The Republican.

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 19, 1881.

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

Our first page is covered with select reading matter this week.

See fourth page of this paper for something startling in the political line.

There is something for the farmer, house-keeper, and the student, on our first page this week.

The Senatorship has been the disturbing element around Harrisburg for the past ten days.

PASS IT.—Senator Pendleton has presented a bill prohibiting political assessments or contributions from office-holders and contractors. The penalty provided is dismissal of the office-holder and annulment of the contracts.

THE SENATORSHIP.—The Democratic Senators and members of Assembly met in the State Library rooms, on Monday night, and nominated Senator Wallace for re-election. He received the full Democratic vote—35—thirteen Senators and seventy-two Representatives.

FLOPPERS.—This seems to be the game that forty-six Radical members of our Legislature have adopted. That number of that "grand moral idea" people could not stomach Oliver, and therefore they remained out of the Cameron caucus so as not to soil their political reputations.

A BUSY TIME.—The Treasurer of the United States has to sign his name about 360,000 times a year. Just at present he is more engaged than usual, as owing to the large payments of the season, he has to sign 57,000 checks and warrants on maturing obligations between the 10th and 24th of this month. This is an average of 4,000 a day, Sundays included.

FUSSY.—The Democrats of little Clinton seems to make as much fuss over the vacant seat of the late lamented Whaley, in the "H. R.," at Harrisburg, as though the man elected to fill the vacancy might become Governor, or be made a Plenipotentiary. They have so many statesmen down there that a mishap of the kind almost produces a stampede.

THE SENATORSHIP.—As we go to press (Tuesday noon) the Legislature is in joint session in the Hall of the House trying to elect a United States Senator. If the fifty-six Grow kickers hold out, Oliver, the Cameron nominee, cannot be elected. It looks as though Grow would not allow Oliver to be elected, and Oliver will not allow Grow to step into Wallace's shoes.

AN OLD RELIC.—The grand jury of Essex county, New Jersey, sitting in Newark, closed the presentment by recommending the whipping-post as a mode of punishment, for wife-beating is on the increase; that imprisonment is a punishment that results often to the injury of the wife and family of the accused without any corresponding reformation on his part, and that, on the whole, the whipping-post should be set up.

FLYING ABOUT.—The Speaker of the House at Harrisburg has not yet announced his Committees, consequently the Legislature has nothing to do but to meet and adjourn. The body adjourned last Friday. The House met on Monday evening and the Senate at 11 A. M. on Tuesday. We suspect that no Committees will be announced until after the Senatorship takes a more positive shape.

NEW UNITED STATES SENATORS.—Quite a number of United States Senators will be elected this week. Thomas A. Bayard will be his own successor from Delaware; F. M. Cocrell, of Missouri, will be his own successor; Eugene Hale will succeed Hamlin, from Maine; Gen. J. B. Hawley will succeed Mr. Eaton, from Connecticut; James G. Fair will succeed William Sharon, from Nevada; Mr. Conger, the present clown of the House, will go into the Senate from Michigan.

THANKS.—State Treasurer Butler has our thanks for a bound copy of his report for 1880. From it we learn that the State debt on the 1st day of December last, was twenty-one million five hundred and sixty-one thousand nine hundred and eighty-nine dollars and sixty-five cents ($21,561,989.65), nearly ten millions of which is bearing 6 per cent. interest, all of which could be refunded at four per cent., and in this way save 33 per cent. to the taxpayers in the shape of interest.

SOUND FINANCIERING.—The Philadelphia *Record* remarks: "Our amiable and esteemed contemporary, the *Bulletin*, is informed that while the *Record* is not inclined to regard a national debt as a national blessing, in disguise or otherwise, it does not see much sense in taxing to death the present generation, which has already extinguished something like a quarter of the vast indebtedness the country stood aghast at in 1865, in order to wipe out all the rest of it before a new generation comes upon the stage of action. The *Record* favors a long-time bond because, in the first place, it believes such bonds could be more easily placed than bonds with a brief limit of option; and, in the second place, for the reason that it would be better for the country that the protectionists should not have this pretext for swindling the people out of $10 for every one that the high tariff brings into the Treasury."

ECKLEY B. COXE.

On our fourth page will be found the reasons at length why the above named gentleman refused to take the oath of Senator at the meeting of the Legislature. His statement startled the occupants of the Senate Chamber. Some lewd politicians make sport of his conduct. They seem to think that he should have done as Garfield did—swear that he did not get the $329. We copy the following from the Wilkes-Barre *Leader*, published at his home. The editor says:

"An unparalleled example of lofty regard for conscientious promptings was shown in the Senate Chamber of Pennsylvania by Eckley B. Coxe, who was chosen to represent this (21st) Senatorial district in the Legislature at the late election. Mr. Coxe refused to take the oath of office for reasons set forth in his explanation elsewhere presented. This action of the part of Mr. Coxe will pass into history as a most noteworthy incident. Naturally enough it created a profound sensation in the Senate, and we may well infer that many members of that august body, especially those created by the Republican machine, knew that if the veil was torn from the methods by which their own seats were secured, that they, too, would be compelled to vacate.

