The Republican.

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH, 11, 1874.

OFFICE REMOVED.

The office of the CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN will hereafter be in Pie's Opera House, on Market street, between Second and Third. The business office will be found to the left of the main entrance, on the second floor, where all our old and new patrons are invited to call. The press and composing rooms are on the third floor.

Democratic Meeting.

The Democrats of Clearfield county are hereby notified to assemble in the Court Room, in Clearfield, on Tuesday evening, March 17th, 1874, for the purpose of choosing a Representative delegate to the approaching State convention, and select three conferees to meet those from Cambria, Clinton and Elk, for the purpose of electing a Senatorial delegate.

W. M. McCULLOUGH, Ch'm.
Clearfield, March 4th, 1874.

The Bank Question.

One of the most important legislative movements which has been made this winter, is that of prohibiting banks and banking companies and banking associations from paying interest on deposits. The movement in Congress and our State Legislatures looks like concert of action, and as though something practical was contemplated, but it may after all prove only a "feeler" or "pincher," and result in granting no relief to substantial business interests.

The bill introduced into the United States Senate by Mr. Boutwell, as an amendment to the currency act, makes the penalty four times that of the interest to be paid, or received, and compels the Comptroller of the Currency to bring suits for the recovery of the penalties whenever such violations of the law are brought to his notice.

Dr. Potter, our member of Assembly, introduced a series of resolutions in that body, three weeks ago, looking to the same end. What the views of a majority of our law makers are upon this point, have not been expressed, but the members must be very stupid if they do not know that the banking business is now the only paying business in this country.—While money invested in a bank yields the owners from 25 to 50 per cent, annually, that invested in a coal mine, fire brick works, saw mill, blacksmith shop, furnace, farm, planing mill, or woolen manufactory, etc., yields the owners scarcely any return. Even the merchant and active trader, who turns his money often, cannot compete with the banks, who have become rivals in every branch of trade, and by the rare opportunities they possess, can and do borrow all the money in the country at living rates of interest. And whenever an active business man wants to use a few thousand dollars to repair or enlarge his factory or machinery, he is compelled to go to a bank and pay double and tripple rates of interest for the money, or abandon his business and let it run down, or borrow the money at sixty days and break up; just as he likes. These enormous profits are paid to establishments which do not add a single dollar to the substantial wealth of the country. They neither spin nor sow. They manufacture no wagons, produce no nails, run no saw mills, or other manufacturing establishments. They put no chairs, stoves, fuel or provisions in your house; they clear up no farms and erect in a great measure no shops; but they really prevent all this, because eight-tenths of them are spendthrifts, live very fast, and soon discover that they cannot support themselves, and then they devise some means to live off their neighbors.—These modern commercial habits and negative business transactors, and our debauched morality, mistaken for refinement, is what produces panics and paralyzes productive business enterprises.

Although there are a thousand active business men to one banker, the latter has the power to control all of them under our present banking system. The banker knows who has money, and he "goes for it," often at less than legal interest, and gathers it in, and when either of the one thousand business men want money they must go to him and pay from 12 to 20 per cent. for its use; and if a dozen call the same day, the price runs up to 25 and 30 per cent. This is commercial murder. Shall we have a change? We will see.

NOT BUSINESS LIKE.—The Legislature has had the bills for advertising the new Constitution before them for nearly two months, yet that body keeps higgling about the matter, because a few mercenary publishers charged about four times more than equity will allow them, and because some published the document without the order of the State Department, and are also looking for big pay.—Why not pay those bills which appear right on the face, and let the impertinent and outrageous bills lie over for future consideration?

The Dog-Sheep Registry Law.

The following bill is now pending before our Legislature, and unless protested against may be enacted into a law. It is about as necessary for our county as a Credit Mobilier Company.

AN ACT

To provide for the registration and taxation of dogs and protection of sheep in this Commonwealth.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That every owner or keeper of a dog shall annually on or before the thirty-first day of May cause it to be registered, numbered, described and licensed for one year from the first day of the ensuing June in the office of the clerk of the city, town, ward or borough wherein he resides, and shall cause it to wear around its neck a collar distinctly marked with its owner's name and metalic tag and registered number, and shall pay for such license one dollar for a male dog and two dollars for a female dog.

