The Republican.

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 18, 1875.

THE SYSTEM OF COLLECTING TAXES.

An effort is being made before the Legislature to have our present mode of collecting county and State taxes changed. The reader is no doubt aware that there are two systems in vogue in this State for gathering those taxes.

The *old* plan was for the Assessor to return the names of two responsible men to the Commissioners, one of whom was made collector. He collected the taxes and was allowed *five per cent.*—Hence, if the collectors collected and paid into the county Treasury $15,000, it cost the taxpayers $750. Under the *new* plan the county Treasurer collects what he can and is allowed *two per cent.*, costing the taxpayers but $300 for gathering a similar sum into the Treasury. This is therefore *a saving* of $450 on $15,000, and when the sum reaches $30,000, makes $900, (the tax of two or three small townships), in favor of the taxpayers. The objector will say that in a large county like ours, where the Treasurer is required to do much traveling and collect but little, it is unfair as the amount received does not cover expense. This may be true; but our reply to that argument is: That no man is *compelled to serve as County Treasurer*, and any one can therefore avoid that annoyance.

Again: Under our system the tax payer who comes forward in May or June, and settles his taxes promptly, gets a discount of 5 per cent., while the delinquent is compelled to pay the Constable 5 per cent. for running after him in October and November.

This feature itself is very commendable, because the State authorities thereby teach the citizen a valuable lesson—that of promptness, for which he is paid—and if he wants somebody else to wait upon him, he must pay the bill himself, and not call upon his prompt tax paying neighbor to help pay his bill, as was the case under the old system, under which it made no difference how early in the season he paid his tax, he got no credit for being prompt. The man who paid his tax in November fared just as well as the one who paid his in May. In fact, the system was a premium on delay and slothfulness.

It is true that under the old law *counties* were allowed 5 per cent. on the *State tax*, if paid into the State Treasury by the first of August.—Shrewd collectors came forward and paid off their duplicates and received the discount. This, too, was a fraud, because *the discount was allowed the collector and not the tax payer.*

Another virtue, which should not be overlooked, is, that under the "Venango system," as it is generally known to Legislators, a far better class of men are elected to the office of Constable, in counties where the law has been tested for fifteen or twenty years. This is certainly commendable, as is every other Act of Assembly which tends to reduce the burthen of the people and elevate the standard and responsibility of the officers who execute it.

Again, to be still more practical, instead of theorizing, we will state it in this way: For several years past the county and State tax assessed in this county has been, in round numbers, about $26,000, about half of which was collected by the Treasurer and the other half by the Constables. The former charged but $260 to gather his half into the treasury, while the *delinquents* were required to pay the officer $650 for gathering up his portion. It would therefore cost the taxpayers only $520 to collect $26,000, if all would pay promptly *that which must be paid anyhow*, while under the old system it would cost $1,300, beside a loss of $650 in discount, making a substantial difference of not less than $1,430—enough to purchase a good house and lot every year.

We are aware that both systems contain some objectionable features, but they cannot be cured by legislation. Either system is good enough, if the officers whose duty it is to enforce them discharge their obligations to the public. The radical wrongs and defects in both systems is no fault of the law, but are brought about by the neglect, either through ignorance or design, of the officers acting under them, and must be remedied at home and not before the Legislature.

To conclude: We have personally tested both systems. In point of economy the Venango law is far the cheapest for the people, although rather burthensome on the Treasurer in a county sparsely settled and of large territory like ours. But, as before stated, this is a penalty no man need incur. Were we as strong an advocate of "rings" as some people profess to be, we would prefer the old plan. Under it the Commissioners can appoint certain individuals as collectors, without consulting the people, and give them all the benefit of discounts and profits that could be made under a ragged system, and they can form a "ring" that could not be broken. Under the Venango law, the *people* make the collector every year, and if they do not choose a good one, the fault is theirs. Besides, this annual interference with "rings" by the people destroys and weakens them, where they exist, and the rights of the people are treated with respect.

A GOOD IMITATOR.—An exchange finds fault with a Radical Congressman, Small, of New Hampshire, who is a very Brutus in his determination to sink his paternal feelings for the good of the State. He nominates one of his sons to a West Point cadetship and recommends the appointment of another as mail agent. Such patriotism is, happily, rare and very small. Why assail a *small* Congressman, who is only imitating the President of the United States? If Small is a "Jassack," how about "the government?"

BABY ECONOMISTS.

In December last the Secretary of the Treasury stated that from the way the government machine was running, the fiscal year would show a deficiency of from eighteen to twenty millions of dollars.

