THE
"CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN,"
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
GOODLANDER & LEE,
CLEARFIELD, PA.

ESTABLISHED IN 1827.

The largest Circulation of any Newspaper in North Central Pennsylvania.

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G. R. GOODLANDER,
NOEL B. LEE,
Publishers.

CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

GEO. B. GOODLANDER, Proprietor. PRINCIPLES, NOT MEN. TERMS—$2 per annum in Advance.

VOL. 50--WHOLE NO. 2484. CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1876. NEW SERIES--VOL. 17, NO. 33.

Cards.

W. C. ARNOLD,
LAW & COLLECTION OFFICE,
CURWENSVILLE,
a26 Clearfield County, Penn'a. 75y

THOS. H. MURRAY. CYRUS GORDON.
MURRAY & GORDON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Pie's Opera House, second floor. 9-30-74

FRANK FIELDING,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Will attend to all business entrusted to him promptly and faithfully. nov12'73

WILLIAM A. WALLACE. DAVID L. KREBS.
HARRY F. WALLACE. JOHN W. WRIGLEY.
WALLACE & KREBS,
(Successors to Wallace & Fielding,)
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
11-12'73 Clearfield, Pa.

JOSEPH B. M'ENALLY. DANIEL W. M'CURDY.
McENALLY & McCURDY,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Legal business attended to promptly with fidelity. Office on Second street, above the First National Bank. jan1'76

G. R. BARRETT,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Having resigned his Judgeship, has resumed the practice of the law in his old office at Clearfield, Pa. Will attend the courts of Jefferson and Elk counties when specially retained in connection with resident counsel. 2:14:72

A. G. KRAMER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Real Estate and Collection Agent,
CLEARFIELD, PA.,
Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to his care.
Office in Pie's Opera House. jan1'76.

WM. M. McCULLOUGH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in the old Western Hotel building. Legal business promptly attended to. Real estate bought and sold. je11'73

A. W. WALTERS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in Graham's Row. [dec3-1y

H. W. SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
n11'73 Clearfield, Pa.

WALTER BARRETT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in Old Western Hotel building, corner of Second and Market Sts. [nov27,68.

ISRAEL TEST,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in the Court House. [jy11,'67

JOHN H. FULFORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office on Market street, opp. Court House, Jan. 3, 1874.

JOHN L. CUTTLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
and Real Estate Agent, Clearfield, Pa.
Office on Third street, bet. Cherry & Walnut.
Respectfully offers his services in selling and buying lands in Clearfield and adjoining counties; and with an experience of over twenty years as a surveyor, flatters himself that he can render satisfaction. [Feb. 28,'72:tf.

J. BLAKE WALTERS,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
AND DEALER IN
Saw Logs and Lumber,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Graham's Row. 1:25:71

J. J. LINGLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
1:18 Osceola, Clearfield Co., Pa. y:pd

J. S. BARNHART,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Bellefonte, Pa.
Will practice in Clearfield and all of the Courts of the 25th Judicial district. Real estate business and collection of claims made specialties. n'a'71

DR. W. A. MEANS,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
LUTHERSBURG, PA.
Will attend professional calls promptly. aug18'70

DR. T. J. BOYER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office on Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.
Office hours: 8 to 12 a. m., and 1 to 5 p. m.

DR. E. M. SCHEURER,
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,
Office in residence on Market st.
April 24, 1872. Clearfield, Pa.

J. H. KLINE, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
HAVING located at Penfield, Pa., offers his professional services to the people of that place and surrounding country. All calls promptly attended to. oct. 13-tf.

DR. J. P. BURCHFIELD,
Late Surgeon of the 83d Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, having returned from the Army, offers his professional services to the citizens of Clearfield county.
Professional calls promptly attended to. Office on Second street, formerly occupied by Dr. Woods. [apr4,'66-tf

DR. H. B. VAN VALZAH,
CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
OFFICE IN MASONIC BUILDING.
Office hours—From 12 to 2 P. M.
May 12, 1875.

DR. JEFFERSON LITZ,
WOODLAND, PA.
Will promptly attend all calls in the line of his profession. nov.19-73

D. M. DOHERTY,
FASHIONABLE BARBER & HAIR DRESSER.
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Shop in room formerly occupied by Naugle Market street.
July 14, '76.

HARRY SNYDER,
(Formerly with Lew Schuler,)
BARBER AND HAIRDRESSER.
Shop on Market St., opposite Court House.
A clean towel for every customer. may 19,'75.

