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

ESTABLISHED IN 1827.

The largest Circulation of any Newspaper in North Central Pennsylvania.

Terms of Subscription.

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

CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

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

VOL. 50—WHOLE NO. 2492. CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1876. NEW SERIES—VOL. 17, NO. 41.

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.
n25-1y 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. n*y16'72

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. my23-1ypd

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.
9:1873 Clearfield, Pa.

JAMES MITCHELL,
DEALER IN
Square Timber & Timber Lands,
jel1'73 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. (3m35y1
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 29-tf.

MARBLE AND STONE YARD.
Mrs. S. S. RIDDELL,
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 Horses, 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—largest 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.

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. 9:3074

FRANK FIELDING,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Will attend to all business entrusted to him promptly and faithfully. nov1'73

WILLIAM A. WALLACE. DAVID L. KREBS.
HARRY F. WALLACE. JOHN W. WRIGLEY.
WALLACE & KREBS,
(Successors to Wallace & Fielding,)
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
11-1273 Clearfield, Pa.

JOSEPH B. M'NEALLY. DANIEL W. M'CURDY.
McNEALLY & 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. [no21,'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-'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,
1:18 Osceola, Clearfield Co., Pa. ypd

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. n17'71

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. R. 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 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 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. mp8

THE KNOT OF BLUE AND GRAY.

WRITTEN BY A SOUTHERN LADY.

Upon my bosom lies
A knot of blue and gray;
You ask me, "Why?" Tears fill my eyes
As low to you I say:

I had two brothers once,
Warm-hearted, bold and gay;
They left my side—one wore the blue,
The other wore the gray.

One rode with Stonewall and his men,
And joined his fate to Lee;
The other followed Sherman's march
Triumphant to the sea.

Both fought for what they deemed the right,
And died with sword in hand;
One sleeps amid Virginia's hills,
And one in Georgia's land.

The same sun shines upon their graves—
My love unchanged must stay;
And so upon my bosom lies
The knot of blue and gray.

CAMPAIGN TEXTS.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE REPUBLICAN PARTY—WHY A VOTE FOR HAYES IS A VOTE FOR GRANT.

THE SINGLE ISSUE.

Every Republican Convention, State and National, held since Gen. Grant became President, has endorsed his Administration, with all its crimes and corruptions, in the fullest terms. The Ohio Convention, which presented Gov. Hayes as a candidate, endorsed the Administration; the National Convention which adopted Gov. Hayes as a candidate, endorsed the Administration; Gov. Hayes, in his letter of acceptance, re-endorsed these endorsements. What that Administration was, these records show:

VERY LITTLE RECORD, AND NONE OF IT GOOD.

R. B. Hayes was a member of the 39th and 40th Congresses. During that time he distinguished himself only by his votes and subsidies and jobs. March 2, 1867, he voted for a bill making extra allowance to contractors for iron-clads, which the Secretary of the Navy testified was backed by one of the strongest lobbies he had ever seen. The allowances were in addition to others already made by a Government Board. Mr. Hayes voted against the motion to postpone the consideration of the bill; against the motion to lay on the table; and in favor of the bill. An allowance was made under this bill amounting to $250,000, half of which went to Robeson's friend Secor. Logan and Schenck put through the House a bill restoring the iron-clad *Comanche* to its builders, by which $179,000 was taken from the Treasury. The bill was denounced on the floor by Mr. Spaulding, but Mr. Hayes voted for it. Seventeen acts, making grants of public lands to corporations, passed the Hayes' membership, but on only seven were the Democratic minority able to force a yea and a nay vote. On all seven Mr. Hayes is recorded in favor of these bills, and never by speech or vote against them. The amount of land accruing to the Central, Union, and Kansas Pacific road under these grants, was 35,000,000 acres, an area almost equal to the whole of New England, and the amount of Government bonds issued to them was $64,000,000. All of these bills were opposed, and most of them openly denounced, without effect on Mr. Hayes. Mr. Hayes' only speech was made in explanation of his favorable action on the Bonligny claim which had been adjudged null and void by the U. S. Supreme Court twenty-four years before. Mr. Washburn (Rep.) of Wisconsin, offered a bill directing a suspension of the law, and said that a more fraudulent claim was never presented to Congress.