SEC. 2. The clerk shall issue the license containing a description of the dog and shall also issue to the owner of each dog so licensed a metalic tag containing the number of the license stamped thereon, (said tags to be for the first year round in shape, for the second year oblong and for the third year square,) and receive and pay the money therefor into the city, town or borough treasury, retaining to his own use ten cents for each license.—The treasurer shall keep an accurate and separate account of all sums received and paid out under the provisions of this act, which account shall at all times be open to the inspection of any voter of the place.

SEC. 3. The clerk shall annually, within one week after the first day of June, post in some conspicuous public place a list of all dogs licensed for the concurrent year and shall furnish a copy thereof to the chief of police of the city or one of the constables of the town or borough, and shall also from time to time furnish said officers with a list of such dogs as are subsequently licensed during the year.

SEC. 4. Whoever wrongfully removes the collar from or steals a dog licensed and collared as aforesaid shall be punished by fine not exceeding fifty dollars, and whoever wrongfully kills, maims, entices or carries away such a dog shall be liable to its owner for its value in an action of tort. Whoever distributes or exposes any poisonous substance with intent that the same shall be eaten by any dog shall be punished by fine not exceeding fifty nor less than five dollars.

SEC. 5. Any person may and every police officer and constable shall kill or cause to be destroyed all dogs going at large and not licensed and collared according to the provisions of this act, and such officers when not otherwise paid for their services shall receive from the city, town or borough treasury fifty cents for each dog so destroyed by them.

SEC. 6. Whoever suffers loss by reason of the worrying or killing of his sheep by dogs may, within ten days after he knows of such loss, present proof thereof to the mayor or council of the city, to the burgess or council of the borough, or to the auditors of the town wherein the damage is done, when said officers or any two of them shall within three days proceed to the place and make an appraisement thereof, for which services they shall receive the sum of two dollars. If found correct said officers shall draw an order upon the treasurer of said city, borough or town for the amount of such loss. The treasurer shall register such orders at the time of their presentation and annually on the first day of June pay them in full if the gross amount received by his city, town or borough under the provisions of this act and not previously paid out is sufficient therefor, otherwise he shall divide such amount pro rata among such orders in full discharge therefor. Any surplus of money remaining in the treasury after paying the expenses of and orders drawn for the payment of sheep injured or killed as provided for in this act shall be paid into the treasury of the school district to be used for school purposes.

SEC. 7. The mayor and aldermen of each city and the justices of peace in each town and borough shall require all dogs not licensed and collared according to the provisions of this act to be destroyed, and shall enforce all penalties herein provided; any officer refusing or neglecting to perform the duties herein imposed upon him shall be punished by fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars, to be paid into the school treasury of the city or town or borough.

SEC. 8. All fines and penalties provided for in this act may be recovered on complaint before any alderman or trial justice in the county where the offence is committed.

LOYAL PHILADELPHIA.—On our first page will be found the report of a committee appointed by the Reform (Radical) Association of Philadelphia, to examine into the numerous frauds committed at the late municipal election in that city. We publish this report as a matter of curiosity to our readers, few of whom are aware of the enormous frauds committed by the loyal harlots of the Quaker city. When Democratic editors point out these frauds, the loyal hosts, in their innocent simplicity, pronounce all such charges false—"copperhead lies" used to be the phrase. That branch of the Radical party in that city who desire fair elections and refuse to be ruled and governed by the criminal classes, have organized and are pressing an investigation. Although the Radical ticket was announced as elected by about 12,000 majority at the late election, it is now pretty well established, beyond a reasonable doubt, that the McClure ticket received a large majority of the legal votes cast in February.

IN A PICKLE.—Our Senators, Cameron and Scott, and our Congressional delegation, are in hot water over the appointment of Mr. Swoope's successor. The candidates are so numerous and pressed so vehemently by their friends, and Scott's time for re-election so close at hand, that things have been nearly boiling hot for over ten days. Who the lucky man will be no one will know until the act is done.

SWORN IN.—Chief Justice Waite entered the United States Supreme Court room on the 4th, and was sworn in precisely at 12 o'clock. This was the second time during his life that he had been inside that room.

Letter from Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, March 7, 1874.

MR. EDITOR:—The legislature is getting down to hard work, under the belief and desire of many of them to adjourn this session on the first day of April. To do this, if possible, they have decided to turn their attention, first, to the passage of such bills as the new constitution requires to be passed at this session; second, to the passage of the proper revenue laws of State, and last an appropriation bill, which they allege will be all the important business they care to get through with. But there are so many bills already introduced, and many being introduced every day which are apparently of importance, and members who vote adjournment April 1st, and go home to their constituents without passing many of the bills sent them, will be apt to stay from next year's session, unless they can satisfactorily explain their reason for so doing. The daily papers here say that the legislature cannot adjourn for three or four months yet, and do justice to their constituency.

