at Washington, and Special Agent Gary was sent to Denver. Upon learning that Bennett was the intimate friend of Delegate Chaffee, Mr. Gary displayed great zeal in whitewashing him. He laid the staff on thick and fast, but although Gary found Bennett almost and altogether lovely, and such a postmaster appointed by Grant ought to be, no amount of plaster could conceal the fact that he was a dishonest fellow.

The editor of a small opposition newspaper in Denver now took the matter up, and discovered the missing letters and journals in the abodes of certain Chinese washermen, to whom they had been sold. Whole packages of the Christian Union and the True South were discovered in these places, as also copies of the Chicago Tribune, Cincinnati Commercial, Cincinnati Enquirer, New Orleans Picayune, Kansas City Times, and other papers. With the exception of one or two, which probably fell in by mistake, they were all opposition journals. The Chinese refused to tell from whom they had obtained the papers, but they were found in packages properly directed, and with wrappers subscribed with the names of well known citizens; and it was afterwards ascertained that in the distribution of the paper, mail most of the opposition newspapers were thrown into a basket and sold in bulk at seventy-five cents a hundred, being delivered after dark. But upon Gary's report Bennett was kept in office notwithstanding.

The case, however, is so abominable that the people of Denver, both Republicans and Democrats, are yeting it, and it will require all the personal influence of Delegate Chaffee, who is Grant's boon companion, to save Bennett. But we cannot help believing that he will save him. A President who can stand by Williams, Shepherd, Casey, and Cooke, cannot be expected to revolt at such a knave as Bennett.—N. Y. Sun.

"That's So!"—The editor of the Chicago Times has a loyal preacher, named Douglas, who has lately been spending a good deal of time in trying to prove that the "old radical" was a saint. He says: "A Pittsburgh preacher is out in a four column argument to prove that A. Lincoln was a Christian. If the preachers would consume half as much polemic ammunition in defending Christianity as they do in attacking it, and believe as they are wasting upon the futile attempt to show that one unchristian unbeliever was not an unbeliever, their labors might bear more important fruits."

Olivia, the gushing Washington correspondent of Forney's Press, says of Alexander H. Stephens:

"Wonderful man! It may be said that one has a body, but it has been pared down until it is transparent. You feel that God is very good to give you almost a chance to see a naked soul."

The Little Man must have taken off his overcoat.

Rovell's Newspaper Reporter announces the suspension of one hundred and twenty newspapers, nearly all in consequence of hard times.

Mr. Ralph Keeler, correspondent of the New York Tribune, was mysteriously lost at sea recently on the passage from Santiago de Cuba to Manzanillo. It is supposed he fell overboard and was drowned.

A man in Evansville, Ind., recently had the pleasure of attending the wedding of his own parents. They had been divorced thirty years; but the number of times each had been married in the interval is not stated.

A young man, at his sister's evening party, began to sing "Why am I so weak and weary," when a little brother brought the performance to a sudden close by yelling out, "Aunt Mary says it's because you come home late and drunk almost every night!"

George W. Smith, deputy collector of Internal Revenue for the northern district of Mississippi, indicted on the charge of embezzling \$25,000 of government money, is under arrest in New York, and will be taken in a day or two to Mississippi.

Special Legislation.

An excellent bill, and one that ought to be made a law, that offered in the House at Harrisburg by Mr. Brookway, and which is as follows:

A bill regulating the Application for Local or Special Legislation.

SECTION 1. That no local or special bill shall be passed by the Legislature unless notice of the intention to apply therefor shall be published in the locality where the matter or thing to be affected may be situated, which notice shall state specifically the title and object of the bill, and shall be published in at least two daily or weekly newspapers of different political parties, printed in the county or counties to be effected by said bill, at least thirty days prior to the introduction of such bill into the General Assembly, and be signed by the parties applying therefor. Provided that, one publication shall be deemed sufficient where but one newspaper is published in the county or counties affected, and provided further, that whenever the subject matter of such bill affects more than one county, such publication shall be made in all the counties affected.

SECTION 2. The evidence of the publication aforesaid shall be by attaching a copy thereof to the bill, verified by the affidavit of the editor or publisher of due compliance with the preceding section.

Eighty-five thousand citizens of Ohio have presented to Congress, through Senator Sumner, a petition against the theological amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

IRONSIDES STORE.

G. S. FLEGAL,
DEALER IN

HARDWARE,
STOVES,
RANGES,
HOLLOW-WARE,
PAINTS,
OILS & VARNISH,
PUTTY & GLASS,
ROPE,
STAIR-LADDERS,
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE.

