The Republican.

George B. Goodlander, Editor.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 26, 1876.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT:
SAMUEL J. TILDEN,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
THOS. A. HENDRICKS,
OF INDIANA.

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

Congress has not yet fixed a day of adjournment.

Gen. Franz Seigle now "fights mit" Tilden and Hendricks.

Those tax-payers who are in favor of public plunderers will of course vote the Hayes ticket.

Those people who are tired of being robbed by their agents, will of course vote for Tilden and Hendricks.

The Philadelphia *Times* advises Attorney General Taft to keep a close eye on the newspapers, or he might be removed, and otherwise not know it.

Harper's Weekly wants to know: "Is Tilden a safe man?" The *World* responds: "If our memory serves us right the names of the safe men are Harrington and Babcock.

The appropriation bills are worrying through Congress one by one, and in a few days more the members will be left free to attend the more important duties of the hour, such as making campaign speeches and calling one another names.

A Reform Stroke.—The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says: "Gov. Hayes signed the bill increasing the fees and emoluments of Ohio officials $5,040,000 per annum in the aggregate. Such a man may be anxious for reform, but he gives us no promise of retrenchment.

On our fourth page will be found an interesting history of the celebrated Winnebago Chief, as well as Governor Hayes' explanation of his letter of acceptance. Those two celebrities are now exciting public attention, and the reader should peruse everything relating to them.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* says: Hon. George A. Jenks who represents the Twenty-fifth Congressonal district will be renominated unanimously by the Democrats. He is so popular that the Indiana *Democrat* says a district conference is superfluous. The people have already put him in the field.

The Ex-Governor.—The Bellefonte *Watchman* says: "Governor Curtin now sits in his shirt sleeves and slippers, and congratulates himself that he was not nominated for Vice President of the United States." More: He will start for Indiana about the 10th day of September, and stump that State for Tilden and Hendricks.

The Belknap impeachment case is drawing to a close. Mr. Blair began the argument in Belknap's behalf yesterday, and after Mr. Carpenter and Judge Black and three of the managers for the House have each had a day's talk, the Senators will begin to make speeches to one another. There are only seventy-three of them.

Robert Lincoln, the only living son of President Lincoln, who has become disgusted by the revelations of crimes practiced by his party friends, has taken the stump in Illinois for Tilden and Hendricks. He declares against the frauds perpetrated by government officials as vehemently as a a Democrat, or any other honest man.

Hayes' Scheme.—The New York *Sun* thinks that Hayes' proposition to keep men in office as long as they are faithful is a bold proposition "that the eighty thousand office-holders of the United States shall be converted into a permanent aristocracy, holding their places for life—a proposition to overthrow the government of the people and to substitue for it a government of established office-holders."

Since Hayes' letter of acceptance has appeared, every office-holder has put on a double coat of war paint. That document, in effect, says, those in office now worthy of the position, should always remain in office. Thus he proposes an aristocracy of office-holders, a feature never dreamed of by the Constitution makers, and for this avowal every Grant office-holder has taken off his coat and gone to work. But it will not win.

"Crookedness."—On Saturday last, on information made by Mrs. Thomas Hickey, District Attorney James F. Milliken, of Hollidaysburg, and L. R. Poffenberger and Levi Knott of Altoona, were arrested, and after a hearing before Alderman McCormick, were held in $1,000 bail each to answer at court the charge of settling a "crooked" whisky case in a "crooked" way.—*Altoona Sun.*

That is right. Grantism may be a "grand moral idea" in the Administration of National affairs, but it should be kept out of our local matters. The devil has general agents enough at work to corrupt frail humanity without employing a mere retail dealer.

An Explanation Wanted.—The New York *Methodist*, one of the leading organs of the M. E. Church, seems to be dissatisfied with some of Grant's conduct, remarkable as it may seem; because its editor and the President have been as loving as twins, and now to be quizzing him, is indeed strange:

We are among those who believe that President Grant ought to explain to this Christian nation why he has pardoned seven gaugers convicted of using their official power to aid in defrauding the revenue of the United States. We expressed, two weeks ago, a fear that the whisky men would soon be back in power. The pardoning of seven office-holders, convicted by juries of defrauding the revenue, looks very badly to us; and there are intimations that the rest of Mr. Bristow's jail-birds will soon be given free wings. The least prejudiced observers will involuntarily think of the charge, that campaign funds came in 1872 from the Whisky Ring, and ask hard questions.

We never expect the editor in question to say anything in favor of a Democratic candidate, but we hope he will continue in the line of impertinence until he gets an answer from "the government" on this *moral question.*

THE "TIMES" ON HAYES.

The editor of the Philadelphia *Times*, who by the way knows all about it, evidently fears that the election of Hayes would only be a continuation of Grantism. In criticising Hayes letter of acceptance, the editor says:

"There is no probability that Mr. Hayes will take just the same view of the Presidency—as a personal perquisite—that Mr. Grant has taken; but this view has been so generally concurred in by the men who are now organizing Mr. Hayes' campaign that the country ought to have some definite expression of disapproval, which would count for more than columns of glittering generalities. Of course Mr. Hayes does not approve of the President's carryings-on. We can take that for granted. But Mr. Secretary Chandler approves of them highly, and Mr. Chandler is the chairman of Mr. Hayes' campaign committee. Mr. Secretary Cameron approves of them, and Mr. Cameron helped to nominate—actually did nominate—Mr. Hayes at Cincinnati. Judge Taft appears to approve of them, and Judge Taft is one of Mr. Hayes' own set. How are we to know that Mr. Hayes' civil service reform will wash any better than Mr. Grant's, or that his Administration, brought about through the efforts of Chandler and Cameron, will be an improvement upon that in which Chandler and Cameron bear a conspicuous part? We do not say all this in any hostile spirit to Mr. Hayes, whose personal characteristics do not run at all in the way of Grantism. But the gentlemen who are backing him ought to consider that, in carrying the party, with its record of the past eight years, he is pretty heavily handicapped, and that it is too much to expect of him to carry Grant and his Cabinet on top."

The citizen over twenty-one years of age who does not "see it in that light" must be very blind, indeed.—Cameronism and Grantism have been boiled down so thick that it is impossible to seperate the two clans, and Hayes is now the chosen instrument to still make the consolidation more perfect, with the additional views of adding as a codicil the feature of an official aristocracy; that is, once in office always in office, just like the senior Cameron, who wants the line continued through his son, now in the War Department, and to whom Hayes has already promised the place.

