



GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 26, 1899.

TWO LATE.—The Harley Democrats evidently did not vote early or often enough on election day to be of much use to the elector.

Hans Geary's majority three years ago was 17,000, while the best government the world ever saw had 28,808 majority last November.

Cheated but not defeated! The Democracy feel far prouder with its candidate defeated than the Radicals with their's elected. Victorious but ashamed.

BUTTS BUTTER.—The Democrats of old Mother Centre have elected their nominee for Sheriff, Mr. Woodring, over the valorous Jerry Butts by 613 majority, while the majority for Assembly, Prothonotary and Treasurer is only 223.

The "government" has written a letter denying that it had any hand in or knowledge of the late gold gamblers' jubilee in New York. The following "P. S." is appended to the denial:

"P. S.—I have written this in great haste, and without consulting judgment as to the propriety of writing it, but I submit it to your judgment." U. S. G.

NOT QUITE.—The Harley Bow-arms, who for weeks offered to bet a small embryo fortune that Mr. Hall would not receive five votes in Karthaus, can see how much they have overestimated by looking at the election table. Hall three behind Paeker, and Harley six behind Geary. Falsehood and declamation never amount to much in a bad cause.

The city of Williamsport has a debt of \$150,000, nearly half a million, and at the late election gave Peter Hordic 816 majority for Mayor over Mr. Parsons. We will guarantee that the city debt will not decrease while the enterprising Peter continues Mayor, unless the Council is of a different construction. We suspect that more than "the ring" will be smashed before all's over.

The election returns plainly show that the State of Pennsylvania is Democratic by 2,000 majority, and that a Democratic Governor was elected; but the outrageous frauds perpetrated by the "corn tippin'" villain, Corvode, has thrown the State into the hands of the corruption ring for three years more. This is glorious news for the pasteur and folder fraternity. Harboring will swarm with them this winter.

ANOTHER "WHAT-IS-IT".—President Grant has appointed Gen. William M. Belknap, of Iowa, Secretary of War, in the room of ad interim Sherman. Whether the General is one of the President's heavy contributors or a relative, seems to be unknown. Everybody asks, who is Gen. Belknap? He is evidently one of Grant's old chums; hence he is unknown, except by the Digger Indians and a few obsolete camp-followers. The President seems determined to let no one into the Cabinet who knows any more than he does; hence he resorts to resurrection.

THEIR MONUMENT.—Dr. Early and his misguided friends, who were after the two Halls—John G. Hall, Esq., and the Hall of the House of Representatives—have made a dear water haul, and landed in the last ditch. Harley 123 ahead of Geary! These are the dearest votes ever received by any candidate in this county, and will remain a monument to the folly and indirection of a few zealots who seek to use the party to resent personal wrongs, either imaginary or real. The Democrats at one time conceded Dr. Early 120 Democratic votes in this county, but his outrageous course reduced even that number to 123.

A CENTRAL SHOT.—Our readers are no doubt aware that a great commercial convention held a session at the city of Louisville, Kentucky, last week. The delegates present represented all the States and Territories in the Union, whose main business was to look after the commercial and monetary interests of the country. The following advisory resolution among others, was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That Congress direct the Secretary of the Treasury to report on his action by the Senate and House of Representatives, and leave the people to manage their money matters and handle it as they see fit."

This is the best fatherly advice the "government" and Congress has received for a long time.

THE REFORMATION.—The city of Philadelphia is evidently but little inclined towards a reformation, if we are to judge its inhabitants from what occurred at the late election. A short time before the period referred to, a great aid was made about reform, temperance, etc. The reform and temperance ladies and gentlemen solemnly assembled in convention, and nominated a city ticket, looking to this end; but on the day of election only two hundred and thirty-two votes were polled for it. If 242 reform and 5,000 fraudulent votes are to be accepted as a reform, Philadelphia must do better in the future, or she is bound to lose her title of "the city of brotherly love."

The Result in this County.

