The Republican.

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 8, 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.

There is at least one "Bell" which will be allowed to "Knap" these busy times.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A belle for the National Capital, to help fix up for the Centennial.

SENATORIAL CONFERENCE.—The Conferees of this Senatorial District, will meet at Bellefonte, on Thursday, (tomorrow) at 1 o'clock, P. M., to select a Senatorial delegate.

WHO NEXT?—Washington City is without a belle just now. Who will be next on the boards? A good opening now for some woman with plenty of money and no brains.

RADICAL FUNKYISM.—A "government" dispatch to the *Press*, in alluding to the progress made by Ulysses the II, says:

> The appointment of Ulysses S. Grant, Jr., as Secretary to the President of the United States, has several parallels in the history of our Presidents. Though young, Mr. Grant possesses unusual ability, and will fill the office with credit to himself and his distinguished father.

THE SECRET OUT.—Bowen has hurled a second thunderbolt at Parson Beecher's head. If what he states is true, Plymouth Church is nothing more than a fashionable assignation house. This statement is too obscene for publication, although it relates wholly to "the Christian character" of the pastor and communicants of that fashionable resort.

BRASS.—Mrs. Belknap, wife of the Secretary of War, finding that herself and her husband would be found guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors, had the impudence to send for one of the members of the Congressional Committee of investigation, for the purpose of bribing him, so as to allow her husband to escape the disgraceful exposition which was about being given to the public.

TWIN-RADICALS.—When parson Beecher was detected in his "ragged edge" performances, he at once threatened to kill himself and cover up his disgrace in that way. Grant's Secretary of War, Belknap, when pinned to the wall by a Democratic Congress, also threatened to commit suicide. But both these tip-top loyal scoundrels are alive yet, and there is no sign of either of them making their words good.

TRADING POST TO LET.—The Chairman of the Radical National Committee, in the absence of the Secretary of War and his wife, will give the trading post business special attention, in order to raise some third term funds for the approaching campaign. Those desiring "posts" of this kind, worth from $6,000 to $12,000, will please address, Chairman Radical National Committee, Washington, D.C. P.S. Enclose stamp to pay return postage. N. B. None but loyal men or women need apply.

THE TIMES ALMANAC.—We neglected to notice this valuable statistical and excellently executed publication at the time it came to hand. It is the best attempt at cheap newspaper Almanac making ever brought to our notice. Why the "rail-splitter" should embellish the first page, instead of the "Father of his Country," this Centennial year, we cannot define, unless pure partisan bigotry was at the bottom. However, if Washington can stand it we will try and get over this cheap offensive dodge.

THE OLD, OLD STORY.—Washington dispatches inform us that the President has ordered the Attorney General to institute criminal proceedings against the War Department Ring, and prosecute them vigorously. This sounds just like the whisky ring dispatch: "Let no guilty man escape," and afterwards every member of the government family went to St. Louis, and cleared Babcock. Grant and Attorney General Pierrepont are just as guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors today as is the miserable Belknap.

THE RING STOPPED.—The Government organs, about a month ago, announced the fact that the wife of the Secretary of War was now the leading belle at the Capital City. That notice made some people feel very good. We intimated at the time that the wife of the Attorney General occupied the same berth but a short time before. Where are those two belles now? The devil says one of them has gone to Oregon, and the other has been allowed to take a k-nap. Well, then there will be some *Belknaping* in the future.

THE CHICKENS COMING HOME TO ROOST.—It was generally supposed that Congressman Jenks' committee, employed in investigating the Pension Bureau affairs, had struck the Grant administration a fatal blow by showing how expensively and recklessly that Bureau was managed. But the crimes uncovered by Mr. Clymer's committee in the War Department, astonish even Grant's most enthusiastic supporters. Everybody is amazed at Belknap's crime. The report of this committee has proved a perfect thunderbolt to the "loyal" hosts.

IMPEACH HIM.—We notice that public sentiment is divided as to what would be the proper course to pursue in the Belknap case; whether to indict the criminal court, and send him to the Penitentiary like ordinary felons, or to impeach him. If the former course is taken, Grant would pardon him in twenty-four hours after conviction, no difference how heavy the fine and sentence might be. Impeach him, and he will be disfranchised and turned into an alien, and will forever after lack the potency of a four year old cow; because his disqualification cannot be removed by a pardon, or in any other manner.

THE ASSESSMENT OF 1876.