The Prison Critic.—The *Times* man seems to be greatly dissatisfied with our county prison. He has criticised the building, up to June court, from the outside, ever since he came to the county. Since then he has been playing the expert inside, and after taking a view of both sides of that awful marble slab, he condemns the whole structure as unfit for a decent man to stay in. Well, the individual who libeled Gov. Bigler, of which no notice was taken; libeled Mr. Arnold, for which he paid a fine and costs, and in the case of Mr. Walters, for which he was convicted by a jury on one bill, and plead guilty to another (so as to let his butties out), and for which he is now in prison, with a heavier punishment hanging over him, has little compunction when lying about a jail. More, this fellow has libeled Dr. Wilson in the most outrageous manner, and the time for a prosecution is not up yet. He has libeled Senator Wallace almost weekly, and without any cause whatever, but the reverse. He has also libeled Judge Mayer, as well as others we might name. This is the record. Is it a valuable one? Will another lesson do the fellow any good, or is he a consummate fool and blackguard, bound to disgrace himself and all his friends?

The Difference.—About the time Sitting Bull and his allies killed about 300 white soldiers in Montana, a riot broke out between some bad whites, and worse negroes, at Hamburg, on the Savannah river, South Carolina, resulting in the death of half a dozen negroes. Requisitions have been made for more troops at both places. The Radical Congressmen from South Carolina at once notified the President that not a soldier should be taken from that State to avenge the massacre of the 300, but they demanded that 3,000 more soldiers should be sent into that State for the purpose of killing off a number of the whites, and for election purposes. Reader, there you have the Radical programme. Not a soldier to avenge the death and murder of white men, but thousands to revenge the death of a few negroes. Again: If this soldier business is in order, why have they not been ordered to the anthracite coal regions to avenge the death of the scores that have been killed within the past few years by the Molly M'Guires. Are not white men just as good as Africans?

The editor of the Pittsburg *Commercial* is one of those enterprising journalists who is constantly discovering something new, whether truthful or not. Here is the last specimen:

The *Clearfield County Times*, an independent paper with Democratic tendencies, says to its readers—"Hayes and Wheeler—that's your ticket." Good enough.

The "Democratic tendencies" will be news to the few readers of the sheet indicated. Our information is to the effect that the editor is one of the blackest Radicals in the county. And yet, Mr. Errett has the impudence to state that he is a Democrat. Errett, Mackey & Co., quit your cheap lying. You will have sins enough to answer for after the campaign is over, without introducing jail-birds and common libelers to help you through. The editor of the *Times* is in jail, and of course supports the same ticket that Avery, McKee, McDonald and their confederates are clamoring for. How natural for "Birds of a feather,—etc.

Information for Voters.—Many voters are annually deprived of the right of suffrage by a neglect to comply with the requirement of the law relative to assessments and payment of taxes. All persons, to secure the right to vote in Pennsylvania must be assessed two months before the election and have paid a State or county tax (either will do) within two years. In case the tax is paid this year, it must be a month preceding the election. The election will be held on "the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November," being this year the 7th day of the month. Monday, September 4, is the last day for being assessed. Tuesday, October 5, is the last day for securing naturalization papers. Tuesday, October 5, is the last day on which taxes can be paid in legal time to vote. The above dates should be carefully remembered and acted on by all voters.

WHAT GOV. BIGLER SAYS.

Mr. Bigler was in Philadelphia and called out by a ratifying club, in that city a few evenings after the St. Louis Convention, and in alluding to our nominees said:

"I congratulate you upon the choice of the Convention. Two better men than Tilden for the Presidency and Hendricks for the Vice Presidency could not have been nominated. As to their availability there can be no question. In times like these it is something to rejoice about, when there is so much duplicity and corruption in public places. I never like personal talk about men. We are all human, but I can say this about the candidates, knowing them personally: I do not know in all this broad land men better fitted for the Presidential and Vice Presidential seats than Tilden and Hendricks. I feel like thanking the convention, not only for the candidates, but for the principles, which give us a taste of the ancient faith of the party. The great industries of the North were never so prostrated as they are now by the imbecility of the men in power. The country must be brought back to its ancient simplicity and purity if we intend to have another Centennial celebration of American Independence. *I have heard it alleged that Tilden was opposed to the Democratic nominee in this State and Ohio last fall. I met Mr. Tilden repeatedly during that campaign, and I can say* THE ALLEGATION IS NOT CORRECT. He lamented that our nominees were placed on such platforms, but nevertheless he thought that a better man than Judge Pershing could not be elected. I think the bitterness at present evidenced against Mr. Tilden will pass away when the truth is known."

Who's to Blame?—The Albany *Argus*, in alluding as to who killed Curter, puts "the government" on this footing:

Total number of troops in the regular army	26,979
Number of troops dragooning the South	7,057
Number of troops at recruiting stations	4,210
Number of troops in northern forts and posts	4,868
Number of troops with Custer (all massacred)	269
Number of troops at home on a visit	10,200
Number in the woods somewhere	1,500
Number missing	4,905

The *Argus* man makes two good points in this statement. The first is, there were too few troops in reach when the scalping commenced, and the second is, that we are compelled to pay for rations, clothing and wages for 4,705 men who have no existence. We wonder what portion of this plunder Belknap fell heir to?

A Strange Confession.—The editor of the New York, *Tribune*, who is in the habit of overlooking the virtues of Democratic nominees, runs his pen over the paper in this way: "There is no nonsense about the genuineness of Tilden's professions or the practical character of his reform. Not at all." Now, what astonishes us, is, that the editor in question has prided himself for years as a political reformer, ready to take any acknowledged statesman for his candidate who would pledge himself to clear out the rogues who are robbing the Treasury. But when the man is found for him, he goes a Haysing, simply paying the foregoing tribute to the ablest and boldest Reformer ever put on the stage. A dog cheap Reformer you are, Mr. Reid.

He Understands the Sign.—The New York *Herald* seems to comprehend the signs of the times. The editor a few days ago said: "Unless the Radicals put an end to this new episode of Cæsarism, this business of degrading honorable men to please Boss Shepherd and avenge Belknap, they may as well close their canvass. Hayes and Wheeler will be whipped as bad as Scott and Graham." They carried four States—Massachusetts, Vermont, Tennessee and Kentucky. Hayes may carry the two former, but he will be defeated in the two latter by at least 40,000 in each State.

Carl Schurz is out for Hayes.—*Radical Exchange.*

Well, so he was last fall, and stumped the State for him. But why not mention some other *outs* since you commenced. Is not Post Master General Jewell out for refusing straw bids? Is not U. S. District Attorney Dyer out too, for sending a lot of Grant's "crooked" whisky dealers to the penitentiary? More: Isn't Belknap in the same boat, and Babcock ditto? besides those who have got out of the penitentiary.