Elsewhere will be found a complete table of returns of the election in this county. The general result is better than we expected. Twelve hundred is what we claimed until Wednesday morning, when one third of the vote was returned, showing an increase in those districts of 118. Upon this fact we based our calculation of 1,400, supposing that the other two-thirds of the county would show a similar gain. But such was not the fact. We sustained small losses in Becaria, Bell, Graham, Jordan, Lumber City and Woodward; besides the heavy loss of 23 in Decatur, 29 in Girard and 23 in Karthaus, which show an unusual loss, compared with the rest of the county. Hence our majority settled down to 1,222, being an increase of 80 on the last October election, and 100 on Grant, in November. Osceola, Carwensville, Penn, Pike, Goshen and Union contributed nobly towards the redemption of our good old Commonwealth. Our table shows six more majority for Paeker and Pershing than the official return on file in the Prothonotary's office, from the fact that the Return Judges only tallied 100 for each of these gentlemen as the vote of Knox township, but at the same time gave the balance of the ticket 107. We examined the papers and found the vote in question to be 106 instead of 100, making the majority for the former 1,222, and the latter 1,231.

Stedje-Hammer Argument.

George S. Boutwell, Grant's Secretary of the Treasury, in his political harangue in Philadelphia, on Saturday before the great election fraud in that city, stated that the National Debt was two thousand, four hundred and forty millions of dollars, (\$2,440,000,000), and that it must be paid in gold, contrary to all law and the expectation of every bondholder. Reader, suppose this infamous project succeeds, with gold at an average premium of 40 per cent. It will just add nine hundred and seventy-five millions to the debt, increase the profits of the bondholders that much more, and make the taxpayers lift three thousand, four hundred and sixteen millions of dollars, (\$3,410,000,000). This little Boutwell bill just amounts to nine hundred dollars for every soul now on this continent. Thus, under the latest bill arrangement, every family of five persons is mortgaged to the bondholders for four thousand, five hundred dollars. Contemplate the subject, ye white slaves who enjoy the felicity of eight or ten children, and see what "the best government on earth" is doing for "a free people" under "hell" influences.

Examining the Brethren.

Parker Pillsbury, a celebrated Massachusetts Abolitionist has for the first time in his life made a pilgrimage down South to see how his colored brethren live in freedom, and how they lived in slavery. He is now in South Carolina and his old chronic opinions have already received an awful waking up. The New York Herald says: "He had supposed, no doubt, that he was 'poor, but respectable'; but he has found them but little better than the barbarians of Dahomey—lazy, filthy, whiskey-drinking, ignorant almost beyond belief and horribly demoralized in every way. Pillsbury, however, has set a good example to all his fellow negro worshippers of the Wendell Phillips coterie in going down South to see for himself how far the ballot has elevated 'the national freed men,' for even Sumner would learn something in his advantage in a Southern excursion in search of knowledge."

The "Government."

The President has written a letter to a New York horse-jockey, denying that he had legged in with the New York gold gamblers. This may be true, but his Brother-in-law Corbin, where the "government" was housed for two weeks while in New York, did make one hundred thousand dollars by selling his gold at 100, just before Grant ordered Boutwell to sell government gold. "Lucky dog," wasn't he? We have just now "the greatest government" in the world.

Gen. Grant & Co.

Gen. Grant & Co., centralized through Western Maryland last week. He is being exhibited as a "What-is-it" by the Radical leaders, for the purpose of resurrecting the party in that State. He was on exhibition in Washington county, in this State, for a whole week before the election, and everybody, circus-like, went to see him, yet the county went Democratic by 200, notwithstanding the General had carried it last November by 190. That circus won't pay.

Now that the days are shortening

and the nights getting longer, which will afford the farmer, mechanic and laboring man an opportunity for reading, and thereby improve their moral as well as intellectual faculties. And since the great political battle of the State has been fought, and when the smoke shall have cleared away, we will return to our usual custom of giving the readers of the Republican a judicious and more varied selection of choice literature.

The Washington correspondent

of the Baltimore Sun says—"General Sherman is certainly fond of a grim joke. In his order issued the other day giving Pennsylvania and Ohio clerks permission to go home and vote, he says, Democrats as well as Republicans can have such leave, and that no distinction is to be made. In view of the fact that the voting out process has been thoroughly practiced, and that Democrats in the War as well as in every other Department are so scarce that even an income tax assessor could not discover them, it is a very rich joke to issue a formal order granting them permission to go home and vote."