Below will be found a tabular statement of the number and value of horses and mules, as returned by the several Assessors of Clearfield county, for the current year. The whole number of horses and mules in the county, it will be observed, are 4,498, and the aggregate value amounts to $307,685. Now, by dividing this sum by the number of horses and mules, we have the average as fixed by the thirty-five Assessors, at $68. That seems to be the average value for our county, and will be adhered to by the Commissioners:

HORSES AND MULES

Boro's and Township	Num. of Horses	Aggr'e value	Av val	Remarks
Burnside	43	2,965	71	Little above.
Clearfield	109	7,415	68	Right.
Curwensv'le	52	3,130	60	Little below.
Houtzdale	69	4,960	52	30 per ct. below.
Lum'r City	44	4,048	92	24 per ct. above.
N. Wash'n	33	2,020	61	Little below.
Newburg	22	1,270	58	16 per ct. above.
Osceola	47	3,380	72	Little above.
Wallaceton	19	1,575	83	22 per ct. above
Beccaria	231	18,540	80	16 per ct. above.
Bell	149	8,743	59	16 per ct. below.
Bloom	62	4,455	70	Little above.
Boggs	144	12,855	89	21 per ct. above.
Bradford	231	16,070	69	Little above.
Brady	372	20,345	55	24 per ct. below.
Burnside	312	16,225	53	30 per ct. below.
Chest	149	7,455	50	28 per ct. below.
Covington	132	9,745	74	Little above.
Decatur	155	13,305	85	25 per ct. above.
Ferguson	99	9,810	81	20 per ct. above.
Girard	94	6,980	72	Little above.
Goshen	68	5,240	77	Little above.
Graham	105	7,625	72	Little above.
Greenw'd	73	4,905	56	21 per ct. below.
Gulich	136	9,940	73	Little above.
Huston	154	10,148	66	Little below.
Jordan	135	9,880	71	Little above.
Karthaus	100	6,765	68	Right.
Knox	119	6,440	57	20 per ct. below.
Lawrence	336	25,320	75	Little above.
Morris	223	14,900	66	Little below.
Penn	164	6,410	62	Little below.
Pike	191	13,150	69	Little above.
Union	82	5,610	70	Little above.
Woodward	111	9,150	82	21 per ct. above.
Total,	4,498	307,685	68	

Last year the Assessors returned 4,385 at $342,107, making the average $76, being $8 more than the present year.

If the reader will run his eye over the table, he will observe that the extreme views of the Assessors, in the boroughs, meet in Houtzdale and Lumber City. In the former, the average is 30 per cent. *below*, and the other 34 per cent. *above* the standard fixed by the thirty-five Assessors. In the townships it culminates in Boggs and Chest. The former is 31 per cent. *above*, and in the latter 36 per cent. *below* the rate fixed. It will be noticed that but two of the Assessors—Clearfield and Karthaus—"hit the nail on the head," while a number of others fell a few dollars below and above.

More: If the Commissioners accept the Assessors work as a finality, the owners of the forty-four horses in Lumber City would be compelled to pay 64 per cent. more county tax than the owners of a similar number in Houtzdale. But the Board will reduce the former 34 per cent., and raise the latter 32 per cent., and thereby produce equality. The cent-rate between Boggs and Chest is still greater, being about 67 per cent. In other words: If the Board of Revision would allow the Assessors work to pass, the owners of the 144 horses in Boggs township, would be compelled to pay $64 17 county tax, while the owners of a similar number of horses in Chest township, would only pay $37, or, if we take a single horse, the tax in the former township, is *forty-six cents* per head, and in the latter, *twenty-five cents*. Now, what the Board proposes to do, is to make each pay about *thirty-five cents*, by raising the one, and lowering the other—"grading" the assessment like they do a railroad track, bring down the high, and raise the low.

A NATIONAL INSULT.

Grant's administration was potent enough to intimidate the witnesses and tamper with the St. Louis jury, and thereby secure the acquittal of Grant's bosom "butty," Babcock, but it had not the power to overawe and defy a Democratic Congress and keep in high position that national scoundrel, Gen. Belknap, who deserves to be hung, instead of being merely disfranchised and disgraced. We are opposed to hanging men for personal crimes; but when an officer of this Government takes an oath to discharge his public duties faithfully, and then turns around and betrays every trust confided to him, he deserves hanging. The Secretary of war did not commit a personal offence like those of the ordinary blackguards, or highwaymen, but he has wickedly and maliciously robbed, insulted, and disgraced every man, woman and child in America, and for this crime against the people, he deserves to suffer death. There is no atonement for high crimes and misdemeanors, such as this culprit has committed, except annihilation. Something of this kind is necessary to put a stop to this wholesale system of official corruption. If it is not stopped soon, this nation will never see another Centennial. The entrusting of the officers of Church and State, to such men as Beecher, Grant, Belknap & Co., fifteen years ago has well nigh wrought our ruin, morally, financially, and politically.