The legislative reunion held here last week by officers and members who served prior to 1848, was not so well attended as it would have been a little later in the season. The weather was too cold for old men, (as most of these members are.) But those who did come had a pleasant time of it and seemed to enjoy it very much. They organized regular officers same as the legislature of to-day, from the old veterans who had filled these same offices years ago.—They met in the legislative hall. Hon. H. B. Wright, of Luzerne, Speaker of the House in 1843, was elected Speaker. He began by exhibiting two bound copies of laws as passed in 1843 and 1873. The latter he termed the mastodon, the other the mouse. His remarks were received with great applause by his veteran audience. He said, the first two years he was in the legislature he went home in debt, but the last year being elected speaker, he got a dollar more salary per day and went home with some money in his pocket. Many others made speeches, as did Gov. Hartranft, who was a guest of the "vets." One old veteran moved "that the Governor of the State being present they proceed to pass an appropriation bill," which caused much laughter and applause. They adjourned to meet here again February 22, 1876. They had an elegant banquet at the Kirkwood House.

Tuesday morning Mr. Rutan reported to the Senate from committee, the Legislative Apportionment Bill. As it is too lengthy to be published with this I enclose you a copy thereof.

The amendment to Senate bill No. 54, fixing the compensation of members of the general assembly was called up. It was moved to amend the second section reducing the number of transcribing clerks from five to four; assistant doorkeepers, from three to two; transcribing clerks in the Senate, from five to three; assistant messengers, from two to one, and striking out the office of assistant postmaster. The amendment carried by 13 to 11 votes. Mr. Dill moved to strike out two assistant clerks in the Senate, and make it one journal clerk and one reading clerk, agreed to. Mr White, that the pay of chief clerks be $2,500, and of assistant clerks $1,200 per regular session, instead of per annum, as in the bill. Not agreed to. Mr. White offered another new secton which was agreed to, providing that clerks and other officers should not be paid extra for performing other duties; also an amendment providing that this act go into effect on December 1st, 1874. The bill as amended was then agreed to.

The corporation bill, (No. 44, covering fifty-four pages of bill paper) was called up on second reading. Mr. Wallace, who drew up the bill, explained its object. He said, "this bill is intended to create certain corporations by general statute where we have no power to create by special law. All of the first class are the ordinary home corporations, churches, literary societies, and the like. These are to be created by filing and recording a certificate duly certified by a law judge. The second class are corporations for profit and may be created by filing certificate with the Governor, who issues the letters patent.—Provisions for governing all such corporations are in the bill. The thought is to make a bounded and harmonious system for creating corporations, and to save annoyance to the courts." The bill was amended by Wallace, White, Bechtel and other Senators.

The following passed first reading in the House on Wednesday last:—"That no person who shall hereafter be a candidate for the nomination or for election to the Senate or House, or to any office of the judiciary, or to any State or county office in this Commonwealth, shall pay or contribute either directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing, or knowingly allow it to be done by others for him, either for the nomination, election or appointment, except necessary expenses, as follows, to wit: First, for printing; second, for dissemination of information to the public; third, for political meetings, demonstrations and conventions. The foregoing expenses may be incurred either in person or through other individuals, or committees or organizations, duly constituted for the purpose, but nothing contained in this act shall be so construed as to authorize the paying of money or other valuable thing for the vote or influence of any elector, either directly or indirectly, at primary, township, general or special elections, nominating conventions, or for any corrupt purposes whatever, incident to an election. Section second provides, that every person violating either of the provisions shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be subject to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars and imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both or either, at the discretion of the court."

House bill No. 28, passed second reading there. It is an act requiring the judges of the courts to file written opinions, and the judges of the supreme court to designate such of their opinions as they may deem necessary for publication. Section second provides, that judges of common pleas and orphans' courts, shall, within six months after argument of case, file their decision in proper office and the opinion on which such decision is founded, where the same is necessary to a proper understanding thereof.