WHOLESALE LIQUOR STORE.
At the end of the new bridge,
WEST CLEARFIELD, PA.
The proprietor of this establishment will buy his liquors direct from distillers. Parties buying from this house will be sure to get a pure article at a small margin above cost.] Hotel keepers can be furnished with liquors on reasonable terms. Pure wines and brandies direct from Seeley's Vineyard, at Bath, New York.
GEORGE N. COLBURN.
Clearfield, June 16, 1875-tf.

JUSTICES' & CONSTABLES' FEES
We have printed a large number of the new FEE BILL, and will on the receipt of twenty five cents, mail a copy to any address. my26

Cards.

JOHN D. THOMPSON,
Justice of the Peace and Scrivener,
Curwensville, Pa.
Collections made and money promptly paid over. feb22'71tf

RICHARD HUGHES,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
—FOR—
Decatur Township,
Osceola Mills P. O.
All official business entrusted to him will be promptly attended to. mch29, '76.

GEO. ALBERT.....HENRY ALBERT.....W. ALBERT
W. ALBERT & BROS.,
Manufacturers & extensive Dealers in
Sawed Lumber, Square Timber, &c.,
WOODLAND, PENN'A.
Orders solicited. Bills filled on short notice and reasonable terms.
Address Woodland P. O., Clearfield Co., Pa.
e25-1y W. ALBERT & BROS.

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 elsewhere in the county.
Frenchville, June 27, 1867-1y.

THOMAS H. FORCEE,
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
GRAHAMTON, Pa.
Also, extensive manufacturer and dealer in Square Timber and Sawed Lumber of all kinds.
Orders solicited and all bills promptly filled. [My18'72

REUBEN HACKMAN,
House and Sign Painter and Paper Hanger,
Clearfield, Penn'a.
Will execute jobs in his line promptly and in a workmanlike manner. apr4,67

G. H. HALL,
PRACTICAL PUMP MAKER,
NEAR CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
Pumps always on hand and made to order on short notice. Pipes bored on reasonable terms. All work warranted to render satisfaction, and delivered if desired. my25:1ypd

E. A. BIGLER & CO.,
DEALERS IN
SQUARE TIMBER,
and manufacturers of
ALL KINDS OF SAWED LUMBER.
8-772 CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.

JAS. B. GRAHAM,
dealer in
Real Estate, Square Timber, Boards,
SHINGLES, LATH, & PICKETS,
9:19'73 Clearfield, Pa.

JAMES MITCHELL,
DEALER IN
Square Timber & Timber Lands,
je11'73 CLEARFIELD, PA.

JAMES H. LYTLE,
In Kratzer's Building, Clearfield, Pa.
Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Vegetables, Fruits, Flour, Feed, etc., etc.
apr14'73-tf

WARREN THORN,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
Market St., Clearfield, Pa.
In the shop lately occupied by Frank Short, one door west of Alleghany House.

T. M. ROBINSON,
Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.,
MANUFACTURER OF
Light and Heavy Harness, Collars, Saddles, Bridles, &c. Repairing neatly done.
May 24, 1876-6m.

JOHN A. STADLER,
BAKER, Market St., Clearfield, Pa.
Fresh Bread, Rusk, Rolls, Pies and Cakes on hand or made to order. A general assortment of Confectionaries, Fruits and Nuts in stock.—Ice Cream and Oysters in season. Saloon nearly opposite the Postoffice. Prices moderate.
March 10-75.

J. R. M'MURRAY
WILL SUPPLY YOU WITH ANY ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICE. COME AND SEE. (3dx73y:)

NEW WASHINGTON.
CHEAP GROCERIES!
LUMBER CITY, PA.
The undersigned announces to his old friends and patrons that he has opened a good line of GROCERIES & PROVISIONS at the old stand of Kirk & Spencer, for which he solicits a liberal patronage. H. W. SPENCER.
Lumber City, Pa., March 20-tf.

MARBLE AND STONE YARD.
Mrs. S. S. LIDDELL,
Having engaged in the Marble business, desires to inform her friends and the public that she has now and will keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of ITALIAN AND VERMONT MARBLE, and is prepared to furnish to order TOMBSTONES, TABLES AND CRADLE TOMBS, MONUMENTS, &c.
Yard on Reed street, near the R. R. Depot, Clearfield, Pa. je14,76

S. I. SNYDER,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER
AND DEALER IN
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry,
Graham's Row, Market Street,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
All kinds of repairing in my line promptly attended to. April 23, 1874.

Livery Stable.
THE undersigned begs leave to inform the public that he is now fully prepared to accommodate all in the way of furnishing Hacks, Buggies, Saddles and Harness, on the shortest notice and on reasonable terms. Residence on Locust street, between Third and Fourth.
GEO. W. GEARHART.
Clearfield, Feb. 4, 1874.

