The Republican.

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 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.

Our outside pages are full of mental meat this week. Give them careful attention.

PAGE ONE.—Our title page is embellished with profound historical and other facts particularly useful at this period.

A Virginia newspaper, describing the scene in the Senate on Tuesday, says Ben Hill shook Mahone as a terrier shakes a Norway rat.

READY.—The United States Senate has at last organized and is now ready to pass upon President Garfield's catalogue of appointments.

THE NEW MAN.—Rev. Elnathan E. Higbee is the full name of the gentleman appointed by Gov. Hoyt, as State Superintendent of Instruction.

Our fourth page is covered with statements of political and social troubles, which can be utilized by old and young people if they want to live right.

One hundred and fifteen new doctors and forty-seven fresh dentists have just been turned loose upon the community by a Philadelphia college.

NOT MANLY.—Some of Mr. Hayes' friends, who were cautious what they said while he had government pap to distribute, are now taking courage to abuse him.

LOTS OF PROVISION ON HAND.—An exchange says: Hon. Wayne MacVeagh is to be tendered three dinners in Philadelphia—one by the Union League, one by some leading citizens, and one by members of the bar.

WONDERFUL!—It took the Lower House at Harrisburg two days last week to expel a newspaper man from the floor, for having made some truthful remarks through the Pittsburgh *Gazette* about the Speaker—Hewitt.

SOMETHING ON HAND.—Grant, Conkling, Cameron, Logan and a few of the silent members of the third termers, have been holding frequent caucus in Washington during the past ten days. There are evidently some screws loose about Garfield's Cabinet, and they are aware of that fact.

AWAY WITH HIM.—The friends of Senator John Stewart, of Franklin, have assurance from the highest sources that he will be appointed Minister to Mexico by President Garfield. The Cameron's will, no doubt, be glad to get him out of State politics. Will he relieve their flesh from his thorn?

PIETY.—"The racquet" was on the inauguration ball programme by the consent of the President-elect. It is understood that this is a very lively sort of a dance, but we feel assured that it is tameness itself compared with the racket which Garfield will dance when Conkling gets his fiddle to going.

It is believed that Don. Cameron's sudden admiration for independent politicians manifested in his marked attention of Mahone of Virginia was instilled into his mind by his recent political association with Wayne MacVeagh. Next we shall expect to hear that Don. has joined the "young scratchers."

Men who "roost high" must expect to be shot at, at long range, and if they are hit, they should not yell unless the wound is a mortal one. This is intended for the eye of Speaker Hewitt, and Dr. Palmer, the Pittsburgh *Gazette* man, who lost his reportorial seat on the floor of the House the other day.

PROLONGED.—The armistice between the British and the Boers has been extended. Negotiations are in progress which, it is hoped, will enable the brave defenders of their honor and freedom to maintain their independence. The manliest thing the English government could do, because it is the right thing, would be to withdraw their troops. History would hold it no dishonor, but rather a glorious and brave act.

THE PENNSYLVANIA PLAN.—It appears that the Cameron plan of electing United States Senators has broken out in the great Northwest. In the Senate of Wisconsin, on the 18th inst., resolutions were introduced for the appointment of a committee to investigate current reports that certain members had been bribed to vote for Angus Cameron for United States Senator. Objection being made, the resolution was laid over.

A DAVIS MAN.—The new Radical Senator, General A. J. Edgarton, from Minnesota, was a member of the Democratic Convention in 1860 and voted fifty times for Jeff. Davis for President. He afterwards came to Baltimore and voted for Breckinridge. He entered a Minnesota regiment as a private and was promoted to a captaincy. He was made Colonel of a colored regiment, and held Baton Rouge during the early part of the war. He is represented as a man of fair abilities, clean record and no very pronounced partisanship.

IT MEANS NOTHING.—President Elliot, of Harvard University, says the degree of D. D. has ceased to mean anything, it has been distributed so indiscriminately. An eminent religious authority remarks that "so many of the D. D.'s are neither talented or learned, nor remarkable for anything but heaviness and stupidity, that their title is about all there is to them." As the title means neither more nor less than "teacher of divinity," it cannot carry much harm with it, even if it fails to confer high distinction on those who wear it.

A BOARD OF HEALTH.

