

The Republican.



GEORGE B. GOODLANDER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 27, 1874.

OFFICE REMOVED.

The office of the CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN will hereafter be in the First Opera House, Market street, between Second and Third. The business office will be found to the left of the main entrance, on the second floor, where all our old and new patrons are invited to call. The press and composing rooms are on the third floor.

The Radical war in Arkansas is at an end, for the present. The two chiefs, Baxter and Brooks, are now nursing their animosities for future use.

The female crusaders have been doing Pittsburgh the past week. Some of the ladies behaved so badly at the curb stone prayer-meetings that the civil authorities had to arrest and imprison them.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, being interrogated by a western male crusader in relation to the present temperance movement, replied in substance that "it's too thin," and that "stringent legislation would fail of its end, and so be worse than useless."

GOING TO MOVE.—Gen. Sherman has become disgusted with things at the National Capital, and is preparing to remove the Army Headquarters from Washington to St. Louis. The royal imitations and flunkeyism which is springing up and being cultivated in White House circles, are too disgusting for the old hero, who never was educated down to that foreign standard.

WHOLLY ABSORBED.—The wedding at the White House has been the all absorbing topic in "government" circles the past week. Everything else was dead for the time being. Miss Nellie Grant aged 19, daughter of the President, was married to Mr. A. C. F. Sartoris, aged 23, on the 21st. The groom is a royal blooded Englishman, and this affair is one of those social occurrences where extremes meet.—The birth, education and social standing of the twin are as diverse as it is possible for them to be.

RATHER INDIFFERENT.—The New York Sun wants Richardson turned out of the Treasury Department and somebody put in who possesses ordinary integrity and some common sense. The editor in question continues:

"However, nobody feels sure that there will be any marked improvement if Richardson is turned out. So far all official changes made by Grant have gone from bad to worse, until now he has the weakest and most incompetent Cabinet that ever surrounded a President. The fountain head of evil is Grant himself. He takes naturally to small men, and he seems not to be very particular whether they are knaves or fools, provided they will do his bidding and follow his fortunes. There is only one remedy for this and that is to rid the White House of Grant at the earliest day which the Constitution permits."

SENATOR'S IDOL.—The United States Senate, after remaining in session all of Friday night, on Saturday morning passed Sumner's Civil Rights Bill, by a vote of 29 to 16. This body has plenty of time to talk about and vote for regulating common school and other questions of a local and State character, but seems to be sorely pressed for time to debate or vote for something relating to the currency and business of the nation. What a blessing it would be, if Congressmen would attend to their legitimate business and let that of other people alone.

GEN. PORTER.—After much unnecessary delay it looks now as though this brave soldier would long be granted another trial. At the meeting of the 5th army corps at Harrisburg on Tuesday night, resolutions were adopted, and a strong memorial drawn to the President, asking a re-opening of the case of General Fitz John Porter.—The memorial will be extensively signed and forwarded at an early day. To resist these strong appeals any longer will argue that the President is filled with vengeance toward General Porter. To refuse to one of the most meritorious officers of the army the boon that is granted to a chicken thief—a new trial on the discovery of important testimony—is not creditable to the good sense of the Executive.

DEATH OF GEN. HARTSTUFF.—Major General George L. Hartstuff died in New York, on Friday, of pneumonia, aged 44. He arrived at New York on the 9th inst., on his way to attend the Army reunion at Harrisburg, when he was stricken by the disease which caused his death. Gen. Hartstuff was born in Seneca county, N. Y., on May 28, 1830. He graduated at West Point, and then served as Lieutenant in the Texas and Florida wars. In the latter he was wounded in the lung, and the bullet remained in his chest until he died. He served with distinction in the early part of the war for the Union, until the wounds he received at Antietam compelled his temporary retirement from active duty. He was returned to active duty in Tennessee in 1863, but his infirmities, the result of his wounds, again caused his retirement, and he was subsequently employed in bureau service. On the surrender of Petersburg he was appointed commander of the Department of the Notoway, and when he was retired from the command the citizens of Petersburg presented him with resolutions expressive of their esteem. General Hartstuff's services were rewarded by rapid promotion in the regular army during the latter years of his life. His promotion to a full Major Generalship took place in 1871.

The American pilgrims to Rome take with them \$300,000 to give the Pope.

Arkansas, South Carolina, Louisiana.