He is now before Congress with a tax bill, saying that the deficiency will reach *forty millions* of dollars, and in order to cover this, the tariff on tea and coffee must be restored—which the coffe and tea "ring" had taken off for their own benefit a few years ago, and the members of Congress with whom they divided—now this same "ring" has its store houses full, purchased since the repeal and they want it restored. This "ring" made one hundred millions of dollars by the repeal, and it proposes to make twice that sum by having the tariff restored. Their store houses are full, and just as soon as Congress passes the bill in question they will charge up the amount and pocket the profits, while the government will receive but very little revenue for at least two years. In the meantime the coffe and tea drinkers will be compelled to pay the tariff imposed.

It is considered a very mean stick for one individual to collect dues indirectly from another; yet this is the policy of the government under its *infamous tariff system*. Our government agents are "hard up." They need money; but they are not manly enough to assess and collect a direct tax, imposing a burthen equally upon all the people. Hence they propose the shystering plan of putting a tariff on tea and coffee which must all be paid by the consumer, while the jobber and speculator in those *prime articles* never contributes one cent, toward the revenues of the government. The Philadelphia *Press* in alluding to this question, gets off the following stupid ideas:

> Knowing that taxation is inevitable, the country will be chiefly interested in the articles upon which it is to be placed, and it will not be pleased with the only two which the Secretary positively indicates, viz: tea and coffee. The tariff on these articles of prime necessity was the most unpopular imposition, with the single exception of the income tax, ever levied in this country.—But apart from this feeling, it is very doubtful that if reimposed it will achieve the object the Secretary has in view, while it will certainly result in increasing the cost of articles of universal consumption, and make them, in thousands of cases luxuries where they are now necessaries.

There would be just as much common sense in saying that whisky and tobacco are articles of *prime necessity*, and they too should not be taxed. If tea, coffee, whisky and tobacco are not luxuries, what articles are? Take your infernal tariff off the boots and shoes, hats and caps, clothing and provisions, worn and consumed by the poor—in fact every body—and then you will "hit the nail on the head."—These, we say, are the "prime necessities," and should be untaxed; tariff the luxuries. If the tea, coffee and whisky drinkers, and tobacco chewers and smokers are not patriotic enough to support the government in this way, let them quit using these luxuries, and they will enjoy just as good health as they do now; at least our grandfathers did. The editor of the *Press* continues:

> The suggestion of the Secretary in his last report, that the tax on spirits be increased ten cents per gallon, was a sound one, and ought to be adopted; but the re-imposition of the tariff on tea and coffee would be even more unpopular than the remodeling of the entire internal revenue system.

Yes, and we say it is just as sound on the tea and coffee question. More, stop your tariff humbuggery and adopt a square, honest taxation, and then every body will know just what our agents are doing, and who pays the money.

Again: Three years ago Congress took the tariff off tea and coffee, and the government revenues were depleted about twenty millions annually, and the deficiency raised from other sources. How much cheaper were those articles after the tariff act was repealed? What tea and coffee drinker purchased for any less? Who pocketed the 25 cts. per pound on tea, and the 5 cts. on coffee? The importers alone. They have just made sixty millions by this Congressional "trick."

TIME FIXED.—A Bill passed the lower branch of our Legislature last week, by a vote of 179 yeas to 8 nays, fixing the time and regulating the terms of all city, borough and township officers, excepting Justices of the Peace and School Directors, which are already regulated by general laws.

The bill provides that all the officers indicated in the title, to be elected on the third Tuesday of February next, or in any year thereafter, whose term of office would, under existing laws, expire prior to the first Monday in March, shall continue in office from the date at which said term would otherwise expire until the first Monday of March next ensuing thereto, and the terms of their successors shall begin on the first Monday in March, and shall continue for the period now fixed for the duration thereof by existing laws. And hereafter all elections for officers which shall be vacant on the first Monday in March shall be held on the third Tuesday of February next preceding thereto. Also, that whenever said officers are now by law required to effect an organization they shall meet for that purpose on the first Monday of March of each year.

PLYMOUTH THEOLOGY.—"I heard Mr Beecher there say (foot of the stairs), to Mr. Moulton:"

"Have you seen Elizabeth's confession?"

Mr. Moulton bowed and said: "Yes, I have."

Mr. Beecher then exclaimed: "This will kill me!"

Still Beecher is alive and kicking, and sits in the Brooklyn Court with a boquet of *white* roses before him, on a table as emblems of innocence and virtue!

Was there ever such a huge fraud practiced on the human race, except the one palmed off on the occupants of the garden by the serpent.

POOR SCOTT.—The Radical authorities at Harrisburg and Washington refused U. S. Senator Scott the poor compliment of laying the credentials of his successor before the Senate.—In the proceedings of that body on the 2d of February, we find the following:

> In the Senate Mr. Cameron presented the credentials of Hon. William A. Wallace, U. S. Senator elect from the State of Pennsylvania, for six years from the 4th of March, 1875. Read and placed on file.

