THE
"CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN,"
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
GOODLANDER & LEE,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
ESTABLISHED IN 1857.
The largest Circulation of any Newspaper in North Central Pennsylvania.

Terms of Subscription.
If paid in advance, or within 3 months....$2 00
If paid after 3 and before 6 months..... 2 50
If paid after the expiration of 6 months.... 3 00

Rates of Advertising.
Transient advertisements, per square of 10 lines or less, 3 times or less.....$1 50
For each subsequent insertion..... 50
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Auditors' notices..... 2 50
Cautions and Estrays..... 1 50
Dissolution notices..... 2 00
Professional Cards, 5 lines or less, 1 year.... 5 00
Local notices, per line..... 20

YEARLY ADVERTISEMENTS.
1 square.....$8 00 | ¼ column.....$50 00
2 squares.....15 00 | ½ column..... 70 00
3 squares.....20 00 | 1 column.....120 00
G. R. GOODLANDER,
NOEL B. LEE,
Publishers.

Cards.

W. C. ARNOLD,
LAW & COLLECTION OFFICE,
CURWENSVILLE,
e26 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'KENALLY. 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,
Clearfield, Pa.

WALTER BARRETT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in Old Western Hotel building, corner of Second and Market Sts. [nov21,66.

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,'73-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,
Osceola, Clearfield Co., Pa. ypd

J. S. BARNHART,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Will practice in Clearfield and all of the Courts of the 25th Judicial district. Real estate business and collection of claims made specialties. n1'71

DR. W. A. MEANS,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
LUTHERSBURG, PA.
Will attend professional calls promptly. aug10'70

DR. T. J. BOYER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office on Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.
Office hours: 8 to 12 a. m., and 1 to 3 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 Pennfield, 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 53d 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,'68-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 Vinery, 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. mp8

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. [6jy16'72

REUBEN HACKMAN,
House and Sign Painter and Paper Hanger,
Clearfield, Penn'a.
Will execute jobs in his line promptly and in a workmanlike manner. apr1,67

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.
8:7'72 CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.

JAS. B. GRAHAM,
dealer in
Real Estate, Square Timber, Boards,
SHINGLES, LATH, & PICKETS,
9:10'72 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.
april'73-tf

WARREN THORN,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
Market St., Clearfield, Pa.
In the shop lately occupied by Frank Short, one door west of Allegheny 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 15-72.

J. R. M'MURRAY
WILL SUPPLY YOU WITH ANY ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICE. COME AND SEE. (3:5'73:y)
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

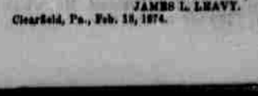
MARBLE AND STONE YARD.
Mrs. S. S. LIDDELL,
Having engaged in the Marble business, desires to inform her friends and the public that she has now and will keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of ITALIAN AND VERMONT MARBLE, and is prepared to furnish to order TOMBSTONES, BOX AND CRADLE 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 are among the very best manufactured, and which he will sell at the most reasonable rates. His stock includes almost all descriptions of wagons—largeand small, wide and narrow track. Call and see them.
apr6'74 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.

CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

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

VOL. 50--WHOLE NO. 2489. CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1876. NEW SERIES--VOL. 17, NO. 38.

DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN SONG.

Air—"Our Flag is There."

Our Tilden's there, our Tilden's there,
We'll hail him with three loud hurrahs,
Our Tilden's there, our Tilden's there,
A Hero safe to trust our cause.

Sustain him in the nation's race,
He'll hunt corruption far and near,
He'll banish it from every place,
And cleanse the land we hold so dear,
Our Tilden's there, etc.

Our taxes high, the grabber's game,
Help, help they cry, 'tis a disgrace
For Democrats our place to gain,
And thus expose our Janus face.
Our Tilden's there, etc.

Oppressions felt on every side,
Reform is bound to win the race,
Rogues and thieves from office glide,
Send honest men to fill their place.
Our Tilden's there, etc.

Our victory won, we'll raise a storm
Of rousing cheers, both loud and clear;
For Tilden, Hendricks and Reform,
In gratitude send cheer on cheer.
Our Tilden's there, etc.

A RALLY AT LOCK HAVEN.

The Hungry Belly vs. The Bloody Shirt.

