

Craftsman's Journal.



E. J. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., JUNE 22, 1870.

Gold sold at 112 in New York, on Saturday last.

Jerome Bonaparte died at his residence in Baltimore on Friday last.

The Rhode Island Legislature, on June 14th, re-elected Hon. Henry B. Anthony United States Senator for six years from March 4th, 1871.

United States Attorney General Hoar, having resigned his position in the Cabinet, the President has appointed Hon. Amos P. Ackerman, of Georgia to fill the vacancy.

The Chicago Times asserts that General McClellan is being worked up in New York as a Democratic candidate for President in 1872, especially to be used in case Grant is re-nominated. Let it be so.

The Legislature of New Hampshire, on Tuesday a week, re-elected Hon. Aaron H. Cragin as United States Senator for six years from March 4th, 1861, when his present term will expire.

Several items, in our issue of June 8th, seem to have stirred up the bile on our neighbor's stomach wonderfully, judging from the length of the diatribes written thereon. A little ipseism might afford the necessary relief. Better try it.

Some inquiring chap has heard that the green on the new three cent postage stamps is poisonous, and wants to know what he shall do if he licks one and is made sick. Our advice would be to go immediately around and lick the Postmaster General.

Whisky yielded, last year, under the old ratio of taxation and a Johnsonian plan of collection, a revenue of but \$12,000,000. Under the present reduced rate, and with a more faithful administration of the law, the revenue from that source will be nearly \$52,000,000. The ring now proposes to increase the rate again, plausibly suggesting that there can be no failures in the collection under President Grant. The suggestion is good, but the proposal will fail, as a higher rate of taxation would only stimulate the "ring" to commit greater frauds upon the government.

The N. Y. Tribune says: "The fact has been developed in the testimony in the Alexander-Gardner case that the \$1,200 left by the dead man to pay for a lot and monument for him in Greenwood Cemetery has been given as a fee to the lawyer now engaged in trying to exclude his heirs from their rightful inheritance. 'Mean enough to steal a meeting-house' was once thought to be a mere Yankee figure of speech. 'Mean enough to steal a tombstone' is hereafter, it seems, to be an accurate description of at least one of our New York lawyers."

Experience seems to teach no lesson to the Democracy. They cling to prejudices and follies with a tenacity that is inexplicable. In Tennessee they persist in a disorganizing policy, the result of which will sooner or later be Federal interference in some form. They have also become the apostles in reputation in matters directly affecting the State credit. Again, in West Virginia, they reassert the old dogma of white superiority and supremacy. Poor Democracy! When will they learn to accommodate themselves to passing events!

The Titusville Herald, of June 15th asks: "How is this for High?" and then relates that "at a Treasurer's sale of unenclosed lands in Forest county, a tract of 411 acres in Kingsley township was bid off for \$53,000,000, and 290 acres in the same township for \$53,000,000. It is refreshing to know that in every case the taxes were only about \$60." We know of nothing that comes very near being as "high" as that, if the figures are correct; and we opine, if the facts on the lands were proportionate to the reported bids, the Treasurer's chance for payment in full would be rather slim.

Oregon had a Democratic State Government last year. It elects the ticket of the same party this year by a very considerable reduced majority. The last Legislature was Democratic by seventeen majority on joint ballot; in the next Legislature, the same party will have a majority of not more than eight. This is not much of a Democratic victory. Moreover, it suggests a pertinent inquiry. The convention which nominated its ticket now successful, endorsed in its platform the policy of repudiation. Query? Was the reduced majority of the party at the recent election due to that endorsement, or in spite of it?

The New York Standard gives circulation to rumors relating to the purposes of the Fifteenth Amendment, and the recent legislation of Congress in connection with it. Our contemporary alleges that "the election law passed by Congress, by which it is intended to secure purity in elections, has thoroughly aroused the Democracy, and the leaders again talk of resistance to the Federal authority." A special session of the Legislature, with this end in view, is spoken of as one of the steps contemplated;—the object being to pass measures which shall bring to a square issue the contest between Federal and State authority. Sensational as the story may seem, says the Times, enough is on record to invest some portions of it with plausibility.

Homestead Law.

