The Republican.

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 2, 1876.

Reader, if you want to know what is going on in the business world, just read our advertising columns, the *Special* column in particular.

"Help! help!! help!!! Cassius, or I sink!"—*Hemphill.*

Hon. Henry H. Starkweather, a member of Congress from the State of Connecticut, died at Washington on the 28th ult.

A GOOD REMARK—"Labor must triumph!" What unbounded faith some men seem to have upon this point, especially those who stand idle and bark at their industrious neighbors as they pass by.

"Labor must triumph!" How becoming when uttered by one who hangs about the street-corners all day and one-half the night. Probably he is listening for some one to exclaim: "I come! I come!! I come!!!"

We state, confidentially, to outsiders, that our Common-sense correspondent hits the '76'rs some awful blows this week He has them by the ears, and before he gets through with them he will compel them to, call for "Help! Help!! Help!!! Jackson, or we sink."

BE CAREFUL!—See that you live up to your oath, 76ers, when the Spring election comes around. Don't boast too much about your freedom; but, like a slave, go and vote for those selected by your "worthy Foreman" (master), or hades is your doom.

Read our "double-header" (many of the '76ers know what that means in a professional sense) "Common Sense" letter this week, and then put your thumb on the end of your nose and extend your indexers. Do not put your index on the side of your nose on the occasion indicated.

Hon. A. H. Stephens has written to a friend in Washington that under no circumstances will he be able to take his seat in the House of Representatives before next spring, but that he has no intention of resigning. Aleck is a tough cuss. The Radicals have been killing him off for twenty years, and he "still lives."

RADICAL HONESTY.—Eighteen members of the Louisiana legislature testify that United States Senator West paid them money for voting for his election. A similar case will be made out against Senator Bruce, of Mississippi. As to Spencer, of Alabama, his case turns out to be so bad that his expulsion will be the first of the lot. How is that for high?

READ AND STUDY IT.—The speech of Congressman Hill, of Georgia, will be found in full in this issue. Its historical character is worthy of being treasured by every body. Out of just such documents the future and unprejudiced historian will record the follies and crimes committed against God and man by the leaders of the present generation, in this country. Those around at the next Centennial will read and believe them.

MORE TAX-RIDDEN FELLOWS.—Osceola contains two individuals—J. W. Scott, editor, and O. E. McFadden, publisher, of the *world*—who, although they never paid any tax into our County Treasury, are awfully worried about high taxes and public expenses. Gentleman, come down with at least one 26 cent tax and get yourselves warmed in our county, before you undertake to abuse those who have contributed their hundreds of dollars, in the shape of taxes, before ever you poked your noses into the county.

PRACTICE WHAT YOU PREACH.—The Radical leaders still keep up a fuss because a few Confederate soldiers received office in the recent organization of Congress. Now, why don't these self righteous Pharisees remonstrate with President Grant for placing the ex-Confederate leaders, Longstreet, Akerman and Mosby, in fat positions, and demand that he shall bestow his favors upon "Union soldiers?" The truth is General Grant is the last man to reward "Union soldiers" with gifts. He selects the most degraded and rotten political hacks of his party, who were never in the field of battle, and turns them gently into the clover.

INTERESTING.—"It is extremely fortunate for the people of Clearfield county, that there is one man among them, who thinks himself capable of wrestling with the onerous and perplexing duties belonging to the office of Commissioners' clerk."—*Osceola World.*

Well, he costs you nothing. Less impudence and at least a few cents of tax before you crucify your superiors will develop your manhood to better advantage. Come, boys! get your names in the duplicate before you write dictatorial letters to the County Commissioners. It is considered impertinent by some people for strangers to address letters to those with whom they have neither a *duplicate* or personal acquaintance.

LEGISLATIVE PILFERING.—The Harrisburg *Patriot* says:

"The proposition that the State shall buy for each member of the House a copy of Purdon's Digest of the laws of Pennsylvania, does not seem to be abandoned. A motion is before the House to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was lost. No one will dispute the need of the book; whether the State shall pay for it is another matter. In Wisconsin this thing takes another shape. There is before the legislature of that State a resolution to purchase for the use of the members a hundred copies of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary."

The Purdon's Digest swindle is an outrage, and this annual robbery must be stopped. Those members who received a copy last year should be ashamed to ask for them this year. Every new member should have a copy. If the Radicals in the Wisconsin Assembly want to buy all the Webster Dictionaries published, it is none of our business; but we want the Democrats of the Pennsylvania Legislature to understand that they must not offset the robbery with a Purdon. That kind of thievery has damned the Radicals, and a similar fate awaits the Democrats, if they follow in their wake and rob the people.

