The Republican.

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 11, 1874.

ATTENTION, DEMOCRATS.—It will become the duty of our party friends at March Court, to elect a Representative delegate to the approaching State Convention, and also to select three Senatorial Conferees to meet similar conferees from Cambria, Clinton and Elk, whose duty it will be to select a Senatorial delegate to the same Convention.

MUTUAL AFFECTION.—It is not very long since Gen. Howard gave Senator Pomeroy a certificate of good character, in which "Old Subsidy" was effectually disguised as a "Christian statesman." Will the ex-Senator now, since the former has got into trouble, too, return the compliment and kindly indorse the "Christian soldier?"

A Washington special, in alluding to Washington society this winter, says: "Mrs. Attorney General Williams is also a sensation this winter." After describing her house, hair, nose and eyes, the writer concludes by saying: "She is in every sense a brilliant woman, and knows just how to dress herself." Her house looks like concrete ambition, truly; the drawing room is large enough for a Presidential mansion, or for a Chief Justice, and has twice the elegance."

CUSHING'S "WAITE."—It is now pretty generally conceded that Caleb Cushing made the present Chief Justice. When he found the Senate would not confirm him he went for the next man who was for Cushing, and that was Waite. He has never been an active politican, but his sympathies have always been with the liberal and conservative element. He is the intimate friend of Gen. Cushing—for which reason he was selected as one of the counsel at Geneva—and agrees with him fully as regards the sacredness of Constitutional restrictions.

POLITICAL MORALS.—Judge Busteed, another United States Judge in Alabama, a carpet bagger from New York, appointed by Lincoln, has resigned for fear of being impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors, before a Radical Senate, at that. This is the fourth villain that has escaped the penitentiary in this manner within four months. From the organization of the government, up to 1860, only one United States Judge (Peck of Missouri) degraded himself and his office in this manner. Moral integrity seems to be at a heavy discount among United States Judges.

A TRAITOR'S REWARD.—T. B. Searight, of Uniontown, Pa., has been appointed by President Grant as Surveyor General of Colorado Territory. Searight was a Democrat as long as he could hold office, and this is his reward for betraying the Democracy of Fayette county last fall into the hands of the Radicals. The Senate had better be looking after "Tom," because he was a far worse "rebel" during the war than Caleb Cushing. But then Tom was always for Simon Cameron, who has carried him in his pocket for 20 years. He was a hired spy in our party, making semi-annual report to the Winnebego Chief. Like Waggonseller, Lebo and Minear, Searight has his reward, too. Cameron will no doubt see that his spawn is confirmed.

A HIGHLY IMPORTANT ELECTION.—The political campaign of 1874 will be one of the most important canvasses that we have ever had in Pennsylvania, on account of the number of important officers we have to elect under the new Constitution, which is now the organic law of the State. Besides electing our county ticket, consisting of a Prothonotary, Register & Recorder, Assemblyman, Commissioner and Auditor, and our district ticket, Congressman and State Senator, and in all probability an Assistant Law Judge, we will have to elect two Judges of the Supreme Court, a Lieutenant Governer, a Secretary of Internal Affairs, and in the aggregate elect twenty-seven Congressmen, a large number of Senators and 201 Representatives, whose duty it will be to elect a United States Senator at the session of 1875. This will make lively times in the "Old Keystone." The election takes place on Tuesday, the 3d day of November, instead of the second Tuesday of October, as heretofore.

MAKES HIS ESCAPE.—Another noted scoundrel resigns his office in order to escape the Penitentiary. The Congressional committee appointed to investigate the charge against Judge Durell having finished their labors left New Orleans immediately for Washington. The result of the investigation may be inferred from the fact that Durell has sent his resignation to the President. He is the third United States Judge that has resigned within three months. This dodge of resigning should be stopped, so that the facts may come before the people and the villains disfranchised and punished, as the law contemplates.

Chairman Murray.