The House committee on the "usury bill" scandal reported on Wednesday as follows: "They have examined a large number of witnesses and have exhausted every source of information in order to arrive at all the facts bearing upon the subject. From the evidence taken the committee have drawn the following conclusion:

At some time prior to January 20th, 1874, Mr. W. H. Dimmick, late member House of Representatives, or some one in his behalf, caused to be printed a circular dated Jan. 1874, and signed R. H. Gibbons, secretary, requesting the several banks throughout the State to circulate petitions favoring an increase of the legal rate of interest to seven per cent. per annum, and in like manner procured blank petitions, with printed headings to be sent with these circulars to the banks. On or about the 20th of January, Dimmick and Lewis B. Richtmyer, postmaster of the Senate, in Room No. 91, State Capital Hotel, here, enclosed to and addressed to the banks and bankers of the State, copies of these documents. The address of these bankers was taken from a bankers almanac borrowed from cashier Harrisburg National Bank by J. M. Kreiter, for use of Dimmick. Dimmick furnished the documents, envelopes and stamps and Richtmyer took them to the post office and mailed them. Replies were received at the office here and sent by Richtmyer's orders to Senate office where Dimmick got them. Subsequently Kreiter, at Dimmick's request, obtained the signatures of Harrisburg bankers to a written document relating to this matter.

The authenticity of this document, is admitted by some of the Harrisburg bankers but denied by others. The majority of them alleged that it was altered after they signed it. This paper, with the circular of February 12, and an alleged copy of the bill (usury), were mailed to bankers by Kreiter in his office, Dimmick being with him at least part of the time. After they were ready for the mail, Richtmeyer took them to the postoffice and mailed them at Dimmick's request.

The only known instances of remittances received, were those sent to Harrisburg banks. These were the Union National Bank, Philadelphia, to City Bank, $125.00; the Manufacturers' National Bank, Philadelphia, to Harrisburg National Bank, $250.00; Drexel & Co., Philadelphia, to Dougherty Brothers, $75.00; Western National Bank, Philadelphia, to First National of Harrisburg, $125.00, and Second National of Titusville sent same bank $100.00 to be paid if things were all right." This is about the sum and substance of the doings of the committee, and throws but little more light on the case than we formerly sent you for publication, and don't amount to much in any way.—The people know that there were many more banks implicated in this matter, and that rumors of other legislators here being implicated in it, were very common. The report as read was adopted and the committee discharged. Yours truly,

E. L. R.

THE NEW APPORTIONMENT.—In the bill now before the Legislature, districting the State into Senatorial districts and apportioning the members of Assembly, Clearfield is given one member, though we shall not be surprised that before the bill passes we will be allowed two, as we lacked but a few hundred persons in 1870 to entitle us to an additional member. Our county, together with Centre and Clinton, constitutes the XXXIVth Senatorial district. The Legislature, when organized in accordance with the new Constitution, will be composed of 50 Senators and 201 members of the Assembly, while a Lieutenant Governor will preside over the Senate, and be entitled to the casting vote when that body is a tie.

Primary Election Rules.

We reproduce for the benefit of our readers the Democratic Primary Election Rules, as adopted in County Convention on October 1st, 1873, and under which we are now working. We hope our party friends will study and endeavor to live up to them. In honor we are as much bound to live up to and support them, until they are amended or changed in the regular way, as we are the general election law of the State. And this we are satisfied all Democrats who love their *party* more than *themselves* will do, to the utmost of their ability.

1. The organization of the County Committee shall be and remain as now constituted—that is one member for every borough and township, and a Chairman, which Committee shall be selected annually by the delegates, and their term of office shall begin at January following their election.

2. The number of delegates to which each district is entitled is based upon the following rule, that is to say: Each election district in the county polling one hundred Democratic votes or less, shall be entitled to two delegates absolutely, and for each additional one hundred Democratic votes or fraction greater than one-half thereof, polled in said district at the last preceding Governor's election, an additional delegate, and under this rate the following allotment of delegates is now made:

Beccaria	3	Guelich	2
Bell	3	Houtzdale	3
Bloom	3	Huston	2
Boggs	3	Jordan	2
Bradford	4	Karthaus	3
Brady	5	Knox	3
Burnside	2	Lawrence	5
Chest	3	Lumber City	2
Covington	3	Morris	4
Clearfield	4	New Washington	2
Curwensville	3	Osceola	3
Decatur	3	Penn	3
Ferguson	3	Pike	3
Girard	2	Union	2
Goshen	2	Wallaceton	2
Graham	3	Woodward	3
Total			93

3. The delegate election and County Convention shall be governed and conducted strictly in accordance with the following rules, and the Chairman of the County Committee shall be annually elected by the County Convention and shall be *ex-officio*, the President of all County Conventions.

