

CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN

GOODLANDER & HAGERTY, Publishers. PRINCIPLES; NOT MEN. TERMS—\$2 per annum in Advance. VOL. 46--WHOLE NO 2292. CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1872. NEW SERIES--VOL. 13, NO. 12.

Terms of Subscription. Sold in advance, or within 3 months, \$2.00 per annum, or 3 months, \$1.00. Sold after 3 and before 6 months, \$1.50. Sold after the expiration of 6 months, \$2.00.

Rates of Advertising. Single advertisements, per square of 10 lines or 4 lines or less, \$1.50. For each subsequent insertion, \$1.00. For a full column, \$10.00. For a full page, \$20.00. For a full page, \$20.00. For a full page, \$20.00.

Job Work. BLANKS. 25 quires, per quire, \$1.25. 50 quires, per quire, \$2.50. 100 quires, per quire, \$5.00. 200 quires, per quire, \$10.00. 300 quires, per quire, \$15.00. 400 quires, per quire, \$20.00. 500 quires, per quire, \$25.00. 600 quires, per quire, \$30.00. 700 quires, per quire, \$35.00. 800 quires, per quire, \$40.00. 900 quires, per quire, \$45.00. 1000 quires, per quire, \$50.00.

GEORGE O. KIRK, Justice of the Peace, Surveyor and Conveyancer, Luthersburg, Pa. All business intrusted to him will be promptly attended to. Persons wishing to employ a Surveyor will do well to give him a call, as he offers himself for the service of his neighbors. Deeds of conveyance, parties of agreement, and all legal papers, promptly and carefully executed. \$2.00 per sheet.

DAVID REAMS, SCRIVENER & SURVEYOR, Luthersburg, Pa. Conveyancing and all legal papers drawn with accuracy and dispatch. Drafts on and passage tickets to and from any point in Europe procured. \$2.00 per sheet.

F. K. ARNOLD & CO., BANKERS, Luthersburg, Clearfield county, Pa. Money loaned at reasonable rates; exchange bought and sold; deposits received; and general banking business will be carried on at the above place. \$12.75 per month.

JOHN D. THOMPSON, Justice of the Peace and Scrivener, Curwensville, Pa. Collections made and money promptly paid over. \$12.75 per month.

E. A. & W. D. IRVIN, DEALERS IN Real Estate, Square Timber, Logs AND LUMBER, Curwensville, Pa. Office in new Corner Store building. \$12.75 per month.

W. ALBERT & BROS., Manufacturers and extensive Dealers in Sawed Lumber, Square Timber, &c., WOODLAND, PENN'A. Orders solicited. Bills filled on short notice and reasonable terms. \$12.75 per month.

FRANCIS COUTRIET, MERCHANT, Frenchville, Clearfield County, Pa. Keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, and everything usually kept in a retail store, which will be sold, for cash, as cheap as any store in the county. Frenchville, June 27, 1867-1872.

THOMAS H. FORCEEE, DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE, CHERRYTON, PA. Also, extensive manufacturer and dealer in Square Timber and Sawed Lumber of all kinds. Orders solicited and all bills promptly filled. \$12.75 per month.

CHARLES SCHAFER, LAGER BER BREWER, Clearfield, Pa. Having rented Mr. Enters' Brewery he hopes by strict attention to business and the manufacture of a superior article of BEER to receive the patronage of all the old and many new customers. \$12.75 per month.

Cards. JEFFERSON LITZ, PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, HAYSTACK located at Osceola, Pa., offers his professional services to the people of that place and surrounding country. All calls promptly attended to. Office and residence on Curtis st., formerly occupied by Dr. Kline. (May, 1872).

HOLLOWBUSH & CAREY, BOOKSELLERS, Blank Book Manufacturers, AND STATIONERS, 218 Market St., Philadelphia. Paper, Flour Sacks and Bags, Postage, Letter, Note, Wrapping, Curtain and Wall Paper.