—SPEECH OF—

HON. W. A. WALLACE,

DELIVERED AT LOCK HAVEN, ON TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12th, 1876.

FELLOW CITIZENS: What are the questions that now press themselves upon the minds of all? Are they those that affect the distant South, that relate to other communities, are they those which come to all who hear me in their home life? Is it not how shall I save the protest of my note; how avert the seizure by the Sheriff; how avoid financial bankruptcy; how obtain sale for my lumber, my coal, my iron or my merchandise? Is it not how am I to pay my rent; to keep a shelter over my little ones during the inclement winter that fast approaches; how provide the generous food necessary for the health of a loved wife and suffering children; how and where can I obtain work through which starvation and squalid poverty may be kept from my home? What relief is there for the business man, for the manufacturer, for the lumberman and the merchant, and through them for the ever-ready hand of honest toil? Indissolubly united, dependent, each upon the other, business and labor suffer and despair. Give the former its wonted channels, and the latter reaps its just reward. Clog those channels, and bankruptcy and financial ruin pervade the ranks of one, whilst deprivation of work, shortened hours of labor, the want of nutritious food, disease and death rapidly come to the other. More than a year ago we asked the people of Pennsylvania, what relief there was for the business man? The answer has come in increased financial distress, in added bankrupts, in official returns, which show during the first six months of 1876, 4,600 failures in business for a total of $108,000,000, as against 3,564 failures in business for a total of $76,000,000 in the first six months of 1875, an increase of more than one-third in amount and nearly one-third in number. In all our broad State, wherever enterprise and energy were wont to find scope and purpose, disaster and distress prevail. The roar of the furnace, the crash of the forge, the hum of the spindle and the shriek of the stationary engine that used to wake the echoes of our mountains and valleys, are silent. In the busy marts of trade, on the wharf and in the counting room, men are found uneasy, anxious and earnest in attempting to find a safe path of relief from the almost universal dread of bankruptcy and financial ruin. Disaster and distress have visited many happy homes. The comparative affluence of yesterday has given place to the poverty of to-day. The cordial grasp and cheerful greeting conceal but illy the care that sits enthroned within the heart of many whom you meet in the hours of business, and these give place to depression and gloom when the home circle is sought and the welcome of loved ones is chilled by abstraction and thought. Oblivion is often the refuge of those whom fortitude deserts, or an unhinged brain usurps the place of judgment and of reason.

That this is no overdrawn picture those who hear me know. Its direct importance to you and to the country can not be over stated.

WHAT ANSWER?

What answer do those who rule the country give you when you press upon them these matters of so vital moment to your home life? They talk of Hamburg and its rioters, and ignore Charleston and negro proscription. When you ask what relief for the business man, they answer, through Cameron and Taft: "Put the troops in marching order!" When you ask of the remedy for business destroyed, they answer: "Tilden and his income returns." When you seek for an avenue to confidence in business, and how shall the artisan and the laborer find work, they answer: "The rebels will ruin the government by economizing in its expenditures." When you ask what relief is there for the business man, they answer: "Elect Hays, perpetuate our rule and trust us." Can you trust them? At whose door lie all the faults of administration of the past ten years? Who are the authors of the legislation during that time? Can they reverse this policy if they would? Let Senator Morton himself answer this query. In his speech at Indianapolis, printed in the New York *Times* of August 12, he says: "The administration of any President will be in the main what the party which elected him makes it. If he breaks away from his party, the chances are that he will be broken down. In a government of parties like ours the President must have his advisers. The men to whom he owes his election, who have defended him from assaults, to whom he must look for support in the future, will ordinarily control his action and he will do nothing offensive to them." There is no hope for revival of business, for relief from "hard times," but in the use of the remedy of change. A reversal of the present policy is demanded; it can only come through a change of officials. The power is with the people; they must use it or continue to suffer.

PARTIES JUDGED BY THEIR FRUITS.