The following excellent article on modern statesmanship we clip from the Philadelphia Press, and it, as well as an article in the Tribune, reads a little like a revolution in the "loyal" camp. This thing of Radical journalism telling the truth about Southern affairs, is beginning to attract some attention, and will ultimately result in some good to the country. The editor of the Press remarks:

Great crises demand great brains. Ordinary rules, even accepted systems, and sometimes constitutions, often prove weak before novel times.—Yesterday it was South Carolina that came to Washington with a flagrant case of corruption on the one hand and suffering on the other. But the case was set aside because there was no remedy. The majority was loyal, the minority disloyal; and the latter had no right to growl if their own creed of State rights turned them out of court. To-day it is Arkansas, where to use the nervous language of the New York Tribune, this picture is the truth:

Brooks and Baxter seem to be almost equally worthy of the place for the violence of an incredibly corrupt and disgraceful condition of politics have made them rival dictators.—There was at one time a general leaning of decent people toward Mr. Brooks—not because he was a better man than his adversary, but because he happened to have been elected, which we here were the only thing in his favor. As the dispute went on it became clear that the attempt to enforce his claims by unlawful force, if not dishonest, was of the inferior order, while Baxter had law on his side, though he might not have equity, and all the country turned against Mr. Brooks just as he had previously turned against his rival. The Legislature cannot be trusted to regulate the conduct of the Executive; for the Legislature committed a gross fraud for the purpose of putting Mr. Baxter into power. And finally there is no hope in the courts, for they have proved themselves as bad as the other branches of the government.

A Philadelphia gentleman, a Republican of high standing, just in from New Orleans, gives a deplorable account of the condition of things in Louisiana. The scene to be no government worthy of respect, no confidence among the people, no harmony, and no business, and now, to crown all, come the floods to intensify the political and financial situation.

The partisan excess for all these misfortunes, except the last, is doubled—ed—cuts both ways. One side charges it to the rebellion, and to the obduracy of the Confederate leaders. The other, to the ignorance of the blacks, and to the incapacity, and worse, of the carpet-baggers. "Let the rebels suffer," is the cry of the last. "They made all this trouble, and now they must swallow their own poison." Meanwhile the "rebels" gather sympathy for evils that are hardly defended by anybody, and modern statesmanship folds its hands and can find no remedy for increasing ruin.

In a case like this that demands speedy action. It is pitiful to see it postponed because somebody must be punished that has been in the rebellion, and somebody must be protected that was against the rebellion. Meanwhile the whole country suffers, not as the plundered people of both the South and North are suffering, in person and estate, but in a crushing sense of evils without cure, of wrongs that defy all law.—Soon that which affects our own country must inevitably damage us before the civilized world.

Hon. W. J. Wallace.

With the adjournment of the Legislature, the senatorial term of Hon. William A. Wallace, of Clearfield, expired. Mr. Wallace has been a member of the Senate for twelve years and one of the ablest and safest Senators in that body. He has, in fact, been a leader for the greater portion of the time, and in his retirement the State will lose the services of one of her best men. On the last day of the session of the Senate, Mr. Wallace delivered the following dignified and appropriate little speech:

"Personal friendships and party associations of the strongest character cluster around the retrospect of my twelve years in the Pennsylvania Senate. "Coming to this body in the years of my early manhood, at an hour in which the passions of men were turbulent and stormy, when blood flowed like water and the powers of the people were stretched to their utmost tension to furnish the sinews of war, representing a people whose homes are a mong your mountains, where the jealousy of encroachments of power is always found most intense and where liberality is born and nurtured, and in disaster always finds a refuge; with persons whose passions strong and decided—untamed by the soberness of years; with political convictions that were and are a part of my being, it would be strange indeed if I were not found occasionally aroused to the expression of the sentiments of my feeling—possibly with bitterness.

"As the passions of men have cooled—as the days of comparative youth have glided in—their nature age—as broader and I trust, nobler views of my duty to my country, to my State and to myself have come to me—I have, with zeal tempered with discretion, sought to perform my duty as a Senator. If in all these years I have said or done that which has wounded any I most sincerely regret it.