WM. A. WHEELER'S JOBS.

When the honest Republicans of the House presented resolutions in 1861 extending the investigations of the corruptions of Simon Cameron as Secretary of War, Wm. A. Wheeler voted to lay the resolutions on the table, raised a technical point of order to defeat the resolutions, and voted against their final passage. The investigation showed fraud everywhere in the War Department, in which the firm of E. D. Morgan, now Republican candidate for Governor of New York, was largely involved. The frauds were committed in the purchase of army supplies, cattle, horses, mules, blankets, etc. Simon Cameron is now Chairman of the Republican Congressional Executive Committee, and his son, now Secretary of War, headed the Pennsylvania delegation to Cincinnati, and decided the nomination of Gov. Hayes. In the 41st and 42d Congresses, Mr. Wheeler was Chairman of the Committee on Pacific Railroads. Mr. Wheeler favored every job of the Pacific Railroad corruptionists during that time, and opposed every effort to hold them to proper accountability. In the second session of the 41st Congress, Mr. Wheeler carried through ten bills in the interest of the Pacific railroads. In the same session he advocated a resolution largely increasing the Northern Pacific Railroad land grants, but claimed that he did not know how many acres of land were granted. It was strenuously opposed, but was forced through by Mr. Wheeler, Speaker Blaine aiding him by his rulings. Mr. Wheeler also reported a bill granting Goat Island to the Western Pacific Railroad for its terminus. The land was to be given outright, although it was considered worth $5,000,000 in cash. Mr. Knott moved an amendment requiring the company to pay $2,000,000 for it, and one member stated his willingness to offer the Government $2,000,000 for the Island, and another offered $2,500,000. It was denounced on all sides as a shameless job. The bill was rejected, but was revived again in 1872 by Mr. Wheeler, and was passed in the Senate by the adoption of a resolution by the House, offered by Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, recalling the bill. The Credit Mobilier was then fresh, and Mr. Wheeler did not dare resist. Mr. Wheeler fostered Tom Scott's Texas Pacific Railroad and passed the bill. In the 42d Congress, he opposed the proposition to compel the Pacific Railroad Companies to pay the Government such sums as were due from them, amounting to many million dollars. In the 43d Congress Mr. Wheeler was made Chairman of the Committee of Commerce, and defeated the proposition to make the Louisville & Portland Canal free of all tolls and charges, except those necessary to pay current expenses. In this however, he was overruled by the Senate.

THE REPUBLICAN CREDIT MOBILIER.

By means of the Credit Mobilier, $50,000,000 were stolen in the construction of the Pacific Railroad. Under the Acts of 1862 and, 1864, the Union Pacific Road obtained 12,000,000 acres of land, and guaranteed bonds amounting to $27,000,000. Its assets, independent of the lands, amounted to $111,000,000. The total cost to the railroad company of the three construction contracts—Hoxie's, Ames' and Davis'—was $63,546,287; the total cost to the contractors was 550,720,958; making a total profit to contractors $42,825,328. Shares of this enormously profitable stock were distributed among prominent members of the House and Senate to aid legislation. Among those who had transactions in it were Dawes, Wilson, Scofield, Garfield, Logan, Harlan, Patterson, Colfax, all Republicans. The Republican House whitewashed them all, making scape-goats of Oakes Ames (Republican) and James Brooks, the only Democrat involved.

WHAT THE CARPET-BAGGERS HAVE STOLEN.