The editor of the Selinsgrove *Times* elaborates in this way on the subject under consideration: "A bill is now before the Legislature which has for its object the organization of a State Board of Health, which shall consist of six persons to be appointed by the Governor. These six persons (doctors of course) are to serve without compensation. This of course is the only delusion that will disappear as soon as the new offices are once established. At the meeting of the next Legislature an additional act will be asked to provide salaries, and may be even back-pay also. But the bill provides for an appropriation of $10,000 to carry out the purposes of the act. These $10,000 would of course stick pretty closely to the pockets of the six pompous individuals of the State Board of Health. The whole scheme is a contemplated fraud upon the taxpayers, and won't be worth a row of pins to the public. It is simply an effort to create a dozen more easy and lucrative offices for that many persons who prefer to live off the taxpayers instead of earning an honest living as they ought to do. These six pompous officers would of course have a lot of subordinates, such as Secretary, Clerk, Messenger, &c., &c., so that by the time they get organized there would be a dozen places filled at a snug salary for each. And what would be the result? Nothing! A State Board of Health can no more affect or regulate health than they can regulate the weather. If as individual physicians they cannot control diseases any better than they now do, how could they do it better when six of them put their heads together? Take for example diphtheria. All the physicians in the State and whole country are puzzled with it. Does any man of sense for a moment suppose that any six of all the physicians could do different and better merely because organized and paid by the State? They would be no wiser and could accomplish no more. The scheme is only an attempt to create more offices. It is not asked for by the people. It is the scheme of perhaps a dozen or two physicians, and the Legislature ought to kill the scheme at first sight." Why, the Fish Commissioners cost more than that! Which do you prefer; health or fish?

DANCING LEGISLATION.—An exchange says: "A bill to amend the charter of the Rehoboth Beach Association has passed the Delaware State Senate. This amendment carries out the sense of the meeting held some months ago, which was considered at the time as settling the vexed dancing question. The charter of the association prohibits the practice of anything inconsistent with the discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and that discipline taboos dancing. The amendment substitutes 'inconsistent with Christian morality.' It is agreed that 'Christian morality' is elastic enough to permit dancing. The amendment also strikes out the limit of five per cent. in regard to assessment of lot-holders for improvement of the grounds, and leaves them open to any assessment within the discretion of the association."

P. S.—Rehoboth Beach is a religious Summer resort on the Delaware river. Hence this peculiar legislation.

Governor Hoyt and State Superintendent Wickersham had a long and pleasant interview this afternoon.

This is a telegram sent from Harrisburg to the Philadelphia *Press* on the 17th instant, the day previous to Wickersham's removal. The conduct of the Governor and the Superintendent has been very annoying to their friends. Mr. Wickersham's term of office expired last June, and up to last week he exercised the duties of his office by sufferance. It was understood that Gov. Hoyt would not re-appoint him, and notified him that he might send in his resignation and thus prevent a removal. Mr. Wickersham served a notice on the Governor and his friends that he would not resign. Thus a regular schoolboy's quarrel has been going on between these two high State officials for the past nine months. That they had a "long" interview, as above indicated, is no doubt true; but that it was a "pleasant" one is very doubtful. The quarrel is too old.

HE SEES IT.—Col. Forney, in his last *Progress*, in alluding to the bargain and sale entered into between the traders in the upper branch of the Federal Legislature, says: "A scene in the Senate of the United States, last Monday, so servile and vulgar as to excite the scorn of all but a few desperate office-brokers and party tyrants, followed the declartion of Mahone, a Democratic Senator from Virginia, in favor of the Republican ring. Mr. Hill, of Georgia, boldly exposed the transparent trickster, and the Republicans of Virginia, who were present in the gallery and witnessed the auction that placed them at the mercy of the repudiator, themselves repudiated the trade. The Senate is too evenly balanced to hold a majority by such slender and scandalous means. The near future will avenge "the filthy bargain." The proud men of Virginia will not rest under such a degradation."

PLOUGHING THROUGH BLOCKADES.—CHICAGO, Ill., March 20.—The trains blockaded by yesterday's storm have been slowly making their way into the city to-day and to-night. It was not until this afternoon that the street car companies had any of their tracks sufficiently cleaned to run cars, and on some of the lines no cars, and on some of the lines no cars have been run as yet. The telegraph wires were not all in order yet, but it is known that the blockade is general in Iowa, southern Wisconsin and northern Illinois. Eastern trains have suffered less delay than those coming from the West.

MILWAUKEE, March 20.—The storm is over, but everything is blockaded. Trains will not be running before to-morrow.

TOADYISM.—The House of Representatives at Harrisburg on Monday a week passed a resolution, almost unanimously, thanking President Garfield for recognizing the Keystone State, in appointing Wayne MacVeagh to the Cabinet. How lovely things are becoming down there since the Rads have quit voting for United States Senator. However, in this Cabinet business the "kickers" are ahead of the "straightbacks." Although the latter did get away with the Senator.

ANOTHER GUNPOWDER PLOT

The cable brings another startling story from abroad. At midnight on Wednesday, the 16th, a wooden box containing forty pounds of gunpowder, connected with which was a lighted fuse, was fortunately discovered by a policeman on duty at the Mansion House in London, the official residence of the Lord Mayor of the metropolis. The The fire was extinguished and the box carefully removed to a place of safety. All efforts thus far to discover who placed the box where it was found have proved ineffectual and no arrests have been made. The Mansion House is a venerable stucture, having been built 129 years ago, and has something of the air of a Roman Palace. Besides being the official residence of the Lord Mayor it is used for large charitable and other meetings under his auspices. It contains some magnificent works of art, and is superbly furnished. The news of the attempt to destroy it, following so quickly after the assassination of the Czar of Russia by the Nihilists at St Petersburg, has naturally magnified the importance of the discovery in London, and various theories are being advanced in reference to the attempted destruction of the Mansion House. It is intimated by some that it is the work of Fenians, while it is also thought that the dangerous package may have been placed where it was found by Nihilists' agents. It is evident that the success of the assassins in Russia is already having its effect, and it is impossible to form a correct idea of what may be developed in the future.