SOUND DOCTRINE.

The tariff humbug is one of the greatest frauds, in our judgment, ever imposed on a free people. The Boston *Post* published the following excellent letter from Hon. Reverdy Johnston, of Baltimore, accepting a position on the advisory committee of the Boston free trade club, which breathes the true sentiments of a statesman. He says:

BALTIMORE, January 25, 1876.—*To Wm. Downie, esq.*—DEAR SIR: Your letter of 22d inst., informing me that the nominating committee of your club had placed my name on the list of members of the advisory committee, is received. I willingly accept the situation, and will do whatever I may be able to further the purpose of the association. Some years since I favored the doctrine of protection, but subsequent reflection and study have satisfied me to my error. In my present view the doctrine is as unsound in principle as it must necessarily be injurious in practice. To tax a whole people, not for the purpose of raising revenue for the support of their government, but to enrich a few by enabling them to engage in a business which cannot support itself without injuring others, would seem to be so obviously wrong as to need no reasoning to demonstrate it. If to tax for their benefit is right and expedient then it would be equally right and expedient to assist them by pecuniary bounties. And yet I suppose that no one would contend that to do this last would be proper or even constitutional. The theory itself is at war with this enlightened civilization of the day and cannot fail soon to become obsolete. Free trade is as superior to it as free government is to despotism. I remain with much regard your obedient servant.

REVERDY JOHNSON.

The infernal tariff system adhered to to support the General Government is a huge fraud. Under our system of government, we impose taxes upon the people according to the property they own; for State, county, road, school and poor purposes. But for the support of the General Government we rely upon the tariff, and the poor and laboring classes have been foolish enough to listen to every tariff humbug, stumper and writer, on this question, and consequently have contributed four times the amount that equity and justice would require of them under a direct tax system.

To illustrate: A poor laborer is the happy parent of eight children. He owns nothing; he rents. On the other hand we have a wealthy land owner, who owns his thousand of acres increasing in value every year. He has a wife and two children. The tax of the latter under our tariff system is only half that of the poor laborer. In this way: The poor man's family consumes double that of the other, and because the government is supported by a tariff, instead of direct taxation, according to equity and commonsense, the burthen is imposed on the poor, because there is a tariff (the same as a tax) laid *upon all he consumes*, and not on what he owns. The poor man with ten of a family consumes twice the amount that his regal neighbor does who is worth thousands, to his hundred.

SENATORS IN COUNCIL.—A special dispatch from Washington to the Philadelphia *Times*, of the 28th, indicates that the Democrats in the United States Senate mean business. The dispatch says: "The Democratic Senators held a caucus this morning to determine the course of the party in the Senate. Senator Stevenson presided. Their first act was to constitute Messrs. Stevenson, Whyte, Gordon and Wallace a committee to confer with Mr. Lamar, chairman of the House Democratic caucus, and Augustus Schell, and with them select the six Senators to serve on the Congressional campaign committee.—They next decided not to reply to Senator Morton's speech on Mississippi, but to vote on his investigation resolution as soon as the Republicans are ready. With reference to Morton's States rights resolution the discussion developed the fact that a majority were in favor of declining debate upon them, but finally a committee, consisting of Thurman, Bayard, McDonald, Gordon and Whyte, was constituted, to report at a subsequent meeting the proper course to be pursued on this question. It is noticeable that Mr. Gordon, the most conservative Southern Senator, was placed upon both of these committees, and the evident desire was shown to avoid anything in the shape of debate that will be calculated to arouse any bitter feeling."

SOME STATE FUNDS.—George H. Anderson of Titusville, State Senator from Crawford county until recently was pointed out to visitors at the State Capitol as the only millionaire in the Chamber. The Sheriff of Venango county last week "cleaned out" this supposed rich man. Thirty-five different tracts of land were sold to State Treasurer Mackey, for $12,917.75.—Five others for $2,805.00. The total being less than $16,000. Wm. H. Kemble, the ring partner of Mr. Mackey, has a judgment for $110,000, Mrs. Bredin formerly Mrs. Anderson had the first lien, for $1,702.58 and several other creditors held about $5,000. It will be noticed that the whole of this rich man's estate failed to bring enough to cover the first claim. It looks to us as though the State had over $100,000.00 invested from the way Mackey and Kemble run together, the one loaning the funds to Anderson and the other purchasing the property.

