Hotels.

THE MANSION HOUSE.

Corner of Second and Market Streets.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

THIS old and commodious Hotel has, during [illegible] to public [illegible] former capacity for the entertainment of strangers and guests. The whole building has been refurnished, and the proprietor will spare no pains to render his guests comfortable while staying with him.

☞ The "Mansion House" Omnibus runs to and from the Depot on the arrival and departure of each train. W. C. CARDON,
July 12-'77-tf Proprietor

ALLEGHENY HOTEL.—

Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.,

Wm. S. Bradley, formerly proprietor of the Leonard House, having leased the Allegheny [illegible] a share of public patronage. The House has been thoroughly repaired and newly furnished, and guests will find it a pleasant stopping place. The table will be supplied with the best of everything in the market. At the bar will be found the best wines and liquors. Good stabling attached. WM. S. BRADLEY,
May 17, '76. Proprietor.

SHAW HOUSE,

(Cor. of Market & Front streets,)
CLEARFIELD, PA.

The undersigned having taken charge of this Hotel, would respectfully solicit public patronage.
feb26,'78. B. NEWTON SHAW.

WASHINGTON HOUSE,

NEW WASHINGTON, PA.

This new and well furnished house has been taken by the undersigned. He feels confident of being able to render satisfaction to those who may favor him with a call.
May 8, 1872. G. W. DAVIS, Prop'r.

LOYD HOUSE,

Main Street,
PHILIPSBURG, PENN'A.

Table always supplied with the best the market affords. The traveling public is invited to call.
jan.1,'76. ROBERT LOYD.

Banks.

County National Bank,

OF CLEARFIELD, PA.

ROOM is Masonic Building, one door north of C. D. Watson's Drug Store.

Passage Tickets to and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, London, Paris and Copenhagen. Also, Drafts for sale on the Royal Bank of Ireland and Imperial Bank of London.

JAMES T. LEONARD, Pres't.
W. M. SHAW, Cashier. jan1,'77

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 South Third Street, Philadelphia

BANKERS,

And Dealers in Government Securities.

Application by mail will receive prompt attention, and all information cheerfully furnished Orders solicited. April 11-tf.

F. K. ARNOLD. G. W. ARNOLD. J. B. ARNOLD

F. K. ARNOLD & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

Reynoldsville, Jefferson Co., Pa.

Money received on deposit. Discounts at moderate rates. Eastern and Foreign Exchange always on hand and collections promptly made.
Reynoldsville, Dec. 16, 1874.-1y

Dentistry.

J. L. R. HEICHHOLD,

SURGEON DENTIST,

Graduate of the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery. Office in residence of Dr. Hills, opposite the Shaw House. mch13, '78-tf.

DR. E. M. THOMPSON,

DENTIST.

(Office in Bank Building,)

Curwensville, Clearfield Co., Pa.
mch 22 '78-tf.

J. M. STEWART,

SURGEON DENTIST,

CLEARFIELD, PA.

(Office in residence, Second street.)

Nitrous Oxide Gas administered for the painless extraction of teeth.

Clearfield, Pa., May 2, 1877-1y.

Miscellaneous.

MEAT MARKET.

F. M. CARDON & BRO.,

On Market St., one door west of Mansion House,
CLEARFIELD, PA.

Our arrangements are of the most complete character for furnishing the public with Fresh Meats of all kind, and of the very best quality. We also deal in all kinds of Agricultural Implements, which we keep on exhibition for the benefit of the public. Call around when in town, and take a look at things, or address
F. M. CARDON & BRO.
Clearfield, Pa., July 14, 1875-tf.

"IN GOD WE TRUST."—All others must pay for their work before it leaves the shop. And as all flesh is as the grass of the field, and the promises of men are like the flowers thereof—they are given one day and forgotten the next—therefore it is best not to trust anybody.

All kinds of work will be done in this shop for cash or ready pay. Boots and shoes of all sizes and styles—the best and cheapest in town.

I have removed my shop to the lower end of town, in Taylor's row, on Reed street, near the depot, where I will be found at all times, waiting for customers. All work warranted good and cheap.

Also, all kinds of Leather and Shoe Findings for sale.

The citizens of Clearfield and vicinity are respectfully invited to give me a call.
JOS. H. DEERING,
Clearfield, Pa., July 11, 1877.