In 1865 the actual and adjusted debt of Alabama was $6,221,186. In 1872 its total debt and contingent liabilities amounted to $32,926,967; total increase, $27,705,781. The actual debt of Arkansas in 1865 was $4,527,879, its total debt and contingent liabilities in 1871 amounted to $19,751,265; total increase, $15,223,386. In 1865 the actual and adjusted debt of Florida was $1,307,617; in 1872 the total debt, actual and contingent, was $16,556,072; increase, $15,185,455. In 1865 the actual and adjusted debt of Georgia was $5,706,500; in 1872 the total debt, actual and contingent, was $38,618,750; increase, $32,912,250. The Democratic administration has since reduced its actual liabilities to $8,000,000 and brought its bonds, which at one time could hardly be sold at any price, above par. In Louisiana the actual and adjusted debt was $13,357,999; the total debt and contingent liabilities in 1872 amounted to 41,864,473; increase, $28,506,474. In Mississippi the actual and adjusted debt in 1865 amounted to $919,767; in 1871 it was $2,284,217; increase $1,367,449. In North Carolina, the debt and liabilities amounted in 1868 to $15,779,945; in 1872 to $34,887,467; increase in four years, $19,107,522. In South Carolina, the actual and adjusted debt in 1865 was $13,037,961; the total, actual and adjusted debt, in 1871, was $22,480,914; increase, $9,441,950. The actual and contingent debt of Tennessee, in 1866, was $26,777,347, and in 1872, $32,054,476; increase, $5,277,129. In Texas, the actual and adjusted debt, in 1865, was $328,866; the total contingent and prospective debt, in 1872, was $12,954,887, being an increase of $12,629,621. The debt of Virginia increased from $41,000,000 in 1865, to $47,000,000 in 1871, the small increase being due to the short-lived power of the carpet-baggers. The total increase in the debt of the eleven Southern States, since the war, is $172,685,940.

LAND STOLEN FROM SETTLERS.

The total number of acres of public land bestowed in land-grants by Republican Congresses is 296,000,000; the total area given away is 294,758 square miles, a larger area than that of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio and Indiana combined. The total area of all these States is only 256,200 square miles.

WHAT MR. WHEELER'S RAILROADS HAVE GOT.

The bonds issued to Pacific railroads by Republican Congresses which are now outstanding amount to $64,623,512; and the amount of interest paid by the United States, allowing for repayment by transportation of mails, &c., amounts to $25,171,013.

FOUR THOUSAND MILLIONS SPENT BY GRANT.

From March 4, 1789, to June 30, 1861, or 72 years, the entire net ordinary expenses of the Government were $1,581,706,195; from June 30, 1861, to June 30, 1875, or fourteen years, they amounted, exclusive of the public debt, to $5,220,250,759. The net ordinary expenses in the ten years of peace since 1865, are $2,034,233,412. The total expenditures of the six years of President Grant's administration, ending with June 30, 1875, $4,098,438,461.

GRANT'S ARMY OF EMPLOYES.

The number of civil employes under President Buchanan was 44,527; under Lincoln in 1863, when the war was at its height, 47,375; under Grant in 1869, 54,207; under Grant in 1873, 86,660; under Grant in 1876, 102,250.

FIVE MILLIONS OF DEFALCATIONS.

The amount of defalcations under President Grant's Administration has been, by postmasters, $373,371; by marshals, $249,560; by sundry public officers, $265,713; by collectors of internal revenue, $2,312,544; by navy officers, $623,208; by army officers, $784,553, &c., &c.; total number of defaulters, 649; total of defalcations, $5,500,595.

A COSTLY INDIAN POLICY.

The total expenditure for the support of the Indians during the six years preceding the war was $21,379,298. The total expenditures for the first six years of the present administration, during which the Indians were fewer in number, was $40,925,488. The annual average before the war was $3,563,216; the annual average under Grant is $6,820,914. The annual excess under Grant is $3,257,697; the total excess for the six years under Grant is $19,446,189, or nearly the whole sum expended in the support of the Indians in the six years before the war. In the first year of Grant's administration, the expenses were only $3,400,938, but a little less than the average of the six years before the war; but in the following year the expenses leaped up to $7,426,997, and have since held substantially that figure. The expenses of last year were the greatest of all, being $8,384,656, more than the entire State taxes of the State of New York.