"The social and personal ties that bind me to those who have been one of the deepest and the purest, the recollections of companionship with those who have passed to other vocations in the busy world, are grateful and refreshing, and the memories of those who have passed from earth are cherished with tenderness, love and respect."—Bellfonte Watchman.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. John Romick and brother were at work in a field on a side hill near Millburg on Friday afternoon last. They had gone there with a two horse team with the wagon loaded with potatoes and had looked in the wagon, unhitched the horses and were working them. A six year old daughter of John Romick, a baby, and two boys of his brother, commenced playing in the wagon. After some time the lock of the wagon became loosened, and the wagon started down the hill. The boys managed to jump out without injury; but the others remained in. The wagon in its downward course struck a stump and a fence, which turned it upside down by which the little girl was struck on the temple so severely as to leave her insensible and from which she died a few minutes afterward. The body was severely injured and as the time it was thought fatally; but at last it was found that she was recovering.—Lewisburg Journal.

Logan and Morton were not invited to Nellie Grant's wedding. Thurman was. The President is bringing the financial question down to a fine point.

Mixed Schools.

Even Parson Brownlow, from whom those days of Radicalism have seen no more bigoted partisan, protesting against which features of the Civil Rights Bill which abolish all distinctions of color in public schools. In a recently published letter he gives his views on this subject at length. He says:

My position on this question is the result of mature deliberation. It has the approval of my judgment and conscience, and sooner than apologize for it or recede from it I would see every political organization in the land go the way of Ward's ducks, and every politician buried without hope of resurrection.

My only hope for the future prosperity of the colored people of Tennessee consists in the belief that the mass of them will repudiate the abominable programme so insolently put forth at Nashville. Let them remember that they now have, in separate schools, equal educational facilities with the whites. Let them remember that the whites, with which these schools are supported are contributed almost exclusively by the white people of the State—that the money does not come from the Federal Government at Washington. Let them remember that thousands of the property-holders of the State, of the political party to which they are in opposition, have aided in establishing our present school system, and without the support of this class, in co-operation with their white political associates, it could not have been established.

Let them also remember that it is not a question as to whether we will have mixed schools, but whether we shall have any system of public instruction at all. For it is not in the power of party Congress to establish this mixed school system in Tennessee.

If the Civil Rights Bill should pass without the mixed school features being stricken out, the whole school fabric in Tennessee will at once fall to the ground, as it will deserve to do. Then the expenses of the education of their children, if they are educated at all, will be borne by themselves, and not by the white people, as they now are.

AN EX-SOUTHERN PREJUDICE.—Senator Rowell has at last appeared before the Ways and Means Committee. As might have been expected he pleaded not guilty. He makes a question of veracity with Sanborn and repudiates the alleged conversations with reference to the contracts. He relied upon the Solicitor of the Treasury, he says, and pleads ignorance of the character of the contracts. To a large majority of the people who are accustomed to weigh testimony this explanation will not be satisfactory.

Much of the evidence which bears hard against the ex-Secretary comes from parties who could have no motive in implicating him. He, on the other hand, can not be considered a disinterested witness. He has the most powerful motives for exonerating himself, and if these motives swayed his judgment, clouded his memory and involved him in some moral confusion in regard to what is true and what is not true, it is not the first instance of the kind on record. We are not disposed to pass final judgment on the case, but we must share the opinion which will likely obtain, among sensible people, that the ex-Secretary has by no means cleared himself of the charge of criminal negligence or a corrupt connivance in a shameful transaction.

THE POLITICAL TIDE.—The New York World publishes a carefully prepared table showing the losses of the Radical party since the presidential election of 1872. Grant had a popular majority of 702,771 votes. It then gives the votes in 1872 and 1873 in the States of California, Connecticut, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, New York, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Virginia and Wisconsin, and the total vote shows an opposition majority of 189,956 votes, a net gain of 658,356, or within 43,915 votes of reversing in these eighteen States Grant's majority in the whole country. The World appropriately adds: "It is almost unnecessary to add that 99 per cent. of these opposition gains are Democratic gains, and equally unnecessary to state what the election of the past few months have demonstrated with absolute certainty, that the Democratic party must eventually and speedily attain to its ranks all the struggling opponents of Radicalism who, under one name or another, are attempting to wage a sort of guerrilla warfare against the Radical party."

LEGISLATIVE ASTUTENESS.—Probably the "worst that was ever seen" was the dodge by which the late Legislature of Pennsylvania passed special laws for Philadelphia. Being prohibited by the new Constitution from passing "special laws," they passed laws for "cities of over 300,000 inhabitants," and there is only one in this class—Philadelphia—they were in effect special acts of legislation, though not coming within constitutional prohibition. We have yet to hear of a body of men surpassing the late Legislature in that sort of astuteness which is not to be distinguished from knavery.

