The Republican.

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 23, 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.

The magnificent Palace hotel of Dr. R. V. Pierce, at Buffalo, N. Y., was destroyed by fire on the 16th inst. Loss, $500,000.

The cost of keeping the Pennsylvania railroad clear of ice and snow this winter has been double that of any season for ten years.

MOONSHINE STATES.—Nevada and Colorado, like Reno, Parker City, etc., in this State, will all "play out" in the near future.

DRAWING NIGH.—About nine days from this date the great Fraud comes to an end. Rutherford B. Hayes and his criminal confederates will be in exile.

"PHUNNY."—Last November Philadelphia gave Garfield 21,000 majority. On Tuesday of last week a Democratic Mayor was elected by over 5,000 majority. How is that for a change?

The Carrolltown *News* talks of getting a new dress—if the subscribers pay up.—*Cherrytree Record.*

That's "nobby." What the fellow has on now belongs to some fellow in New York, or Chicago.

In Pittsburgh, Major Lyon, Citizens' candidate, was elected Mayor by about 600 majority over Miles S. Humphrey, Republican. Lyon was the only Democrat on the Citizens' ticket.

The Bethlehem *Times*, Northampton county, reports an extraordinary demand for soapstone, found in large quantities in that section. It is said to be used in candies and oleomargarine.

The postmaster at Wilkes-Barre was greatly surprised one day recently at the explosion of a letter as he was stamping it. The letter was returned to the office at which it was mailed as unmailable matter.

"PHUNNY."—What a high old time "the loyal millions" have had at Harrisburg this Winter mashing the Cameron ring; but the aforesaid and the Oliver families are still ahead.

HOW PROFOUND.—An exchange says: "Whenever the Cabinet of Garfield is decided upon the country will know it. Greatness may fall heavily upon a man but it can never quite cover his lips. The chosen will not long remain silent."

A "BOSS" KILLED.—The figures for Mayor of Philadelphia stand:

King, Democrat	76,127
Stokley, Radical	72,589
Democratic majority	5,538

The Radical nominee is the present Mayor, and had not less than 1,500 policemen to see him through.

DISGUSTED.—A Washington telegram of Friday last says: "Don. Cameron has returned from Pennsylvania thoroughly disgusted with the Senatorial situation. He said to-day that he had no furthur interest in the contest; that General Beaver was a good man, and if the Legislature could not agree upon him he did not care much who they selected."

REFUNDED.—An elderly lady in St. Louis, who had promised to bequeath $3,000 to a church, was persuaded by her clergyman and others to give the church $4,000 instead, but afterwards regretted it and sued to recover. The Judge held that she had been improperly influenced by her spiritual adviser, and decreed judgment against the church for the $4,000.

IT LOOKS SO.—An exchange says: When Simon Cameron and the Senior Oliver bequeathed the Pennsylvania Legislature to his son Don. and the Junior Oliver, he evidently failed to tell him how to work the thing. This last effort is a miserable bad job—botched. The "old man" used to make a Senator in a few days; but Don. has been Olivering and Beavering at it for over a month, and the mountain still yields no mouse.

GOOD FRUIT.—For the first time in a long while the Democrats of the city of Erie made a straight nomination for Mayor and other city officers. Their labor was appreciated. The vote stood:

McCarter, Democrat	2,175
Downing, Radical	1,645
Democratic majority	530

The result astonished the Democrats nearly as much as the Radicals, who hold all the Federal, State and county offices. This shows what can be done when the right men take hold of the machine.

THE SENATORSHIP.—The thirty-second ballot for United States Senator came off last Saturday, as follows:

Beaver, Cameron	26
Bayne, anti-Cameron	21
Wallace, Democrat	29
Scattering	3
Total	74

Twenty-seven Senators and one hundred and fourteen Members were missing. There being no quorum, the Convention adjourned until Monday at 12 M., when, like on Saturday, there was no quorum.

MUSIC EMPHATICALLY.—As the Cameron influence in the Legislature comes mainly from the two great cities—Philadelphia and Pittsburgh—we wonder if his retainers will heed the voice of the people as expressed at the ballot-box last week. These legislative roosters must know that Democratic Mayors in those two Radical strongholds are of rare occurrence. But it has happened because of the bad mismanagement of local affairs and the jobs at Harrisburg.

GEN. GARFIELD'S CHANCE TO MAKE A SENATOR.