SURE REWARD!

5 YEARS TO PAY FOR A FARM.

$4 to $10 per Acre.

Beech and Maple Land in Michigan in the MILLION ACRE GRANT of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company.

TITLE PERFECT.

Strong Soil—Sure Crops—Plenty of Timber—No Drought—No Chinch Bugs—No "Hoppers." Running Streams—Pure Water—Ready Markets—Schools—Railroad completed through center of the grant.

☞ Send for pamphlet, English or German. Address, W. O. HUGHART,
Land Commissioner,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.
March 13, 1878-3m.

READING FOR ALL!!

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

Market St., Clearfield, (at the Post Office.)

THE undersigned begs leave to announce to the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity, that he has fitted up a room and has just returned from the city with a large amount of reading matter, consisting in part of

Bibles and Miscellaneous Books,

Blank, Account and Pass Books of every description; Paper and Envelopes, French pressed and plain; Pens and Pencils; Blank Legal Papers, Deeds, Mortgages; Judgment, Exemption and Promissory notes! White and Parchment Brief, Legal Cap, Record Cap, and Bill Cap, Sheet Music, for either Piano, Flute or Violin, constantly on hand. Any books or stationary desired that I may not have on hand, will be ordered by first express, and sold at wholesale or retail to suit customers. I will also keep periodical literature, such as Magazines, Newspapers, &c.
P. A. GAULIN.
Clearfield, May 7, 1868-tf

The Bell's Run Woolen Factory

Penn township, Clearfield Co., Pa.

BURNED OUT!

BUT NOT

BURNED UP!

The subscribers have, at great expense, rebuilt a neighborhood necessity, in the erection of a first-class Woolen Manufactory, with all the modern improvements attached, and are prepared to make all kinds of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Blankets, Flannels, &c. Plenty of goods on hand to supply all our old and a thousand new customers, whom we ask to come and examine our stock.

The business of

CARDING AND FULLING

will receive our especial attention. Proper arrangements will be made to receive and deliver Wool, to suit customers. All work warranted and done upon the shortest notice, and by strict attention to business we hope to realize a liberal share of public patronage.

10,000 POUNDS WOOL WANTED!

We will pay the highest market price for Wool and sell our manufactured goods as low as similar goods can be bought in the county, and whenever we fail to render reasonable satisfaction we can always be found at home ready to make proper explanation, either in person or by letter.
JAMES JOHNSON & SONS,
april28tf Bower P. O.

New Advertisements. New Advertissement.

Cheapest and Best.

Those who investigate the subject of where to get

THE BEST CLOTHING

And get them at the LOWEST PRICES, will of necessity be led to conclude that

GUINZBURG'S CLOTHING STORE,

Western Hotel Corner, Clearfield, Pa.

Is the Place to get the Cheapest and the Best.

And they will also come to the same conclusion in regard to

HATS, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, TRUNKS, VALISES, UMBRELLAS, Etc.

As we prefer selling our Summer stock rather than carry them over, we will give our customers actual bargains.

COME AND SATISFY YOURSELVES.

COUNTRY PRODUCE of all kinds taken in exchange for goods at market prices.

Clearfield, Pa., July17, 1878.

Spring 1878.

OAK HALL

THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITE CLOTHING HOUSE.

1878.—18th year.

With much greater variety Than ever
With ampler facilities Than ever
With far more customers Than ever
We are better prepared Than ever
At considerably lower prices Than ever

OAK HALL

To Supply The Men and Boys of America
With Superb Clothing
From the Largest Clothing House in America.

Only One Price. The Lowest. Terms Cash.
Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Returned.

Samples and prices mailed anywhere.
Orders by mail promptly executed.

WANAMAKER & BROWN

Sixth & Market Sts., Philadelphia.

THE BEE HIVE.

To the Citizens of Clearfield County:

I have opened up one of the largest and most attractive stocks of goods ever offered in this county, which must be seen to be appreciated. It is not necessary to go into details, but will say that the following departments are thoroughly full in all qualities and styles.

