DOCKERY AND DOLLIVER

They Livened Up the Tariff Debate a Little.

M'LAURIN WANTS COTTON DUTY.

His Statement to This Effect Caused a Mild Surprise—Many Democrats Indorsed It—Newlands Spoke For Silver Republicans—Others Made Speeches.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—As the tariff debate proceeds in the house it livens up a little.

Mr. Gibson (Rep., Tenn.), in his speech, devoted himself to a general argument in favor of protection.

Mr. Dockery (Dem., Mo.), who followed, said it was not a matter of surprise to him that the discussion of the bill thus far had been tame and uninteresting. "The truth is," said he, "the people of this country want more money and less taxes. [Democratic applause.] This bill does not represent the issue of the late campaign. The people would prefer to see $113,000,000 more money put into circulation than to see that amount absorbed by the treasury."

Mr. Dockery said it was a lie in the mouths of the Republicans to criticize the bond issues of the late administration. "Mr. Cleveland was criticized on his side of the house," said he, "while you endorsed his policy in the last congress. Your committee on ways and means refused to give the house an opportunity to vote on the senate resolution prohibiting bond issues because your leaders had been notified by 50 Republicans from the west that they would be compelled to vote for it."

Mr. Dockery ridiculed the idea that the present tariff law was the monster which destroyed our industries. If it had done so, why, he asked, had the Republican members of the ways and means committee lifted the metal and cotton schedules almost bodily from this monstrous law? He denied that there was an era of prosperity for labor during the existence of the McKinley law and instanced the Carnegie strike.

"That catastrophe," interrupted Mr. Dalzell, "was the result of a contest between organized labor and the opponents of organized labor. The McKinley law had nothing to do with it."

"Yes, and the protected employer hired Pinkerton detectives to shoot down organized labor," returned Mr. Dockery. "A distinguished Republican senator, then a member of this house, told me at the time that that was the worst disaster the Republican party had experienced in 20 years."

Mr. Dockery was especially sarcastic in his remarks on the absurdity of giving alleged protection to agricultural products. Of the $569,000,000 of products exported by the United States last year, $404,000,000 were agricultural products. In conclusion he said that the policy of protection had driven our flag from the high seas, impoverished the laboring man and multiplied farm mortgages.

Mr. Newlands (Silverite, Nev.) then took the floor as the spokesman of his party.

He declared it is some times difficult to determe the exact issues settled by a campaign, there can be no question that as to the tariff the popular verdict of the last election was in favor of protection. The Democratic party declared silver to be the dominant issue, and nearly snatched victory from the most desperate conditions. As it was, however, the people had declared in favor of protection, and had given the Republican party a contract for prosperity, and that party should, in its judgment, be allowed to carry out any reasonable tariff policy without obstructions and with expedition.

Tariff legislation alone, he asserted, would not give relief. Producing as we do a surplus of wheat, cotton and other farm products, the price of the exportable surplus is fixed in Liverpool, and the Liverpool price fixes also the domestic price. In Liverpool these products come in competition with the products of India, Russia and Argentina and other countries, none of which are upon a gold basis. These countries are willing to accept the old silver price for their products. The old silver price means today one-half of the old gold price, so we have the price of our farm products cut in two by the competition of these countries. Restore the old gold price of silver, $1.29 per ounce, and we immediately restore the old gold prices of our farm products, and this means, he said, protection to the American farms and plantations just as the tariff law means protection to the factory.

Mr. Lacey (Rep., Ia.), the next speaker, commented on the abuse of President Cleveland by Democrats and Populists.

Mr. McLaurin (Dem., S. C.), a member of the ways and means committee, was the next speaker.

Mr. McLaurin's speech was on protective lines for southern industries. He advocated a duty on cotton to keep out Egyptian grown cotton and also favored protection on cotton manufactures and other articles of southern production.

Mr. McLaurin's demand for a duty on cotton created a mild sensation, but it was heartily applauded by several of the Democratic members from the cotton belt.

While Mr. McLaurin was contrasting the vast wealth of the manufacturing states of the east with the poverty of the farming states of the south Mr. Linney (Rep., N. C.) asked him what was to hinder the people of the Carolinas from building factories and sharing in the spoils instead of "cussing" their more enterprising rivals.

"The state of affairs produced by the existence of the Republicans and Populists in the Carolinas," replied Mr. McLaurin, "prevents the investment of capital."