IRON-LINED WOODEN PUMPS.

No better pumps in the market.

LAMPS, CHANDELIERS, LANTERNS,
LAMP GLASS, of all kinds,
LAMP FIXTURES, &c.

Triennial Assessment Appeals.

NOTICE is hereby given to the taxable inhabitants of Clearfield county, that the Commission of said county will meet them at the following named places, for the purpose of hearing and determining appeals on the triennial assessment of 1874. The hour of hearing will be at each place on Friday, February 20th, at 10 o'clock in the afternoon. The appeal will be held for at least one hour at each place.

JOHN TROUTMAN,
DEALER IN
FURNITURE,
MATTRESSES,
AND
Improved Spring Beds,

MALE DEPARTMENT.

THE WINTER TERM of fourteen weeks will commence MONDAY, JANUARY 14, 1874.

Reading, Writing, Mental and Written Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography and History, Primary Arithmetic and Primary Grammar, Latin and French, and all the branches of the liberal education, at the rate of \$1.00 per week.

MISS H. S. SWAN'S
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

THE WINTER TERM of fourteen weeks, will commence Monday, January 14, 1874.

Reading, Writing, Mental and Written Arithmetic, Primary Arithmetic and Primary Grammar, Latin and French, and all the branches of the liberal education, at the rate of \$1.00 per week.

New Advertisements.

REPORT of the condition of the COUNTY of Clearfield, on Friday, December 26, 1873.

Assets and Liabilities.

Overdrafts	\$18,415.46
Due from State Banks and Bankers	14,663.29
Due from National Banks	75,000.00
Due from State Banks and Bankers	1,500.00
Due from National Banks	3,222.22
Due from State Banks and Bankers	1,544.08
Due from National Banks	1,470.37
Current expenses	2,275.23
Taxes paid	4,611.36
Chas. & Cash Items, including stamps	273.90
Fractional currency, including gold pieces	1,285.96
Legal tender notes	6,959.00
Total	\$254,150.69

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	\$100,000.00
Surplus fund	12,500.00
Profit and loss	12,500.00
Circulation outstanding	63,720.00
Interest on bonds and mortgages	9,908.79
Due to State Banks and Bankers	1,076.69
Total	\$208,150.69

State of Pennsylvania, Clearfield County, SS: I, W. M. Shaw, Cashier of the Clearfield National Bank of Clearfield, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Witness my hand and seal this 12th day of January, A. D. 1874.

Corrected—Attest: W. M. SHAW, Cashier.

REPORT of the condition of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Clearfield, at the close of business on Friday, December 26, 1873.

Assets and Liabilities.

Overdrafts	\$14,238.50
Due from State Banks and Bankers	4,212.92
Due from National Banks	10,000.00
Due from State Banks and Bankers	13,602.45
Due from National Banks	213.40
Due from State Banks and Bankers	12,174.74
Current expenses	765.00
Taxes paid	927.17
Cash and cash items	15,274.45
Total	\$299,862.64

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	\$100,000.00
Surplus fund	21,800.00
Profit and loss	\$9,647.09
Circulation outstanding	60.00
Interest on bonds and mortgages	63.24
Due to State Banks and Bankers	491.84
Total	\$299,862.64

State of Pennsylvania, Clearfield County, SS: I, W. M. Shaw, Cashier of the First National Bank of Clearfield, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Witness my hand and seal this 12th day of January, A. D. 1874.

Corrected—Attest: W. M. SHAW, Cashier.

NOTICE.—This is to certify that E. P. Troutman is released from all claims of having the money that was stolen from me on the 25th of November, as he was not in the township at the time.

SARAH BOWMAN.

Noted, January 7, 1874, 3-4.

NOTICE.—The Common Pleas of Clearfield county, No. 490 Sept. Term 1873.

J. H. HOFFER.

Foreign attachment and Judgment against Defendant, and rule entered by Plaintiff for assessment of damages.

Garnish.

All persons interested are hereby notified that I will assess the damages in this case at the Prothonotary's office, in Clearfield, on Saturday, the 21st day of Jan. A. D. 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Just—At A. C. TATE, Prothonotary.

NOTICE.—In the Common Pleas of Clearfield county, No. 490 Sept. Term 1873.

J. H. HOFFER.

Foreign attachment and Judgment against Defendant, and rule entered by Plaintiff for assessment of damages.

Garnish.

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Just—At A. C. TATE, Prothonotary.