MITCHELL WAGONS.
The Best is the Cheapest!
Thomas Reilly has received another large lot of "Mitchell Wagons," which for smoothness, lightness, best manufactured, and which he will sell at the most reasonable rates. His stock includes almost all descriptions of wagons—large and small, wide and narrow track. Call and see them.
apr5'74 THOMAS REILLY.

ANDREW HARWICK,
Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
HARNESS, SADDLES, BRIDLES, COLLARS, and all kinds of
HORSE FURNISHING GOODS.
A full stock of Saddlers' Hardware, Brushes, Combs, Blankets, Robes, etc., always on hand and for sale at the lowest cash prices. All kinds of repairing promptly attended to.
All kinds of hides taken in exchange for harness and repairing. All kinds of harness leather kept on hand, and for sale at a small profit.
Clearfield, Jan. 19, 1876.

UNDERTAKING.

The undersigned are now fully prepared to carry on the business of
UNDERTAKING,
AT REASONABLE RATES,
And respectfully solicit the patronage of those needing such services.
JOHN TROUTMAN,
JAMES L. LEAVY.
Clearfield, Pa., Feb. 18, 1874.

HAMBURGH RIOTS.

—SPEECH OF—

HON. WM. A. WALLACE,

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 9, 1876.

The Senate having under consideration the resolution submitted by Mr. Morton on the 24 inst., that 10,000 copies of the President's message and the accompanying documents in regard to the late massacre at Hamburgh, South Carolina, be printed for the use of the Senate—

Mr. Wallace said:

Mr. President: I shall not attempt to defend the outrage at Hamburgh. Like many another outrage upon society, it can neither be palliated nor defended, if the facts charged in the documents sent us are true. But, sir, if this offense, heinous and outrageous as it is, shall be judicially investigated by the courts constituted to arrest, investigate, try, judge, and punish; and if these courts shall visit upon this outrage prompt, condign, and legal punishment, I shall rejoice. I shall rejoice that in that community, among a people who claim to have the power to govern themselves, they have succeeded in vindicating that power and have vindicated the majesty of law. They will then have proved their capacity for self-government. But they are upon trial. It is for them to vindicate their capacity in the proof that comes from this very situation. If they shall thus vindicate themselves, it will add another proof to the theories of our friends on the other side.

But let let me ask those who find in something else the cause of these outrages, why it is that they always occupy their minds and always vex the public ear when important elections are pending? Why is it that we hear so little of them on other occasions and at other times? Why is it that only when the people are upon the eve of an election in which the rulers of the country are to be changed that these outrages come to the public mind and communities are stirred to their very depths by accusations, by tergiversations, by charges of riot and bloodshed and of wrong and injury? Why is it that peace and order and the administration of the law, the vindication of the majesty of the law, are found in all the reconstructed States controlled, governed, and directed by Democrats, while from those alone in which some other power is in control do we find these reports of outrages, of broken law, of riot, and of bloodshed?

Mr. Eaton. Will my friend from Pennsylvania yield to me now for a moment?

Mr. Wallace. Certainly.

Mr. Eaton. I have just received a dispatch which I desire to read in this connection. I had the pleasure yesterday to say here on the floor of the Senate that the election in Alabama had been carried on with absolute fairness. The Senator from Alabama [Mr. Spencer] avowed that there had been intimidation. Doubtless he believed it; I did not, and I so expressed myself. I have just received this telegram, which runs thus:

MONTGOMERY, August 9th, 1876.

Senator W. W. Eaton:—

Alabama thanks you for your generous defense of her in the Senate yesterday. The election was conducted throughout the State with absolute fairness and without the slightest disturbance or complaint of intimidation that we have heard. The Democrats have elected their State ticket by over forty thousand majority, and at least four-fifths of both branches of the Legislature. Negroes in large numbers voted with us.

W. D. GRAHAM,
Chairman Democratic State Committee.

Mr. Spencer. Will the Senator from Pennsylvania allow me a moment? I desire to state, in answer to the dispatch read by the Senator from Connecticut, that the majority in Alabama is very large and that on Monday last large Republican counties, for instance the county of Greene, which has, ever since the Republican party was formed, given over 2,000 majority, voted the Democratic ticket; that the county of Sumpter, which has a Republican majority of 2,000 in it, voted the Democratic ticket; that the county of Marengo, which has a Republican majority of 2,000, voted the Democratic ticket. Those counties voted the Democratic ticket simply because the colored people were afraid to go to the polls and vote. The colored people did not vote, and it was intimidation and nothing else, the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee to the contrary notwithstanding.