4. The election for delegates to represent the different districts in the annual Democratic County Convention shall be held at the usual place of holding the general elections for each district, on the last Saturday in May in each year, beginning at 2 o'clock, P. M., and continuing until 7 o'clock, P. M., of same day.

5. The said delegate elections shall be held by an election board, to consist of the member of the County Committee for such district, and two other Democratic voters thereof, who shall be appointed or designated by the County Committee. In case any of the persons so constituting the board shall be absent from the place of holding the election for a quarter of an hour after the time appointed, by Rule First, for the opening of the same, his or their place or places, shall be filled by an election to be conducted viva voce, by the Democratic voters present at the time.

6. Every qualified voter of the district, who at the last general election voted the Democratic ticket, shall be entitled to a vote at the delegate elections.

7. The voting of all delegate elections shall be by ballot; upon which ballots shall be written or printed the name or names of the delegate or delegates voted for, together with any instructions which the voter may desire to give the delegate or delegates. Each ballot to be received from the person voting the same by a member of the election board, and by him deposited in a box or other receptacle prepared for that purpose, to which box or other receptacle no person but the members of the election board have access.

8. No instructions shall be received or recognized unless the same be voted upon the ballot as provided in Rule Fourth, nor shall such instructions, if voted upon the ballot, be binding upon the delegate, unless one-half or more of the ballots shall contain instructions concerning the same office. Whenever half or more of the ballots shall contain instructions concerning any office, the delegates elected at such election shall be held to be instructed to support the candidate having the highest number of votes for such office.

9. Each election board shall keep an accurate listof the names of all persons voting at such elections; which list of voters together with a full and complete return of such election, containing an accurate statement of the persons elected delegates and all instructions voted shall be certified by said board to the County Convention, upon printed blanks to be furnished by the County Convention.

10. Whenever from any district, qualified Democratic voters, in numbers equal to five times the delegates which such district has in the County Convention, shall complain in writing of an undue election or false return of delegates or of instructions, in which complaint the alleged facts shall be specifically set forth and verified by the affidavit of one or more persons, such complaints shall have the right to contest the seat of such delegates or the validity of such instructions. Such complaint shall be heard by a committee of five delegates to be appointed by the President of the convention; which said committee shall proceed to hear the parties, their proofs and allegations, and as soon as may be report to the convention what delegates are entitled to seats therein, and what instructions are binding upon such delegates. Whereupon the convention shall proceed immediately, upon the call of the *yeas* and *nays*, to adopt or reject the report of the contesting parties. In which call of the *yeas* and *nays* the names of the delegates whose seats are contested or whose instructions are disputed, shall be omitted.

11. All delegates must reside in the district they represent. In cases of absence or inability to attend, substitutions may be made from citizens of the district.

12. Delegates must obey the instructions given them by their respective districts, and if violated, it shall be the duty of the President of the convention to cast the vote of such delegate or delegates in accordance with the instructions; and the delegate or delegates so offending shall be forthwith expelled from the convention, and shall not be eligible to any office or place of trust in the party for a period of two years.

13. In convention a majority of all voters shall be necessary to a nomination; and no person's name shall be excluded from the list of candidates until after the *sixth* ballot or vote, when the person receiving the least number of votes shall be omitted and struck from the roll, and so on at each successive vote until a nomination is made.

14. If any person who is a candidate for any nomination before county convention, shall be proven to have offered or paid any money, or other valuable thing, or made any promise of a consideration or reward to any person for his vote or influence, to secure the delegate from any district, or shall have offered or paid any money or valuable thing, or promised any consideration or reward, to any delegate for his vote or to any other person with a view of inducing or securing the votes of delegates, or if the same shall be done by any other person with the knowledge and consent of such candidate, the name of such candidate shall be immediately striken from the list of candidates, or if such fact be ascertained after his nomination to any office, and before the final adjournment, the nomination shall be struck from the ticket and the vacancy supplied by a new nomination, and in either case, such person shall be ineligible to any nomination by a convention, or to an election as a delegate thereafter. And in case it shall be alleged after the adjournment of the convention that any candidate put in nomination has been guilty of such acts, or of any other fraudulent practices to obtain such nomination, the charge shall be investigated by the County Committee, and such steps taken as the good of the party may require.