Interesting Documents.—On our first page will be found the proceedings that occurred at the residence of Governor Tilden, when the Committee of the St. Louis Convention waited upon him to inform him of his nomination, as well as a full text of his life and public services in which he has engaged. Let everybody read those documents. Next week we propose to lay the autobiography of our nominee for the Vice Presidency, Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, before our readers.

No. Three.—Grant has sent no less than three names to the United States Senate for the office of District Attorney of Delaware, two of which he has been compelled to withdraw because of the public clamor raised against them. They were both notoriously unfit for the positions, besides being the confederates of the greatest rogues that ever infested the State of Delaware or the National Capitol. Grant's experience does not seem to amount to much on the right side.

A Pretty Reformer.—Wm. H. Kemble, the notorious State Treasurer, and of "addition, division and silence" habits, is the Pennsylvania committee man, who is to manage the Hayes canvass in this State. He is the man who helped George O. Evans to rob our State Treasury of *three hundred thousand dollars*, killed Evans and pocketed the money. What a bully reformer he will make. "Hail Columbia," etc.

Ohio even Looks Like Tilden.—The battle in that State is becoming unexpectedly exciting. With Judge Stallo, Fred. Hassaurek and General Brinceroff coming to the front of the Tilden ranks, and plunging in for an aggressive campaign, it is noticed that even Ohio is to be contested step by step in October. All of these able Liberal leaders supported Hayes for Governer last fall against Allen.

Indiana and Jefferson counties constitute a Senatorial District. The Radical conferees have met and had forty-three ballots and adjourned to meet at Indiana on the 15th of August. The Democratic conferees met in Punxsutawney on the 21st inst., and without doing any further business than organizing, adjourned to meet on the last Friday of September.

"THE CONFEDERATE CONGRESS."

This is the term the Radical leaders apply to the Democratic Congress, which has been unearthing all manner of crimes committed under Grant & Co., at such tremendous cost to tax-payers, and have humiliated every citizen in the land. But for the election of a Democratic Congress, a corrupt military despotism would have been foisted upon us, and we would have been handed over to a band of the most corrupt men that ever disgraced any nation. No greater blessing ever fell to the lot of any people, than when the great majority declared for a Democratic House two years ago.

The editor of the Baltimore *Gazette*, in alluding to the immense blessings conferred on the people by "the Confederate House," enumerates some of the work in detail, as follows:

1. It has not elected a speaker like Schuyler Colfax, who used his high office to enrich himself. It has not elected a speaker like James G. Blaine, who used his position to influence legislation in favor of railroad subsidies; who acted as the agent of a fire-arms company; who sold rulings and legislation for so much cash down in the shape of railroad bonds.

2. Since it met last December it has not been devising ways and means, day after day, to get money out of the Treasury. On the contrary, it has cut down the extravagant estimates of the departments, and if the Senate will pass its bills, has reduced the running expenses of the government nearly forty millions of dollars per annum. Instead of making places for the creatures of the administration, it has abolished every office that was not absolutely necessary.

3. It has not legislated a Freedman's bank into existence and placed it in the power of a lot of men to steal the savings of the poor colored men of the South, amounting to millions of dollars. On the contrary, it has taken the robbers and swindlers who did that infamous work by the throat, exposed their rascality and directed the officers of the government to send their names before the grand juries.

4. It has gone into President Grant's Cabinet and dragged out of it one of his trusted advisers, who abused his high place, who robbed the dead veterans of the war; who aided in cheating the living soldiers on the plains, who demanded money for every appointment he made, and brought him to trial for his many crimes.

5. It has shown how the funds of the so-called departments of justice have been used for the purpose of controlling elections in the South and in the North; how the President put his hand in the public treasury and took out money to aid his own re-election. It has exposed the villainy of Williams, the rascality of Davenport and the general corruption of that entire branch of the public service.

6. It has stretched its hand across the water to London and saves the honor of the country by collaring the minister and embassador extraordinary who was using his influence as our representative to "bull" a worthless mining stock and rob the English people.

7. It has shattered the District of Columbia Ring into a thousand atoms; indicted Babcock for complicity with safe burglars; made Harrington a fugitive from justice, and exposed the rottenness and corruption of the present Commissioners.

8. It has instituted a rigid scrutiny into the management of the Navy Department, exposed the corrupt operations of the Cattells and other plunderers.

9. It has laid bare the straw-bid system in the Post Office Department, and proved that the country has been annually robbed of hundreds of thousands of dollars for carrying letters which were never written over routes that never had an existence.

10. It has exposed the infamies of the Indian ring, shown how the Indians are driven on the war path, that army contractors may be enriched, and the Treasury bled.

11. It has substituted silver for the wretched fractional currency as a step toward specie payments; matured a tariff bill which, if the Senate would agree to it, would do more to start our idle mills and furnaces and factories, and restore prosperity to all classes than any measure which could be devised. It has taken the control of our Indian affairs out of the hands of the thieves who had charge of them so long and placed them where they belong, in the War Department. It has reorganized the army, and closed a thousand avenues of fraud and corruption in every department.

Taking Them Back.—The *Times* says: "Merritt has intercepted the few hundred Indians who were on their way to join Sitting Bull, and having driven them back to the agency, will proceed to reinforce Terry. It is to be hoped that there is somebody at the agency to keep the Indians there; otherwise, they may be intercepting Terry and driving *him* back some fine day, after they have replenished their stock of arms and ammunition." There seems to be as much "tom-foolery" about Indian warfare to-day, as there was a century ago.

Hurray!—Hayesism would be Grantism over. High salaries for officials, corruption and plunder, business prostration, laboring men seeking work and finding none. Hurray for Whayes and Heeler. Those men who have had their wages reduced under Grantism, from two to one dollar per day, and no work half the time at that, can have the same blessing continued for four years longer by voting the Radical ticket in November. Hurray!!

Hon. Geo. A. Jenks offered a resolution in Congress last Wednesday, which was adopted, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to have a careful survey made of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads, for which government bonds were issued. The object of this resolution is to ascertain whether false measurements were not made, thus enabling the said roads to secure more land than they were entitled to.

Death of a Forger.—Archibald Henderson, once a prominent tea broker in New York, but who failed in business and committed a number of forgeries and decamped, died recently in Havana of yellow fever. In a letter written shortly before his death Henderson described himself as subsisting on a herring and a plantain a day, with no place to sleep save that which the occasional charity of an acquaintance obtained for him.

Congress has just appropriated $250,000 for forts on the Yellowstone, in accordance with the recommendation of Generals Sherman and Sheridan. The same proposition was rejected by the Radical committee of the last Congress. Had it been adopted then we might have been spared the Indian troubles that now afflict the borders.

An investigation of the Chinese question is to be made by a joint Congressional committee following the adjournment of that body.

"OUR DANGER."