About the best ignored public man in this State, after the 4th of March, will be the Hon. John Scott, of Huntingdon, who died from an over dose of Ku Kluxism—a Radical remedy compounded by Ben Butler.

TWO ON HAND.—Congress has two Civil Rights Bills on hand, now. The Senate bill is dead in the House, and the House bill is dead in the Senate.—The Radical leaders make strong professions to the darkey in relation to this iniquitous measure; yet, we do not belive that they want to pass the bill in question. They only want to humbug poor Sambo a little while longer, so as to secure his vote at the next Presidential election. It they pass the bill the best portion of the white wing of the party will break with the leaders, and then the party will be made up of negroes, scallawags and carpet-baggers—creatures wholly without principles—except to plunder.

The Bellefonte *Republican* in alluding to Mr. Wallace's victory remarks: To have carried off the honor from such men as Black, Buckalew and Clymer, is a high tribute to his tireless energy and unfailing sagacity. Although we are not his biographer—yet, there is much that could be said to his credit. It should be a matter of satisfaction to his constituents that he has yielded to their wishes and consented to remain in the Senate of the State till the 3d of March.

STILL ON A SWELL.—The national debt swelled one million four hundred thousand dollars during the shrinking month of January. For four months previous to the November election, the Secretary of the treasury monthly announced a large reduction of the debt, and the Radical journals set it out in the largest type they had in their offices. Since the election the debt has increased every month, and very small type is used by "the government" journals. How strange!

RADICAL ECONOMY DEMONSTRATED.—Crawford county paid $35,000 for bridges, last year. The outstanding bounty bonds amount to $358,236.67. Pretty well in debt. The Radical officials square the account in this way:

Cash and outstanding taxes	$27,905 33
County buildings	329,270 34
Total	$357,175 67

It is unnecessary to state that this county has been managed by the Radicals for the past twenty years. They must have extraordinary fine buildings out there.

STRANGE JOY.—The friends of Matt. Carpenter were so rejoiced over his defeat for Senator, that on his return from the State Capitol to Milwaukee, they unhitched his horses from his sleigh and hauled him all over the city by hand, that afternoon. Matt. told the crowd that he would make them a speech before his return to Washington.

RATHER COOL.—The editor of the Pittsburg *Commercial* reproaches the editor of the Huntingdon *Globe*, for the fact that the Radical majority in the former county is reduced from 800 to less than 100. We recollect when Allegeny county gave 10,000 Radical majority, yet it gave 2,500 Democratic majority last fall. Was that the fault of the *Globe* too? Say, Mr. *Commercial*.

IN MEMORIUM.—The carpenter business was prosperous at one time, but from the tone of Matt's letter and the conduct of the Wisconsin Legislature recently the business is about played out. Vide the following:

> DEAR KELLOGG: I am desperately short.—Can't you send me $1,000? If so, it would be a godsend. Yours truly,
> 1st Aug., 1873. MATT. H. CARPENTER.

A DEAD CONGRESSMAN.—Hon. Samuel F. Hersey, one of the Congressmen from Maine, died on the 3rd inst. He was a member of the present and also of the next Congress. He is the fourth Congressman that has died since the November election—three Democrats and one Republican.

A DEAD SENATOR.—Hon. Wm. A Buckingham, one of the United States Senators from Connecticut, died at his home in Norwich, that State, on Thursday last. His term of office would have expired on the 4th of March next. He will be succeeded by a Democrat.

NOMINATED.—The death of Mr. Wolf, one of the members of Assembly from Centre county, causes a special election in that county to fill the vacancy. The Democrats last week nominated Wm. K. Alexander, of Millheim, for that position, and the election comes off on the 16th inst.

THE CAPITOL CAPTURED.—The negroes now hold Washington. The discussion in Congress of the Civil Rights Bill has drawn evey darkey to Washington who could raise money enough to take him there. No white man could get a seat in the lobby on the 5th and 6th instant.

THE DEAD CARPENTER.—The defeat of Matt. Carpenter, for United States Senator in Wisconsin makes us feel exceedingly happy. He was the ablest man the Rads had in that body. But he was corrupt, and it seems that his constituents found him out.

READ IT.—On our first page will be found a lengthy communication from Dr. Boyer, on a vital subject; and we bespeak for it an attentive perusal by our readers.

A WONDERFUL RADICAL.—It is not often that an appointment is declined upon any ground, especially where the position is renumerative. An honorable exception to the rule has been found in Ex-Governor Bradford, of Maryland, who had declined the appointment of appraiser of merchandise at Baltimore, on the ground that he has no knowledge of the practical details of the office, and that the duties should be discharged by one who has. If appointees or official aspirants had the same reasonable compunctions as to their fitness, we rather think there would be a large improvement in the grade of qualifications. Gen. Grant must have been greatly surprised when he heard Ex-Governor Bradford's letter on declination.