GEORGE O. KIRK, Justice of the Peace, Surveyor and Conveyancer, Luthersburg, Pa. All business intrusted to him will be promptly attended to. Persons wishing to employ a Surveyor will do well to give him a call, as he offers himself for the service of his neighbors. Deeds of conveyance, parties of agreement, and all legal papers, promptly and carefully executed. \$2.00 per sheet.

DAVID REAMS, SCRIVENER & SURVEYOR, Luthersburg, Pa. Conveyancing and all legal papers drawn with accuracy and dispatch. Drafts on and passage tickets to and from any point in Europe procured. \$2.00 per sheet.

F. K. ARNOLD & CO., BANKERS, Luthersburg, Clearfield county, Pa. Money loaned at reasonable rates; exchange bought and sold; deposits received; and general banking business will be carried on at the above place. \$12.75 per month.

JOHN D. THOMPSON, Justice of the Peace and Scrivener, Curwensville, Pa. Collections made and money promptly paid over. \$12.75 per month.

E. A. & W. D. IRVIN, DEALERS IN Real Estate, Square Timber, Logs AND LUMBER, Curwensville, Pa. Office in new Corner Store building. \$12.75 per month.

W. ALBERT & BROS., Manufacturers and extensive Dealers in Sawed Lumber, Square Timber, &c., WOODLAND, PENN'A. Orders solicited. Bills filled on short notice and reasonable terms. \$12.75 per month.

FRANCIS COUTRIET, MERCHANT, Frenchville, Clearfield County, Pa. Keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, and everything usually kept in a retail store, which will be sold, for cash, as cheap as any store in the county. Frenchville, June 27, 1867-1872.

THOMAS H. FORCEEE, DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE, CHERRYTON, PA. Also, extensive manufacturer and dealer in Square Timber and Sawed Lumber of all kinds. Orders solicited and all bills promptly filled. \$12.75 per month.

CHARLES SCHAFER, LAGER BER BREWER, Clearfield, Pa. Having rented Mr. Enters' Brewery he hopes by strict attention to business and the manufacture of a superior article of BEER to receive the patronage of all the old and many new customers. \$12.75 per month.

THE REPUBLICAN. CLEARFIELD, PA. WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 23, 1872.

CLOSE UP THE RANKS! Up, Guards, and At Them!

Address of the National Democratic Committee to the People of the United States. The October elections are over. They enable us to form a tolerably accurate idea of the true political situation of the country.

In Georgia we have to recount a victory for the Liberal ticket so unexpected as to take her out of the list of doubtful States, and practically to pronounce in advance the decision of at least 125 votes in the electoral college. To this number it is only necessary to add sixty votes to elect Greeley and Brown.

In Pennsylvania the distinguished chairman of the Liberal committee has eloquently characterized the methods by which the result of the election there was accomplished. We commend his statement to the thoughtful attention of the country.

In Ohio, despite most unprecedented gains for the Liberal Democratic ticket, the Grant managers have carried the election by a reduced majority, having brought to the polls their entire reserve vote. Had our Democratic friends in certain localities of that great Commonwealth shown the same earnestness and activity, and enabled us like our enemies to record our entire strength, they would now be exiting over a brilliant victory.

In Indiana the Democratic and Liberal forces have achieved a most important success over Pennsylvania tactics, most unscrupulously employed by the administration and its allies, showing thus that a free people when aroused know their rights and dare maintain them. Indiana has fairly demonstrated that she can neither be "bought nor bullied."

The moral of the result is that victory is still in plain view for our national ticket, and that energy and courage will assure it. That victory must be won. If we mean to preserve free institutions on this continent we must assure it.

The event in Pennsylvania on Tuesday last, when considered in its causes, is the most appalling political catastrophe that has ever taken place in this country. Should the system through which this catastrophe was brought about be continued by the people and foisted on the other States, it seals the doom of freedom in America. A sad contrast it is surely that the city in which our republic was born amid the anthems of a free people should now be the first to toll the knell of its liberties.

