The Republican.

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH, 18, 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.

The State Debt.

According to State Treasurer Mackey's report for the year ending on the 30th of November, 1873, the State debt was twenty-five million seven hundred and ninety-eight thousand eight hundred and twenty-one dollars and ninety-four cents,($25,798,821.94.)

On the 1st day of December, 1872,		
the debt was		$27,303,494 64
Redemption during year, viz:		
6 per cent. loans	$1,303,800 00	
5 per cent. loans	153 112 46	
Chambersb'rg certificates	42,760 24	1,504,672 70
Debt December 1st, 1873		$25,798,821 94

The total receipts paid into the State Treasury during 1873 amounted to the sum of seven million seventy-six thousand seven hundred and twenty-three dollars and twenty cents, ($7-076,723.20), and together with the balance—$1,482,455.61—in the Treasury on the 30th of November, 1872, made the total receipts for the current year eight millions five hundred and fifty-nine thousand one hundred and seventy-eight dollars and eighty-one cents, ($8,559,178.81).

The balance in the treasury on the 1st day of December last was $1,825,-151.24, nearly *two million dollars*, lying dead in the treasury, while over *twenty-five millions* of debt is awaiting redemption. The interest alone on this sum should save the taxpayers over *one hundred thousand dollars* if applied to cancelling our indebtedness. This is not all; notwithstanding this tremendous revenue, the State authorities are making an effort to impose a State tax upon all the real estate in the commonwealth.

BUTLER DID IT.—Such is the "slur" put on Major General Benjamin Franklin Butler, by his Radical brethren, when anybody alludes to the recent Democratic victory in New Hampshire. Grant's majority over Greeley in 1872 was 5,743, and last year the Rads carried the State by nearly 3,000 and had a majority of six in the Senate and 60 in the House. This year the Democrats carry all. Weston, Democrat, for Governor, falls about 300 behind the other two candidates, and fails of an election by the people, but he will be elected by the Legislature. All the leading Radical organs are pitching into poor Ben, and if they dont keep quiet the people will think that Butler carries the opposition party and the President and his cabinet in his breeches pocket.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Since the war closed the Secretary of the Treasury has been compelled to employ spies and detectives to see that the internal revenue and tariff duties were properly collected. A Congressional committee is now investigating this branch of the government service. One of these spies, named Jayné, confessed before the committee that he had within two years collected $270,000 as hush money. Reader, recollect this was his portion. What freebooter ever acquired half that sum in a life time. Yet, here we have the spectacle of a refined loyal gentleman plundering the merchants of an enormous sum of money while not a single dollar inures to the Treasury.

SUMNER DEAD.—Charles Sumner, United States Senator from Massachusetts, died suddenly in Washington, on Wednesday last. He was born in Boston, on the 6th of January, 1811, and was therefore in his 64th year. Mr. Sumner was without doubt the intellectual giant of the American Senate, although under a cloud for several years past, because he had incurred the displeasure of the Grant and Dent families. Public respect, second only to that paid to Ex-President Fillmore, has been awarded to him throughout the country.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.—The legislature of Rhode Island has passed a resolution submitting to the people an amendment to their State Constitution authorizing woman suffrage.—This is the right State to begin in. The people of that State ride every hobby to death that comes to the surface.

HOW THEY PASS AWAY.—But a short time ago great men like Seward, Greeley, Chase, Fillmore and Sumner were amongst us, but they have passed life's Rubicon. What a galaxy of bright and shining lights, but they are no more.

The Democrats of Camden, New Jersey, opposite Philadephia, elected their Mayor and a majority of the city Council last week. This is the first victory for 14 years. "Things are working" right.

Christian Sharpe, the inventor of the famous Sharpe rifle, died suddenly at his residence in Vernon, Conn., of hemorrhage of the lungs, aged 63.

The Board of Revision.

At least an hundred times have we heard the remark, "where is the use in electing Assessors and paying them if the County Commissioners make the assessment?" The answer to this sage (!) question is answered by the legislature in the following words:

The County Commissioners of each county shall compose a board to be called a Board of Revision, of which the County Commissioner holding the oldest certificate of election shall be President. The members of the said Board shall each take and subscribe an oath or affirmation in the following words, to-wit: "I do swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully, and to the best of my knowledge and judgment, revise, correct and equalize the valuation of all property taxable by law in —— county and faithfully perform all the duties of a member of the Board of Revision for —— county, according to the laws of this Commonwealth," which oath shall be deposited in the office of the Recorder for the county. Pamphlet laws 1842, page 443.