Mr. Wallace. Mr. President, what better answer is there to the arguments of the Senator from Vermont [Mr. Edmunds] and the Senator from Indiana [Mr. Morton] than that the State of South Carolina, the State of Louisiana, and the State of Mississippi are the only places in which they can find these outrages. Why is it that in Democratic States, in States that are reconstructed and controlled by Democrats, prosperity is returning, peace and order prevail? Why is it that there the freedman is contented and industrious? Why is it that taxation is being reduced, that the communities are orderly, that material prosperity is increasing? Why is it that in all of these States under Democratic rule order prevails, business is restored, material wealth grows, taxes lessen, interest on State bonds is being paid, the credit of the State is being restored? Why is this, I ask, while in States that are still under control of others than the Democratic party in the South the freeman is discontented and riotous, outrages, blood, and murder are heard of, the people are discontented and unhappy, taxation is redoubled, and the only right that a white man has there is the right to be taxed? Why is it that in all these States material prosperity is lessening, prosperity decreasing? Why is this? Can there be any other answer than that in the latter the power, the control, the interference of the Federal Government exists, and men are not permitted to govern themselves as we do in the North, regulating and controlling our domestic affairs in our own way; our township affairs, our roads, our schools, everything that concerns us as a people from the bottom upward through the township, the county, the State, to the Federal Government; while in these States you undertake to rule them from the top through the power of the Federal Government with the bayonet, through the State, through the Governor, through the power that the Federal Government only controls and directs. This is the true answer to it, and it is an answer that goes to the very essence of Saxon liberty. It is an answer that will come to you wherever and whenever you undertake to reverse the traditions of the Government and people from whom you get your liberty and your laws.

The old Saxon form of Government, the Government of the people themselves in their closest relations to their home life, the home Government, home rule, is the only rule for any free people. When you give to these people the entire and absolute control of their institutions themselves; when you take away the Federal bayonet and cease to vex and oppress them by interfering with them, then you will have peace and order; taxation will be reduced; the credit of the Commonwealths will be restored, and you will have contentment and industry and peace and order and just administration of the law.

But it is charged that the free schools are disturbed; it is alleged that education does not prosper in the States that are reconstructed and under Democratic control. Such is not the fact. Sir, but yesterday, this week certainly, we have the information from the trustees of the Peabody educational fund that in all the States south save and except alone the States of South Carolina, Louisiana, and Florida, their school systems are being properly managed and cared for, while in those States the report states that they are not being properly managed, that they are not being cared for. The report of Mr. Stearns, the general agent, is as follows:

The report shows the general flourishing condition of public schools in the Southern States, except in the three States of Florida, South Carolina, and Louisiana. Mr. George Peabody Russell, who has been spending the last winter in the South, gave it as his opinion that nothing could be expected from these States in the way of advancing their educational interests until there was a change in their State Government.

Here is an answer to the educational argument of Senators, and you find this answer everywhere in the Democratic South. The charge of the Senator who was last upon the floor in this regard may be placed side by side with the report of the general agent of a non-partisan independent educational fund, and let the people judge between them.

This is a a political discussion. It has degenerated into such. We recognize it; it is declared to be such by our brethren on the other side. We have already had extracts from the letter of acceptance of Mr. Tilden; let me read another brief extract.

Speaking of the South and the negroes, he says:

But, in aid of a result so beneficent, the moral influence of every good citizen, as well as every governmental authority, ought to be exerted, not alone to maintain their just equality before the law, but likewise to establish a cordial fraternity and good-will among citizens, whatever their race or color, who are now united in the one destiny of a common self-government.

Place this declaration side by side with the concluding paragraph of the report of the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. Boutwell] on Mississippi, which reads thus:

3. The constitutional guarantee of a Republican form of government to every State will require the United States, if these disorders increase or even continue and all milder measures shall prove ineffectual, to remand the State to a territorial condition and through a system of public education and kindred means of improvement change the ideas of the inhabitants and reconstruct the government upon a Republican basis.

Follow this with the argument of the cool, clear-headed Senator from Vermont made on this question, in which he looks to reconstructing reconstruction, and then I ask Senators on whose side will those who love peace and order, who believe in the stability of government and in honest payment of the public debt, be found? Senators who occupy the vantage ground of leadership, as do these Senators, do not deliberately conclude their State papers or make their studied addresses without a purpose to execute the conclusions at which they arrive. Sir, is it to be questioned whether the order and law loving people of the North, nay more, sir, the capital of the North, will not scan these declarations with the closest scrunity? I mistake much their temper if this programme be not the tocsim of danger, the fire-bell in the night, to arouse that capital and those people to the just apprehension of what the entertainment is to which they are invited.