It is supposed by many, who pretend to have sources of information denied to the multitude, that Glenni W. Scofield, of Warren, will be the compromise candidate for United States Senator, if the deadlock is not soon broken. Scofield's strength, say these knowing ones, consists mainly in the fact that General Garfield is warmly in favor of him, though Mr. Scofield, intellectually and practically, is more than the peer of any of the four candidates who have received the support of the two factions. General Garfield's love for Mr. Scofield dates from the days of Credit Mobilier. Mr. Scofield was slightly implicated, and, though he promptly pleaded innocence of any wrong intention, his constituents relegated him to private life. He emerged from his forced seclusion to take the appointment of Register of the Treasury, which he now holds. In General Garfield's troubles, when Oakes Ames with his little book was encompassing him roundabout, it is said that Mr. Scofield came up to the help of the man from Mentor and was of much assistance to him. The friendship between the two, then and there formed, remains intact.

It is quite likely that if General Garfield shall distinctly intimate to the struggling factions at Harrisburg that he desires the election of Mr. Scofield, a sufficient number of votes could be secured to make his success sure. The immense patronage of the Presidential office, skillfully handled, in these days of bribery and corruption, ought to accomplish any set purpose within the lines of the Republican party. Give the elder Cameron the control of that patronage and he would furnish a Senator in twenty-four hours. General Garfield, with a tithe of the Cameron skill in that sort of tactics, could settle this whole question of the Senatorship in one day. If he wants his old Credit Mobilier friend, Mr. Scofield, let him say so plainly—not publicly—to a few of the bell-wethers of the party, and Mr. Scofield will be the man.

A GOOD SEND-OFF.—The Huntingdon *Globe*, in introducing the Radical nominee No. 2 to its readers, says: "General James A. Beaver, who was brought to the front last week as a candidate for United States Senator, is well known in this county, where he has many friends. The General lives in Bellefonte; is a lawyer, and is about forty-four years of age; served through the war, first as a Lieutenant in the three months' service, then as Lieutenant Colonel of the 45th Regiment, and afterwards as Colonel of the 148th Regiment. He was wounded through the body at Chancellorsville, struck by a ball at Spottsylvania Court House, slightly wounded at Cold Harbor, seriously injured by the explosion of a shell in the first assault on Petersburg, and lost his right leg at the hip at Reams' Station. He was made a Brevet Brigadier General for gallant and meritorious services while in command of his Brigade at Cold Harbor. He is a patriot, a statesman, an able lawyer, a good orator, and a stalwart Republican. Is not such a man entitled to the support of every true Republican?" That should draw the Huntingdon P. O. when the General becomes Senator.

HOW STARTLING; BUT TRUE!—On Friday previous to the late municipal election in Philadelphia, a meeting of Reformers was held in the Spring Garden Institute for the purpose of protesting against the frauds practiced at the ballot-box by the criminal classes. Among the resolutions adopted at the meeting was one invoking the death penalty against all election officers, ballot-box stuffers, and reporters who violated the laws in this particular. More: We notice that the Rev. Charles G. Ames preached a sermon on "Politics and Morals" the Sunday previous to the election, stating that for a far less crime than those indicated, *one hundred thousand men had been shot* in the last twenty years. The wrongs perpetrated at the ballot-box is a crime against society—not an individual—and should be punished as such in the severest manner.

WORTH HAVING.—The editor of the Cartersville (Georgia) *Express* states the case in this way: "There is a little brown-eyed, enthusiastic, high-spirited lady, who, after she has cooked breakfast, cleared the things away, set the house to rights, attends the call of the bread wagon and milked the cow, dons her hat and cloak, comes into this office, yanks us out of the editorial easy chair, pounces on the exchanges, amputates every item of interest, stacks them on the copy-hook, grabs up a Faber, travels it over a quire of editor's manuscript paper, removes her snowy-white apron, shoves up her sleeves, grabs a stick and rule and sets it all into type, reads the proofs and corrects every error. That's our wife, and she will get her reward in heaven."

PLAUSIBLE.—Probably as good a plea as ever was made for wholesale murder—commonly called war—is this by Count Von Moltke: "I fully appreciate the philanthropic effort to soften the evils which result from war. Perpetual peace is a dream, and it is not even a beautiful dream. War is an element in the order of the world, or by God. In it the noblest virtues of mankind are developed; courage and the abnegation of self, faithfulness to duty, and the spirit of sacrifice; the soldier gives his life. Without war the world would stagnate, and lose itself in materialism."

A TRUE SAFE.—The only postoffice in the world which continues to be respected by pilferers, is the letter-box in the Magellan Straits—a simple cask chained to the rock. A passing vessel sends a boat, takes what letters there may be and deposits its own. The postoffice is under the protection of the civilized world, and although it has been established for many years, it has never been robbed.

A man named Jubissier died a few days ago in an insane hospital in Paris, at the age of 101 years. He received a severe wound in the head when eighteen years old, producing incurable insanity. He had the fixed idea that his body was composed of glass, and during his eighty-three years in the hospital he hardly ever moved or spoke for fear of breaking himself.