WHAT THE DISTRICT RING ACCOMPLISHED.

The municipal expenses of the District of Columbia from July 1st, 1871, to July 1st, 1876, were $42,687,097. The amount expended in improving less than one-half the streets of Washington in the past five years was $29,972,012. $10,000,000 worth of this work has already gone to ruin and must be replaced. The present debt of the District is $24,121,852, the value of the real estate in the District only $99,452,684. The population is 150,000, and the debt averages $166 to every man, woman and child. It amounts to 27 per cent. of the entire taxable real estate. In January, 1875, property to the amount of $13,213,911, had been sold for taxes.

FIFTY MILLIONS FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The cost of all public buildings, including Custom Houses, Court Houses, Postoffices, &c., purchased and built by the United States, between 1789–1860, or 71 years, was $28,640,170. The cost between 1860 and 1876, or 15 years, was $51,164,978. The excess is $22,524,807; the average annual expense before Republican ascendency, $403,382; average since, $3,410,998. The supervising architect, Mr. Mullett, was an intimate friend of President Grant and Boss Shepherd. Shepherd was given the contract for all the roofing, plumbing, and gas-fitting in all public buildings, both new and old, and his workmen were sent from Washington to all parts of the country. Their pay began at the time they left Washington and continued until their return; their traveling expenses were paid by the Government, and all material purported to be shipped from Washington was charged to the Government at so-called wholesale prices. Shepherd was paid 15 per cent. on the total of all these expenses, and 10 per cent. besides the use of his patents. The roofing, plumbing and gas-fitting of the Portland (Oregon) Custom House was done in this way by Shepherd, and the wages of the workmen for their whole absence was paid in the way just stated.

ROBESON'S INCOME AND HOW IT GREW.

Mr. Robeson became Secretary of the Navy in 1869, and was then very poor. The income which he testified to under oath in '63, was $492; in '64, $535; in '69, the year of his appointment, $1,000. In a few months he had accounts in five banks, aggregating $467,546. The books of Messrs. A. G. Cattell & Co. show that a close business intimacy began with Mr. Robeson when he was appointed. E. G. Cattell sold his influence with Mr. Robeson to many naval contractors, demanding as his price 5 per cent. on the total amount of the contract. The investigating committee could not discover all such cases, but they did discover 18 cases in which the contracts amounted to $7,211,929; from seven of these contractors, Cattell received $48,500; from one of these dealers many private purchases were made by the Secretary and his wife, the bills being settled by Cattell. One contractor testified that he paid Cattell $37,000. Various witnesses testified that Robeson was well informed of the payments to the Cattells, and many telegrams and letters placed in evidence showed that the most cordial intimacy existed between them. Secretary Robeson ordered paid claims, which had been rejected by Secretary Wells, one of the most upright of Secretaries, amounting to $789,590. Among these was the famous Secor claim, which was paid, although the Secors had formerly accepted $115,000, in full discharge of the claim. These claims were put through by attorneys, most of them intimate with Robeson. The failure of the house of Jay Cooke & Co. in 1873 threatened the safety of the branch house in London. Secretary Robeson, in order to help the Cookes and Cattells, advanced $111,000 to the London house four days after the failure of the house in New York. The entire amount went to the firm, and not to pay drafts of paymasters in foreign ports, as was claimed. $700,000 of this amount has never been recovered. The naval investigation showed that Mr. Robeson expended fully $1,000,000 a year for political purposes in navy yards, keeping sometimes as many as 12,000 men on hand. The expenditures of the Navy Department since Robeson's appointment have been $510,037,481. The result of all this expenditure is that, in the words of Admiral Porter: "Our navy, taken as a whole, is worth nothing," and in this view the testimony of every prominent naval officer agrees. The House has directed the Judiciary Committee to report whether Robeson should not be impeached, but he is still retained in the Cabinet.