The same authority which imposed the foregoing duties and oath upon the County Commissioners, also points out the duties of assessors in language like this:

It shall be the duty of the several assessors and assistant assessors, to assess, rate and value all objects of taxation, whether for State, county, city, district, ward, township or borough purposes, according to the actual value thereof and at such rates and prices for which the same would sell for at a bona fide sale, and on the return of such assessments of valuation, to the office of the County Commissioners; after the same shall have been carefully examined and corrected it shall be lawful for said Commissioners if they believe any property or thing made taxable has been assessed and valued below its actual value thereof; or if the same has been assessed and valued above its actual value, to reduce the same thereto. [P. L., May 1841, Page 394.]

The Board of Revision in each county shall, on receiving the returns of the assessor, proceed to examine and inquire whether the same have been made in conformity with the laws of this Commonwealth and whether all property to be valued for taxation for State and county purposes has been valued at a sum or price not less than the same would bring, after full public notice, at a public sale, supposing each separate lot or pieces of tracts of land, with the improvements, or the personal property of each individual, company or corporation only, were to be sold. And on the day appointed for determining whether any property has been reduced too low, or reduce the same, if too high, they shall proceed to raise the price or valuation of any property which they shall believe to have been reduced too low; and if they cannot, on the day appointed revise, raise and equalize the valuation of all property which they shall believe to have been reduced too low, they may adjourn from day to day until the whole of such valuation shall have been revised, raised and equalized. [P. L., May 1841, Page 393.]

It will be observed by this that the law-making power designed and called into requisition the combined wisdom and labors of the County Commissioners and the Assessors, with the hope that all should use their best endeavors jointly and mutually to bring about a correct assessment of the property in each county.

It is very evident from the foregoing enactment that the legislature designed that each Assessor should value and assess the property in his borough or township at its real value, according to the best of his judgment and ability. How near the present assessment approximates that standard is not now necessary to state, because our design on this occasion is to show to our readers the utility and necessity of having Assessors and a Board of Revision.

The thirty-two Assessors in this county have made and returned their assessment for 1874. Individually they are, literally, "miles apart" in their values, even in adjoining townships, and their work when kept separate and each held to his own individual views is about as unsystematic as it is possible to make it, and wholly useless without the intervention of the Board of Revision.

Now, we do not want the reader to infer that we are disposed to censure our Assessors for the work they have done. The reverse is the fact. Let the citizens of our county to-morrow elect thirty-two other men to the position of Assessor and let the Commissioners send them new duplicates and put them to work and the result will be the same.

Without the interposition of the Board of Revision the citizens in some townships and boroughs would pay three times the county tax that is paid in others equally as well improved and as favorably located.

The best way to cure an individual who constantly complains about assessments and taxation, and quarrels or upbraids Assessors and Commissioners, is to make him an Assessor—clap the harness right on him, and put him to work in a practical way. Some men have a very nice theory about assessments, but when that theory is practically tested it falls to the ground.

The Deck Hands.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* furnishes the following summary of the employees now on the pay rolls of the Legislature:

The Senate, which is composed of thirty-three members, has officially employed,

Clerks	7
Sergeants-at-Arms	3
Doorkeepers and messengers	5
Postmaster and assistant	2
Folders	7
Watchmen and janitors	3
Pages	15
Librarian (who does the heavy work)	1
	45

Attached to the House of one hundred members are the following:

Clerks	8
Sergeants-at-Arms	5
Doorkeepers	4
Messengers	3
Postmasters	2
Librarian (about 200 books)	1
Pastery, etc	9
Watchmen and Janitors	3
Pages	15
	51

The clerks appoint an engineer, and that brings the list of employees up to the round sum of one hundred. These cost the State, without extras, about $75,000 a year. That less than one-half this number of employees would be amply sufficient to do all work and to do it well no one who is well informed will deny.

A COMPLIMENT.—The new collector of the port of Boston, being congratulated by Zack Chandler on his confirmation, informed his hearers that only fifteen years ago he was a knife cleaner in a Boston hotel. "Well," said the jolly old Michigan Senator, "between your knives and Butler's spoons, you have done d——d well."

MUTUAL AFFECTION.—It is reported that after Simmons was confirmed as collector of Boston the Hon. Simon Cameron called upon him to offer his congratulations, predicting that Simmons would one day become a United States Senator. It is said that previous to his appointment Simmons had made $120,000 as a government spy.

The Unloading Process.

The attempt made last fall, by Grant and his Cabinet, to put Ben Butler into the Gubernatorial chair of the "blarney-stone" State, aroused many of the journals and leaders of the "decency and morality" party, because of the "immoral tendency of our politics," as they then asserted. This vain boasting is nevertheless true in practice. Our national politics were never so debauched as now, and still becoming worse, because Butler has triumphed, through the assistance of "the government," over "decency, morality" and all.