But, sir, this is not all. One of your most pronounced partisan papers but yesterday denounced in unmeasured terms this programme in emphatic and decided language. The New York *Times* of yesterday, the mouth-piece of the capital of the city of New York on the Republican side, emphatically denounces it. It says:

A more outrageous proposition cannot be easily imagined. That in this Centennial year, before the echoes of our national self-glorification have died away, grave Senators should propose to vest somewhere a power which on its face would be equivalent to a confession that the Republic is a failure, is a circumstance that would tax the credulity of any dispassionate observer. Nothing is the proposition, however, and in a form that leaves no room to doubt the earnestness of its authors. It is a proposition so far in excess of the needs of the occasion, so obnoxious to all who would preserve the administration of the Government in the spirit which has imparted all its vitality and earnest life in all its glory, so divergent in conflict with the feeling that dominates among the people and, therefore, in a party sense so inexpedient, that we would fain believe its acceptance by the Senate impossible. The reconstructed States are parts of the Union in the same sense that applies to New York or Massachusetts; and it is mockery to suppose that the Government or any department of it may be clothed with an authority whereby it may "remand a State to a territorial condition," if in the opinion of the partisan majority for the time being the local administration be not "upon a Republican basis."

Now, sir, if it shall be, as I said when I began, that in this matter South Carolina shall prove herself able to defend the majesty of the law, we shall all rejoice. If in this duty cast upon her, for it is a duty if she be a sovereign State, to protect life and property, to punish crime, to vindicate the broken law—it in the performance of her duty in this she shall be successful, I and all who act with me will be proud of its accomplishment. But she is upon trial. She cannot as a government controlled by people whom you claim can govern themselves, demand of the Federal Government interference and aid. These people are upon trial. Can they govern themselves? Can they punish crime? If they cannot, let those who can, come to their aid in public affairs through peaceful and home agencies.

Now, Mr. President, with my hand upon my mouth, and my mouth in the dust, with humiliation of face I am compelled to refer to what was said upon the floor of the Senate the other day in regard to the great State which I in part represent. It was in reply to a declaration of the Senator from Ohio [Mr. Thurman] that my colleague said that all the murders committed in Pennsylvania by the Mollie Maguires were committed by Democrats. My colleague is mistaken, Mr. President. These men are of both political parties; many of them are unnaturalized citizens, desperadoes who come to our Commonwealth from other countries, who consort with the miners, band them together, and form organizations which are violent, arbitrary, and a terror to the people. They have honey-combed several of our counties with crime, and I am humiliated that I am compelled here on the floor of the Senate to admit it as the foulest blot upon the escutcheon of that proud old State. Yet the fact is here, and it is my duty as one of the representatives of her people to say what is the truth.

[At this point the honorable Senator yielded that the Senate might take a recess till half past seven o'clock p. m.]

Mr. Wallace. Mr. President, when the Senate adjourned I was endeavoring to express a sense of the humiliation that as a Senator from the State of Pennsylvania I felt in being required to express here on the floor of the Senate any reason, any cause why she should be unable in any portion of her broad domain to vindicate law and punish crime. But it is here; the question is in the Senate. It has been brought here by the Senator from Ohio and my colleague; and it is my duty to say that however much there may have been of breaches of law and of order, of violence, crime, and bloodshed in that Commonwealth, it is not all attributable to one political party, that both political parties have members among the organization that has committed these violations of law, and that many of its members are unnaturalized desperadoes from other lands. But the communities in which they exist have become, through a species of terrorism they have exercised there, to a large extent demoralized; crime has honey-combed two or three counties, and officials, whether Republican or Democratic, have become in a manner under the control of this organization. That violence occurs, that murder has occurred, cannot be denied. That the power of the counties has been attempted to be exercised in vain also cannot be denied. I have no recollection that executive power has ever been called there; but, if so, it too has been powerless or weak to stem the tide of lawlessness. But, sir, recently an attempt has been made through the efforts, not, I am sorry to say, of executive power or the power that ought to control it—the Police, the Grand Juries, the Sheriffs of the counties—but through a great railroad organization, headed by a Democratic President, which placed its Police and its power among these desperate men, traced them to their lairs, and is now dragging them to the light and to justice. The courts before which they are being tried are presided over by Democrats; the juries before whom they are being tried are selected under a non-partisan jury law; and I believe that six men have been convicted of murder in the first degree. These crimes are now being drawn to the light; the prosecutions are being pressed; these men are being driven to the wall; terrorism is ceasing and law and order is about to prevail in that State in which law and order originated, for from Penn and his followers and their theories came the system of law and obedience to constituted authority that now governs this country. From that Commonwealth more than from any other in the country proceeded recognition of law, of orderly methods, and of peace; and it is my pride to say that the people of that great Commonwealth will immediately, if not through regular channels at least by some power, coerce order, vindicate law, punish crime, and permit no further outrages upon its peace.