A NEW CASE.—The Doylestown *Democrat* relates the following: "Among the cases tried last week at Court was one seldom brought in this country—a prosecution against the Democratic election officers of Bensalem township, who were indicted for "refusing to receive the vote of a qualified elector." The person who offered his vote was a colored man, who was registered in the township by the name of Frank Davis, and his vote was refused on the ground that that was not his true name, which was Frank McKinney. The defence proved that he had registered in Maryland, where he formerly lived, as McKinney, and was known by this name and no other; and it was also sworn to that he had received letters in Bensalem, addressed to Frank McKinney. The prosecutor swore that his name was Davis. The jury, after being out about ten hours, brought in a verdict of "Not guilty," and placed one quater of the costs on the defendants, and three-fourths on the county. After the jury had separated, it was discovered that the finding, as regards the costs, was illegal, but it was too late to remedy the matter. It relieves the defendants from all liability for costs, and as the Commissioners have been notified not to pay any, it is possible the prosecutor may have to foot the whole bill, in which case it will prove a dear vote to him.

PENSION FRAUDS.—The editor of the Danville *Intelligencer* cites a case in point: "About every fifth or sixth man you meet, nowadays, who formerly served in the army, has the pension bee in his bonnet. The facility with which claims are passed, many of the recipients having no apparent bodily ailment, has led thousands of able-bodied persons to apply who would never have thought of it had they not witnessed the successful passage of claims of persons no more entitled to government support than themselves. We are led to speak of this by having been accosted the other day by a stalwart person, who desired to know if we could affirm to his having served a certain time in the army. On our inquiry why he desired the affirmation, he replied he intended to apply for a pension. We ridiculed the idea of such a lusty person desiring to live off the government, when he responded by naming several persons in the neighborhood who are drawing pensions, and who are as free from disability as he; hence, he felt like joining in with these spongers off of the Government."

ONE LAW ANYHOW.—Our State Legislature has been in session nearly seven weeks and it may be of interest to the people of the State to know that it has *already* enacted *one* law. But it might be of equal importance to them to know that our august solons were forced to this activity by the pressure of the honest portion of the citizens of Philadelphia, who demanded that the odious delinquent tax law of that city should be repealed, and the duties thereof transferred to the office of the Receiver of Taxes. This was the office through which the Republicans of that city got their corruption fund. It is said to have realized to those who divided the "swag," about $125,000 a year, every cent of which was filched from the poorer classes of that city—the tenants of real estate owners. More: The result of the recent election in Philadephia is conclusive proof that the Radical lines have been broken.

TRUTHFULLY EXPRESSED.—The Philadelphia *Times* don't seem to be in love with the memory of the "great war Governor" Morton, on whose account Governor Porter, of Indiana, had the bad taste to berate the Democracy in his inaugural. Says the *Times*:

> Morton was, without exception, the most despicable charlatan that ever afflicted the politics of any land. Ignorant, presumptuous, revengeful, he made the high places into which the base party passions of war thrust him, opportunities for the gratification of every instinct that degrades public and dishonors private life. His baleful mark upon the politics of the State and nation cannot be obliterated in a generation. To wantonly revive and perpetuate his foul memory would be the gratuitous apotheosis repulsive in private and public life. Let death, if it can, mitigate, it cannot wholly obliterate the unspeakable evils of a wholly bad man.

Morton, stumping Ohio in 1875, had the impertinence to insult Gov. Allen, and got a rejoinder that pad-locked his lips for the rest of the campaign. His private life was something worse than infamous.

A SHAME!—It is reported that the widow of General George H. Thomas is in a destitute condition, trying to keep body and soul together on her pension of thirty dollars a month. A few days ago a statue of her heroic husband, that cost a hundred thousand dollars, was unveiled at Washington. After Congress provides something for General Grant it would be well enough to make the pension granted to Mrs. Thomas equal to that enjoyed by the widows of other general officers. Having given him a stone, let us give her bread.

HOW CARELESS.—General Herman Uhl, a prominent officer of the National Guard of New York, and formerly business manager of the *Staats Zeitung*, accidentally killed himself at his residence, in New York city, Thursday afternoon. He was taking a Remington rifle from a closet for the purpose of cleaning it, when the weapon was discharged, and the ball passed through his left breast, near the heart.

PHILADELPHIA.—If we had the roosters on hand, we would start a dozen of them to crowing over the recent municipal election in this State. The Democrats elected a King Mayor of Philadelphia, and a Lyon Mayor of Pittsburgh. See what royal names are brought to the surface in those two dark and benighted cities. Talk about the Democratic party being dead! What cheap ignorance!

CLEAR ROBBERY.—During the last fifteen years the Indian wars, engendered by the grossly and criminally mismanaged Indian Bureau, have cost $19,204,184. This is the officially reported cost of the eleven wars since 1865, and every one of them was caused by the shameless perfidy of the Government, the swindling of the Indians by contractors, and the bungling work of the bureau.