BOOTH AROUND.—The ghost of Wilkes Booth still haunts "the loyal millions" occasionally. The New York *Tribune* indulged itself with a spasmodic half-column one day last week. It had somewhere read or heard repeated that the clerk to the Committee of Ways and Means in the House had a son named Johns Wilkes Booth. *The Tribune* then went for Speaker Kerr and Mr. Morrison in particular and the Democratic party in general. It was horrified in the nicest periods—thunderstruck, appalled. Then came the facts of the case, which a great journal like *The Tribune* should have ascertained before it meddled with the matter: This poor clerk did have a son, and he named him John Wilkes, after the great English commoner. The neighbors called him Booth sometimes in a spirit of mischief because another neighbor had a son named Lincoln.—When *The Tribune* saw the true statement of the case it made the correction, but its half-column of denunciation still lives in the columns of "the incorrigible idiots who control so many minor Republican journals" with their little scissors.

COUNTY TREASURERS.

The Carbon *Democrat* says: "At a call of a number of County Treasurers a meeting was held at Harrisburg, on the 30th of December, for the purpose of having the constitutionality of their holding over an additional year tested. In fifty-four counties, Treasurers were elected to take the place of those who have only served two years. The main point seems to be that the adoption of the new Constitution repealed the old one, and coming in under the *new* they are entitled to its provisons, hence he ought to serve another year, and in order to have a speedy settlement of the matter, the meeting had agreed to support Herman Noss, Treasurer of York county, in contesting the question in that county, and carrying it up to the Supreme Court.

We called attention to the fact in December last that a set of Lobby Roosters had formed a pool and were bleeding all the old Treasurers from $50 to $5,000 while agitating this question. It was done on the same plan that they bled the Banks two years ago when they went to work to pass an act raising the legal rate of interest from six to seven per cent.

A number of foolish Bank officers sent these robbers thousands of dollars. A number of the old county Treasurers did the same thing last fall. The scheme is too thin. Those who invested had better keep mum. The ring has their money and neither the Court or the aforesaid will ever refund a dollar.

It is an old saying: "A fool and his money are easily parted."

LEGISLATION.—A bill has passed second reading in the lower House of the legislature, fixing the fees of Arbitrators at two dollars per day, instead of one dollar as heretofore.

The bill repealing the Jury Commissioner act was defeated.

The watering-trough bill has also passed the House, as well as the bill to raise fox scalps from fifty cents to one dollar.

An act, giving the Burgess of every borough the same jurisdiction that Justices of the Peace now have in civil and criminal matters, is likely to pass unless the 'Squires come to time.

THE TAX QUESTION.—The repeal of our present law, relating to the collection of county and State taxes, is being agitated. It would be well enough to move slow in this matter, because there are two sides to the question. An "Economist" has furnished our readers with his views on one side, to be found elsewhere in this issue. Now, let the other side come to the front too, so that both may pass in review before the public ere final action is had on the question. That there are faults under both systems has long been demonstrated. These are not entailed by the law so much as by the administration of the law; hence, the mere change of a law does not obliterate wrongs which grow up under it.

THE OLD ADAM—The '76 movement—the old Know Nothing idol of 1854-5. The same political strompets who figured in that movement, excepting, of course, those whoare dead, are engaged in this new strike, by which they expect to recover from their misfortunes. Sound morals should teach every man the fact that it is a crime for a citizen of this county to attach himself to a secret, oath-bound political organization. It is true, no one can be arrested and sent to the penitentiary, but it is striking directly at the very foundation of free government, and is a reproach to freemen and depreciates true manhood.

LETTER NUMBER THREE.

HOME, January 31st, 1876.

The highest boon ever inherited by any people is that priceless one which we possess—Liberty! But liberty is not license to do what we please, or to do as we please. If it was, the vilest passions of our nature would become the governing element, and those who could most successfully pander to those passions would be our most trusted leaders. Liberty, regulated by law, is our boast. Of this sort of liberty we may be proud. The right to earn a competence, to enjoy our homes, to possess our personal freedom, to educate ourselves and our children, to elevate ourselves and those we love by culture and thorough intelligence, to aid with the ballot in governing ourselves, to be a part of the social fabric as now, the equal of any other man—these are rights that contain the essence of liberty regulated by law. The power and the will to take from those who have and give to those who have not, is, in these days, the underlying motive of those who are not satisfied with liberty regulated by law, and street-brawlers, political mendicants, and vagrant office-seekers, are ready to seize this mischievous tendency and fan it to a flame. Beware! for it will first burn those who start the conflagration.

