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IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING
At Ebensburg, Pa., by H. A. McPike.

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JUST OUT.

Hood's Great Book OF THE WAR.

ADVANCE and RETREAT:
Personal Experiences in the United States and Confederate States Armies.
By General J. B. HOOD,
Late Lieutenant-General Confederate States Army.
PUBLISHED FOR
THE HOOD ORPHAN MEMORIAL FUND
—BY—
General C. T. Beauregard,
NEW ORLEANS, 1880.

The entire proceeds arising from the sale of this work are devoted to The Hood Orphan Memorial Fund, which is invested in United States Registered Bonds for the nurture, care, support and education of the ten infants deprived of their parents last summer at New Orleans, (the melancholy incidents of which and bereavement are still fresh in Southern mind.)

THE BOOK IS AN ELEGANT OCTAVO, CONTAINING 616 PAGES, WITH A FINE PHOTOGRAPH LIKENESS AND A FINE STEEL ENGRAVING, MADE EXPRESSLY BY THEM, WORTH, FOR LARGE MAPS OF BATTLE FIELDS IN HANDSOME GRAY ENGLISH CLOTH, AT THREE DOLLARS, OR IN A FINE ENGLISH MOROCCO, WITH MARBLE EDGE, THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS—In HALF TURKEY MOROCCO, LIBRARY STYLE, FOUR DOLLARS, OR IN BEST LEVANT TURKEY MOROCCO, GILT EDGES AND EDGES, FIVE DOLLARS.

On the receipt from any person remitting by mail or express, of the amount in a registered letter or by postal order or bank draft, or check, a copy will be immediately sent free of postage, registered as mail matter.

The volume is published in the best style of typography, on an elegant paper, with illustrations, executed by the highest specimens of art.

The author, the subject, the purpose, all alike make it worthy a place in every library—on every table—on the book shelf of every house in the country.

Agents wanted in every town and county in the United States, and a preference will be given to honorably discharged veterans from the army.

To persons, who feel a desire to express their sympathy with The Hood Orphan Memorial Fund, by aiding this benevolent design among their circle of friends, it affords an excellent way of contributing substantially to a deserving cause.

FOR TERMS, RATES TO AGENTS, ETC., ADDRESS WITH FULL PARTICULARS,
Gen'l C. T. Beauregard, Publisher,
ON BEHALF OF THE HOOD MEMORIAL FUND,
[3-26] NEW ORLEANS, LA. [3m.]

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of sundry writs of *Ven. Ex.*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield County and to me directed, there will be exposed public sale at the *Court House in the Borough of Ebensburg*, on

THURSDAY, March 11, 1880,

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

All the several tracts of land situate in Clearfield and Cambria counties, bounded and described as follows, viz: One thereof situate in Beccaria township, Clearfield county, Pa., beginning at a post corner of R. Wilson survey, and being the northwest corner; thence north 220 perches to post; thence east 150 perches, more or less, to small hickory; thence south 220 perches, more or less, to post; thence west 150 perches, to post; thence east 188 perches, more or less, to post; thence south 100 perches, more or less, to post; thence west 220 perches, more or less, to place of beginning—containing 175 acres, more or less. The other thereof, situate partly in Beccaria township, Clearfield county, Pa., and partly in White township, Cambria county, Pa., surveyed in the name of J. Gilpin. The part in Clearfield county bounded as follows: Beginning at a post the northeast corner of tract; thence south 184 perches, more or less, to county line; thence west along same 20 perches to post; thence south 20 perches to place of beginning. The part in Cambria county bounded as follows: Beginning at a hemlock southeast corner of tract aforesaid; thence south 20 perches, more or less, to county line; thence along same 320 perches, more or less, to post; thence south 20 perches, more or less, to hemlock and beginning. The White tract in both counties containing 246 acres, more or less. Also, another surveyed in the name of Jacob King, situate in Clearfield and Cambria counties, the part of which in Cambria county being in Beccaria township, beginning at post northwest corner; thence south 10 perches, more or less, to county line; thence 262 perches, more or less, to post; thence north 10 perches, more or less, to post; thence west 250 perches, more or less, to beginning. The part in Cambria township, Cambria county, bounded as follows: Beginning at a post at county line on west side tract; thence south 208 perches, more or less, to hemlock; thence east 150 perches, more or less, to post; thence north 158 perches, more or less, to post; thence 100 perches, more or less, to post; thence north 50 perches, more or less, to county line; thence west along same 250 perches, more or less, to beginning. The whole tract containing 264 acres, and all the above described tracts being adjoining. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Samuel Milliken and A. C. Milliken.