This notorious hypocrite last week furnished the *Journal* with another essay on our humble self, and in imitation of his prototypes, Thomas Pepper and Schuyler Colfax, discounts truth so enormously that he has robbed them of their well earned laurels. This creature is by nature a dissembler, by design a flunkey, and by occupation a libeler, of so gross a character that his own party friends stand amazed at his impudence and degeneracy.—He professes to be a Christian(!) and assails all who fail to embrace his views, or do him reverence. Meek man; though not a Moses. But we cannot afford to waste too much amunition on this "dead duck" Christian, who strains at gnats and swallows camels. The street corners of Jerusalem were crowded with such creatures eighteen hundred years ago. Although Tom is as shy of the truth as a fox is of a steel trap, he accidentally blundered on a speck of truth in this last essay, which, if properly husbanded, will contribute something toward the public good. What we allude to is this: We some time ago called public attention to the fact, according to the Report of the Auditor General, that that office, instead of having its affairs administered by statesmen for the public good, was in the hands of shysters, who were robbing the taxpayers of the State. And we further illustrated our views by showing the enormous bills paid to certain newspapers for advertising.

Chairman Murray, in his essay, counters and makes the truth more patent. In fact, his statement is conclusive proof of what we stated, viz: that the office is administered without law or fixed rules of any kind, and that its affairs are adjusted to suit personal and party interest first, and if anything inures to the benefit of the public afterwards, it would, like the kernel of truth in the canoe paddler's speeches or essay, be an accident.

The Liquor Question.

The proceedings in our Legislature on this question show that the "body politic" is greatly disturbed. The Liquor League, in preparing for the proposed repeal of the local option laws, come to the contest with a cautious self-assurance which seems to presage victory. They claim that their only desire is a good and uniform law. They do not want this local option trap continued, in which they assert a few unsuspecting and mainly innocent victims are caught, while the great mass of the offenders escape.

A circular over the signature of the great Reading brewer, Frederick Layer, has been prepared for presentation to the Legislature, in which they set forth:

"That the prohibitionists, disregarding the teachings of history, and their own experience of the folly of attempting to control the appetites of men by local enactments have forced this question upon us." "As neither of the great parties of the day, Republican or Democratic, have taken sides upon this question, we are at liberty to discuss it as a question of morals or of political economy."

"As to the sumptuary laws in a local point of view, the experience of every State that has enacted them is, that their effects have been evil instead of good, and that the laws themselves are to a great extent a dead letter."

"Perhaps in no State in the Union have the prohibitionists struggled more persistently to enforce their notions of temperance upon the people than in Massachusetts, and the testimony of some of her best men will show with what result.

Hon. James H. Duncan, of Haverhill, says: "My observations are that temperance has not been promoted by the prohibitory laws."

Rev. Geo. D. Putman, D. D., says: "I believe and know that prohibitory laws produce demoralization and disrespect of the law. It is injurious to the consciences of the people to be always violating the law. So far as liquor drinking is concerned, the law has done no good."

Rev. B. F. Clark says: "I think the prohibitory law has been disastrous to the cause of temperance."

They continue in the above style, bringing in such names as Rev. L. Bacon, D. D., of Connecticut; Prof. Bigelow, of Boston; Prof. Bowman, of Cambridge; Gen. Burdell, of Roxbury; Ex-Gov. Clifford, Rt. Rev. M. Eastburn, D. D., the late Gov. Andrews, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Hon. Joel Parker, of Cambridge; Hon. Judge Patch, of Lowell; Ex-Governor Washburn, and numerous others, to prove that all sumptuary laws are blunders, or something worse.

Were we the Legislature, we would place a stringent license law upon the statute book, and in addition to punishing persons for selling on Sunday, to minors, or persons of intemperate habits, we would impose a fine and imprisonment upon every individual found drunk upon the streets or any public place. This thing of punishing the seller, only, and placing no pains and penalties upon the drinker, is, to our mind, a "half way business." It is a moral wrong to get drunk, and it should be so treated in law.

JUST LIKE HIM.—The Postmaster at Dayton, Ohio, was arrested for robbing the mails and the Department about three months ago. A recent Washington despatch says: "The "agent of the Postoffice Department "appointed to examine the Dayton "postoffice, finds all the charges true, "to wit: That a brother of the Post-"master, living in Cincinnati, was on "the pay rolls and drew $100 per "month, and that a mistress of the "Postmaster was also on the rolls and "drew regular monthly pay." This is the loyal and godly individual who so outrageously slandered Mr. Vallandigham, a few years before his death, and stole and read his letters, with the hope of finding treason in them. We wonder what his mistress and brother will follow now, since "the government" has stricken them off the pay roll. What a loyal posie he must be, say now.

Letter from Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 7, 1874.

