The Republican.

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 16, 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.

Simon Cameron and some friends celebrated his 82d birthday on Tuesday of last week, March 8th, at Havana, Cuba.

The Maine Legislature has elected Wm. P. Frye to succeed Blaine in the United States Senate, and the Wisconsin Legislature has elected Angus Cameron to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Matt. Carpenter.

THE NEW MAN.—Governor Hoyt has appointed Dr. Higbee, President of Mercersburg College, Superintendent of Public Instruction, *vice* Dr. J. P. Wickersham, whose term expired some time since. The Governor had tendered the place to Dr. Cattell, of Lafayette College. It is reported that the old Superintendent is in the field for Governor.

IT IS SO.—The man who would take the Presidential oath, although not elected, and veto a three per cent. Funding bill, which saves the taxpayers millions, and then turn around and sign the River and Harbor bill, which robs the same taxpayers of an equal amount of millions, has been bribed, or else he is a fool. How is that for Hayes, Eliza Pinkston, and Mrs. Jenks?

WHAT A TRIO!—A Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* intimates that "the Government" is "a complete set up job" on the rest of us, and that President Garfield (Baptist) and Col. Robert G. Ingersoll (Infidel) and George Cannon (Mormon) will run the machine for the next four years. What a blending of Theology and Government! It's enough to stop a Corliss engine.

Harry Freeburn, engineer of the empty train that collided with the express bearing Hayes and party, and who was seriously injured by the collision near Severn Station, Md., on the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad, an account of which was published in these columns last week, died in Washington City on Monday afternoon, the 7th inst. This is the third death. Freeburn was blamed with disobeying orders and causing the collision.

A GOOD SELECTION.—The term of Senator Wallace having expired on the 4th of March, the Democratic caucus was left without a Chairman. The Democratic members of that body met in caucus the next day, and elected Senator George H. Pendleton (another Ohio man) Chairman. Mr. Pendleton is one of the ablest men in that body, and will bother the Garfield-Sherman firm considerably.

AN HISTORICAL PRESENT.—Just before the adjournment of Congress, Hon. Heister Clymer, of Reading, formally presented to the House of Representatives at Washington the portrait of Frederick A. Muhlenberg, of Pennsylvania, Speaker of the First and Third Congresses, and Mr. Hawley, of Connecticut, presented a resolution, which was adopted, expressing to the great-grandchildren of Speaker Muhlenberg the satisfaction with which the portrait had been received.

THE CABINET ILLUSTRATED.—Of the new Cabinet every member is married; only two are College graduates; Secretary Hunt is living with his fourth wife; Windom is the only Ohio man. Blaine, James and Hunt were Whigs; Kirkwood originally was a Democrat; Windom and Lincoln consistent Republicans, and MacVeagh a "kicker." Blaine is fifty-one years of age; Windom, fifty-four; James, fifty; MacVeagh, forty-eight; Kirkwood, sixty-eight; Lincoln, thirty-seven; Hunt, fifty-two.

HARD TO PLEASE.—Some people won't be satisfied any way you can fix it. Therefore, there are criticisms on General Hancock for wearing his full uniform on inauguration day. It was a State occasion, and General Hancock dressed in keeping with it. It seems necessary to inform the critics that the full dress was a mark of respect to his new commanding officer, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy. If General Hancock had appeared in fatigue uniform that would have bred a fearful scandal.

"HOW IS THIS FOR HIGH?—When a man swears by Almighty God to support the Constitution of the United States, and that of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and then violate both, what should be done with him? We notice by the Postoffice Department expenses that ex-Governor Hartranft has drawn $4,000 out of the United States Treasury as Postmaster of Philadelphia, and Auditor General Schell's report shows that he drew $2,000 out of the State Treasury as Major General of the National Guard of Pennsylvania. As both the Federal and State Constitutions make the offices incompatible, how does the Evans-Kemble plunderer justify himself?

GOOD.—Hayes, just before he drew Tilden's last dollar of the salary, appointed a Postmaster at Buffalo, N. Y., another at Albany, N. Y., (both fat offices) and a District Attorney for southern New York. All these men were anti-Conkling. They failed of confirmation. This goes to show that the *Senator* had more influence at headquarters than had the man that drew Tilden's salary, and who was in the habit of affixing "President" to his name. A similar fate befell the Pittsburgh appointments who were all anti-Cameron; and this was followed by a similar fate by his brother-in-law (Matthews) from Ohio, whom he proposed to stuff on the Supreme Bench. Hayes' veto of the funding bill was in harmony with his advent into office—fraud at both ends of the line.

HANCOCK IN THE SENATE.

Among the distinguished gentlemen who were present at the inauguration was General W. S. Hancock, whose visit was anticipated with much pleasure, and whose presence was recognized with distinguished consideration. An eye witness of the scene in the Senate chamber says:

Gen. Hancock was the first person of consequence to enter the chamber, coming in very quietly and unostentatiously, attended only by Col. Mitchell, one of his aids. His massive and towering figure, in his Major General's uniform, was instantly discovered, and a round of applause rolled from one end of the galleries to the other, and was caught up on the floor, Senators participating as heartily as any others. Senators almost tumbled over each other in the rush to salute him. Mr. Conkling quickly left his desk, and hurrying up the main aisle tendered to General Hancock the first personal greeting. Mr. Thurman was at Mr. Conkling's side before he and General Hancock had unclasped hands and was the second to welcome him. Then followed David Davis, Mr. Hill, Mr. Brown, Mr. Teller, Mr. Voorhees and Don Cameron, and presently nearly the entire Senate had clustered around him, the galleries meanwhile applauding. Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, as soon as a chance offered, escorted General Hancock to a seat on the sofa at the left of the Vice-President's desk. To this sofa presently came Mr. Wheeler with outstretched hands and the cordiality of the greeting drew from the spectators still further demonstration of good will. General Hancock was smiling, but perfectly serene. Senators of both parties continued to crowd around him, and apparently to vie with each other in testifying their respect and esteem. Mrs. Garfield, from the gallery above, bent upon the centre of so much homage a curious but kindly gaze. Shortly after General Phil. Sheridan entered from a side door, and walking over took his seat by Gen. Hancock, and as they warmly shook each other's hands the applause rang out again."

Afterward was presented a scene without a parallel in the history of this country and on which it is to be hoped will never again be repeated. We allude to the fact that there was present in the Senate chamber just previous to the inauguration, a President and Vice President who had not received a majority of the electoral vote and were about to vacate after rendering four years of service as the outgrowing of fraud. Then was presented a President about to be inaugurated who is not the choice of the people as expressed at the ballot-box, but who was elected by the forms prescribed by the Constitution in the face of the will of the people. The third feature in the group was the presence of the man—General Hancock—who *was* chosen by the people as their President, but who under our laws lacked the necessary electoral votes to secure the prize, and was present to witness the induction into office of one who had received more than six thousand votes less than himself; but whose demeanor was calm and serene and without apparently a shadow of bitterness at his failure to receive the highest honors which his countrymen intended to bestow. But through it all stands out in bold relief the character of the man who has frequently been tried and never found wanting, and who we believe is yet destined to occupy the first place in the gift of the American people.