DOUBTFUL.—General Garfield declared in an interview the other day that it is his purpose to make the Republican party in the South "respectable." In the parlance of the prairies it might be said that he has "bitten off more than he can chaw."

THE SNYDER LYNCHERS.

Judge Myers, of Lehigh county, in his recent charge to the Grand Jury, dwelt at considerable length upon the recent lynching of Snyder, for the murder of Henry Google and wife, the particulars of which are fresh in the minds of all our readers, and which so startled that community and the people of this State at the time. He very clearly pointed out the duty of the Grand Jury in the case. In his remarks he said in substance:

It was the first instance where the citizens of this State took it into their own hands to punish murder. The people engaged in the lynching of Snyder committed a clear, direct and palpable violation of the laws of this State. There is no law of this State, no word in the Constitution of this State, no word in any decree emanating from any Court of Justice, that make these people the avengers of the blood of the Googles. If the members of the Grand Jury know from their own knowledge any person connected with the lynching of Snyder, or if they have learned it from any person taking part in the lynching, they have a right to impart the information to the other members of the Grand Jury and have the matter brought to the attention of the Court. The Court said that Snyder had offended against the law of Pennsylvania, and if he had been tried, acquitted or convicted, it would be under the laws of Pennsylvania, and if his execution had followed it would have been in answer to the mandate from the Governor of Pennsylvania. The lynchers robbed the State of its powers; it was a grevious wrong. No matter how great was Snyder's crime, if he had been tried, convicted and punished, with the Commonwealth as his accuser, all the people of this State would be the avengers of the blood of the murdered people. Snyder's death was murder, and whatever may be the excuses of those taking part, although there may have been evils that they thought justified their actions, they should have remembered that the method of avenging the evil was one thousand fold worse than the evil itself. The Court stated that the act of these men should not be allowed to pass unchallenged, thus giving a license to everyone, everywhere, under like cases to resort to them, and he felt it his duty to call the attention of the jury to the matter and closed by saying that if the jury does not take any action in the matter, the Court will have to institute proceedings.

FANCY GERRYMANDERING.—Here are some fair specimens of Republican gerrymandering. There are 350,000 Democratic voters in Pennsylvania, represented by eight Congressmen, while 375,000 Republicans have nineteen Representatives. In Philadelphia, 50,000 Democrats have ten members of the General Assembly, while 70,000 Republicans have twenty-eight members. Counties have been sliced in half to secure Republican gains, and numbers of Democratic have been massed together, increasing Democratic majorities in Congressional districts and producing gross inequality of representation. In Massachusetts, the districts have been so cut out as to leave the Democrats without any representation at all. The same line of conduct prevails wherever the Republicans have had a majority in both Houses of the State Legislatures.

THE NAKED TRUTH.—Froude, the great historian, makes use of the following impressive, and extraordinary language, when we consider his attachment to England's power, and his feelings of loyalty and devotion. He says: "We can govern India; we cannot govern Ireland. Be it so. Then let Ireland be free. * * * We cannot keep a people chained to us to be perenially wretched because it is convenient to us to keep order among them. In an independent Ireland the ablest and strongest would come to the front and the baser elements be crushed. * * * This, too, is called impossible—yet, if we will neither rule Ireland, nor allow the Irish to rule themselves, nature and fact may tell us that, whether we will or no, an experiment which has lasted for seven hundred years shall be tried no longer."

KILLED—DEAD.—The project of diverting $1,000,000 from the United States Treasury into the pockets of a lot of steamship owners without adequate compensation, under the name of subsidy, was effectually squelched the other day in the Senate by the significant and decisive vote of 35 to 14. That great patriot, John Roach, the wealthy ship-builder, stood ready to receive a $25,000 or $50,000 of the swag, while the Pacific mail and other companies, notorious in past days for corrupting Congress to pass a similar measure, were ready to grab their share. It is called "subsidy" but the proper name is "steal," and a Democratic Senate is entitled to thanks for having sat down on this scheme to bleed the people.

FRAUD AND CRIME.—The Selinsgrove *Times* remarks: The Sunbury papers announce that Thos. Cannon of that place has just "received *back pay* for a wound received while in the army on the 13th of July, 1863." The amount he received was $812.53. After this of course Mr. Cannon will during life receive also a regular annual pension. The wonderful part of this business, however, is that it would require a wound *eighteen years* to develope sufficiently to entitle the man to a pension! The fact is that this pension business is covered all over with fraud, perjury, swindling and utter rottenness.