A bill proposing a very important amendment to the Homestead law, for the benefit of those who served in the suppression of the rebellion, has passed the House of Representatives, and is now awaiting the action of the Senate. It provides that every private soldier and officer who has served in the army, and every seaman, marine, officer or other person who served in the navy of the United States, or in the marine corps or revenue corps, during the rebellion, for 30 days, and remained loyal to the Government shall, without payment of any fee or commission to registers or receivers of land offices, be entitled to enter one quarter section of land, not mineral, or alternate reserved sections of public lands along the lines of all railroads or public works in the United States, wherever public lands have been or may be granted by acts of Congress, and to receive a patent therefor under and by virtue of the provisions of the homestead acts, and on terms and condition therein described; and all provisions of said acts, except as herein modified, shall extend and be applicable to entries under this act. This secures free homesteads for all soldiers and sailors on those lands by reason of settlement and improvement. It is to be hoped that the bill may become a law, and that it may be of practicable benefit to the former soldiers of the Republic.

Democracy—Naturalization.

We feel called upon, says a contemporary, to express sympathy with the Democracy on account of the perverse obstinacy of Congress in afflicting them with a rigid and not easily evaded naturalization and franchise law. The Senate was severe, but the House is severer. It has actually determined that false swearing to secure naturalization or a vote is perjury, and requires it to be punished as such, and this not by a mild Democratic judge, whose sympathies might run away with his judgment, but by the United States court. If it furnished a clear case for appeal to the people, as involving "centralization of power," "trampling upon the rights of the people," and the like, there would be some vent to their feelings. As it is, the New York World calls it a law "with a stump speech in its belly." But the unfortunate fact is, the "stump speech" is in the interest of honesty, and hence not quotable. We really incline to fear that for once even Democratic ingenuity, in duplicating votes, is at fault. Coffee pots, repeaters and the like, will be at a discount, unless some new method of evasion is discovered. Why not raise a fund and offer a reward at once for such a discovery? Without it, we fear those great victories promised next fall will not be realized.

Economy and Reform.

The determination of the National Administration to carry out fully the policy of economy and reform to which the Republican party is pledged, is made perfectly clear by the reduction of force and expenses in the different departments. Take, for instance, the Treasury Department. Since Secretary Boutwell assumed office, the number of employees in that department has been decreased three hundred and fourteen. In the printing bureau the amount of labor performed has increased fifty-eight per cent., while the working force has increased twenty-four per cent. This increase was in consequence of the department undertaking the printing of the currency. The net saving in the engraving bureau from March 1, 1869, to March 1, 1870, was \$352,910. Notwithstanding the work in this bureau has doubled, the working force, since January 1868, has decreased from seven hundred and twelve to three hundred and eighty-nine persons. It is such facts as these which illustrate the systematic economy of the administration—an economy which extends, in a greater or lesser degree, to every department.

A Census Difficulty.

We commend to the attention of our readers, the remarks of the Newark (N. J.) Courier in reference to a difficulty which the takers of the census are likely very often to encounter and which, if not in some way provided against, must greatly retard their progress. The Courier observes: "The census-takers find but little trouble in procuring from the woman folks at home prompt, intelligent and satisfactory answers to a large majority of their questions. On one point, however, they experience some difficulty—that which relates to the value of real estate, a subject upon which it is hardly to be expected that women are generally posted. It is suggested that if the head of the family would estimate the value of his property and put it in black and white upon paper to await the call of the census man, it would save the latter a vast deal of labor and relieve the mistress of the house of many unanswerable questions. Our property owners should take enough interest in the present general enumeration of the nation to do that much for the country, by serving which they also serve themselves."

How is Tins?

Two rattlesnakes were killed (last week) at Fagundes City, one with seven, the other with nine rattles. Much fault is found with the city authorities, who will not permit liquor to be sold on the farm, and in case of snake bites this human policy will result in fatal consequences. Shoo! beer will act as an antidote, but it requires a barrel to obtain the effects of one "drink of benzine." The Indians we know are ardent believers in the efficacy of whisky as an antidote for the poison of the rattlesnake. Have the people in the oil regions the same faith?

The N. Y. Tribune says:

At last we hear from Rome of the adoption of the dogma of infallibility. The remarkable struggle experienced in the attainment of this long sought result is the best evidence that it does not tend to promote the harmony of the Catholic Church. Off its political effects it is too soon to speak, but unless it is passed by as of no practical significance, which would perhaps be the wisest course, it seems sure to produce complications, more or less serious, in several European countries.

English Free Trade and Poverty.