THE PENSION ROBBERIES.—An article in detail will be found in our issue of last week, for which, Hon. George A. Jenks, of Brookville, is entitled to ten thousand thanks, for discovering and exposing the frauds committed in the Pension Bureau.

The economy feature of Grantism will be understood when we state the fact that the Bureau employed only 175 officers and clerks in 1866, and that that number adjusted 50,000 claims. Now, in 1876, 420 are employed, and that number succeeded in adjusting 12,000 claims. How is that for economy? The Government paying 420 men for doing less than one-fourth the work 175 men did ten years ago! Suppose a farmer, or any other business man, was to pursue a similar course for a number of years, how long would it be until "hard times" would overtake him?

A DIRTY BIRD.—The editor of the Curwensville *Times* last week informed his readers that a recent employe in this office belonged to the Junior Sons of '76. This was news to us. We had never exchanged a single word with him on that subject, being satisfied that if he did belong, he was intelligent enough to soon see the errors he had fallen into, and would abandon them. Now, why does the editor in question "blow" on his brother? Did he not take the same oath? We want to hear no more about perjury, bribery, etc., from that source. The new convert must do better than that, or his probation will expire prematurely.

GRANT AND HIS SECRETARY.

A great many people "governed by grand moral ideas," too, would just now like to have common people believe that Grant was not aware of the crooked ways of Belknap and his wife, until he tendered his resignation. The reverse is the fact. The New York *Tribune* re-publishes an article from its files of February 15, 1872, in which public attention was called to the Marsh case which has proved the ruin of Secretary Belknap. The *Tribune* gave the names of Marsh and Evans as parties to a bargain by which the latter paid the former $12,000 per year for the privilege of trading at Fort Sill, but at that time there was no Democratic House of Representatives to take measures for arresting the tide of public corruption and the *Tribune*'s timely exposure passed unheeded.

This is not all. A Captain Robeson also informed the President of what was going on in 1873, and for furnishing "the Government" with this information, he was arrested, court martialed, and dismissed from the army, for speaking disrespectfully of his superiors! What a spectacle for Americans to look upon this Centennial year! The highest officers in the Government pocketing bribes, and robbing the people like expert highwaymen. Shame! shame!! upon all who persist in keeping such a miserable pack of rogues in high official positions as those who have held sway at Washington since 1865. And to say that the head of the Government knew nothing about the villainies of his War Minister, is uttering a palpable falsehood. Gen. Grant is no fool, and cannot have his eye shut in that manner.

"GOVERNMENT" EMBLEMS.—The following sacred documents have found their way into the newspapers "WITH GREAT REGRET":

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1876.

MR. PRESIDENT: I hereby tender my resignation as Secretary of War, and request its immediate acceptance. Thanking you for your constant and continued kindness.

I am respectfully and truly yours,
WILLIAM W. BELKNAP.

Here comes the "Government's" regret:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, March 2.

DEAR SIR: Your tender of resignation as Secretary of War, with the request to have it accepted immediately, is received, and the same is hereby accepted with great regret. Yours, &c.,
U. S. GRANT.

A true copy: Col. Frederick Dent Grant.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, March 2, 1876.

SIR: The resignation of the Secretary of War having been tendered and accepted this day, you are hereby directed to assume and perform the duties pertaining to the office of Secretary of War in addition to those of your own office, until otherwise directed. Very truly yours,
U. S. GRANT.

To Gen. M. Robeson, Sec'y of the Navy.

WONDERFUL!—The strategy employed by the two Junior Know Nothing Organs, to cover up the crimes of their organization, is remarkable for falsehood. The editors of the organs in question, assert that the oath and formula, heretofore published by us, were nothing more than those of the exploded Knights of the Golden Circle. To meet their joint compound lies, we this week give the document in full—minus typographical errors—as published at the *Times* office, and in use in every Junior Lodge in the county. If these gentlemen, who both took these oaths, are members of the Golden Circle, why reproach their neighbors who belong to it, after having been sworn to secrecy on that particular point? Gentlemen, betray a little more sense on this question, or, if you have no more in store, give us less nonsense and falsehood.

Mrs. Belknap, although five feet six inches high, only wears No. one and a half shoes. So says a Washington Jenkins.

JUNIOR SONS OF '76—RITUAL.

As soon as the Lodge is ready to initiate new candidates, the Foreman will request the Marshal to see if any are in waiting and report. The Foreman will then address the Lodge as follows:

"BRETHREN, the sacred rites of initiation and the secrets of our Order are about to be entrusted to *a stranger*.* Observe strict decorum during the sacred and important ceremonies and forever remain true to the obligations you have already taken to this Order, Brother Marshal, attend to your duty."