A FLOPPER'S FATE.—It is said that Grow was offered the next Governorship, for which General Beaver was an aspirant, if he would unite his forces with the "machine" men and elect Beaver to the United States Senate. Grow was willin', but he couldn't deliver his goods. He has been dropped all around, and it looks now as though he "couldn't get nothin' from nobody." He has over-reached himself, and his weak ambition betrayed him.

A PLACE AT LAST.—General Grant has got hold of something at last. The United States National Bank, organized in New York on Monday, the 14th inst., has secured his services as President; but we see no mention of Babcock as Cashier.

A PROBLEM.—An exchange inquires in this way: "If the small slit in Whittaker's ears, equal to an unknown quantity, has cost the Government two law-suits and forty thousand dollars, what is the value of the whole "Nigger?"

A COAL MINE EXPLOSION.

HALF A SCORE OF LIVES LOST.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Feb. 11.—The coal mine known as Maurnes, on the line of the Niles and New Lisbon Railroad, was the scene of a terrible explosion yesterday morning. It resulted in the instant death of four men and the serious wounding of five others who may die. This mine is altogether on high ground, and has been in operation for several years. It was supposed to be fully ventilated. There are twenty-five miners employed at the mine, and this morning fifteen of them had gone in, when suddenly a terrific explosion occurred. The place was filled with smoke, and the people who heard the noise of the explosion and ran to the mouth of the mine to discover the cause, were horrified at what they saw. Men, mules and cars had been blown in a promiscuous heap two hundred feet and landed several feet from the entrance to the mine. Four of the men are not to be found at all, but subsequent developments showed that they had been killed instantly. Only one of the dead bodies could be got at on account of the gas in the mine, the others then being so far in that it was unsafe to go after them until the mine had been ventilated.

Five of the men were blown clear out of the mine, and were horribly burned and mutilated, so much so that their lives are despaired of.

The following is a list of the victims known at this writing:

James Logan, 50 years of age, a native of England, married; John Logan, son of the above, 16 years of age; James Mehan, young man, unmarried; Edward Smith, about 25 years old and unmarried; Wm. Haley; George Henry Wood.

Those who were wounded and whose death is hourly expected are:

Edward Creighan, John Eakins, Robert Haley; James Crouch had both arms broken but will survive; John Lack, a driver, was badly cut about the head, but not fatally hurt; David Griffiths was internally injured, but is not considered seriously so; Peter Wilson, John Wilson, James Wilson. Nearly all the above are badly hurt and several will die.

As soon as the news of the dreadful accident became noised abroad, the people began to gather from all parts of the country. The scenes, when the members of the families of the victims became acquainted with their loss, were heartrending. Some of the families thus bereaved are left almost destitute.

Mrs. Griffith had gone to the door of the mine to call her son when the explosion occurred. She saw the mule shoot out of the mine and found her son injured George Henry Wood died in his wife's arms. The scenes are heartrending in the extremo.

The explosion was caused by the foolhardiness of Ed. Smith. When he was going into the mine the Superintendent cautioned him about going to a certain room, as it contained fire-damp. But as that was dry, while around the track was filled with water, Smith disobeyed orders and attempted to pass through the forbidden room with a lighted lamp in his hand. Immediately a terrific explosion occurred, in which a hole was blown through 15 feet of earth, composing the roof, and carrying death and destruction all around.

EXACTLY.—A cotemporary says: "It is terrible galling for Brother Jonathan to find out that he was taken in scenearly by John Bull in the Halifax fishery award business, and it is not wonderful that the cute old Yankee should make some faces about it. But it is no matter to cry about. We have something like a round $9,000,000 left of the Geneva award to console ourselves with. The talk going on now proposing to beg some of the fishery award back from England is undignified. We submitted to arbitration and got worsted, but we shouldn't snivel about it." More: Our "Christian Statesmen" who were authorized to settle the bills against the British for the property destroyed on the ocean during the Rebellion, made out a bill against John Bull, for forty-five millions of dollars, and the Arbitrators awarded us fifteen millions—just thirty-three per cent., and although seven years have elapsed, nine millions of this sum is still unclaimed.

RATHER SHABBY.—John A. Logan has succeeded in getting a favorable committee report upon his bill to place the great American Dead Head, U. S. G., upon the retired list with the rank and pay of General. When the same U. S. G. was President of the United States he was mean and contemptible enough to veto a bill equalizing the bounties of soldiers. Yet he has impudence enough to occupy the position of a supplicant for the Nation's bounty in the shape of retirement with the rank and pay of General.—*Newark (Ohio) Advocate.*

LOOKING AROUND.—We notice that John Cessna, the Radical Chairman of the State Committee, who has been out to Mentor to interview General Garfield, reports that the President-elect said to him, that he had intended to take a Cabinet officer from Pennsylvania, but that if her Legislature did not compromise their party troubles and elect a Senator who would give satisfaction, he would have to look elsewhere for a Cabinet officer.