SOME DIFFERENCE.—A Naples tax collector was recently arrested and tried for absconding with \$200,000, and was acquitted on the grounds that the money belonged to the people, and as he was one of the people he was part owner of it, and it would be absurd to punish a man for stealing what belonged to him. When a tax collector in this country steals such a sum, he is made a scapegoat to swing the simple reason that a man with \$200,000 in his pocket is too much of a gentleman to be annoyed and fettered by legal absurdities intended for small thieves only.

ABSURDITIES.—The Louisville Courier, says: Sixteen or eighteen years ago two embryo statesmen were candidates for the office of county surveyor at St. Louis—a position scarcely worthy the aspiration of true greatness. To-day the successful candidate is a St. Louis alderman, while the other, through the most remarkable chapter of absurd accidents the world ever saw, is President of the United States.

The Republican State Committee had resolved to hold their State Convention on the 24th of September, but this programme did not suit the "ring," and they upset the proceedings, fixing the 19th of August for the event.

George W. Childs, of Philadelphia, has become the owner of the original manuscript of Dickens' "Our mutual Friend."

New Advertisements.

PIE'S OPERA HOUSE.

Tuesday, June 2d, 1874.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY.

ONE NIGHT ONLY.

This unrivaled troupe of Minstrels will give one of their replete entertainments, in Pie's Opera House, on the night of June 2d.

Programme full of pleasing and amusing farces, Oddities and Burlesques, rendered only Carncross & Dixey can render them.

Don't fail to see them.

Reserved seats can be procured at Shaw's Drug Store and at J. M. Kratzer's Store, from this time until night of performance.

Reserved seats, 1st, Parquet, 50 cents. May 27, 1874.

CHANGED HANDS.

JOHN MCGAUGHEY

Would respectfully notify the public generally that he has purchased J. S. Shaw's Great Store, in Shaw's Row, where he intends keeping a full line of

GROCERIES.

HAMS, DRIED BEEF AND LARD.

SUGARS AND SYRUPS, of all grades.

TEAS, Green and Black.

COFFEES, Roasted and Green.

CURED FRUITS.

All kinds in the market.

PICKLES, in jars and barrels.

SPICES, in every form and variety.

ALL KINDS OF CRACKERS.

SOAP.

MATCHES.

DRIED APPLES.

DRIED PEACHES.

DRIED CHERRIES.

Coal Oil and Lamp Chimneys.

And a good assortment of those things usually kept in a grocery store, which he will exchange for marketing at the market prices.

Will sell for cash as cheap as any other one here to do.

Please call and see his stock and judge for yourself.

JOHN MCGAUGHEY.

Clearfield, May 27, 1874.

Notice to Taxpayers!

In accordance with an Act of the General Assembly, of this Commonwealth, approved the 22d day of March, A. D. 1873, and the supplemental act approved the 30th day of April, A. D. 1873, "relating to the collection of taxes in the county of Clearfield," notice is hereby given to the taxpayers residing in the district below named, that the County Treasurer, in accordance with the second section of said Act, will attend at the place of holding the borough and township elections on the following named days, for the purpose of receiving the County and State taxes assessed for the year 1874:

For Wallaceburg, Saturday, June 13th.

For Woodbury, Sunday, June 14th.

For Guilford, Monday, June 15th.

For Boonville, Tuesday, June 16th.

For Knox, Friday, June 19th.

For Jordan, Saturday, June 20th.

For Clearfield, Sunday, June 21st.

For New Washington, Wednesday, June 24th.

For Burnside, Thursday, June 25th.

For Bell, Friday, June 26th.

Upon all taxes paid to the Treasurer within the time specified, a reduction of five per cent. will be made; but if not paid, the full amount will be added after the first day of July, and to all unpaid taxes, making a difference of TEN per cent. to prompt taxpayers. Parties can pay their taxes at the Treasurer's Office at any time.

DAVID W. WISE, Treasurer.

Clearfield, Pa., May 27, 1874.

BANTZ & BUCK,

General Insurance Agents and Real Estate Brokers.

Represent the following reliable Insurance Co's:

North British & Mercantile Ins. Co., \$250,000

Washington Life Insurance Co., 4,000,000

Fire Association Insurance Co., 2,000,000

Massachusetts Fire Insurance Co., 5,075,148

Waterbury Fire, Insurer dwellings and farm buildings only—\$75,000

York, Pa., Fire Insurance Co. Insures against death and theft.