Death of Ex-Governor Ritter.

The official returns of the election of a Governor of Pennsylvania have not been completed until the death of Ritter, the late Governor of the Commonwealth is announced. Joseph Ritter died on Saturday afternoon last at the residence of a son-in-law, in the borough of Carlisle, at the extreme age of ninety. He was born in the township of Alsace, in the county of Berks, of German parentage—of that sturdy, frugal, honest and industrious stock which has contributed so largely to the prosperity of this great State. His educational opportunities for education were few, being confined to the winter schools of his neighborhood. Early in life he removed to the county of Washington, and engaged in farming, the occupation in which he had been reared. Soon after his removal to Washington county, he began to take an active part in politics, and was elected by his constituents to the State Legislature. He served in the legislature for a number of years, and was chosen Speaker of the House in the session of 1826 and 1827. As a Speaker he maintained a reputation for promptness and fairness in his decisions, and impartiality in the organization of the committees of the body over which he presided.

In 1827 he was appointed by President Adams to the office of Treasurer of the State. A failure to obtain a new nomination for the Legislature at the hands of the Democrats, compelled him to retire for a few years from public life.

In 1829 Joseph Ritter was nominated for Governor by the rising faction of anti-Masons, at the head of whom was Thaddeus Stevens. In this contest he was defeated, and was again nominated against George Wolf by the anti-Masons in 1832, and although defeated, the heavy vote which he received gave evidence of popularity and strength among the people beyond that of the faction to which he belonged. Divisions among the Democrats in 1835, enabled Ritter to gratify his long-cherished ambition of becoming Governor. There were two Democratic candidates in the field, George Wolf and Henry C. Wood, and between them Ritter slipped in. During his administration the great system of Public Works inaugurated by Governor Wolf was continued. Some extravagant railroad schemes were started among them the notorious Tape Worm road in Adams county, the ruined culverts of which are still to be seen. Thomas H. Barrows, now President of the State Agricultural College, was Ritter's Secretary of State; James Todd, of Fayette county, was the Attorney General, and Thaddeus Stevens, a member of the Canal Board, was the leader of the administration. The large appropriations of the public moneys, and what was deemed its reckless and wasteful expenditure, an enterprise of no benefit to the people, made the administration of Ritter extremely unpopular. When proposed for reelection, he was defeated by David R. Porter by an immense majority. At this election, for the first time in the political history of the Commonwealth, the most corrupt practices were resorted to insure success. The Canal Board raised from contractors and others employed on the Public Works what Thaddeus Stevens irreverently called a "Missionary Fund" to be spent in elections, and the returns of the votes at Millers town in Adams county, and other places showed a capacity for fraud in that early day which might well excite envy in the breast of a Corvode.

In the midst of the storm raised by the attempt to defeat the will of the people in the elections in 1838, the administration of Ritter closed. The lawfully chosen representatives were admitted to their seats and the Backlash War ended without the shedding of blood.

On retiring from office, Governor Ritter purchased a farm in Cumberland county, on which he continued to reside almost to the day of his death. He never again emerged from private life, though he made one or two unsuccessful attempts to obtain office. He was an applicant for the Prothonotaryship of the Mint under President Taylor, but, being disappointed, he was never again heard of in politics. Though he was the object of much denunciation and ridicule while Governor, yet he was a man of considerable intellect and force of character. Although a violent partisan, some of the worst acts of his administration must be attributed to the recklessness of his official advisers and the party spirit which prevailed at the time. Without possessing much education, he had no little knowledge and experience in public affairs. He was one of the Governors of the "Farmer Commonwealth," and since he owed his elevation to the tillers of the soil, he was devoted to what he considered their true interests. Since his day the "Farmer Commonwealth" has disappeared from this section of the ground, having lost their influence in the politics of the State, and a new rule has begun its downward course. Great corporations, and rings of speculators and lobby men have obtained complete control of the government of the Commonwealth. These agencies were scarcely known in the administration of Joseph Ritter.—Harrisburg Patriot.

Governing by Jerks.