Under this caption, the editor of the New York *Herald*, points out, in true colors, the real danger which threatens the permanency of our political institutions. The editor in question seldom assume sto lay down true Democracy as defined by our party, but in this instance he has hit the nail right on the head, and we, therefore, give our readers the benefit of his warning. Read and ponder what he says:

"Of the evils which bad government has brought upon the Republic, and which are a danger to the permanence of the Union, corruption is one of the chief. If it could be destroyed by the removal of unfit men, by the impeachment of Belknap or by sending a thousand thieving officials to jail, it would be a trifling danger. But the task is not so easily performed. Corruption is not the incident of an administration, which dies with it; it is a disease which is inherited, and our next President cannot hope to escape the consequences of Grant's weakness any more than an innocent child can escape constitutional predispositions imposed by consumptive parents. This implicated evil of planning, plotting, robbing and degrading national trusts to personal ends, can only be expelled from the government by a long and continued effort. We are firm in the belief that if the corruption of the government as it has been ruled by Grant should be permitted to multiply upon itself a few years longer the downfall of the Republic would be as certain as the fall of the Roman Empire or the ruin of the Napoleonic dynasty. But this is not the only great danger which the government has brought upon the Union. Centralization of power at Washington is perhaps a more immediate cause of that jealousy, suspicion and fear which have lessened the love of the people than even corruption. The Union was not established for the purpose of ruling the whole country from the capital. Its objects and powers were clearly defined in the constitution. But there has been a policy of encroachment and usurpation. We would say to the next President, whoever he may be, "Take the heavy hand of the administration off the States." There is no longer the pretext of the war for this interference with the sovereign parties to the national compact. It has prevented the pacification of the South, aroused the indignation of the North and threatens to be as pernicious in its influence in the West. Never until the unjust interference with States and the tendancy to centralization is checked will the old, fond, enthusiastic passion of the Union be restored; and those who would depress that noble sentiment are the enemies of Liberty herself.

"The leaders of both parties in this political contest would do wisely to reflect upon the great changes in the condition of the country. They will see the South with no other reason to dislike the Union, now that slavery is destroyed, than the mere memories of the war, which are fading, as the Stuart rebellions in England vanished from English politics and appeared in poetry and romance. They will see the West a giant power, which has no motive for distrust of the Union if the government does not interfere with the development of its prosperity. They will see the Pacific slope, a younger giant, growing up by the side of its mighty brethren, rejoiced to maintain the Union for the glory of all, but uneasy under the fear of centralized interference. They will see the East, where in the Union had its birth, conscious of the fact that it is no longer a compact of the Atlantic seaboard, but a confederation of the continent. If they comprehend these charges they will know that the Union is not to be ruled with imperial sway from the capital, and that its dangers are, not what they were in Washington's time, from without, but from within. The Cincinnati Convention gave these subjects no consideration, but Mr. Hayes has ample time to express his views in the canvass. But whatever may be discussed in the canvass the vital question is to be decided by the next administration. The fate of the American Union, for a hundred years, perhaps, depends upon what is done in the next four, and in all the work before us nothing is more important than the removal of corruption by the slow, steady process of reform, and the destruction of centralization by an immediate change of policy."

Our readers cannot fail to remember that when Grant accepted the Republican nomination for President, he made the most abject promises of reform. Of course he didn't mean anything.—Bristow labored hard to reform the Internal Revenue Department by prosecuting and convicting the whisky thieves, and in his hunt after them he even went to the White House and dragged out one of the President's own family. But this stirring up Grant's friends of the Whisky ring did not suit the President, and Bristow was turned out of the Cabinet. District Attorney Dyer, of St. Louis, preceded Bristow, because he was too active in the prosecutions, and more recently all the most valuable subordinates in the department have been given their walking papers. And now comes Commissioner Pratt's turn, who has been notified that his room will be better than his company, and he is to go the first of August. Grant don't want men about with such prying eyes as Bristow, Pratt, Dyer, &c., for they sadly interfere with the business of his friends, and as they are all turned out of office the poor, prosecuted Whisky ring will now have peace. When our readers come to read this paragraph, they must bear in mind that the Cincinnati platform endorses Grant, and that Hayes tells the people of the United States that the resolutions of that platform are in accordance with his views, and that he "heartily concurs in the principles they announce." The election of Hayes means the perpetuation of Grantism.

Hayes' Letter.—The sum and substance of Governor Hayes' letter of acceptance is, that he does not propose to disturb anything. The party machinery of Grant & Co. perfectly suits him. He will only take down the sign of "Grant & Co." and put up Hayes & Co., who, thankful for favors shown the old firm, will solicit a continuance of patronage to the new concern, who intend to prosecute business the same old way." The Governor takes especial pains to state, "all the old clerks of the old firm will be retained," &c., &c. This is about what was expected. Should the country be cursed by a continued reign of Grant & Co., with simply the proposed change of sign, the people will have but themselves to thank for whatever follows. If the bitter fruits of the past sixteen years have not sickened the nation of the present dominant horde, nothing they may suffer in the future from that party can. But we do not believe in the election of Hayes & Co., and we do feel a moral certainty in the election of Tilden and Hendricks, for our faith in human nature is not yet lost. In 1872 Horace Greeley did not get out the Democratic vote within one million of ballots, and yet he had one hundred and thirty-eight thousand *more white* voters than Gen. Grant. Tilden and Hendricks can get the entire party vote and go in handsomely.—*New York Day-Book.*

Iowa papers state that the intense hot weather of the past two weeks has made a wonderful change in the wheat and corn crop of the State, and added fully a million dollars to the value.

NEWS ITEMS.

—A street pavement of pig iron is soon to be tried in Paris.

—Ex-Gov. Horatio Seymour is seriously ill at Utica, N. Y.

—John Mogel is in jail in Erie for dealing in bogus five-cent pieces.

—There was a snow storm in the Sierra Nevada Mountains July 4.

—General G. B. McClellan passes the summer at Cobourg, Canada.

—The grain crop of Texas is so large that there is no market for it at home.

—A white variety of wild strawberries grow profusely in Sullivan county.

—Forty-seven hogsheads of raspberries were sold in New Castle within two weeks.

—The Crawford county fair will be held in Conneautville during the first week in October.

—With Samuel J. and Thomas A. the Rads. will find there's—well, something hot—to pay.

—A Chicago fruit dealer announces Fifteenth Amendment berries for sale. He probably means blackberries.

—A heavy flood has occurred on the Southern Mississippi, and the loss of crops and stocks has been immense.

—Mrs. Rachel Cook, of Summit township, Crawford county, celebrated her one hundredth birthday on the 13th inst.

—William Caley, aged thirty-two years, was found dead in his bed at a hotel in Williamsport on Saturday a-week.