The Marshal will then return to the ante-room or place where the candidate is in waiting and address *him* as follows:

My Friend—"You are now about to cross the threshold of the Junior Sons of '76. Before you can do this you are required to take a solemn and binding obligation that you will not communicate to any person not a member of this Order, what you may hear and see within this Lodge. You will be required to do nothing that will conflict with your religious opinion. Our secrets are our signs, grips, pass-words, and what transpires in our Lodge room. These are all necessary for our individual well-fare and the preservation of our Order, and must be kept secret from the stranger. We therefore ask you to take the following O. B. N.:

"I, (repeat name), do solemnly swear or affirm, as a man of honor, that I will never communicate to any person, except a member of the Order, any of the secrets that I may learn within the Lodge room. SO HELP ME GOD."

The Marshal with candidates will then approach the inner door of the lodge room and the give alarm, when the Inside Watchman, in a loud voice will ask:

"Who comes there?"

The Marshal will reply—"The Marshal with *candidates* for initiation."

The Foreman will then order the Inside Sentinel to admit them. The Marshal will then proceed with the candidate toward the altar and when near it shall stop, when the Foreman will address the Marshal as follows:

FOREMAN—"Ha! whom have we here, Brother Marshal?"

MARSHAL—"A poor workingman who has heard of our Order and wishes to become a member of it, that he may be freed from the chains of slavery forged and riveted upon him by the Tyrant Capitalist, and his willing tools, the corrupt politicians; the oppressors of the workingman of America who rob him of the bread that he earns for his hungering family."

FOREMAN—"Are you sure he is a working man? May he not be a canting hypocritical capitalist, or one of his spies that come here to sow discord amongst us that he may continue his nefarious practice of cheating the workman? Perhaps he is a corrupt politician, or grasping office-seeker?"

MARSHAL.—"He is no corrupt politician or office-seeker. He is a true, honest, upright workingman, who, by the sweat of his brow, earns a livelihood."

FOREMAN—"Then with open arms we receive him. Brothers, *a working man* seeks admission to our Order, is he welcome?"

THE Lodge rises and responds—"*He* is welcome."

The Marshal will then present the candidate to the Assistant Foreman, and address that officer as follows:

MARSHAL—"Worthy Assistant Foreman, I present to you *this person*, who wishes to become a member of our Order."

The Assistant Foreman then addresses the candidate as follows:

ASSISTANT FOREMAN.—"*Stranger*, the world has been hard and dreary for you. After toiling hard all day, week after week, month after month, year after year, your compensation has been so small as scarcely to afford you a respectable living, whilst unprincipled capitalists and their willing tools live in luxury and grandeur at your expense. You have appealed to them time after time—you have done in that way, all that you, as an honorable citizen could do. They have refused to listen to your appeals to their humanity, and scorned your entreaties, and now boast over their success in dividing the council of the workingmen of America so that they could more easily enslave and keep us in perpetual bondage. There is but one remedy left us. Unless we immediately demand our rights, and secure them, we will lose our liberties forever. That remedy is to associate in one organization all the workmen of this Republic, nominate our own men to represent us in the different offices, and then unitedly, as one man, elect them; thus, by exercising the legal and natural rights of American citizens, hurl our oppressors from all political power. When the proper time arrives, let us nominate for office only those who are obligated to advance the best interests of the laboring class, and then unanimously give such our hearty support at the ballot-box.

"Eternal vigilance is the only safeguard of our liberties; and, *my friend*, if we wish to maintain our liberties, and the liberties of the people of this Republic, bequeathed to us by the Senior Sons of '76, we the Junior Sons of '76, must come to the rescue, and by the exercise of our rights as freemen, defend ourselves and the people of this Republic from the curse of approaching monarchy, anarchy and despotism.

"Free governments have been established after repeated efforts and long and bloody struggles, and have been lost through carelessness and want of vigilance by the citizens. This, *my friend*, will be the fate of this Republic, if we any longer permit the unprincipled capitalist and his adherents to trample on our rights. Such being the fact, let us no longer remain blind to the danger that is already upon us. If we wait until the last shackle is riveted upon our already fettered limbs, before attempting our freedom, it will then be too late. Then, let us arouse from our lethargy and unitedly go forward as a band of sworn brothers, and rescue and defend our rights and liberties and the dreaded calamity will be averted, and the glorious sun of liberty shine with brighter effulgence than ever before.

"Only those can be destroyed who are first made blind; who neglect their duty as freemen; who desert their posts as sentinels on the highway to freedom. My *friend*, it is a duty incumbent on us all, as workmen and good citizens, to lay aside all past partisan political feelings and prejudices, and grasp hands in this great cause of Universal Liberty and Equality for the laboring men of America. It has been truly said that "He who would be free must strike the first blow;" and if we all do our sworn duty, it will be but a short time until the oppressors of Labor will be entirely under our control.