Too Thin-Skinned.—We have watched the career of our Blair county neighbor—Hewitt—the Speaker of the House, ever since he entered public life and gave him credit for brains and discretion. But, the affair that came off on the floor of the House last week in trying to squelch a reporter of the Pittsburgh *Gazette* compels us to change our mind. The reporter, we confess, acted indiscretely in what he said about the presiding officer of the House, but the Speaker's conduct in the matter was doubly so. We believe the reporter was entitled to a vote of censure for his indiscretion but the men who voted for his expulsion should have turned around and asked the Speaker to resign, because the latter was more grossly out of order in what he said upon the floor, than the reporter. We want "a Free Press!" and if we offend, take us into court, as the law directs. Don't turn the Legislature into a court for the purpose of convicting us. No more of that kind of inquisition.

Too Much Education.—Says the Philadelphia *Record*: "Governor Hoyt has appointed Dr. Higbee, President of Mercersburg College, Superintendent of Public Instruction, to succeed Dr. Wickersham. Both the outgoing and incoming officers have excellent reputations. The fault of common school direction in this State for years past has been that it has overshot the mark. Instead of furnishing children an excellent elementary education, something beyond is aimed at, and the result, as a whole, is neither excellent nor superexcellent. If Dr. Higbee will bring the common school system back to the primal intention of teaching the children of the State an effectual course of reading, writing and arithmetic, he will do well. The rest may be safely left to private hands, where it certainly belongs."

"The Colored Element."—An exchange says: There were in all fifteen colored persons at the inaugural ball, among them being ex-Senator Bruce, ex-Governor and would-be Senator Pinchback, Robert Elliott, once a member of the House from Louisiana; Robert Harlan, of Cincinnati. Each was accompanied by his lady friends. They formed a little party of their own and made up a set for the first dance, a lanciers, about twenty feet from where the Presidential set would have danced had Mr. Garfield consented to take part. One little black barber named Elsworth, who works in one of the hotels in Washington—essayed to dance the racquet, but somehow they did not seem to "grab the motion," and could not make a success of it. Pinchback wore a $5,000 "spark" in his shirt front.

Garfieldism.—In referring to the filial kiss with which he greeted his mother in the presence of the crowd upon inauguration day, a friend of the President says: "He gave that little turn, knowing how it would touch every man who ever had a mother and every woman that ever had or expects to have a son. He is the ablest President in the art of putting things since Lincoln. He conceives everything with regard to its effect upon the popular mind. He is intensely ambitious and destitute of moral principles, but he has something most as good, the wisdom to know that in this nation a man to stand well before the people has got to be moral, religious, and safe." Call you this backing of your friend? On the whole, the world has a much better opinion of Garfield than this.

Somebody Mistaken.—The Federal administration organs a few days ago made quite a flourish in announcing that the President would select the best men he could find among the Southern Republicans to fill the Federal offices in the South. It seems that his first selection is D. T. Corbin for Marshal of South Carolina. Corbin is one of the most disagreeable carpetbaggers in all the South, and was refused a seat in the United States Senate when the Republicans had a majority in that body. If this man is a specimen of the "best men" in the Republican party in the Southern States there is no longer any occasion for wonder that the South is solid.

Getting Fussy.—The worst seat of corruption under Hayes was the Postoffice Department, in connection with the star route contracts. Jerome J. Hinds, a former star route contractor, but who has fallen out with the ring, has just been making some disclosures which implicate Second Assistant Postmaster General Brady, ex-Senator Dorsey and some others. Brady and Dorsey are preparing statements of denial, but it is to be hoped the affair will receive a thorough investigation. Hinds is an ex-member of the Republican National Committee from Alabama and an ex-Congressman.

NEFARIOUS NIHILISTS.

PLYING THEIR WORK OF DESTRUCTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP THE MANSION HOUSE, LONDON—THE PLOT DISCOVERED BY A POLICEMAN—A BOMB FOUND IN THE POCKET OF ROUSSAKOFF—THE NEW EMPEROR'S LIFE IN DANGER.

London, March 17.—At midnight a policeman on duty at the Mansion house observed a fire on the ground near the rear wall of the Lord Mayor's official residence, and found a wooden box with a fuse, connected to which some lighted paper had been recently applied. The officer extinguished the fire and took the box to the police station, where it was found to contain about forty pounds of gunpowder with a fuse in the midst of it. No arrests have been made nor has any clue to the perpetration been thus far discovered.