It is for the free people of all the States to calmly review the fearful crime against suffrage in Pennsylvania, and to decide whether it shall be repeated within their own borders. For the first time the system of free government and the sanctity of the ballot are really on trial in the United States. From this hour forward the preservation of the franchise in its integrity dwells all other issues.

Let our friends in each of the States catch inspiration from the heroic conduct of our fellow citizens in Georgia and Indiana; and from now to November let their struggles be manifold and unceasing for liberty and an untainted ballot box, for reform and an honest administration of the government.

AGUSTUS SCHELL, Chairman National Democratic Committee. Address by the Democratic Liberal State Committee. The following address was given by the chairman of the Democratic and Liberal State Committees: To the People of Pennsylvania:

and others who conspired to pollute the ballot box. Yet the principles involved in this contest will not perish by a temporary defeat in Pennsylvania, whether honest or fraudulent. The nation is the battle ground of reform, and even without Pennsylvania right may achieve victory in November.

Pennsylvania may not be able to give her electoral vote to vindicate self-government, but she must not be voiceless in the struggle. Her people must manfully stand to their principles and organization. The necessity for the exercise of the independent power of the people in this State is made doubly imperative by the means employed to defeat us on Tuesday last, and he is unworthy of the blessing of liberty who would withhold his every effort because local or temporary defeat is probable.

This battle of reform will be won. It may not be this year, but surely in the near future. It appeals to every friend of national peace and purity, and every votary of State and universal regeneration, and to every citizen who values the sanctity of the elective franchise. There must be no flinching in the ranks. Let the friends of Horace Greeley and the principles he represents everywhere perfect their organization at once. We can deserve victory in Pennsylvania, and that may save the nation. It will certainly save our cause from dishonor and assure us early triumph.

SAMUEL J. RANDALL, Chairman Democratic State Committee. A. K. MCCLURE, Chairman Lib. Rep. State Committee. The Ohio Liberals Undaunted—An Address from the Democratic State Committee.

COLUMBUS, October 12.—The Democratic State Executive Committee of Ohio will issue the following address to-morrow to the Democracy of the State: DEMOCRATIC STATE EXECUTIVE COM. ROOM, COLUMBUS, October 14th, 1872.

To the Democracy of Ohio: The result of last Tuesday's election shows that Ohio was lost by the failure to poll the usual Democratic vote. Mortifying as is the fact, justice to the Liberal Republicans and an earnest desire to retrieve the misfortunes require us to unite in our chief towns. The Liberal strength in each of our most sanguine estimates, and in the country it fell short of the aggregate vote of Liberals in the city and country who voted our State ticket. This added to our Democratic vote of 1868 would have overcome the Grant majority at that election and the Democratic vote combined and given us the victory.

Can we repair the mischief? We can. Four-fifths of the Democrats who stayed at home last Tuesday can be induced to vote for Greeley in November. Those who will absolutely refuse to go to the polls will be counterbalanced in numbers by those Republicans who went against us on last Tuesday, but will vote for Greeley. We have only to poll our usual Democratic vote to snatch from defeat a glorious victory. Liberal stretch forth the hand; shall we refuse to take it? The prostrate and plaudered South cries out for help; shall we be deaf to their appeals? By Greeley's election we can restore prosperity and good government to the South, kind feeling to the now hostile sections, honesty and honor to the civil service, respect for the Constitution and laws to the national administration. Could we expect more with Grant in the Presidency? Could we expect the co-operation in Congress which Greeley would command? Are patriotic Democrats willing to lose all the beneficent results of a victory over personal hostility to Greeley or disgraceful lethargy? Are Ohio Democrats ready to let our great and proud State become debauched and hopelessly subjugated like Pennsylvania by horrors of unexampled, by public plunder? Democrats, your union with the Liberals in Ohio has not been fruitless? It has given Hamilton county by near 6,000 majority, which secures the Constitutional Convention and the Legislature, and a United States Senator. Should both Ohio and Pennsylvania go for Grant the chances are still in favor of Greeley's election. If Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and Indiana are added to those border and Southern States which are certain for Greeley, they will give him a clear majority. We have already, by a glorious and aggressive fight, forced the Grant party to its knees, and can conquer it in November. Fellow Democrats, worth till November, heartily and hopefully. The Liberals will take care of themselves. Let the Democratic County Committees get lists of those Democrats in the cities and in the towns who failed to vote last Tuesday, and direct their efforts to them. Bring out this vanguard vote, and the fight is won in Ohio and the Grant Republicans beaten.