"Then, I say to you, keep on in the good and great cause you have espoused; let no selfish motives interfere with you in the performance of the duties you voluntarily impose on yourself by joining this Order, but remain steadfast and true, through evil and good report, to your obligations, the cause of Labor, your Family, your Country, and final victory over your oppressors awaits you."

The Assistant Foreman then instructs the Marshal to conduct the candidate to the Foreman.

MARSHAL—"*Friend*, this is our worthy Foreman, who will instruct you in the secret work of our Order. Be attentive to what he may say."

FOREMAN—"*Stranger*, you have entered an order, the great importance of which now begins to dawn upon your mind. If you are a true workingman, and are true to your nature and interests, you will comprehend how necessary it is that all workmen should unite, organize and maintain an association for their own protection. Workingmen's societies have been organized in all civilized portions of the globe, and where the evil spirit of corruption has no crept into them through the tools of capitalists, they have been productive of much good.

"When you have become a member of our Order, you are expected to hold it; to do all in your power for the elevation of the laboring classes. If you came here from mere idle curiosity, or if you come as a hypocrite, hoping to learn our secrets and divulge them to the world, WE WARN YOU TO BEWARE, for the day has arrived when the workmen of America will no longer yield to the tyrant's yoke. Let not the fear of the rich, or the oppressor's bribe cause you to betray us. Be true to the cause of the Laborer and prosperity will attend you; betray us and the cause, and though your head be guarded by hundreds of capitalists and their tools, we will hurl at you a curse so potent that it will cause you to forever remain in hopeless, helpless slavery and destitution. You will now repeat after me the following

"O. B. N.

"I, (repeat name), in the presence of these brethren assembled, do solemnly swear or affirm as a man of honor, that I will never communicate to any person except a brother of this Order, and not then unless properly authorized so to do, any of the signs, passwords, grips, secrets and transactions of this Order; that I will not forsake a brother in distress or danger, but will aid him in securing employment, and relieve him from distress and rescue him from danger; nor will I wrong a brother of this Order, or see him wronged if it is in my power to prevent it, neither will I divulge to the public the name of any member of this Order without his consent. I also promise obedience to the rules and regulations of this Order, and submission to the voice of a majority of its members, constitutionally expressed; to all of which I pledge my sacred honor. SO HELP ME GOD."

FOREMAN—(To the Lodge.)—"You have heard the words of *the brother. Is he worthy?*"

The Lodge rises and responds, "*He* is WORTHY."

The Foreman will then proceed to instruct the new member in the secret work, after which the Marshal shall introduce the new made member to all present, he remain standing in the same place where he was instructed.—"*Times Print, Curwensville, Pa.*"

It is estimated upon reliable data that the loss by the recent burning of the steamer Mary Belle, at Vicksburg, Miss., will reach over $500,000. She had a large number of passengers, with valuable baggage. She was believed to be the largest steamer ever constructed for navigating the Mississippi or any other river, the extreme length of her hull being 325 feet and her breadth 56 feet. In constructing the boat over 1,000,000 feet of water seasoned oak was used. She had a battery of eight steel boilers. She cost over $125,000.

The extensive dry goods house of Wood, Marsh & Co., 309 and 311 Market street, Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire on Saturday morning the 4th inst. The entire loss is about $300,000.

LETTER NUMBER SIX.

HOME, March 6th, 1876.

Away back in 1810, William Cobbett wrote from prison to the laboring men of England, pointing out to them the causes of their distress, and showing them the only pathway to its cure. His little book, called "Paper Against Gold," is full of honest teachings for honest people, and its lessons are as valuable now as they were then. He took up the subject of the debt of Great Britain, and demonstrated that it was that and its vicious management that caused the wide spread poverty that then pervaded England. Let me quote some of his teachings, for he was a true friend of the people, because he was one of them himself, and was punished for speaking in their defense. He first shows the *increase* of the national *debt*; then the *increase* of the *expenses* of the Government, and then what necessarily follows—the *increase of the taxes*—to pay these expenses. He then says:

"The tendency of taxation is to create a class of persons who do not labor, to take from those who do labor, the produce of that labor, and to give it to those who do not labor. The produce taken away is in this case totally *destroyed*, but if it were expended or consumed amongst those who labor, it would produce something in its stead. There would be more or better cloth, more or better houses, and these would be more generally distributed; whilst the growth of vice, which idleness always engenders and fosters, would be prevented. If, by the gripe of taxation, every grain of the surplus produce of a country be taken from the lowest class of those who labor, they will have the means of bare existence left. Of course, their clothing and their dwellings will become miserable, their food bad or in stinted quantity; for that surplus produce, which should go to the making of an addition to their meal, and to creating of things for their use will be *annihilated by those who do nothing but eat*. Suppose, for instance, a community to consist of a farmer, four cottagers, a tailor, a shoemaker, a smith, a carpenter and a mason, and that the land produced enough for them all and no more. Suppose this little community to be seized with a desire to imitate their betters, and to keep a sinecure placeman, giving him a tenth of their produce, which they formerly gave to their shoemaker. The consequence would be that poor Crispin would die, and they would go bare-footed, with the consolation of reflecting that they had brought themselves into this state, from the silly vanity of keeping an idle man. But suppose the land to yield enough food for all ten of them, and enough for two more besides. They have this, then, besides what is absolutely necessary to supply their wants. They can spare one of their men from the field, and have besides food enough to keep him in some other situation. Now, which is the best, to make him a second carpenter, who, in return for his food, would give them additional and permanent convenience and comfort in their dwellings; or, to make him a sinecure placeman or a singer, in either of which places he would be an annihilator of corn, at the same time that, in case of emergency, he would not be half so able to defend the community? Suppose two of the cultivators became sinecure placeman, then you kill the carpenters, or some one else, or, what is more likely, all the laboring part of the community; that is to say, all but the sinecure placemen, live more miserably, in dress, in dwelling, and in food. This reasoning, applied to *tens*, applies equally to *millions*, the causes and effects being, in the latter case, only a little more difficult to trace. Such is the way in which *taxes* operate, the distinction between which operation and the operation of *rents* being this, that in the latter case, you *receive* something of which you have the particular enjoyment, what you give, and in the former case, you receive nothing. It is by no means to be understood, that there should be no person to live without what is generally called labor. Physicians, parsons, lawyers, and others in the higher callings of life, do in fact labor, and it is right that there should be a person of great estate, and without any profession at all, but then you will find that these persons *do not live upon the earnings of others*, they all of them give something in return for what they receive. Those of the learned professions give the *use of their talents and skill*, and the landlord gives *the use of his land or his houses*."

"Nor ought we to look upon all taxes as so much of the first of our labor lost, or taken away without cause. Taxes are necessary in every community, and the man, whether he be Statesman, Soldier or Sailor, who is in the service of the community, gives his services in return for that portion of the taxes which he receives. I am not talking against *taxes in general*, nor, indeed, will I stop here to inquire whether our taxes, at their present amount be necessary, *or whether by other counsels, they might, in great part at least, have been avoided*. These questions which, for the present, I will wholly pass over, my object being to come at a correct opinion with regard to the effect of heavy taxation upon the people who have to support it, reserving for another opportunity my remarks and opinions as to the necessity of such taxation in our particular case."

By national prosperity the writers above alluded to mean something very different indeed from that which you and I, who have no desire to live upon the taxes, should call national prosperity. They look upon it, as, at least, they would have us look upon it as being demonstrated in the increase of the number of chariots and of fine dressed people in and about the purlieus of the court; whereas, reflection will not fail to teach us, that this is a demonstration of the increas of the taxes, and nothing more.

National prosperity shows itself in very different ways: In the plentiful meal, the comfortable dwelling, the decent furniture and dress, the healthy and happy countenances, and the good morals of the laboring classes of the people. These are the ways in which national prosperity shows itself; and, whatever is not attended with these signs, is not national prosperity. Need I ask you, then, if heavy taxation be calculated to produce these effects?

If increase of debt and increase of expenditure brought increase of taxation in England in 1810, it has also brought it here. Our national debt in 1860, was but sixty-five million dollars and it only cost us sixty-three millions to run the Government. Our national debt in 1876, is over twenty-two hundred millions of dollars and it costs us over two hundred and eighty millions of dollars to pay the interest and run the government. You have to pay the the difference, and your capitalist who owns lands and houses, timber and merchandise is being ground to powder along with you, to help to keep in place a horde of office holders and pay the interest on the bonds that are owned by the national banks. *Look around you and see who it is that pays the taxes, who it is that employ men, and who it is that owns the judgements that are being entered up, and ruining your business men.* Taxation that you cannot see, but taxation that you feel the effects of, oppresses you, and you, like a great, blind, giant, try to strike down the only organization that ever can or ever will reduce your debt, turn out the useless officials and give you good times again. The party in power has brought you to your present condition. To turn them out is the plain dictates of

COMMON SENSE.

—The Belgian Centennial Commission has arrived in Philadelphia.

NEWS ITEMS.

—Florida strawberries are for sale in New York at $4.50 per quart.

—Crooked cotton, now. English advices promise scandalous developments in the Liverpool trade.