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

JAMES MAHAFFEY, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Clearfield, Pa., Feb. 11, 1880.—20-3t.

TRIAL LIST.—List of Causes set down for trial at the ensing term of Court, commencing on Monday, March 1st, 1880:

SECOND WEEK.

Helbwald ..... vs. Lake's Administratrix.
Blakely ..... vs. Butler et al.
People's Fire Ins. Co. ..... vs. Luther.
Same ..... vs. Hibert.
Same ..... vs. Unversaught.
Same ..... vs. Davis.
Union Horse Ins. Co. of
Blair Co. ..... vs. Beck.
Same ..... vs. Wagner.
Same ..... vs. Yahner.
Same ..... vs. Maloy.
Same ..... vs. Beck.
Same ..... vs. Hargoen.
Same ..... vs. Ivory.
Same ..... vs. Kratzer.
Murray ..... vs. Ellis.
Fox ..... vs. Rager.
McGough's Executrix ..... vs. Hoyler's Executrix.
Hughes ..... vs. Seehler.
Knight ..... vs. Smith.
Entenderfer ..... vs. Stoltz.
Same ..... vs. Stoltz et al.
Plummer ..... vs. Plummer.
Bor. of Carrolltown ..... vs. Krotzendorfer.

F. P. O'DONNELL, Prothonotary.
Prothonotary's Office, Ebensburg, Feb. 2, 1880.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—We, the undersigned Executors, will offer at public sale on the premises, on **Monday, March 31st, 1880,** at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described real estate:

No. 1.—The old KAYLOR HOMESTEAD, containing 99 Acres, with improvements, and situated in Munster township, Cambria county, Pa.

No. 2.—The JOHNSTON FARM, 103 Acres, with improvements, situated in Allegheny township, Cambria county, Pa.

☞ Terms made known on day of sale.

JOHN G. KAYLOR,
THOMAS SARGENT,
JOSEPH HOGUE,
Executors of PETER KAYLOR, deceased.

Jan. 16, 1880.—ts.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Notice is hereby given that I have left the following described personal property, purchased by me at Sheriff's sale, with Jacob Kunselman, on March 1st, 1880, to wit: 2 horses, 4 cows, 2 calves, 6 hogs, 1 coal car, 1 wagon, 1 sleigh, 1 sled, 2 tons hay rake, 2 sets heavy harness, 2 sets light harness, clock and rope, household and kitchen furniture, and a lot of corn, hay, straw and corn fodder. All persons are cautioned against interfering in any manner with said property, unless with my consent. A. A. STEVENS.

Tyrone, Pa., Dec. 19, 1879.—3m.

SILVER PLATED TABLE WARE.—The Knives, Forks and Spoons (Teas and Tables) sold by the New England Silver Plate Co., of New Haven, Conn., have always given the best satisfaction, as they are made of that purest of metals, silver, plated with pure nickel and silver. Any one needing a supply ought to write for a circular, or send 45 cts. for a sample set of ten spoons. Feb. 20, 1880.—3t.

WE have already ordered out BOOTS and SHOES for the coming season, which will arrive during February and March, and in order to make room for our new stock, will offer the large assortment now on hand (notwithstanding the advance in such goods) at prices we defy any one to compete with. V. S. BARKER & BRO.

WE have still on hand a small assortment of **LADIES' COATS**, which we are offering at greatly reduced prices, in order to close out our stock before Spring. Call early and get a bargain, as they will not last long at the prices we are asking for them.
V. S. BARKER & BRO.

WE have a large stock of LADIES', MISSES' and CHILDREN'S **SHOES**, which we will sell at very low prices between now and the 1st of April next. V. S. BARKER & BRO.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. [12n6.—7y.*]

THE LATEST NEWS AND BEST!

FALL AND WINTER GOODS
IN GREAT PROFUSION AT
FREIDHOFF'S CHEAP STORE!

While so many are looking forward to the coming Presidential election in hopes of being the lucky man, the subscriber has concluded to remain in the mercantile business and give it his undivided attention by supplying his friends and the public generally with ALL KIND OF GOODS

AT PRICES SO LOW
THAT NONE CAN OR DARE COMPETE WITH HIM.

Buyers will always find a full and elegant stock of everything to be found in a general store, comprising a complete line of

DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS, NOTIONS, HATS, CAPS,
Boots, Shoes, Groceries Hardware, Tinware,
Queensware, Glassware, Woodenware, Cigars, Tobacco, Canned Goods, &c., &c.