Harper's Weekly, Boston *Advertiser*, and a number of the organs of the "decency and morality" party, have called upon Grant to "unload" Butler, Cameron, and at least three brother-in-laws, before the "loyal" cart breaks down. Ben's victory in securing the appointment of his man Friday (Simmons,) Collector of the Port of Boston, has brought those organs to the surface again. The *Weekly*, in an elaborate editorial, concludes as follows:

General Butler is, we say, the representative of the immoral tendency of our politics. And if the Administration, as seems to be now plainly evident, proposes to sustain him against the representatives of political decency and morality, it will ruin the party. The Republicans of Massachusetts will not accept General Butler as their leader; and if by sustaining him the Administration pierces the line of the party in that State, it will be broken everywhere. Whether Mr. Simmons be Collector at Boston or not is comparatively of little importance; his nomination is the serious thing, for it shows that the Administration either does not see the signs of the times, or does not care for them. We have no fear, indeed, that this baser tendency in our politics will prevail.

The public disgust and wrath with corruption of every kind are quite as remarkable at this moment as the corruption itself. The country is dividing into those who believe in political honesty and who mean to secure it, and those who laugh it to scorn as impracticable sentimentality. What sincere Republicans ask, and do not receive, is some unmistakable sign from Washington that their Administration is with the former and not with the latter. They do not see that sign in the appointment of Governor Shepherd, in the Sanborn contracts, in the nomination to the Boston Collectorship, as they did not see it in the approval of the "salary grab," in the retention of Mr. Casey, in the tendency to inflate the currency and in the hesitation to retrench. That demand, however, will not be relaxed. An attempt in the White House to Johnsonize the Republican party failed, and an effort to Butlerize it will be equally useless.

Col. Forney, of the Philadelphia *Press*, after quoting the foregoing, continues in this manner:

Men in such a crisis as the present are nothing save as indexes of a system. It is not General Butler, nor Mr. Simmons, nor Mr. Sanborn, nor Mr. Casey, but the policy of which they are the representatives. This policy is the burden that is breaking the back of the Republican party. The Credit Mobilier was the first blunder, because it put the whole party on the defensive, and weakened public confidence in many of the leaders of both sides. Then came the dangerous practice of making appointments only to please Congressmen and Senators, in utter defiance of the public will. Service not for the party but for a politician, flattery of power, not competency for office, were the road to office. Experienced men were driven to retirement by jobbers and speculators. Corrupt Legislatures in the States and dishonest local governments, illustrated by the sudden wealth of the worst characters, led to a final consolidation of the officeholders and their dependents against the great body of the people everywhere. It is in vain to denounce men as long as the system is allowed to remain.

Massachusetts feels the burden and resolves to throw it off. Pennsylvania has borne it for years, and every independent Republican in the State has protested against it; but so far in vain. *There is not a Republican paper in Philadelphia to-day that has not denounced it.* But the present power of the combination is greater than it has ever been; never has the general danger been so imminent; and yet, as if to prove this statement, never has the submission to this despotism been so complete. The chains are drawn so tight, and riveted so close, that the victims are afraid to groan, and so purchase relief by praises of their oppressors. President Grant does not hesitate to denounce the reckless men who are bankrupting the South. Senator Carpenter declares against the wretched administration of Louisiana, and Mr. Dawes points to the decreasing revenues and increasing debt of the General Government. It is this system that crushes the hearts of the people.

Reader, these sayings are not uttered by Democrats or outsiders, but friends within the camp who speak from personal knowledge and experience, and their testimony can be relied on, because it is measurably against themselves and is an additional proof of what is transpiring all around us. Yet, the people do not seem to realize the fact that the selfish, venal, corrupt, and depraved to-day command and control the whole National Government machinery as effectually as did the Southern masters their slaves previous to the advent of that murderer and horse-thief, John Brown.

AN INFAMOUS MEASURE—The Pittsburgh *Post* says: The Apportionment Bill now before the Legislature is one of the most unjust measures of the kind ever proposed, and it should be defeated. It is made exclusively in the interest of the Radical party, and in defiance of every principle of justice, and if it becomes a law, it will absolutely disfranchise more than one-third of the Democratic voters of the State. Districts are made in every conceivable shape, so as to make it impossible for Democratic majorities to count in the election of Senators and Representatives. It is so arranged as to give the Radicals forty majority in the House and sixteen in the Senate, or fifty-six on joint ballot. Under no circumstances, with a fair apportionment, would there be a difference in the numerical strength of the Legislature of more than six or eight. Of all the infamous schemes of gerrymander proposed by the Radicals of this State, this is the most glaringly infamous.