MR. EDITOR:—The increased number of members of the House of Representatives for next year's session, and the inadequate room at present used by the House, leads to the necessity of some addition to the present room for their accommodation. With this purpose in view a bill has been introduced into the House by Mr. Allen, of this county, of which the following is a text:

Whereas, The increase in the number of members of the present House under the new Constitution renders the present House too small to accommodate them, and cannot be properly enlarged or sufficiently well ventilated for them, *Be it enacted &c.*; That the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer, are hereby appointed a commission to adopt a plan for an addition to be built against the southeast end of the main Capitol building and the Land Office." The bill goes on to speak of the dimensions of the new building, and after the plan is decided upon, the above commission shall bid for its building in prominent papers, and shall give the contract to the lowest bidder. The present Hall of the House of Representatives will at the same time be converted into rooms for the use of the Legislature. The sum of $150,000 is appropriated for the purpose of erecting this new building and making the repairs and changes the bill calls for.

The subject of the repeal of the Local Option law is again exciting a great deal of interest here. Numerous petitions are offered in both Senate and House every day, both for and against local option. The question as to whether or not it would be constitutional to repeal this law was referred by resolution of the House to Attorney General Dimmick, who decided that the power making the law had certainly the right to repeal it. It is scarcely possible however that this Legislature could muster a majority in favor of its repeal.

A petition was read in the House, last week, calling upon the Board of Public Charities to report to the Legislature the condition of the Insane Asylums of the State, giving their numbers, condition, treatment, &c.—The said Board of Charities in their report to the Legislature find much fault with some matters connected with the care of the insane at the State Lunatic Hospital here, which is under the control of Dr. Curwen. The Doctor and the Board of Managers of the Hospital held a meeting and passed resolutions denying the truth of the charges. Their truth or falsity will doubtless be the subject of legislative inquiry.

A resolution passed the House on the 3d instant for the publication of the new Constitution in a separate volume. The act fixing the salaries of Supreme Judges and Judges of Common Pleas Courts was fully discussed in the House during the past week. The principal difficulty was mainly on account of the additional $2,000 paid by the city of Philadelphia to her judges in addition to their regular pay, efforts being made to have the State pay this instead of the city.

A new bill was introduced in the Senate "Providing for the election of a Secretary of Internal Affairs" and defining his duties. It fixes his salary at $3,000. By the provisions of the bill the said Secretary is required to exercise a watchful supervision over the railroad, banking, mining, manufacturing and other business corporations of the State, to see that they confine themselves strictly to their corporate limits, and in any cases where charges are brought against them by any individual for violating their charter or infringing upon the rights of individual citizens, he must carefully investigate such charges, and if the charges be true and individual redress cannot well be had, he certifies his opinion to the Attorney General of the State, whose duty it shall be by a proper legal remedy, to redress the same by a proceeding in the courts at the expense of the State.

On Friday of last week Mr. Rutan introduced from committee an act (with amendments) to enable the Auditor General to settle the accounts of the State Printer. The bill recites that "as Benjamin Singerly alleges, that the loss sustained for work ordered by and in preparation for the Constitutional Convention is about $20,500, and $10,500 for work ordered, and in preparation and for material in stock necessary for the same, for heads of departments, the Auditor General is authorized to examine the claims of Mr. Singerly for losses sustained by reason of the fire which destroyed his office, to ascertain by sworn affidavits the amount and character of the losses and to allow an equitable and just compensation for the same upon the basis of contracts between the State and State Printer, the same as if delivery of the paper and documents had been made."

Mr. Brockway read in the House, a bill carrying into effect section eight of article seventeen of the new Constitution in regard to railway passes. The first section makes it a misdemeanor punishable by fine, not less than $100.00 and more than $500.00 to be collected in the usual way, if any railway or other transportation company shall give a pass to any one but officers or employees of the company, whose names are borne on the pay rolls of said company. This includes also passes given at a discount. Section two recites, "that any person receiving such pass (not an officer or employee) shall be guilty of a misdemeanor with fine and penalty same as above." Section three causes the act to go into effect as soon as passed.

Yours truly,

E. L. R.

MECHANICS' LIEN.—A bill has been introduced into the Legislature by a member from Allegheny county repealing the Mechanic's Lien law. We sincerely trust that this subject will receive calm consideration before the law is repealed. If the mechanics and laboring men are to be cat's paws to rake chestnuts out of the fire for the speculator it ought at least be known who they are in favor of so doing. Possibly the present law needs some modification. Of this we have nothing to say; but the repeal of the law is against the opinion of every laboring man in the country. No man who votes for the repeal can ever expect to receive the support of mechanics and other working people of this country.—*Zeigler's Herald.*

It takes some people, under some circumstances, very long to say good night. We heard of an able bodied young man who last Sunday night spent an hour and a half at the door trying to finish the job, and then came away before he was half through.