Those who seem to be desirous to bring this country down to the level of England by the adoption of the policy of free trade, may read a profitable lesson, if they please, in the following extract from the New York World's (free trade organ) "town correspondent" across the big water. The letter is dated at London, May 28, and may be found in the World of the 12th of June. Here is the extract:

I left the cottage and walked down the road that leads to the village of Denham. Seated on the benches before the Plough Inn were groups of peasants, in smock frocks, corded trousers, and hobnailed shoes. A long road, at intervals, were a few cottages, all of them very old, very dirty, very substantial, and still very picturesque. Presently the road took a turn and wound down a ravine and over a little stream of water clear as crystal. As I stood for a moment on the big bridge two men approached me, and, taking off their hats and making an awkward scrape with their feet, said:

"Master, wud ye bestow on us a penny or so to buy us some bread?"

"What is the matter?" I asked.

"We can get no work to do," said both the men in a breath.

One of the men was very old, and the other was young. They looked clothing enough to cover their nakedness, and that was all. The old man had a stick in his hand; his little white hairs were matted together with dirt; his eyes had a weary, yearning, hungry look.

"Why," said I to the old man, "you could not work if any one should offer to employ you."

"Oh, yes, master," he replied in an eager voice, "I am strong yet; ain't I Billy? I could do a good day's work as any man."

"Well, why can't you get it?"

"Master," said the younger man, "the country hereabouts is all in distress, and I do hear that it is no better in Berks, nor yet in Middlesex. It is all among of the large farmers and the machinery."

And putting down the land in grass, Billy interrupted the old man, and the young man went on to say that he had been working in the fields, and turning farms into game preserves. Where there used to be work for a sower, there is not work now for one, and it makes it hard. This is the time of year when we naturally look for work; the old man and I have been in the fields for a winter; but it is hard to be shut up between stone walls when one thinks of the green fields and the blue sky, and five weeks ago we came out and sought for work. We have only had two days of work all that time."

"What do they do for you in the house?" I asked.

"Well, sir, first of all you have to break three-quarters of a yard of stone a day, and if you come short of that you have bread and water—five ounces of bread a day and no more. If you are poor, that is the way it goes—you get six ounces of bread in the morning, five ounces of meat and five ounces of bread for your dinner, and a pint of broth and five ounces of bread at night, and then you sleep on a board. That's what they does for you in the house, master."

A police officer here passed by, and sharply eyeing the old man, greatly ordered them to move on. "I told you that we are for to stop, at which he touched his hat and begged my pardon, remarking that it was his duty to prevent all 'cading,' by tramps but that if the gentleman wished to talk with them he had no objection. He knew those two men, he said, and they were honest fellows, but the law did not allow them to beg. If they begged they had to be shut up in jail for a month. The officer turned his back and sauntered away toward the village; I put some money into the hands of the men, and hurried after him.

"Oh, yes, sir," said the old man when I had overtaken him; "it is all right with our eyes to it wherever we can, but I saw you were a stranger, and we must do as the law directs. Poor devils! I don't know what they told you, but they couldn't have told you anything worse than the truth. There's no work here, and the law is against us coming to town. Things get worse and worse every year; and only last week three rate payers on this parish went themselves on the rates. Talk of Ireland! Why, sir, if the poor here had all the spirit ground out of them there would be a rising such as Ireland has never known. The Government is not doing much to reduce the national debt and diminishing the income tax; it is all right enough, no doubt, but it doesn't help the people any. They sink lower and lower every year. You come down to our Union, sir, and I'll show you scores of men who were rate payers a few years ago and who are paupers now."

When Secretary Stanton, who always did the necessary things to the respectability, and who foresaw that otherwise the traitors would have an opportunity to insult the loyalty of the nation and the moral sense of the civilized world, ordered the secret burial of the assassin Wilkes Booth in the United States Capitol, many thought that his apprehensions were groundless. A subsequent mistaken kindness toward the friends of the murderer permitted the transfer of his body to a Baltimore burial-ground, and here the very thing apprehended by the great war Secretary has occurred. Certain women of that city, assembled secretly to decorate the grave of rebel soldiers, devoted their fairest flowers in greatest profusion to the grave of John Wilkes Booth. Such an act is a profanation and desecration. It testifies to the malignity and fendishness still latent in the hearts of rebels and rebel sympathizers. It is a grave insult to the nation, which we hope to see emphatically condemned by all, without distinction of party.

The Ku-Klux.