Dry Goods,	Millinery Goods,	Carpets,
Cassimers,	Hosiery and Gloves,	Oil Cloths,
Shawls,	Corsets, Ties,	Wall Paper,
Linens,	Handkerchiefs,	Window Blinds,
White Goods,	Furnishing Goods,	Trunks,
Linen Suits,	Kid Gloves,	Valises,
Skirts.	Embroidery.	Rugs, &c.

These goods have been selected with the greatest care, were bought for cash and will be sold for cash, and my expenses being very light they will be sold cheaper than the cheapest.

WM. REED.

Clearfield, Pa, May 1, 1878.

SOMETHING FOR FARMERS.

F. M. CARDON & BRO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A CAR LOAD OF

CHAMPION MOWERS AND REAPERS,

A LARGE LOT OF

Farmers' Friend Grain Drills, Corn Planters,

Heebner's Level Tread Threshers, and Little Giant, No. 2, threshes and cleans grain ready for bagging.

WHICH will be sold CHEAP and EXCHANGED for GOOD YOUNG HORSES.

Also, a car load of TIGER HAY RAKES,

SOLID IRON AXLE all the way through, self dumpers, the best rake in the world.

Clearfield, Pa., April 24, 1878.

Just Received!

Just Received by ARNOLD, at CURWENSVILLE:—

Car Load Nova Scotia Plaster!
Car Load pure Corn, Rye and Oats Chop!
Car Load Deaken Salt!
Car Load Choice Family Flour!
Car Load Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.!

☞ Shingles, Bark, R. R. Ties and Grain will be taken in exchange.

Curwensville, May 1, 1878.

Agricultural Statistics.

To the Citizens of Clearfield County:

The undersigned having been appointed by the Department, at Washington, principal reporter of the Agricultural Statistics of Clearfield county, respectfully requests the co-operation of all to assist, by sending the subscriber all the information they can bearing upon the following questions, so as to enable him to make as correct a statement to the Department, as possible: How many horses have died in your borough or township, and of what disease. How many cows and calves, and of what disease. How many sheep have you lost, and of what disease; how many killed by dogs. How many hogs have you lost, and of what disease. What prevailing diseases amongst the poultry. In all cases give the remedies used which have been found to be successful, and in all cases to give the cash value of all stock as nearly as possible. By the co-operation of our citizens in general upon these important particulars, the Agricultural reports will become an encyclopedia of useful information to the public, by enabling the Department to publish the diseases, the losses, and the remedies that have been found most beneficial in certain diseases. Any other information that will be considered a public benefit, will be thankfully received.

Address the subscriber at Grampian Hills, Clearfield Co., Pa. SAMUEL WIDEMIRE.
March 13, 1878-tf.

HUNT'S REMEDY

The Great Kidney Medicine is not a secret compound; it has been before the public 30 years and most for all classes. HUNT'S REMEDY dissolved from lingering disease and death hundreds who have been given up by Physicians to die. HUNT'S REMEDY cures all Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs, Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes, Bloody Urine, and Retention of Urine. HUNT'S REMEDY overcomes Intemperance, induces to the system, and restored health to the pallid, HUNT'S REMEDY cures Pain in the Side, Back, or Loins, General Debility, Female Diseases, Disturbed Sleep, Loss of Appetite, Bright's Disease of the Kidneys and all Complaints of the Urino-Genital Organs. HUNT'S REMEDY is purely vegetable, and contains what never before was added to the public, and the utmost reliance may be placed in it.

HUNT'S REMEDY is prepared EXPRESSLY for the above diseases, and has never been known to fail. One trial will convince you.

Send for pamphlet to

WM. E. CLARKE, Providence, R. I.

HUNT'S REMEDY

JOHN TROUTMAN,

DEALER IN

FURNITURE,

MATTRESSES,

AND

Improved Spring Beds,

MARKET STREET, NEAR P. O.

The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Clearfield, and the public generally, that he has on hand a fine assortment of Furniture, such as Walnut, Chestnut and Painted Chamber Suites, Parlor Suites, Reclining and Extension Chairs, Ladies' and Gents' Easy Chairs, the Perforated Dining and Parlor Chairs, Cane Seats and Windsor Chairs, Clothes Bars, Step and Extension Ladders, Hat Racks, Scrubbing Brushes, &c

MOULDING AND PICTURE FRAMES,

looking Glasses, Chromos, &c., which would suitable for Holiday presents.

dec19'73 JOHN TROUTMAN.

THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 18, 1878.

THE LUMBER TRADE.

HISTORY OF THE LUMBER BUSINESS AT WILLIAMSPORT.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE TRADE—SHIPMENTS BY RAIL AND CANAL—ESTIMATE OF STANDING TIMBER—PRESENT PRICES AND PROSPECTS.

A Williamsport correspondent of the Philadelphia *Record* has furnished that journal with the following valuable statistics, which we copy for the benefit of our readers, who are all more or less interested in this trade:—

For more than twenty years Williamsport has been the largest lumber manufacturing depot east of Michigan, and it must continue to enjoy that reputation until the great pine forests on the head waters of the West Branch of the Susquehanna river are entirely cut away. The lumber trade reached its height in 1871, when nearly 270,000,000 feet were shipped from this point alone. The trade of the Bangor district, in Maine, attained its greatest height in 1872, when nearly 247,000,000 were manufactured. Since those years there has been a gradual decline at both points, with a proportionate increase in the Western lumber districts. The panic of 1873 had such a depressing effect on the lumber business that it has never entirely rallied. Prices suddenly declined, the value of timber lands shrunk, and manufacturers who had contracted during the flush times to pay big prices suddenly found themselves unable to meet their obligations, and they were compelled to yield to the pressure of the times. Within two or three years there has been a slight improvement in the lumber trade, both in the prices obtained and the quantity manufactured, but the flush times of 1871-2-3 can scarcely be expected again. That those interested in the manufacture of lumber at Williamsport may have an opportunity of studying the traffic, the following tables, showing the shipments by rail and water for the months of 1878, are appended. The totals are made up from data obtained from the shipping books of all the transportation companies but one, and in that instance the estimate cannot vary but a trifle from the true figures. Upon the whole the sum total is sufficiently accurate for all ordinary purposes, and will serve to illustrate the magnitude of this industry in an interior city in Northern Pennsylvania. The average estimate for a car load of lumber is placed at 11,500,000 feet, whilst the amount loaded on canal boats is that reported at the Collector's office. The shipments over each railroad and the canal are given by months, as follows:

BY PHIL'A. & ERIE RAILROAD.

Months	Cars.	Feet.
January	451	4,956,500
February	514	5,911,000
March	873	10,039,500
April	783	9,004,500
May	739	8,498,500
June	604	6,946,000
July	425	4,887,500
August	495	5,692,500
Total	4,884	55,936,000

BY PHIL'A. & READING RAILROAD.

Months.	Cars.	Feet.
January	420	4,830,000
February	500	5,555,500
March	871	10,016,500
April	776	8,924,000
May	730	8,395,000
June	590	6,785,000
July	419	4,816,500
August	483	5,554,500
Total	4,798	55,117,000

BY CANAL.

Months.	Boats.	Feet
March	6	520,000
April	32	4,067,000
May	45	3,969,000
June	33	2,905,000
July	23	1,983,000
August	26	3,179,000
Total	195	17,172,000

In former years the shipments of lumber by canal largely exceeded those by rail, but there has been a gradual decline until the traffic is extremely light. In 1877, for the same number of months, the total was 34,611,063 ft.

RECAPITULATION.

The shipments from Williamsport up to the close of August are recapitulated as follows:

	Cars.	Feet.
Phil'a. & Erie Railroad	4,884	55,936,000
Phil'a. & Reading Railroad	4,798	55,117,000
Pennsylvania Canal (boats)	195	17,172,000
Total	9,857	128,285,000
Same period last year	9,112	122,626,563
Increase in 1878	745	5,664,437

The total shipments of lumber from the region of the West Branch Valley for the ten months of 1878 are given as follows:

Points.	Cars	Feet.
From Williamsport	9,857	128,285,000
" Lock Haven	677	12,890,000
" North Point	138	1,587,000
" South of Troy	1,006	11,569,000
Total	10,678	154,329,000

This embraces all the lumber passing through Williamsport by rail and canal for 1878, up to the close of August. There is no data at hand to estimate the quantity that passed down the river during the Spring freshets by raft, but it is safe to put at 50,000,000, which would swell the grand total to over 200,000,000 feet.

OPERATIONS AT THE BOOMS.