THE ONLY SURVIVOR.—An extraordinary circumstance in the history of the country occurs on the death of Mr. Fillmore. Never before since the administration of Jefferson has it happened that only one person was alive, except the incumbent, who had filled the Presidential office. Andrew Johnson is now the only ex-President living; and even he was not elected to that office, but came to it as Vice-President on the assassination of Mr. Lincoln. While the younger Adams was President, the elder Adams, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe were living. When Buchanan was elected, Van Buren, Tyler, Pierce, and Fillmore were alive. When Lincoln was inaugurated Van Buren, Tyler, Pierce, Fillmore and Buchanan were living. Within the past thirty-seven years seven Presidents have been elected besides Grant. It is an extraordinary fact that not one of the seven is now alive.

REWARDED.—C. P. Ramsdell, some fifteen years ago editor of the Venango *Citizen* and a prominent politician, has been appointed United States Marshall for the Eastern District of Virginia. Mr. Ramsdell was the Radical candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Virginia last fall but failed of an election. General Grant has taken care of the wounded in his case. This man Ramsdell was one of the cheapest members that ever held a seat in the Pennsylvania Legislature.

Letter from Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, March 14, 1874.

MR. EDITOR:—The Senate, in a special session on the evening of March 4th, met to resume consideration of the bill making an appropriation of one million of dollars for the erection of a permanent centennial building. Mr. Humphreys announced himself in favor of the bill, but wanted some guarantee that no additional demands would be made on the State for money to further the progress of the exposition. He moved to go into committee of the whole for the purpose of amending the bill, so as to make the appropriation conditional on an appropriation of three millions from the national government.

Mr. McClure assured Mr. Humphreys that this one million, with the contribution of five hundred thousand by the city of Philadelphia, would ensure the erection of the building which the bill contemplated. Mr. Rutan said he would vote against Mr. Humphrey's amendment. It had been a question with some Senators whether we shall make an appropriation before Congress moves in the matter, but he thought prompt action was necessary and that the Senate was obligated by its action last year to meet the issue. He had no doubt that if the Senate come up to the full measure of their duty and pass the bill, Congress will respond liberally. The Senate then refused to go into committee of the whole. Mr. Davis said the centennial would be of incalculable benefit to the State: it would attract capitalists from all parts of the world, representing many millions of dollars. He spoke of the ability of this State to meet the appropriation, and said it could be made without increasing the burdens of the poor in the least, as a money making speculation, aside from the patriotic memories it would revive and other considerations, it would pay ten-fold, and he thought Pennsylvania could carry the whole thing through to a glorious triumph, even if Congress refused to come to its assistance.

Mr. Rowland opposed the bill on the ground that the money could be used for better purposes. The State should be just before being generous. He read from the report of the board of public charities a number of instances, showing the misery existing in hospitals, and thought the million dollars should be appropriated for the alleviation of their condition and that of other suffering people than for the success of a mere show.

Mr. Wallace quoted the acts of Congress, etc, in reference to the centennial to prove that the exhibition was to be international—not national. Six foreign nations had so recognized it. This matter was important because it gave prominence to the idea of comparing our own works and industries with those of the old world—it would teach us matters of practical utility in the arts and sciences, and would inspire the world with a proper appreciation of our manufacturing and social progress under free institutions.

Mr. Rutan urged the importance of passing the bill by a decisive vote. It would help the project greatly. He explained that the State treasury was fully able to meet the appropriation. Messrs. Yerkes, White and Graham vigorously advocated the passage of the bill. On the final passage the vote was 24 yeas and 7 nays.

Mr. Rayburn, in the House, on the strength of the report of the usury bill scandal, offered the following joint resolution:

Resolved, That if the Senate concur, the Attorney General be directed to commence proceedings against the Union National, Manufacturers' National, and Western National Banks of Philadelphia, Second National Bank of Titusville, and Drexel & Co., Bankers of Philadelphia, or the officers or agents thereof, who sent or caused to be sent, remittances for the purpose of aiding in the passage of House bill No. 18, for the offence of offering, directly or indirectly, to bribe the members of the General Assembly.

The House has been for some time debating House bill No. 24, entitled an act to reduce and equalize the tax on anthracite coal. The bill is drawn so as to hold the owner, lessee or operator of a mine, and tax is assessed upon all coal mined equally and alike. The present coal operations find fault with some parts of the bill, and are expected here in a few days *en masse* to try and have it made more acceptable.