The Republican party, its press and its orators, assume that it is better and purer and nobler than Grant and his administration, and they ask the people to continue them in power upon their profession of reform. Is this assumption truthful? Who nominated Hayes? Grant's power—Sherman, Conkling, Morton and Cameron. Each and all of these were the bitter opponents of Blaine, and but for their joint efforts he and not Hayes would have been the nominee, and the Cincinnati Convention expressly applauded the domestic policy of President Grant, in its seventeenth resolution. Who have moulded the financial policy, dictated the appointments and been the thick-and-thin supporters of Grant but the very gentlemen who aided him to defeat Blaine? We judge men by the company they keep. We judge parties by their fruits. Men do not gather grapes from thistles nor figs from thorns. Who champions Hayes now? Whose name is appended to the recent order for outrage in the South? Who opens the campaign in Ohio? Who leads it in Indiana? In what has the Republican party shown a desire or a willingness for reform? Is it in resisting the Democratic House in reducing expenditures? Is it in defending and championing those under investigation? Is it in a technical construction of the Constitution through which a high official guilty of bribery has escaped? Is it in so acting and voting that integrity in official life and the rule of official accountability are held at the caprice of the incumbent? Is it not the history of all parties in this country that long continuence in office brings corrupt practices and maladministration, and has not the country always been benefitted by a change? Adversity purges political organizations and fits them for economical administration. They who seek power through the Republican organization dare not run counter to those who possess it, and the words from Senator Morton are both a warning to Hayes and an assurance to his own followers in office that they are safe. They mean a perpetuation of the reigning dynasty. They would put the child—Reform—to a nurse that loves it not.

THE NEEDS OF THE PEOPLE.

The great needs of the people now, they recognize and feel, are a change from the impure methods of Federal administration to honest government, a change from expensive and luxurious appropriations to economical and cheap government, and a change from a financial policy which has been and is continually against the business interests the people to one which will recognize natural processes and conduct them to a sound basis by some other road than that of universal bankruptcy. Is it strange that the people want honest government? Can you, my Republican friend, look back with pride to the record of your party in the past seven years? Are the men who have made you to blush for their misdeeds fit to be again trusted?

REPUBLICAN EXTRAVAGANCE.

Is a party that since 1865 has received from the people more than forty-two hundred millions of money and paid but about five hundred millions of debt, competent to economize and retrench? What has become of all these millions? In the increase of civil expenses, in the multiplicity of officials, in jobs and peculation, are found much of the loss. We have expended in those years for a navy about $275,000,000, and as a result therefrom we have ships which one of the witnesses before the naval investigating committee declared were neither fit to fight nor run away. The committee of investigation of Federal offices in Louisiana, say: "From all the circumstances, the conviction is forced on the minds of your committee that all or nearly all of the entire sum of money represented by the vouchers referred to, was absolutely stolen. The number of these vouchers was often increased, taking each month large sums of money illegally from the treasury." The report of the investigation of the government printing office declares that "the cost and charges of the work done for Congress and Executive Departments are exorbitant and greatly in excess of what the same could be done for by private parties; that its management is extravagant to a degree that would bankrupt any private establishment in the country, and that the printer has drawn money from the United States Treasury on false vouchers."

The committee on expenses in the department of justice report that "in many instances Marshals take receipts from their Deputies for three-fourths of the amount of their gross earnings, but do not pay them one-half of the amount stated in the receipt. Thus, in one instance, a Marshal takes his Deputy's receipt for $3,205.83 and only pays him $750. Again, he takes a receipt for $3,533.77 and pays him only $1,000." Two hundred thousand dollars were appropriated by Congress since 1870 to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General, and no vouchers were rendered except the receipts of H. C. Whitley, Chief of the Secret Service Department, for large amounts as drawn by him in bulk. The committee on military affairs, reporting on contracts for soldiers headstones say "that the awarding of the contracts for head-stones were made in violation of law, and show a disregard of official duty; that the contracts were not awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, as required by law; that some of the inspections appear to have been corruptly made." The bid accepted was $100,000 more than that of the Knoxville Marble Company. These are but specimens of the mode in which your money has gone. What a commentary are these reports and the admitted reduction of expenses upon the work of the past seven years and the tirade of abuse our opponents heap upon a Democratic House of Representatives! A so-called Confederate Congress has reduced expenses, has unearthed corruption, has, in its regard for the honor and the fame of the country, impeached a corrupt Secretary and sent him to the bar of the Senate for trial. If they really desire to destroy the government, what better course was open to them than to join with those who increase expenses, foster extravagance and wink at corrupt practices? Such a process would have proved more deadly than an attack with arms.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