"The careful and wise reader of Mr. Coxe's letter will discover that it is a cutting satire upon the law which prescribes what a candidate for office may and may not do. His constant reiteration of the italicized words *"expressly authorized by law,"* indicates that Mr. Coxe intended to show up in a way never before attempted, and one quite likely to attract universal attention, the absolute absurdity of a law which makes it possible for a man not quite so conscientious as Mr. Coxe, to do all and even more than he did in securing his election and then to charge it all up to things "authorized." This is the way the law has been evaded ever since its enactment, and Mr. Coxe presents the first case on record of a man boldly refusing to accept the evasions which other men around him did without hesitation. For how many of the present members of the Legislature are there who did not spend a little something outside the rules "authorized?" We take it that if every man had made yesterday as honest and as conscientious a statement as Mr. Coxe did, that new elections would be the rule in nearly every district in the State.

"The question will now come up as to what is to be done under the circumstances. The Legislature will order a new election to take place within a short time. This will bring us close on to our municipal elections in February. The canvass promises to be a warm and exciting one with this new contest for Senator thus suddenly precipitated. Under the circumstances there appears to be but one thing left for the Democracy of the Twenty-first Senatorial District to do, and that is to renominate and re-elect Eckley B. Coxe. Already the opposition are at work. Their organ in this city today, refusing to see anything righteous or commendable in the conduct of Mr. Coxe, rails at him, and by mean insinuation, attempts to belittle him in the eyes of his constituents. Long ago we said that Mr. Coxe showed that he had a big head and a big heart. Now he shows that he has a big conscience too. Turning back the pages of political history in Luzerne, we shall find charged up against the Republican candidates, who have been successful aspirants for high office, much, very much, that will not stand the test of honesty under the law as measured by Mr. Coxe's conscientious standard. The least the Radicals in the Twenty-first District say about bribery, bulldozing and wholesale frauds in the conduct of campaigns, the better it will be for them just at present. It is a relief to turn from the niggardly expression of the *Record* of this city, to the frank and manly utterances of the Scranton *Republican* as follows:

"'The case of Eckley B. Coxe, Senator-elect of the Twenty-first District, who declines to take the prescribed oath of office, for the reasons as stated in our dispatch, is anomalous and shows a super-conscientiousness rarely found in politicians. The position taken by Mr. Coxe is creditable to his sense of right, however absurd it may strike the professional politician. His objections to taking the oath as prescribed, as set forth in his statement, suggests a change in the law that will cover the expenses as are therein named. Mr. Coxe's refusal to qualify will compel a new election before the Twenty-first District can be represented at Harrisburg.'"

SHODDY STATESMEN.—Pennsylvania, the second State in the Union in population and the first in its great wealth, in agriculture, manufactures and mineral wealth, is now under Republican ring rule, struggling amongst ninnies and nobodies to find a Senator. So long as the Republican party remains in power the ring that rules it for selfish and corrupt purposes will not allow any Pennsylvanian of really great ability to represent her in the United States Senate. The rulers and managers of the party do not compare favorably with statesmen of real worth and they mean that none shall step to the front.

THE CART BEFORE THE HORSE.—An aged and respected editor states the case in this way: "When Beecher, Senator Conkling and ex-Senator Christiancy, all high in the Republican church, rid themselves of nastiness, there will be more time to devote to the social evil in our alleys and hyways." This, in our judgment, is the wrong way to start a reform. There is no use in trying to reclaim those old roosters. Break up the alley business. Then you put the cart behind the horse and the movement will be a success.

TRAINING.—The Harrisburg correspondent of the Pittsburgh *Gazette* thinks that Auditor General Schell is "training" for the next Gubernatorial race and that his competitor will most likely be General James A. Beaver, of Bellefonte.

SAMPLE SENATORS.—Connecticut, Delaware, Indiana and Ohio have made a chalk mark for Pennsylvania to overleap if she can. Hawley, Bayard, Harrison and Sherman are men fit to be in the Senate of the United States.

TRACKS OF ROYALTY.