—General M. W. Bennett, recently nominated by the President for Governor of Idaho Territory, declines the office.

—The unprecedented sum of $7,002,931.26 was received for the sale of postage stamps for the quarter ending June 30, 1876.

—Mrs. Gen. Custer is left absolutely alone in the world, having neither father, mother, brother, sister nor child, and now no husband.

—Mrs. John Kautz, of Lancaster, is the latest victim of the lamp. She attempted to fill the lamp while burning, with the usual result.

—Coincidence of ideas. "Doff thine Æonian crown!" says Bayard Taylor in his Centennial ode. "Shoot the hat!" says the street Arab.

—Pennsylvania mines and markets more than one-half of all the bituminous coal mined in the United States; average over 8,000,000 tons per annum.

—The other day, in New York, the thermometer, exposed to the sun, indicated 128 degrees; the highest record of heat in that latitude since 1845.

—Israel Washburne, over ninety, and father of many of the noted Washburnes of the country, lies at his home in Livermore, Maine, a confirmed paralytic.

—Emery A. Storrs, counsel for "Boss" Hessing and other convicted whisky ring men of Chicago, has gone to Washington with a petition for their pardon.

—Moody, the Evangelist, will devote three months to the regeneration of Chicago prior to January 1, 1877, when he will turn his attention to wicked Boston.

—The receipts show that 766,921 deadheads have visited the Centennial Exposition. Of this monstrous number, however, only some 200 were journalists.

—The rolling mills belonging to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company at Cumberland, Md., suspended operations on Saturday, the 15th inst. throwing out of employment about six hundred men.

—Colonel W. S. Gridley, of Jackson, Mich., is preparing a history for the Centennial of all persons born in the United States during or before the year 1776, who lived to reach the age of 100 years.

—The export business of Boston, last week, exceeded any previous one in the history of the trade. The total value of exports since January 1 are fully $4,220,000 in excess of the same period last year.

—Edward S. Stokes, who shot and killed James Fisk, Jr., in 1873, has arrived at Auburn Prison, from Sing Sing. His sentence was for four years and with the legal deductions for good behavior, he will be discharged in October next.

—Reports from all parts of Kansas agree that the crops this year will be the largest and finest ever harvested in that State. Most of the small grain is already harvested. Corn promises an enormous yield. The weather is very favorable.

—The live stock display in the Centennial exposition, which is to begin on the 1st of September, will comprise 5,000 head, exclusive of poultry. The live stock judges will make a general report on the origin, progress, development and present type of each breed represented at the show.

—The carpet manufactories of Philadelphia employ 651 power looms and 3,109 hand looms. These looms have a capacity for producing annually 25,000,000 yards of ingrain and venetian carpets, a total much larger than the capacity of all the other carpet factories of the United States outside of Philadelphia.

—The cottage of George D. Pullman, at Long Branch, was robbed of diamonds and jewelry valued at $2,560 recently. The thieves entered the sleeping apartments of Mrs. Pullman, where the property was kept in a bureau drawer. In the same drawer was $3,000 worth of jewels, which the thieves failed to secure.

—The Clarion *Democrat* says: There is a curiosity at the mouth of McLane's run on the river some two mile above this place. There is an opening in the rocks, perhaps an entrance to some kind of a cave which has not yet been explored, from which cold air comes out, and on Friday last parties found ice in the crevices of the rocks. Curiosity seekers should explore this region.

—The entire western portion of the town of Demossville, Ky., a station on the Kentucky Central Railroad, was burned at two o'clock on Wednesday morning, the 19th inst. The most important losses are the store, dwelling house and large warehouse containing $20,000 worth of tobacco belonging to J. M. Stevens and Dr. McGill's office and residence. Stevens' loss is $30,000; insured for $7,000 in the Ætna.

—On the 25th of August there will be a novel and exciting contest—the harpooning of a whale in the quiet waters of the Schuylkill. Half a dozen whaling crews will be on hand from the coast of New England, with complete outfits, to participate in the sport. On the following day these visiting whalers will race in whale boats, two oars on one side and three on the other, for medals offered by the Centennial Commission.

—Judge Harding, of Luzerne county, recently delivered an opinion on the subject of taxation, in which he decided that "parsonages belonging to churches or religious societies, as well as institutions denominational in character, and not 'of purely public charity,' are no longer exempt from taxation for county, road, city, borough, poor and school purposes; nor can any legislative fiat hereafter make them so.—They should, therefore, be returned, valued and assessed like other property throughout the Commonwealth."

THE SILVER BILL.

The following is the full text of the joint resolution for the issue of silver coin, which has passed both Houses of Congress and now goes to the President for his signature:

Resolved, &c., That the Secretary of the Treasury, under such limits and regulations as will best secure a just and fair distribution of the same through the country, may issue the silver coin at any time in the Treasury to an amount not exceeding ten million dollars in exchange for an equal amount of legal tender notes, and notes so received in exchange shall be kept as a special fund, separate and apart from all other money in the Treasury, and be re-issued only upon the retirement and destruction of a like sum of fractional currency received at the Treasury in payment of dues to the United States, and said fractional currency when so substituted shall be destroyed and held as part of the sinking fund as provided in the act approved April 7th, 1876.

Sec. 2. That the trade dollar shall not hereafter be a legal tender, and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to limit from time to time the coinage thereof to such an amount as he may deem sufficient to meet export demand for the same.

Sec. 3. That in addition to the amount of subsidiary silver coin authorized by law to be issued in redemption of the fractional currency, it shall be lawful to manufacture at the several mints and issue through the Treasury and the several offices, such coin to an amount that, including the amount of subsidiary silver coin and of fractional currency outstanding, shall in the aggregate not exceed at any time $50,000,000.

Sec. 4. That the silver bullion required for the purpose of this act shall be purchased from time to time at the market rate by the Secretary of the Treasury with any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, but no purchase of bullion shall be made under this resolution when the market rate for the same shall be such as will not admit of its coinage and its issue, as herein provided, without loss to the Treasury, and any gain or seigniorage arising from this coinage shall be accounted for and paid into the Treasury as provided under existing laws relative to subsidiary coinage, provided that the amount of money at any one time invested in such silver bullion, exclusive of such resulting coin, shall not exceed $200,000.

ON THE DEFENSIVE.