RATHER TECHNICAL.—The Lancaster *Intelligencer*, speaking in regard to the motion to indefinitely postpone the resolution to discharge the committee from the further consideration of the bill to repeal the Recorder's act of Philadelphia, upon which the Hon. Willis R. Bierly voted affirmatively, says: "We understand from him that he did so because he believed the bill unconstitutional. He voted for the same reason against the bill consolidating the Tax Collector's and Receiver's offices; and he declares that he shall vote uniformly against every bill he knows 'to be unconstitutional and against every steal.' That is right, of course. No one can say that a representative should not follow his own judgments in his votes; and if they all do so and vote honestly, they fulfil the measure of their duty to the best of their ability. If they are not as wise as they should be, they cannot help it. We can get along very well with the average wisdom of the Legislature if it is fairly and independently exercised. We question the soundness of Mr. Bierly's views on the questions stated, but it is right that he governs himself by his own lights, to whose guidance his constituents have confided their interests." It looks to us at this distance from the Capitol, as though the member from Lycoming was too Constitutional to mingle with the ordinary legislator. More: There are so few of his Democratic brethren that seem to look through the same horn.

LEVYING ON PASSENGERS.—A Nevada sheriff had an execution for $24,000 against the Central Pacific Railroad for taxes due his county. He made the judgment good by seizing two trains belonging to the railroad company, one loaded with passengers and one freight. The lawyers of the railroad kept up a fusilade of telegrams from San Francisco protesting against the seizure, and informing him that the rolling stock of the company was mortgaged and could not be attached, and they referred him to sections of the laws of the State; but he replied that, mortgage or no mortgage, he was going to seize everything belonging to the company that came along, and that he would put up a notice of sale of the attached property the following day. This brought the company to terms, and they at once paid the whole amount of the judgment. That's what may be called a "snap judgment."

A BILL TO ATTACH WAGES FOR BOARD.—Representative Billingsley, of Washington county, has introduced a bill, which has been reported favorably to the House, "Relating to boarding-house keepers and authorizing the attachment of wages of persons indebted for boarding." Its main provisions are, "That after the passage of this act, proprietors of hotels, boarding and lodging houses, in addition to the remedies now provided by law, shall have the right to attach wages due or owing to such persons as may be indebted to them for boarding, not exceeding the amount of four weeks, and any sum so due may be attached, and shall not be paid to the defendant until the judgment so had for such amount as may be due upon such attachment shall be satisfied, and Justices of the Peace shall have jurisdiction of attachment in all cases for such purposes." As that act is very likely to become a law, the dispensers of hash and cold meat will have due protection against dishonest customers.—*Renovo Record.*

This is an odious piece of Special Legislation. Why not allow a printer, blacksmith, or merchant, the same right to collect a claim? Why this miserable class legislation in a free country?

MORE CREMATING.—The fires in the Lemoyne crematory, Washington, Pa., were lighted on the 8th inst., for incineration of the body of Arthur Strabos. Only about six months ago Mr. Strabos, a civil engineer, went to Pittsburgh from New York to make alterations in the plans of the Monongahela bridge. When the plan was about matured he was stricken with typhoid fever and died. Before he expired he requested his wife to have his remains cremated, and his wishes were fulfilled. Deceased leaves a family of children in New York city, but none of them witnessed the cremation.

AN EXPLANATION IN ORDER.

The editor of the *Clinton Democrat*, who is well acquainted with the new Senator—Mitchell—puts up this kind of a job on the Harrisburg "kickers." He says:

The public is entitled to an explanation from those Republican members of the Legislature who refused to support Oliver or Gen. Beaver for United States Senator for the alleged reason that they were machine candidates. They carried on their war bravely until they arrived at the point where they had gained their victory, where they had the machine in their power, when they could dictate who should be Senator, and when they could name and compel the election of whoever they pleased to vote for, *and then surrendered to the machine!* Why was this done? Were the Puritanic leaders bribed? At least the public is entitled to an explanation of this extraordinary conduct.

The surrender was complete and without mitigation. Cameron demanded a colleague of inconspicuous abilities, and who would do his bidding. John I. Mitchell exactly filled the bill. Everybody knew it. He comes from a section of the State and people who deem it "smart" to deceive anybody with dissimulation, promises intended to be violated, or a lie, and his career as a politician had been one of insincerity. His present treachery was therefore to be looked for, and ought not to have deceived Wolf, Stewart and their followers—and in fact could not deceive them. They knew him too well. Then, in the name of sense, why did they yield to such a candidate? By doing so they belied all their professions for an able and independent man who would do credit to the State. Then why surrender? Explain.

A TERRIBLE EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE.—A disastrous explosion occurred at the Phoenix Boiler Works, Buffalo, N. Y., last Friday afternoon. An old boiler belonging to a tug boat, which has been in use nearly eighteen years, wad being tested when, without any apparent cause, it burst, literally leveling the works which were one hundred feet long by forty wide and eighty feet high. Mr. Patterson, together with a ponderous mass of exploded boilers, was hurled across the street and through a solid board fence, leveling a portion of it to the ground. His body was terribly mutilated, his entrails and some of his limbs hanging to the wrecked fence, while one leg was found fifty yards away from the building. The bodies of the other men killed were scattered in every direction. The noise of the explosion resembled an earthquake and was distinctly heard nearly half a mile distant. Those known to be killed are Robert Patterson, who leaves a wife and six children; John Langenfield, Francis Chadwick, William Werger, William Gibson, and an unknown man.

IMPROVED BULLDOZING.—From an item in the Erie *Herald* we learn that boycotting is spreading to this country. The negro laborers of Pittsylvania and the adjoining counties of Virginia have organized a league, the by-laws of which prohibit any member from hiring himself or permitting any of his family to be hired, to the white planters. That section of Virginia is known as the tobacco belt of the State, and the raisers of this staple have for the past ten years been generally prospered. The object of the league is to force all land-owners to work their lands with the negroes on shares. That's good for the white skin! Now, go to work and give every African two votes and then the business of the country will soon be settled in a permanent channel—down hill.

GALUSHA EXPLAINS.—Galusha A. Grow uses the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, lately so abusive of him, to inform his recent followers that "at the conference with Mr. Oliver, Senator Cameron and Col. Quay, to which I was invited, a few hours before it took place, nothing was then said, or at any other time, by either or any of them, about Governor, and no assurance, pledge or promise of any kind, was made by by either, except that if a candidate for United States Senator was elected by agreement of both divisions of the Republicans in the Legislature, that in that case such division and the individuals composing it, were to be regarded and treated alike in all respects as members of the Republican party. Bygones to be bygones."

IT'S "CROOKED."—There is a fearful gnashing of teeth among the machine Republicans of this State over the appointment of Wayne MacVeagh to a place in Garfield's Cabinet. He has always been opposed to the Cameron ring and it looks as if the Independents had got the better of the Stalwarts. With MacVeagh in the Cabinet and Don. Cameron only in the Senate, the enjoyment of patronage may become a matter of serious consideration for the ring. And we would not be surprised if this family fight would turn out something like a cat fight—breed Democratic revenue officers, Postmasters, etc., in the Keystone State.

TO REMAIN.—President Garfield has quietly asked our English Minister, James Russel Lowell, to stay where he is, and he will no doubt stay, to the great credit of the country, and the equally great delight of the "literary fellers" who have builded much on Garfield's appreciation of gentlemen and scholars in diplomatic posts of high distinction. The country will be especially relieved at the assurance that we are not to be represented at the Court of St. James by Marshal Jewell, who wanted the place, nor such a snob as Pierrepont, who had it, nor such a clerical fraud as Stoughton, who no doubt expected it.