15. If any delegate shall receive any money or other valuable thing, or accept the promise of any consideration or reward to be paid, delivered, or secured to him or any person for such delegate, as an inducement for his vote, upon proof of the fact to the satisfaction of the convention, such delegate shall be forthwith expelled, and shall not be received as a delegate to any future convention and shall be ineligible to any party nomination.

16. Cases arising under the rules shall have precedence over all other business in convention, until determined.

17. The County Convention shall meet annually, on the Tuesday following the last Saturday of May, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

18. The names of all the candidates for office shall be announced at least three weeks previous to the time of holding the primary election.

New Advertisements.

CAUTION.—All persons are cautioned against purchasing or in any way meddling with a lot of leather purchased by me at Sheriff's sale, now in possession of Isaac Goon, as the same belongs to me. JAMES DUNN.
March 11, 1874-3t.

TEACHERS WHO THINK OF ATTENDing school the coming Summer, or of teaching primary subscription schools, will learn something to their advantage by sending immediately for a circular of the Riverside Normal Institute, at Campbell's Church, on the West Branch, four miles below Burnside. Term opens May 6th, for 16 weeks. Circulars giving full particulars and pointing out the shortest and best known method of becoming successful teachers, will be sent free.
Address, G. W. DALE,
March 11-3t] Lumber City, Clearfield co., Pa.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned not to purchase or in any way meddle with two bay mares, now in possession George Hill, as they belong to me and are subject to my order.
Madera, March 4, 74-3m R. WARING.

BRICK! BRICK! BRICK!

A NEW BRICK YARD.

W. S. PLUMMER & CO., having started a new and extensive Brick Yard in Clearfield, are prepared to make contracts for first class Red Brick, in large or small quantities.
Orders and correspondence solicited. Information can be obtained by calling at Ryndet's Music Store, or by addressing W. S. PLUMMER & CO.,
my7-tf Clearfield, Pa.

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

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. WILLIAM C. FOSTER and Hon. JOHN J. READ, 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 third **Monday, 16th day of March, 1874**, and to continue 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.

GIVEN under my hand at Clearfield, this 25th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

W. R. McPHERSON, Sheriff.

New Advertisements.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

J. S. SHOWERS,

CLEARFIELD, PA.,

Gives notice that a fresh supply of the following goods has just been received and are offered at extremely low figures:

MEATS, &c.

New Sugar Cured Hams, Shoulders, Sides, Dried Beef, Ham Sausage, Lard and Cheese.

FISH.

Mackerel, Herring, Scoth Herring, White Fish, Cod Fish, Fresh Columbia River Salmon, Spiced Salmon, Smoked Salmon, Smoked Halibut, Bloaters, Sardines, Shadines and Fresh Lobsters.

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES, all kinds.

SUGARS, all kinds.

RICE, Carolina and Rangoon.

COFFEES.

Rio, Java, Maracaibo, Nectar and Turkey.

TEAS.

Young Hyson, Imperial, Gun Powder, Oolong, Japan and English Breakfast.

SPICES, of all kinds, strictly pure.

SHAKER CORN,	FARINA,
GREEN PEAS,	CORN STARCH,
SPLIT PEAS,	PEARL WHEAT,
BEANS,	WHEATEN GRITS,
PEARL BARLEY,	NUTRINA,
MACARONI,	HOMINY,
TAPIOCA,	HOMINY GRITS,
MANIOCA,	&c., &c., &c.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS, all kinds.

A full line of

Canned Vegetables, Fruits and Jellies.

TURKEY PRUNES and DRIED FRUITS.

PICKLES, in jars and in barrels.

CRACKERS AND CAKES.

Oyster, Soda, Wine, Butter, Sugar and Fancy.

SOAPS, Laundry and Toilet.

VINEGAR, Cider and Wine.

PEACH and APPLE BUTTER.

Flour, Buckwheat Flour, Corn Meal.

COAL OIL and LAMP CHIMNIES.

Cash paid for Butter, Eggs and Potatoes. A liberal share of patronage is solicited.

Goods delivered.

Clearfield, March 4, 1874.

GROCERIES!

NEW STORE,

Opposite Post Office.

New Goods! New Prices!

CHOICE LINE OF TEAS.

OOLONGS,
JAPANS,
IMPORTED,
YOUNG HYSON,
ENGLISH BREAKFAST,
Purest in Market.

BUTTER AND EGGS

Will be kept and sold at first cost. Cash paid for Country Produce.

GERMAN CHERRIES,
TURKEY PRUNES,
PRESERVED PEARS,
PHILADELPHIA HAMS.