"Is not free raw material the pet doctrine of the Democracy?" asked Mr. Linney.

"It is the pet doctrine," responded Mr. McLaurin, with emphasis, "of the Democracy represented by Cleveland and Carlisle and those who have prostituted the name of Democracy and who were your aids and allies in the last campaign."

A large proportion of the Democrats on the floor applauded this statement.

"Did not William J. Bryan vote for free wool?"

"William J. Bryan," retorted Mr. McLaurin, "was responsible for his vote to his constituents and John L. McLaurin in responsible to his."

Mr. Dolliver (Rep., Ia.), a member of the ways and means committee, was the next speaker.

Mr. Dolliver, in the course of his speech, said:

"In the early stages of the tariff controversy it was the custom of the mercantile classes to push the former forward to the front of the battle for free trade. The farmer of the United States got out of that line of battle two generations ago; and for 50 years he has been the most resolute supporter of the protective tariff system.

"He stood by the side of Henry Clay throughout his great career, and he was found with William McKinley in the decisive contest of the last campaign. [Applause on Republican side.] On the very day when the millionaires of the Rocky mountains were riding in their carriages to the voting places to give in their ballots for the poor man's money the farmers of the Mississippi valley, weary and burdened under the weight of four miserable years, walked in the rain to the polling place and cast their ballots for the integrity of American business and the tariff policy of 1890. [Applause on Republican side.]

"They did not have to go to Chicago to find out what the issue was. They remembered that curious spectacle in this house which most of us here present saw, when Prof. Wilson had finished his speech on the tariff law which, for wan of competition, will probably always bear his name. [laughter] and a young Democratic champion of free trade from our western country, who has since monopolized nearly the entire visible supply of Democratic enthusiasm, plunged down the aisle amid the enthusiastic yells of his associates, lifted the exhausted statesman to his shoulders and bore him kicking and protesting to the seclusion of the cloakroom, so that a few months afterwards when the same gallant young leader came among our people and beamed benevolently upon them from the platform of his advertising car offering them new and untried remedies for their troubles, warranted to kill or cure, God only knows which, the farmers of the middle west, again illustrated their wisdom and sagacity by being able, without losing sight of the paramount issue, to perceive the somewhat diminished figure of Prof. Wilson still kicking and protesting, but still on the boy orator's back.

"Mr. Chairman, I like this bill because it is neither eastern nor western nor northern nor southern. It is American through and through (applause), opening the doors of opportunity to every section and to every state. My friend from South Carolina quoted a line from a German newspaper of Berlin, saying that this bill was a slap in the face of Europe.

"Your committee, gentlemen, without fear or favor toward any foreign country, has conscientiously undertaken to make this bill a patriotic act of good will toward the United States of America. [Great applause.]

"The farmers of the United States, my brethren, are eager, not for the fabled markets of the world. They are longing for the music of the old factory bell, calling back the idle millions to de-serted workshops of the United States. [Applause on Republican side.]

"The theory of the present law was that we were not only to hold our own but we were to go out with our free wool cloth and divide with Bradford and Komnitz the task of clothing the naked inhabitants of the earth. [Laughter.] That was the theory. What has actually happened may be stated in a few plain words and figures; 10,000,000 sheep driven to the slaughter, 50,000,000 pounds of American wool displaced in our own market, the importation of cloth multiplied by two, half of the woolen mills idle and locked up and the other half on scant wages and short time. The treasury of the United States $21,000,000 shy (laughter); our choice and select gentry disporting themselves in German, English and French clothes, and the rest of us shinning around in overcoats purchased during Harrison's administration. [Applause and great laughter.]

"If William McKinley has been described as an advance agent, hastening to the seat of government in order to distribute prosperity from the east portico of the capitol in a few well chosen words, the conception belongs to the world of dreams and not to the earth on which we live. No man bears any such relation to the prosperity of a great people; but the man may stand, and I reverently believe that William McKinley does stand, as the chosen instrument in the hand of providence, to restore to the United States a public policy which has never yet failed to enable the American people, by their own honest hard work, to secure, out of their own resources, a fair level of prosperity, a reasonable reward for their labor and a reasonable dividend on their investment." [Applause on Republican side.]

Mr. Swanson, (Dem.) a member of the ways and means committee, argued that depressed conditions of the manufacturing industries had not resulted from foreign competition, but that the home manufacturer had lost his market not because the foreigner had taken it, but because his customers were too poor to make purchases; that relief could not come to the manufacturer until the price of wheat, corn, oats, tobacco and of other products increased.