It is as visible as the nose on a human face that there are persons in this country that despise our Republic and are looking for something strong and royal. The third-termers are the leaders in this onslaught upon our Democratic system of Government, and Grant is the instrument they propose to use. These men gave him money, to go and view Empires, Kingdoms and other despotic frames of Government so as to be able to play any part if an opportunity would offer in his day. To be more specific, we call the attention of our readers to the fact that some time since a bill was introduced in the House proposing, as suggested by Mr. Hayes in his last message, to make General Grant a Captain General in the army. The sub-committee of the House Committee on Military Affairs, to which this extraordinary measure was referred, after giving the matter long and serious consideration, have agreed to report adversely to the full committee, and this probably settles the Captain-generalcy business. On Monday of last week, in a spirit of compromise as it were, General Logan introduced a bill in the Senate to make our illustrious national mendicant a General in the army, and retire him on a General's full pay. It further provides that the President may, if an emergency arises, call upon the retired warrior to draw his trusty but rusty sword and march forth to battle with the rank and command of a General. General Sherman will pluck his grizzled beard when he hears of this renewed attempt to belittle his official rank. Such royal footprints should convince the most skeptical that the Republic is in jeopardy. The men who want to overthrow our form of Goverment are few, but they are busily at work to carry out their wicked schemes. Be on guard.

NOT IMPROBABLE.—The New York *Sun* takes this view of the Senatorial case in this State: "It is supposed that Mr. Oliver, who is engaged with Mr. Cameron in the profitable business of making nuts and bolts, or something of the sort, would be the fortunate person. But we intimated long since that there are men in Pennsylvania united to the Camerons by ties stronger even than those formed of nuts and bolts. Among these are Messrs. Hoyt and Quay. It now appears that Oliver and his Pittsburgh friends begin to realize the danger of his being dropped at the last moment, and the strength of the various Rings concentrated upon one of the more conspicuous friends of the house of Cameron. Hoyt is the man Don Cameron wants, and he will be elected if the managers are satisfied that they can trust Lieut.-Gov. Stone for the remainder of the Gubernatorial term. Oliver has served a useful purpose in hiding the real design and drawing the fire which would have riddled Hoyt; but, in case it should prove convenient, he would be cast aside with as little compunction as a squeezed orange.

A COMPLIMENT.—It is so seldom that any of the *Christian Advocates* say anything favorable of the Democratic party that we copy the following squib as a novelty: The Democratic party is busily employing itself in effecting a reorganization of its lines, so badly shattered in the late election. It seems determined to put itself in better condition before the public than it has been able to present itself for many years. We hope it abundant success. This country must be governed by parties. The better the parties the better the government, and the purity of the party compels, by the power of contrast, a corresponding purity on the part of the other. Some of the principles advanced, upon which it is proposed that the re-organized party shall stand, commend themselves to every impartial judgment. Two of them have our hearty sympathy, "free ships" and "Civil Service Reform." Grant recommended both and Hayes the last, and we think the Republicans made a mistake in not adopting both.

MORTON SOLD.—An exchange says: There has been a great deal of sport in Albany at the expense of Levi P. Morton. He probably contributed more substantially to the success of the Republican party last Fall than any half-dozen of Platt's or Crowley's friends. He, as Chairman of the Bankers' and Brokers' Republican Finance Committee, raised the money that saved Indiana and carried New York. His own contribution was very large, and it is said $30,000 of it was given to Mr. Platt to make doubtful Assembly districts certain. He was fooled out of the Vice-Presidency at Chicago, and declined the Navy Department when Hayes tendered it to him, with the intimation that he could remain under Garfield. Now he loses the Senatorship. It is a cold day and he is badly left by Conkling, who has had "his man Friday"—Platt—nominated.

THE COLORED BRETHREN.—The sons of Ham seem to be as unhappy just now as the Cameron-Oliver-Grows. It was wired from Washington ten days ago that President Garfield had some notion of appointing the negro Senator, Bruce, to a place in the Cabinet. This seems to have aroused the "true bloods" of the African persuasion, a delegation of which waited on Mr. Garfield at Cleveland, Ohio, last Friday, at which time and place "the Government" was notified that it must not appoint Bruce; but give unto Fred Douglass the best place there was in the gift of the aforesaid Government. This will cause a breeze between "the wards of the Nation."

HE TELLS IT ALL.—Dyer D. Lum, the Assistant Secretary of the National Greenback Committee, says in an open letter that he can prove that General Weaver, the late Geenback candidate for President, admitted that he had an interview with Don Cameron, in which the latter promised him $20,000 in aid of the Greenback canvass. He names Congressman Burch and Editor Crandall as witnesses.

The annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Board of Agriculture will be held at Harrisburg, commencing January 26, 1881. An attractive list of subjects are to be dealt with by essayists and discussed by members of the Board. Farmers throughout the State will find it to their interest to bear the matter in mind.

ROUGH ON GOVERNOR HOYT.