JOHN THOMPSON, Chairman. JOHN REINHARD, AMOS LAYMAN, M. A. DUGHERTY, E. D. ERLMAN, Secretary. Democratic State Executive Committee, O.

ARKANSAS HORRORS. Osceola Depopulated—Blacks and Whites in Armed Hostility Led by Carpet-Baggers—Murder of Sheriff Murry—More Scenes of Blood and Local War Imminent.

The Memphis (Tenn.) correspondent of the New York Herald, of the 13th, thus describes the scenes transpiring in a "free" State under Grant rule: Having just returned from Osceola, Ark., I am enabled to send a statement of the impending troubles at that point. The town of Osceola contains some six hundred inhabitants, five dry goods stores, seven retail groceries or grog shops, and several dozen trading saloons of various kinds. These are what are left by the tornado which swept over the place two weeks ago, and destroyed some twenty houses, including a church and three store-houses, with their contents. Osceola is the county seat of Missouri county, Arkansas, and is on the Missouri river, ninety miles above this city. The surrounding country is swampy, and the settlement, except an occasional cotton or farm plantation of several hundred acres, is rather a wild region. Except by river there is no communication with the place from this city, and it has neither railroad nor telegraph station, though there is a regular landing for steamers. The inhabitants, except those who own farms, are an illiterate race, such as generally reside in a newly settled country. For the past six years

have been of the stripe of the followers of ex-Governor Clayton and his doctrines. Their elevation to office was entirely due to the negroes and ignorant whites. Property and land owners have had no vote in the election of officials, and a split in the dominant party in the State gave the Liberals some hope of changing the political situation and eventually securing a less hated set of county officials. The principal leaders of the factions were Murry, the Sheriff of Missouri county, and Fitzpatrick, County Register. The latter is a bold, bad, erratic man, of violent prejudices, a carpet-bagger from Kentucky and a confirmed Radical.

FITZPATRICK KILLS SHERIFF MURRY. In a public discussion of local politics some six weeks ago he denounced Sheriff Murry, whom he afterwards shot and killed in an altercation, which brought great denunciation down on him. "Is was a Liberal or 'brindle tail,'" and popular with the people—Fitzpatrick was an extremist, with only negroes for associates, and considerable feeling was engendered by his killing of Murry, which was by some regarded in the light of self-defense, that official having commenced the assault that resulted in his death. Fitzpatrick was soon released under bonds to appear at the succeeding term of Court.

LOCAL TRAGEDY. A short time since Colonel Gouss, Liberal candidate for Congress, visited Osceola to speak on the political issues. Fitzpatrick met him and asked to be permitted to "divide time." Gouss declined to recognize him, and was compelled to leave the place, because Fitzpatrick declared he would break up his meeting by getting up an opposition meeting a few hundred yards distant. Bad feeling was increased by this circumstance, and some threats were made by both factions. Last Tuesday was the appointed time for the County Court to be held. Judge Palmer, of Helena, was appointed special judge in the absence of Judge Stephenson, who had gone off to settle the Pope county trouble, in company with W. H. Clayton, brother to Senator Powell Clayton, and prosecuting attorney for the circuit; also several members of the Bar. He arrived at Osceola by steamer from this city early on Tuesday morning. It was soon palpable that trouble was brewing, and when the Judge opened Court he found that all the

JURORS AND WITNESSES WERE ARMED. During the morning session of the Court a party of armed white men, some twenty in number, marched into the place and stacked arms in a store. They stated that they desired to protect the Court and jurors from attack or intimidation by bodies of armed negroes whom Fitzpatrick was known to have lurking in the neighborhood. An armed party of negroes carrying a flag also marched through the town and drew up in front of Fitzpatrick's office. The latter took their colors and placed them over his house. He conferred with Judge Palmer, and stated that he was anxious to have his trial for the murder of Sheriff Murry at the present term of Court.