Also, FLOUR, CORN MEAL, FISH, SALT by the bushel and barrel, DRUGS, NAILS, GLASS, PUTTY, BRUSHES, BROOMS, &c. I have likewise added to my stock

BIRD'S PATENT CORN SHELLER,
which will be sold at the remarkable low price of 60 cents each. Also for sale, the
BEST AND QUICKEST BUTTER-PRODUCING CHURN EVER INVENTED

☞ A large increase of business has necessitated the enlargement of my store-room and the erection of an additional wareroom, and still my establishment is literally crowded with choice goods and eager seekers after bargains. Still being determined to accommodate all who come, and especially my friends from the country, to whom the highest prices in trade will be paid for all kind of produce, I have thrown open my large and commodious stable for the free use of all who may wish to put up their stock. Thankful for past favors and hopeful for a continuance of the same, I remain as ever,

N. J. FREIDHOFF.

High Street, Ebensburg, Oct 3, 1879.

FALL AND WINTER SEASON.

CHEAPEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN ALTOONA.

NEW AND COMPLETE LINE OF
MEN'S AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING,
AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
At Actual Rock Bottom Cash Prices!

Suits from $2.75 up; Overcoats from $2.50 up; Pants from 75 cents up; Dress Shirts from 75 cents up; and other wearing apparel and furnishing goods at prices equally cheap.

☞ I don't advertise to sell goods 20 or 25 per cent. cheaper than other dealers, because that would be a falsehood, and people are not so ignorant now-a-days as to believe any such humbug; but I guarantee not to be undersold by any man in the business.

M. WOLF,
RAILROAD CLOTHING HOUSE,
1127 Eleventh Avenue, below Bowman & Morrow's, Altoona, Pa.

$5,500
WORTH OF GOODS TO BE SACRIFICED.

CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS,
Ladies' Coats, Gent's Furnish'g Goods, &c.
AT AND BELOW COST.

AS my constantly increasing business demands a much larger store room, I have made arrangements with Mr. C. Jaggard to occupy his spacious and elegant new business house now being completed on ELEVENTH AVENUE, ALTOONA, into which I expect to move on or about the **1st of March next,** and which will unquestionably be the finest store room in the Mountain City. Meantime all persons wishing the best of bargains in my line should give me an early call, as I do not intend to transfer any of my present stock to the new building if **slaughtering prices** will enable me to dispose of them. Every person, therefore, who wants to buy goods much cheaper than they can be obtained elsewhere should pay me a visit forthwith, as this announcement is no humbug, but a positive fact. **I am bound to sell if low prices will do it.**

☞ Thanking my many customers for the kind and liberal patronage heretofore conferred upon me, and soliciting a continuance and increase of the same in the future, I remain

Yours, Respectfully,
CHARLES SIMON,
Corner Eleventh Avenue and Thirteenth Street, Altoona, Pa.

[1-9,'80.-tf.]

"DON'T YOU FORGET IT!"

Don't forget to bear in mind and keep in remembrance that
GODFREY WOLF
HAS INAUGURATED AT HIS
"PALACE OF FASHION,"
NEXT DOOR TO THE POST-OFFICE, ALTOONA, PA.,
A GRAND CLOSING-OUT SALE
OF HIS ENTIRE STOCK—ABOUT $10,000 WORTH—OF
OVERCOATS AND WINTER CLOTHING
Generally, AT COST AND LESS THAN COST.
CALL EARLY AND GET FIRST CHOICE AND BEST BARGAINS!
As the Goods will Positively be Sold at a Sacrifice.

GEO. W. YEAGER,
—CASH DEALER IN ALL KIND OF—
HEATING and COOKING STOVES
—AND MANUFACTURER OF—
TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE,
1402 Eleventh Ave., Altoona, Pa.

☞ CHEAPEST PLACE IN THE CITY. Roofing, Spouting and Repairing of all kind promptly and satisfactorily attended to. [10-24,'79.—tf.]

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO'S
PERFECTED BUTTER COLOR
Gives Butter the gilt-edged color the year round. The largest Butter Buyers recommend its use. Thousands of Dairymen say IT IS PERFECT. Used by all the best Creameries. Awarded the International Diploma at N. Y. Dairy Fair. Ask your druggist or merchant for it, or write to any wholesale druggist in Chicago, who will sell you the Color if you insist. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, Burlington, Vt.