HE KNOWS.—"The oldest inhabitant," Mr. Peter Cooper, says that the only New York building which he remembers as existing during his childhood is St. Paul's Church. Two are partially the same—Washington's headquarters in Water street and also the headquarters at the foot of Broadway. With these exceptions (added to three houses in Harlem) the entire city has been rebuilt.

AN INDEX.—The miserable behavior of the majority in our Legislature, and the result of the late municipal election in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and elsewhere, must annoy the Cameron leaders in this State. Such broad seals of condemnation must bring about a political revolution in this State in the near future.

STAY AWAY.—General Hancock has been invited to the inauguration. There is no question that if he were present he would receive as he would deserve a greater ovation than Garfield himself; but it is to be hoped that he will remain away. His own party interests demand this.

JUMPING JACKS.—Between the temperance question and the proposed Sunday law the Republican leaders of this Legislature are having a terrible time at straddling and playing the hypocrite.

READER, IT'S A BIG THING.—The election of Democratic Mayors in most of the large cities. These cities, if they had another opportunity, would vote for General Hancock.

REGULATING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES.

The following act which we publish in full explains itself. It was read by Mr. Hall in place in the Senate Jan. 18, 1881, and reported favorably from the Judiciary (Local) Committee, Jan. 26, 1881:

AN Act regulating the collection of taxes in the several boroughs and townships of this Commonwealth:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same.* That the qualified electors of each borough and township in this Commonwealth, shall, on the third Tuesday of February next, and on the third Tuesday of February of every year thereafter elect an officer to be styled Collector of taxes, whose term of office shall commence on the first Monday of April, next, after his election and shall continue one year.

SEC. 2. The Court of Quarter Sessions, shall have power to fill by appointment all vacancies in the said office within their respective counties, and for that purpose may appoint any suitable inhabitant of the county for Collector of taxes for any township or borough in said county.

SEC. 3. The Collector of taxes shall before he enters upon the duties of his office take and subscribe his oath of office and file the same in the office of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the peace of the proper county, and shall also enter into a bond to the Commonwealth in double the probable amount of taxes that shall come into his hands with at least two sufficient sureties, said bond to be approved by the said Court of Quarter Sessions of the peace and filed in the office of the clerk thereof and the condition of the said bond shall be that the Collector of taxes shall well and truly collect and pay over or account for according to law the whole amount of taxes charged and assessed in the duplicates which shall be delivered to him.

SEC. 4. The several county, borough, township, school and other authorities now empowered and which may hereafter be empowered to levy taxes upon and within the several boroughs and townships of this Commonwealth, shall on or before the first day of August of each year after the first election of Collector of taxes, under this act, issue their respective duplicates of taxes assessed to the Collector of taxes of their respective boroughs and townships with their warrants attached directing him to collect the same, but road tax can be worked out the same as heretofore. *Provided*, The same are worked before the first day of August of the proper year under the direction of the proper officers, in which case the taxes so worked out shall be omitted from the duplicate issued to the Collector of taxes.

SEC. 5. The Collector of taxes shall have all the power for the collection of said taxes during his term of office heretofore vested in Collectors of county taxes under existing laws.

SEC. 6. The Collector of taxes shall provide an appropriate book the cost of which shall be allowed to him in the settlement of his accounts in which he shall enter in alphabetical order the names of all persons charged with taxes in the duplicates aforesaid and showing the amount of such tax charged against each person which book shall be at all times open to the inspection of each taxpayer and shall be delivered by the Collector of taxes at the expiration of his term to his successor in office.

SEC. 7. All persons who shall on or before the first day of October make payment of any taxes charged against them in said duplicates for the then current year shall be entitled to a deduction of five per centum from the amount thereof.

SEC. 8 The Collector of taxes shall collect the taxes charged in said duplicates and pay over the same to the respective Treasurers entitled thereto after deducting his commission for the collection of the same which is hereby fixed at two per centum on all taxes paid him prior to the first day of October as aforesaid, and at five per centum on all taxes afterwards collected.

SEC. 9. The accounts of the Collector of taxes shall be settled by the township Auditors or borough Auditors as the case may be of the proper township or borough who shall state a separate account for each district tax collected by him.

SEC. 10. Taxes charged upon unseated lands shall not be collected by the Collectors of taxes but shall be certified and returned by the several authorities levying the same to the County Commissioners to be collected as heretofore.

SEC. 11. So much of all acts heretofore passed as is inconsistent herewith is hereby repealed, but this act shall not apply to any taxes the collection of which is regulated by a local law.

A STRANGE CASE.—The Postmaster at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, who ran for Congress last Fall and got one-half as many votes as his competitor, is going to contest for the seat on the ground that the negroes were so dreadfully intimidated in 1876 that they were afraid to vote in 1880. There is nothing comic about that man.