The exhaustion of the country, the waste of labor, of life, of productive energy and of capital during the past fifteen years are, of course, the primary causes for the ills of the present, but they have been aggravated and doubled by vicious legislation in the interest of a class. We are learning new lessons, we are suffering under the pressure of new burdens, and we must come to see that these are to be adjusted in the interests of the people and not of those who own the debt. Recognizing our full duty to pay our debt in coin in the very spirit of the contract and in accord with its letter, it is our right and our duty to so manage our financial affairs, so to time our payments, so to enact our statutes that the people may be protected and their burthens lessened. We charge that the Republican party has added to the weight of the debt; that it has mismanaged and erred in its legislation; nay, more, that every step taken by them in regard to the public debt has been in the interest of those who own it and against the interest of the people. From the beginning of Grant's administration down to the adjournment of Congress in August, 1876, every financial statute has had but one purpose, and that purpose to increase the value of the bonded indebtedness of the government. The people have been ignored and the clique who elected Grant have controlled legislation and moulded financial policy solely for themselves. This policy on the 18th of March, 1869, under the plausible pretext of increasing the credit of the government, by a statute in the fulfilment of pledges given during the election of 1868, made payable in coin an issue of the bonds of the government made in 1862, which before to the extent of $500,000,000 was not so payable; it deprived the people of the opportunity of placing a long bond therefor at a low rate of interest and at once made a difference of 27 per cent. between the money of the people and the obligations they had contracted to pay in that money. Legal-tenders were 12 per cent. below par and these bonds were pushed from 8 to 15 per cent. above par. Was this in the interest of the people?

LEGISLATION IN THE INTEREST OF CAPITAL.

The funding act of 1870 followed in the wake of this statute. Five per cent. bonds at ten years, four and a half at fifteen years and fours at thirty years, to the extent of fifteen hundred millions, were ordered to be issued. The highest rate and shortest time, instead of the lowest rate and longest time, were at once thrown upon the market, and only now are we beginning to place the 4½ per cents. in the room of the $1,000,000,000 of 6 per cents. yet outstanding. Currency 6's, payable in thirty years, stand higher in the markets to-day than any other bonds paying six per cent., thus demonstrating fully the power to place a long bond at a better rate than a short one. But here again the interest of those who owned the debt was consulted, and not a just view of the credit of the Republic. In 1875 the statute for resumption in 1879 was enacted, and as a result therefrom the price of lands, of houses, of merchandise and of every other commodity save only the debt of the government has depreciated in value. In 1873 silver was demonetized and the silver dollars taken from the statute, so that to-day no law exists for its coinage. An effort to re-establish it in August of this year failed by the votes of Republicans. Why is this? Is the temporary depreciation of the recognized coin of the Constitution to deprive the people of a currency in which they have contracted to pay many of their debts, both public and private? In whose interest is this legislation? Why is not the silver dollar of 1876 equal to the silver dollar of 1862? Are we to be told by legislation and by the courts that a ground rent payable in silver dollars cannot be so paid? Are we to be taught for the interest of those who own the debt, that a note for 200 bushels of wheat, payable one year after date, cannot be paid therewith because wheat has depreciated in value?

THE REAL ISSUES.

So fast and so far has this habit of yielding to the dictation of the owners of the debt that may be said to control and direct every movement in our financial world as well as our business interests and our property is held but at their will. A just view of their own situation will demonstrate to them, as it must to all dispassionate observers, that the real safety, as well of themselves as of the people, consists in taking that line of policy which reduces the rate of interest, enables business to prosper and gives to labor full and steady employment. Grinding exaction produces discontent and bitterness, and it is men who vote and not government bonds. The wants of the hour are a change in the management of the financial affairs of the government, cheaper government and honest government. These are the real issues of this canvass, and the people will not be diverted by the "bloody shirt" or partisan prejudice from the consideration of the questions which affect the well-being of business or the comforts of the home. It is the hungry belly against the bloody shirt.