RUPTURE CURED
By Dr. J. A. Sherman's Support and Curative, without the injury and suffering trusses inflict or hindrance from labor. Book with likenesses of bad cases before and after cure, sent free. Office 251 Broadway, New York. Patients receive treatment and leave for home same day.

JUDGE BLACK ON THE THIRD TERM.

The Argument of a Statesman and a Patriot.

[From the North American Review.]

"*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this House the precedent established by Washington and other presidents of the United States in retiring from the presidential office after their second term, has become, by universal consent, a part of our republican system of government, and that any departure from this time-honored custom would be unwise, unpatriotic and fraught with peril to our free institutions."

This is a resolution passed by the House of Representatives on the 15th day of December, 1875. It was offered by Mr. Springer, of Illinois, after consultation with leading friends of the principle, and was carried immediately and almost unanimously, being opposed by the votes of only eighteen members, out of two hundred and fifty-one. It received the support and approbation of all parties. Men who quarreled bitterly upon all other political subjects were of one heart and one mind when it came to be a question whether the custom established by Washington and other presidents, of retiring after their second term, ought to be respected or could be safely departed from.

And now here to wit, in the pages of this *Review*, comes Mr. Howe, of Wisconsin, and on the part of Gen. Grant, for whom he appears, denounces the resolution aforesaid, impugns the doctrine embodied in it, and assails the integrity of its supporters in the most violent manner. I am asked, "Under which king, Bezonian?" Do I give in my concurrence? If not, what grounds of opposition can I presume to stand on? Believing in the resolution of the representatives, and dissenting from Mr. Howe's article, the readers of the *Review* shall have the why and wherefore; not because my individual opinions are worth a rush, but because, on a subject so important, truth is entitled to every man's defence; because this faith is shared, in our time, by the most respectable citizens of all classes, and because it is delivered to us from a past generation strongly stamped with the approbation of the best men that have lived in all the ages.

A president of the United States may legally be elected and re-elected for an indefinite number of terms; there is nothing in the constitution to forbid it; but the two-term precedent set by Washington, followed by his successors, consecrated by time, and approved by all the public men of the country, ripened into a rule as efficient in its operation as if it had been a part of the organic law. A distinguished and very able senator of the Grant party, who had carefully inquired into the state of popular feeling, told me in 1875 that the sentiment which opposed a third term was stronger than a constitutional interdict; the people would more readily assent to a breach of postive law textually inserted into the constitution than to any disturbance of an unwritten rule which they regarded as so sacred.

Certainly it was adhered to by all parties, with a fidelity which some of them did not show to the constitution itself, down to 1875, when the first attempt was made to contravene it by putting up Gen. Grant for a third election. This was everywhere received by the rank and file with mutterings of mutiny, and the most devoted partisans responded with curses which if not loud were deep. The movement, as Mr. Howe tells us, was met by solemn warnings from the newspaper press, by strong protests from political conventions, and finally by the resolution quoted at the head of this article, which was a rebuke so overwhelming that the supporters of the third term candidate fled from him in fear, deserted him utterly, and left him without a single vote in the nominating convention of his own party.

Mr. Howe has no doubt that this resolution was the sole cause of Grant's defeat in 1876. He is equally certain that it was all wrong.

* * * * * * *

However that may be, the present intent of Mr. Howe is to rally the routed third termers, and restore the courage of the recreants by the assurance that the jobs and offices are safe, after all.

* * * * * * *

Popular veneration for the men who built up our institutions is the strongest support for the institutions themselves. It is not only a great good intrinsically, but also the motive principle to other virtues which are indespensible in a government like ours. Anything, therefore, which unjustly detracts from their reputations is a grievous public injury. This applies most especially to Washington, who is acknowledged, not only by us, but by every nation, tongue and kindred under heaven, to have been incomparably the greatest man that any country ever produced. An indecent criticism upon him shocks and shames us like blasphemy.—Nevertheless, we would not abridge the liberty of speech. A raging third-termer has as good a right to sneer at the Father of his Country as an independent Hottentot has to beat his mother.