SUGGESTIVE.—The Newark (Ohio) *Advocate* remarks: "Garfield says he is a political bankrupt—that he is under obligations to a half million Republican friends and his assets are only a few paltry offices. Is there no Oakes Ames nor Dick Partons, or De Golyers to make a small advance in this crisis?"

LOVELY.—Sherman says Garfield is a "man with a great big head, and a great big heart." That is more than Garfield can say truthfully of Sherman, whose head is big enough, but his heart is small enough for a pinch-penny curb-stone broker to carry without annoying his conscience.

An exchange says: "An association for the advancement of the cause of civil service reform, composed of gentlemen of both political parties, has been formed in Cambridge, Mass." It is a pretty good place to begin away down there. Hayes is so far off he might not meddle with it.

"TOO THIN."—The four years of reasonable prosperity which the country has enjoyed is now being attributed by partisan newspapers to the administration of Mr. Hayes. The administration of this man had about as much to do with it as the moon.

IT SEEMS SO.—"Is pauperism increasing?" asks the New York *Times*. We don't know about that, but judging by General Grant, the paupers are getting harder to please than they used to be.

CAUSTIC.—In the U. S. Senate, on Monday a week, Senator Butler, of South Carolina, pronounced Conkling "insolent," and Conkling called Butler a "person!" No alarm—no blows.

Out of twenty-five scaps of bees of which F. B. Clouser, of New Bloomfield, Perry county, was the owner when Winter began, all but three have been frozen.

OLIVER'S FAREWELL.

To the Republican Members of the General Assembly:

The contest for the Senatorship has been so protracted and without reasonable hope of solution, as long as the principal candidates remain as contestants, that it is altogether fitting in me, at this time, to express to you my views on the subject. It is an honorable ambition in any man, feeling that he has the proper elements within himself to worthily fulfill its duties, to aspire to a seat in the national Senate. Especially is this so when this ambition is to represent a great Commonwealth like Pennsylvania. Inspired by this feeling, I became a candidate for Senator, and received the nomination of my party. Political parties have existed in every State which we have any history, and they are necessary to the well-being of governments in matters of party representation and organization. The nominating convention and caucus are as necessary adjuncts to success as the individual manhership upon which the party is founded. As a Republican and the party nominee, I was entitled to the support of every member of the General Assembly who had been nominated and elected as a Republican, unless unfitted for the office by some moral, political or personal defect. I am not aware of any such objection, nor has any, to my knowledge, been suggested, but unfortunately for my inspirations, a sufficient number of Republicans have refused either to take part in making the nomination or to support the nominee of the majority. Many, perhaps all, of the gentlemen who have adopted the method of compassing the defeat of the party nominee, are doubtless actuated by upright and conscientious motives, and in so far as they are so actuated they have my entire respect, although, as a Republican, I cannot approve of the step they have taken. It would be highly absurd to say that the interests and welfare of the people of this Commonwealth would be best served by the election of any one man to the Senate of the United States in a State so large and populous as ours—rich in material, wealth and culture. There are many men who would honor as well as be honored by the position. For myself, realizing that the party nominee cannot be elected, owing to the refusal of a large and respectable number of Republicans to join with their brethren in the choice of the majority, it is due to my supporters to say that I am no longer a candidate, and that they are free to select any other worthy Republican. It is partly necessary for me to express my appreciation of the manly and steadfast support which has been accorded me by the majority of the Republican members of the Legislature. Apart from my personal friends, I regard this support not as a tribute to myself, but as a manifestation of respect for the rules and customs of the party to which we belong. Time will demonstrate that their action has the approval of the Republicans of the State. This latter, owing to the circumstances, is to some extent necessarily personal, but no more so, I trust, than a modest appreciation of the situation warrants.

With great respect I remain, very truly,

HENRY W. OLIVER, JR.

"How blessings brighten as they take their flight!"—*R. B. Hayes in Farewell Address, March 4, 1881.*

New Advertisements.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of writs of *Levari Facias* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, Penn'a, and to me directed, there will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE, at the Court House, in the borough of Clearfield, Pa., on

Thursday, March 17, 1881,

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

A certain two-story plank house 16x24 feet, 16 feet to eves, shingle roof, said house is divided into five rooms, with eight doors, being erected on lot No. 145 in the general plan of DuBois, Sandy township, Clearfield county, Pa.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Patrick Clark.

TERMS OF SALE.—The price or sum at which the property shall be struck off must be paid at the time of sale, or such other arrangements made as will be approved, otherwise the property will be immediately put up and sold again at the expense and risk of the person to whom it was struck off, and who, in case of deficiency at such re-sale, shall make good the same, and in no instance will the Deed be presented in Court for confirmation unless the money is actually paid to the Sheriff. JAS. MAHAFFEY,

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Clearfield, Pa., Feb. 23, 1881. } Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale.