The Mansion house is the official palace of the Lord Mayor of London. The present building is about one hundred and twenty years old and was built by the architect Dance, on the site of the old stock market. Its principal feature is a Corinthian portico, with six fluted columns. The building itself has something of the air of a Roman palazzo, and had originally a central court yard; this, however, has been roofed in, and so converted into what is known as the Egyptian hall. It contains some statutes by British artists—Foley, Bailey, Marshall and others—and affords a fine dining hall for the great city banquets. It is also used for large charitable and other meetings in furtherance of objects taken under the special patronage of the Lord Mayor for the time being. The Mansion house is sumptuously furnished, and provided with plate and jeweled ornaments worth £20,000 to £30,000. The Lord Mayor's household consists of twenty gentlemen, including the sword bearer, the common hunt, the common crier and the water cailiff, all of whom have the title of esquire. He has a splendid retinue of servants. The present Lord Mayor is the Right Honorable William McArthur, who is a liberal member of the House of Commons for Lambeth.

COMPOSITION OF A BOMB FOUND ON ROUSSAKOFF.

London, March 27.—A dispatch from St Petersburg to the *Daily News* says: A bomb was found in the pocket of the assassin Roussakoff. It was made in a zinc case containing glass tubes, two of which were filled with vitrol and two with Bartholdy salts; india-rubber tubes with fulminating mercury, and a box holding nitro-glycerine and proxyline; the whole weighing six pounds and three-quarters.

WARNING FROM GENEVA AND LONDON.

The *Times'* correspondent at Berlin says an evening paper repeats the statement that the assassination of the Czar was investigated by the International Society, having for its watchword "The murder of monarchs and the overthrow of governments." The correspondent points out that at such a time of general excitement all kinds of rumors will arise, but it would be well to remember the assertion of several writers of St. Petersburg, that the police, and even the Czar himself, shortly before his death, received warnings from Geneva and London.

THE NEW CZAR WARNED.

St. Petersburg, March 17.—The revolutionary proclamation discovered at Roussakoff's domicile declares that the Nihilists will continue their work, and warns the new Emperor to beware of his father's fate.

WARNING SENT TO NEWSPAPERS.

General Loris Melikoff has sent warnings to the *Golos* and the *Strana* (newspapers) for their articles in reference to the accession of Alexander III.

THE ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF ALEXANDER III.

The excavation of the mine discovered near the residence of the new Emperor was continued to-day. A gallery leads from the small shop before mentioned to the middle of the street, and there are telegraph wires along the gallery. The elements for an electric battery were found in the shop. The mine will be flooded and removed. The shop was taken in January last by a peasant named Baronege, and a man and his wife named Rozileff, who have disappeared. Suspicion against them was aroused by the neighbors seeing Rozileff's wife smoking cigarettes, a custom unusual in the Peasant class

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Penitentiary Commission.—We notice that Gov. Hoyt has appointed Senators Stewart, of Franklin, Jones, of Philadelphia, Cooper, of Delaware, *Wolverton*, of Northumberland, and *Coxe*, of Luzerne, and Representatives A. B. Campbell, of Allegheny, Vodges, Clark and *Faunce*, of Philadelphia, Tubbs, of Tioga, Edwards, of Schuylkill, Flinn, of Allegheny, and *Noble*, of Erie, a committee to visit and report on the penitentiary building at Huntingdon. The names of the Democrats are printed in italic. Of course, about all such establishments there are always more Radicals than Democrats found. The Governor did pretty well. It is a wonder any Democrat was allowed to take a look at that million dollar job.

"Collateral Relatives."—The rich old English lady, Baroness Burdett-Coutts, who did the handsome thing by marrying Mr. Ashmead Bartlett, formerly of Philadelphia, is coming over to see her American collateral relatives, so to speak. Our cable dispatches Sunday night brought along with the terrible tragedy in St. Petersburg the following announcement: "The London *News* understands that if her health will allow, the Baroness Burdett-Coutts and her husband will visit America in the Spring."

Another Purchase.—The Radical leaders have succeeded in purchasing another "Confederate Brigadier"—Senator Mahone, of Virginia. The Senate being a tie, the Garfield administration has promised him all the patronage of his State, if he votes with that side in the organization of the Senate. He so voted. The bargain is complete, and the "Brigadier" has gone to the other side, on the same plan the British offered Benedict Arnold place and gold.

Nearly a Kick—Hints Postponed.—President Garfield announces that after this week he will not find it convenint to receive so many visitors. The public business, he thinks, should receive some attention even if the office seekers have to be ignored. The freemen who are engaged in attending to their own business will second the motion, but we fear the place-hunters will be dissatisfied.

Unhappy.—The colored Republicans in Maryland have recently shown signs of revolt from the authority of their white rulers, owing to their not being accorded a full share of the Federal patronage of the State, and have decided to call a State Convention on the 24th inst., at which it is proposed to reorganize the Republican party of the State from a colored standpoint.