On Tuesday, House bill No. 27, relating to the payment of costs in cases of *felony*, passed finally, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the costs of prosecution accruing on all bills of indictments charging a party with felony, ignored by the grand jury shall be paid by the county, unless it shall appear to the grand jury that the prosecution was maliciously instituted, in which case the grand jury shall have power to impose the costs upon the prosecutor. And in all cases of conviction of any felony all costs shall be paid forthwith by the county, unless the party convicted shall pay the same, and in all cases in which the county pays the costs, it shall have the power to levy and collect the same from the party convicted as costs in similar cases are now collectable.—Section two provides that all laws or parts of laws inconsistent with the foregoing section be and the same are hereby repealed.

House bill No. 39, giving a bounty on fox and wild cat scalps in the several counties of this Commonwealth, passed finally. This bill fixes two dollars as the bounty on full grown scalps of this kind, and one dollar on scalps of animals not fully grown.

The joint committee appointed to ascertain the changes required to accommodate the 201 Representatives and 50 Senators, to be elected next fall, reported to the Senate on Wednesday, as follows: "The undersigned committee respectfully report that in the discharge of their duty, they found it necessary to employ an architect, to consult with, and to prepare plans of such changes and alterations as were agreed upon, and for this purpose secured the services of Mr. Simon, a Harrisburg architect, of experience and ability, upon whose judgment your committee have largely relied in arriving at their conclusion. We are of the opinion that the only alteration necessary in the Senate, will be to replace the present desks similar to those in use in Congress. By lessening the space between the rows of desks a few inches, fifty desks can be placed in the space now occupied, and give two feet six inches to each desk, thus giving each Senator a desk larger than those used in the United States Senate. We recommend the chief clerk to follow this plan and carry it into execution before January, 1875. To alter the House of Representatives, a new building must be erected in the direction of the Land Department; to be one story in height, with entrance and rotunda facing the Land Department. This addition being one story, will resemble a portico or entrance; will not mar the symmetry of the Capitol building the least. This additional space will accommodate the 201 members and bring them all within hearing of the speaker's voice. The erection of a new Capitol building will soon be necessary if representation increases, and we are of the opinion that it would be unwise to expend much money on this building. We propose to appropriate $20,500 for the desks and the finishing of the new building."

Signed by the committee of both Houses. Yours truly,

E. L. R.

Millard Fillmore.

The death of Hon. Millard Fillmore, which occurred at Buffalo, New York, on Sunday, the 8th, leaves Andrew Johnson as the sole surviving ex-President of the Republic, who, like Mr. Fillmore, was elevated to the Presidency by the solemn and sombre ballot of death, in July, 1850, nearly a quarter of a century before his own summons came.

The death of Millard Fillmore reminds us that nearly all the actors upon the political stage during the stirring epoch in our national politics from 1830 to 1850, have been retired from life. And with them, too, nearly all the questions that then agitated the public mind, have been consigned to the grave, the subjects of finance and taxation in their ever varying phases, and the limitations of the powers of the Government alone surviving.

Millard Fillmore was born at Summer Hill, Cayuga county, New York, in 1800, and was consequently in his seventy-fourth year when he died.—When a boy, his father apprenticed him to a wool-carder. He combined the love of study and thirst for knowledge with his industry, and at an early age attracted the favorable notice of Judge Wood, an eminent lawyer, who generously offered to educate young Millard in the profession. He accepted the offer so far as receiving Judge Wood's instructions were concerned, but supported himself by teaching school.

In 1821 he removed to Buffalo, Erie county, where he continued and completed his legal studies, and in 1827, after a thorough training, was admitted to the practice. In 1829 he entered upon his political career, and was elected to represent Erie county in the State Legislature. In 1832 he was elected to Congress by the Whig party.

Subsequently for a number of years he alternated between politics and the practice of his profession, and was regarded as an able lawyer and the recognized and trusted leader of the Whig party in Western New York.—In 1847, he was elected to the highly responsible position of Comptroller of the State of New York, and, in 1848, had the honor of being nominated by the National Whig Convention for the Vice-Presidency, on the ticket with General Zachary Taylor. When the latter died in July, 1850, Mr. Fillmore was installed as President, and that, too, in a very critical period of our political history. It was at the time of the Lopez expedition against Cuba, and the period of extreme bitterness in the discussion of the slavery question between the North and the South.

Upon his accession to the Presidency he sought to strengthen and popularize his Administration by appointing Daniel Webster as his Secretary of State. In his messages to Congress, Mr. Fillmore advocated the Compromise Measures of 1850, approved by Henry Clay, including the Fugitive Slave Law. He also advocated a protective, but not prohibitory tariff. During his Administration California was admitted as a State into the Union.