FISH.

Mackerel, Lake Herring, Cod, &c.

PICKLES.

Barrel Pickles and English Pickles.

FLOUR AND FEED.

Flour, Corn Meal, Oat Meal, &c.

feb25'74 LYTLE & MITCHELL.

JOB PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPtion neatly executed at this office.

Mercantile Appraiser's List.

List of Wholesale and Retail Dealers of Foreign and Domestic Merchandise in the county of Clearfield, for the year A. D. 1874, viz:

CLASS.	CLEARFIELD.	TAX.
14	A. Guinzburg, clothing	7 00
12	E. W. Graham, gen'l merchandise	12 50
14	Robt. Mitchell, general merchandise	7 00
14	D. McGaughey, confectionaries	7 00
	" billiard room, 2 tables	40 00
14	Henry Bridge, merchant tailor	7 00
14	Wright Bros., general merchandise	7 00
8	M. F. Bigler & Co., Hardware, etc	30 00
12	Jas. Kerr & Co., clothing, fancy goods	10 00
14	Alex. Watson, tobacco and cigars	7 00
14	Miss Ryndet, music store	7 00
14	Thos. Robins, confectionaries	7 00
14	G. D. Runk, confectionaries	7 00
14	David Adams, flour and feed	7 00
8	Weaver & Betts, general merchandise	30 00
11	Sackett & Schryver, hardware, etc	15 00
14	Hartswick & Irwin, druggists	7 00
	" " patent medicines	5 00
12	L. Flegal, boots and shoes	12 50
14	C. D. Watson, drugs, confectionaries	7 00
	" patent medicines	5 00
14	R. H. Shaw, tobacco and cigars	7 00
13	T. A. Fleck & Co., notions, fancy goods	10 00
14	Mrs. T. E. Watson, millinery	7 00
14	Gulich & Jackson, furniture	7 00
14	Joseph Showers, groceries	7 00
8	Kratzer & Lytle, gen'l merchandise	30 00
14	P. A. Gaulin, books and stationery	7 00
14	John Troutman, furniture	7 00
14	John Stadler, bakery and confectionery	7 00
14	P. Leitzinger, bakery	7 00
14	Geo. A Jordan, flour and feed	7 00
13	Jos. Dysart, flour, feed and groceries	10 00
13	Wm. Reed, dry goods	10 00
14	Stevenson & Co., confectionaries	7 00
14	G. D. Goodfellow & Son, flour and feed	7 00
11	Jos. Shaw & Son, gen'l merchandise	15 00
8	Richard Mossop, general merchandise	30 00
13	A. I. Shaw, druggist	10 00
	" patent medicines	5 00
14	H. F. Naugle, jeweler	7 00
14	S. L. Snyder, jeweler	7 00
11	F. G. Miller, general merchandise	15 00
8	Clearfield Co. Bank	30 00
14	D. Stewart & Son, clothing	7 00
10	J. M. Kratzer, general dry goods	20 00
14	Ellis Irvin, confectionaries	7 00
	C. Leipoldt, brewer	8 00
	C. Shaffer, brewer	8 00
14	Lytle & Mitchell, groceries	7 00
	DECATUR TOWNSHIP.	
12	W. J. Jackson, dry goods, groceries and patent medicines	12 50
14	Massuley & Ramey, groceries, provis	7 00
14	Hoover Bros., general merchandise	7 00
	GIRARD TOWNSHIP.	
14	Caroline Leconte, dry goods, groceries	7 00
14	Robt. Stewart, groceries, dry goods	7 00
	GOSHEN TOWNSHIP.	
14	Ellis Irwin & Son, groceries, dry goods	7 00
	GRAHAM TOWNSHIP.	
14	Thos. H. Forcey, general merchandise	7 00
	" " patent medicines	5 00
	GULICH TOWNSHIP.	
14	F. A. Prideaux, dry goods, notions	7 00
10	P. & A. Flynn, general merchandise	20 00
	" " patent medicines	5 00
14	Henry Alleman, dry goods, groceries	7 00
	HUSTON TOWNSHIP.	
14	P. Prindable, clothing, dry goods	7 00
13	C. H. Caryell & Co., gen'l merchandise	10 00
14	C. D. Wood	7 00
	" drugs and patent medicines	5 00
12	Lyon & Bro., general merchandise	10 00
14	James Brunaw, groceries	7 00
14	W. H. Latouche, confectionery	7 00