A melancholy feature of the political situation as defined in the construction of Garfield's Cabinet is the decline of Massachusetts in political importance. Almost for the first time since the formation of the national Government that ancient Commonwealth has no representation in the Cabinet.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

Why, there is nothing particularly strange about that! President Garfield is a Baptist. He read the history of his country, and is aware how the Massachusetts bigots treated Roger Williams and his followers. If it was right to banish and exile men one hundred years ago, why not apply the same rule now? The new President has no faith in Massachusetts statesmanship.

CZAR OF RUSSIA MURDERED!

ONE OF THE ASSASSINS CAPTURED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 13.—The following telegrams were received here this afternoon:

ST. PETERSBURG, March 13.

To Secretary Blaine, Washington:

The Emperor was wounded to-day in his carriage by a bomb. The injury is not yet known.

Signed, FOSTER.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 13.

To Blaine, Secretary of State, Washington:

The Emperor is dead. Both his legs were blown off.

LONDON, March 13.—A Reuter's dispatch from St. Petersburg says that as the Emperor was returning from a parade in the Michel Menage with the Grand Duke Michel, about 2 o'clock on Sunday afternoon in a closed carriage, escorted by eight Cossacks, the carriage was attacked opposite the Imperial stables. The first bomb fell near the carriage destroying the back part of it. The Czar and his brother alighted uninjured. The assassin on being seized by a Colonel of police, drew a revolver, but was prevented from firing it. The second bomb was then thrown by another person and fell close to the Czar's feet. Its explosion shattered both his legs and he fell crying for help. Colonel Dorjibky, though himself much injured, raised the Emperor, who was conveyed to the Winter Palace in Colonel Dorjibky's sleigh. The Czar was immediately conveyed in an unconscious state to the Winter Palace, where he died this afternoon. Two persons were concerned in the crime, one of whom was seized immediately. The explosion also killed an officer and two Cossacks. Many policemen and other persons were injured. Large crowds assembled before the Palace, but were kept back by a troop of Cossacks. The Imperial family were all assembled at the death bed. The Council of State was immediately convened. All places of public resort are closed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 13.—Upon the receipt of the second dispatch from Minister Foster, conveying the intelligence that the Emperor was dead, Secretary Blaine cabled the following:

To Foster, American Minister, St. Petersburg:

Express to the Minister of Foreign Affairs sentiments of sorrow with which the President and people of the United States have heard of the terrible crime of which the Emperor has been a victim, and their profound sympathy with the Imperial family and the Russian people in their great affliction.

Signed, JAMES G. BLAINE, Secretary of State.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 13.—The official messenger makes the following announcement:

At 3:25 o'clock this Sunday afternoon the Almighty called the Emperor to Himself. A few minutes before his death the Emperor received the sacrament.

On the opposite page of the *Sentinel* we publish President Garfield's address in full, as he delivered it on Friday last. He makes numerous good promises and it is to be hoped that he possesses sufficient backbone to see that they are fulfilled.—*Exchange.*

We hope that the backbone of "the government" will not bend as easily as when the aforesaid was in Congress, and undertook the $329 arrangement with a Massachusetts shovel maker, and then put under a cloud by a Chicago pavement vender. For further particulars see Poland's Committee report. Nothing but works will restore our faith in Mr. Garfield. His weakness in the past has been notorious; his smartness has been sublime.

Ischia, a small island in the Mediterranian, off the Bay of Naples, was terribly shaken up by an earthquake on Friday afternoon, March 4th. There were two shocks of a few seconds each, the second and fatal one lasting only seven seconds. The shocks were about an hour apart and accompanied by a rumbling noise like subterranean thunder. The crash of two hundred falling houses and the loss of some two hundred lives was the work of a moment. In addition to the killed about one hundred persons were wounded.

"I am not the attorney for S. J. Tilden. I am here to demand the rights of 8,000 citizens of Louisiana, robbed of their birthright by the murderers, perjurers and thieves, who have assumed to speak for the State of Louisiana."

These were the few words of Matthew H. Carpenter, the dead Republican Statesmen, before "that memorable register of fraud and instrument of perjury, the execrated Electoral Commission. And yet, after all, there are Radicals possessing common sense, who still believe that Hayes carried Louisiana! Senator Carpenter named the parties properly."

The annual report of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, published March 1st, shows the net earnings for 1880 of the main line between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh to be $10,051,485.19, an increase of $2,569,004.68 over the net earnings of 1879. The New Jersey Division shows a net loss of $1,935,308.67, an increased loss over that of 1879 of $95,419.78. This leaves a balance of $9,016,176.29 net income.

Curtis, in *Harper's Weekly*, speaks in the highest terms of Senator Wallace's recent speech upon the method of electing a president, and requests the next Senate and House to give it full force in the shape of a law. The Senator must feel highly gratified to find his services so well spoken of by the opposition press. In his retirement from that body the State and nation lose the services of an able, industrious and efficient Senator.

It is reported at Washington that the President will renew the attempt to place Stanley Matthews upon the Supreme Bench. The fact that Senator Thurman is no longer at the head of the Judiciary Committee to oppose him is relied upon in pushing his confirmation in the Senate. We prefer not to believe this report until it is confirmed by the actual fact.

Judge J. W. McDill, of Iowa, one of the three State Railway Commissioners of that State, has been appointed by Governor Gear to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of United States Senator Kirkwood. Judge McDill was a member of the Forty-third and Forty-fourth Congresses, and also of the Electoral Commission.

The Syracuse *Courier* prints an interview with ex-Governor Seymour, in which he expresses the opinion that the Democratic party has an easy path to victory before it, while the Republicans are hopelessly divided and are rapidly going to destruction.

John W. Young, son of the Mormon prophet, has been arrested in Denver, for bigamy. He married his first wife in Philadelphia under pledge that he would marry no other, but a pretty Salt Lake maiden caused him to alter his views in favor of polygamy.

There is a coal mine in Coal Castle, Schuylkill county, that has been burning for forty-five years, and another near Mauch Chunk for twenty-five years. Vast sums of money have been expended in fruitless efforts to extinguished the flames in each.

THE RECENT BATTLE BETWEEN THE BOERS AND THE BRITISH.

THE LATTER DRIVEN FROM A POSITION 2,500 FEET ABOVE THE CAMP OF THE DUTCH—DETAILS BY A PARTICIPANT—THE USE OF THE BAYONET IN CLOSE QUARTERS.

NEW YORK, March 2.—The correspondent taken prisoner, released and furnished a pass by the Boers back to camp sends to London the following account of the disaster to the British arms at Spitzkop:

PROSPECT HILL,
Monday, Feb. 29, 1881-6:30 A. M.