Up to the present time there have been 505,132 logs rafted out of the boom, and delivered to the manufacturers, equalling 91,709,337 feet of lumber. The boomage tax is now $1 per 1,000 feet, which is paid to the company by the owners of the logs when delivered to them. It is estimated that only 30,000,000 now remain in the boom, which will be rafted out and delivered in a few weeks, when the season will close. An immense quantity of lumber has passed through this great boom since it was founded, and its revenues will reach several millions of dollars. Is it any wonder that it has been such a bone of contention for years and figured so conspicuously in the Legislature? For it was as great a source of wealth as the silver mines of Nevada, and kept Peter Herdic in pocket-money in his palmy days. From 1862 up to the present time there have been rafted out of the Williamsport boom 13,745,637 logs, equalling 2,633,503,847 feet of lumber. Estimating four logs to a tree, it required 3,310,274 trees to furnish the stock for the sixteen years embraced in this period of time. This is truly an enormous quantity, and gives the reader a practical idea of the magnitude of the lumber trade of Williamsport, and how rapidly the great pine forests are being wiped out to supply the demand for lumber. If we value this lumber at only $10 per 1,000 feet, in round numbers, we have a total that is startling to contemplate.

THE BUSINESS NINE YEARS.

Since 1869 the shipments of lumber from Williamsport show a total of 2,486,658,115 feet. The difference between this [illegible] and these figures may be accounted for by the home consumption, destruction by fire, etc. Previous to 1869 no reports of shipments were kept, and the business of the boom must be taken as the basis on which to estimate the quantity manufactured and sold. The demand for lumber by the Government during the war gave the trade of Williamsport a tremendous impetus, and it was not till after the close of 1873 that the panic caused the business to decline rapidly. The following table will show the extent of the business at the boom and the shipments when the traffic was at its height:

Years.	Logs rafted.	Feet.	Feet shipped.
1869	1,088,511	223,000,740	196,676,850
1870	1,099,777	225,180,973	230,764,078
1871	952,129	168,671,181	269,865,392
1872	1,434,193	297,185,602	193,506,792
1873	1,582,460	318,142,712	248,162,488
1874	989,583	189,734,881	230,806,289
1875	1,090,876	210,746,956	185,131,421
1876	715,876	134,396,293	173,398,794
1877	587,604	104,713,656	153,925,393
Total	9,488,159	1,866,821,495	1,938,435,495

The business of the present year will probably come up to that of last year. It will be observed by the table that the shipping business was at its height in 1871, and the heaviest business at the boom in 1873, when over 300,000,000 were rafted out. During 1872 the shipments fell off, then rallied in 1873. After that they show a marked falling off. Such an enormous stock was got in during 1872, according to the boom figures of 1873, that there was a sudden letting up the following year. Since 1876 there has been a rapid decline of business at the boom, although the shipments of last year showed some improvement.

According to the official reports of the Exchange the manufacturers had a stock on hand January 1, 1877, of 161,957,766 feet of pine, 23,905,316 feet of hemlock, 36,269,450 lath, and 2,264,570 pickets. On January 1, 1878, the stock on hand was reported at 115,453,197 feet of pine, 27,159,669 feet of hemlock, 26,196,390 lath, and 2,396,320 pickets, a decrease, it will be noticed, of 45,604,569 feet of pine.

STANDING TIMBER.

It is difficult to make a close estimate of the amount of standing timber in the State available for lumbering purposes. Many persons are laboring under the impression that the stock of pine is almost exhausted. That is a great mistake. In 1873 the National Lumberman's Association requested Mr. George W. Lentz, of the firm of White, Lentz & White, prominent lumber manufacturers of Williamsport, to make a careful estimate of the standing pine, hemlock and hard woods in Pennsylvania. Mr. Lentz spent considerable time in visiting the timber districts, conferring with manufacturers, timber owners and others, for the purpose of arriving at some basis on which to make an estimate. In 1874 he reported to the National Lumberman's Association, then in session at Saginaw, Mich., as follows:

	Feet.
Total on all streams east of the Allegheny	2,500,000,000
Total on all streams west of the Allegheny	1,000,000,000
Total white pine	3,500,000,000
Total hemlock in Pennsylvania	7,000,000,000
Total hard woods in Pennsylvania	4,000,000,000
Total of all kinds	14,500,000,000

