Hotels.

THE MANSION HOUSE.
Corner of Second and Market Streets.
CLEARFIELD, PA.

THIS old and commodious Hotel has, during the past year, been enlarged to double its former capacity for the entertainment of strangers and guests. The whole building has been refurnished, and the proprietor will spare no pains to render his guests comfortable while staying with him.

☞ The 'Mansion House" Omnibus runs to and from the Depot on the arrival and departure of each train.
W. C. CARDOS,
July 12-76-tf Proprietor

A
Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.,
Wm. S. Bradley, formerly proprietor of the Leonard House, having leased the Allegheny Hotel, solicits a share of public patronage. The House has been thoroughly repaired and newly furnished, and guests will find it a pleasant stopping place. The table will be supplied with the best of everything in the market. At the bar will be found the best wines and liquors. Good stabling attached. WM. S. BRADLEY,
May 17, '76. Proprietor.

SHAW HOUSE,
(Cor. of Market & Front streets,)
CLEARFIELD, PA.
The undersigned having taken charge of this Hotel, would respectfully solicit public patronage.
jan1'75 D. R. FULLERTON.

WASHINGTON HOUSE,
NEW WASHINGTON, PA.
This new and well furnished house has been taken by the undersigned. He feels confident of being able to render satisfaction to those who may favor him with a call.
May 8, 1872. G. W. DAVIS, Prop'r.

LOYD HOUSE,
Main Street,
PHILIPSBURG, PENN'A.
Table always supplied with the best the market affords. The traveling public is invited to call.
jan.1,'76. ROBERT LOYD.

Banks.

F. K. ARNOLD. G. W. ARNOLD. J. S. ARNOLD
F. K. ARNOLD & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
Reynoldsville, Jefferson Co., Pa.
Money received on deposit. Discounts at moderate rates. Eastern and Foreign Exchange always on hand and collections promptly made.
Reynoldsville, Dec. 16, 1874.-1y

County National Bank,
OF CLEARFIELD, PA.
ROOM in Masonic Building, one door north of C. D. Watson's Drug Store.
Passage Tickets to and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, London, Paris and Copenhagen. Also, Drafts for sale on the Royal Bank of Ireland and Imperial Bank of London.
JAMES T. LEONARD, Pres't.
W. M. SHAW, Cashier. #11:1-74

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 South Third Street, Philadelphia
BANKERS,
And Dealers in Government Securities.
Application by mail will receive prompt attention, and all information cheerfully furnished Orders solicited. April 11-tf.

Dentistry.

DR. E. M. THOMPSON,
DENTIST.
(Office in Bank Building.)
Curwensville, Clearfield Co., Pa.
mch 22 '76-tf.

J. M. STEWART,
SURGEON DENTIST,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
(Office in Masonic Building.)
Clearfield, Pa., May 2, 1877.-1y.

GREAT REDUCTION
IN THE PRICES OF
ARTIFICIAL TEETH.
Dr. A. M. Hills would inform his friends and patrons that he is now putting up Artificial Teeth for
TEN DOLLARS PER SET.
By a new and greatly improved process of polishing Rubber Plates, he can give a much stronger plate with less thickness—the plate being all over the palate of an equal thickness, renders it much more pleasant to the patient than the old style plates. As I have the exclusive right to use this process in this county, no other Dentist can put up as good plates by any other mode.
☞ All work guaranteed satisfactory. ☜
Clearfield, June 13, 1877-tf. A. M. HILLS.

MEAT MARKET.
F. M. CARDON & BRO.,
On Market St., one door west of Mansion House,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Our arrangements are of the most complete character for furnishing the public with Fresh Meats of all kind, and of the very best quality. We also deal in all kinds of Agricultural Implements, which we keep on exhibition for the benefit of the public. Call around when in town, and take a look at things, or address us
F. M. CARDON & BRO.
Clearfield, Pa., July 14, 1875-tf.

FRESH MEAT—NEW SHOP.
The undersigned hereby informs the public in general that they keep on hand, regularly, at their shop, adjoining JOHN GULICH'S furniture rooms, opposite the Court House, the
BEST FRESH BEEF, VEAL, MUTTON LAMB, PORK, ETC., AT
REDUCED PRICES, FOR CASH.
Market mornings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturdays. Meat delivered at residence when desired.
A share of patronage is respectfully solicited.
March 1, 1876-1y. STAGE & NORRIS.