The New York *Sun*, in commenting on the late annual message of the Governor of this State, wherein a stand is taken in favor of converting the proposed middle penitentiary into a reformatory instead of a penal institution, scathingly remarks: "Governor Hoyt's theory seems to be that great latitude should be allowed to authorities in preferring reformatory to punitive measures. 'It is not sentimentalism,' says the Ring Governor, 'but sound policy and conformatory to the ordinary motives of human conduct, which keeps a prisoner out of the fixed classification with hardened criminals, if possible, which gives him hope, a chance for the recovery of social influence and the means of cultivating self-respect.' It was on this principle, we suppose, that Mr. Hoyt made haste to pardon the convicted criminal, William H. Kemble, before he got into the penitentiary. He was anxious to keep Kemble out of the fixed classification with jail-birds, and to give him a chance for the recovery of social influence. That may be all very well, but the interests of the community are larger than the interests of the individual prisoner, and the community's interests often require that the adroit rascal shall be locked up, even at the sacrifice of his social influence and self-respect. No, Mr. Hoyt, you are altogether too tender-hearted to be Chief Magistrate of an ideal Republic. The best human anticipations will never be realized in Pennsylvania so long as its Governors are too solicitous for the social influence and self-respect of its convicted criminals."

A CORRECT VERSION.—Col. Forney in a late number of the *Progress* says: The theory that the Solid South will dissolve under the genial influence of new processes is not true as applied to politics, or if correct as to the South, is still more so as to the North. That which is surest to disintegrate is the Republican system of bribery and corruption. Such a system cannot last. The fact that it only won last November by a narrow margin of votes, that its majority is made up of negroes, and that on the basis of the white votes Garfield was beaten by a half million, shows that the Republican organization is a sham and a shadow, to pass away in a short time; whereas the tremendous poll of the Democrats against such an array of odds shows that it is the only true, stern, and lasting reserve of the nation."

THROWS UP THE SPONGE.—A United States Senator-elect has just declined before having taken his seat. This is a rather unusual occurrence, though in this instance it was not wholly unexpected. The name of the gentleman who does not care to be Senator is James A. Garfield. He has thrown his long-expected bone to the constitutional lawyers. He declines the Senatorial seat voted him by the Ohio assembly with thanks, and his declination has been sent to the Judiciary Committee of that body to find out what is to be done with it. Ohio is entitled to two Senators, but the law doesn't prescribe how it is to get them in a situation of the peculiar sort created by the Presidential lightning that struck Garfield.

A CASE SETTLED.—The Huntingdon *Globe* of last week says: The suit of Associate Judge Graffius Miller against the State for pay for duties performed out of term time, has been decided in his favor. The Auditor General refused to pay, and Judge Miller appealed to the Dauphin county court. The case was argued on Miller's behalf by Hall & Jordan and contested by Deputy Attorney General Gilbert. Judge Pearson has rendered a decision which states that Miller is entitled to his pay for service rendered as an Associate Judge out of term time. This settles a very important question and one that concerns every Associate Judge in the State.

SHIPPING JIM.—That President Garfield will be as great a political and moral coward as Representative Garfield has been, is no longer to be denied. His desperate efforts to avoid a contest with the stalwarts are an indication of his cowardice not to be mistaken. If he could only see it, there would be much less difficulty in straightforward bravery, for it will be utterly impossible to hold the stalwarts and feather-heads in a close union for four years. Garfield is a very oily politician, but that is a bigger task than he can successfully execute.

THE FOURTH NATION IN POINT OF POPULATION.—The United States with upwards of 51,000,000 inhabitants occupy the fourth place among the nations of the earth. China has over 300,000,000, British India 190,000,000, and Russia 86,000,000. In territory Russia exceeds the United States by 8,000,000 square miles, while China, Canada and Brazil have about the same extent of territory, 3,500,000 square miles. The population of the United States to the square mile is 14, that of France 182, Germany 291, England 268, the Netherlands 282, and Belgium 469.

A NEW TRIAL.—West Point used to be a manufactory of soldiers, but the Republican party declares that it is an institution for equalizing negroes and white men. The negro Cadet Whittaker, who was convicted, last Spring, of slitting his ears, is to have a new trial by Court Martial at West Point this week. The Republican party and the negro race demand that Whittaker shall be vindicated.

VERY EXPENSIVE.—Mr. Hayes cost the country a good round sum last year. First, he received $50,000 salary, then he got $69,964 expenses at the White House, and besides he spent most of the year in junketing over the country from Maine to California at the expense of the Government. Worse than all he was not elected and is a fraud.

San Francisco has lost an interesting hermit. He was a wealthy and educated German, named George Jacob Hoeffel. Soured by the faithlessness of his wife, he retired from the world several years ago and lived thereafter in a hut near the Golden Gate. He ended his days in squalor and loneliness.

A statue to Phil. Kearney has been erected, but Dennis Kearney remains in statue quo.

GREAT SNOWSTORM IN UTAH

A MINING TOWN MOST DEMOLISHED BY AVALANCHES—LOSS OF LIFE AND MUCH SUFFERING.