* * * * * * *

Jefferson also comes under review. His precedent, whether good or evil, is at least "to the purpose." In letters addressed to the Legislatures of Vermont, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, dated on the 10th of December, 1807, and printed in the *Aurora* at Philadelphia on the 19th of the same month, he solemnly and publicly announced to the country that he would not disregard the precedent of his illustrious predecessor by accepting another election. His reasons are brief, simple and clear, like all the productions of that master hand, and expressed in language so transparently truthful and dignified that no man of rightly constituted mind can read the paper without being stirred by the strongest emotions of respect and admiration for its author. It compresses into a few sentences all that needs to be said in favor of the two-term limitation, and is at the same time a perfect answer to all objections. Mr. Howe is fair enough to take a passage from it and incorporate it with his article; it shines there like a piece of solid gold set in a shapeless mass of lead. In these times, when the subject is up for renewed consideration, this letter should be read again and again; every citizen ought to have it by heart and teach it to his children, write it on the lintels of his door, bind it as a frontlet between his eyes, and make it the subject of his meditation day and night:

DEC. 10, 1807.

"*To the Legislature of Vermont:*

"I received in due season the address of the Legislature of Vermont, bearing date the 5th of November, 1806, in which, with their approbation of the general course of my administration, they were so good as to express their desire that I would consent to be proposed again to the public voice on the expiration of my present term of office. Entertaining as I do for the Legislature of Vermont those sentiments of high respect which would have prompted an immediate answer, I was certain, nevertheless, they would approve a delay which had for its object to avoid a premature agitation of the public mind on a subject so interesting as the election of a chief magistrate.

"That I should lay down my charge at a proper period is as much a duty as to have borne it faithfully. If some termination to the services of the chief magistrate be not fixed by the constitution, or supplied by practice, his office, nominally for years, will in fact become for life; and history shows how easily that degenerates into an inheritance. Believing that a representative government responsible at short periods of election is that which produces the greatest sum of happiness to mankind, I feel it a duty to do no act which shall essentially impair that principle; and I should unwillingly be the person who, disregarding the sound precedent set by an illustrious predecessor, should furnish the first example of prolongation beyond the second term of office.

"Truth also requires me to add that I am sensible of that decline which advancing years bring on, and, feeling their physical, I ought not to doubt their mental effect. Happy if I am the first to perceive and to obey this admonition of nature, and to solicit a retreat from cares too great for the wearied facilities of age.

"For the approbation which the Legislature of Vermont has been pleased to express of the principles and measures pursued in the management of their affairs, I am sincerely thankful; and should I be so fortunate as to carry into retirement the equal approbation and good will of my fellow citizens generally it will be the comfort of my future days, and will close a service of forty years with the only reward it ever wished."

* * * * * * *

Similar expressions are scattered all thro' his correspondence as long as he remained in office, and after he retired to Monticello he continued to repeat them. His conviction deepened as the years rolled on, that the principle of two terms was the only safe one, and he constantly expressed his gratitude for the universal approval of his conduct in adopting it.

* * * * * * *

But Madison also adopted the principle of his two predecessors, and retired at the end of his second term. Can nothing be urged against the father of the constitution to depreciate his authority or make his example worthless? Was not he also unpatriotic and selfishly fond of his farm? This could be as easily said and is not harder to believe of him than of Washington.

* * * * * * *

And there was Monroe, apparently "so clear in his great office" that rivalry itself shrunk from his presence, and he was elected a second time without effort, without opposition, without one vote against him. Is it nothing to the purpose that he acknowledged the value of the Washington precedent? Concede that he, the most popular of all presidents, except the first one, could not have got a third term if he had asked for it, then his retirement proves not only that the two-term practice was right in his individual opinion, but that the general judgment of the nation was in its favor.

* * * * * * *

Gen. Jackson does not get off easily. We are told that "there is ground for believing that if Mr. Van Buren had not secured the succession to Gen. Jackson the latter would have been retained for another term." This is like the account we have of Jefferson's boom. If there was any practice of Jackson's great predecessor in which he acquiesced with more deference than another, it was their voluntary retirement after a proper period of service. He was wholly opposed to the indefinite continuance of power in the same hand, and he expressed his opinions on that, as on other subjects, with an emphasis which left no chance for misapprehension. The ground for believing that "in a certain contingency he would have been retained another term" is not anything he ever did or forebore to do—nothing that he ever wrote or spoke—nothing that was ever authorized by him or by the party which supported him, or by the representative of either.

* * * * * * *

Such is the outcome of Mr. Howe's assault upon the line of our great retiring presidents, from Washington to Jackson inclusive. It must be admitted that, if the predetermined object of the attack was to make himself ridiculous, it is a marked success; but if it was an effort in real earnest to diminish their fame, lower their standing, or shake the confidence of the country in their virtue, then it is the flattest failure in his essay—and that is saying a great deal.