—An inquest on the body of a frozen man in Seneca, Cal., was interrupted by his thawing out and coming to life.

—Within the past two months ten steamers have been lost on the Mississippi and its tributaries by fire or sinking.

—Last year in Chicago the total receipts of grain, flour being reduced to its wheat equivalent, were 81,087,302 bushels.

—Sixteen thousand two hundred and eighty-eight patents were issued in the United States last year, an increase of 2,689 over 1874.

—A New York newspaper estimates that the crowded horse cars in that city give steady employment to one thousand pick-pockets.

—A Hummelstown Pa., genius invented an egg-hatching machine, put ninety-six eggs under it and got one chicken for his pains.

—The apprentices of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad company are building a locomotive for exhibition at the Centennial.

—The Pennsylvania iron mill of Waterman & Beaver, Danville, is employing 300 hands and turning out 500 tons of rails per week.

—A man in Santa Clara, California, two years ago bought $2,000 worth of hogs. He has since sold $12,000 worth and has $8,000 worth on hand.

—Farmers about Johnstown fear that the great number of wild pigeons in that vicinity will remain long enough to eat all the seed to be sown.

—Hereafter the Treasury Department will not pay express charges on United States notes and fractional currency received for redemption.

—Capt. Creweil of Ludlow, Pa., has a live three-year old brook trout with two perfectly developed heads. Of course he will take him to the Centennial.

—A Wendell Phillips club has been formed in Boston the object of the organization being moral, intellectual and political advancement, and social intercourse.

—Two prisoners confined in the Warren jail removed a stone from the wall of their cell and took "French leave." The jail was built two years ago at a cost of over $40,000.

—Morris, Illinois, has the champion bankrupt, and his name is Henry M. Conklin. He states his indebtedness at $159,826.80, and total assets two suits of clothes, valued at $75.

—A Boston paper says that American consuls in Mexico spend most of their time smoking cigars and superintending street fights. Nearly all have business outside their consulate.

—The Carlist rebellion in Spain is at last suppressed, and the leaders of it have fled to France. Doubtless the Spanish will now make renewed efforts to crush out the rebellion in Cuba.

—The Black Hills cover an area of some 8,000 square mills. Their length is one hundred and twenty mills, their width about eighty miles, and they're filled with all the ills that flesh is heir to.

—Virginia complains that she has had to pay $100,000 for an eighty-day session of her Legislature when one good lawyer for $1,000 would have prepared more and better laws in a week.

—Deacon Noah Pease, of Ellington, Conn., and his wife, aged respectively eighty-four and eighty-five years, died at the same moment on Wednesday of last week, and were buried together the next day.

—U. S. Senator Cameron states that when the Legislative Appropriation bill comes before the Senate, he shall move to put the compensation of members of Congress at eight dollars per day, the rate which prevailed before the war. He thinks this will be amply sufficient.

—A Man in Philadelphia has offered a premium of $50,000 for the privilege of sweeping out the Centennial buildings. One who is able to pay that amount for the mere privilege, ought not to care who does the sweeping.—Maybe he intends to make a clean sweep.

Legal Advertisements.

FIRST SPRING GOODS

IN TOWN,

AT

FLECK & CO.'S.

Fleck, having just returned from the east, you will find in stock, new

DRY GOODS,

DRESS GOODS,

WHITE GOODS,

EMBROIDERY,

MILLINERY GOODS,

NOTIONS,

NEW TIES,

CORSETS, ETC.,

All of which will be sold cheap, as you all know. Butterick's patterns, the best in the world, will be kept in a full assortment.

T. A. FLECK & CO.,

Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.

March 8, 1876-2t

AUDITOR'S NOTICE—

The undersigned, appointed by the Orphans' Court, to ascertain and report the costs of partition, and the amounts to be paid by the several parties in interest in the estate of Samuel Hegarty, hereby fixes the 22d day of March, A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock a. m., at his office, in Clearfield, Pa., as the time and place of hearing.

T. H. MURRAY,
Clearfield, March 8, '76-4t. Auditor.

CAUTION.—

All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way meddling with the following property, now in the possession of R. R. Curry, to-wit: Pikeup, viz: 1 brown horse, bay mare, 2 as heavy harness, 2 set of light harness, 1 set of sleigh harness, 1 plow, 1 harrow, 1 shop store, and 1 grind stone, as the same was purchased by me at Sheriff's sale, on the 16th of February, and is left with him on loan only, subject to my order at any time.

W. G. BELL.

New Millport, March 8, 1876-3t.

CHEST SCHOOL FUNDS.—

Statement of the School funds of Chest District, Clearfield county, Pa., Feb. 19, 1876:

ASSETS.