THE PURCHASE OF MAHONE.

How brazen it was in Conkling to arraign his Democratic colleagues for pressing the organization of the committees of the Senate and demanding that they should delay them until the arrival of Republican Senators could make the purchase of Mahone effective! So far as the Democratic Senators knew, they had a majority of the Senate when it was full. Conkling knew otherwise. Mahone has been brought into the Republican fold by men allied to him. The Philadelphia *Press* has been the Mahone organ and is a Conkling organ. Gorham, who was working for his old place as Secretary of the Senate, was the negotiator. He gets his reward, Mahone gets his, and Conkling his. Knowing that by this purchased vote the Republicans were to secure the organization of the Senate, Conkling had the supreme impudence to charge partisanship and unfairness upon the Democratic Senators for simply seeking to proceed with the business of the Senate and to form its committees as it was their right and duty to do by virtue of their being in the majority.

A *Sun* reporter interviewing Mr. Samuel Wilkeson as to his disastrous connection with Henry Ward Beecher in the Life of Christ, drew from him, as illustrative of his opinion of Mr. Beecher's moral character, a statement once made to him by the famous lawyer of Albany, Nicholas Hill, about Caleb Cushing. He described him as a man of great intellect, who was "organized without a conscience." The description applies to many of our public men, and conspicuously to Senator Conkling and Senator Blaine. These men, personally enemies, drawn awkwardly together by party ties, unite to secure by utterly indefensible means the advantage to their party which they expect from the organization of the Senate. The President, whose organization has a conscience but a notably elastic and accommodating one, aids the scheme with the promise of the patronage upon which it is based. He sends a bouquet of flowers to Mahone's desk; the Republican Senators cover him with the perfume of sweet words of commendation, in which task the Republican press undertakes to help them. But the stinkingness of this bargain between Mahone and the administration is too pronounced to be disguised even in the concentrated essence of attar of roses. Republican oratory and writing is inadequate to the task of persuading the people that this bargain is a decent one and honorable to any of the high contracting parties.

The Democratic party can more easily bear the loss of the Senate organization than the Republican party can afford to have gained it in such manner. Here at the very outset of this new administration is its character exhibited, and the fact demonstrated that it is ready to adopt any method to secure its aims, regardless of its decency. The tone of the administration is fixed; and it will occur to every one that it is naturally fixed, and just as might be expected of an administration in which Garfield and Blaine and Conkling are the elements in the mixture. The President a perjurer, the Secretary a thief, the Senator an adulterer!—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

WILY MR. BLAINE.

Mr. Blaine, the new Secretary of State, is said to know how to manage the overwhelming crowd of office seekers that daily besiege him better than almost any other man who has ever been in high public position. The way he does it is as follows: "He has an unlimited fund of just such talk as flatters the self-importance of men and still means nothing serious. When he receives an acquaintance he greets him warmly with, "Well, my friend, how are you? What can I do for you?" At this moment by a timely movement another friend is spied. Just as number one was getting his thoughts into shape to materialize his aspirations in words, it becomes very important for the Secretary to shower his abundant geniality upon number two. Number one thus cut short and shoved along takes it out in swearing inwardly at number two for coming on the scene of action just at that juncture and cutting short such an excellent opportunity, when the Secretary was in such a good humor, to his say. Of all men in the world Blaine can manage a crowd of office-hunting friends, give them nothing and still make them feel as if they were all right."

Such is the character of the gay and festive Secretary of State, and his friends who have for so many years been lauding him to the skies will now have a chance to find him out. After they have been flattered, cajoled and deceived by him, with promises, and led to expect that what they asked for will surely be granted, and then come out at the small end of the horn after all, they begin to believe that "all is not gold that glitters," and that the words of a politician are merely sound and fury, signifying nothing. The host of Republican office seekers, now begging place and position from Mr. Blaine, ought to feel mighty small after reading the above account of how the wily Secretary moulds them as clay in the hands of the potter.—*Bellefonte Watchman.*

INDEPENDENT ABOUT IT.—The appointment of the Rev. E. E. Higbee as Superintendent of Public Instruction having been confirmed, Mr. Wickersham makes the following statement: "My term as Superintendent expired last June, and therefore it was not necessary that I should resign in order to create a vacancy. Since the expiration of my term I have been simply holding the position until a successor shall be appointed. The Governor asked me to remain and has never expressed a wish of a different character. Every one who has spoken with me on the subject within the last six months—and hundreds have done so—knows that I have been averse to either asking for the appointment myself or allowing any one to do so for me. Unless the place sought me, unless it came of its own accord as a free gift, I did not want it and do not now. I have never asked for a re-appointment, and am very much chagrined that many of my friends have deemed it a duty to act contrary to my wishes in this respect. The Governor has known from the first that he was at liberty, without creating the least feeling on my part, to fill the office by any appointment he saw proper. He has also known from the first that I was unwilling to remain in the office unless a re-appointment was freely tendered by him without pressure from any quarter."