DAMNABLE TREASON.—There is not a newspaper or politician, Democratic or Republican, in the whole land, which does not admit that Kellogg was not elected Governor of Louisiana. Yet Grant employs the army of the United States and uses the taxes of the people to force Kellogg into the gubernatorial seat and to keep him there in spite of the will of the people of Louisiana expressed at the ballot box and sealed with the blood of successful revolution.

—It is reported that at Greensburg lives Catherine Castermiller, who is over 112 years old. This is the 1134th time that the frosts of winter have visited her.

—The rails were connected through the Hoosac Tunnel, without ceremony, on the 3d inst.

NEWS ITEMS.

—Anna Dickens is studying for the stage, and will make her *debut* in "Joan of Arc."

—A vein of what is supposed to be anthracite coal has just been found at Hancock, Md.

—A nephew of Stonewall Jackson married a niece of George B. McClellan at Denver, the other day.

Francis Kernan is the first Democrat to represent New York State in the United States Senate for thirty years.

—The cranberry crop of New Jersey, New England and the West, for 1874, may be roughly estimated at 190,000 bushels.

—On the night of the opening of the Paris Opera House, orchestra chairs sold for $200 each, and a small box for $24,000.

—Skillful burglars at Harrison, Ohio, recently worked all night trying to blow open an empty safe, which was not locked.

—The Committee on Patents in the United States Senate, has determined against any further extension of Sewing Machine Patents.

Prince Philip, Duke of Saxony, was married on the 4th inst., to the Princess Louisa, eldest daughter of the King of the Belgians.

—During a recent cold snap New York harbor was so filled with ice that foot passenger crossed on it from New York to and from Brooklyn.

—A grandson of Noah Webster presented to His Majesty of the Sandwich Islands, when in Boston, an elegant copy of Webster's Dictionary.

—Titusville has to pay Mrs. Pallard $3,000 because she sprained her ankle while walking along a street that was left in a bad condition by the city.

—At a ball given at St. Albans, Vermont, recently, by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the sets were formed at the sound of a steam whistle.

—An extraordinary drought prevails in all the Hudson river counties, in New York and the farmers have great difficulty in procuring water for their stock.

—The Maine Constitutional Convention have defeated the proposition to amend the constitution so that women shall be electors under the same regulations and restrictions as men.

—The price of coal oil is on the rise. It is now selling at Oil City and along the Allegheny river in its crude state, at $1.40 and $1.50 per barrel, an advance of one-half since the 1st of December.

—Rev. John Scarborough, D. D., of Pittsburgh, was consecrated Bishop of the Diocese of New Jersey, at Burlington, on Tuesday, the 2d inst. Rt. Rev. J. R. Kerfoot preached the sermon on the occasion.

—An expedition under Col. Bradley will leave Fort Laramie about the 20th of April, for the Black Hills, nominally to make a thorough reconnoissance of the country, but really to occupy it to the exclusion of the miners.

—It is estimated that in the hills of Columbia county, New York, there is a supply of at least 20,000,000 tons of iron, which could be mined and delivered in boats on the Hudson river at a cost of not over $2 a ton.

Hon. John Reilly, of Altoona, Member of Congress elect, was recently united in marriage with Miss Annie E. Lloyd of Hollidaysburg. The happy couple have started West and will be absent several weeks on a wedding tour.

—L. A. Mackey, President; H. T. Beardsley, Secretary and Treasury; T. A. Scott, A. G. Curtin, W. P. Wilson, C. A. Mayer, A. C. Noys, Directors, are the managers of the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad, as elected at their last regular meeting.

—The famous city of Pithole, Pa., has been finally cut off from the outer world by the discontinuance of service on the Pithole and Oleopolis railroad. No mail now reaches the forlorn place, and when communication is resumed it will probably be by aid of packhorses.

—James Brokerick, one of the original settlers of Mauch Chunk, Pa., died at that place on the 30th ult., aged 83 years. He was one of the party who raised the first coal of the Lehigh coal and navigation company in 1820, in which year the whole shipment was 365 tons.

—The experiment of teaching sewing in the Boston public schools generally is to be tried. Since last October, sewing has been taught to 1,200 girls in the Winthrop school, and with great success. Each class receives separate instruction suited to its advancement.

—Samuel W. McFarland, a telegraph operator at New Bethlehem, Clarion county, whose negligence in failing to deliver a message was the cause of the terrible collision between a freight and passenger train on the Low Grade Railroad in July last, near the above named place, plead guilty at the late term of the Clarion county Court, and entered into recognizance in the sum of $5,000 to appear at the next term of Court for sentence.