Of what good is it to organize to proscribe the men who manage the business of your county? Do you think that because these earnest, toiling merchants, business men and coal operators happen to have a little capital of their own and the credit to borrow some from their neighbors, that they ought to be borded against and deprived of a voice in your government? What will become of you, Mr. High-cock-a-lorum of the '76ers, if the merchants and business men of your town quit building houses? Where will your bread and butter come from then? Have you the right Messrs. Coal Merchant and Coal Digger to meet in solemn conclave, and before high Heaven, swear to proscribe the very men who buy your coal and keep you employed and enable you to live? Think of these things, and when street-brawlers and office-seekers prompt you to acts in the dark that you would be ashamed of in the open day, remember that the business condition of the men who employ you is, from no fault of theirs, in a deplorable state. They do the best they can to keep up the industries of your county and to furnish employment to you and men like you, and their energy and brains ought to be aided and encouraged by you. You know that very often they have helped you out of difficulty, and many of you know and feel that but for them your children would have suffered and you have had no employment. Let us be charitable. No proscription—honest dealing. Reason and truth, before prejudice and falsehood. When you took the "solemn oath" that you would relieve any brother in sickness, or in distress, did you mean that you did not expect to be helped in distress or sickness by any one but a brother? If you did not mean this, why do you swear to support an organization that proscribes all who do not think as you do? When you swore to abide by all decisions of this Order, "Constitutionally (?) expressed," did you really mean to defeat Mr. Irwin and elect Mr. Hoover? Who was it led you to do such an act? Are you proud of it? What do the words "Constitutionally expressed" mean? When a candidate is nominated by your three assemblymen (all of whom are "oppressed laborers"—one of them being oppressed in his liquor trade, another in teaching school, and the other in selling furniture and preaching greenbacks), are you bound to vote for that candidate whether you like him or not? You are sworn to do it! You took your tickets, prepared by your officials, and you did vote as you swore. Is this the way to exercise the right of a freeman? Why permit yourselves to be bound hand and foot and delivered over according to contract, by men who seek to make money or place out of you? If you did not do so, your brother would scarcely recognize you. Surely he would *hook little fingers* with you before he would do so. If you did not do so, and a deep wave of trouble should roll over you *in the night*, and your mournful cry of "help! help me! help!" was heard by a brother who knew your voice, no responsive sound, "I come, I come, I come," would greet your anxious ears. If *in the day* you are beset by the oppressions of those who have advanced you flour to feed your family and clothing to cover their bodies, and from these dire calamities you want to be delivered, and you pass your right hand three times over your head, and at the last, drop what you hold therein into your left hand in token of your distress, the man you believe to be your brother, who had sworn to relieve you in distress, will give you no answering signal with his left hand, but will pass you in sadness and sorrow because you did not vote for the nominee of your three assemblymen. To what tender mercies do they thus consign you! How fearful the penalty that flows from the disobedience of an oath and the refusal to vote as you are ordered! And then, too, what instruction and information you will lose if you forfeit the privilege of the mystic Order! Never again, and if you happen to be sworn in court, as a juryman, to honestly try and a true verdict give, will it be permitted to you, whilst the trial is going on, to enter the sacred circle and swear in substance, to violate your oath and to listen with attentive ear to a lecture from your learned assemblymen upon the wrongs and rights of a labor-strike, when the judge of the court had ordered you expressly to listen to nothing about it. For those reasons, be very careful to obey your oath as a 76er. When you are about to nominate the candidates for whom you are to cast your ballots under the orders of your masters at the Spring election, and a vote is taken by signs, put your thumb on the end of your nose and spread out the four fingers, and do not put the forefinger on the side of the nose. The former sign is a very significant one, and your worthy Foreman will understand you.

Our many friends who, with anxious eye, await this my third letter, will be persuaded that

"There's a chel among them taking notes,
And faith he'll print them."

But they must tarry yet awhile ere their name or places be given. That they will eventually come, they may be fully assured by their own

COMMON SENSE.

THE TAX LAW REPEAL.

MR. EDITOR:—I notice by petitions in circulation, that there is a movement on foot to repeal or change the mode of collecting our county and State taxes. This is a wrong move, and a piece of false economy. I want the taxpayers to give this matter a practical thought or two before they go pell-mell for repeal. I have obtained the main facts for my illustration from the County Auditors' report.