Sometimes Grant is a mere piece of wax in the hands of his Cabinet, and sometimes jerks in harness, snarls, and breaks the gearing. The appointment of his new Secretary of War, Bullknap, is undoubtedly his own work. Nobody knows him. Nobody heard of him out of the army, and in the army, not many, if any, but Bullknap was as well known, and Robeson only a little better, in which there was not so much matter as Admiral Boree's eyes' both. This governing by jerks, however, is ticklish business for government is very much like other trades—a something, in which a man must know something, to do anything well. Government, too, is a co-partnership, save in despotisms, and something even of a co-partnership there, in which experienced and practiced men must be consulted, if a country is to be governed well.

General Grant, however, it is seen,

is becoming something of a politician. He diddle the Pennsylvanians until after the election, with an understanding that the great head of the Union League in Philadelphia, the romantic and rhapsodic Boree, was to go into the Cabinet, and he staid at home pending the elections in Pennsylvania and Ohio; but the moment these elections were over he was over in the West, as well as in every other Department, so scarce that even an income tax assessor could not discover them, it is a very rich joke to issue a formal order granting them permission to go home and vote."

Some burglars have formed an

attachment for Sagerstown, Crawford county. They rob the safe in the railroad office at that place every quarter, and are never caught.

The editor of the Newbern Times

has been compelled to advertise that business engagements compel him to decline all challenges.

CLEARFIELD COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS FOR 1899.

Table with columns: 1899, Governor, S. Judge, Assembly, Treasurer, Comm'r., Auditor. Rows list various boroughs and townships with their respective vote counts.

The Lesson.

Amateur dabblers in stocks and gold, along with more legitimate and not sufficiently wary merchants and the public at large, have been taught one good lesson by the late transaction in Wall street; to wit, that the maddening thirst for sudden gain takes hold of the souls of men rather than of the souls of men rather than of the souls of men rather than of the souls of men.

Married.

In Carwensville, at the residence of the bride's father, Oct. 12, 1899, by Rev. G. W. FRANKS, Mr. EDWARD LIVINGSTON, to Miss FRANCES HARRD, all of Carwensville.

On the 17th of October, 1899, by the Rev. JOHN F. HARRD, Mr. JOHN QUIGLEY, of Carwensville, to Miss MATILDA PAULST, of Clearfield county, Pa.

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 16th of October, 1899, by F. L. WEAVER, Esq., Mr. DENNIS LEWIS, of Marysville, Pa., to Miss JENNIE FAIRB, of Lawrence township.

The happy couple have our best wishes for their future happiness and prosperity, and may they live long a "faithful husband and loving wife."

New Advertisements.

TRIAL LIST for November Term, 1899.

Table listing names of individuals and their respective legal cases or professions.

LIST OF TRAVELING JUDGES

Table listing names of judges and their respective jurisdictions.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned, and that all persons having claims against the estate of the deceased are to present them to the undersigned for settlement.

REPORT of the condition of the COURT NATIONAL BANK of Clearfield, at the close of business on the 9th of October, 1899.

Table showing financial details of the National Bank of Clearfield, including assets and liabilities.

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REPORT of the condition of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Clearfield, at the close of business on the 9th of October, 1899.

Table showing financial details of the First National Bank of Clearfield, including assets and liabilities.

FOR THE FALL TRADE.

NEW GOODS & NEW STYLES.

J. K. P. LIGHTCAP.

Market Street, Clearfield, Pa. HAD JUST OPENED a large and well selected stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS and SHOES; the latest styles of HATS and CAPS, etc., which he will sell cheap for cash.

The Latest Styles of Hats and Caps.

Boots, Shoes, Umbrellas, &c.

Orphan's Court Sale.

CALL and SEE FOR YOURSELVES.

OCTOBER 1899.

FALL TRADE.

NEW GOODS!

WM. REED & CO.

Market Street Clearfield, Pa.

Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS.

Embracing a full line of Dress Goods, Tailors, Woollen and Zephyr Goods, etc.

CRADLE & BOX TOMBS.

HEAD STONES, &c.

CAUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed administrator of the estate of the deceased.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has for sale a large quantity of goods.

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