Army Loafers.

It is stated that General Sheridan is at Washington, lobbying to have the regular army increased from 30,000 to 35,000. The soldiers are decreasing in numbers, while the officers are constantly increasing, and if the aggregate is not raised, some of these shoulder strapped gentlemen must resign or turn professional loafers. Hence the "logging" for 5,000 more men by Sheridan and his confederates, who never stop to think what such loafing costs the treasury. The New York *Sun*, whose editor knows something about war, remarks:

"The only logical reason that can be given for the existence of a standing army in any nation is to have the means to repel invasion, resist political coercion, and subdue rebellion.—The necessity for armies in Germany, France and Austria, is manifest. If England had not colonies she would not need a military establishment.—Her navy would suffice to protect her territory and commerce. The United States have no military neighbors. Neither the Canadians nor the Mexicans will ever invade us. The only element that ever existed in American politics which could germinate a civil war, slavery, has ceased to exist. It is not possible to find in the relations of our States a cause for another war to overthrow the Government and recast the Union. What justification is there, then, for the existence of our army of 30,000 men? There are wandering, thieving, murdering bands of Indians within our territory which require watching and punishing.—Eight thousand men will amply suffice for this work. Twenty-two thousand men, therefore, are maintained by our taxpayers in lives of the most unprofitable idleness. They should be sent back to useful labor forthwith. A large standing army in the United State in time of peace is a solecism unworthy of a rational people. It is an absurd, costly sham, which should be attacked by every man in the country who honestly desires to stop the waste of the public money

FRED GRANT'S NEW ASSIGNMENT.—Last winter, when Fred Grant was sent out to Chicago to displace the gallant Gen. Forsythe on Sheridan's staff, the Lieutenant General felt constrained to explain, in a general order, that young Grant's title of Lieutenant Colonel was only a local rank, to be dropped whenever he retired from the staff. Gen. Sheridan, at the time he issued the order containing the above information, probably believed what he wrote, and expected that the promise would be fulfilled, but a recent event goes to show that, while he may propose, the President disposes. This is not an unusual way for the Chief Magistrate to treat his subordinates in matters concerning the welfare of a member of his own family. In the face of Sheridan's order, he ordered Fred to Washington, and appointed him mustering and disbursing officer with the rank and pay he enjoyed while a member of the Lieut. General's military family. The only duty expected of the young man is to draw his salary, the details of the office being peformed by a competent officer holding a lower rank and drawing small pay. This action of the President is of a piece with the withholding of Gen. Pomeroy's promotion. Not satisfied with having his own salary doubled, he has taken advantage of his great office to jump his son from Brevet Second Lieutenant to Lieutenant Colonel, with corresponding increase of pay.

A SENSIBLE PROPOSITION.—Senator Anthony of Rhode Island has introduced a bill providing that no speeches shall hereafter be printed in the *Congressional Record* except such as are actually delivered on the floor of Congress. It has passed the Senate, and is now before the House of Representatives.

Heretofore the practice has been for members to get leave to print speeches which have never been spoken. This relieves the House of a great bore, to be sure, in many instances; but, on the other hand, it saddles the country with a heavy and useless expense.

Most of the speeches which are delivered in Congress are of no earthly account. It is bad enough to print them, let alone the printing of those that are not delivered.

Who reads the speeches in Congress? Literally almost no one. They simply serve as wrapping and waste paper.

The era of statesmanship seems to have gone by. Once in a while, it is true, there is a speech which contains something and has a meaning to it; but as a general thing the productions of our Congressmen are mere declamation and trash.

The less the expense incurred in printing even such as are spoken, the better. We hope Senator Anthony's bill will pass.