ANOTHER THROUGH ROUTE.—Twelve years ago the first Pacific railroad was completed and the event was celebrated with a great public demonstration. Thursday the new-line to the Pacific was opened to through travel with scarcely an announcement—the last rail connecting the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe with the Southern Pacific railroad having been laid only a few days ago. The Southern route is longer than the other, but as there is an absence of heavy grades and snowsheds it is expected that faster time can be made, and that, in fact, it will prove a more popular route with travelers. The completion of the new line will of course exercise a most beneficial effect upon the country through which it traverses. Since the first road was completed several millions of people have found permanent homes in the vast region west of the Missouri river, and the new route will add greatly to the population and wealth of the same section.

MAHONE AND DEMOCRATIC VIRGINIA.

There appears to be no doubt that Senator Mahone has determined to vote with the Republicans in the Senate, and however much his remaining friends may seek to evade the fact there is, unfortunately, no doubt existing in the public mind that he has arrived at this determination by no process of conviction that the Republican party or the Republican policy is wise or safe, but has been drawn into the coalition by the irresistible influence of Federal patronage; in other words, as the New York *Times* fairly puts it, "to make his power in the Senate serve his political ends." We are conscious of more sorrow on Virginia's account than of either contempt or pity for Mahone. No Senator from that State has ever before surrendered the trust reposed in him to his party's enemies. All that need be said concerning the Democracy of those who sent Senator Mahone to Washington has been spoken upon the floor of the Senate, and the severe but just language of Senator Hill was ample in its characterization of the political offense, not to say crime, of which he will be guilty in voting with the Republicans in the Senate. As to its effect upon the political future of the Virginia Senator there is little doubt, if we understand the temper of the people of that State. We are willing and have ever been glad to think that the readjusting Democrats there have been honest in their policy concerning the disposition of the State debt, although their mistake, both as a matter of principle and policy, has been as clear as a conviction of its ultimate failure to meet with the approval of the State after a careful and thoughtful consideration. Mahone has been their leader because he has been the most adroit and able Democrat among them. Had he been anything else than a Democrat his leadership would have been impossible, and the moment he makes common cause with the Republican party he ceases to be a prominent factor in politics in Virginia. He may sell his vote and his personal influence for the patronage of the Federal government in his State, and treacherously deliver the organization of the Senate into the hands of the Republican party, but he can never barter away the sincere Democracy of the majority in Virginia, who believe that Republican policy and Republican methods carried to their legitimate conclusion will result in the ultimate destruction of the constitutional rights of the people. Indeed, wisdom would appear to dictate that under existing circumstances the Democrats should not be responsible for the acts of the Senate, and place all responsibility upon the opposition. Mahone will discover that his new friends will remain true to him so long as his vote is worth their loyalty, no longer, and the prospect before him is not of the brightest. We venture to predict, however, that whatever may be the effect upon the personal or political fortunes of the Senator himself, or upon the cause of the Readjusters or of the Democrats in Virginia, the successor of Mahone will be a man as to whose fealty to the Democratic party there will be no shadow of doubt.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

GRASPING AT STRAWS.

With honeyed words and the sweetest of sweet phrases our Republican friends are bidding for the support of Senator Davis, of Illinois, who could give them the fat offices and the control of legislation in the Senate. They would not have gone so far out of their way to conciliate the Judicial Senator from the West if they had captured the prize in Tennessee. Our esteemed contemporary, the *American*, is quite sure that Judge Davis ought to be a Republican. It appears to the longing Republican eye, seeing a great possibility so near and yet so far as one Senatorial vote, that he is out of place on the Democratic side of the Senate. He is pleaded with to come down from his uncomfortable position and vote with the party of "national quiet and national re-union." Judge Davis will not, however, be likely to view the matter in this light. He has long ago expressed his views with sufficient clearness and force to repel any idea that he will be likely to act with a party whose position upon vital questions he has denounced as dangerous and destructive. In a well-remembered letter to ex-Secretatry of the Interior O. H. Browning, Judge Davis declared that "the Republican demand for a strong government means substantially a centralized government, destructive of home rule in the States, and which, carried to its logical conclusion, would finally overthrow the republic," and he protested against menacing and armed force at elections. Holding such doctrines as these, it is a difficult matter to understand why a mind of such fine judicial fibre as Senator Davis' should be asked to find an argument which could reconcile him to assist a party growing day by day and hour by hour more pronounced in favor of the theory of centralization, which he views with such alarm. Judge Davis is not the man to stultify himself by becoming a party to the Republican idea that the National Government should break down the barriers which the framers of the Constitution sought to place between its aggrandizement of absolute power and the rights of the States and the liberties of the people. If the Republicans depend upon the support of Judge Davis to organize the Senate, they are pinning their hopes to an absurdity. Whatever else he may be, Judge Davis is not a trader in politics, and while he may not be a partisan Democrat, he holds views upon great national questions which prohibit a thought that he is anything of a Republican.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

CONGER AND HARRY WHITE.