It will be observed that the amount of county and State taxes assessed for 1875 amounted, in round numbers, to about $27,000, nearly one-half of which the County Treasurer collected for *two per cent.*, while the prompt taxpayers saved five per cent., making in the aggregate nearly $600, and the negligent taxpayers, who want the Constable or Collector to run after them for his taxes, must pay him five per cent. for his neglect. It will thus be seen that the whole sum of $27,000 only cost about $540 to get into the Treasury, and the prompt taxpayers (who are more than one-half) gain $600, a saving of more than $60 over and above the whole cost of collecting. Under the old law, it will cost the taxpayers nearly $2,000 to get a similar amount collected.

To illustrate again: The sum assessed is $27,000. The Collectors would draw out of this sum five per cent., amounting to $1,350, and the prompt taxpayers would lose their $600 and would be compelled to pay the Collectors for running after the delinquents.

In principle the present law is correct, and we have our taxes collected for less than one-half of what it would cost under the old system. Why should any taxpayer wish to have a law changed which now brings $27,000 into the Treasury for $540, to one which will cost $1,350? In other words: Is it not easier for an individual to pay five dollars and forty cents tax, than thirteen dollars and fifty cents? That is the point in the case when brought home. Lincoln always held that it was easier to pay a small debt than a large one, and there are thousands of ordinary people who see the thing in the same light; but they are not those who go for repeal.

I would like to hear from the other side, in order to ascertain their reasons for this new deal. Are they working in the interest of the *tax Collectors*, or the *taxpayers?*

ECONOMIST.

January 29th, 1876.

THE STAY LAW QUESTION.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN—*Dear Sir:* Is it not high time that something was done to save the mass of the people from financial ruin? It appears to me that in this section of the State especially, nothing but the strong arm of the law can save the people from distress, ruin and poverty; and with a knowledge of these facts, is it not the duty of the legislature to enact a Stay law at once? There are many reasons why this should be done, prominent among which is the fact, patent to all, that property brings nothing near its value in a forced sale. A team of horses, really worth $400, will not bring, "under the hammer of the Sheriff," $100. A farm or piece of timber land, the real value of which is $5,000, will not sell to-day under execution for $2,000. Now, this is not due to the lack of *real value* in the property, but to the forced sale under extraordinary circumstances. Hence, he who has real estate to the *real value* of $25,000, and is indebted to the amount of $10,000, if pressed for payment, must lose his property on $15,000, and then, perhaps, all his debts of $10,000 can not be met, even after sacrificing his $25,000 worth of property. This is but an illustration of what has been done to some extent during the past year, and what will be done with the property of hundreds of our citizens during the next two or three years to a tenfold greater extent and more terrible sacrifice without a Stay law. This, it may be said, is simply a prediction, but remember it is based on the sad knowledge of the past, and a plain, almost sure, foresight of the future. If this pushing and pressing the people, and forcing the sacrifice of property is continued, how very soon will all real estate become the property of a *monied few*, and this county and most of the State a *landed aristocracy*. All this existing state of affairs is the result of *hard times*, which I cannot stop to inquire the cause of, because the dangerous results are too imminent. We must avert the impending *effect*, because we have not time to remove the *cause*. The *real values* are held, but they cannot be converted into a fair equivalent of *legal tenders*, with which to pay debts. We cannot by an act of Assembly compel dealers to purchase our lumber and mineral resources, and thus realize money from our assets to pay pressing liabilities. But a Stay law can be passed, and the effect of hard times be *averted*, since they cannot be *removed*.

A Stay law was passed following the panic of 1857, and was productive of the best results. Now, with harder times, how much more the necessity and how much greater the benefits to be derived? It is argued by some, that we have a law by which execution can be stayed, and that it is sufficient. I hold the contrary view. The indebtedness of individuals is generally in the hands of a number of creditors, and it one them sues and obtains judgment, a freehold stay of execution can be taken for from six to twelve months, according to the amount. To demonstrate: A man having unencumbered real estate to the value of $20,000, and owes debts to the amount of $5,000, in the hands of five different parties, who proceed and obtain judgment. The debtor can only have freehold stay of execution against the judgment of one, while the other creditors proceed to sell his property, unless special bail be entered, which is difficult to obtain when all creditors are harrassing the debtor. And if freehold and special bail be entered for all judgments, execution is only stayed for from six to twelve months, at the end of which time we have no assurance—scarcely a hope—that there will be any demand for our products, the only means with which we have to pay, and the property will be sacrificed at the maturity of the stay.