I think it may be affirmed with some confidence that Washington was not unworthy of the profound veneration in which he is held in this country and throughout the world; that succeeding presidents, when they followed his footsteps, not only acknowledged his wisdom and patriotism, but showed their own; that the American people of our day, when they refused a third term to a candidate who had already served for two, were not behaving like cowards scared by a senseless clamor, but doing what a prudent regard for their true interests required; that when the House of Representatives, in obedience to the universal sentiments of its constituents, unanimously and without distinction of party, put upon its records and published to the world its solemn declaration that the example of Washington must be adhered to in the future as in the past, they did not enact *charlatanism* or repeat a *vociferation*, or issue a *strange fulmination*, or *impeach* the constitution, or *libel* its framers, or *counterfeit* history, or *insult* common sense, but spoke what they at least believed to be the words of truth and soberness.

We are not to set up political dogmas or invoke a blind faith even in the founders of the republic. The mere authority of names, however great, ought not to command our assent! But a fundamental doctrine, self-evidently true, though easy to defend, is the hardest of all things to support by affirmative argument. We cannot help but sympathize with the indignation of Pitt when he thundered out his refusal to look at books or listen to logic in defence of English liberty.

In the matter before us, it should be plain to every "reasonable creature *in esse*" that long continuance of supreme executive power in one hand is not only perilous to free institutions, but perfectly certain to destroy them. Some fixed time there ought to be when the people will not only have the right, but exercise it, to displace their chief magistrate and take another. If they do not possess this right, they are political bond-servants, by law; if, holding it, they forego the use of it, they make themselves, *quoad hoc*, voluntary slaves, and they soon come to be governed in all things by the will of their superior. A lease for years, renewable and always renewed, gives the tenant an estate without end, and makes him lord of the fee.

Where the chief magistrate is vested, as ours is, with great power liable to gross abuse, if there is no law or practice which forbids him to be re-elected, he can remain in office for life as easily as for a term. He has the appointment of all officers, the making of all public contracts, and a veto upon all the legislation, besides the command of the army and navy. By an unscrupulous use of these means he can coerce not only his horde of immediate dependents, but he can control the corporations and become the master of all the rings, put the business of all classes under his feet, corrupt the venal, frighten the timid, and check all ambitions but his own. He can force the elections of every state he desires to carry by the bayonets of his army. If that fails he can order a false return, and pay for it out of the public treasury. The people would soon perceive opposition to be useless and accept the situation; elections would be as mere a matter of form as they were in Rome when such consuls as Nero and Domitian were elected regularly every year under the supervision of the pretorian guards.

If these were no more than remote possibilities, prudence should guard us against them. But they are near probabilities; the signs of the times warn us that the peril to our institutions is imminent; the danger is already on the wing. It is vain to remind us that the president swears to preserve, protect and defend the constitution and see the laws faithfully executed. That is true; and it is also true that, if there be no perjury in the case, the constitution, laws and liberties of the country are safe. But the last twenty years have given us ample proof that an oath is not much restraint upon a president who is incited by ambition, rapacity, or strong party feeling to break it.

It is true that this presupposes a people much degenerated and a magistrate animated mainly by the vulgar love of power for its own sake; but exactly such a conjunction of things has always been feared with good reason, and hence comes the desire to put every check on that tendency to "strong government" which is now manifesting itself in many quarters.

What is the remedy? How shall we avert the dire calamities with which we are threatened? The answer comes from the graves of our fathers: By the frequent election of new men. Other help or hope for the salvation of free government there is none under heaven.

If history does not teach this, we have read it all wrong. In the republics of ancient and modern times the chief magistrate was entrusted with only temporary power, and always went out of office at the end of a short period, fixed and prescribed by law or custom. It was this, indeed, which made the substantial distinction between them and the monarchies around them. An unpunished transgression of the customary limitation was uniformly followed by destruction. Everywhere and always it was the fatal symptom of decay—the sure forerunner of ruin. When Cæsar refused to lay down his consulship, as his predecessor had done at the end of a year, and was re-elected time after time with the acquiescence of the senate and the people, all that was real in Roman freedom ceased to exist. Two republics in France were brought to an end in the same way. Napoleon began by being consul for a term, then was elected for life, and finally became emperor, with the powers of an absolute despot. The last Bonaparte was president for four years, was re-elected for ten, and ended, like his uncle, in grasping the imperial crown.

"May this be washed in the Lethe and forgotten?" Shall these lessons be lost? Shall the lamp which guided our forefathers be extinguished? Shall the broad daylight of all human experience be closed up in a little dark lantern manufactured at Milwaukee? I think this cannot be done; "the eternal verities" are against it. The most powerful third termer may as well try to blow out the sun, as he would a tallow candle, with a breath of his mouth.