Four years have elapsed since that estimate, and an allowance must be made for the consumption in the meantime. Mr. Lentz has given the subject close attention, and to-day he estimates the standing timber in the State as follows:

	Feet.
Total pine in Pennsylvania	2,700,000,000
Total hemlock "	5,000,000,000
Total hard woods "	3,500,000,000
Total of all kinds	11,200,000,000

This shows a decline of 3,100,000,000 feet in four years. Many owners of timber lands are inclined to dispute the estimate by claiming that it is too high by at least 1,000,000,000 feet. It would be natural that they should dispute it, because if the impression could be made that the timber was being exhausted more rapidly than it really is their lands would be proportionately enhanced in value. Careful observation on the part of disinterested parties shows that Mr. Lentz is as nearly correct in his estimates as it is possible to make them. From these figures it will be seen that the pine lumber trade of Pennsylvania is good for many years to come, and when it is exhausted the hemlock and hard woods are good for twenty or thirty years more. It is true that the immense tanneries are consuming enormous quantities of hemlock, and that much is used for joist, scantling and rough boards. For four years past the reports of the Lumberman's Exchange, of Williamsport, show an average of 25,000,000 feet of hemlock on hand in the yards of the manufacturers on the 1st of January, when an account of stock is taken. From these estimates it is safe to conclude that the lumber traffic of Pennsylvania must continue to be an important item for at least a quarter of a century. As time advances more economy is observed in consumption, because the timber lands are passing into the hands of fewer owners. And whilst there has been a great decline in the price of manufactured lumber, there has not been a corresponding shrinkage in the price of timber lands.

CAPITAL INVESTED, MILLS, ETC.

Within the past five years, as may be seen by consulting the table of shipments, there has been a marked decline in the quantity manufactured at Williamsport. Four years ago there were thirty saw mills, with over 1,200 saws, and employing 800 men. Their capacity was about 9,000,000 feet, 80,000 shingles, 185,000 laths and 25,000 pickets a day of twelve hours. At the present time there are only about twenty mills in operation. The balance are standing idle, and several have been burned down. It is estimated by competent authority that the amount of capital invested in the mills now in operation will equal $1,000,000, independent of the investment of their owners in timber lands. There are also eleven planing mills now in operation, in which the investment will reach $200,000. Several are also standing idle.

SHRINKAGE IN PRICE OF LUMBER.

Since 1873 there has been a heavy decline in the price of the best grades of lumber. For instance, "selects and better," that once commanded $60 per thousand, will not bring mor than $35 to-day. Flooring at one time brought $32; to-day it will not bring more than $22 or $23. Barn boards once sold at $18; to-day they are quoted at $13 and $14. Stock culls rule at $10 and $12, and sample culls from $4 to $8. Whenever the business was good manufacturers purchased heavily of timber lands, and when lumber commenced to decline they were unable to meet their obligations and suffered severely, whilst a few were crushed out. Then, again, West Branch manufacturers had to contend with the Michigan lumbermen, who frequently were enabled to undersell them on account of the discrimination in freights. Considering all the drawbacks that have existed since the crisis of 1873 began, Williamsport manufacturers have held their own very well, and, although many thousands of dollars have been sacrificed and a few firms have been swallowed up, the trade shows some signs of improvement to-day, and the outlook for the future is not discouraging.—Wealthy manufacturers, who can afford to carry a heavy stock in their yards and take advantage of a rising market, regard the situation with comparative serenity and look forward to better times with great confidence.

WHO IS ANDREW H. DILL?

Such is the innocent inquiry made by a very "loyal" editor, who is answered by a cotemporary in this way: "Not having the good fortune to inherit dollars and property from a most worthy father, raised in poverty and having to look to his own efforts for success, Andrew H. Dill is by inheritance, instinct and education the friend of those who like himself have to buffet the world for a livelihood and earn their daily bread by hard work. Though his district always contained a considerable Republican majority, the people thereof always elected him whenever opportunity offered. They watched his course, they studied his record, they keenly scanned his whole conduct; his political opponents chagrined by repeated defeat in their stronghold, criticised his every act with the utmost desire to find fault and thus cripple or destroy him; yet such was the rectitude of his conduct and his faithfulness to their interests, that those hardy sons of toil (though politically opposed) four times elected Andrew H. Dill to the Legislature from Republican districts. There he was ever the friend and champion of popular rights and the best interests of the people, the rank and file, the farmers, mechanics and laboring men who elected him.