The Radical press is moving Heaven and earth to put the Democratic party upon the defensive in the present campaign. It cannot be done, it will not be done. *Radicalism* is at the bar, is in the dock, representing the crime and corruption of many years, yet bold and brazen in its effrontery. The people, represented by the Democratic party, are its accusers, and before them stand the discomfited thieves and dastards of the hour, awaiting judgment. No, we are not on the defensive, we have the bullies who have traitorously condemned the laws, by the throat, and they must not be permitted to escape punishment. We have no time to stand babbling with the public enemy, no time nor disposition to reply to the calumnies they have so often, and now again attempt to use against our standard bearers. We are intent upon the business in hand, and have no time for baby talk. We shall pay no attention to tubs thrown to the whale, but direct our whole power against the present rebellion against the laws, nor shall we lay down our arms until it shall have had meted to it deserved punishment. We shall lay bare its seams and its sores, and show to the world its hideous and foul corruptions. The cloak of loyalty has grown all too short to cover the rascality of Radicalism, and its leaders now seek to divert public attention from the main question by belching forth malicious and pitiful lies. We mean to make their efforts abortive. The Portean shape assumed by the enemies of the people shall no longer delude,—no longer lure them from the right path. The question now is, "shall we have a just administration of the laws or remain under the rule of robbers and plunderers?" The people will answer in the affirmative to the first proposition, and hurl from power the representatives of a party whose acts, hereafter recorded, shall fitly find a place by the side of those that have "damned to eternal fame," the enormities of a Cataline and a Sylla.—*Columbia Herald.*

BY THE QUEEN.

In the Woman's Pavilion at the Centennial, there is to be found a number of articles of Queen Victoria's own production that show very plainly her attainments in various kinds of women's work. In the case containing samples from the royal school of needlework are some napkins spun by her majesty, with the monogram "V. R." in the corner, inclosed in a wreath of vine leaves and bunches of grapes. A very gorgeous fire-screen of purple velvet, embroidered in gold thread and purple floss, bears the card of "H. R. H.," the Princess Beatrice, and a heavy damask curtain, with narrow velvet border, on which are sprays of white lilies and buds, is labeled: "Designed by H. R. H. the Princess Louise, of Lorne." This lady has a decided talent for drawing, and also models in clay, and in another case are shown two panel pictures in water color from her pencil, one a spray of wild pink honeysuckle, and the other a bunch of field daisies. There are a number of etchings by Queen Victoria, most of them copies of Landseer's animals, but one of them represents her daughter Victoria when a baby, seated on a rug, surrounded by toys. This bears the monogram "V. R." in the corner, and the date, "22, 8, 1841." The royal artist uses this same monogram and style of date on all her pictures.

Just this Time, and I won't ask it any More.—If you'll only elect me President this time, says Hayes, I'll never ask you to do so any more. But somehow this "won't wash." It appears that Hayes has quite a reputation as the great promiser in this respect—it's an old style dodge of his. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says that when Hayes was first a candidate for Congress he promised a fellow aspirant that he wouldn't ask it a second time. But he did when the second time came, got the nomination, and got licked by General Banning. And in 1875 he promised that he wouldn't be a candidate for Govdrnor against Judge Taft, but he was nevertheless. And about as much faith is to be put in his latest promise about the second term for the Presidency. But it's immaterial what he promises in that respect, for the next President will not be named Hayes. One Samuel J. Tilden will relieve him from the trouble of declining the second term by beating him for the first.

A Growl.—The New York *Tribune* complains that the Democratic House of Representatives has turned out of office capable and worthy men because they were Republicans. This is very probable; but, as they filled the places with capable and honest men, the public has not suffered thereby. On the other hand, the rule of President Grant has been to turn out honest and capable Republicans *because they were honest and capable*, and fill their places with men who are not noted for either of the above qualities. And the public service *has* suffered thereby. Now, why not give us a small growl over this latter "government" movement.

SNUBBED ALREADY.

If General Rutherford B. Hayes is not a mere appendage of the Grant element, why is he not permitted, as the nominee of the party, to have some say in the conduct of the campaign? In the appointment of the Republican National Executive Committee Hayes' wishes are contemptuously disregarded. He wanted his special friend, ex-Gov. Noyes, appointed chairman of that Committee. But Noyes was ignominiously squelched by the crowd and Zack Chandler was appointed. Chandler has appointed W. H. Kemble as the Pennsylvania member of the Committee. Kemble's name is but another word for political corruption. He is the author of the famous phrase "Addition, Division and Silence." This Executive Committee is composed of or controlled by the official thieves at Washington and elsewhere. They are running the campaign. They will control Hayes after the election, if they succeed, just as much as they control him now. No matter how good an old gentleman he might be if this Grant gang would let him alone, he is their man to all intents and purposes, to be moulded like clay in the hands of the potter. In this matter of the appointment of a National Executive Committee to manage the campaign, Governor Hayes has been treated with a contempt and an indignity to which no man of proper spirit would have submitted for a moment. His submission proves that he is without backbone and that his election would be four more years of Grantism, with all that the term implies.—*Venango Spectator.*

There is likely to be fresh trouble in Cuba over the Chinese coolie question. It is asserted that when this class of persons are once landed upon the soil of Cuba they are in reality slaves for life, the redemption clause of the contract being practically meaningless. In order to investigate this matter, a Chinese Commissioner visited Cuba, and his report put the question in such a shape that the Emperor of China issued an order forbidding the emigration of his subjects to a Spanish colony. At the same time he applied to the authorities at Madrid for the location of Chinese Consuls in Cuba to take care of the interests of the coolies. This application was denied, and to add to the complication Spain has dispatched an agent to China for the purpose of re-opening the trade in coolies at all hazards. Thus the matter stands at present. The slave trade used to put money into the purses of the rulers of Cuba and the ring by which they were surrounded. That has been virtually abolished, and now the same men or their followers have taken up the coolie trade. But the threats of Spain to re-open the trade will hardly be carried out, for the sentiment of the world is too strong against it for her to venture upon the experiment.

The Modern Martyrs.—McKee, McDonald, Avery and Joyce are prevented by their prison bars from taking an active part in the canvass for Hayes and Reform, and their pardon at this time might have a bad effect on the party. But they manage at intervals to communicate with the outer world and to send to Boss Shepherd, Belknap and Babcock assurances of their hearty sympathy with the cause of political reform as represented by Hayes and Wheeler. They are suffering martyrs for their party, but when the contest is at an end they will be restored to their political associates by an exercise of executive clemency.

Professor Bell, of Boston, and Sir Wm. Thompson, the celebrated electrician, have lately made some interesting experiments in the transmission of vocal sounds and instrumental music by telegraph. An organ in the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company's office in Boston was played, and the different tunes were easily distinguished by the operator in New York, and conversation was carried on between two Boston offices. A few days ago conversation was carried on between Boston and Rye Beach, New Hampshire, which are sixty-nine miles apart.

New Advertisements.

CAUTION.—

All persons are hereby cautioned against trusting or harboring Mary Conner, a pauper of Burnside borough, as the Overseers of said borough will pay no bills of her contracting.

JAS. S. WETZEL,
JOHN KIME,
Overseers.