I also read in reply to what has been said on this subject what was said to the jury in the trial of one of these men in the county of Schuylkill by the gentleman to whom I have alluded, the counsel for the Commonwealth. I read from the argument of Hon. F. B. Gowen in the court of Oyer and Terminer of Schuylkill county in the trial of Thomas Munley for the murder of Thomas Sanger, a mining boss:

Then we knew we were freemen. Then we cared no longer for the Molly Maguires. Then we could go to Patey Collins, the Commissioner of this county, and say to him, "Build well the walls of the new addition of the prison; dig the foundations deep and make them strong; put in good masonry and iron bars, for, as the Lord Broth, the time will come when side by side with Wm. Louis, the murderer of 'Squire Gwither, you will enter the walls that you are now building for others." Then we could say to Jack Kehoe, the High Constable of a great borough in this county, "We have no fear of you." Then we could say to Ned Monaghan, Chief of Police, and murderer and assassin, "Behind you the scaffold is prepared for your reception." Then we could say to Pat Canry, Commissioner of this county, "The time has ceased when a Governor of this State dare to pardon a Molly Maguire; you have had your last pardon." Then we could say to John Slattery, who was almost elected Judge of this Court, "We know that of you, that it were better you had not been born than that it should be known." Then all of us looked up. Then, at last, we were free, and I came to this county and walked through it as safely as in the most crowded thoroughfare of Philadelphia.

* * * * * * *

Can you imagine the condition of the people of this country when murderers upon the bench and in the jury box and in control of all the principal offices of the county? I lived in the apprehension of all this for two years and a half alone, and God knows that when the time comes that all I know may be told to the world it will reveal a history such as will make every American citizen hang his head with shame. I have seen a society of murderers and assassins having its members in the highest places of this county. I have seen them elected to fill the positions of Constables and Police officers. I have seen a trusted member of that band of murderers a Commissioner of the county. I have seen this organization wield a political power in the State which has controlled the elections of a great Commonwealth. I have received the information of meetings between some of the highest officers of the State and the chief of the murderers, at which large sums of money were paid to secure the votes of this infernal association, to turn the tide of a State election. God knows if ever in the world there was a revelation as deep and damning as that now laid open to the people of this Commonwealth for the first time.

Now, Mr. President, can it be, is it to be said that the order-loving people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, that great German population, than whom none respect order and obey law more, that all of the people of that great Commonwealth are to be stigmatized with the crime of a single locality? yet this is the argument that comes to us in regard to the South.

Sir, I have done with this humiliating subject in regard to my own State. I regret that it has come here. I could do no less than I have done. I have given to the Senate what is the truth, the record.

Now I take up, and I am sorry that the Senator from Indiana [Mr. Morton] is not here, a speech of that Senator delivered in the Senate on the 18th of July, in which he produces a statement from the Treasury Department, which statement is lengthy and elaborate. That Senator said in introducing it:

I have the statement from the Treasury Department; I am going to read it. Some four or five months ago, on the 9th of February, I believe, the Senate passed a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to make a statement from all the books of the Treasury of all the defalcations and failures to make settlement, from whatever cause, that had occurred in our country since the 1st of January, 1834. That embraced the last administration of General Jackson. That document was sent here and with it an analysis printed officially. It comes over the signature of the Secretary of the Treasury; it is true.

I propose to examine this valuable document, to test its value by recorded facts, and to see whether its statements are true, or, if they be taken as true, whether they help the cause that it was produced to serve. It is true that the Secretary of the Treasury on the 19th of June sent to the Senate a mass of documents, a mass of names, an immense, voluminous document at least five inches in thickness and eighteen inches square. The columns of that document were not added. It appeared upon the face of it that credits were to be entered; it appeared that charges were to be made to the men who were alleged to be defaulters thereon. It was incomplete and unfinished in every particular, and it showed this upon its face. It lies now in the office of the Secretary of the Senate incomplete, unfinished, burried in the tomb of the Committee on Printing. It was not honored by the poor credit of being printed. This was objected to by the Senator from Ohio, and it was sent to the committee as valueless. That document, which was not worthy of being printed, served to produce to the Senate and to the country a mass of figures, a tabular statement and compendium which has been sent to the country and is now being circulated broadcast as a veritable document. Sir, that statement is unreliable and untruthful to show the real defalcations due to the Government, and the Senator from Indiana in the concluding part of his remarks admits it. He says:

The statement is not correct in this, Mr. President, that there are defalcations put down that do not exist, that were afterwards settled; but so far as the proportion is concerned between the different administrations, so far as my purpose is concerned in the comparison I propose to make it is the same as if every defalcation here stated took place. The objection is that the statement is not too small, but too large. I stated wherein it does not present the facts, that some of these defalcations in all administrations were afterward settled or turned out to be nominal; but that pertained just as much to one as to another, and, so far as the subject I have in view, is concerned, it is a fair statement, because it shows the proportion in all administrations, and now I propose to give it just as it is furnished from the books of the Treasury Department.

But this is not all. The Senator from Indiana says this statement comes here over the signature of the Secretary of the Treasury. This is a mistake. A statement somewhat like that published did accompany it, but it was neither signed nor certified; and the speech of the Senator demonstrates that. It was not signed nor certified in the paper. If the statement of the Senator from Ohio in reference to what was told him by a Treasury official be admitted to be true, if it were verity and intended to impart the truth, why is it not certified to? If true, it would be honored and not discredited as well by the Senator as by the Treasury officials whom he quotes. The published table nowhere shows his certificate, but says it was prepared under direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. This statement, so elaborate and complete, so unfinished and mysterious, so untruthful and unreliable, is printed as Senate Document No. 118, and has upon its face the indorsement that it comes from the Treasury; but it has no signature. The documents themselves upon which it is based are not printed because they are unreliable, but the statement printed gives the figures they contain. Why was it not printed? Why is it not certified? Is it authentic? Does it give the truth? The Senator from Indiana admits that it does not. Other Senators admit that it does not, and they quote the officials of the Treasury as discrediting it. When the motion to print was up the Senator from Ohio said of this document as follows:

Mr. Sherman. In regard to the printing of the document I should like to have that question referred to the Committee on Printing. I will say that my attention was called to the document itself by an officer of the Government in the Treasury Department. It covers several volumes; most of them matters of no possible moment, which can be of no interest to any mortal, man, woman, or child. I think it would do great injustice to thousands of worthy men to print this document. The Secretary of the Treasury in the letter read says he has commenced from the time the last report was made in 1830. There may have been some general statements made in the meantime, but nothing like the detail here. These papers were shown to us. As a matter of course, the Secretary of the Treasury felt bound to go back and do this work. Here [exhibiting] are some of the tables sent here—great, long tables. There are general results from these tables that are shown also in the tabular statements that accompany the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury. I have no objection to printing this document except on account of the great cost that will be involved and the unfairness and injustice that will be done to innocent people now in their graves.

Mr. President, these tables show that most of the persons named as defaulting officers were men in the military, naval and civil service of the United States, who are now dead. The names of the curelves are given here, many of whom are dead; the amounts range from $1 up to $100,000. Standals without number are marked all over this broad country of sure will be published to the world without any good whatever if we print this document. It gives the accounts of every officer of the Government from 1830 to this time. I notice many cases of this class. During the Indian wars, and during our recent civil war, a soldier may have been killed in battle who was charged with a lot of mustacte, and against his account there was a balance charged to him, while it was stated that he was killed in battle, etc. Consuls have died abroad and it has been impossible to settle their accounts, and yet balances are charged at the Treasury Department against the Consul. Honorable men, men of the highest rank in the public service, men of the greatest distinction in this country have little balances charged against them and they would now be published in the list of defaulters. There may have been nothing due from them, but if there were some little discrepancy in their accounts they are still unbalanced. Such a list would injure greatly the reputation of honorable men in the civil, military, and naval service, if published, although they are little matters, sometimes amounting to but a few dollars.

The officer to whom I have referred called my attention to the fact that while the Department was obeying a simple, plain duty, no one pretended that this money was due by these people; and yet it is charged on the books of the Treasury Department. It may be a mistake, but it never would be and never could be settled.