Our limits do not permit us to refer to his votes in detail, but if they had not been of the unexceptional character and most thoroughly in the interest of the working people, Republican counties and districts would not have repeatedly elected him to represent them. That is the most positive proof of the purity and fidelity of his official life, the propriety of his votes, and the patriotism of his purposes. Such endorsements, under such circumstances, are at once convincing and overwhelming evidence of great competency and unquestionable integrity. From the time he passed the threshold to the maturity of middle age, Andrew H. Dill has been prominent in the public view of his constituents, and it is therefore a proud thing to say that no blemish rests upon his character, public or private. Always acting in public, and for the public, neither his neighbors or others could be mistaken in his character, and those neighbors at all times and under all circumstances endorsed him. Such is Andrew H. Dill.

LONGEVITY OF STATE TREASURERS.

It is remarkable that all the gentlemen elected to the office of State Treasurer in Pennsylvania during the last thirty years are yet living, with but one exception. Gideon J. Ball was chosen by his own vote in the Legislature in January, 1849, and is yet living and active in Erie. He served many years in the House as a Whig and Republican, and always ranked among the ablest leaders of the body.

John M. Bickel, of Schuylkill, elected in 1850, has resided in this city since his retirement in May, 1854, although now quite infirm in health. He never held any other office but that of Treasurer of Schuylkill county.

Joseph Bailey, of Perry, was elected in 1854, served one year, and is yet an active man in business and politics in the little mountain county. He once represented Chester in the Senate, and was a Democrotic Senator from Cumberland and Perry, when he was chosen Treasurer. He made an effort for re-election in the Know-Nothing Legislature of 1855, claiming to sympathize with the new party, but was defeated. In 1862 he was elected to Congress as a Democrat, was re-elected in 1864, since when he has acted with the Republican party, and was one of its most useful delegates in the late Constitutional Convention.

Eli Slifer was chosen by the Know-Nothing Legislature of 1855, defeating Bailey in caucus largely, and was thrown out by the Democratic success that Fall that reversed the Legislature. He had been Representative and Senator from the Union district, and on the return of the Republicans to power in 1859, he was again nominated over Henry D. Moore in caucus, and was elected and re-elected the succeeding year. He subsequently served six years as Secretary of the Commonwealth during Curtin's two memorable administrations, and has since lived in retirement on his farm in Union county. Like most other faithful State officials who endured the exactions of the war, he left office shattered in health.

Henry S. Magraw is the only one of the entire list since 1848 who has gone to the "City of the Silent." He was elected in 1856 and re-elected in 1857-8. He resided in Pittsburg when first chosen Treasurer, subsequently moved to Lancaster, and soon after his retirement he located on a farm in Maryland, and served as a member of the Legislature of that State. He died suddenly of apoplexy some eight years ago.

Henry D. Moore was elected in 1861 without a serious contest, and re-elected the next year; but he was displaced by Democratic success in the Legislature in 1863. In 1864 the Republicans recovered their ascendancy, and elected Mr. Moore for another term. He had previously served four years in Congress, and was the unsuccessful Republican candidate for Mayor against Mr. Vaux in 1856. He is now President of the Permanent Exhibition in this city.

William V. McGrath was sandwiched between Mr. Moore's terms by the Democratic Legislature of 1863 and retired in 1864. He has several times been the caucus nominee of his party for the same office, but the Republicans having uniformly controlled the Legislature from 1864 until the office was made elective in 1873, he could not be successful beyond the empty compliment. He is now actively engaged in passenger railway management in this city, always takes an active part in politics and has been the candidate of his party for Congress in the Fourth district against Kelley.

William H. Kemble was chosen in 1865, after an animated contest with the late Dr. Gross, of Pittsburg, in the preliminary canvass, and was re-elected in 1866 and 1867, practically without opposition. It was under his administration that our tax system was revised, real estate entirely exempted, and the rapid reduction of our debt inaugurated. He has never been a candidate for any other office, and has devoted himself very successfully to banking and local railways since his retirement, but always keeping his hand well in local, State and National politics. He is the representative of his party on the National Committee, and believes in aggressive Republican tactics and that Hayes is a fraud.