To bal. on duplicate, 1870, '71, & '72...$	44 66
To bal. on " " 1873.....	272 18
To " " " 1875.....	787 65
To other sources.....	28 47
	$1,132 66

LIABILITIES.

By outstanding orders for 1875.....$	84 75
By balance due district.....	1,053 91
	$1,132 66

No settlement with District Treasurer at this date.

JACOB A. BRENN,
New Washington, March 1, '76-3t Secretary.

New Advertisements.

WANTED—by April 1st, 1876.—$5,000 on first mortgage, on a brick building which cost $10,000, and the lender will be given an insurance policy of $5,000 on above property as additional security. Address for information, PHILIP DOTTS, Treasurer, or H. A. WRIGHT, one of the Trustees of Odd Fellows' Hall Association, Glen Hope, Clearfield county, Pa.

March 1st, 1876-4t.

KNOX SCHOOL STATEMENT.—Directors' report of the district of Knox, in the county of Clearfield, for the year 1875:

DR.

To amount of indebtedness.....	none
To amount of funded debt.....	none
To amount of floating debt.....	$ 81 65

CR.

Valuation of seated taxable property $94,925.	
By amount of tax assessed.....	$1,185 91
By State appropriation.....	155 21
By am't of uncollected tax for 1874-5.....	996 97
	$2,338 19

No settlement at this date with Treasurer and collector for 1875.

M. N. SLOPPY,
New Millport, Mar. 1, 1876-3t. Secretary.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Clearfield county, there will be sold at public sale, at Osceola Mills, on

Saturday, March 11, 1876,

at 1 o'clock p. m., all that certain parcel of ground known as the "Reservoir" property, the estate of J. A. Blattenberger, late dec'd, situate Hale street, adjoining lot No. 357, fronting on Hale street 270 3-10 feet, and running back 160 feet to Montgomery alley, being five lots, with a two-story frame house, well finished, 16x21 feet, with a good well of water. Will be sold separately or together, as purchasers may desire.

TERMS.—One-third upon confirmation of sale, balance in two equal annual payments, secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

MRS. C. BLATTENBERGER,
Administratrix.

WALLACE & KREBS,
Attorneys.

Clearfield, Pa., March 1, 1876-3t.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of *Fieri Facias* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Clearfield, on Monday, the 20th day of March, 1876, at 1 o'clock p. m. the following described real estate, to wit:

All that certain piece of land situate in Bell township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at stones corner of Rebecca Sunderlin; thence south 39 degrees east 129½ perches along lands of James Campbell to a stone; thence southwest 75 perches to stones along lands of J. B. Sunderlin; thence west 47 1-10 perches to stones along lands of Jos. Baird and A. H. Sunderlin; thence north 51 degrees east 79½ perches along lands of Rebecca Sunderlin to place of beginning, containing fifty acres and allowance, all cleared without any buildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of J. W. Smith.

Also, one other piece of land situate in Burnside township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at post corner of Jas. Dowler; thence by said land west to a post corner of Wm. Wright's land; thence along said land north 26½ degrees east 79 perches to a post; thence north 74 degrees east along land of Peter Bloom 216 perches to a post; thence up said river by its meanderings thereof to the place of beginning, containing one hundred and ten acres and allowance, with about forty acres cleared, a small frame house and good bank barn thereon erected. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of J. W. Smith.

Also, one other piece of land situate in Burnside township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a beech on northwest corner; thence east along line of John Fulton to a hemlock so corner of the Bailey tract; thence south by said tract to a hemlock corner; thence west along the line of A. Patchin to a post on corner of D. F. Smith's tract; thence north across saw mill run to a hemlock corner; thence east to a hemlock corner; thence north to a beech or place of beginning, containing sixty acres more or less, unimproved. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of J. W. Smith.

Also, one other piece of land situate in Burnside township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a maple corner of Fisher's land; thence north 61½ degrees west one hundred perches to a post; thence south 42 degrees west 213 perches to a hemlock; thence south 77 degrees east 233 perches to a post; thence north ½ degree east 163 2-5 perches to the place of beginning, containing one hundred and twenty-one acres and allowance. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of J. W. Smith.

Also, all that certain piece of land situate in the village of Utahville, Beccaria township, bounded on the east by the Ebensburg road, on the northwest by the Glen Connell road, and on the south by lands of Thomas Fink and John Clark, containing about three-fourths of an acre, and erected thereon a dwelling house, store house, and necessary outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Simon McFarland.

Also, all the right, title and interest in a certain piece of land situate in Beccaria township, in the warrantee name of John Fordney, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a white oak at the west corner of warrant in the name of Jacob Dickert; thence north 50 degrees east 320 perches to a pine; thence north 40 degrees west 220 perches to a corner in warrantee name