He insisted that the low price of these resulted from the appreciation of gold, which would continue so long as silver was demonetized. He said that the commitee had left the impression that the sugar trust only received a differential of one-eighth of a cent per pound, but asserted that this was not true, and that the differential in favor of the trust ranged from one-fourth to seven-eighths of a cent per pound.

In conclusion he characterized the bill as the most exorbitant in its exactions, the most prohibitory in its character and the most iniquitous ever sought to be enacted in this country.

Mr. Cochran (Dem., Mo.) while denouncing the Republican policies produced a burst of applause on the Democratic side by referring to Mr. Cleveland as "that great Republican leader."

This bill, he argued, was an effort to evade the real issue before the country.

Mr. Howard (Rep., Ala.) delivered a speech reeking with denunciation of capital and charges of corruption and jobbery against all branches of the government. Mr. Sperry (Rep., Conn.), in the course of his speech, presented a petition from the president and faculty of Yale college in favor of placing books on the free list. The other speakers were Messrs. Adamson (Dem., Ga.), Clardy (Dem., Ky.), and Kelly (Pop., S. D.).

MOODY'S GREAT MEETING.

Nearly 1,200 Accessions to the Churches in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 24.—Rev. Dwight L. Moody's stay of three weeks here has ended. He will go next to Louisville, but will be in Chicago next Monday. All expenses of music hall, nearly

DWIGHT L. MOODY.

$900 a night, were met by nightly contributions.

No census of the number of converts has been kept, but it is estimated that nearly 1,200 accessions to the churches have been made as the result of this three weeks' meeting.

Corbett and Fitz Conferred.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 24.—James J. Corbett has secured an interview with Fitzsimmons. The men greeted each other with the utmost cordiality. Corbett entreated Fitz to give him another chance. Fitz reiterated his determination never to fight again, but finally promised if he ever re-entered the ring Corbett should have the first chance.

Joseph Blanther Dies.

HOUSTON, March 24.—Joseph Blanther, the murderer of Mrs. Langfeldt in San Francisco, will never answer at the bar of a human court. After three days of hard work by physicians to prevent his attempt at self destruction being successful he has died.

Young Spreckels a Victor.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 24.—Rudolph Spreckels has won a victory over his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Claus Spreckels, confirming his ownership to property worth $1,000,000, which had been conveyed to him by his father.

Brigham Assumes His Duties.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—J. H. Brigham of Delta, O., has taken the oath of office as assistant secretary of agriculture, and immediately assumed his duties.

KILLED BY A GUARD.

Miscreant Shot Cutting a Levee In Arkansas.

FLOOD SITUATION NO BETTER.

The Mississippi Continues to Rise and Weaken the Levees—The Crevasse Near Caruthersville, Mo., More Than 1,200 Feet Wide—Much Suffering.

CARUTHERSVILLE, Mo., March 24.—The river continues to rise and weaken the levees. The great encouragement of three days ago is departing, as day arter day the government reports bulletin the rise from Cairo up. The situation here is serious. A terrible windstorm and three-sixteenths rainfall has occurred and the wind blew a gale. The situation just across the river grows more alarming every day. The loss of life, of property and of livestock is frightful.

Even with the relief tug many have lost all their earthly possessions and barely escaped with their lives and families. On one little sawdust heap, half an acre squire, near Tigar Tail mill, on the Tennessee side, were crowded 20 persons and a hundred head of livestock, all of which were picked up by one of the tugs, the A. R. Ham, and carried to Dyersburg. The crevasse just below town is more than 1,200 feet wide, and the water is pouring into the county. Contrary to expectations, this water is now driving families out in the upper end of the county.

A guard shot a man below, on the Arkansas levee, the other night, while in the act of cutting the levee, and threw his carcass into the river. No one knew his name and no one cared. If the river rises six inches more it will sweep over the top of three miles of levee north of here.

MEMPHIS, March 24.—The end of the flood is not yet discernible. The gauge registered 36.9 feet, or one-fifth of a foot below the highest point reached. This drop has not made any change for the better in the situation. Indeed, it is caused by a decided change for the worse in the Arkansas districts which have been inundated by the water rushing through the broken levees at Memphis. The river is still rising above and below.

THOUGHT TO BE WILL WOOD.