Burnside, July 26, 1876-3t.

CAUTION.—

All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way meddling with the following property, now in the possession of William Ogden, jr., of Brady township, viz: One brown mare, 1 bay horse and harness, 1 two-horse wagon, 1 buggy, harness, cook stove, sewing machine, chairs, household furniture, 1 shovel, long plows, 2 cows, 2 pigs, 5 acres of corn, 9½ acres oats, 4 acres buckwheat, hay and wheat in the barn, saw logs and tan-bark, as the same was purchased by me at private sale on the 22d day of July, and is left with him on loan only, subject to my order at any time.

GEO. W. OGDEN.

Clearfield, July 26, 1876-3t*

TOWNSHIP STATEMENT.—

JACOB DIMELING, District Treasurer of Boggs township, in account with the School, Road and Poor funds of said township, from the 12th day of June, 1875, to the 26th day of June, 1876:

SCHOOL FUND DR.

To Amount of Orders issued	$1,263 10
To Balance on Duplicate of 1872	847 64
To " " " " in hands of Beisch	1,947 91
To Am't of School tax assessed for '75	1,669 76
To Am't of unseated School tax received from Co. Treasurer	91 36
To State appropriation for 1875	202 74
	$6,022 51

CR.

By Amount of Teachers' wages	$1,095 00
By Am't paid for fuel and contingencies	80 00
By Am't paid for repairs	49 10
By Am't of Secretary's salary	39 00
By School orders redeemed	2,304 62
By Treas. per centage on same	48 74
By two days at making Duplicate	6 20
By per cent. on collecting Duplicate of 1874-'75	180 89
By exoneration on Duplicate of '74-'75	64 31
By " per Waple, Wallace & Graham	32 29
By Am't uncollected on Duplicate of '73	110 11
By " " " " '74	801 06
By " " " " '75	891 07
By School money in Treas. hands	230 00
	$6,022 51

ROAD FUND DR.

To Road Orders drawn on Dist. Treas.	$ 199 45
To Amount of seated road tax assessed for 1875, viz:	
To Am't of John Maurer's duplicate	388 36
To Am't of Samuel Stott's duplicate	310 46
To Am't due Treasurer	140 79
	$1,038 66

CR.

By Supervisor's wages, J. Maurer	$ 85 45
By " " S. Stott	105 00
By Road tax worked out—Maurer	376 00
By " " " —Stott	291 93
By exonerations	1 20
By Treas. per centage	16 24
By Sundries as per bills	4 97
By Am't of road orders redeemed	149 13
	$1,038 66

POOR FUND DR.

To Orders issued on Dist. Treas.	$ 328 72
To Am't of Poor tax assessed for 1875	498 21
To Am't due on duplicates for '73-'74 in hands of Beisch	889 28
To Am't rec'd from Beisch, Collector, duplicate of '73-'74	549 03
	$2,175 26

CR.

By Am't paid Overseers for time	$ 59 00
By " " for keeping paupers	239 72
By " rec'd from Isaac Beisch duplicate of 1873-'74	549 03
By Collector's per cent. on same	33 40
By exonerations	21 95
By Am't paid on orders not lifted	136 37
By Collector's per cent. on dup. of 1875	20 41
By Treasurer's per centage	6 84
By reduction of 5 per cent. on $23.51	1 17
By exonerations on duplicate of 1875	11 57
By Am't collected on dup. of 1873-'74	284 88
By " " " 1875	393 06
By bal. of Poor funds in Treas. hands	45 08
	$2,165 26

Attest: W. F. BRADY, Clerk.

J. W. KYLER,
S. THOMPSON,
GEO. MERRITT,
Auditors.

Boggs tp., July 26, '76-3t.

New Advertisements.

A RARE CHANCE.—

The subscriber being about to retire from business, will dispose of his THREE STORES. Two are in connection with Collieries, and very desirable, the trade being guaranteed. For particulars address,

W. J. JACKSON,
State College, Centre Co., Pa.

July 26, '76-2t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—

In the estate of Peter M. Smith, late of Burnside township, Clearfield Co., Pa., dec'd.

In the Orphans' Court of Clearfield county.

The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Court to make distribution of the balance in the hands of John C. Conner, Administrator of the above estate, to and among those entitled thereto, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Clearfield, on the 8th day of August, 1876, at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where all interested may attend.

A. O. KRAMER,
Auditor.

Clearfield, July 19, 1876-3t.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
—OF—
Valuable Coal and Timber Lands!

There will be sold at the Court House, in the borough of Clearfield, on

Tuesday, August 1, 1876,

the undivided half part of all those three certain tracts of land situate in Woodward township, Clearfield county, Pa., described as follows: No. 1. Being part of the John Harrison survey, bounded by lands of Joseph Best, John Philips' heirs and others, containing 324 acres, 143 perches and allowance. No. 2. Being parts of the Jos. Clark and John Harrison surveys, bounded by lands of James Henderson and others, containing 100 acres and 35 perches and allowance. No. 3. Being part of the —— survey, bounded by Henderson and others, containing 120 acres and allowance. The whole being part of the lands formerly of Hugh Henderson's estate, and covered by valuable white pine, oak and hemlock timber, within a short distance of big Clearfield creek, and underlaid with heavy veins of the Moshannon coal which has been opened thereon. Terms reasonable and made known on day of sale.

A. C. TATE,
Trustee for G. W. Churchman's estate

Clearfield, July 12, 1876-3t.

BOROUGH STATEMENT.—

JOHN C. CONNER, District Treasurer, in account with the funds of the borough of Burnside for 1875:

DR.

To Duplicate for borough purposes	$527 67

CR.

By amount expended on Streets	$355 25
By abatement of 5 per cent. on $66.36	3 34
By Treasurer's per centage	26 25
By Blank Book for Auditors	50
By amount paid on sundry orders	141 63
	$527 67

POOR FUND DR.

To Duplicate of Poor tax, 1875	$219 84
To Cash of J. G. Henderson	2 00
	$221 84

CR.

By abatement of 5 per cent. on $64.44	$ 3 22
By per centage on $219.84	10 99
By amount paid on orders	233 00
	$ 247 21
By amount over paid by and due Treas.	25 37
	$221 84

SCHOOL FUND DR.

To amount of Duplicate, 1875	$334 97
To amount of School House rents	8 00
To amount received of Collector	165 87
	$508 84

CR.

By amount delivered to Collector	$165 87
By amount paid on orders	284 19
By abatement of 5 per cent. on $169.11	8 45
By per centage on $334.97	19 74
By one box crayons	[illegible]
By exonerations	11 58
By balance in Treasurer's hands	18 91
	$508 84

JOHN H. REED,
JAS. McMURRAY,
PHINEAS HUTTON,
Auditors.