HE RISES TO EXPLAIN.—Hon. Heister Clymer has written to the Reading *Eagle*, a letter in which he explains the reasons which induced him and his friend, the Hon. S. S. Cox, to vote against the Salary bill as it passed the Senate. These reasons, in brief, are that the bill which has become a law restored the odious mileage system; that it did not reduce the salary of the President either for the existing or future terms; and that it made no deduction of salary, from the 4th of March 1873. Mr. Clymer desires to place himself on record as in favor of economy, retrenchment and reform; and believing the doubling of the President's salary to be the greatest of all grabs, the restoration of mileage an outrage, and that the reduction of members' salaries should have been made to take effect from the beginning of the legal existence of the present Congress, he voted against the bill as the only practical way of showing his opposition to the objectionable features contained in it. We think our readers will agree that the views of Messrs. Clymer and Cox on this subject are sound.—*N. Y. Sun.*

A lady who offers to furnish "some storys" to a Michigan paper, says in a postscript: N. b. I can send you sum pomes to, sum real pretty verses if you desire that i writ myself, for i can writ pomes as well as storys." The editor is mean enough to decline on the gound of poverty superinduced by the panic.

The Ohio Legislature has introduced a bill fixing a fine of from $5 to $50 for pointing any kind of firearms at a person, loaded or "unloaded."

The Louisiana sugar crop of this year is estimated at 100,000 hogsheads.

Costly "Scrip."

$50,000 for "interest paid on Agricultural College land scrip fund per act of 1872" is one of the instructive items in Auditor-General's last report. $80,000 is "interest" (at 6 per cent.) on $500,000. Supposing that this is the amount of college scrip on which the State has to pay interest, what has the State to show for it? Will some graduate if such there be, of the poor institution which drags out its feeble existence in Centre county, be good enough to answer how much good has been done to education and agriculture with the funds now represented by this $500,000 worth of scrip?—Will not those enthusiastic gentlemen from Massachusetts and Vermont who propose to give all the rest of the public lands of the country to "the cause of agricultural education," pause a moment and answer our question first? Above all, will they not inquire whether agricultural-college scrip does not represent in twenty other States the same reckless, resultless waste of public funds it does in Pennsylvania before they plunge into a still more reckless and resultless effort to further a good cause in a wrong manner themselves?

The above item we clip from the Pittsburgh *Leader*, of the 24th inst. The questions propounded are pertinent and to the point. The land scrip issued by the General Government to the State of Pennsylvania, was one of the "fattest takes" that ever blessed the Harrisburg "Ring." Gov. Geary and his particular friends managed it so well that the land sold for about 50 cents per acre—and it is generally supposed that even that amount was paid out of the State Treasury. We would like to see a list of the purchases published, and the prices paid for it. It would be instructive reading.

The whole retinue of old lobbyists, who used to infest the State Capitol as did the frogs in Pharoah's time the kneading troughs and houses of the persecuted Egyptians, must now feel, with the disconsolate Moor, that "Othello's occupation's gone." Their absence from their accustomed haunts this session, so far as it has gone, has been the theme of wondering and gratified comment. What an incubus their absence will remove from the shoulders of legislation! Sic transit gloria, new Constitution—the places which once knew them will soon know them no more forever.

New Advertisements.

BISEL'S

BEE HIVE

STORE,

LOCK HAVEN, PENN'A.

Having added fifty feet to our already capacious Store Room, and with an enlarged stock of everything in the line of

DRY GOODS,

we invite the people of Clearfield county to call and inspect the same.

Our goods were bought at the low prices during the late panic, and we are now prepared to offer inducements such as were never before offered in Lock Haven.

Buyers will find it greatly to their advantage to call on us before making their purchases.

J. J. EVERETT & CO., Prop'rs.

Lock Haven, Feb. 11, 1874.-3m

SPECIAL LEGISLATION.—Notice is hereby given to the public and all parties interested, that application will be made at the present session of our State Legislature to pass an act repealing an act of Assembly, approved 16th April, A. D. 1874, relating to the application of taxes on lands in the new township of Pine, created out of parts of Huston and Lawrence townships, in the county of Clearfield. And further petition the Legislature to pass an act, that all said lands formerly belonging to Huston township shall be and remain subject to the authorities thereof for tax purposes.

HIRAM WOODWARD,
CHAS. ROBACKER,
SAMUEL CONOWAY,
Penfield, Feb. 10, '74-4t. and 20 others.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION.—Notice is hereby given to the public and all parties interested, that application will be made at the present session of our State Legislature to pass an act authorizing the Overseers of the Poor of Huston township, in the county of Clearfield, to levy a tax for poor purposes upon the unseated lands in said township, at the same rate per cent. as may be levied upon seated property.