The Washington correspondent of the Pittsburgh *Post*, in a recent letter to that paper, says:

"The defeat of Harry White and the elevation of Conger to the Senate was a source of congratulation to many members of the House, who are tired of these chronic obstructionists. While these two men have incurred a great deal of odium for their course in the House, it is but fair to them and in vindication of the truth of history to say that they are the mere automatons of the Radical party. While the Republicans have been in the minority it appears that at the beginning of each session they have in caucus assembled and designated men to perform the disagreeable offices that during the present Congress have fallen to the lot of Conger and White. When Conger is away, White stands in his stead. Naturalists have observed that when the crows feed they always put a crow on picket to sound the alarm of any approaching danger at the peril of his life. So Conger and White are the picket crows of the Radical flock always on the alert, although half the Republican side might be across the way getting a drink or down town sitting on a game of poker. It is an admirable arrangement for a minority but the *role* of "objector" is a very unpopular one to assume, and the unsophisticated who do not know the inner workings and systematized roguery of the Radical party hold Conger and White personally responsible for the interference of which they are agents."

The body of the late Czar of Russia has been embalmed, and the remains will lie in state in the chapel of the Imperial palace for fifteen days. Prayers will be said nightly.

NO MORE UNCERTAIN BANKING.

When the passage of the three per cent. bond funding bill became reasonably certain, a few of the National Banks were strangely forgetful of their just relations to the government and the people, and they arrogantly assumed to disturb business and coerce legislation by ostentatiously surrendering their currency.

It is due to the great majority of the banks to say that they did not participate in this unwise action of their associates; but it will also be remembered that few and feeble protests came upon banking circles. All of the banks justly complained that a reduction was made in the interest of their bonds without corresponding reduction in their taxes; but the banks which figured most conspicuously before the country assumed to be superior to the legislative power and proposed to compel acceptable legislation by the systematic derangement of money and business.

The funding bill was passed and vetoed by the Presidodnt, but not until even the most arrogant of the banks had been taught that they had ventured too far and assumed too much. They learned from the sensible men of both parties that an issue forced upon the country by the banks must result in a defeat of the banks, and they now seek to repair damages as best they can.

A number of these foolish banks have recently asked for the restoration of their currency, and the question is under consideration by the government. It matters little how the point may be decided, for the law will surely decide it before the next Congress shall be in session many months. The fact that banks have played the play of disturbers of business by retiring circulation yesterday and recalling it to-day, proves to the satisfaction of all that there must be positive law to make such uncertain banking impossible in the future.

The Carlisle amendment, as interpreted by the act that passed the House immediately after the passage of the funding bill, has become a necessity as a part of our banking law, and it is certain to become part of the law whenever Congress reaches the subject. It will protect honest and conservative banks against the aggressions of banks which play for politicians and gamblers, and the best element of our banks will be more than willing to have just restraints put upon those which bring disrepute upon the banks as a class and provoke unjust legislation.

It is eminently proper that a three per cent. bond should be the basis of our banks, but it should come with a reduction of taxation. The onerous taxes now imposed upon the banks must be paid by the borrower, and the laws should cheapen money to legitimate business to every extent consistent with sound public policy. These results will not be attained by banks disturbing business or arrogantly assuming to coerce legislation, but they can be attained by the banks cordially co-operating with the government and asking justice from the government.

The people are not unmindful that it was given out in banking circles, that the three per cent. loan could be carried and made successful if the banks were conciliated, and that it could not succeed without their support. The people have good memories, and if the three per cent. loan shall fail hereafter, there will be just reproaches upon the banker. Let the banks meet the next Congress in the spirit that should ever exist between the government and its necessary financial agencies, and the errors of unwise banks and of political demagogues can be corrected. If not so corrected at an early day, banks, business and the people generally must be mutual sufferers.—*Philadelphia Times.*

* * *

THE CONSPIRING BANKS DEFEATED.