A Strange Young Man Attempts Suicide in a Florida Hotel.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 24.—A young man, apparently half insane but who is possibly William Wood, the missing cousin of Pearl Bryan, has created a sensation at Williston, a little town in the western part of the peninsula. Arriving on the train he went to a hotel, and in a few minutes was found by the landlord with a knife in his hand, as it about to cut his throat.

A bystander in trying to wrest the knife from him had one hand badly cut. Later the stranger grew rational and gave his name as J. A. Milliken. He said that he was a detective and hailed from Chattanooga and had a wife and child in Little Rock and a mother in Michigan. Nothing was found upon him except some money, two rings, which he said had belonged to Pearl Bryan, and some letters addressed to him at Hague, Fla. He was told to take the first outgoing train, which he did.

WANAMAKER FOR TREASURER.

Anti-Quay Men Will Put Up a Hot Fight—The Legislature.

HARRISBURG, March 24.—John Wanamaker's candidacy for state treasurer, which is being boomed by Senator Kaufman, is causing a great deal of talk in the legislature. The anti-Quay men evidently intend to put up a hot fight.

The bill to protect the American flag from insult and degradation was reported favorably in the senate.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Chisholm to provide for the selection of a site and the erection of a state hospital for the homeopathic treatment of the insane.

Mr. Grady then arose and stated that this was the time set for Dr. Sallow to appear before the bar of the senate and answer question as to who his informers were in his charges against the state officials. Mr. Grady said that owing to Dr. Swallow's trial in the Dauphin county courts it would be impossible for him to appear, and he moved that action in Dr. Swallow's case be deferred until the first morning session after the conclusion of his trial. The motion was adopted without debate.

The following bills passed finally:

An act making constables of townships ex-officio fire wardens for the extinction of forest fires and for reporting to the court of quarter sessions violations of the law for the protection of forests from fire; prescribing the duties of such fire wardens and their punishment for failure to perform the same, and empowering them to require under penalty the assistance of other persons in the extinction of such fires.

An act to prohibit the public exhibition of hypnotism or mesmerism, making it a misdemeanor, and providing punishment therefor.

An act to establish a dental council and state board of dental examiners; to define the powers and duties of said dental council and said state board of dental examiners; to provide for the examination and licensing of practitioners of dentistry; to further regulate the practice of dentistry.

An act to amend section 1 of an act to define the necessary and proper expenses incident to the nomination and election of senators, representatives, state, judicial, municipal and county officers, and to authorize the payment thereof, approved April 18, 1874.

An act to provide for the appointment of a building commission to erect fireproof capitol building for the state legislature, the department of public instruction and other state officials.

The joint committee appointed by the house and senate to investigate the state treasury filed its report. The report is very voluminous and covers over 12 pages of typewritten matter. The report enters into the detail workings of the state treasury, and recites the fact that the state receives no money in interest from the state depositories, and does not select the banks. The committee practically indorses the Stewart bill, which provides for the securing of 2 per cent interest on all state deposits. The committee exonerates the state treasurer from all blame, and says that there is no evidence of any dishonest practices of any kind. It suggests that there should be more clerks in the auditor general's office, as there are not enough clerk's to do the great amount of work. The report also states the evidence of the treasurer showed that the state treasury was run in a businesslike and honest manner; that the state treasurer denied most emphatically under oath that any money was received from any bank or banks as interest or a bribe for securing the deposits.

The committee says that it could not find any evidence to show that any money was received from the banks by either the state treasurer or anyone for him or by any state or county political committee of any kind. The report went into detailed working of the state treasury and recommended some minor changes.

In conclusion it recommended that all the state money be deposited in six banks of the state, divided as follows: Two in Allegheny county, three in Philadelphia county and one in Dauphin county. It also recommends that the state secure 2 per cent on all deposits, and that the state treasurer select the banks. While this differs in some respects from the Stewart bill it is in line with its provisions. While the report whitewashes the state officials, it was generally endorsed, as it provides for the receiving of interest on state deposits.

Senator Cochran filed a minority report in which he said he did not believe the interest was large enough, and that there were not enough banks selected.

The majority report was adopted—27 to 12.

Senator Snyder then, with unanimous consent, presented a bill providing for the depository of state money and the collection of interest thereon, and providing for the selection of state depositories. Mr. Snyder said the bill was presented at the request of the committee on investigation. The senate then adjourned.

The new rules went into effect in the house, and from now until otherwise ordered the house will meet at 1 p. m. daily and remain in session until 6 p. m.