WM. D. WOODWARD,
DAVID HORNING,
ALFRED SCOFIELD,
Penfield, Feb. 11, '74-4t. and 75 others.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of ALEXANDER GISSEY, late of Morris township, Clearfield county, Pa., deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay.

A. D. JOHNSON,
Kylertown, Feb. 11.-6t* Administrator.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby warned against purchasing or trading for any of the following personal property, viz: One bay horse, one sleigh, two spring wagons, one wheelbarrow, one coal stove, one bedstead, one iron kettle and one sow, now in the possession of A. D. Elston, of Morris township, as the same belongs to me and is left with him subject to my order.

JOSEPH POTTER.

Kylertown, Feb. 11, 1874.-3t*

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT of Clearfield county, Pa.

In the matter of the partition of the real estate of Samuel Waring, late of Morris township, deceased. To Susannah Waring, widow, and William Waring, Catharine Ebbs, George Waring, John Waring, Samuel Waring, Elizabeth Waring and Delancey H. Waring, children, devisees and heirs at law of the said Samuel Waring, deceased. Take Notice, that at an Orphans' Court held at Clearfield, for said county, on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1874, a rule was granted upon all the heirs and legal representatives, and all persons interested in the estate of said decedent, requiring them to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at the Court House, in Clearfield, in said county, on the 16th day of March next, then and there to accept or refuse the estate of the said decedent at the valuation thereof; and in case the heirs, legal representatives, and all persons interested in the estate of the said decedent, neglect or refuse to take the same, then to show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be sold according to law.

W. B. McPHERSON,
Sheriff.

Feb. 11th, 1874.-3t.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of ABRAHAM R. PEOPLES, dec'd., late of Knox township, Clearfield county, Penn'a, having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay.

N. B. PEOPLES,
F. A. ROWLES,
Administrators.

New Millport, Feb. 12, 1874-6t*

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF CLEARFIELD CO. FOR 1873.

ROAD FUND FOR 1873.

SAMUEL P. WILSON, Esq., Treasurer of Clearfield county, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in account with the funds of the several townships in said county for 1873—

DEBTOR.

To amount uncollected for 1873	10,748 62
To amount assessed for 1873	18,355 84
To additional	122 37
To amt. in Treasurer's hands Jan. 25,	6,337 52
Total	$41,564 35

CREDITOR.

By amount uncollected	35,185 27
By amount paid district treasurer	6,026 69
By exonerations	354 99
Total	$41,564 35

STATEMENT OF ROAD FUND IN DETAIL.

Township	To balance due 25th Jan. 1873. On hand.	Uncollected	To amount assessed for 1873.	Additional for 1872.	Aggregate amount.	By am'nt paid Dis't Treasurer	By exonerations.	By amount uncollected
Beccaria	30 44	199 98	153 96	835 72	399 94	50 41	.....	349 50
Bell	185 32	510 77	1,056 90	.....	1,582 99	185 32	24 60	1,373 07
Bloom	143 54	202 10	212 10	.....	427 74	.....	.....	427 74
Boggs	.....	168 91	170 31	1 40	340 62	.....	.....	340 62
Bradford	76 74	172 26	222 72	.....	471 72	66 38	25 12	326 22
Brady	11 17	578 35	578 16	.....	767 68	11 17	25	730 26
Burnside	203 74	390 32	630 96	.....	1,224 02	203 74	.....	1,020 28
Chest	396 41	674 00	673 20	.....	1,743 61	396 41	80	1,346 40
Covingt'n	322 72	425 30	425 30	.....	1,173 32	322 72	.....	850 60
Decatur	181 10	399 30	622 48	2 80	1,196 68	181 10	.....	1,015 58
Ferguson	50 30	98 40	137 40	39 00	325 10	50 30	.....	274 80
Girard	474 66	841 12	606 65	7 35	1,929 18	474 66	.....	1,454 52
Goshen	88 50	1,127 40	1,118 40	.....	2,334 30	88 50	1 00	2,244 80
Graham	48 44	195 40	378 80	1 60	624 24	48 44	.....	576 20
Gulich	6 51	573 00	559 30	.....	1,139 01	.....	21 53	1,118 08
Huston	2,734 95	4,865 00	3,580 01	.....	10,799 96	1,995 78	259 17	8,545 01
Jordan	16 83	76 25	91 50	.....	184 58	.....	.....	184 58
Karthaus	238 69	672 92	698 68	.....	1,610 29	238 69	3 04	1,368 56
Knox	35 49	489 06	470 86	.....	995 49	35 49	.....	960 00
Lawrence	501 58	1,391 71	1,299 26	.....	3,192 49	501 58	1 91	2,599 99
Morris	463 19	852 85	1,026 48	.....	2,342 52	463 19	45	1,881 88
Penn	318 68	436 40	393 20	55 10	1,203 38	318 68	.....	881 70
Pine	.....	.....	916 60	.....	916 60	.....	.....	916 60
Pike	204 02	269 38	159 25	.....	632 65	205 02	1 22	416 41
Union	.....	391 90	1,047 30	.....	1,439 20	.....	.....	1,439 20
Woodw'd	194 43	1,219 70	1,208 99	.....	2,623 03	194 45	16 80	2,411 80
Total	$6,337 52	$16,748 62	$18,355 84	$122 37	$41,564 35	$6,026 69	$354 99	$35,183 27