JURORS TURNED INTO SOLDIERS. Upon opening the Court on Wednesday morning Judge Palmer found neither jurors nor witnesses forthcoming. All were under arms, and had joined the contending factions, the whites, under their chosen leader, Bowen, taking position to the north of the town, and the blacks, under Fitzpatrick, stationed one mile south of the village, both on the river banks. Judge Palmer, attorney Clayton, Sheriff Driver and several influential friends met the belligerents under flag

of truce and read the riot act to the leaders of each. Fitzpatrick promised to disperse his band, 182 strong, and all the blacks. The other side disclaimed being rioters. During Wednesday afternoon Fitzpatrick, instead of dispersing his band, moved toward the town in double file, marched near the southern edge of the village and filed off through a lane.

COMMENCING THE BATTLE. Halting nearly a mile west, the whites under Bowen accepted supposed lauter for battle, and moved forward through the town and down the levee towards the blacks, who at once marched into a waste of fallen timber recently thrown down by a violent tornado. At a range of 600 yards firing commenced between the parties, and long range skirmishing was kept up for an hour or two, resulting in the death of Anderson Garrett, a black follower of Fitzpatrick. The whites subsequently drew off, retired to their camp, built camp fires, threw out pickets and laid on their arms during the night.

FITZPATRICK RETRIEVED. On Thursday morning was implemented. The whites pursued closely, and caused Fitzpatrick to desert his followers and cross the Missouri in Tennessee, at Pecan Point, some forty miles above the city. On the Thursday afternoon fifty-two armed white men reached Osceola from Homersville, Mo., a town twenty-five miles west of Osceola. They came as volunteers to aid the whites and camped near the place Saturday morning, shortly before I left the scene, the whites under Bowen returned from the southward with.

Forty-two black frigates captured in the swamps and about various plantations. All were charged with being participants with Fitzpatrick with the troubles. The stores and houses were all closed, and much of the goods and plunder had been removed across the river or elsewhere. Families were also sent out of the place, cotton fields were deserted, workshops closed, and the general appearance denoted strife and disaster. Fear was entertained that the whites under arms may, without acknowledged leaders, become plunderers, and perhaps, under the influence of liquor, will commit an outrage or cut a throat.

A FEELING OF INSECURITY PREVAILS. Among all good citizens of the county an order had arrived from Governor Hadley removing Fitzpatrick from the office of Register, and this act was favorably regarded by the people. Fitzpatrick passed through the city to-day on his way to Little Rock, where he expects to lay his grievances to the State authorities. He boasts like a bragart, conquering hero of his exploits, and thinks he will go back clothed with authority to call out the militia and devastate the country. Efforts are in progress among influential officials and good citizens to circumvent his plans and bring about a peaceful solution of the impending trouble.

A THRILLING ROMANCE.—Chapter I.—She stood beside the altar with a wreath of orange buds upon her head—upon her back the richest kind of duds. Her lover stood beside her, with white kids and dicker clean; the last was twenty-one years old, the first was seventeen.

The parson's job was over, every one had kissed the bride, and wished the young pair happiness, and laughed and danced and cried.

The festive scene was ended, the last word had been said, the happy maid had slumped down, the last gay guest had fled.

Chapter II.—She stood beside the wasteb, with her red hands in the suds, while at her slippers feet there is a pile of dirty duds.

Her husband stood beside her, the crosser man alive; he was twenty-one years old, and she was twenty-five, five.

The heavy wash was over, and the clothes hung up to dry, and Tom had stuck his finger in the dirty baby's eye.

The Expulsion of the Bonapartes from France—What Next?