Those national banks that were so swift to deposit with the United States Treasurer their legal tenders with the views of retiring their circulation—some $18,000,000—as a means to force Congress to defeat the 3 per cent. funding bill, have, in the chaste language of Mayor Stokely of Philadelphia, placed themselves "in a hole." While their action had no influence on the majority in Congress to prevent the passage of the funding bill, it had on fraud Hayes, who promptly vetoed the bill at the dictum of these money lords. The banks in question were marvellously tickled over this display of their power, but they are not so highly pleased over subsequent proceedings. Finding the funding bill squelched by the veto, the banks mentioned proposed to replace the bonds back into the Treasury and receive in return the $18,000,000 of legal tenders deposited. But the new Secretary of the Treasury held the matter under advisement for a few days, brought it before the Cabinet and the unanimous opinion was, to follow the precedents of the department in similar cases; advising the Secretary to adhere to them and make no return of the legal tenders. This was an unexpected blow to the conspiring banks, and coming from a quarter where they supposed their action would be sustained, it hurt the more. They fully believed that they controlled the situation. They considered that the locking up of a vast amount of legal tenders would cause a stringency in the money market which could only be relieved by letting loose the deposited legal tenders. But the late and new Secretary of the Treasury had provided for the emergency by paying out for bonds purchased, some $11,000,000 to $12,000,000 which with the large amount disbursed to meet arrearages of pensions $7,583,844.33 has met all the requirements of trade and taught the marplot banks that they were not so necessary to the stability of the financial situation as they presumed to think. They have been severely punished in their effort to cripple the Government and people, and the lesson they have been taught should be taken to heart by the remaining banks to prove that whenever they attempt to set themselves above their creator, the Government, there is always a power inherent in the people to defy and overcome all their schemes to domineer by bringing misery on the people.—*Danville Intelligencer.*

* * *

FAST RIDING.—The Altoona *Sun* of the 18th says: Yesterday afternoon passenger engine No. 10, class K, ran a trial trip with a train of coaches to Huntingdon and return. The performance gave the utmost satisfaction, as the countenances of all railroad men interested in the result plainly indicated. On the return from Huntingdon the run was made in 44 minutes, the distance being 34 1-10 miles. From Spruce Creek to Tipton the engineer had to proceed cautiously, or as railroad men express it, under the green signal. This, of course, reduced her rate of speed. From Tyrone to this city, 14 3-10 miles, the run was made in 15 minutes. A mile was made in 57 seconds, and even against curves, bridges, and grades, the locomotive exhibited a speed of from 61 to 62 miles an hour.

* * *

CHICAGO AHEAD.—In answer to his advertisement offering $10,000 for the services of the most beautiful woman in America for three months, Adam Forepaugh, the circus manager had up to Saturday received 1,130 photographs from women in all sections of the country who think they will fill the requirements, and are justly entitled to the prize. Thus far a Chicago girl is the favorite.

New Advertisements.

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.

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	$5 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.

REPORT of the condition of the COUNTY NATIONAL BANK of Clearfield, at Clearfield, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, March 11, 1881:—

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$284,229 81
Overdrafts	4,488 26
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	100,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand—Judgments	19,127 24
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	1,085 00
Due from approved reserve agents	17,324 78
Due from State Banks and bankers	6,058 60
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	7,150 61
Current expenses and taxes paid	1,887 19
Premiums paid	2,031 25
Checks and other cash items	599 62
Bills of other Banks	575 00
Fractional paper currency, including nickels, and pennies	7 37
Specie	1,619 96
Legal tender notes	4,537 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, 5 per cent. of circulation	4,500 00
Total	$465,649 40

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$100,000 00
Surplus fund	11,000 00
Undivided profits	6,984 45
National Bank notes outstanding	89,400 00
Individual deposits subject to check	190,826 45
Demand certificates of deposit	62,738 85
Cashier's checks outstanding	50 05
Due to other National Banks	1,721 88
Due to State Banks and bankers	3,023 71
Total	$465,649 40

State of Pennsylvania, County of Clearfield, SS:

I, WILLIAM M. SHAW, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. WM. M. SHAW, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of Mar., 1881. WM. RADEBAUGH, N. P.

CORRECT—Attest:
JAS. T. LEONARD,
G. L. REED,
T. H. FORCEY,
Directors.

March 23, 1881.

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 & 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.

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.

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. Heilbrun, 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. Thanhauser, 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	Walt R. 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 R. 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	Spreakle & 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 Curran, 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. Reade, drugs	7 00
14	W. G. Welly, 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	Ferd Todd, drugs	7 00
14	J. E. Arnold, stationery and confec	7 00
	Houtzdale Bank	20 00
14	John Coleman, liquor dealer	7 00
8	George W. Woodie, one billiard table	30 00
8	William Parker, one pool table	30 00
	Lumber City Borough.	
13	Dyer & Coolbroth, 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 E. 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. Wald, general mdse	7 00
14	George Roberts, groceries	7 00
14	Max Prick & 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. D. 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. E. Wooldridge & 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 McQuinn, 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. Rehacker, 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 Mons & 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 & Bros	7 00
13	John Goodyear, general mdse	10 00
14	T. H. Simon, groceries	7 00
14	A. L. Hay, furniture	7 00
10	Dell, 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. Mealthrop, groceries	7 00
14	Heilbrun & Boring, groceries	7 00
4	A. Goodmiller, billiards & pool, 3 tables	50 00
14	George Schwem, groceries	7 00
14	S. H. Petigrew, drugs	7 00
4	S. H. Petigrew, 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. Boken, bakery and confectionery	7 00
4	Nicholson & Mead, billiards, 2 tables	40 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	Romberger, Cresswell & 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.