The members were a little slow at getting around and there was only a handful of members present. Speaker Boyer called the house to order. A resolution was presented doing away with the publication of the Legislative Record. The resolution was tabled, and Mr. Voorhees presented a resolution that the clerk of the house be instructed to give to the public printer all bills and resolutions as soon as presented. Mr. Voorhees said if this was done the public printer promised to have the record printed and on the members' desks within 24 hours. Mr. Voorhee's resolution was adopted.

The report of the treasury investigating committee was then read and there was little interest manifested, as most of the members had heard the report read in the senate. After the report was read the house took up bills on third reading and this took up the most of the session.

SENATORS AND THE TARIFF.

Making Slow Work on the Bill—Have Experts at Work.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The Republican members of the senate committee on finance so far in their investigations of the tariff bill have confined themselves exclusively to the chemical schedule, and no conclusions have been reached as to the rates fixed in that schedule or determination to change them. It is the announced intention of the committee to give out no statements of progress until the entire bill can receive an examination, which will permit a correct estimate of its general effects and afford accurate information as to the revenues it will produce.

The committee have several experts at work upon this latter feature and expect to be able to determine very closely the result in this respect. The changes they may make in the various schedules will depend upon this showing. Even then their figures made from day to day, they say, will be tentative and will not be given out for publication.

"We do not propose," said one of the members of the committee in explanation of this policy, "to give the stock gamblers a basis for operations. None of our conclusions as to any one schedule can be permanent until we shall have made our figures on all, as one must necessarily depend largely on all the others."

The committee hope to be able to conclude their work within a month's time.

NEWSPAPER MEN HONORED.

President McKinley Receives Them at the White House.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—President McKinley has given a reception to the newspaper correspondents stationed in Washington and the representatives of the local press.

Soon after the correspondents retired the government board of managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers were presented to the president, and these were followed by a California delegation of Chinamen, representing the See Yups society.

SWALLOW NOT GUILTY.

But the Jury Decided He Must Pay the Costs.

HARRISBURG, March 24.—The jury in the case of Rev. Dr. Silas C. Swallow, editor of The Pennsylvania Methodist, charged with criminal libel by the soldiers' orphan school commission brought in a verdict of not guilty, the defendant to pay the costs.

Dr. Swallow, in a sensational article in his paper, charged that state moneys had been wasted and stolen by officials.

Editor S. C. Swallow is now on trial on the charge of having criminally libeled John C. Delaney, superintendent of public grounds and buildings.

Railroad Sold at Auction.

WASHINGTON, Ind., March 24.—The Evansville and Richmond road has been sold in this city. The Farmers Loan and Trust Company of New York city was the only bidder. The purchasers paid $1,413,712.80.

Earthquake Shock In Illinois.

VANDALIA, Ills., March 24.—A slight earthquake shock has been felt in this vicinity. The vibration was from west to east.

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, March 23.

WHEAT—No. 1 red, 91@92c; No. 2 red, 90@91c; spring wheat, 86@88c.

CORN—No. 2 yellow car, 27¼@28c; No. 2 shelled, 27@27½c; high mixed shelled, 25½@25¾c.

OATS—No. 1 white, 25@25½c; No. 2 do, 23½@23c; extra No. 3 white, 21@21½c; light mixed, 20½@21c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, $11.75@12.00; No. 2, $10.00@10.50; packing, $6.00@6.50; No. 1 feeding prairie, $7.50@7.75; wagon hay, $14.00@15.00 for timothy.

POULTRY—Large live chickens, 60@70c per pair; live chickens, small, 45@55c per pair; dressed, 10@12c per pound; live ducks, 75@90c per pair; dressed, 15@16c per pound; live turkeys, 11@12c per pound; dressed, 14@16c per pound; live geese, $1.00@1.25 per pair.

BUTTER—Elgin prints, 21@22c; creamery, 20@21c; Ohio fancy creamery, 18@18½c; fancy country roll, 14@15c; low grade and cooking, 8@10c.

CHEESE—Fancy New York, full cream, 12½@13c; Ohios, full cream, late make, 11@11½c; new Wisconsin Swiss, in tubs, 11½@12c; limburger, new, 8½@9c; Ohio Swiss, in tubs, 11½c; Swiss, in bricks, 5-pound average, 10@11c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio, in cases, 9@10c; selected fancy stock, 10@11c; duck eggs, 19@20c; goose eggs, 50@60c.