SALT LAKE, UTH, January 16.—Snow has fallen most continuously in the Wahsatchbout the head of Little and Big Cottonwood, since Christmas. The mountains surrounding the mining town of Alta are steep and high and thereon have been cut off. The tramwasheds of the Wahsatch and Jordan Valley Railroad have been swept away several places for five miles below Alta, rendering ingress or egress almost impossible. Two weeks ago a snowslide carried away a man named Day. The continuous storm increased its fury with the opening of last week. On Wednesday night the snow fell in sheets, and the wind became a hurricane. About ten o'clock a snow slide carried the flag staff of the Ore Rose, four hundred feet of the railroad beds and swept across the flat and took to the opposite mountain. Late another slide passed over the Victoria and Imperial House, burying two persons, who dug their way out in ten hours. Continuing it swept away the Grizzly boarding house, in which was Mr. Nathan Haskins and four children, Charles Simons, Robert Howarth and Van Morris. Of these Mrs. Haskins and daughter Jane, and Howarth and Morris were killed. Anther slide smashed and buried the Toledo works and boarding house, killing Charles Borbridge and Frank Iporte. On Thursday and Friday work was stopped at the principal mine, and many of the men left the canyon for the valley.

The storm continued and increased in fury, the wind blowing a gale and piling the snow just over the crest of the hill north of Alta, on the Alta side. The great weight started another slide half a mile wide on Friday night, which would have completely demolished Alta, but that it was split and partially diverted by a flat area just above the head of Main street. It struck a large, heavily built stove store in which five men had gathered for safety. Two sleeping in the second story were thrown out, comparatively unhurt. Three had taken refuge in a basement and built a fire. The avalanche swept away every building owned by Joab Lawrence & Company, together with their tramway, inflicting a loss of $20,000.

Fifty people came down the mountain last night, leaving about twenty, who for various reasons could not get away. The trip down was fearful. Leaving their homes with nothing but clothes on their backs, the women wallowed through the snow as best they could, the men carrying the children. There remains enough of the mountain slope still undenuded to complete the destruction of the town, and it may slide any moment. Eight miles of the upper Big Cottonwood are said to be one huge slide covering everything. A big slide in Mayfield gulch has blocked the creek for four hundred yards and made quite a lake. While there is no loss of life yet reported from Big Cottonwood, miners are leaving the canyon as fast as possible. When the snow becomes deep and heavy on these steep mountain slopes an avalanche may be started by a party wading across their face or by a concussion. Sometimes a blast far underground will do it.

LET IT BE FREE ALL AROUND.—A Mississippi newspaper hopes that the "South will remain solid until the elections are as free and fair in Massachusetts as they are in Mississippi." There is much more in this than a joke. If, as Mr. Boutwell and the Stalwarts who are seeking a pretext for Federal interference assert, it is true that the ballots have sometimes been purloined in the hands of the negro by violence or threats, it is equally true that in New England intimidation of white voters by employers has been carried on much more systematically and upon a much larger scale. The reports of the Senate Committee furnish ample proof of the statement, if official evidence were needed to establish a fact, of which since the election of Garfield the bulldozing manufacturers make a boast, and offer it as a just basis of future consideration at the hands of the party they so effectually served in this way. We are for a free ballot everywhere. We want it not only as free in Massachusetts as it is in Mississippi, and *vice versa*, but absolutely free; and we believe it quite as great a crime to suppress the intelligence of a white laborer by threats of dismissal from employment, as to drive a negro from the polls by threats of personal violence.

GOVERNMENT TROUBLES.—Garfield will have rather a topheavy Cabinet if Blaine is made Secretary of State. The big Senator from Maine is not the kind of a man to work in leading-strings, and it is even unlikely that he can be made to confine himself within the limited sphere that American diplomacy has run in under Republican administration. The restless energy of Blaine will either make a grand revolution in our foreign policy and lead Garfield's administration into all manner of international complications, or he will go to intermeddling with other departments or dipping into general politics for occupation. Either course will make plenty of trouble for his master.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.—The St. Louis *Republican* volunteers the following: If Mr. Hayes is really determined to negraphy the army, he could accomplish his task more thoroughly and with less expense than through the Whittaker court-martial. He ought to have transferred Secretary Ramsey to the Navy Department, made Bruce Secretary of War and given Whittaker a commission in the army, without waiting the slow course of the Howard force pump. It is not too late yet to abolish the color line according to this scheme and we commend the suggestion to the attentive consideration of Mr. Hayes.

A HARD CASE.—The everlasting question of Kellog's right to a seat in the United States Senate was again brought up in that body Friday on the memorial of a member of the Packard legislature reciting that he had been bribed to vote for Kellog.

Campbell, of the Wheeling *Register*, who antagonized and mimicked Conkling, aims at the French mission. Some of Garfield's friends advise him to fly lower or he will miss everything. Give him the "old pants."

Duplicate certificates of the Electoral votes of all the States for President and Vice-President have been received by Vice-President Wheeler, and the vote is now ready to be counted at the appointed time.

THEIR WAY—CASH.—The Radicals conceiving that a Tennessee Senatorship is within their reach, have sent a good round sum of money to Nashville with which to purchase the seat.

Conrad Meyer, said to be the oldest Piano manufacturer in this country, died in Philadelphia, on Wednesday last, aged 88 years.