—The consumption of petroleum is said to be much greater in Europe than in this country, notwithstanding the fact that it is produced here in enormous quantities, and that many of the best contrivances for burning the oil with safety are American inventions. One of the reasons is said to be that legislation there has secured the user of oil from dangerous fluids, while in this country it has failed to keep the market from being flooded with unsafe illuminating oils.

—In an action for damages against the Philadelphia and Reading railroad company H. U. Krause has received judgement for $225 in the Berks county court. The plaintiff claimed payment for damages resulting from the throwing of hot ashes upon and along the roadway of the defendants by their employees, out of locomotives, in the neighborhood of the plaintiff's fences, grass and grain stacks, whereby they were burned; and the fence of the field adjoining being also partly destroyed, several cattle wandered out upon the railroad and were killed.

—Admiral Porter's annual report of the United States navy shows the navy is in a wretched condition. The admiral says the West India fleet has shown itself very unsuitable for war purposes; that of all the wooden constructions of the war only three are left available, the rest being decayed and laid up; that we have but six iron monitors fit for service out of forty-eight which appear on the navy register; that of the ninety-nine wooden vessels on the navy list only thirty-one can properly be called vessels of war, and of these not one can contend with foreign ships of equal size.

—The amount of wood consumed on the railroads of the country, notwithstanding the vast supply and consumption of coal, is immense, many of the locomotives consuming wood alone.—There are probably about 70,000 miles of railroad in the country, and besides the great quantities of lumber used for fences, bridges and buildings, there are about 2,500 ties used for each mile of line. Assuming that the average "life" of a tie is six years, there would be 25,000,000 ties used annually, and it is estimated that these would contain 50,000,000 cubic feet of timber. This is only a fraction of the whole amount of timber used by railroad companies.

ASSOCIATED PRESS LETTER

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8, 1875.

POLITICS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The nominations for the February elections have been made by both parties, and the selections of either party are entirely acceptable—to those nominated. The general public who are magnanimously permitted to do the voting, and who are required to pay the taxes which keep the machinery of our local government in running order, do not contemplate the nominations with that degree of unanimity and fervor calculated to inspire the nominees with perfect confidence and general serenity.

Would you believe that naughty little rebellions have broken out right here in the goodly City of Brotherly Love, and that the presumptiously willful people have rebelled against the party, and with irreverent impertinence have proceeded to nominate candidates in harmony with themselves. Such an insolent disregard for the law and order of party managers is perfectly preposterous, and I am really surprised that Sam Josephs and Bill McMullin, (Democrats) have not joined hands with the Mysterious Pilgrims in calling the President to put down this wicked rebellion by force of arms.

As showing how the people regard the managers nominations, I select a few extracts from an address issued by the Democrats of one of the wards in this city, followed by an appeal to Republicans in another ward.

To the Honest Democracy of Philadelphia:

"The shameful farce enacted at the Magistrates' Convention last Wednesday, the notorious character of the mob who controlled it, and the means employed to accomplish the purposes of the political tricksters at whose bidding the dirty work was performed, are a disgrace to the city, and an insult to every respectable Democrat, and the Democracy of the Twenty-ninth ward, in mass meeting assembled, appeal to their brethern throughout the city to join them in repudiating the entire proceedings as unworthy of confidence and support.

"The respectable character of some of the candidates nominated cannot blind us to the damning fact that they were placed upon the ticket solely to mislead the people into support of it, and to cover up the ulterior designs of the gang, who are leagued with the Republican members of the *Ring* to foist upon our city a set of political Magistrates in their own corrupt interest.

"We charge that the Magistrates' bill was originally framed, and all the political movements under it, have been made with the fixed purpose of perpetuating the power of the Ring, by the aid of what if successful, will prove the most powerful of all things—an Aldermanic Ring.

"We charge that Cassidy, McMullin, Leach and Josephs, in pursuance of this preconcerted programme, arranged the slate, which, with few exceptions, has been adopted.

"We charge that there is a perfect understanding between the leading Ringsters of both parties, to select from the two tickets only those who are identified with them, and who can be relied on, while the balance of the candidates are to be slaughtered on the day of election. * * *

"In view of all these shameful charges, and with the full knowledge that the notorious quartette of political shysters—Cassidy, McMullin, Leach and Josephs—around whom are centered all the corrupt and disreputable elements in our orgnization, have thus brazenly assumed to dictate who shall be the men to whom are to be entrusted the primary judicial functions of passing upon the liberty and the property of the people, and who will be, to a great extent, responsible for the preservation of order in the community—is it any wonder that independent, respectable Democrats mistrust the entire action of the so-called convention.

"When citizens like Hay, Gamble, Backer, Bradford, Cantrell, Witham, Lowry, Carroll, Murphy, Findlay, Phillips, Ogden, and others, are shoved aside for the Hagans, Moores, Quirks, Leanys, McCarthys, Mahars, Atwells, and other creatures of the Ring, nothing remains for us but to repudiate the entire batch as presented, and demand a new ticket.