CLAIMS TO THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

Probably no archeological mystery is enshrouded with more interest and a greater charm than the discovery of the Western Continent. The fact is attested by the devotion and zeal of a galaxy of men of genius, such as Humboldt, Kingsborough, Stephens, Ralm, and well nigh a score of others. The various theories for the solution of this perplexing problem, many of them ingeniously spun, are too numerous for mention here. Only the principal claims to discovery and colonization can receive attention. Ancient America, with its noble monuments of a once grand civilization, is to us a land of darkness, and its history one of uncertainty. In our inquiries fact must in a measure be exchanged for conjecture. Very scanty are the records that come down to us from the ancients concerning their knowledge of the Atlantic and the islands hidden in its bosom, though those indominitable sailors, the Phœnicians, had passed the pillars of Hercules and established colonies on the western coast of Africa, in the ninth century before Christ. Three hundred years later (B. C. 570), according to Herodotus, Pharoh Necho fitted out an expedition, manned by Phœnician sailors, and sent it around the entire coast of Africa. That the Canary Islands were discovered and colonized by the Phœnicians, there is no doubt. Strabo, speaking of the Islands of the Blessed, or Fortunate Isles, as they were afterward called, adds, "That those who pointed out those things were the Phœnicians, who before the time of Homer had possession of the best part of Africa and Spain." It is a well known fact that these hardy adventurers of the seas were in the habit of preserving with the strictest secrecy the names and location of the distant lands with which they engaged in commerce. Where they sailed and traded, other than in the ports of the British Isles, must remain unknown. Whether furnished by this nation of sailors or not, the ancients seem to have had some remarkable information concerning an island or continent hidden in the Sea of Darkness, as the Atlantic was called. The first mention of this is made by Theopompus, a celebrated Greek orator and historian who flourished in the time of Alexander the Great. His description of this distant island, of great dimensions, and inhabited by a strange people, is preserved in Ælian's "Varia Historia," written during the reign of Alexander Seveaus.—*The Galaxy.*

A patent has been granted to a Baltimore man for "an improvment in oysters."

TAFT'S ORDER.

A MANLY AND CLEAR-HEADED EXPOSURE OF THE PLOT AGAINST THE FREEDOM OF ELECTIONS.

A reporter of the New York *World* was favored with a most interesting interview with Senator Bayard on the subject of Attorney General Taft's extraordinary "order" turning over the South to military law. We give the conversation in full:

Reporter.—Have you read the order of Judge Taft, giving form to the dictates of Grant, Cameron and Chandler, and what do you think of it?

Senator Bayard.—No document so partisan in character, so reckless of all constitutional limitations upon power, so regardless of historical truth, so utterly insubordinate to the decisions of the supreme court of the United States, has in the history of our country issued from a department, not only acting as all departments should act, under the sanction of law, but looked to by all other departments of the executive as itself the fountain of law for them.

R.—Have you read Mr. Evarts' opinion of 1868?