NEW CABINET MAKING SHOP.
M. B. SPACKMAN
Desires to announce to the public that he has opened a
CABINET MAKING SHOP IN CLEARFIELD
Where he will KEEP ON HAND
FURNITURE,
And do all kinds of CABINET WORK and REPAIR FURNITURE of all kinds, on short notice and in the best possible manner. Shop on Fourth street, opposite Park & Merrill's Carriage Shop. Aug. 2, '76-1y.

JOHN TROUTMAN,
DEALER IN
FURNITURE,
MATTRESSES,
AND
Improved Spring Beds,
MARKET STREET, NEAR P. O.
The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Clearfield, and the public generally, that he has on hand a fine assortment of Furniture, such as Walnut, Chestnut and Painted Chamber Suites, Parlor Suites, Reclining and Extension Chairs, Ladies' and Gents' Easy Chairs, the Perforated Dining and Parlor Chairs, Cane Seats and Windsor Chairs, Clothes Rars, Step and Extension Ladders, Hat Racks, Scrubbing Brushes, &c
MOULDING AND PICTURE FRAMES,
oking Glasses, Chromos, &c., which would suitable for Holiday presents.
dec1873 JOHN TROUTMAN.

READING FOR ALL!!
BOOKS & STATIONERY.
Market St., Clearfield, (at the Post Office.)
THE undersigned begs leave to announce to the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity, that he has fitted up a room and has just returned from the city with a large amount of reading matter, consisting in part of
Bibles and Miscellaneous Books,
Blank, Account and Pass Books of every description; Paper and Envelopes, French pressed and plain; Pens and Pencils; Blank Legal Papers, Deeds, Mortgages; Judgment, Exemption and Promissory notes; White and Parchment Brief, Legal Cap, Record Cap, and Bill Cap, Sheet Music, for either Piano, Flute or Violin, constantly on hand. Any books or stationery desired that I may not have on hand, will be ordered by first express, and sold at wholesale or retail to suit customers. I will also keep periodical literature, such as Magazines, Newspapers, &c.
P. A. GAULIN.
Clearfield, May 7, 1868-tf

H. A. KRATZER,
(SUCCESSOR TO)
KRATZER & LYTLE,
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
LEATHER,
CARPETS
OIL CLOTHS,
WALL PAPER,
WINDOW SHADES,
ETC
Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.
Jan. 8, 1877-tf

Our Own Advertisement.

THE REPUBLICAN,
Published every Wednesday by
GOODLANDER & LEE,
CLEARFIELD, PA.,
Has the Largest Circulation of any paper

The large and constantly increasing circulation of the REPUBLICAN, renders it valuable to business men as a medium thro' which to reach the public.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

If paid in advance,	$2 00
If paid after three months,	2 50
If paid after six months,	3 00

When papers are sent outside of the county payment must be in advance.

ADVERTISING:

Ten lines, or less, 3 times,	$1 50
Each subsequent insertion,	50
Administrator' Notices,	2 50
Executors' Notices,	2 50
Auditors' Notices,	2 50
Cautions and Estrays,	1 50
Dissolution Notices,	2 50
Professional Cards, 5 lines, year,	5 00
Special notices, per line,	20

YEARLY ADVERTISEMENTS:

One square, 10 lines,	$8 00
Two squares,	15 00
Three squares,	20 00
One-fourth column,	50 00
One-half column,	70 00
One column,	120 00

BLANKS.
We have always on hand a large stock of blanks of all descriptions.
SUMMONS,
SUBPŒNAS,
EXECUTIONS,
ATTACHMENTS,
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT,
LEASES,
BONDS,
FEE BILLS,
CONSTABLE'S BLANKS,
&c., &c., &c.

JOB PRINTING.
We are prepared to do all kinds of
PRINTING
SUCH AS
POSTERS,
PROGRAMMES,
CARDS,
LETTER HEADS,
ENVELOPES,
BILL HEADS,
STATEMENTS,
PAMPHLETS,
CIRCULARS,
&c., &c.,
IN THE BEST STYLE,
AND ON
REASONABLE TERMS.

ORDERS BY MAIL
FOR ALL KINDS OF WORK
WILL RECEIVE
PROMPT ATTENTION.

Goodlander & Lee,
Clearfield,
Clearfield County, Pa.