President Thiers does not sleep upon a bed of roses. The revolutionary elements of France are beginning to effervesce again. This provisional conservative Republic of Thiers is approaching a crisis. In the Southern departments the radical republicans are gathering around Gambetta; in the North, and in and around Paris the Empire has its adherents waiting and watching for their opportunity. The Orleansists and the elder Bourbons have permitted theirs to pass by, and it may never be offered them again. The impending struggle will be between the party of Thiers, the party of Gambetta and the party of the Empire. President Thiers has maintained his *pro tempore* government so far with singular and unexpected success through his adroit manipulations of a discordant Assembly. But this policy of hedging and masterly inactivity cannot hold much longer. A government in France which fights only to gain time is not secure from one day to another.

We may expect, on the ground of necessity, the re-establishment under Thiers of Napoleon's censorship of the press; the continued shooting of the Communists may be approved by a large body of Frenchmen as necessary to keep down that terrible spectre of the Commune; but in the expulsion of Prince Napoleon and his wife from the soil of France there is a confession of a fear of the Empire which will not weaken the party or the cause of the Bonapartes among the French people. If, in this connection, it is true that President Thiers has requested King Victor Emmanuel to recall the *Cheriff Nigra*, the Italian Minister to France, because he is a Bonapartist, then it must be true that of all the dangers most dreaded by, and most threatening to, Thiers is the dangerous power of the Empire through a possible *coup d'etat* in the revolutionary French capital. The remnants of the Commune might possibly support an imperial *coup d'etat* with the opportunity in Paris in revenge against Thiers. In any event, the internal peace of France is not yet secured, and the dangers which threaten it are thickening and widening from day to day. France needs and is hungering for a permanent government, and the transition thereto threatens another convulsion.—N. Y. Herald.

How to LIVE LONG.—They live longest, as a class, who live calm and even lives, mentally and physically; who are most exempt from the turmoils and shocks and strains that are incident to human existence, and who are assured of to-morrow's bread. There is no one thing which has such a direct influence in promoting longevity as an assurance, felt to be well grounded, of a comfortable provision for life for all the ordinary wants of our station. Not long ago a man died in a poor house in England, where he had been taken care of for ninety years; he had no anxiety for to-morrow's bread; he had no quarter's day to provide against, in default of which wife and children would be turned into the street from the doors of the elegant brown mansion. He had no notes to meet in the bank, which, if not paid by a day or an hour, would involve protest and financial ruin. Ah, this old of doubt! how it grinds one's manhood to powder—how it shames a man's honor—how it has driven to desperation, drunkenness, to suicide, to murder! How the anguish of it takes the energy and health out of a man, and makes him pine and languish for weary days and weeks on beds of thorns, that pierce through the body into the soul; so one good way to avoid sickness and premature death is to avoid debt as one of the greatest of evils.

A WIFE'S POWER.—The power of a wife, for good or for evil, is irresistible. Home must be the seat of happiness or it must be forever unknown. A good wife is to a man wisdom, courage, and strength; a bad one is confusion, weakness, and despair. No condition is hopeless to a man where the wife possesses firmness, decision and economy. There is no outward property which can counteract indulgence, extravagance and folly at home. No spirit can long endure bad influence. Man is strong, but his heart is not adamant. He delights in enterprise and action, but to sustain him he needs a tranquil mind; and especially if he is an intellectual man, with a whole head, he needs his moral forces in the conflicts of life. To recover his composure, home must be a place of peace; of cheerfulness and comfort. There his soul renews its strength and goes forth with fresh vigor to encounter the labor and troubles of life.—But if at home he finds no rest, and is there met with bad temper, and sultriness, jealousy and gloom, or is assailed by complaints and censures, hope vanishes, and he sinks in despair.—Such is the case with too many who, it might seem, have no conflicts or trials of life; for such is the wife's power.

THE SENTENCE. The sentence of the court is: On the indictment for the murder of Nancy Shaffer, that you be imprisoned in the eastern penitentiary at Philadelphia for a period of twelve years.

On the indictment for the murder of John Shariack, that you be imprisoned in the eastern penitentiary at Philadelphia for twelve years, to be computed from the expiration of the sentence in the last case.