W. W. Irwin succeeded Kemble in 1868, and was defeated in caucus the following year by Robert W. Mackey. The contest left much bitterness behind it, and in 1870, when Mackey was renominated, Irwin bolted and was elected by a combination of Democrats and dissatisfied Republicans. Irwin has drifted out of active politics since his retirement, and is now living quietly in Beaver county.

Mackey was re-elected by the Legislature to succeed Irwin in 1871, and held over by a defect in the amendment to the Constitution providing for an election by the people, until 1873, when he was chosen by popular vote for two years over Mr. Hutchinson, of Allegheny, by a large majority. He has, since his retirement, removed from Pittsburg to Philadelphia, where he runs politics and passenger railways with rather uncommon success. He sustained heavy losses during his term by the failure of bankers holding State deposits, but his friends promptly made the Treasury whole.

Henry Rawle was elected in 1875 over Victor E. Piollet, and after serving his term retired to his old residence in Erie.

Last Fall Amos C. Noyes was elected over William B. Hart, Cashier of the Treasury under Mackey and Rawle, and is now engaged in the unpleasant duty of hunting down the apparent overissue of bonds, dating back a quarter of a century ago.

Of the State Treasurers previous to 1848, two died within the last year—James Ross Snowden, who was in office from 1845 to 1847, and Daniel Sturgeon, who served from 1836 to 1840. There has been less mortality in the circle of Pennsylvania State Treasurers of the last thirty years, than in any other list of important State officials.—*Philadelphia Times.*

NATURALIZATION.

The following is a carefully prepared synopsis of the Naturalization Laws:

Children under the age of twenty-one years at the time of the naturalization of their parents, shall, if dwelling in the United States, be considered as citizens.—(Act of April 14th, 1802, §4.)

Children of an alien who has made his declaration and dies before he is actually naturalized shall be considered as citizens, upon taking the oaths prescribed by law.—(Act of March 26th, 1804, § 2, Statute 292.)

An alien minor, having resided in the United States for three years next preceding his majority, and has continued to reside therein until he make application to be admitted as a citizen, may, after he arrives at the age of 21, and after residing five years within the United States, including the said three years, be admitted as a citizen, without making his declaration three years previous to his admission, if at the time of his admission he makes the said declaration, and further declares on oath and satisfactorily proves to the Court that for three years next preceding it has been his *bonafide* intention to become a citizen, and shall in all other respects comply with the naturalization laws.—(Act of May 26th, 1824, § 1, 4 Statute 60.)

A declaration legally made two years before admission is a sufficient compliance.—(Act of May 26, '24, § 4.)

An alien 21 and over, who was a soldier and honorably discharged, may be admitted as a citizen upon his petition without any previous declaration of intention, need only prove one year's residence before application. Court must be satisfied that he was honorably discharged, and of his good moral character.—(Act of July 17th, 1862, § 21, 12 Statute 597.

An alien may be admitted a citizen on the follow conditions: Must make declaration three years previous to admission; shall satisfy Court of five years' residence, at least, in the United States, one year within the State; that he has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to principles of the Constitution, etc.—(Act of April 14th, 1802, § 1, 2 Statute 123.

Some other person than applicant must prove his residence.

THE SHOP CLOSED.—On Saturday night, August 31st, 1878, at 12 o'clock, the Bankrupt Law expired, so far as the commencement of new cases is concerned. During that day 170 petitions were filed in the Western District of Pennsylvania, making a total of 4,257 cases from 1867 to that date, as will be seen by the following table:

1867	304	1873	336
1868	972	1874	189
1869	114	1875	248
1870	7	1876	343
1871	140	1877	318
1872	183	1878	1035

The first person to file a petition in bankruptcy under the law was Mr. Windsor, of Titusville, on June 4th, 1867, and the last was Chas. H. Vaughn, of Luzerne county, who had just a quarter of a minute to spare. Insolvents will hereafter have to go down to the hard pan of the State laws provided for persons who have got beyond their financial depth. The reader will notice the difference in the number of petitions filed in 1870 and the three quarters of 1878.

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