The citizens of Clearfield county, and, we believe, of every county in the State, are, generally speaking, amply able to pay their debts, with any reasonable opportunity to realize. The opportunity is not offered, nor is there any probability that it will be for two or three years. Hence, to save honorable and useful business men (whom we cannot afford to have fail), as well as the hard-working farmer, mechanic, and others, we should have a law, staying all executions for three years, which can be repealed sooner if the state of affairs shall warrant it. This proposed law would, of course, not interfere with creditors in obtaining judgment, thus giving liens on real estate. As a general thing, creditors are men of means, who are able to wait on the debtor; hence, the burden (if there be any) of a Stay law would rest on the shoulders of those who can most easily bear it.

Finally, it does seem plain to us that a Stay law would be productive of great benefits, and it is the only way by which financial disaster can be stayed and averted, and thousands saved from financial ruin, from poverty and distress. Other thoughts relative to this subject occur to me, which I may mention again. Very truly,

JUSTICE.

January 28th, 1876.

New Advertisements.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES of Clearfield County,

FOR 1875.

COUNTY FUNDS FOR 1875.

DAVID W. WISE, Esq., Treasurer of Clearfield county, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in account with the funds of said county, from the Twenty-first day of January, 1875, to the First day of January, 1876—

DEBTOR.

To balance due county last settlement	$14,894 69
To am't due from coll's last settlement	8,013 26
To county tax on unseated for 1874	19,706 55
To poor tax on unseated for 1874	7,497 14
To county tax on unseated for 1875	19,034 84
To poor tax on unseated for 1875	4,808 62
To am't interest on delinquent coll's	176 00
To additional county tax for 1874	254 27
To additional poor tax for 1874	133 56
To cash from Bradford poor overseers	121 10
" " Graham " "	39 00
" " Guelich " "	187 80
" " G. C. Kirk, com. Courtney	142 95
To tax by E. C. Brenner	15 50
To tax refunded by Gess	9 00
To fine and costs paid by Garrotty	17 45
To cash on Richard's note	70 00
To bank tax for 1875	1,014 00
To am't June registry tax, 1875	463 50
" " Sept. " "	230 50
To redemption on DeBeck lot	1 50
To redemption on McGarvey lands	276 96
To cash from Brainard, Rue	100 00
To cash from Carns as costs	20 00
To redemption in Penn township	2 62
To redemption in Woodward tow'p	264 42
To fines and costs of Sheriff McPherson	189 71
To cash for coal of Sheriff McPherson	25 00
To jury fees and costs	21 00
To seated county tax for 1875	26,608 27
To seated State tax for 1875	568 94
To cash from Powell & Morgan, stove	16 00
To balance due Treasurer Wise	1,637 10
Total	$107,079 56

CREDITOR.

County Orders Redeemed, viz:

By Assessors' wages	$ 900 70
By District Attorney	322 50

Attorneys' Fees, viz:

By Barrett	$ 10 00
By Test	10 00
By Auditors and Clerk	260 00
By auditing Prothonotary's sec'y	45 00

Bridges, viz:

By Deer Creek bridge	$ 3,205 00
By Pike twp. bridge	125 00
By Burnside bridge	75 00
By Bridge views	22 30

Commissioners' Wages, viz:

By J. D. Thompson	$ 292 00
By Clark Brown	285 00
By C. W. Kyler	295 00
By Commissioners' Clerk	800 00
By Court Crier	134 00

By Constables' Returns, viz:

March term	$ 107 20
June term	99 45
September term	111 80

By Court House, viz:

Fuel, coal and wood	$ 285 29
Gas	37 50
Repairs	143 91
Stoves and furniture	93 13
Winding & repairing clock	75 00
Chairs and tables	35 25

By Amount due from Collectors, viz:

Boro's & Tps.	Coll's names.	Year	Total.
Morris	Richard Swarts	1871	$97 26
Bell	Thos. C. Lee	1872	23 25
Chest	Sam'l Williams	1872	134 33
Curwensville	Verice Clark	1872	64
Gulich	Alex Ream	1872	20 16
Huston	Wm. Radebaugh	1872	105 94
Karthaus	Thomas White	1872	50 00
Beccaria twp.	Jack Kinkaid	1872	109 66
Bell	Henry Heath	1872	28 68
Brady	James Miles	1872	252 20
Chest	Samuel Williams	1872	456 38
Curwensville	H. C. Miller	1872	132 61
Goshen	A. H. Shirey		
Huntsdale	Geo. W. Rowles	1872	43 32
Horton	H. W. Brown	1872	389 41
Jordan	Sylvester Wimer	1872	96 71
Knox	A. S. Hickok	1872	2 86
Lawrence	Taylor Rowles	1872	80 96
Osceola	Abra'm Kephart	1872	101 99
Penn	John Pentz	1872	16 76
Pike	J. Ross Bloom	1872	15 80
Woodward	H. H. Miles	1872	246 84
Beccaria tp.	Jack Kinkade		
Bell	Moses Thurston	1874	124 17
Bloom	C. A. Wood	1874	41 36
Boggs	Isaac Hish	1874	24 17
Bradford	John A. Autes	1874	145 98
Burnside	I. T. Ryan	1874	24 12
Chest	Joseph H. Reeh	1874	143 39
Curwensville	Spencer Whipple	1874	109 85
Ferguson	Frederick Cross	1874	122 77
Gulich	Samuel Stiles	1874	72 02
Houtzdale	Robert Butler	1874	229 77
Huston	Chas. Rebacker	1874	180 42
Jordan	S. P. Straw	1874	81 42
Knox	Jesse Bloom	1874	27 76
Lawrence	Nat. Riddell	1874	84 74
Osceola	I. G. Shaf	1874	166 39
Pike	J. K. Hancock	1874	163 19
Wallaceton	M. Ready	1874	7 22
Woodward	H. B. Miles	1874	337 43
Beccaria	Jack Kinkaid	1875	641 37
Bell	W. H. Ross	1875	473 13
Bloom	Jos. Whitmire	1875	70 54
Boggs	Jacob Dinling	1875	401 31
Bradford	John A. Autes	1875	651 45
Brady	A. M. Drancker	1875	1057 25
Burnside	Jas. Summerville	1875	310 14
Burnside bor.	V. McMasters	1875	18 24
Chest	John J. Snyder	1875	499 43
Curwensville	Jos. Ishler	1875	72 03
Clearfield	John McClellan	1875	818 42
Curwensville	Spencer Whipple	1875	430 07
Decatur	Levi Goss	1875	517 83
Ferguson	Frederick Cross	1875	410 23
Girard	John R. Carr	1875	4 40
Goshen	W. M. Wilson	1875	48 22
Graham	J. M. Evans	1875	198 10
Gulich	A. Mulhollan	1875	46 25
Houtzdale	D. McGinigal	1875	555 10
Huston	Sylvester Hunt	1875	168 51
Jordan	Wm. Schoening	1875	148 27
Knox	Daniel Slapp	1875	291 43
Lawrence	David Leasberry	1875	549 84
Lumber City	John P. Hile	1875	59 27
Morris	A. D. Johnston	1875	489 24
N. Washington	G. W. Gallaher	1875	15 27
Osceola	J. O. Shaf	1875	646 56
Penn	M. M. Flynn	1875	302 53
Pike	Jas. Is. Dale	1875	230 61
Union	J. I. Peoples	1875	77 71
Wallaceton	Ed. Robison	1875	82 76
Woodward	G. H. Weaden	1875	811 30
Total			$15,717 11

By Commonwealth Costs, viz:

Comm'th vs. Askey	$ 12 00
" " Ashcraft	19 70
" " Butler	28 04
" " Bennett	1 85
" " Berkheiser	21 20
" " Collins	371 27
" " Campbell	15 42
" " Cairns	8 00
" " Carey	81 94
" " Davis	5 95
" " Fleeter	33 40
" " Fenner	9 85
" " Fox	39 95
" " Frazier	9 55
" " Gray	6 65
" " Gallagher	49 16
" " Hoover	93 28
" " Hallet	16 00
" " Henry	5 42
" " Haley	30 40
" " Hackett	31 40
" " Hunsburger	200 64
" " Kessner	29 47
" " Kline	154 68
" " Lafferty	7 30
" " Mechley	16 45
" " Moles	35 85
" " Murphey	6 17
" " Mark	11 16
" " McClelland	10 00
" " Nelson	7 50
" " Orbell	3 75
" " Parks	1,119 92
" " Smoltzinger	22 23
" " Stoll	49 37
" " Southard	84 00
" " Smith	17 00
" " Shearer	1 85
" " Stiles	6 94
" " Troutman	8 60
" " Waple	2 60
" " Welsh	14 45
By election expenses	3,062 94
By express	4 65
By inquest fees	88 20
By justices fees	67 10
By jury commissioners	67 50
By janitor's wages	152 00

By Jurors' Wages, viz:

Grand jury, March term	$ 162 25
" " June " "	227 65
" " Sept " "	216 30
Traverse " March "	886 75
" " June "	1 w. 863 65
" " " "	1 w. 422 65
" " Sept "	2 w. 826 00
" " " "	2 w. 1,016 10
" " Nov. "	1 w. 428 50
" " " "	1 w. 426 55
By jurors boarding	31 00
By post mortem	160 00
By lunacy cases	28 40

By Printing Account, viz:

S. J. Row	$ 150 00
G. B. Goodlander	482 25

By Postage Account, viz:

Letter	$ 0 82
Township statements	5 62
School transcripts	3 66
Supplemental assessment	6 72
Registry list, June	10 95
" " September	12 33
Collectors' duplicates	51 14
Penitentiary bill	455 66
Prothonotary fees, A. C. Tate	429 53

By Records, viz:

Register's office	$ 45 50
Prothonotary's office	47 25
Envelopes	26 50
Duplicates	119 26
Refunded school	15 25
Refunded	121 24
Refunds	237 36
Registry law expenses	760 92

By Prison, viz:

Boarding prisoners	$2,307 50
Bedding for prisoners	149 62
Brooms, buckets, etc	15 50
Bake oven	50 25
Cleaning prison	35 15
Clothing for prisoners	165 38
Fuel	252 64
Gas	38 70
Gas fixtures	262 92
Furniture	57 70
Locks and keys	90 25
Repairs	139 88
Oil cloth	13 07
Physician	115 00
Shoes	18 35
Toweling	13 50
Washing for prisoners	139 40
Scalps	

By Sheriff's Fees, viz:

Costs in H. C. cases	$ 73 46
Bench warrant costs	76 18
Turnkey's fees	144 00
Conveying prisoners to penitentiary	200 00
Costs on collectors	24 00
" " Comm'th cases	30 50
Stationery	

By Tipstaves, viz:

March term	$ 30 00
May "	28 00
June "	58 00
Sept. "	76 00
Nov. "	33 00
By miscellaneous	14 55
By road views	647 00
By road damage	625 00

By Hospital Expenses, viz:

Guilliam	168 10
Cresswell	177 50
Courtney	177 55
Crowell	81 92
Hobby	155 50
McGuire	90 15
Bennett	79 15
By exonerations at coll's of'rs	
" " " on unseated lands	23 20
By prison coupons redeemed	3,261 00
By county coupons redeemed	63 00

By Liquor Fines Refunded, viz:

By am't paid Huston School District	300 00
" " Osceola " "	600 00
" " Houtzdale " "	100 00
" " Covington " "	50 00
" " Lumber city " "	100 00
" " Penn " "	100 00
" " Clearfield " "	175 00
By amount paid Teachers' Institute	132 00
By amount paid Court reporter	412 50
By am't paid State Treasurer, S. tax	3,345 34
By amount paid Bank tax	991 00
By over charge on Sept. reg. tax, '74	13 50
By reduction on unseated co. tax, '74	2 85
By unseated county tax, 1874, unc'd	19,706 55
" poor tax, " "	7,497 14
" " 1875, "	4,808 62
" county tax, " "	19,034 84
By add'l county tax of 1874, unc'd	254 27
" poor tax of 1874, uncoll'd	133 56
By per cent. coll'g $12,609 35 @ 5	640 45
By per cent. paying out $14,894,69@1½	223 44
By per cent receiving and paying out $21,351 62 @ 5 per cent	647 41
By per cent. on bank tax	82 11
By abatement allowed tax payers on $13,588 95 @ 5 per cent	679 40
Total	$107,079 56

STATEMENT OF

UNSEATED ROAD FUNDS,

For 1874—75.

DAVID W. WISE, Treasurer of Clearfield county, in account with the several townships, for road funds, for said years, viz:

Beccaria Township.

DR.

To balance due District, Jan. 29, 1875, viz:	
To cash in Co. Treas. hands	$185 81
To am't uncollected	214 48
To am't of Road tax assessed for 1875	212 20
	$612 49

CR.

By cash paid Dist. Treas. G.W. Caiwell	$185 81
By exonerations	19 00
By bal. due uncollected	428 68
	$632 49

Bell Township.

DR.

To balance due District, Jan. 29, 1875, viz:	
To cash in Co. Treas. hands	$ 222 06
To am't uncollected	966 03
To am't of Road tax assessed for 1875	1,380 19
	$2,569 28

CR.

By cash paid Dist. Treas., H. Heath	$ 130 00
By bal. cash in Treas. hands	73 06