On June 6th, Governor Holden, of North Carolina, issued a proclamation, in which he describes with frightful distinctness the proceedings of the Ku-Klux Klan. During the month of May a State Senator was murdered in open daylight in a county court house; a colored man was murdered in the night; twenty-one persons, both white and colored, were "crucified" and scourged; a colored man and woman outraged; a colored man shot; another drowned; two white men murdered, besides many being wounded and otherwise injured by the destruction of their property, and a State Senator compelled to fly from the district to save his life. For each of these perpetrators concerned in any of these offenses a reward of \$500 is offered. The amount of terrorism exercised by their fiendish organization may be judged of from the fact that outrages so long continued and so frequent fail to be traced to any of the perpetrators.

For a couple of weeks past the waters of Long Island have been literally alive with fish of all kinds. They came in at Barnegat inlet last week, sweeping over flats and through the channels. The bluefish have driven millions of bunkers before them, filling the coves, ditches and ponds. They continued on their course as far as Little Egg Harbor, where they drove ashore in such quantities that the natives gathered them in wagons. Thousands of bushels of bunkers have been gathered the past week, and they have latterly smelled disgusting, so that the farmers began forking them under a fertilizer. The bluefish were exceedingly fine, some of them weighing ten pounds each.

A Little of Everything.

Iowa City has a deaf mute baseball club. At Indianapolis, Texas, they are selling fresh water at a dollar a bucket.

The Boston Journal says Decoration day with the ladies lasts the year round.

A Rumanian story—the insane account of a massacre which never happened.

To cure deafness—tell a man you've come to pay him money. It beats acoustic oil.

A black bear, weighing 165 pounds, was killed near Conneautville, Pa., on Sunday a week.

A vein of lead ore has been discovered near New Zuberline, Bedford county, said to be rich.

A fast trotting cow is training for a race out west. It is thought that the result will be butler.

North Carolina paper advertisers for printers who can read. It has had enough of the other kind.

A western compositor set up, "No Cross, No Crown," "No Cows, No Cream." Truthful, but inaccurate.

The American Protestant Association has voted to strike the word white out of its constitution by a vote of 39 to 14.

A bee flew into the ear of a Chester county young man, and stung him. In less than half an hour he was dead.

The signs at the President's reception carried off as trophies Mrs. Thornton's fan tassel and the beads from her hair.

A Mr. Jones, of Lock Haven had a mess of new potatoes on the 7th June, which he raised in his garden. How is that for early?

Although homoeopaths give little pills, it has not yet been discovered that their pills are any less potent than the old school of practice.

William Williams, of Salisbury caught a catfish in the Kinkinomin river, near that place four feet ten inches long. It weighed forty-eight pounds.

The name of the man killed by the railroad accident at Wilmore last week was David Hunter. He was a drover, and lived at Philippsburg, Center county.

It is now reported that the Spanish crown has been offered to George Francis Train; but he declines for the reason that he expects to be King of Ireland.

The census of 1860 showed the value of California manufactures at \$3,000,000. It is thought that the present census will evidence an increase in fully one-third.

A widow in Nebraska, who killed her four children in order to remove impediments to a second marriage, has been arrested and asked to explain the matter.

Kentucky cattle-breeders logically conclude that their sheep wouldn't be half so likely to go to the dogs if they could keep the dogs from coming to the sheep.

An Iowa farmer's harrow teeth scraped a rock a few days ago, and revealed the fact that it was a nugget of pure copper, weighing one hundred and seventeen pounds.

A New York paper gives a list of sixty stores and over two hundred offices to be in Broadway, below Fourteenth street. The high rates demanded leave them tenants.

Henry Bell, of Altoona, lost \$14 lately. The thief, according to good advice of the Democrats during the war, had paid his house with greenbacks. It was a mouse.

A Minnesota school board, by a vote of two to one, declared lightning rods dangerous, as they attracted lightning, and ordered one of the building over which they presided.

A Louisville man, who is a graduate of an eastern college, and has practiced law and medicine, and studied for the ministry, now drives a brick cart, and thus earns an honest living.

The Gulf of Siam must be a red hot place since nearly all the Cayenne pepper in the world comes from there. About 75,000,000 pounds of all kinds of pepper are consumed annually.

The postmaster of Peterborough, N. H., reports twelve different ways of spelling the name of the town, as observed by him on the backs of letters. The worst "spelling" was "Bitterpucker."