On the indictment for the murder of Sarah Shaffer, that you be imprisoned in the eastern penitentiary at Philadelphia for twelve years, to be computed from the expiration of the sentence in the second case.

You are in the hands of the sheriff, who will see that the sentence of the court is carried into effect.

The prisoner received his sentence without exhibiting the least emotion and then was returned to prison, where he will remain until his removal to the penitentiary, which will take place in a few days.

HONORED.—Emblem, fraud and malfeasance in office were endorsed as noble deeds by the Pennsylvania ring, on the 8th. "Dear Yerkes" and his confederates Hartranft and Mackey are ready for another rail on the State Treasury.

THE WIFE POISONER. Pleads Guilty of Murder in the Second Degree and is Sentenced to 36 Years Imprisonment.

Our State Capital, and Dauphin county generally, has labored under great excitement for a year past, over the poisoning of two women and a man by a wealthy and respectable farmer, named Shaffer, who resided near Hammelstown. He was tried and convicted of murder in the first degree, last winter, but his attorneys took his case up to the Supreme Court, and that tribunal, after giving the case a patient investigation, granted the prisoner a new trial. His case was called up on the 13th, and, according to the *Harrisburg Patriot*, was disposed of as follows:

Emmanuel Shaffer, the convicted wife poisoner, pleaded guilty yesterday afternoon to murder in the second degree in the three indictments charging him with the crime of poisoning his wives Nancy and Sarah and his paragon's husband, John Shariack.

Owing to the absence of Judge Mumma in the morning the court was adjourned until the afternoon. The list of jurors having been called over sixly-seven answered to their names—Emmanuel Shaffer, the prisoner, was brought into the court room shortly after by Sheriff Holke. Physically he seemed somewhat more robust than at his first trial, and his indifference to his terrible position appeared just as marked.

Soon after the appearance of the prisoner the clerk of the court ordered him to stand up and hold up his right hand.

The indictment was then read by the clerk, after which the prisoner was asked, "How say you, Emmanuel Shaffer, 'guilty or not guilty?'"

The prisoner replied "guilty of murder in the second degree."

The indictment charging the prisoner with the murder of John Shariack was next read, and the same question asked, when the prisoner replied "guilty of murder in the second degree."

The indictment charging the prisoner with the murder of Sarah Shaffer was next read, and the plea "guilty of murder in the second degree" was put in.

The district attorney stated that in consequence of the prisoner putting in the plea of "murder in the second degree" in all the cases, and the end of justice being served, the term of imprisonment being sufficient to prevent his doing further harm in the community, he accepted the plea, with the consent of the court. The offer came voluntarily from the prisoner through his counsel, and the commonwealth could not fail to accept the offer, as it would have increased expense to the county.

His Honor Judge Pearson stated that it was with reluctance that the court agreed to anything that looked like compromise, but in consideration of the offer, and as the ends of justice would be attained, the court consented to accept the offer and allow the plea to be entered, knowing that the confinement of the defendant would be of such a length that he would have no further opportunity of doing harm to the community or the members thereof.

The court then asked if the prisoner had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced upon him. He answered in a firm tone, "Nothing." He was then ordered to stand up, when Judge Pearson addressed him in substance as follows: "Emmanuel Shaffer: You have put in the plea of 'guilty of murder in the second degree' to three indictments, and although you were indicted for murder in the first degree, and were no doubt guilty, we have concluded to accept the plea. We have done it purely out of pity towards you, although you did not show any pity to your victims. From the time you commenced administering the fatal doses they suffered under the severity of their pains. I did not believe that there was any one in this country that would be guilty of poisoning three different persons at different times. It appears from your own confession that you have been guilty of that crime. We would admonish you to make your peace with God and make atonement for the acts you have committed, so far as repentance can go. Instead of taking your life we give you punishment by imprisonment."

THE SENTENCE. The sentence of the court is: On the indictment for the murder of Nancy Shaffer, that you be imprisoned in the eastern penitentiary at Philadelphia for a period of twelve years.