Senator B.—I have read it, and by the light of that opinion I consider that my condemnation of Judge Taft's order is completely justified. Mr. Evarts' opinion breathes, from first to last, the true spirit of subordination of the military to the civic power. Judge Taft's long, confused order, opinion, or whatever it may be called, directly reverses the American theory and seeks by quibble, evasion and downright usurpation to place law under the foot of military power, and if carried into effect would absolutely annihilate every police power necessary for the maintenance of State governments. For example, both Mr. Evarts and Mr. Taft cite the opinion of Attorney General Cushing as to what may be comprised in the *posse comitatus*. In giving this abstract definition, Mr. Cushing recognizes equally the power of the State within its proper jurisdiction, and of the United States wherein theirs, by declaring that the persons and classes alleged by him to be deposed within the "power of the country" are all alike to obey the commands of a *Sheriff* or Marshal; *i. e.*, that the county or State official, the Sheriff, is as fully entitled to the aid of the power of the county in execution of his lawful duty as the United States Marshal can be. But Mr. Taft sees fit, in clutching at power to serve the party ends of his superiors, to omit the well recognized and essential fact that neither the State nor the United States can either directly or indirectly interfere with each other in the exercises of their respective jurisdictions; that the existence and maintenance of the due power of each is as essential to the maintenance of our system of government as of the other. To use the forcible words of Mr. Justice Nelson speaking for the entire court in the case of the collector against Day (11th Wallace): "To disturb these essential rights and power of the States would cause our government to disappear from among the family of nations." Thus no judge of a United States court has so far ever attempted to assert that when jurisdiction has fully accrued to a State tribunal over a person or a subject of dispute within the cognizance of the State tribunal, such jurisdiction can be nullified by the United States. Illustrations of this are too frequent to make discussion necessary. But, passing by Judge Taft's claim for an indefinite jurisdiction over matters which can and must in the nature of things belong solely to the State tribunals, the claim of power which he makes is so full of danger, not to the South alone, which affords the immediate pretext, but to every section of the country, the North and the West as well, that it should be instantly met by all who love law and order, without regard to party, with the sternest reprobation and condemnation. What does Judge Taft mean by speaking of the "peace of the United States," which the Marshals and their swarms of deputies are to preserve and the violation of which they are to suppress, and which protects "*amongst other* rights" the rights specified by him? Does he not plainly mean, that as the United States include all the States, the preservation of peace in each State, and the right to suppress violations of the peace in each State are taken from the control of State officials and handed over to Federal power? What are the benches of peace of the United States for the violation of which they may arrest and secure all persons? Does Judge Taft mean: is it intended to obliterate the States and State power in relation to all matters connected with the preparations for or conduct of an election? If not this, what does he mean when he says "the United States secure voters against" *whatever in general* hinders or prevents them from a full exercise of the elective franchise, extending that care alike to the registration lists, the act of voting and the personal freedom and security of the voter, as well against violence on account of any vote *he may intend to give against conspiracy* "*because* of any he may have already given?" If this language does not include absolute and unlimited police control over the elections, it would be difficult to find words by which to give it. What does Judge Taft mean when he speaks of the "right to vote which the United States have given or have secured?" Where did the United States give the "right to vote?" And to whom? The supreme court of the United States distinctly affirm, in the last decision on this subject, that the fifteenth amendment confers the right of suffrage upon no one, and yet it was only under that amendment of the constitution that any claim was made in the cases in which this decision was made. The supreme court had long before and repeatedly decided that the fourteenth amendment in no way touched the right of suffrage. Although Judge Taft proposes to evade the effect and force of these decisions, which should have bound him as a lawyer, and to which it was his duty as a citizen to conform his conduct, by stating towards the end of his opinion that he "has considered the recent important judgments given by the supreme court of the United States upon the acts of Congress which regulate this general topic," yet he proceeds to aver that he need "in this place to add no more than that these judgments do not concern federal elections." The decisions he refers to define broadly and yet explicitly the power vested in the United States in reference to the right of voting without regard either to Federal or State elections, and distinctly limit the powers of the United States under the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the enforcement of a single guarantee, which is that the right to vote shall not be "abridged or denied on account of race or color or previous condition of servitude," and that where the abridgment or denial is for some other or any other reason or cause, the protection of the exercise of the right must be found in the laws of the State and not in those of the United States. It will be observed that the prohibition to abridge or deny is addressed to "the States and the United States," and if any State should for reasons of its own seek to impose a new and general qualification upon the right to vote, such as property or education, or as a penalty for the smallest or most venial offense, and difficulties arise at the polls and riots, Judge Taft and his colleague, Cameron, and his master, Grant, would have just as much right to secure their new-fangled "peace of the United States" as they now claim, and could call in their troops or swarms of deputy Marshals in New York, Boston, Chicago or St. Louis, and their all-embracing *posse comitatus*, to take care "alike of the registration lists, and act of voting and the personal freedom and security of the voter, as well against violence on account of any vote he may intend to give against conspiracy because of any that he may have already given."

R.—This order, then, Senator, being thus in defiance of this decision of the supreme court without warrant in law or the constitution, what legal effect can it have in binding good citizens?