Moreover, the two-term principle ought to be adhered to by us and by those who come after us (if there were no other reason), simply because it was a practice of those who went before us. It is to the traditions of the fathers that we owe our civilization.

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I do not expect anything I can say to be received as a vindication of the two-term rule. Nor is it necessary. All the support it requires was long ago furnished by another, the latchet of whose shoes I am not worthy to stoop down and unloose. Jefferson, the stainless citizen, the sterling patriot, the unequalled statesman—at once the greatest apostle and the truest prophet that human freedom ever had—gave his judgment not only at the time he acted upon the rule, but expressed his convictions after they were strengthened by many years of later reflection.

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The practical object of Mr. Howe's article is to make Gen. Grant president for another term. It is not for an abstraction that he denounces the two-term precedent and vilifies the Springer resolution. The rule might stand if Grant could be elected without breaking it down. But Mr. Howe thinks that the superiority of his candidate is so very great that all authorities which oppose him should be disregarded, and he supports this opinion by assertions so extravagant that we only wonder how any man in his sober senses could have made them.

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A third term for Grant does not mean a third term only, but any number of terms that he choose to demand. The imperial method of carrying all elections by corruption or force, or of declaring them to be carried when they are not, is to be permanently substituted for the system of free, popular choice.

The figure of Grant standing with the seal of primacy on the mountain top, and looking down on the inhabitants of the plain below, gives a measure of the elevation which his sycophants flatter him with the hope of attaining. They urge the necessity of a strong government almost in the very words used by the adherents of Cæsar and the two Napoleons. Strong government, in their sense means weak laws and a strong ruler; in other words, a substantial monarchy, powerful in its scorn of all legal restraints.

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A free democratic republican system of government honestly administered by agents of the people's true choice; a government such as ours was intended to be, with the powers of the federal government, the rights of the states, and the liberties of the people so harmoniously adjusted that each may check the excesses of the other—such a government, scrupulously administered within its constitutional limits, is, without doubt, the choicest blessing that God, in his loving kindness, ever vouchsafed to any people. On the other hand, it is quite as sure that false administration of a government theoretically free, which acknowledges the rights of the people and yet continually treads them under foot; which swears to save and perjuriously works to destroy; which receives and promises to execute a most sacred trust, according to terms prescribed with unmistakable clearness, and then dishonestly breaks the engagement—such a government, so conducted, is an unspeakable curse. It is not only an oppression, but a most demoralizing cheat; a base imposture, more degrading to the nation which submits to it than the heaviest yoke that despotic tyranny can fasten on its neck. If, therefore, a constitutional and legal administration of our national affairs be out of the question—if our only choice lies between a perverted republic and a monarchy—then stop the hypocritical pretense of free government, and give us a king. And who shall be our royal master but Grant? That he will serve the turn as well as if not better than another, will, I think, be admitted by all who attend to the reasons now presently to be enumerated.

In the first place, a new monarch (that is, one who has no hereditary claims) ought to be an approved good soldier, with skill to enforce obedience; otherwise his sway could not last long over people disposed to be turbulent. All, or nearly all, the founders of royal lines have been military men from Nimrod downward. It is vain to deny that Gen. Grant's reputation for military talent is well-founded. It is more than doubtful if any officer of our army could have subjugated the South so completely even with all Grant's advantages, or taken so many defeats and still won a complete victory in the end. It is not, however, what he has done, but what he has shown himself capable of doing, that gives him his leading qualification for masterdom now. The fear that goes before him will make actual violence unnecessary. His strength of character will frighten his subjects into submission where a weaker man would be compelled to butcher them for insurrection.

Gen. Grant is a good hater of those who thwart him, which is natural, and not a serious fault; but he is not fiercely vindictive, and his career has been marked by no act of savage cruelty. He could not be an Antonine or a Titus, but we can trust him not to be a Nero.

It may be objected that his moral behavior and mental acquirements do not bring him up to the mark which ought to be reached by the permanent ruler of a great, intelligent, and highly civilized nation; but, in this respect, he is as good as the average of sovereign princes. The present reigning family of England has never has a male member who was his superior. For centuries past the potentates of continental Europe, with only few exceptions, have had habits as coarse as his and he is wholly free from some ter rible vices to which many of them were addicted. It seems to me that he will do well enough to "herd with vulgar kings."