I returned to camp at 8 o'clock Sunday night, after escaping almost by a miracle from a fate which has befallen the greater portion of the force which left the camp. The strength of the column last night amounted to 600 men all told, belonging to the Fifty-eighth, Sixtieth and Ninety-second regiments and Naval brigade. The night was dark, and the march across the unknown country was toilsome in the extreme. We first made our way over comparatively level ground to the foot of the main range of hills, but there our difficulties began. In many cases the ascent was absolutely precipitous, and wherever there was a footing for troops huge bowlders and loose stones rolled down when touched. The troops carried their arms, eighty rounds of ammunition, water bottles and three days' provisions, making progress dreadful, daylight breaking when we approached the hill, which was the object of the expedition. Starting at 10, we were six hours in accomplishing what, as the crow flies, is a little over four miles to the summit of the eminence, from which we looked down upon a long line of Boer intrenchments, stretching from a point immediately below us to Buffalo river. So far our success was completely clear. Our occupation of the hill rendered the Boer position absolutely untenable, as we took their whole intrenchments in. Our own camp, although miles away, looked quite close, for we were at an elevation of 2,500 feet above it. The enemy's principal laager was about two thousand yards away. The position secured was undoubtedly one of immense natural strength; on the summit was a plateau, so that all the troops not actually engaged in repelling assaults, could lie down perfectly secure from the fire below. For an hour the greater part of the troops rested, a portion, however, helping the sailors, who had not, so far, been able to get the Gatling gun up the hill. At sunrise the Boers were to be seen moving in their lines, but it was not until nearly an hour later that a party, mounted, were seen strolling out toward the hill, upon which they evidently intended to take a stand. As they approached, our outlying pickets fired upon them, and our presence was for the first time discovered.

THE SOUND OF OUR GUNS

was heard at the Dutch laager, and the whole scene changed as if by magic. In place of a few scattered figures, there appeared on the scene swarms of men, rushing hither and thither; some rushed to their horses, and others to their wagons, and the work of yoking oxen and preparing for an instant retreat began at once. When the first panic abated it could be seen some person in authority had taken command; a great number of Boers began to move forward with the evident intention of attacking us. The work of preparing for retreat, in case of necessity, still went on, and continued until all the wagons were inspanned and ready to move away; some, indeed, began to withdraw at once. At 7

THE BOERS OPENED FIRE,

and bullets whistled thickly over the plateau. The men were all perfectly cool and confident. I do not think the possibility of the position being carried by storm occured to any one. From 7 to 11 the Boers, who were lying all aronud the hill, maintained a constant fire. Their shooting was wonderfully accurate; the stones, behind which our men in the front line were lying, were hit by almost every shot. Opposed to such shooting as this, there was no need to impress upon the men to keep well under cover; they only showed themselves to take an occasional shot, and accurate as was the enemy's shooting up to 11 o'clock we had but five casualties. Commander Romilley was dangerously wounded; he was standing close to Gen. Colley. Twenty men of the regiment, under Lieut. Hamillon, held the point which was most threatened by the Boers. Nothing could exceed the steadiness of these Highlanders; they kept well under cover, and, although they fired but seldom, they killed eight or ten of the Boers who showed themselves from behind cover. So far our position appears perfectly safe. The Boers had indeed, got

BEHIND US AND OUR CAMP,

but we had three days' provisions and could hold out until re-enforcements came up. Our casulties were, with the exception of that of Commander Romilley, few and unimportant and all were perfectly confident of the result. From 11 to 12 the enemy's fire continued as hot, but as harmless as before. Between 12 and 1 it slackened, and it seemed as if the Boers were drawing off. This, however, was not the case. The enemy had been, as was afterwards learned, very strongly re-inforcing their fighting line in preparation for an assault. Shortly after 1 o'clock a terrific fire suddenly broke forth from the right lower slopes of the hill, the side on which the firing had all along been the heaviest. A tremenduous rush was simultaneously made by the enemy. Our advanced line was at once nearly all shot down or driven back upon our main portion. This position may be described as an oblong basin on top of the hill; it was about 200 yards long by fifty broad. Our whole force now lined the rim of the basin, and

FIXED BAYONETS

to repel the assailants. The Boers, with shouts of triumph, swarmed up the side of the hill, and made several desperate attempts to carry the position with a rush; each time, however, they were driven back with the bayonets. After each charge, the firing, which nearly ceased during the melee, broke out with renewed violence, and the air above us seemed alive with bullets. The troops did their duty well and steadily, and, trying as was the occasion, fought with great coolness, encouraged by their officers. At last the Boers, who had gathered near the edge of the slope, made a tremendous rush at a point beyond that at which they had before been attacking, and where the number of defenders was comparatively small; they burst through the defenders and poured in over the edge, and our position was lost. The main line of our defenders, with their flank turned and taken in the reverse, made a rush along the plateau to endeavor to form and rally, but it was useless. With fierce shouts and a storm of bullets

THE BOERS POURED IN.

There was a wild rush, with the Boers close behind; the roar of the firing, the whistling of the bullets and the shouts of the enemy made up a din which seemed infernal. All around men were falling. There was no resistance, no halt; it was a fight for life. At this moment I was knocked down by the rush and trampled upon, and when I came to my senses the Boers were firing over me at the retreating troops, who were moving down the hill. Trying to rise I was taken prisoner and led away. On the hill I found the body of Gen. Colley, shot through the head. After conversation with the Boer General I induced him to grant me a pass to come to our camp, and bring out succor for the wounded. They were lying thickly, both on the plateau and everywhere on the descent of the hill. The Boers were very civil. They took, it is true, the few articles I had about me, but no troops in the world could, on the whole, have behaved better as victors. Talking with me, they ascribed their victories not to their arms or bravery, but to

THE RIGHTEOUSNESS OF THEIR CAUSE.

As to the completeness of their victory there can be no question. They carried by sheer fighting a position which their General himself considered to be, defended by the force at his command, impregnable. Even now I can hardly understand how it was done, so sudden was the rush, so instantaneous the change from what we regarded perfect safety to imminent peril. Up to the moment when the Boers made this rush, they had effected no progress whatever; a few only of our men had been engaged, and the Boers' casualties trifling in the extreme. A few minutes later they held the crest of the hill, and our men were defending the natural basin, in which they had been lying in apparent security. It cannot be denied the capture of Majella hill is an exploit of which any army in the world might be proud. During the enemy's advance, our men hardly caught sight of a single Boer.

THE BOERS CREPT THROUGH THE GRASS,

taking advantage of every stone and every irregularity of ground. When driven back by our fire at one point, they would work around unperceived, and thence open with heavy volleys upon us, themselves being all the time invisible. One lesson taught is, that it is useless to attempt to fight the Boers with numerically inferior forces; in such warfare they are man for man equal, and more than equal to our own; they are as courageous, infinitely better shots and marvelously skilled, taking advantage of every cover; their coolness under fire is perfect, while fighting individually all work in concert to obedience to orders. They openly express contempt for our infantry, but fear our cavalry and artillery.

The correspondent adds: The English would have done well to have trusted to the bayonet instead of fleeing down the hill where they were quickly shot down like rabbits. The number of Boers who made the attack on Majella was 1,000.

The London *Standard*, commenting, remarks: "This simple, but graphic narrative at once disposes of all reports telegraphed from New Castle and Durban to the effect that the loss at Majella Hill was due to the failure of ammunition of our troops. It is clear that not only was there no failure whatever, but the great proportion of our troops had never drawn trigger till they found themselves engaged in an almost hand-to hand conflict with the enemy.