PITTSBURG, March 23.

CATTLE—The run was light on Monday, 30 cars on sale; market steady today receipts light, market steady. We quote the following prices: Prime, $4.8 @5.10; good, $4.50@4.65; tidy, $4.20@4.50; good butchers', $3.90@4.25; fair, $3.60@3.85; feeders, $3.6 @4.0; bulls stags and cows, $1.75@3.50; bologna cows, $3.00@15.00; fresh cows and springers, $20.00@40.00.

HOGS—Receipts on Monday fair, 30 double-deck cars on sale market active today run fair, market slow; prices a shade higher. We quote the following prices: Prime medium, $4.20@4.25; best Yorkers, $4.10@4.15; pigs, $4.0@4.05; heavy, $4.10@4.20; roughs, $2.75@3.75.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Supply light on Monday; market active and prices 10c higher; today receipts light, markrt steady. We quote the following prices: Ohio fed westerns, $4.50@4.60; natives, $4.65@4.70; good, $4.35@4.55; fair, $3.7 @4.20; common, $2.75@3.50; culls, $2.00@3.50; choice lambs, $5.40@5.75; common to good, $4.25@5.25; veal calves, $5.0@5.50; heavy and thin calves, $3.00@4.50.

CINCINNATI, March 23.

HOGS—Market steady at $3.25@4.00. Receipts, 2,100 head; shipments, 2,200 head.

CATTLE — Market strong at $2.50@4.75. Receipts, 240 head; shipments, none.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep steady at $2.50@4.50. Receipts, 200 head; shipments, 340 head. Lambs—Market steady at $3.75@5.25.

NEW YORK, March 23.

WHEAT—Spot market dull but firmer; No. 2 hard winter, 8 ¾c.

CORN—Spot market steadier; No. 2, 29¾c; yellow, 30¼c.

OATS—Spot market dull; No. 2, 22c.

CATTLE—No trading. European cables quote American steers at 11@12c per pound dressed weight; sheep at 11@12c per pound dressed weight; refrigerator beef at 9@10c per pound.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep firm. Sheep, prime, $5.00. Good lambs, $6.10.

HOGS—Market firm at $4.20@4.80.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF CARROLL township for the fiscal year ending March 8 h, 1897:

MICHAEL DISHART, Supervisor.

	Dr.	Cr.
To whole amount of work duplicate	$ 860 65	
By amount of cash received on work tax		$ 161 72
By amount of exonerations		3 74
By amount worked out by taxables		698 69
		$ 860 00
To whole amount of cash duplicate	$ 214 93	
To amount of cash received on work tax	163 22	
To amount received from license	57 00	
To amount received from Seated and Unseated Land	20 80	
To amount in hands at last settlement	15 71	
	$ 471 66	
By amount of exoneration		$ 93
By amount paid Dishart Bros. for team hire and labor		64 25
By amount paid for labor and shoveling snow		42 29
By amount paid for plank and timber for bridges		36 71
By amount paid for team hire		6 00
By amount paid James G. Hasson, publishing statement for 1895		5 00
By amount paid John S. Foley, publishing statement for 1894 and 1895		10 00
By amount paid Wm. Davis, attorney's fees		5 00
By amount paid P. J. Dietrick for hardware, etc		11 11
By amount paid for smithing and repairs to grader		6 20
By amount paid Wm. J. Dutton for hammers		1 00
By amount paid F. O. Luther for water trough		3 07
By amount paid to Thomas T. Kirkpatrick		35 00
By amount paid for damages to fields		6 00
By amount paid for 107 days services as Supervisor at $1.50 a day		160 50
By amount for collecting $214 93 at 5 per cent		10 74
By amount for disbursing $471 00 at 2 per cent		9 42
By amount paid Auditors and clerk services		24 75
By amount paid Mrs. Chrys. Luther for house rent		1 50
By amount paid Celestine Farabaugh, next Treasurer		22 09
		$ 471 66

THOMAS T. KIRKPATRICK, Supervisor.