The nepotism from which our democratic tastes revolt is virtue in a king. All monarchs are expected to look after their own families first, and all have their minions and favorites whom they fatten, spoil and corrupt. Who among them has not given his protection to a worse set than Grant?

The favor which Grant bestows upon corrupt rings is given for a purpose. As a candidate he cannot be elected, as president he cannot sustain himself, without their support; but enthrone him he can afford to defy them.

What we call the greediness of Gen. Grant for the wages of official iniquity would be entirely proper in the supreme ruler of an absolute government. It is not bribery to buy the favor of a king with presents, and a king is not guilty of stealing when he helps himself to public money without legal right.

It looks to us like a terrible outrage for a president to have himself represented at a state election by the bayonets of his standing army to install governors that were rejected at the polls, to tumble the chosen legislature of a free state out of its hall, to procure the fabrication of false returns and force it on the people. But General Grant's lawlessness would be lawful in a country governed by the mere will of a personal sovereign. Where there is no law there can be no transgression.

But while General Grant has some qualities which would make him a tolerable king, and none that would make him an unendurably bad one, he is not at all the kind of person that is needed as president of the United States on the assumption that our system of government is to be continued. I think it is to be continued. Unlike Mr. O'Conor, I believe that the struggle to get it honestly administered is not hopeless. We are not yet reduced to the necessity of choosing between a republic wholly corrupt and a monarchy founded in pure force. Therefore I conclude with Jefferson that, if any man (Gen. Grant particularly) "consent to be a candidate for a third election, I trust he will be rejected on his demonstration of ambitious views."

MEMORIES OF HIS CHILDHOOD'S HOME.—Harry Hazen, of Circleville, Ohio, writes: "I see again my childhood's home; I see the rippling brook and I hear the wind that kisses the bending willows. Sweet vision of the home that watched my boyhood—"

Yes, yes, Harry, we know all about that. We know your folks. We knew your childhood's home like a book. You were born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and when you were two months old your parents moved to Salamanca, New York; then about ten months afterward they moved to Coshocton, Ohio, and remained there just long enough for you to get over the measles, and then they went down into Tennessee and your father ran a saw-mill nearly a year, and then you all came back to Ohio and settled in Butler county. When you were about four years old your family moved over to Warren, Indiana, and lived there about seven months, when they went down into Christian county, Illinois, and had the ague for ten weeks, packing up and going on to Muscatine, Iowa, as soon as they were strong enough. They lived there a year and a half and moved to Montgomery, Minnesota, and there your father joined the Methodist Church, and you lived there three years, and at Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, a year and a half while he read theology, and then he entered the ministry and since then you haven't lived in any one place longer than two years. Oh yes. Harry, if you have any memories of of your "boyhood's home," your memory must be a polyglot, that's all.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

THE following message, intended to break bad news gently, was sent to the widow of a man who had been killed by a railroad accident: "Dear Madam—Your husband is unavoidably detained for the present. To-morrow an undertaker will call upon you with full particulars."

HOW SHE WAS SAVED.

At Baden Baden, a Hungarian Count, Christian W——, and his daughter Helen came to pass the season. The young Countess, charming and beautiful, and heiress to a large fortune bequeathed her by her mother, was soon surrounded by a host of admirers. She speedily became captivated by one of the most worthless of her suitors, Carl M——, because he had a handsome face, and long, black, wavy beard, was gifted with a fascinating manner, dressed with exquisite taste, danced marvelously, and possessed rare powers as a singer. Carl was a noted gambler and given to dissipation, and Count Christian became possessed of the information that the young chevalier had quitted Naples in consequence of some scandalous adventure in which he had been implicated.

Helen was so completely infatuated with Carl that she gave no heed to the advice, the prayers, or even the orders of her father. She would not believe the reports of the disgraceful antecedents of her wily lover. The condition of affairs brought the Count, possessed of a remarkable degree of firmness, to the determination of originating some plan whereby he could effectually overcome the persistent efforts of Carl to secure his daughter, as well as convince Helen that to save her from such an unprincipled man was a deed of paternal tenderness and care.

The chevalier had continued adroitly in his work of ensnaring the young heiress, and finally in direct terms asked her to elope with him. He wrote a note proposing a clandestine meeting at an hour when her father was in the habit of going out to play whist with some gentlemen of his acquaintance, and in it made the suggestion that, if she favored the proposition, she wear in her belt a rose as a sign of consent. Count Christian, having intercepted the letter, took occasion soon after to approach Helen, and then asked her to go out with him, at the same time