"The Democracy of the 29th Ward believe that the duties of citizenship are paramount to the simple behests of party, on an issue of such momentous importance, involving as it does, the welfare of the entire community; and they appeal to all good men in our own organization, to the members of the Reform Association, and the Union League, and all other citizens in favor of reform, to take immediate measures for the pursose of placing before the people a ticket composed of such good men as can be eliminated from both party tickets, or selected outside of them, as will command the entire confidence and support of the people; believing, as they do, that unless such a separate and distinct ticket is presented, it will be utterly impossible to defeat this last desperate effort of the Ring."

This address is signed by a President, 36 Vice-Presidents and two secretaries, and who are among the most influential and intelligent citizens in the ward.

At a meeting of the Republican Citizens of the Twentieth Ward, held on Friday evening, Jan. 29th, 1875, at the S. W. corner of Sixth street and Girard avenue, it was unanimously—

"*Resolved*, That the nomination of the "Ring" for Common Council is hereby repudiated and that this resolution be published in the daily papers.

[Signed] "THOS. STINSON, President.

A. D. IRWIN, Secretary."

The "Ring" candidate of this ward is a Mr. Baldwin, and in the address to the public he is thus villified:

"His vote in caucus defeated Frederick Graeff, the intelligent and honest Chief Engineer of the Water Department. Mr. Graeff was turned out because could not be used by the "Ring." The change from Mr. Graeff to to Mr. McFadden has no doubt cost the city, to this time, about $500,000. Mr. Baldwin was chairman of the caucus and had the *casting* vote, which he gave to Mr. McFadden.

He was chairman of the sub-committee which recommended, and he advocated on the floor of Select Council, the proposed job of renting the Girard building, which, if the Select Council had passed, would have cost the city not less than $20,000 per annum for ten years—200,000. This was known as a "ring" measure and would have been highly beneficial to that *responsible* concern known as the "People's Bank."

He was in favor of the $1,200,000 to build the Walnut Street Bridge. This was the most infamous and bare-faced scheme of *plunder* suggested last year.

He was in favor of abolishing the Fire Commission, and to appoint one man in the "ring" interest as chief. *That* man lay between McCullough and Baldwin.

He advocated in committee, on the floor of Select Council and attempted to lobby in Common Council, the little school house job on Tenth street, below Columbia avenue, at a price far beyond its value, and entirely unsuited for school purposes by reason of its close proximity to a factory."

These are a few of the reasons advanced by observing citizens of the Twentieth ward why Mr. Baldwin, "*is the oil trade*," should not represent the Twentieth ward in Common Council.

These voluntary effusions of disturbed minds, that have been intruded upon intelligent people, will be properly resented at the polls by intelligence depositing "*straight* tickets and thereby electing very *crooked* candidates.

The independent movements are not confined to these two wards; they exist in a number of them, and notably in the Fourth ward—Mr. Wm. McMullin's—where a large number of respectable Democrats have had the nublushing effrontery to present a candidate for Select Council against the candidate set up by the late Alderman, now Councilman McMullin.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bids for materials to be used for the public works of the City are now being opened by the heads of departments.

The lowest bid for straight hard brick for the Public Buildings was $9,75 per 1,000, provided no more than 1,000,000 are taken; from one to fifteen millions are offered at 10.75, and as it requires nearly 5,000,000 for the summer's work the contract will be awarded at the latter rate most likely.

The lowest bid for laying these bricks, is six dollars per thousand, the City to furnish the lime and sand.

The Water Department awards a bid for supplying 50,000 feet of lead pipe at 6½ cts. per pound; 300,000 pounds of iron castings at 2¼ cts. per pound; for five hundred four-inch water pipes, and 6,700 six-inch pipes, 2 74-100 cents a pound; for eight-inch, ten-inch, and twelve-inch pipes 1 72-100 cents per pound.

The clerk, Robert Stahl, who stole over $21,000 from Drexel & Co., pleaded guilty to the charge of embezzlement and larceny, and was sentenced to three years imprisonment and $50 fine; with the money stolen, Stahl went into the business of importing French wines, brandies, etc., sunk all the money, blasted his own and his children's reputation, and has learned to his sorrow to what champagne will fetch a fellow.

GRANT PRESIDENT, ANOTHER GRANT INDIAN TRADER.

A VIOLATION OF THE LAW AND EYES OF DECENCY.

The Indian Appropriation bill (which appropriates $4,855,507) being under consideration in the House on the 13th inst., Mr. Beck (Dem., Ky.,) declared that the Indian Department cost the country not less than seven millions a year, although the appropriation bills were got up so as to make the expense appear less than five millions. He asserted, also, that twenty-five per cent. of the amount never reached the Indians, and that over seventy-five per cent. went into the pockets of dishonest Indian agents and Indian traders.