HAYES' NAVAL MAKERS ON CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Governor Hayes was nominated at Cincinnati chiefly by the supporters of Morton, and Cameron, aided by the influence of President Grant. Governor Hayes' chief point in his letter of acceptance was his promise of a civil service reform. Whether he will attempt to fulfill his promise depends upon the men to whom he owes his nomination. All of them are distinguished opponents of civil service reform. Morton pronounces ours "the best civil service on the planet," and has declared that the life tenure of office, now proposed by Governor Hayes, "would form a privileged class that would revolutionize the fundamental principles of this Government." Senator Cameron, whose son, the present Secretary of War, decided Hayes' nomination at Cincinnati, said in the Senate, that "this Government of ours is as well conducted now as it ever was since its beginning, and better than any other Goverment in the world." He says: "This cry of reform comes from the party in the minority. It is ridiculous to suppose that Senators can be prevented from acting as citizens. I am for leaving this thing as it has been." Every message and every inaugural speech of President Grant, and every National Republican platform since 1868, has promised civil service reform, but no step has ever been taken but that of the appointment of the Board of Civil Service Examiners, which was speedily abandoned, and the only three Secretaries who have distinguished themselves as reformers—Cox, Bristow and Jewell—were ignominiously discharged from the Cabinet.

BELKNAP.

In 1872 a New York paper published the evidence of Gen. Hazen, showing that post-traders were compelled to pay large sums for their appointments, the paper inferring openly that the money went to Belknap. The testimony was brought to President Grant's attention, but he declined to take any action on it. In March, 1876, the Democratic House obtained proof of Belknap's guilt, and he was impeached, the President accepting his resignation "with great regret," and thereby enabling him to escape conviction. Twenty-five Republican Senators and one Democratic voted for his acquittal. His counsel took the ground that Gen. Belknap had accepted presents just as Gen. Grant had done, and argued that he had not acted any more criminally than the rest of them. The testimony showed that two of Belknap's office-brokers made at least $20,000 each, for securing a half-dozen appointments, in one case charging $1,000 for an introduction to him. From Marsh, Belknap received fully $20,000 as his half of the blackmail levied upon Evans. Within a fortnight after this disclosure, the Ohio State Convention, which presented Governor Hayes for the Presidency, eulogized the Administration in the highest terms, and the same action has been taken by every Republican State and National Convention before and since. Eleven of the post-traders who testified paid $10,000 in 1875 to help re-elect Grant, and one of them admitted having paid assessments within the present year.

ORVIL AND ULYSSES GRANT.

This organized business in post-tradership was carried on by others than Belknap. Orvil Grant, the President's brother, received information from the President of imminent changes in post-tradership and Indian agencies, and was able to sell his influence to applicants, and in this way obtained large interests in a dozen or so posts into which he put no capital, but from which he derived usually one-third of the profits. These facts were admitted by Orvil Grant in his testimony. That the President probably understood the use which his brother made of his information may be inferred from his own action in a similar case. In 1867, when he was General of the army, and had the appointment of post-traders, a relative, W. D. W. Bernard, asked an appointment for one Barrow, stating in writing to General Grant, that Barrow was to give him one-third of the annual profits for his influence. Barrow was appointed. This is to show by testimony before the House Committee on War Department Expenditures.

BOARDING BABCOCK'S DOG.

Among Gen. Babcock's bills as Commissioner of Public Buildings and Ground, paid out of the U. S. Treasury, was one of $30 for the board of his dog, and four bills of $173.50, $169.15, $556, and $215 respectively, all for repairing and painting his carriages. The total cost to the United States of boarding Gen. Babcock's dog up to date has been $500. He also rented handsome rooms, built stables, and maintained horses and carriages. The contingent expenses of his predecessors were limited to $250. He also furnished bouquets, &c., to the Ring, with larger decorations for parties. His books show charges for skeletons of 1,228 flower baskets, 224 wreaths, 173 crosses, 72 vases, anchors &c., *ad libitum*.