On the objection of the Senator from Ohio this voluminous, this unreliable document was sent to the Committee on Printing. It came back to the Senate on the 27th of June with a report against printing the document, but for printing the tabular statement that contains its results. The aggregate of the document was reported in favor of, but the document itself was reported against. On that day the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. Anthony] said:

It contains a list of all persons, including those not now in the public service, against whom there appears to be a balance on the books of the Treasury. In very many instances the balance is nominal, not real, sometimes so designated; in very many cases it arises out of misunderstanding between the disbursing officer and the accounting officers of the Treasury, which, when they come to be explained and adjusted, may be decided in favor of one party or the other. In very many instances it arises from balances due from officers of the navy who have gone down with their ships with their papers upon them; officers of the army who have fallen in battle or died in hospital and whose vouchers have been lost; while it is apparent from the supplies which they had purchased and from the men whom they had paid that the money intrusted to them had been expended for the purposes for which it was appropriated. According to the law these all appear upon the books of the Treasury as indebted for the unsettled balances; for, while the Treasury charges an officer with everything paid to him, it does not credit him with what he has paid out until it is ascertained and adjusted according to regulations of the Department. Many of these are charges for overpayments; that is, where an officer has erroneously paid to some creditor of the Government more than he was legally authorized to receive; and of course the disbursing officer must suffer the consequence of his error. That is a blunder, but it is not a crime. He has not embezzled the money; he has not defrauded the Government; he has made a mistake and paid a man a thousand dollars, for example, when it appears from all the information yet in the possession of the Treasury that he only ought to have paid him $800; and therefore he stands as a defaulter for $10 on the books of the Treasury. This may be many cases remain yet open for adjustment. I am sure that nobody wants to publish the names of such men, living and dead, as embezzlers and defaulters in any criminal sense.

The great defalcations, the criminal defalcations, are all known; they are all made public; they cannot be concealed without criminal complicity of the accounting officers. They are put in suit against the defaulters and against their bondsmen; and other cases are put in suit, the results of which do not always show that the officer is a defaulter. There may be cases of honest differences of opinion between the officer and the Department as to the law, which are to be settled by the Courts. A great many cases grew up before the present improved system of keeping the accounts, when disbursing officers who were also receiving officers received the revenues of the Government, disbursed the expenses of their departments, and turned over the balance to the Treasury. That system prevailed until it was reformed in one day, and under that system the result of every difference of opinion between a disbursing officer and the Department would stand as a defalcation against him. Some of these cases are so trifling that I have collected a few of them. Although I should not read the name of any person who would suffer by it, I suppose the illustrious name of Washington Irving would not suffer if I say that he stands here as a defaulter to the amount of *three cents!* Here is another officer in the list whom I was instrumental, among others, in commending to the public service, in which he greatly distinguished himself. I shall hold myself responsible for his defalcation, principal and interest in gold. It amounts to *one cent!* I do not suppose that anybody will think that Robert Walsh was an embezzler or defaulter to the Government, and yet he is put down for a small amount. Here I find an old Colonel whom I knew well, who died in 1834, who is marked as a defaulter for $3.60.

Mr. President, I do not wish to impair the credit of the great banking-house of this city, but I am bound to say that Corcoran & Riggs stand down here as defendants under this call.

Baring Brothers are down, and, worse than that, the English Government itself is put down as a defaulter. As we have just settled nearly all our old difficulties with England and got into a new one, I do not wish to see the credit of that Government impaired, and for its relief I must say that a marginal note reads: "The Secretary of State says he has no doubt this was settled long ago." It occurred in 1815, but it stands on the books as over $1,200 of default by the British Government.

Mr. President, I might go over a great many illustrations of the same kind, but I have made quite sufficient to show that, while there are of course in the great operations of the Treasury many defaulters and many embezzlers, nothing could be more unjust than to mix them up with those persons who are marked in default in the Treasury, but who are not defaulters in any sense whatever, and probably do not owe the Government anything. Certainly it is not likely that Corcoran & Riggs, Baring Brothers, and the British Government owe the Treasury anything.

That is what Senators said in regard to this document, and yet the table is printed. They discredit the source, they deny its truth, they repudiate its statements; yet they order its results to be printed and preserved, and it is used as a campaign document. They make campaign speeches upon it. They quote it as true, and they calculate results from it. What becomes of political fairness if such proceedings as these are to be countenanced by the Senate? What becomes of the verity, the truthfulness of the record of the Senate if statements of this kind are to be printed and filed with our records to remain there as official documents from the Treasury Department? The basis of this statement was bad, the structure unsound, and the results it produces are utterly and absolutely unreliable. The statement is incorrect in every particular; the losses are not truthfully stated, and necessarily the conclusions are not correct; and yet the Senator from Indiana prints the statement and relies upon it. A leader of the House—I dare not refer to what is said in the House; but in the *Record* of Sunday I find a speech that also relies upon this and quotes it *in ext