Mr. Garfield (Rep., Ohio) denied the assertion and called for the proof.

Mr. Beck—I ask the gentleman if it is not true that an absolute license has been given to the brother of the President as sole trader at one of the Indian agencies.

Mr. Garfield—I do not know it. If the gentleman knows it let him show it.

Mr. Beck—The delegate from Montana has sent the papers.

Mr. Garfield—The gentleman charges that a brother of the President has some exclusive right to trade with Indians. Is that an unlawful right?

Mr. Beck—It is an unlawful right.

Mr. Garfield—Against what law?

Mr. Beck—Against the Intercourse law of the 30th of June, 1843. That law authorizes any man to trade with Indians who has a good moral character and can give sufficient bonds; and no President, or Secretary of the Interior, or Commissioner of Indian Affairs has a right to give a monopoly of trade to one man and to exclude all others.

Mr. Garfield—Has the gentleman seen any commission or order in contravention of that law?

Mr. Beck—I have no access to the department, and no means of getting the information, and the Democratic party has no means of getting it. After the 4th of March we will develop the facts and have the information.

Mr. Garfield—Let the delegate from Montana tell what he knows of the violation of law.

Mr. Meginnis, delegate from Montana, confirmed Mr. Beck's statements as to the privileges taken from Mr. Charles of Ohio and given to Mr. Orville S. Grant, and said that the parties having failed to come to terms for the purchase of Mr. Charles' stock of goods, the question had been referred to Washington and brought before the Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. Loughbride (Rep., Iowa)—Do you know anything yourself of the matter, or only by hearsay?

Mr. Meginnis—I know it from Mr. Grant and I know it from Mr. Charles.

Mr. Randall (Dem., Pa.)—Yes, and the gentleman can find it out from Senator Allison, of Iowa.

That's the way Grant provides for his relatives! But how do the taxpayers like it? "Blood is thicker than water," in the Grant family.

ANOTHER ONE.—The Democratic party throughout the United States, says the Milwaukee *News*, will take notice that George W. Cate, Democrat, has received his certificate of election as Congressmen from the Eighth Wisconsin district. This is a gain of one, and the Badger State feels that it contributed to the tidal wave.

New Advertisements.

CALL FOR YOUR DEEDS.—

Those persons who have left Deeds, Mortgages and other legal papers with me, for the purpose of having them entered of Record, will please call immediately and lift and settle for them. I can be found during business hours, in room No. 4, second floor of Pie's Opera House.

Clearfield Feb. 10th, 1875.-4t A. W. LEE.

NOTICE.—

Hannah J. Dowdrick } No. 3753 Jan. T. 1875.
vs. } *Platiuce sub. cur divorce.*
Jacob W. Dowdrick. } A. W. Walters having been duly appointed by the Court to take testimony in the above case, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of said appointment at his office in Clearfield, on Wednesday, the 3d day of March, A. D. 1875, at 2 o'clock, p. m. of said day, where all parties interested may attend.

feb11 3t. A. W. WALTERS, Com'r.

CAUTION.—

All persons are hereby warned against purchasing or in any way meddling with the following property, now in the possession of John Robson, of Chest township, viz: one sorrel horse and one brown mare, as the same belongs to me and is left with him on loan only, subject to my order at any time.

M. L. M'MULLEN.

Westover, Jan. 13th, 1875 3t.*

CAUTION.—

All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way meddling with the following property, now in the hands of John McKee, of Knox township, viz: Two sorrel mares, one three years old and the other five years old, and two sets of harness, the same having been purchased by me at Constable's sale, and left with paid McKee, subject to my order.

D. AARON WISE.

New Millport, Feb. 10, 1875-3t.

CAUTION.—

All persons are hereby cautioned against meddling with or purchasing the following property, purchased by me at Sheriff's sale and left with Aaron C. Brown, of Lawrence township, viz: 1 bay mare, 1 bay horse, 2 sets harness, 1 buggy, buggy harness, timber sled, 1 plow, 1 cultivator, 4 acres of wheat in the ground, lot of corn ears, corn fodder and straw, 1 cow, 1 pig, cook stove, wood stove, lounge and chairs, as the same belongs to me and is left with him, subject to my order.