His final message contained a glowing tribute to Daniel Webster, who died in 1852. On the 4th of March, 1853, Mr. Fillmore delivered up his high office to his Democratic successor, Franklin Pierce. In 1855, he was the candidate of the American party for President, but as the contest lay mainly between Col. J. C. Fremont and James Buchanan, he received but a small minority of the votes cast. During the time of his candidacy in 1856, he was making the tour of Europe, and was received with distinction by all the sovereigns whom he visited. Fox-hunting at Rome was among his amusements.

After 1856, Mr. Fillmore retired from the political arena, crowned with the highest honors the nation could bestow, and up to the time of his death continued to reside at Buffalo, surrounded with the comforts and luxuries of life, and respected and revered by all. His partner in the law practice was the late District Judge Hall, of Buffalo, so recently deceased. Mr. Fillmore sustained an untarnished reputation throughout his long and active and useful life. He was upon the political stage before the present reign of official corruption and venality set in, and if the closing years of his life were at all clouded, it was from solicitude for his country's future.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

QUEER FREAKS.—Our financial doctors, State and National, occasionally get off some queer ideas of statesmanship. At Harrisburg, as well as at Washington, financial and revenue questions are just now absorbing the chief attention. State Treasurer Mackey declares that the railroads must submit to further taxation, and must pay their taxes promptly, too, else it will be necessary to impose a four mill tax upon all real estate in the Commonwealth. It seems difficult to account for this sudden strait, since the last annual reports showed a balance of $1,825,151.24 in the Treasury November 30, 1873. Mr. Mackey has prepared a statement, wherein he puts the estimated expenditures for 1874 at $6,000,000.

In 1873 the disbursements for ordinary expenses were	$3,665,324
And for interest on loans	1,562,029
Total, excepting loans redeemed	5,229,354
The law requires the payment annually upon the principal of the debt	250,000
	$5,479,354

Even were the amount of interest to be paid this year as much as last year, and it is somewhat less, five millions and a half should cover all the ordinary expenditures for 1874. The railroad companies, by their attorneys, are vigorously opposing the new tax bill.

WILL FAIL.—The effort in the Legislature to instruct the Attorney General to institute proceedings against the Banks and Bankers who sent money to Harrisburg to procure legislation, is "sounding brass" and will amount to nothing. The new Constitution makes clean work of the offense of bribing members of the General Assembly. They should be taught a lesson as well as the scape goats who have already been disgraced.

The Usury Law Scandal.

The recent revelations connected with the Dimmick-Kreiter job to pass the usury bill reveals a state of morals among a certain class of business men as bad as that usually ascribed to legislators alone. That some bankers should respond to a call to pass an iniquitous bill, having for its purpose the further oppression of business men, is not surprising. But that so many men calling themselves respectable should send money to a corruption fund is a sad commentary upon the times. Every banker who forwarded money to the treasurer and secretary of the usury pool is as deserving of public execration as the legislative rooster and borer who "set up the job."

The best evidence of the lack of merit in the usury bill is the fact that the strongest arguments to be produced in its favor were the checks and drafts of the hungry bankers who were seeking with insatiable greed for more usurious interest. And the whole affair looks like a concocted scheme between hungry members from whom the usual sustenance of the body had been rudely taken by the constitution, and the unscrupulous money lenders who were clamoring for more interest on their "monish." There is not a particle of difference between the rooster, the lobbyist and the banker in this entire shameless transaction. In the investigation now going on, the entire list of bankers should be obtained and published in the report of the committee.—*Lancaster Express.*

Coupon News.

Mrs. E. Cady Stanton does not indorse "peripatetic praying," and calls those of her sex who indulge in it "a mob."

Some men never lose their presence of mind. In Milwaukee, last week, a man threw his mother-in-law out of a window in the fifth story of a burning building, and carried a feather-bed down stairs in his arms.

"Paddy," says a joker, why don't you have your ears cropped? they are entirely too long for a man." "And yours," replied Pat, "ought to be lengthened; they are too short for an ass."

The Omaha *Bee* wickedly says: "If the woman's prayer movement keeps up we shall soon be able to get two glasses of beer for five cents. Another blessing in disguise."

The expenses of the government for the year 1871 were $134,000,000. In 1874 they are placed at $172,000,000, an increase of $38,000,000 in four years. This is the retrenchment and economy of which the Radical leaders have been telling us so much of late.

The Court of inquiry to try the case of Gen. O. O. Howard, the "Christian statesman," is now in session. His friends will spare no efforts to secure for him a thorough white-washing. Whether the job can be accomplished remains to be seen.