SCHOOL FUND FOR 1873.

SAMUEL P. WILSON, Esq., Treasurer of Clearfield county, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in account with the funds of the several school districts in said county, for 1873—

DEBTOR.

To amount uncollected	15,496 92
To cash in Treasurer's hands Jan. 25,	4,934 85
To amount assessed for 1873	18,098 70
To additional for 1872	42 95
Total	$38,574 42

CREDITOR.

By exonerations	391 66
By amount paid district treasurers	4,719 84
By amount uncollected	33,463 52
Total	$38,574 42

STATEMENT OF SCHOOL FUND IN DETAIL.

Districts.	To balance due 25th Jan. 1873. Uncollected.	On hand.	To amount assessed for 1873.	Additional.	Total.	By exonerations.	By am'nt paid Dis't Treasurer	By amount uncollected
Beccaria	279 96	255 19	384 50	.....	919 65	5 98	255 19	658 48
Bell	661 54	65 87	1,162 69	.....	1,910 00	47 49	65 87	1,796 52
Bloom	202 10	96 27	254 32	.....	552 99	.....	96 27	456 72
Boggs	192 04	99 48	194 64	.....	486 53	2 60	99 85	384 08
Bradford	267 10	135 48	326 24	.....	728 82	46 00	104 98	578 74
Brady	378 35	198 53	529 24	.....	1,106 22	25	198 53	907 41
Burnside	297 74	42 17	533 30	.....	873 21	.....	42 17	828 04
Chest	539 20	.....	538 56	.....	1,077 76	61	.....	1,077 12
Covington	425 30	260 72	689 48	.....	1,375 50	.....	268 72	1,105 78
Decatur	780 60	954 22	1,244 96	.....	2,979 78	73 92	954 22	1,952 54
Ferguson	59 04	18 62	137 40	23 46	238 46	.....	18 62	219 84
Girard	341 12	316 12	806 65	7 35	1,471 64	.....	316 12	1,154 52
Goshen	563 70	122 65	1,118 40	.....	1,804 15	50	122 65	1,681 60
Graham	244 24	30 16	568 20	.....	842 60	28 40	30 16	884 04
Gulich	559 20	248 33	726 96	.....	1,534 49	.....	248 33	1,286 16
Huston	2,432 50	725 63	2,014 45	.....	5,201 98	162 84	642 79	4,396 35
Jordan	152 56	.....	152 50	.....	305 06	.....	.....	305 06
Karthaus	612 92	35 42	435 68	.....	1,145 02	3 04	35 42	1,106 56
Knox	624 80	26 60	624 60	.....	1,274 00	.....	26 60	1,248 00
Lawrence	1,562 65	507 12	1,429 12	.....	3,498 29	1 31	507 12	2,989 86
Morris	1,027 02	54 88	684 33	.....	1,765 23	54	54 88	1,710 83
Penn	382 80	72 90	294 90	13 20	763 80	.....	72 90	690 90
Pine	.....	.....	1,008 26	.....	1,008 26	.....	.....	1,008 26
Pike	413 40	75 70	192 80	.....	681 90	1 54	75 70	593 66
Union	783 80	421 74	1,017 30	.....	2,224 84	.....	422 27	1,802 47
Woodward	1,219 70	42 78	1,208 96	.....	2,471 38	18 80	42 78	2,411 80
Total	$15,496 92	$4,934 85	$18,098 70	$42 95	$38,574 42	$391 66	$4,719 84	$33,463 52

COUNTY FUNDS FOR 1873.