THE PRESIDENT'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

An exchange in alluding to this document says:

"The inaugural address of General Garfield is not burdensome in length, or overweighty in matter. It has literary merits which would insure it a general reading at three or four times the length. It opens with a display of patriotic pride, which is rather an improvement on the fourth of July pattern; dwells on the importance of universal education; and then assumes the form of a sturdy, orthodox Republican speech. A striking feature of the address is the respect it pays to the opinions of the retiring President. Hayes and Garfield might swap speeches on the subject of universal education, and neither one would have anything to take back. They are likewise identical on the financial question. In a short paragraph Mr. Garfield takes radical Republican ground on the currency, and clearly indorses Hayes' last veto in the interests of the National Banks. It will generally be understood that the rising and setting sons were consulted on this subject before the veto message was sent to Congress. Garfield also agrees with Hayes on the Mormon question. The Republican party has been conducting a talking war against the polygamists ever since its birth. Mr. Hayes talked a great deal about it, but he did not exhaust the subject, and Mr. Garfield assails it at the very outset of his administration. He will doubtless turn over the 'talkee-talk' to his successor, four years hence, and after the talking business keeps up for fifteen or twenty years more it will begin to be funny. In the matter of an isthmus canal, Mr. Garfield is very brief, but indicates a disposition to stand by American interests. The fact that the matter was alluded to at all in so brief a document is an indication that foreigners are not to be allowed to dig through our bailiwick without hearing some music from the American eagle. The President seems to think the Civil Service will stand improvement, and announces a purpose to call on Congress to help him in revising it. He approaches the subject somewhat gingerly. He knows that reformation of the Civil Service involves trouble with some thousands of Republicans who are now looking for reward."

BELLEFONTE AT THE INAUGURATION.

A Washington correspondent sends the following to the *Centre Democrat*:

At half-past one o'clock we arrived at our destination and were received by a committee of citizens. In a few moments we were formed in line on Sixth street, within fifty feet of Pennsylvania avenue, where the procession was passing. General Beaver and his staff put in an appearance at this time and were heartily cheered. The scene here was very animated. The crowd was immense and varied. Several men in the company wondered whether the entire population of Washington was colored, as the man and brother predominated largely. Soon we were in the line, and here the sight beggars description. The whole length of the avenue, from the Capitol grounds to the Treasury Department, was one vast, seething turbulent sea of people. It was with the utmost difficulty that the procession could succeed in forcing its way in good order. On we swept in company front, when on reaching Fourteenth street we were astonished to hear some one cry out above the din and confusion, "Hurrah for Bellefonte." Looking up, Mr. Tom Hicks, formerly of our town, was observed in the fifth story window of a large building, enthusiastically greeting his one-time neighbors. At the Treasury Department, as we turned toward the White House, E. C. Humes and Frank Montgomery gave us a generous applause, and further on Aaron Williams rushed out to tell us he was on deck. Here we passed the grand stand, upon which were President Garfield, Generals Hancock, Sheridan and McDowell. The remainder of the march was without incident until General Beaver, who was riding a high mettled bay horse, was thrown violently to the ground through the stupidity of a driver of a covered wagon. Here were General Sherman and his staff, Gov. Hoyt and Gen. Hartranft, with a large number of officers. General Beaver's accident caused a halt and almost a break in the whole division, as some of the men showed a disposition to bayonet the driver who had been the cause of the General's misfortune. He was quickly on his horse again and ordered us forward. He was considerably hurt and went at once to his quarters. By this time the men were completely exhausted, and the movements ordered by the officers were executed with great difficulty. We reached our quarters at six o'clock, and found them as comfortable as possible under the circumstances.

How fortunate! That covered wagon might have been the death of Gen. Beaver, or the driver might have been assasinated by the incensed crowd. How fortunate that nobody was hurt! However, Gen. Beaver having been unhorsed at Harrisburg a short time time ago on much harder ground, he would not mind the Washington upset very much. He is a plucky man. He has been a candidate for Governor, Senator and the Cabinet since June last, and has not been planted yet.

CHICAGO, March 8.—The snow blockades on the railroads is about over, and regular time is being made. A Pierre, Dakota, dispatch says the first train from Chicago for forty days arrived there on Saturday, and it is calculated that half the cattle in that section have perished of cold and starvation. Many points received yesterday their first mail since the storm began on last Wednesday.

New Advertisements.

FRANK G. HARRIS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.

First-class Life and Fire Insurance Companies represented.

Office in the Opera House.

Mar. 16, '81-1y*

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the following accounts have been examined and passed by me, and remain filed of record in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors, and all others interested, and will be presented to the next Orphans' Court of Clearfield county, to be held at the Court House, in the borough of Clearfield, commencing on the third Monday (being the 21st day) of March, A. D. 1881:—

First and final account of W. H. Patterson, Assignee of J. B. Bean, of the borough of Houtzdale, Clearfield county, Pa.

Partial account of Samuel W. Gill, Executor of the last will and testament of Angus M. Gill, late of Bradford township, Clearfield county, Pa., deceased.

Final account of Samuel Hegarty, Administrator of Thomas Cowan, late of Beccaria township, Clearfield county, Penn'a, deceased.

Account of John B. Shimel, Administrator of George Shimel, late of Boggs township, Clearfield county, Penn'a, deceased.

Final account of Catharine Murry, Administratrix of Patrick Murry, late of Woodward township, Clearfield county, Penn'a, deceased.

Final account of George S. and Adam Weaver, Executors of George A. Weaver, late of Brady township, Clearfield county, Penn'a, deceased.

Final account of James T. Leonard, Administrator of Mrs. Amanda J. Leonard, late of Clearfield borough, Penn'a, deceased.

Partial account of A. D. Ross, Administrator of Reuben Nelson, late of New Washington borough, Clearfield county, Penn'a, deceased.

Final account of Godfrey Fisher, Administrator of John Harting, late of Karthaus township, Clearfield county, Penn'a, deceased.

Partial account of John Gelnett, Administrator of Lewis Doney, late of Union township, Clearfield county, Penn'a, deceased.

Partial account of William Rothrock, surviving Administrator of A. Kyler, late of Morris township, Clearfield county, Penn'a, deceased.

Final account of John McLaughlin, Administrator of James McLaughlin, late of Snyder township, Jefferson county, Penn'a, deceased.

GEORGE M. FERGUSON, Register.
Clearfield, Penn'a, Feb. 23, 1881.

SPRING OPENING!

WE take pleasure in informing our many friends and patrons throughout the county, that we shall open our store for the inspection of everybody, on or probably a few days before

March 23d, 1881.

We have been busy selecting our stock, and have exercised every care to get nothing but the best quality of all goods, and can truthfully say that, if our stock is not the largest perhaps in the county, it is the best. We shall keep a full line of DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS, SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS and TRIMMINGS, and every and all kinds of goods belonging to each department. We have some choice lines of LACES, EDGINGS and EMBROIDERIES.

We Make a Specialty of Mens', Boys' and Youths' Fine Clothing.

We have bought an immense stock, and shall keep it up, as we will strive to always have the largest stock of Clothing in the county. We can show some very pretty styles in 'FINE SUITS, at very low prices.

In connection with Clothing, we will keep a fine line of FURNISHING GOODS, HATS and CAPS, the latest and most fashionable styles in market.

We now respectfully request you to give us a share of your custom, guaranteeing to you that we shall endeavor, by honest and fair dealing, and polite treatment, to always command the respect of our friends and neighbors.

Respectfully Yours,
ROSENTHAL & LEVY.
Curwensville, Pa., Mar. 16, 1881-4t.

JURY LIST.—Names and location of those persons drawn as jurors to serve at March term, commencing on the third Monday (21st), and continuing two weeks:

GRAND JURORS—MONDAY, MARCH 21ST.