A CHRISTIAN STATESMAN.

Gen. O. O. Howard, a Republican still in good standing, was proved by investigation to have abstracted from the appropriations for the Freedmen's Bureau, of which he was the head, $500,000 for Howard University, of which he was also the head; to have sold university land improperly, and taken church bonds in payment; to have compelled the use of brick in the University Buildings, manufactured by a company in which he was a stockholder; to have paid out of Bureau funds over $40,000 to aid in building his Washington church, taking church bonds in payment, which were returned in his accounts as cash, and to have made similar advances on like security to the Y. M. C. A. of Washington.

ORTH'S VENEZUELA CLAIMS.

The awards of the Venezuela Claims commission amounted to $1,253,300, of which $794,000 was awarded by the umpire, a young man who had been in the employment of Talmage, the American Commissioner. The House Committee which investigated the subject, declared that not a single one of the awards was justified by law or evidence, and that the Government could not consequently with national honor insist upon their payment. W. P. Murray, Secretary of Legation, and brother-in-law of Stilwell, the American Minister, obtained as attorney awards amounting to $851,000, and all the claims not represented by Murray were represented by Talmage, the American Commissioner himself. The complaints of the Venezuelan Government led to an investigation by the Foreign Affairs Committee, of which Godlove S. Orth, of Indiana, was Chairman, but it did not result in any action doing justice to Venezuela. Subsequent investigation showed that between two of Mr. Orth's Congressional terms, by his own testimony, he was hired by Stilwell and Talmage to aid their claim and received seven of the one thousand dollar certificates they issued. Mr. Orth was nominated for Governor of Indiana by the Republicans, but these disclosures compelled his withdrawal.

THE FACTS ABOUT SOUR CAROLINA.

The property valuation in South Carolina amounted in 1860 to $490,000,000; in 1870, it was $170,000,000, a decline of 67 per cent. The tax levy amounted in 1860 to $500,000; in 1873, to $2,700,000, an increase of nearly 500 per cent. The legislative expenses amounted in 1860 to $40,000; in 1873, to $291,000, an increase of nearly 700 per cent.

WM. A. WHEELER ON BRIBERY.

The Republican House preceding the present one, discovered that a portion of the Pacific Mail million expended in bribery, went into the hands of the assistant door-keeper and another employe. The Investigating Committee stated that they would recommend no action in their cases as both had resigned. The assistant door-keeper was, however, kept on the pay-roll during the recess of nine months, and at the opening of the next Congress he was nominated for door-keeper by William A. Wheeler, the Republican candidate for Vice President, who voted for him in common with his Republican colleagues.

WHAT THE WHITE HOUSE COSTS.

The total expenditures of the White House from 1857 to 1861, were $213,028; the total expenditures for seven years under President Grant, were $848,992; annual Republican average, $121,284; annual Democratic average, $53,257; Republican excess, $68,026.

HOW BABCOCK WAS ACQUITTED.

The testimony of Bluford Wilson, before the House Committee, shows that the acquittal of Gen. Babcock, the President's Private Secretary, at St. Louis, was due almost entirely to the President's interference. The President on one occasion inquired what a certain witness would testify, and was told that he would swear to having seen money mailed by Joyce to Babcock. Shortly after, on the same day, Babcock called upon Wilson, and asked what this same witness would testify, "showing," says Mr. Wilson in a letter to Bristow, "that his Excellency had conveyed at once to Babcock every possible evidence." "The point of all this is," he adds, "that the President questions me in Babcock's interest." Two days after, Attorney Gen. Pierrepont called on Wilson and asked at once what this same witness would testify to. He said he had been greatly troubled by the President's request that a circular letter should be written to District Attorneys, cautioning them against taking the testimony of accomplices. He objected to writing the letter, but the President insisted, and the letter was written. Pierrepont said that the letter was not to be made public, but it was made public immediately by Babcock's counsel, who could only have obtained it from the President. The letter alarmed witnesses everywhere who had proposed to give State's evidence, inasmuch as it left them no hope of immunity. In other ways the President interfered in the prosecution. He hired C. S. Bell, a detective, to ascertain the evidence against Babcock, and at the vital point in the prosecution, dismissed Henderson, the leading Government counsel. Under these repeated blows the case broke down, and Babcock was acquitted.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS.