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

Thursday, March 17, 1881,

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

All that certain lot of ground situate in Chest township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post by Chest creek; thence north 86½ degrees west 9 perches by land of Joseph H. Breth to a post; thence by land of said Joseph H. Breth north 6½ degrees east 19 2-10 perches to a post; thence by land of said Breth south 81½ degrees east 8 1-10 perches to a post; thence by land of said Breth south 3½ degrees west 18 9-10 perches to a post and place of beginning, containing 1 acre and 4 2-10 perches, all cleared and having thereon erected a two-story frame house 16x26 feet, kitchen attached, 12x14 feet, and storeroom attached, 16x22 feet, also a wagonmaker shop, and a small frame stable, 16x28 feet.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of O. P. Pierce.

ALSO,

All of the defendant's interest in a certain house and lot situate in Wallaceton borough, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: On the east by Clearfield street, on the north by lot No. 68, on the south by Graham street, and on the West by railroad, being 60 feet front on Clearfield street, by 200 feet deep, and known in plan of said borough as lot No. 62.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Alexander Leavy, alias John Rice.

ALSO,

All the defendant's interest in a certain piece of land situate in Boggs township, Clearfield county, Pa., described as follows: Beginning at a post on line of George Shimel, Sr., one perch south of Jacob Smeal's corner; thence east parallel with said Smeal's line 40 perches to a corner at post; thence south 20 perches to post; thence west 40 perches to line of said George Shimel, Sr., and on turnpike to a post; thence north along said line 20 perches to the place of beginning, containing 5 acres, with about 2 acres cleared, and having thereon erected a frame house and outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of James McKlarney.

ALSO,

All the interest of defendants in all that certain tract of land situate in Brady township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a red oak corner at the corner of lands of Jacob Kunts and George Pontz; thence north 89 degrees east 327 perches to a post; thence south 140 2-10 perches to a post; thence west 325 9-10 perches to a dead hemlock; thence north 1½ degrees —— 200 perches to a service berry; thence south 81 degrees west 157 perches to a hemlock; thence north 1 degree west 145 perches to post; thence north 88½ degrees east 155 perches to service berry; thence north one degree west 50 perches to the place of beginning, containing 1,022 7-10 acres.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of George Kramer and Wm. E. Bell.

ALSO,

All the defendants' interest in all that certain tract or piece of land situate in Bradford township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a chestnut and stones; thence east 118 perches to stones; thence south 145½ perches to a post; thence west 118 perches to a black oak (down); thence north 145½ perches to a chestnut, stones and place of beginning, containing 101 acres and 30 perches, more or less, being the southwest quarter of tract warranted in name of Francis West's survey, having about 75 acres cleared, and having thereon erected a frame dwelling house, blacksmith shop, log barn, and other outbuildings, also a young apple and peach orchard of about 160 trees.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Jacob and David Williams.

TERMS OF SALE.—The price or sum at which the property shall be struck off must be paid at the time of sale, or such other arrangements made as will be approved, otherwise the property will be immediately put up and sold again at the expense and risk of the person to whom it was struck off, and who, in case of deficiency at such re-sale, shall make good the same, and in no instance will the Deed be presented in Court for confirmation unless the money is actually paid to the Sheriff. JAS. MAHAFFEY,

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Clearfield, Pa., Feb. 23, 1881. } Sheriff.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE!

Estate of Jonathan Nichols, dec'd.

BY virtue of an order issued out of the Orphans' Court of Clearfield county, Pa., the undersigned Administrator of the estate of Jonathan Nichols, deceased, will sell at public sale, at the COURT HOUSE, in the borough of Clearfield, Clearfield county, Pa., on

Saturday, March 19th, 1881,

At 2 o'clock P. M. of said day.

All of the interest of the deceased in and to a certain piece of land situate in the township of Lawrence, county of Clearfield, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a hickory on line of land of Hugh and James Orr; thence by land of Alice Dale east fifty perches to a post; thence by land late of Martin Nichols, jr., one hundred and thirty perches to stones in line of Thomas M. Lenich's; thence west fifty perches to a white pine; thence north by land of Hugh and James Orr one hundred and thirty perches to the place of beginning, containing 38 acres and 38 perches and allowance, having about seven acres cleared thereon, being good farm land, covered with good Timber, and being underlaid with a vein of Coal.

—TERMS OF SALE.—

One half cash, and the balance in one year from confirmation of sale, with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage.

O. H. MERRELL, Administrator, &c.

Clearfield, Pa., Feb. 23, 1881-4t.

TRIAL LIST.—The following is a list of causes set down for trial for March Term, 1881, commencing March 28th:

FOUR