P. S. Parties in the country desiring insurance on their lives or property can have it promptly attended to by addressing us by letter, or calling in person at our office, in Pie's Opera House, Room No. 4, Clearfield, Pa. may 27-74

GROCERIES!

NEW STORE,

Opposite Post Office.

New Goods! New Prices!

CHOICE LINE OF TEAS.

COLONIES.

JAPANESE.

IMPORTED.

YOUNG HYSON.

ENGLISH BREAKFAST.

Purest in Market.

BUTTER AND EGGS.

Will be kept and sold at first cost. Cash paid for Country Produce.

GERMAN CHEERRIES.

TURKEY PRUNES.

PRESERVED PEARS.

PHILADELPHIA HAMS.

FISH.

Mackerel, Lake Herring, Cod, &c.

PICKLES.

Barrel Pickles and English Pickles.

FLOR AND FERR.

Flour, Corn Meal, and Meal, &c.

6425-74

LYTLE & MITCHELL.

READ THIS!

House, Sign and Ornamental Painting.

The undersigned, having started to swing his own brush, respectfully offers his services to the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity as a House, Sign and Ornamental Painter.

Painting Hanging and Glazing done on the short notice, with neatness and dispatch.

All work done with care, and at prices to suit the times.

Shop on Market street, opposite the Alley House.

April 1, 1874.

J. A. KRAGLE.

New Advertisements.

J. M. KRATZER,

PIE'S BUILDING,

DEALER IN

Dry Goods, Dress Goods,

Carpet, Wall Papers,

Ladies' Shoes, Children's Shoes,

Groceries, &c.,

Is just receiving a complete assortment of goods, bought at lowest and best prices.

GOOD PRINTS, AT TEN CENTS PER YARD.

GOOD YD-WIDE BLEACHED MUSLINS, TEN CENTS.

HEAVY YD-WIDE UNBLEACHED MUSLINS, 12 CENTS.

APPLETON'S A MUSLINS, 12 CTS. PER YARD BY THE PIECE.

AND ALL DRY GOODS AT LOWER RATES THAN HERETOFORE.

DRESS GOODS,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

CARPETS, BRUSSELS, CARPETS, THREE-PLY, CARPETS, TAPESTRY, CARPETS, INGRAIN, CARPETS, and all lower grades. CARPETS, PARASOLS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

GROCERIES, BY ORIGINAL PACKAGE, AT A SMALL ADVANCE ON COST.

FISH.

FLLOUR.

BACON.

SALT, &c.,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

WOOL AND OTHER PRODUCE WANTED.

Clearfield, May 27, 1874.

BOROUGH STATEMENT—

part of the Auditors of Clearfield Borough for the year 1873.

A. W. LEE, Borough Treasurer, in account with the funds of said Borough.

RECEIPTS.

To amount of duplicate of 1873.....\$2,275 33

To amount realized from bonds.....14 06

Dues Treasurer to balance.....10 45

\$2,299 84

By amount due A. W. Lee, Treas. 1872.....200 84

By orders of 1873 redeemed.....6 88

By " " 1872 ".....408 74

By " " 1873 ".....2,652 71

By " " 1874 ".....65 42

By coupons on \$1400 borough bonds redeemed.....95 00

By extension order.....20 50

By 3 per cent. allowed taxpayers to Treasurer.....30 99

By percent. allowed collector on \$1000.....53 00

By percent. allowed treasurer, 3 per cent.....96 76

\$2,523 78

LIABILITIES.

1873, No. 2, Royalties.....211 00

1873, No. 1, Royalties.....200 00

1873, No. 3, Royalties.....200 00

1873, No. 4, Royalties.....200 00

1873, No. 5, Royalties.....200 00

To borough bonds improvement loan.....3,100 00

To amount due treas. at settlement.....597 45

\$4,907 78

By accounts due from citizens.....149 45

Excess of liabilities.....4,659 33

\$4,807 78

POOR FUND.

A. W. Lee, Treasurer of Clearfield Borough, in account with the Poor Fund of said Borough for 1873.

RECEIPTS.

To amount from J. H. Graham, overseer for 1872.....325 42

To amount from duplicate for 1873.....99 46

\$424 88

By orders redeemed.....453 55

By extension order.....13 07