The total liabilities of the Freedman's Savings Bank, December 31, 1875, were $4,004,875, of which $2,992,033 is due to the 70,000 colored depositors. One of the causes of the failure of the bank was the extent of defalcations. Ten of these were found in branch banks, and amounted to at least $40,000. The principal irregularities and frauds were practiced, however, at Washington. Here the money was not stolen directly, but by means of loans on depreciated securities. Five officers of the Freedman's Bank were connected with the Ring District Government, and loans were made on district securities which would not be sold for anything near their face value. The bank was founded by a Republican Congress, administered by Republican officials, and stolen bankrupt by Republican thieves. And yet the Republican party claims to be the especial friend of the negro.

SAN DOMINGO.

The scheme for the annexation of San Domingo was originated by Gen. Ingalls, Babcock and Porter, with Fabens and Cazneau, two adventurers who had secured valuable grants and concessions in San Domingo from President Baez, which annexation to the United States would make very valuable. The Senate refused, mainly through the influence of Sumner, to sanction this scheme. Raymond H. Perry was the principal witness against Babcock and his annexation scheme, and his testimony was so much feared that W. B. Moore, a detective friend of Babcock's, then an assessor in Texas, volunteered to trump up a charge of murder against Perry, on which he could be taken to Texas, tried before a carpet-bag Court, and sent to the penitentiary. The plot grew too dangerous and was abandoned, but the letters of Babcock, Col. Whitley and Moore prove its existence.

STRAW BIDS.

Postmaster General Creswell was investigated three times, twice whitewashed by a Republican Congress and once exposed by a Democratic House. The most flagrant abuse ever fastened upon the Post Office Department, that of "straw bids," began under Creswell. A straw bid is a bid so low that it can never be fulfilled, which generally throws the contracts into Ring hands at a higher rate, or compels "temporary services" at high pay. Where the highest bid was $89,049, the straw bid was in one case $900. In another case the highest was $150,000, the lowest was $75. This last Creswell threw out, and yet accepted a straw bid of $4,200. One firm of straw bidders, Barlow, Sanderson & Co., paid between $40,000 and $50,000 to influence the investigation of the Republican House, paid one lawyer $25,000 for influence within the Department, and gave large sums to the Second Assistant Postmaster General's brother. This firm obtained one contract which will serve as a specimen. It was let to a straw bidder, though there was an honest bid of $96,000 a year. This bidder failed, and temporary service was engaged at $692 a day. Another straw bid, another failure, and temporary service again, this time at $429 a day. Finally, the contract was handed over to Barlow & Co., without advertising and in violation of law, at $142,000. Hundreds of similar instances could be given. Creswell, when he resigned, received a eulogistic letter from President Grant.

BLACK FRIDAY.

Secretary Boutwell reversed the policy of his predecessor, of keeping his intention to sell gold secret, and advertised his sales, thus forewarning speculators. This inspired prominent speculators with the idea that if the sales could be prevented for a time they could force the price up. Jay Gould effected a combination with A. R. Corbin, the President's brother-in-law, and with Gen. Porter, Gen. Babcock and Gen. Butterfield, first securing the appointment of Butterfield as Assistant Treasurer at New York. The President was necessary to the scheme, and he was soon the guest of Fisk and Gould on a Fall river boat. Other interviews followed. Corbin was given, in July, 1861, $250,000 in U. S. bonds, and, in September, Gould bought for $1,500,000 in gold. The President, during this month, w