E. A. Bigler, Clearfield,	Wm Murray, Girard,
Thos A Fleck, "	Lewis I Irvin, Goshen,
C Howe, "	C Forcee, Graham,
Verice Clark, Cur'sville,	Joseph Erhard, Knox,
J B McGrath, Houtzdale	Jesse Ogden, Lawrence,
W J Johnston, Osceola,	Hugh Mullen, "
Isaac Wilson, Bradford,	Samuel Moore, Pike,
Chas Marshall, Brady,	W T Johnson, Sandy,
O W Kopp, Burnside,	W A Means, "
John Conley, Chest,	Thos Brockbank, Union
L M Coudriet, Cov'gton	J Diggins, Woodward,
Jas Kephart, Decatur,	P Hartman, "

TRAVERSE JURORS—MONDAY, MARCH 21ST.

Lew Wrigley, Clearfield	Jacob Hilsher, Huston,
Wm Hoffman, "	J A McBride, Law'nce,
C L Biddle, "	J B Moore, Morris,
J M Kittleberger "	George L Way, Pike,
Pat Duckett, "	G L Addleman, "
C Parmely, Houtzdale,	J A Bowersox, Sandy,
John Argyle, "	L A Brady, "
L J Hurd, Newburg,	Amos Yager, "
M Williams, Beccaria,	William T Ross, "
D Spanagle, "	John Nihill, "
Levi Sunderlin, Bell,	Nathan Lines, Union,
John Bilger, Bloom,	William Welty, "
A M Droucker, Brady,	H Whitehead, "
Jno Shepherd, Burnside	J M Adams, Woodward,
David Rodkey, "	Jas Sullivan, "
James McEwen, Chest,	Jno T Wilson, "
John Dolph, Decatur,	Jno Conty Jr, "
L A Fulton, "	J H Gilliland, "
Sam'l Kephart, "	Jno Shannon, "
Joseph Leigey, Girard,	John Fere, "
O D Krise, "	Sol Holman "
Peter C Gould, Huston,	S T Bowman, "
Jas Callahan, "	Oscar Kline, "
J S Radebaugh Sr "	J M Sengar, "

SECOND WEEK—MONDAY, MARCH 28TH.

Fred Sackett, Clearfield,	David Horning, Huston
J H Thompson, Cur'sville	Albert Newell, "
B F Alexander, Beccaria	J R Johnston, Jordan,
Kennedy Rupert, Bell,	Wm J Rubley, Karthaus
Sam'l Sunderlin, "	J C Michaels, "
Hugh Leech, Bloom,	Abram Walker, Knox,
Isaac Graham, Bradford	James Jackson, "
Isaac Barger, "	Nath Lawhead, Law'nce
Geo H Wingert, Brady,	Henry Gulich, "
James Irvin "	A N Dougherty, Morris,
James Wood Chest,	P B Carr, Pike,
F F Valimont, Cov'gton	T G Gormley, Sandy,
Dan'l Barket, Decatur,	Stephen Wing, Union,
Jas Caldwell, Ferguson,	Jos Reigle, Woodward,
C J Sheff, "	Hugh McHenry, "
Henry McHenry, Girard	Jas Barrett, "
John Byers, Gulich,	Sam Alexander, "
W T McDonald, "	Thos Townsend, "

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the foregoing list of names of persons were drawn by us on the 25th day of January, 1881, in accordance with venire issued by the Hon. Charles A. Mayer, President Judge of the Courts of Clearfield county, bearing date the 28th day of January, 1881, to serve as Grand and Traverse Jurors in the several Courts to be held at Clearfield, commencing on the third Monday (21st) in March, A. D. 1881.

JAMES MAHAFFEY, Sheriff.
A. J. JACKSON,
WM. R. BROWN,
Jury Commissioners.
Clearfield, Pa., Feb. 9, 1881-4t.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE OF INCORPORATION.—Notice is hereby given that an application will be made at the March Court of Quarter Sessions, A. D. 1881, for Clearfield county, for the incorporation of the village of Glen Hope as a borough.
SMITH V. WILSON,
Att'y for Petitioners.
Clearfield, Pa., Feb. 9, 1881-td.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby warned against purchasing or in any way meddling with the following property, now in the possession of Simon McFarland, viz: One 10-horse power engine and boiler, 1 "Parker" shingle machine, 1 "Sweepstakes" planing machine, with the countershaft, pulleys and belting necessary to run the said machinery; Also, 1 gray horse, 1 yellow cow, and 1 spring wagon, as the same belongs to me, and is subject to my order at any time.
JOHN CLARK.
Utahville, Pa., March 9, 1881-3t*

DR. HUTCHINSON'S
WORM DESTROYER

An Old and Tried Remedy. Removes the Worms and the secretions that keep them alive. We guarantee its virtue. We have hundreds of Testimonials, collected in the last 15 years, proving conclusively there is no remedy equal to Dr. Hutchinson's Worm Destroyer to remove the Worms (all kinds, Round, Seat, Long, and Tape), that infest the human system. Physicians buy them and give them to their suffering patients. There is no humbug or quackery about this thoroughly reliable medicine. Price, 25c. per box.
A. W. WRIGHT & CO., Wholesale Druggists,
Market and Front Streets, Philadelphia.
February 2, 1881-3m.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way meddling with the following described personal property, in the possession of David Carley, of Karthaus township, to wit: Two-thirds interest in 8 acres of wheat growing, two-thirds interest in 5 acres of rye growing, 2 cows, 1 2-year old heifer, 2 1-year old bulls, 3 shoats, 1 cook stove and utensils, 2 bedsteads and bedding, 1 extension table, 1 corner cupboard, 1 sink, 2 rocking chairs, 4 kitchen chairs, 200 weight of pork, 1 plow, 1 harrow, 1 cultivator and 1 shovel plow. The foregoing property was purchased by me at private sale on the 7th of March, and is left with said David Carley on loan only, subject to my order at any time.
JOHN BONER.
Frenchville, Pa., Mar. 16, 1881-3t*.

FARM FOR SALE!

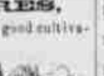
The undersigned has come to the conclusion to quit farming and follow his occupation, a carpenter, and now offers for sale his farm, situate one and a half miles north of Clearfield borough, containing

EIGHTY ACRES,

Most of which is cleared and under good cultivation, and having thereon a good

TWO-STORY

"L" HOUSE,



Large frame barn, and other necessary outbuildings, together with an orchard of all kinds of fruit, and an excellent spring of water. The whole is UNDERLAID WITH GOOD COAL. This property will be exchanged for smaller property, or sold on easy terms in payments. For further particulars call on the premises or address,
JOHN C. REED, Clearfield, Pa.
March 10th, 1881-tf.

NEW WASHINGTON
NORMAL INSTITUTE.

Opens Monday, April 18th, 1881,
to Continue 12 Weeks.

THIS school commends itself to public favor for the following reasons:

First. Boarding can be had in good families at from $2 to $2.50 per week.

Second. Location is healthful and society refined and cultured.

Third. The course of study embodies the State Normal School features, and is particularly adapted to the wants of those who expect to teach.

Fourth. The students have the advantage of a well-conducted Literary Society, before which will be delivered a series of free lectures.

Fifth. The work of the school is stimulated by the encouragement and favor of an intelligent community.