A great revival at Dayton, Ohio, has resulted in the addition of one thousand two hundred to the different churches, of whom two hundred and thirty united with the first Lutheran Church.

Perryville, Jefferson county, has the champion mean man. He destroyed the wreaths and stole the dogs with which the grave of the only soldier buried in the cemetery there was decorated.

Gen. Rascasson deems it unnecessary to deny the sensation story that he contemplates leading a filibustering expedition into Mexico, now that he knows of the existence of any such scheme.

Twenty three of the twenty-four representatives in Congress from Pennsylvania are candidates for reelection this fall. Mr. Corvode is the only member who doesn't ask his constituents to send him back.

Under the new apportionment bill the House of Representatives will consist of three hundred members. Pennsylvania will gain one, and possibly two members. Such at least is the prevalent opinion.

The Toronto Telegraph proposes that the United States shall pay four millions of dollars in discharge of Canada's expenses through the Fenian raid, the amount to be expended upon the Welland canal.

An ardent marshal in taking the census in Louisville asked a colored woman what personal property she possessed and received the reply: "Nothing but these three children ever as they ain't worth much."

It is said that of all the Americans who joined the Cuban army of liberation, at and since the commencement of the insurrection, but fifteen or sixteen remain, the remainder having either left the army or been killed.

A man named F. Schultz, a few days since, surrendered himself to the police of Memphis after confessing that he had murdered Mr. Perkins, the iron founder, at Louisville, Ky., three years ago. He will be tried for the offense.

The probable failure of the French harvest excites some speculation in our grain markets. The upward movement is the more buoyant, since prices have heretofore ruled very low, and everybody seems to have been waiting for an inevitable advance.

Vermont seems to have become indignant over late report that she had a sneaking regard for woman suffrage. In her constitutional convention the amendment looking to that consummation was rejected without debate by a vote of 231 to 1, certainly a most unbecomingly ungallant way of crushing it.

A Pennsylvania paper tells of a local preacher who had received for salary this year nothing but a curreycomb, a bag of corn and two dozen clove-pins. Whenever his children cry with hunger he gags them with a clothes-pin, scratches their stomachs with the curreycomb and lays on a coat of varnish.

Indiana is agitated. The last Court refused to grant licenses to sell liquor in that borough, and the hotel keepers, deeply incensed thereat, have unanimously agreed to close their doors and do no business till their ancient right is restored. Persons visiting there will be obliged to put up at private houses.

Two gay old chaps, brothers, aged 55 and 60 years, living in Westchester county, lately fell in love with the same woman and fought about it. The senior is now looking for a fencer which he lost in the encounter, while the junior is "chawed up" to the extent that he is scarcely recognizable by his most intimate friends.

Proceedings of Court.

Below we give an epitome of the business transacted at the June session of our Courts: QUARTER SESSIONS.

Com. vs. Andrew, Margaret and Eliza Whinner.—Assault and battery. True bill. Acquitted; but to pay one-third of costs.

Com. vs. Wm. P. Stewart.—Fornication and bastardy. True bill. Settled.

Com. vs. Jesse Dillen.—Selling liquor without license. True bill. Settled.

Com. vs. Jesse Dillen.—Selling liquor to minors. True bill. Settled.

Com. vs. John H. Hyson.—Fornication and bastardy. True bill. Recognizance forfeited.

Com. vs. Thos. Larrey.—Fornication and bastardy. True bill. Nolle prosequi.

Com. vs. John W. Funk.—Seduction. True bill. Nolle prosequi on payment of debt and costs.

Com. vs. Robt. Craven.—Fornication and bastardy. True bill. Nolle prosequi on settlement with prosecutrix and payment of costs.

Com. vs. Jas. Fulmer and Chas. Simpson.—Larceny. True bill. Recognizance forfeited—Fulmer not appearing. Simpson tried—verdict, not guilty.

Com. vs. S. McFarland.—Selling liquor to minors. Ignored. Prosecutor to pay costs.

Com. vs. Geo. Ross, et al.—Riot. True bill. Jury sworn. Ross pleads guilty—the other defendants not appearing. Sentenced to pay a fine of \$5 and costs, and four months in county jail.

Com. vs. Gilmore Shirey.—Assault and battery. True bill. Pleads guilty. Fined \$10 and costs.

Com. vs. James R. Bloom.—Larceny. Ignored.

Com. vs. N. Roussot.—Disturbing election. True bill.