SAMUEL P. WILSON, Esq., Treasurer of Clearfield county, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in account with the funds of said county from the first day of January, A. D. 1873, to the fifth day of January, A. D. 1874—

DEBTOR.

To balance due county at last settlem't	$2,464 26
To amount due from collectors	4,723 69
To am't due from unseated lands, 1872	10,708 66
To am't due from unseated lands, 1873	15,167 66
To payment on old prison lot	2,192 09
To amount of seated duplicates for 1873, viz:	

District.	County.	State.
Beccaria	$1,656 44	$105 63
Bell	1,466 46	91 81
Bloom	1,202 46	75 78
Boggs	1,157 62	80 28
Bradford	1,490 10	92 47
Brady	2,963 19	220 16
Burnside	2,153 65	113 01
Chest	1,282 46	91 10
Covington	719 24	56 37
Clearfield	3,171 61	172 12
Curwensville	1,659 94	50 92
Decatur	1,749 49	96 32
Ferguson	784 91	45 73
Girard	597 83	42 23
Goshen	381 34	48 79
Graham	623 22	40 94
Gulich	860 80	38 66
Houtzdale	188 12	13 25
Huston	671 92	95 32
Jordan	534 66	48 84
Karthaus	551 05	43 88
Knox	717 74	49 97
Lawrence	2,408 44	138 11
Lumber City	324 55	79 30
Morris	1,654 46	83 98
New Washin'tn	286 14	22 51
Osceola	1,163 69	54 61
Penn	956 21	58 59
Pike	1,721 32	101 57
Union	459 20	37 25
Woodward	706 15	42 34
Total	$35,115 35	$2,209 55

To amount of militia fine for 1873	37,313 90
To amount of bank tax for 1873	1,288 50
To amount of June registry tax	1,490 32
To amount of October registry tax	513 00
To costs refunded by Hipps	210 50
To cash from Walters for matting and fuel	37 25
To cash for old stoves	89 00
To cash from Curwensville bridge toll house	25 00
To cash from Richard's note	18 00
To cash from Thorn for brick	20 00
To cash from Bradford overseers	9 00
To cash from Gulich overseers	158 90
To cash from Geo. C. Kirk, commissioner for Courtney	170 30
To cash from Geo. C. Kirk, commissioner for Kirk	181 30
To rent of Court House, viz:	95 50
By Coleman Troupe	5 00
By Berger do	10 00
By other do	31 00
To rent of arbitration room	40 00
To costs refunded per Tate	4 00
To redemption, viz:	
On 106 acres in Boggs $9 15	
On 60 acres in Brady 2 15	
On 75 acres in Fox 38 80	
On 100 acres in Lawrence 8 19	
On 167 acres in Pike 45 00	
On 60 acres in Chest 1 40	
On 2 lots in Osceola 1 05	105 74
To jury and reporter's fees	59 00
To fines and forfeitures	1,094 00
To amount of prison bonds issued, from No. 240 to No. 255	1,600 00
Total	$82,081 87

CREDITOR.

By county orders redeemed, viz:		
By Agricultural Society	$186 00	
By assessors' wages	1,537 71	
By auditors and clerks	165 00	
By auditing Prothonotary and Register and Recorder's accounts	20 00	
By District Attorney fees	134 20	
By lunatic asylum, viz:		
Harrisburg $582 31		
Danville 95 50	677 81	
By bridges, viz:		
Amount to Bell township bridge $1,500 00		
Amount to Clearfield c'k bridge 500 00		
Amount to Union bridge 500 00		
Amount to Pike bridge 586 50		
Amount to Glen Hope bdg 58 25	3,144 75	
By amount paid bridge views	41 41	
By New Constitution	749 94	
By County Commissioners' wages, viz:		
F. F. Couteret 492 50		
G. S. Toner 322 50		
J. D. Thompson 492 50		
Clark Brown 77 50	1,385 00	
By amount paid clerk	1,000 00	
By amount paid court crier	70 00	
By court reporter	184 00	
By Commissioners' counsel	150 00	
By constables' returns	244 88	
By Court House, viz:		
Fuel $387 32		
Repairs 425 36		
Stoves 374 70		
Lamps and oil 28 28		
Sand for pavement 29 75		
Cleaning yard and gutter 46 00		
Cleaning water closet 26 00		
Repair