AUDITOR GENERAL SCHELL.

THE MAIN FEATURES OF HIS REPORT TO THE LEGISLATURE—INTERESTING FACTS AND FIGURES.

In his report to the Legislature, Auditor General Schell says that during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1880, settlements have been made against delinquent corporations for taxes overdue for many years to the amount of $297,237.88, of which sum the amount of $158,696.81 has already been collected and paid into the Treasury.

In addition to the settlements already made, the department is in possession of sufficient reports and data to enable it to make further settlements against delinquent corporations to the amount of over one quarter of a million dollars, and to put the same in process of collection before May 1, 1881.

The collection of delinquent taxes has been strenuously resisted by many companies.

Some of these companies claimed exemption from taxation under special charters, and they refused to pay until compelled by law. Others had escaped taxation for so long a time that they imagined that they enjoyed prescriptive rights of evasion.

As the list of delinquent corporations extends back over a period of twenty-five years, the department has experienced great difficulty in obtaining the records of the officers and the location of the offices of many companies, and when the proper information was obtained the department was in many instances further delayed by the neglect or refusal of the companies to make their reports. A number of settlements, involving considerable sums, are still pending in the courts.

As a consequence of these manifold delays and contests, many accounts remain unsettled, and possibly it will require one or two years of patient work on the part of the department to close up all the delinquent cases. It is firmly believed that the total amount of these taxes which have been and may be recovered will be about $1,000,000.

The total amount of taxes overdue on December 1, 1879, collected during the fiscal year, is as follows, to wit:

Amount of delinquent corporation tax collected during the year, a portion of which extended back for twenty-five years	$158,696.81
Amount of tax on capital stock paid by the Pennsylvania railroad, in litigation from 1877	87,825.81
Amount of license tax collected from Allegheny county which had been in litigation for several years	222,759.30
Amount of arrears of tax on loans from city of Philadelphia	85,000.00
Total amount	$553,676.12

The number of building and loan associations registered in this department in the fiscal year ending November 30, 1879, was nine hundred and eighty-eight (988); in 1880 the number registered was twenty-nine (29), making in all one thousand and seventeen (1017), of which number only one hundred and forty-four (144) have reported for taxation. The manifest reason is that the revenue act of 1877 as did prior acts, contained an exception from taxation on capital stock of "all building associations, banks, saving institutions and foreign insurance companies," and for those years no tax upon capital stock was imposed upon any of the excepted companies. The revenue act of 1879 excepted from taxation all capital stock except that of building associations, and the law in this matter gave the Auditor General no alternative but to decide that building and loan associations were taxable under this act. The opinion was fully sustained by the Attorney General. Appeals have been taken to several cases to the court of common pleas of Dauphin county, and it is expected that decisions will be made in January next.

STATE PERSONAL TAX.

In reference to State personal tax the Auditor General says: "The Board of Revenue Commissioners have certified to this department the amount of the value of the property of the several cities and counties of the Commonwealth, as adjusted and equalized by them.

"It appears that the Board declined to increase the amounts of the valuations as returned to them by the commissioners of the several counties on account of the decision of the courts that they had no authority under the law to increase the valuation of any county unless the objects of taxation on which such increase was based were shown to be in existence. This the Board were unable to do; hence their action."

The total valuation of personal property for purposes of State taxation, as fixed by the Boare, is as follows:

Amount of property subject to a tax of four mills	$995,663,812.00
Amount of property subject to a tax of three mills	9,085,661.80
Amount of property subject to tax of one per cent	4,213,258.00
Amount of tax on watches	34,542.96
Total tax	$4496,587.48

The Auditor General says that if the decision of his department relation and affirmed by the Attorney General's, that there must be an appropriation for each year, and that the mere creation of an office and the designation of a salary therefor are not sufficient to constitute an appropriation, were sanctioned by the Legislature there would be no friction in enforcing the constitutional provision on this subject.

The Auditor General urged on the Register of Wills of each county to certify monthly to the department all entries made in his collateral inheritance tax book, thereby furnishing the proper information to urge the collection of these taxes.

The Auditor General makes a statement of the claims for which there are no appropriations and for which appropriations are necessary. The claims aggregate $11,482.24, which sum includes $4,428 for repairs and improvements to public buildings and grounds.

Under the law of 1849 the Auditor General countersigns all receipts for moneys paid into the State Treasury, and is thereby enabled to ascertain the amount of money which has been paid in at any given time.

STATE DEPOSITS.

"This department has been unable to verify the correctness of the State Treasurer's reports of the amount of moneys in the Treasury belonging to the sinking fund and the names of the banks, corporations, firms or individuals with whom the moneys of the said fund are deposited, with the various amounts of said deposits, &c., under the act of 1876, by reason of the failure of such depositories to make the monthly reports required by law. I have before called the attention of the Legislature to this matter. Unless some penalty be imposed for such neglect, it were better that the law should be repealed."