	Dr.	Cr.
To whole amount of work duplicate	$1,054 20	
By amount of cash received on work tax		$ 239 02
By amount of exoneration		1 64
By amount worked out by taxables		822 54
		$1,054 20
To whole amount of cash duplicate	$ 263 13	
To amount of cash received on work tax	229 02	
To amount received from M. Dishart	35 00	
To amount due from 1894 with interest	102 16	
	$ 629 31	
By amount of exoneration		$ 4
By amount paid for road order		10
By amount paid for labor and shoveling snow		75 45
By amount paid for smithing and repairs to grader		9 00
By amount paid for plank and timber for bridges		38 25
By amount paid James Mellon, dynamite		2 50
By amount paid Patton Supply Co. for tile		2 91
By amount paid for hardware, etc		27 63
By amount paid Wm. C. Schroth for oaths		2 00
By amount paid for team hire and hammer handles		1 66
By amount paid for 149 days service at $1 50 per day		223 50
By amount paid Thos. T. Kirk for team hire and labor		209 00
By amount paid James Neill for attorney's fees		5 00
By amount paid Thos. T. Kirk, use of plow		1 00
By amount paid for collecting $263 13 at 5 per cent		13 15
By amount paid for disbursing $625 00 at 2 per cent		12 46
By amount paid to Chares Feighner, next Treasurer		5 98
		$ 630 31

We, the undersigned Auditors, do certify that the foregoing statement is true and correct.

JOHN A. HOOVER, ALBERT BOSLET, } Auditors.

Attest, C. W. MEISEL, Clerk. 3 12 3t.

R. L. JOHNSTON. M. J. BUCK. A. W. BUCK.

ESTABLISHED 1872.

Johnston, Buck & Co.,

BANKERS,

EBENSBURG, - - - PENN'A.

A. W. BUCK, Cashier.

ESTABLISHED 1888.

Carrolltown Bank,

CARROLLTOWN, PA.

T. A. SHARBAUGH, Cashier.

General Banking Business Transacted.

The following are the principal features of general banking business:

DEPOSITS

Received payable on demand, and interest bearing certificates issued to time depositors.

LOANS

Extended to customers on favorable terms and approved paper discounted at all times.

COLLECTIONS

Made in the locality and upon all the banking towns in the United States. Charges moderate.

DRAFTS

Issued negotiable in all parts of the United States, and foreign exchange issued on all parts of Europe.

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Main Line Express, daily	10 59 a m
Altoona Accom., week days	1 00 p m
Harrisburg Accommodation, Sundays only	1 07 p m
Mail Express, daily	5 17 p m
Philadelphia Express, daily	8 11 p m

WEST.

Johnstown Accommodation, week days	8 14 a m
Pacific Express, daily	8 37 a m
Way Passenger, daily	2 09 p m
Mail Train, daily	3 35 p m
Pittsburg Express, daily	3 58 p m
Fast Line, daily	8 28 p m
Johnstown Accommodation, week days	8 34 p m

Ebensburg Branch.

TRAINS ARRIVE.

From Hastings and the North	7 36 a m
From Cresson	10 00 a m
From Vintondale	2 35 p m
From Cresson	5 05 p m
From Cresson	5 56 p m
From Vintondale	7 20 p m
From Cresson	9 10 p m

TRAINS LEAVE

For Cresson	7 39 a m
For Hastings and the North	10 05 a m
For Vintondale	10 15 a m
For Cresson	2 35 p m
For Vintondale	5 05 p m
For Hastings and the north	5 50 p m
For Cresson	7 20 p m

Cresson and Clearfield.

Leave Irvona at 6.45 a. m. and 1 20 p. m., arriving at Cresson at 8 05 a. m. and 3 20 p. m. Leave Cresson 9 35 a. m. and 5.30 p. m., arriving at Irvona at 11.40 a m. and 6.50 p. m.

For rates maps, etc, call on agent or address THOS. E. WATT, P. A. W. D., 360 Fifth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

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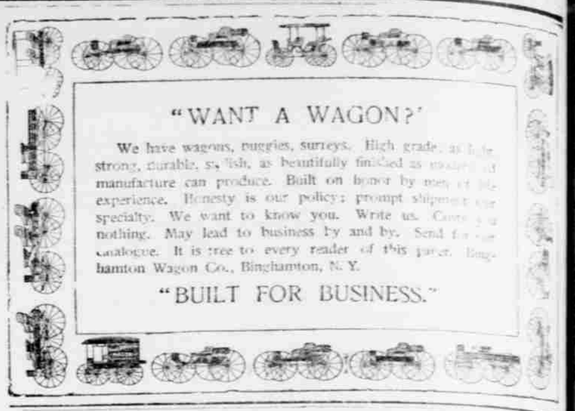

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