Sixth. Special attention will be given the Normal class by the Principal, who is a graduate of a State Normal School, and the instruction in Theory of Teaching, Government, &c., will be made to accord with the modern ideas of advanced educators.

TUITION:

NORMAL DEPARTMENT.

Common Branches with School Economy	$6 00
Common Branches and School Economy with Algebra, Geometry, Physical Geography, Natural Philosophy, Civil Government, Latin, etc.	6 00

GRAMMAR DEPARTMENT.

Highest class	$5 00
Lower classes	3 00

For further information address,
W. A. AMBROSE, Osceola, Pa.,
MATT SAVAGE, Clearfield, Pa.
Mar. 9, 1881-4t.

ADJOURNED

EXECUTORS' SALE

—OF—

Desirable Real Estate!

Estate of Richard Shaw, Sr., Dec'd.

THE undersigned, Executors of the estate of RICHARD SHAW, Sr., deceased, will offer at public sale at the COURT HOUSE, in the borough of Clearfield, Pa., on

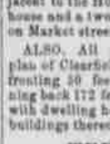
Friday, April 1st, 1881,

AT 1:30 O'CLOCK P. M.,

The following valuable real estate, viz:

The three-story BRICK HOTEL property, corner of Market and First streets, in the borough of Clearfield, known as

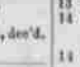
'The Shaw House,'



Fronting with two lots of ground thereto belonging 200 feet on Market street, and 99 feet on First street, with a two-story dwelling house attached. The hotel proper has sixty bed-rooms and all conveniences for a first-class hotel. One of the most desirable hotel properties in Central Pennsylvania.

The above will be sold together with a two-story frame dwelling house on Market street, adjacent to the Hotel, and one other frame dwelling house and a two-story store building, all fronting on Market street.

ALSO, All that certain lot, known in the plan of Clearfield borough as Lot No 139, fronting 50 feet on Locust street, running back 172 feet, more or less, to an alley with dwelling house and all necessary outbuildings thereon erected, and other improvements.



TERMS OF SALE!

One-third cash at delivery of good deed, and the balance to be secured by bond and mortgage, payable in one and two years, with interest.
A. B. SHAW,
JOS. SHAW,
Surviving Ex'rs of Richard Shaw, Sr., dec'd.
Clearfield, Pa., Dec. 8, 1880-ts.

OPEN FOR ALL!

LOTS OF

NEW GOODS,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Come to Frenchville!

I have just received the largest stock of goods ever brought to this section of the county, which I will sell for cash or produce as cheap as they can be bought elsewhere. My stock consists of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Boots and Shoes,

HARDWARE,

Nails a Specialty,

Ready Made Clothing.

A full stock of FISH. Salt in large or small sacks, or by the barrel.

CROCKERY WARE,

stone or clay. QUEENSWARE, all styles and quality. In short, I have everything needed by the farmer, the mechanic, the laborer, or anybody else, which I will sell just as cheap as the goods can be purchased anywhere else. Please call and examine my goods and prices before investing elsewhere.

L. M. COUDRIET.
Frenchville, Pa., Mar. 2, '81-tf.

New Advertisements.

Mercantile Appraisement.

THE venders of Foreign and Domestic Merchandise, Distillers, Brewers, Brokers, &c., in Clearfield county, will take notice that they are appraised and classed by the undersigned Appraiser of Merchandise and other license taxes, for the year 1881, as follows:

CLASS.		TAX.
	Burnside Borough.	
13	Jackson Patchin, general mdse.	$10 00
14	Prowell & Conner, drugs & stationery	7 00
14	John C. Conner, general mdse.	7 00
14	Horace Patchin, general mdse.	7 00
	Clearfield Borough.	
14	W. D. McKay, sewing machines	7 00
8	S. B. Row, one pool table	30 00
14	C. D. Watson, drugs	7 00
4	C. D. Watson, patent medicines	5 00
14	D. Heilbron, variety store	7 00
14	Hartswick & Irwin, drugs	7 00
4	Hartswick & Irwin, patent medicines	5 00
14	John A. Stock, tobacco and cigars	7 00
8	Andrew Pentz, Jr., one pool table	30 00
10	R. Mossop, general mdse.	20 00
14	A. J. Jackson, furniture	7 00
14	S. I. Snyder, jewelry	7 00
12	Fleck & Co., dry goods and notions	12 50
14	E. W. Graham, drugs	7 00
4	E. W. Graham, patent medicines	5 00
14	McGaughey & Showers, boots & shoes	7 00
14	H. Livingston, confectionery	7 00
8	H. Livingston, billiards, 2 tables	40 00
12	William Powell, hardware	12 50
11	John McGaughey, groceries	15 00
14	L. Guinzburg, clothing	7 00
8	R. N. Shaw, one pool table	30 00
14	James L. Leavy, stoves and tinware	7 00
9	George Weaver & Co., general mdse.	25 00
14	J. S. Beers, sewing machines	7 00
14	Alex. Watson, tobacco and cigars	7 00
12	Hirlinger & Rook, clothing	12 50
11	H. A. Kratzer, general mdse.	15 00
14	P. A. Gaulin, stationery	7 00
13	G. C. & T. W. Moore, boots & shoes	10 00
14	A. Thonhauser, clothing	7 00
13	W. J. Hoffer, general mdse.	10 00
12	H. Lehman & Co., general mdse.	12 50
14	J. A. Stadler, bakery and confectionery	7 00
8	C. Leipoldt, brewery	15 00
11	James H. Lytle, groceries	15 00
8	John A. Kooser, one pool table	30 00
	Curwensville Borough.	
14	Watt H. Thompson, groceries	7 00
14	A. M. Kirk, jewelry	7 00
14	John Irvin & Brother, general mdse.	7 00
14	Jacob Bilger, hardware	7 00
14	M. C. Parker, general mdse.	7 00
14	Harry H. Thompson, groceries	7 00
12	Samuel Arnold, general mdse.	12 50
12	A. Gates & Son, hardware	12 50
8	Richard Evans, one pool table	30 00
14	Richard Evans, confectionery	7 00
14	D. Faust, general merchandise	7 00
14	Joseph R. Irwin, drugs	7 00
4	Joseph R. Irwin, patent medicines	5 00
14	Stephen Graff, confectionery	7 00
8	Stephen Graff, one billiard table	30 00
13	Rorabaugh & Norris, general mdse.	10 00
11	Spraukle & Patton, dry goods	15 00
	Curwensville Bank	30 00
14	William A. Dale, groceries	7 00
12	Herman Haupt, general mdse.	12 50
14	Dale & Whittaker, tobacco and cigars	7 00
11	H. W. Spencer, general mdse.	15 00
10	N. E. Arnold, wholesale	20 00
	Houtzdale Borough.	
14	H. H. Test, jewelry	7 00
14	William Curren, general mdse.	7 00
14	Justin Granger, groceries	7 00
10	F. Liveright & Co., general mdse.	20 00
14	W. C. Langsford, books & stationery	7 00
13	C. W. VanDusen, general mdse.	10 00
14	C. McCauley, hardware	7 00
14	W. J. Sharbaugh, drugs	7 00
14	A. B. Ashton, groceries and confec.	7 00
11	Union Hardware Co., hardware	15 00
13	Peter Moran, wholesale liquor	25 00
13	R. H. Shaw, general mdse.	10 00
14	J. W. Roads, drugs	7 00
14	W. G. Welty, groceries	7 00
13	M. & I. M. Lang, general mdse.	10 00
14	M. Mayer, variety store	7 00
14	B. Charlton, confectionery	7 00
11	A. Gleason, general mdse.	15 00
14	Ford Todd, drugs	7 00
14	J. E. Arnold, stationery and confec.	7 00
	Houtzdale Bank	30 00
14	John Coleman, liquor dealer	7 00
8	George W. Woodin, one billiard table	30 00
8	William Parker, one pool table	30 00
	Lumber City Borough.	
13	Dyer & Coolbeth, general mdse.	10 00
14	D. L. Ferguson, general mdse.	7 00
	Newburg Borough.	
14	William Hunter, general mdse.	7 00
	New Washington Borough.	
14	N. A. Arnold, general mdse.	7 00
4	N. A. Arnold, patent medicines	5 00
11	J. R. McMurray, general mdse.	15 00
	Osceola Borough.	
14	McClarren & Brother, general mdse.	7 00
12	F. Hirsh, general mdse.	12 50
14	George R. Jones, Jewelry	7 00
11	T. C. Heims, general mdse.	15 00
13	Krause Brothers, groceries	10 00
14	H. P. R. Blandy, drugs	7 00
14	W. S. Wells, stationery and confec.	7 00
14	Michael Griffey, groceries	7 00
11	Harry Liveright, general mdse.	15 00
	Wallaceton Borough.	
14	W. J. Goss, general mdse.	7 00
	Beccaria Township.	
14	Nutter, Rumery & Co., general mdse.	7 00
13	Coalport Lumber Co., general mdse.	10 00
14	J. W. & P. C. Gates, general mdse.	7 00
14	J. D. Weld, general mdse.	7 00
14	George Roberts, groceries	7 00
14	Max Frick & Co., general mdse.	7 00
14	John C. Gates, general mdse.	7 00
	Brady Township.	
14	G. S. Knarr, boots and shoes	7 00
14	P. & G. Weber, general mdse.	7 00
14	J. M. Lydick, general mdse.	7 00
14	S. G. Kuntz, general mdse.	7 00
14	S. Knarr, general mdse.	7 00
14	J. H. Edinger, general mdse.	7 00
14	J. Seyler & Sons, general mdse.	7 00
14	L. B. Carlisle, general mdse.	7 00
14	D. Goodlander, general mdse.	7 00
	Bell Township.	
14	H. H. McGee, general mdse.	7 00
14	Robert Mahaffey, general mdse.	7 00
	Burnside Township.	
14	A. W. Patchin, general mdse.	7 00
	Bradford Township.	
14	P. Curley, cigars and general mdse.	7 00
11	I. V. Gray & Co., general mdse.	15 00
11	A. R. Woolridge & Co., general mdse.	15 00
8	L. C. Peters & Bro., one pool table	30 00
	Chest Township.	
14	J. R. McKee, general mdse.	7 00
14	James McQuien, general mdse.	7 00
14	J. L. Walters & Bro., general mdse.	7 00
	Covington Township.	
14	Francis Leigey, general mdse.	7 00
14	L. M. Coudriet, general mdse.	7 00
14	Potter & Reiter, general mdse.	7 00
	Decatur Township.	
14	M. Lang & Co., general mdse.	7 00
	Girard Township.	
14	W. S. Gilliland, general mdse.	7 00
	Graham Township.	
14	T. H. Forcey, general mdse.	7 00
	Greenwood Township.	
14	Winfield Bell, general mdse.	7 00
	Gulich Township.	
14	H. Alleman, general mdse.	7 00
11	P. & A. Flynn, general mdse.	15 00
14	T. A. Prideaux, general mdse.	7 00
12	D. K. Ramey, general mdse.	12 50
	Huston Township.	
13	C. Blanchard, general merchandise	10 00
13	C. H. Coryell, general mdse.	10 00
14	R. Smith, drugs	7 00
14	A. Horning, Jr., hardware	7 00
13	C. Rebacker, general mdse.	10 00
14	Putnam, Harris & Co., general mdse.	7 00
	Jordan Township.	
14	W. T. Perry, general mdse.	7 00
	Knox Township.	
14	Joseph Erhard, general mdse.	7 00
14	George Arnold, general mdse.	7 00
	Karthaus Township.	
14	Isaac McCloskey, general mdse.	7 00
14	Gilliland & Yothers, general mdse.	7 00
14	Godfrey Fisher, general mdse.	7 00
	Lawrence Township.	
8	T. Sell, brewery	15 00
14	George N. Colburn, groceries	7 00
	Morris Township.	
14	Leonard Kyler, general mdse.	7 00
14	Jonas Munz & Sons, general mdse.	7 00
14	Peter Moyer, general mdse.	7 00
9	R. B. Wigton & Sons, general mdse.	25 00
	Penn Township.	
14	McDonald & Spencer, general mdse.	7 00
14	W. A. Moore, groceries and confec.	7 00
	Sandy Township.	
11	Long & Brady, hardware	15 00
11	P. S. Weber & Co., general mdse.	15 00
14	Weber & Heidrick, boots and shoes	7 00
14	H. Loeb, clothing	7 00
14	W. S. Shaw, variety store	7 00
14	L. Zeigler, groceries	7 00
14	J. B. Evans, general mdse.	7 00
14	W. M. McCullough, groceries	7 00
14	Holmes & Bro.	7 00
13	John Goodyear, general mdse.	10 00
14	T. H. Simon, groceries	7 00
14	A. L. Hay, furniture	7 00
10	Bell, Lewis & Yates, general mdse.	20 00
13	Sandy Lick Gas, Coal & Coke Co., mdse	10 00
14	Troxel & Ellis, general mdse.	7 00
14	S. Moulthrop, groceries	7 00
14	Heilbron & Bering, groceries	7 00
4	A. Goodmiller, billiards & pool, 2 tables	40 00
14	George Schwem, groceries	7 00
14	S. H. Pettigrew, drugs	7 00
4	S. H. Pettigrew, patent medicines	5 00
14	M. D. Ainsley, drugs	7 00
4	M. D. Ainsley, patent medicines	5 00
13	Grier & Brother, hardware	10 00
13	D. L. Corbet, general mdse.	10 00
14	G. Bohen, bakery and confectionery	7 00
4	Nicholson & Mead, billiards, 3 tables	50 00
14	W. W. Raney, groceries	7 00
	DuBois Deposit Bank	15 00
4	McDonald & Williams, 2 pool tables	40 00
6	John DuBois, general mdse.	50 00
14	J. A. Bowersox, general mdse.	7 00
	Union Township.	
14	J. Seyler & Sons, general mdse.	7 00
	Woodward Township.	
14	James Cornely, general mdse.	7 00
10	M. Liveright & Co., general mdse.	20 00
14	D. R. P. Flanner, general mdse.	7 00
13	Hoover, Hughes & Co., general mdse.	10 00
6	Whitehead & Co., general mdse.	50 00
10	Frank & Co., general mdse.	20 00
13	Rumbarger, Crosswell & Co., gen. mdse	10 00
14	Long & Co., general mdse.	7 00

Take notice, all who are concerned in this appraisement, that an appeal will be held at the Commissioners' office, in Clearfield, on Wednesday, APRIL 6TH, 1881, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., when and where you may attend if you think proper.

WM. M. BLOOM,
Mercantile Appraiser.
Bloomington, Pa., March 9, 1881-4t.