REGISTRATION OF CORPORATIONS.

The number of corporations registered in this department on November 30, 1879, was 3,392. There have been registered during the fiscal year just ended 275. Total number of registered corporations 3,667.

EX-STATE TREASURERS' BALANCES.

The Auditor General calls attention to the fact that several State Treasurers have retired from office, leaving unpaid balances resulting from certain losses sustained in the failure of certain banks and bankers, and he requests the Attorney General to institute suits on their bonds. The balances are as follows:

From Eli Slifer	$3,996.45
From Wm. H. Kemble	6,146.62
From R. W. Mackey	4,613.53
From A. C. Noyes	7,806.54
Total amount due	$22,557.42

During the past year a portion of these balances has been paid, and the Attorney General assured the Auditor General that the amounts due from the banks with whom A. C. Noyes deposited will be paid by these banks in a short time. The other ex-Treasurers allege a full legal defence to claims of the Commonwealth.

BORDER CLAIMS.

The Governor has appointed B. M. Nead, T. M. Mahon and Jeremiah Cook commissioners, under the third section of the act of 1871, whose duty it shall be to prosecute the collection of border claims. The claims retained by the Quartermaster General can be speedily recovered if Congress would enact a law similar to that passed by the State of Ohio, making the adjudication of these claims by the State of Pennsylvania conclusive evidence of the amounts claimed and the identity of the persons claiming the same.

The State Hospital for the Insane at Norristown has received from the Treasury for equipping, furnishing, insuring and maintenance $48,000 for which vouchers are yet to be filed.

The Auditor General spoke of the establishing of his office as a matter of information, gave a brief statement of the original powers of the office, and traced the gradual encroachments on these powers down to the present time.

CARRYING WEAPONS.

A bill has been introduced in the Legislature to prohibit the carrying of concealed weapons and regulate the sale of weapons to minors. There are enough laws on the statute book already on the subject of concealed weapons, if they were only strictly enforced—and it is to this point that public opinion should be directed rather than to the multiplication of unexcented statutes. It certainly is high time that the barbarous practice of bearing concealed arms are borne for self defence. But it is a well-known fact that life and person are less safe in localities where the practice prevails than in communities where all go unarmed. In the latter we find the people peaceful, cordial and respectful, in their bearing; in the former we meet with brawls, affrays and bloodshed. The man who habitually bears arms on his person in a peaceful community is an enemy to society, and deserves to be dealt with as such. He pretends that he needs weapons to defend himself. But this is not true. No one threatens him. No one seeks his life. He is really a disturber of the peace and arms himself for the quarrels he expects to provoke with others like himself. Much might be done to break up the vicious practice by enforcing the law without mercy in every case where a man is discovered with a concealed weapon on his person; but the real cure must come from a more active and intelligent moral sentiment, which will not tolerate the practice, nor countenance those who are addicted to it. Such a public sentiment, we have reason to believe, is growing up in the State. The people are tired of the brawling desperadoes who wear concealed weapons and frequent disreputable saloons—for the two practices usually go together—and these classes, we are happy to note, are gradually subsiding into quiet citizens or leaving the State for more congenial regions. If, now, all local officers of the law throughout the State would but adopt the practice of arresting and searching persons suspected of carrying weapons and subjecting them to the full penalty when found guilty, we would soon have the habit effectually broken up.—*Exchange.*

THE DEATH PENALTY.

The history of crime goes to show that comparatively few are held back through fear of death by hanging. Of course, the fear of punishment keeps society together, protecting indirectly its members. Imprisonment for life, or long years of solitary confinement has quite as much resisting power, and to-day, works as favorably where the penalty for murder is imprisonment, solitary and alone, for life. It appears, upon reviewing the operations of criminal working, that every example breeds a progeny of kindred evils. We recollect when the last batch of Mollie Moguire convicts were executed, that violent crimes broke out afresh throughout that region, and now, from the *Chronicle-Herald* we learn that "just one week before the appointed time for hanging two murderers in Moyamensing prison five men set upon a young man in this city, beat him frightfully and two of the number were with difficulty restrained from stabbing him to death or blowing out his brains. Two days before the time fixed for the double hanging five ruffians deliberately seek and nearly kill one man and stab another so that it is yet a question whether he will live. Still another shocking affair, a murder beyond question, is committed on the very day before the awful tragedy at Moyamensing. These bloody-minded villains all know that the penalty for murder is death, but that knowledge had no deterent effect upon them. Perhaps, after all, we are mistaken in the estimate we put upon the value of the death penalty."

A BAD JOB.—In Titusville, the residence of John D. Archibald, President of the Acme Oil Company, was skinned by a sneak thief while the family were in the house. A valuable gold watch and chain belonging to Mr. Archibald's mother, a diamond ring and three other rings in a front room up stairs, and a $250 sealskin sacque hanging in the hallway below were taken. The latter belonged to Mrs. H. P. Chamberlain. The whole loss is $700.