A. C. TATE.

Clearfield, Feb. 10, 1875. 3t*

CAUTION.—

All persons are hereby warned against purchasing or in any manner meddling with the following described personal property; viz: 1 cook stove, 1 parlor stove, 1 cupboard, 1 clock, 1 table, 2 rest chairs, 2 rocking chairs, 1 glass, 1 buffalo robe, 3 pairs bedsteads, 20 yards oil cloth, 10 yards carpet, 1 clock, 1 wash stand, 2 pigs, 1 iron kettle, 7 window blinds, 1 set baggy harness, 1 set carpenter tools, 1 grind stone, 500 pounds pork, potatoes, apple butter, canned fruit, stone ware, tin ware and dishes. Now in the hands of Henry Whitenmyer, of Brady township, the same having been purchased by me at Constable's Sale, on the 20th day of January last, and left with him on loan, subject to my order.

ADAM YOAS.

Luthersburg, Feb. 10th, 75.-3t

BARGAINS IN MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS!—Organs, both new and second hand, at the Music Store, opposite Gulich's Furniture Store. All persons interested are invited to call and examine a new style of Organ now on exhibition. Sheet Music and Music Books constantly on hand. ap'24-76tf

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF CLEARFIELD CO. FOR 1874.

ROAD FUND FOR 1874.

DAVID W. WISE, Esq., Treasurer of Clearfield county, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in account with the funds of the several townships in said county for 1874.

DEBTOR.

To cash in Treasurer's hands Jan. 1874:	
Amount uncollected for 1874	38,174 17
Amount assessed for 1874	30,981 88
Total	$69,079 05

CREDITOR.

By amount paid Dist. Treasurers	25,893 19
By exonerations	985 59
By Treasurer's per centage	1,034 69
By amount uncollected Jan. 1875	39,904 88
Balance due townships	10,240 70
Total	$69,079 05

STATEMENT OF ROAD FUND IN DETAIL.

Townships	To bal. due Jan. 25, 1874	Amount assess'd for 1874	Aggregate amount.	By amt. paid Dist. Treasurers	By exonerations.	By amt. uncollect'd	Treasurr's per centage.	Cash in Treas hands.
Beccaria	348 50	214 45	562 95	200 00	33 21	214 48	19 48	195 81
Bell	1,373 07	966 07	2,339 14	1,061 08	47 74	956 07	41 19	222 06
Bloom	427 74	285 90	713 64	246 50	4 56	245 90	12 42	64 22
Boggs	331 52	144 48	476 00	259 10	5 32	144 48	9 94	57 16
Bradford	386 22	197 30	583 52	263 81	5 88	197 30	11 38	164 95
Brady	756 20	1,645 14	2,401 34	517 81	.....	1,645 14	22 68	215 71
Burnside	1,030 28	680 20	1,710 48	930 00	.....	680 20	20 90	49 28
Chest	1,346 40	383 52	1,729 92	700 00	94 05	383 52	46 39	511 96
Covington	830 60	1,258 48	2,189 08	666 00	.....	1,258 48	25 31	165 09
Decatur	1,013 58	579 45	1,593 03	779 76	79 38	579 45	30 46	126 06
Ferguson	274 80	251 80	526 60	180 00	19 50	251 80	5 24	87 06
Girard	1,434 52	1,890 84	3,325 36	400 00	21 10	1,890 84	48 63	989 79
Goshen	2,244 80	2,115 80	4,360 60	2,126 09	6 00	2,115 80	67 34	44 47
Graham	576 20	376 10	952 30	350 00	5 45	376 10	17 28	2 37
Gulich	1,119 08	745 60	1,864 68	725 00	8 57	745 68	33 54	350 97
Huston	8,545 81	7,374 15	15,919 16	5,526 00	366 23	7,374 15	236 25	2,420 43
Jordan	181 60	81 95	266 55	145 00	.....	81 95	5 35	34 07
Karthaus	1,388 56	824 16	2,192 72	900 00	49 56	824 16	41 65	287 15
Knox	960 10	456 40	1,416 40	715 00	52 56	456 40	28 80	163 64
Lawrence	2,599 90	2,121 60	4,721 50	2,210 60	7 60	2,121 60	77 97	303 73
Morris	1,861 88	1,321 92	3,203 80	1,200 00	72 88	1,321 92	56 45	452 27
Penn	881 76	801 40	1,686 16	700 00	.....	801 40	26 34	158 76
Pike	3,916 60	1,649 50	5,566 10	1,952 82	32 88	1,649 50	27 49	2,353 41
Pike	446 41	178 96	625 37	298 31	20 48	178 96	13 39	114 23
Union	1,429 28	1,331 80	2,971 08	1,281 41	.....	1,331 80	42 17	191 62
Woodward	2,411 80	2,797 80	5,209 60	1,000 00	60 00	2,797 80	72 95	379 45
Total	$33,174 17	$36,994 88	$69,079 05	$25,893 19	985 59	$39,904 88	$1,034 69	$10240 70

SCHOOL FUND FOR 1874.

DAVID W. WISE, Esq., Treasurer of Clearfield county, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in account with the funds of the several townships in said county for the year