Ben. Butler's defense of Sanborn did not help him in the least. Even among a great many of the Radicals it created the most intense disgust. It is a noticeable fact that no criminal is ever brought before the House and no job is ever ventilated but finds Butler acting for the defense.

In 1790 the Post Office department cost $32,140; in 1873 it cost $29,984,945.67. It would keep a fellow busy one year, one month, and twenty-one days counting ten hours each day, and at the rate of 72,000 per hour, to count the difference.

A bill before the Legislature to relieve persons who religiously believe in the 7th day of the week as the Sabbath, from the penalties of the law of 1794, was defeated in the House by a vote of 55 to 34.

Seth Green receives $2,000 from the State of Pennsylvania for the right to use his patent shad-hatching boxes for three years.

It is thought probable that the depositors of the National Trust Company will be paid in full before the end of the year.

The State Senate of California, on Friday passed a bill authorizing juries in trials for murder to say in their verdict whether the penalty shall be death or imprisonment for life.

The *Laramie Sentinel*, printed six hundred miles west of Omaha, says that the people there laugh at and ridicule the idea of Indian troubles.

"The Man with two wives" is said to be a "drama of great interest." That may be, but it must be without any domestic principle.

The Huntingdon *Monitor* reported frog concerts in that vicinity two weeks ago. We'll bet a thousand there have been no frog concerts there the past week!

The committee of the Legislature to examine and report upon the enlargement of the Halls and the expense thereof, say it will cost $25,500.

PRETTY FAT.—The Pittsburgh *Telegraph*, in alluding to the fees or salary of the United States District Attorney, the position held by the late Mr. Swoope, says:

"There appears to be a widespread and erroneous impression in this latitude concerning the lucrativeness of the U. S. Attorney's office. It may be observed that the profits of recent incumbents have rarely reached $6,000 per annum, the maximum allowed by the Government, and very frequently not near that amount. Where the net receipts run below $6,000, the incumbent is the loser, and where the receipts exceed that amount, the excess, less the necessary expenses of the Department, is required to be turned over to the Government. The only extra, outside of this, allowed the District Attorney, is a fee of two per cent. of the gross receipts accruing from the sales of a certain class of seizures. The revenues from this source varies from $1,000 to $1,800 per annum, the latter being the outside figure. It will be seen, therefore, that the office is not nearly so profitable as the private practice of many attorneys in this city, but on the other hand it may be stated that the office gives the incumbent a prominent political and legal status, and brings incidentally large and lucrative practice."

Substantial Reasons.—The administration organ in New Hampshire, *The Concord Monitor*, attributes the defeat of the Republican party in that state to the shortcomings of the National Government. It says the party "was too heavily handicapped with Sanborn contracts, Jayne and Bingham blackmailings, western inflation schemes, the money system and the failure of congress to meet the wants of the masses by legislation demanded by the hard times." Good enough reasons these for the defeat of any party.

New Advertisements.

PORTAGE NAIL WORKS.

DUNCANSVILLE, BLAIR Co., PA.,

NAILS!

The above works being again operated by the undersigned, offer to the trade a full supply of their justly celebrated Nails at the lowest prices.

JOHN MUSSELMAN.

Duncansville, March 18, 1874.-3m

STRAY.—Came trespassing on the premises of the subscriber, residing at the Tunnel, in Huston township, on or about the 16th of October last, a crumple-horned, roan colored cow, supposed to be five years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property and take her away, or she will be disposed of according to law.

Beulah, Mar. 18.-3t ELIJAH BURNS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of ROBERT C. PATTERSON, dec'd, late of Jordan township, Clearfield county, Pa., having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will please make payment, and those having claims or demands will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID ERHARD,
Administrator.

New Millport, March 18, 1874.-6t

FARM FOR SALE!

The subscriber offers at private sale his Farm, situate in Jordan township, Clearfield county, Pa., within about one hundred rods of the village of Anseuville. Said farm contains

100 ACRES,

about 50 acres of which are cleared and under good cultivation, with a hewed log house and a hewed log barn erected thereon. Good orchard on the premises. A spring of excellent water near the door. This farm is one of the most valuable ones in Jordan township, and is convenient to both school house and church. A three-foot vein of coal underlies the land. The cleared portion of the land is almost entirely cleared of stumps. For terms, &c., apply on the premises, or address the subscriber at Anseuville P. O., Clearfield county, Pa.

mar18-6t S. P. STRAW.