Burnside, July 26, 1876-3t.

LIST OF JURORS.—

List of Jurors drawn for September term, A. D. 1876, to be held on the 4th Monday of September, (25th day), and continue for two weeks:

GRAND JURORS.

L. R. Merrell, Clearfield,	R. S. Stewart, Girard,
J. McGaughey, "	R. Gill. Shaw, Goshen,
E. B. Clempson, Newburg	B. W. Records, Graham
G. W. Dotts, Beccaria,	A. B. Tate, Greenwood,
F. Mehaffey, Bell,	Jos. Berkey, Huston,
G. W. Campbell, Bell,	J. W. Potter, Karthaus,
E. McDowell, Bradford,	John Fox, Knox,
L. B. Carlile, Brady,	A. Humphrey, Law'nce,
Philip Arnold, Brady,	S. Irvin, Lawrence,
H. Yothers, Covington,	A. Ralliston, Morris,
A. Gearhart, Decatur,	Chas. Cleaver, Penn,
Jas. Bloom, Ferguson,	S. J. Gelnett, Union,

TRAVERSE JURORS.—1st WEEK.

G. C. Moore, Clearfield,	John Funk, Decatur,
C. H. Halford, "	David Burket, Decatur,
R. Shirk, "	Isaac Moore, Ferguson,
John Gulich, "	August Rogeux, Girard,
Jas. Cooper, "	Mark Wilson, Goshen,
Reg. Gearhart, "	John Lytle, Graham,
J. L. Kelly, L. City,	Jas. McGuire, Graham,
J. W. Haffer, Osceola,	Wm. Bell, Greenwood,
S. H. Hindman, Beccaria	F. C. Bowman, Huston,
Jas. Fry, Beccaria,	Archey Jordan, Jordan,
Thos. Groom, jr., Bec'ia	John Butler, (of Geo.)
Daniel Bosch, Bell,	Lawrence,
W. B. McGhee, Bell,	A. M. Read, Lawrence,
Samuel Sunderlin, Bell,	Lewis Irwin, (of Wm.)
George Leech jr, Bloom,	Lawrence,
Josh. Graffius, Bradford	J. G. Moore, Lawrence,
Jacob Williams, Bradf'd,	Chas. Duff, Lawrence,
Isaac Wilson, Bradford,	Henry Gros, Morris,
R. Livergood, Bradford,	David Flegal, Morris,
John Shaffer, Brady,	John Emeigh, Morris,
G. W. Thompson, Brady,	John Hartel, Morris,
J. R. Henderson, Brady,	Zac. Fullmer, Morris,
S. C. Snyder, Brady,	Wm. Rowles, Penn,
Geo. Hartsfelt, Brady,	James McKeown, Penn,
J. Chapman, Burnside,	Jesse Diggins, Wood'd,

TRAVERSE JURORS.—2d WEEK.

J. B. Wetzel, Burnside,	Jas. Kephart, Decatur,
J. F. Weaver, Clearfield	S. Curry, Ferguson,
A. F. Mitchell, Clearfield	John Hile, Ferguson,
M. Bottorf, Clearfield,	Fred Cross, Ferguson,
I. Thompson, Cur'sville	Ellis Irwin, Goshen,
L. Shimel, Wallaceton,	R. K. Shirey, Goshen,
M. H. Weld, Beccaria,	W. H. Stanley, Gulich,
Rob't Shoff, Beccaria,	Luke Millwood, Gulich,
Sam'l Boyce, Beccaria,	Thomas Smith, Jordan,
John Cunningham, Bell	James Cathcart, Knox,
Francis Bush, Boggs,	J. L. Thompson, Law'e
A. Gearhart, Bradford,	M. Lawhead, Lawrence,
James Holly, Burnside,	W. Spackman sr. Law'e
D. McCracken, Burnside	John Ardery, Pike,
L. Beck, Burnside,	John Dunlap, Pike,
John Robison, Chest,	R. McCracken, Pike,
Andrew Frailey, Chest,	J. M. Chase, Woodward
J. M. Reiter, Covington	W. Henderson, "

TOWNSHIP STATEMENT.—

DAVID REAMS, District Treasurer of Brady township, in account with said township, for Road, School and Poor funds for the current year:

ROAD FUNDS DR.

To amount of Road Tax levied	$4,299 [illegible]
To back tax of 1874	122 [illegible]
Balance	137 [illegible]
	$4,559 43

CR.

By work done on roads by citizens	$4,172 [illegible]
By exonerations	37 [illegible]
By back tax for 1875	211 [illegible]
By abatement	1 [illegible]
By Books	1 [illegible]
By Treasurer's per centage	2 [illegible]
By Orders redeemed	111 [illegible]
By balance at last settlement	11 72
	$4,559 43

SCHOOL FUND DR.

To balance at last settlement	$1,[illegible]
To amount of Duplicate for 1876	3,[illegible]
To State appropriation	[illegible]
To amount from sale of books, &c.	[illegible]
To amount of interest till date	[illegible]
	$5,921 [illegible]

CR.

By amount paid to Teachers	$2,[illegible]
By abatement on $1,357 at 5 per cent.	[illegible]
By exonerations till 1875	[illegible]
By building and repairing	[illegible]
By ½ lot from John DuBois	[illegible]
By fuel	[illegible]
By Secretary's salary	[illegible]
By rent, repairing, &c.	[illegible]
By Treasurer's per centage on $3,536	[illegible]
By balance in Treasurer's hands	[illegible]
By balance in Collector's hands	1,[illegible]
	$5,921 [illegible]

POOR FUND DR.

To balance at settlement	$[illegible]
To amount levied for 1875	[illegible]
	$994 [illegible]

CR.

By amount paid for keeping J. S. Kirk at Danville Hospital	[illegible]
By amount paid for medical service	[illegible]
By am't paid for keeping Lydia Hoover, pauper	[illegible]
By am't paid Wm. Schwem	[illegible]
By " " J. Hamilton	[illegible]
By " " Moore, Hamilton & Co.	[illegible]
By " " A. M. Draucker	[illegible]
By " " Board for settling	[illegible]
By " " Clerk	[illegible]
By " " J. Cahagan, keep'g pauper	[illegible]
By " " witnesses for Jas. Miles	[illegible]
By " " Other sources	[illegible]
By balance in Treasurer's hands	[illegible]
By balance in Collector's hands	[illegible]
	$994 [illegible]

We, the Auditors of Brady township, having examined the accounts and vouchers of David Reams, District Treasurer of said township, find them as above stated.

Attest: J. W. CORP, Clerk.

DANIEL RISHEL,
H. HARTZFELT,
J. A. TERPE,
Auditors.

Luthersburg, July 19, 1876-3t.