14	H. W. Brown, grocery, fancy goods	7 00
	HOUTZDALE.	
14	Reed Bros., groceries	7 00
	" patent medicines	5 00
14	McCauley & Louther, gro. and provis	7 00
12	Frank, Liveright & Co., gen'l mdse	12 50
14	Matthias Mayer, groceries, confections	7 00
14	Geo. Hagar, groceries and flour	7 00
14	Harper & Co., groceries, dry goods	7 00
14	Levi Stroup, groceries	7 00
14	Mrs. S. P. Henderson, millinery	7 00
14	Charles Kenney, groceries	7 00
14	Lewis Chenez, grocery	7 00
	Daniel McMonigal, 2 ten pin alleys	40 00
14	Humphrey & Co., druggists	7 00
	" patent medicines	5 00
14	James Dunn, general merchandise	7 00
14	W. Charlton, notions and groceries	7 00
14	W. C. Langford, groceries, confections	7 00
	JORDAN TOWNSHIP.	
14	James McKeehan, dry goods, groceries	7 00
13	J. C. & D. Johnston, dry goods, groceries	10 00
	" " patent medicines	5 00
	KARTHAUS TOWNSHIP.	
13	I. C. McCloskey, gen'l merchandise	10 00
13	J. W. Potter, general merchandise	10 00
14	W. J. Hoffer, general merchandise	7 00
	KNOX TOWNSHIP.	
14	D. J. Earhart, groceries, dry goods	7 00
	LUMBER CITY.	
13	Nutter, Davis & Co., gen'l merchandise	10 00
14	H. W. Spencer, groceries, provisions	7 00
4	" patent medicines	5 00
13	John Russel & Son, gen'l merchandise	10 00
14	Jno. Ferguson & Co., dry goods, groc's	7 00
	MORRIS TOWNSHIP.	
14	Jas. Thompson, notions, confectioneries	7 00
14	Peter Moyer, flour, feed, groceries	7 00
14	Jonas Mong, dry goods, groceries	7 00
13	Leonard Kyler, general merchandise	10 00
8	Morrisdale Coal Co., gen'l merchandise	30 00
	PENN TOWNSHIP.	
14	J. B. Raferty, dry goods, groceries	7 00
	UNION TOWNSHIP.	
14	D. E. Brubaker, general merchandise	7 00
13	J. R. Arnold, general merchandise	10 00
	NEW WASHINGTON.	
10	J. R. McMurray, general merchandise	20 00
14	James Innis, druggist	7 00
4	" patent medicines	5 00
11	M. Arnold, general merchandise	15 00
14	John Mark, confectionaries	7 00
14	John P. Feath, confectionery	7 00
14	John A. Neff, confectionery	7 00
14	Johnston & Dale, hardware	7 00
	WALLACETON.	
13	Holt, Woodsides & Holt, gen'l mdse	10 00
13	Ellis Smeal & Co., general merchandise	10 00
	OSCEOLA.	
13	Gallagher & Hall, general merchandise	10 00
13	Emmit Sayers, general merchandise	10 00
14	Foreman & Haskell, furniture	7 00
7	Moshannon Land & Lumber Co., general merchandise	40 00
10	T. C. Heinz & Co., general merchan'se	20 00
14	Geo. E. Jones, jewelry	7 00
13	Hartman & Fries	12 50
12	Lloyd, Caldwell & Co., bankers	12 50
14	D. R. Good, drugs, fancy goods	7 00
4	" patent medicines	5 00
9	Liveright, Lingle & Co., general mdse	25 00
14	A. Myers, notions, fancy goods	7 00
	" patent medicines	5 00
14	H. Zandel, watchmaker	7 00
14	Mrs. S. A. Gates, millinery	7 00
14	James Habershon, green grocer	7 00
12	W. J. Kelley, dry goods, &c	12 50
14	J. R. Brown, grocery	7 00
14	A. Seofield, confectionery	7 00
14	Mrs. E. Buckel, millinery	7 00
14	T. S. & J. B. Izett, grocery, feed, flour	7 00
14	J. C. Akard, grocery	7 00
14	W. H. Danner, confectionery	7 00
14	Geo. W. Anderson & Co., boots, shoes	7 00
14	Mrs. Geo. Boalich, millinery, notions	7 00
	Geo. Boalich, billiard room, 2 tables	40 00
	Benj. Swigart, ten pin alley, 2 alleys	40 00
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