CAUTION.—A scoundrel calling himself John Franklin, is sailing around the county, forging orders and notes on me. I understand he has imposed an order on Mr. McMurray, of New Washington, for forty dollars, and a note on a person at Carrolltown, Cambria county, for fifty-two dollars. There may be others. The rascal worked for me awhile in the fall, but finding that he did not earn his wages, I let him go. He is a young man, of good address, about twenty-three years of age and about five feet nine or ten inches in height. Pass him around.

Glen Hope, March 18. PHILIP DOTTS.

T. A. FLECK. A. M. HILLS.

T. A. FLECK & CO.,

Agents in Clearfield county for the sale of

E. BUTTERICK & CO'S

Fashionable Patterns of Garments,

ALL STYLES AND SIZES.

3:18 Market Street Clearfild, Pa.

FIRST CLASS BAKERY!

NOTICE TO RAFTMEN.

The subscriber has fitted up a first-class Bakery, and wishes to inform raftmen that he will supply them with BREAD, PIES, CAKES, &c., on reasonable terms.

Bakery east end of bridge, near the "Lick," Clearfield, Pa.

mar18-3m JOHN CUTLER.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby warned against purchasing, or in any way meddling with the following property, viz: One red Cow, two Pigs, three acres of Wheat in the ground; also, all the household furniture now in possession of T. A. Smith, of Bloom township, as the same belongs to me, and is subject to my order at any time. JEREMIAH McFADDIN.

Forrest, March 18, 1874-2t

FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale a valuable town property in the borough of Clearfield. Lot 86x185 feet, with a good two-story plank house thereon erected, with three rooms down stairs and four bed rooms up stairs. Also, sewing room and bath room on second floor. House finished complete from cellar to attic.—Good double porch and good water. Price reasonable and payments easy.

20aug73 WM. M. McCULLOUGH.

T. M. ROBINSON,

Manufacturer and dealer in

Harness, Saddles and Bridles,

Collars, Whips, Brushes, Fly Nets, Trimmings, Horse Blankets, &c.

Vacuum, Frank Miller's and Neatsfoot Oils.

Agent for Bailey and Wilson's Buggies.

Orders and repairing promptly attended to. Shop on Market street, Clearfield, Pa., in room formerly occupied by Jas. Alexander. [3:4'74

CHEAP GROCERIES!

LUMBER CITY, PA.

The undersigned announces to his old friends and patrons that he has opened a good line of GROCERIES & PROVISIONS at the old stand of Kirk & Spencer, for which he solicits a liberal patronage. H. W. SPENCER.

Lumber City, Pa., March 20-tf.

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.

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 Ryndor's Music Store, or by addressing

W. S. PLUMMER & CO.,

my7-tf Clearfield, Pa.

Mercantile Appraiser's List.

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

CLASS.	TAX.
BECCARIA TOWNSHIP.	
13 Simon McFarlane, dry goods, groceries	$10 00
13 Jno. G. Glasgow, dry goods, groceries	10 00
4 " " patent medicines	5 00
14 W. S. Dickey & Son, dry goods, provis.	7 00
14 C. J. Kengy, dry goods, groceries	7 00
14 W. C. Metz, druggist	7 00
BELL TOWNSHIP.	
14 Robt. Mehaffey, dry goods, groceries	7 00
14 H. L. Henderson, groceries	7 00
14 E. L. Hoover, groceries	7 00
14 David Bell, groceries and dry goods	7 00
BRADFORD TOWNSHIP.	
14 H. E. Williams, groceries, dry good	7 00
14 F. B. Reed, drugs and groceries	7 00
14 Dale & Co., groceries and provisions	7 00
11 Kesler, McHath & Co., gen'l mer'dise	15 00
" " " patent medicine	5 00
14 C. M. Cadwalader, groc's and confec's	7 00
14 Curley & Caldwell, agricul. imp	7 00
BRADY TOWNSHIP.	
13 D. Goodlander, gen'l merchandise	10 00
13 Moore & Hamilton, gen'l merchandise	10 00
13 L. B. Carlile, general merchandise	10 00
13 C & G. Schwem, gen'l merchandise	10 00
14 J. H. Edinger, hardware	7 00
14 Christian Burkhart, confectionery	7 00
9 F. K. Arnold & Co., bankers	25 00
14 Kuntz & Gainter, gen'l merchandise	7 00
14 J. W. Carlile, dry goods and groceries	7 00
14 John Schearich, dry goods, groceries	7 00
14 J. Heberling & Co., dry goods, gro'ries	7 00
14 Glasgow & Troxel, gen'l merchandise	7 00
14 Thos. Montgomery, dry goods, groc'ries	7 00
14 Mrs. Ida Bennett, millinery	7 00
14 C. D. Evans & Bro., gen'l merchandise	7 00
14 J. M. Carlile, groceries and dry goods	7 00