Announcements.

FOR JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

We are authorized to announce the name of I. K. McCULLOUGH as a candidate for the nomination of Justice of the Peace, in Clearfield borough.

New Advertisements.

A MILLER WANTED.—The undersigned desires to employ a miller to run his Grist Mill, situate in Frenchville. The mill can be had on the shares, or will pay by the month, as may be agreed upon by the parties. Possession given on the first of April. For further particulars call in person, or address by letter,

L. M. COUDRIET.

Frenchville, Pa., Jan. 19th, 1881-4t.

STRAY HEIFER.—Came trespassing on the premises of the subscriber, residing in Knox township, on or about the last of July, a RED HEIFER, something over a year old. The owner is requested to come forward prove his property, pay the proper charges and take it away, or the beast will be disposed of as the law in such cases provides.

CONRAD BAKER.

Anson ville, Jan. 19th, 1881-3t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of SHEFFIELD CORSON, late of Burnside borough, Clearfield county, Pa., deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay.

JOHN C. CONNER,
Administrator.

Burnside, Pa., Jan. 12, 1881-6t.

Eight Farms for Sale or Rent!

The subscriber proposes to sell or rent a number of farms located as follows: The first situate in Burnside township, Centre county, containing 150 acres, having thereon erected a frame dwelling, frame barn, adjacent to a church, and known as the James Mulholland farm.

ALSO, another farm situate in Graham township, Clearfield county, containing 117 acres, with the necessary improvements. This farm is underlaid with a GOOD VEIN OF COAL.

ALSO, six other farms in the vicinity of Frenchville, containing respectfully 112, 100, 95, 65, 50 and 36 acres. These farms all have houses and barns thereon, good water, bearing orchards on same, as well as some good wood land. For further particulars call in person, or address the undersigned by letter.

L. M. COUDRIET.
Jan. 19th, 1881-tf. Frenchville, Pa.

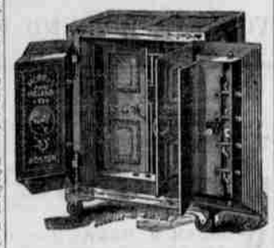
New Advertisements.

MORRIS & IRELAND'S

NEW IMPROVED

EIGHT-FLANGE

Fire-Proof Safes.



The only 8-Flange Safe in the World,

AND CONTAINING

More Improvements than any Safe made, such as

The PATENT

Inside Bolt Work,

More secure from Burglars than any Fire Proof Safe, and no expense in repairing Bolts or Locks.

Patent Hinged Cap,
Four-Wheel Locks,
Inside Iron Linings,
Solid Angle Corners.

These Safes are now being sold in this State in

LARGE NUMBERS,

And give the

Greatest Satisfaction,

Being the Most Highly Finished,

Best Made, and Cheapest First-Class SAFE ever Produced.

These Celebrated Safes had the

Champion Record

IN THE

Great Boston Fire,

And since that time GREAT AND IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS have been made.

Before giving your order to any other concern, send for prices and descriptive Catalogue.

MORRIS & IRELAND
BOSTON, MASS.

Dec. 22, 1880-1y.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of writs of *Ven. Ex.* and *Fi. Fa.* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield Co., and to me directed, there will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE, at the Court House, in the borough of Clearfield, Pa., on

Saturday, February 5th, 1881,

At 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described real estate, to wit:—

All the defendant's interest, being the undivided one-sixth part, more or less, in the following described tracts of land situate in Beccaria township, Clearfield county, Pa., one tract beginning at beech corner of James Blaine survey, John Brady and William Brady surveys; thence north 49 degrees east 220 perches, more or less to post corner of Henry Witmer, near Clearfield creek; thence north 87½ degrees west 409 perches more or less to post on line of Josiah Haines; thence by said survey south 48 degrees west 212 perches more or less to hemlock corner of Josiah W. Smith survey; thence south 87½ degrees east 392 5-10 perches to beech and place of beginning, containing 400 acres, more or less, being tract warranted in name of John Witmer.

ALSO,

One tract beginning at post corner of John Witmer, north 49 degrees east crossing and re-crossing Clearfield creek 220 perches, more or less, to hemlock stump corner of James Blaine and Herman Witmer survey; thence north 87½ degrees west 400 perches, more or less, to post in line of Benjamin Young survey; thence south 48 degrees west 212 perches, more or less, to post corner of John Witmer survey; thence south 87½ degrees east 409 perches, more or less, to post and place of beginning, containing 400 acres, more or less, being tract warranted in name of Henry Witmer.

ALSO,

One tract beginning at hemlock stump corner of James Blaine and Henry Witmer; thence north 49 degrees east 213 perches, more or less, to ash (gone); thence north 89 degrees west 409 perches, more or less, to beech on line of William Wilson survey; thence south 48 degrees