Senator B.—Upon me it would have none. Between the decisions of the supreme court enlightening my sense of duty as a citizen under a government of laws, and the unwarranted and partisan order of an executive official, I could not hesitate for a moment which way my duty lay. I am as sure as I am of my existence that if Judge Taft's order can be carried out in letter and in spirit it will totally subvert our form of government, which I believe to be the very soul of our institutions, the shadow of a name. In my judgment it will behoove all citizens who desire to perpetuate our system of government to raise their voices in instant and severe condemnation of this attempt, unlawfully and dangerously to enlarge federal authority. All officials entrusted with State power should examine this document of the Attorney General, and prepare to hold him and every subordidate who shall act under his instructions, liable to the laws of the State which they shall invade in its execution. While I cannot believe that he will venture practically to enforce these monstrous assumptions of power, yet it will be best that he and those who act under his authority should be confronted with the results. I view the action of President Grant, with his Secretaries of War, the Navy and the Interior, and his Attorney General, acting, as they are represented to have done, in consultation and concert with Sherman, the General of the army; Chamberlin, the Governor of one of the States; and Patterson, a so-called Senator from South Carolina, in no other light than as a conspiracy to invade the plainly reserved right of the States to hold free elections under their own authority. If such attempts escape public reprobation or if the people of all the States remain blind to their danger and permit themselves carelessly or wilfully to be led by their votes into maintaining in power and party so led and so sustained, my hope of constitutional liberty on this continent will have fled.

DEATH OF ETHAN ALLEN.

This famous horse died full of years and honors at Lawrence, Kansas, on Sunday, the 10th inst., at the age of 27. He was bred by the late Mr. Joel Halcomb, at Ticonderoga, in this State, and it was said that he was got by Hill's Black Hawk. This, however, has often been disputed. His dam was a little gray mare, reputed to have been of Messenger descent. Her son, Ethan Allen, did not resemble the known descendants of Messenger at all. He was unlike them in size and shape, and though he had great speed and beautiful action he had powerful and determined runners like such as Socks and Charlotte F. to take the weight and pull him along. In the great match between him and George Wilkes at the Fashion Course, when the latter practically trotted his first race, Ethan had the foot of him at the beginning of the heats, but was unable to maintain the pace, and was beaten in straight heats. Ethan Allen was a natural trotter, and fast when young. He beat Rose of Washington when they were four years old, though Smith Burr protests to this day that he was five. He traveled much and trotted many races. Mr. Malcomb took him as far as New Orleans. He was the first as well as the greatest of those who have trotted very fast in double harness, aided by a runner. He and Socks had several races with Flora Temple, and it was after one of them that some jacks in office seized the mare on Long Island and tried to have her confiscated, upon the pretense that her owner, Mr. Wm. MacDonald, of Baltimore, was a rebel. That was the last of her races, and she was then perfectly sound, full of fire and vigor, and just in her prime. The thoroughbred mare Charlotte F. was Ethan Allen's mate in double harness for years. Dan Mace had bought her of Dr. Weldon when she was miserably out of condition, and we must do Daniel the justice to say that he soon got her right. The next time Eph Snediker saw her he did not know her and protested that it was not Charlotte F. By intimate association with Ethan, and through much jogging with him, the thoroughbred mare learned to trot and liked it. She was very strong, though bloodlike, and when Mace had young Pocahontas in the same stable it was hard to say which of the young mares was the most beautiful. Charlotte F. had nothing like first rate speed at a trot. Her best rate was not much better than three minutes, but she could keep on all day, and Mace offered to back her to trot fifteen, sixteen and seventeen hours to a wagon. She and Ethan retired, and being then joined in the bands of matrimony they produced several fine foal, all of them natural trotters. Ethan's greatest performance with a runner was on the Fashion Course, when the incomparable Dexter made them go in 2:15 and 2:16. In that second heat Dexter, carried to the outside, showed the perfection of trotting, and if the rules had been strictly administered he would have got the heat. Ethan was obliged to run as well as his mate to head the king of the trotters. The vast multitude did not notice it, and the judges could not see it, by reason of the density of the crowd; but old trotting men, such as John Doty, Captain Rynders, etc., knew that it was so. On that day, although beaten by the composite team, Dexter made, take it for all in all, the best performance of which the American trotter has yet been found capable. Ethan Allen was very successful as a stallion, and when he had good mares his progeny showed no lack of game and resolution.—*New York Sportsman.*

MUSK, AMBERGRIS AND SAFFRON.

Musk arrives in its natural condition in small pouches, packed tins or caddies, and often horribly adulterated. Downright fictitious musk is also sent to the this country, the emptied pouches being refilled with abominable tr