Com. vs. James L. Curry.—Selling liquor on Sunday. Ignored—prosecutor to pay costs.

Com. vs. J. L. Curry.—Selling liquor to minors. Ignored—prosecutor to pay costs.

Com. vs. S. McFarland.—Selling liquor without license. Ignored—prosecutor to pay costs.

Com. vs. Israel Grippie.—Selling liquor without license. Ignored—prosecutor to pay costs.

Com. vs. Wm. Agler and A. Carbaugh.—Libel. True bill. Tried. Verdict, guilty. Agler sentenced to pay a fine of \$5 and costs, and twenty days in county jail.

Com. vs. John Criswell.—Warrant to compel debt to be paid. After a hearing deft. discharged. [It may be proper to state that deft. is old and crippled, and scarcely able to maintain himself, and hence his discharge.]

Inquisition on body of John H. Hoover. Approved by Court.

Inquisition on child in Knox township. Approved by Court.

Upon petition, John P. Dale was appointed Supervisor in Pike township.

Upon petition, Jesse Goss was appointed Constable in Decatur township.

Upon petition Wm. Mahaffey was appointed Constable in New Washington Bo.

Upon petition, H. B. McMasters was appointed Supervisor in Chest pt.

Upon petition, Henry Straw was appointed Supervisor in Ferguson pt.

CIVIL LIST.

John Campbell vs. E. Williams and J. Kosser.—Ejectment. Verdict for deft.

Cecil Bank vs. James White.—Summons in assumpsit. Verdict for plaintiff for \$1,207.47.

Elisba Elliot vs. Wesley Nivling.—Ejectment. Verdict for plaintiff.

Jos. Callensworth, use, vs. Wm. Bell.—Summons in debt. Verdict for plaintiff for \$129.52.

Dan. Albert vs. J. Hesser and J. Hileman.—Summons in trespass. Verdict for plaintiff, 6 cents.

J. Elliot Kratzer vs. Pike twp. Sup.—Case upon promises. Verdict for plaintiff \$25.53.

Jas. T. Leonard vs. Fitch and Boynton.—Case upon promises. Verdict for deft.

A. L. and J. W. Hickock vs. C. P. Rowles and J. P. Moore.—Assumpsit. Verdict for plaintiffs \$44.00 damages.

Dan. Wallace vs. Jared F. Irwin.—Trespass on the case promises. Verdict for plaintiffs \$111.15.

David Smith vs. Jas. Irwin, et al.—Summons in debt. Verdict for plaintiff \$566.33.

ROAD MATTERS.

PRITTONS.—For a road from near Mrs. M. Butler's to road from Clearfield to Ridge way, at or near M. Ogden's in Lawrence township. Viewers, W. D. Bigler, Jos. Owens, J. B. Shaw.

For a road from M. Walker's farm to near Boyer Run bridge, in Decatur township. Viewers, Thos. Henderson, Rich. Higgins, S. F. McClosky.

For a bridge across the month of Mosquito creek, in Karlsruhe pt. Viewers, W. D. Bigler, J. B. Graham, L. Flood.

For a private road from near Pennfield to near Natchez & Boynton's corn land in Hutton pt. Viewers, David Tyler, H. Woodward, S. Conway.

For a bridge across the Susquehanna river, in Bell township. Viewers, Mr. Boice, Amos Hiles, Joseph Moore.

For a review to locate and supply road from forks at New Washington to Burnside pt. Viewers, S. F. McClosky, H. H. Roads, Wm. Owens.

For a county bridge over Susquehanna river on public road from Curwensville to Ansonville, at or near Bloom and Hiles' in Pike pt. Viewers, W. Moore, Clark Brown, Jas. B. Graham.

Forces to Mill Stone school house, in Bradford township.

To vacate and supply road from Wm. Tate's line to Wm. Tate's saw mill in Lawrence township.

A public or private road from P. Brady's coal mine to Clearfield bridge road, in Lawrence township.

Public road from near Jacob Hummel's to near Hartfield's saw mill, in Brady tp. Township line between Decatur and Boggs.

Independent school district in Pike tp. To annex the Geo. Hootman, Barbara Snyder, Henry France, Charles Hight and Daniel Snyder tracts to Woodward school district.

Road from Jacob Zimmer's to road between H. Zillix and Geo. Ogden, in Brady township.

Township line between Lawrence and Goshen townships except for school purposes.

Road from near Jacob Humel's to Hartfield's saw mill, in Brady township.