[Continued from first page.]

mob. They were met with yells of derision from the crowd and under a shower of stones were obliged to retreat at the double quick and force their way through the yelling crowd at the point of the bayonet, some of the soldiers being badly cut on the hands with knives and also clubbed. Four of the soldiers lost their muskets, which, however, were afterwards recovered. Col. Floch was badly clubbed, twice knocked down and forced across the canal and obliged to take

The engineers of the Erie and Lake Shore Roads have signed an agreement with the firemen not to run with green hands. It is expected that the New York Central engineers will follow suit to-night.

CINCINNATI, July 24—1.55 A. M.—The situation here to-night is very grave. There is a feeling as if the city were on the verge of a volcano. Two of the principal railway depots are in possession of crowds. No trains are running on the Ohio and Mississippi road, and there is a general agreement among the companies that none shall be attempted where the strikers offer objections. Efforts will be made to avoid a general outbreak. The crowd that has assumed control at the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette depot is not composed of strikers at all, or even of railroad men, but of unemployed laborers and roughs. An attempt has just been made to burn the railroad bridge over Mill creek, and it is feared that before night is over there will be serious work. A meeting of workingmen is called for to-morrow morning at 7 o'clock, to consider the situation. The announcement is made on blood-red posters. It is not so much the striking railroaders who are feared here as a large element of unemployed and vicious men who only need a signal to come out of their homes and join the desperate undertaking.

ALTOONA, July 23.—Our report on Saturday evening closed with the attempt to stop the train bearing troops to the scene of the more exciting incidents connected with the strike and the account of their final departure. The srikers and their freinds found nothing to engage their attention on the rail road for the remainder of the evening and night. In the meantime Mayor Gilland issued the following

PROCLAMATION.

To the Citizens of Altoona:—As the Chief Magistrate of this city, I believe it to be my duty under the present circumstances to caution the citizens and others against any unlawful assemblies that may arise under the present difficulties. I trust that all will endeavor to prevent any disturbance that would be detrimental to the interests of our city, or to the prosperity of any one, while the present excitement lasts. It is required of all good citizens to be vigilant and lend their personal influence in assisting the city authorities in carrying out that which seems to them best for the safety of lives and property. I also request all landlords to close their bars until the present excitement subsides. This request I expect to be complied with, and if not, those who disregard it will be held responsible under the law. Believing that our citizens are law-abiding, and that we have no occasion to chronicle riotous conduct on the part of any one, but that all may be peace and quietness, I remain, very truly, D. A. GILLAND, Mayor.

Notice was served on the various landlords and saloon keepers by the constables and the request made public in the proclamation was pretty generally complied with and in consequence comparatively few men were to be seen that night and yesteday on the streets in an intoxicated condition. It is a matter for rejoicing by peaceably disposed citizens that in these troublous times the men engaged in this strike for a better condition of things have so far deported themselves as orderly as they have.

"Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy," was a Bible injunction which was almost universally disregarded yesterday. The shriek of the fife, the rattle and roll of the drum, the marching of armed troops through our heretofore quiet city, the rapid movements and cheering of men, the scream of the locomotive whistle and the solemn tones of the church bells were impressive of scenes never before enacted in this city.

About nine o'clock in the morning ten car loads of troops, aggregating about 500, composed of parts of the First, Second, Third, Fifth, Sixth and Twelfth Regiments, under the command of General Beaver, arrived in this city and immediately pulled up to the upper end of the yard. Here breakfast was served them, and their engine was backed into the upper round house. The strikers then closed the gates of the round house yard refused to allow an engine to go out to take the troops to Pittsburgh. A detachment of Williamsport, Robert M. Foresman, Captain, under the command of Colonel Stead, was detailed to take an engine from the round house. They marched up to the round house gate, where they were faced and surrounded by about 100 cool and determined strikers. They were compelled to halt within six feet of the gate and about a half dozen of the railroad men stepped into the ranks and laid hold of muskets in the hands of the soldiers who quietly and not unwillingly yielded their arms. Fearing the utter demoralization of his command, Captain Foresman faced the crowd and attempted to drive back the more venturesome at the point of his sword, when a huge stone was thrown which struck him back of the right ear felling him. The gash was one inch and a half long and quite deep. Sergeant Osborne Gifford received two cuts on the head from stones.

For a while the affair looked serious. The strikers, on learning that more troops had been detailed to procure an engine, and were marching toward the round house, rushed pell mell into the yard and "spiked" engines No. 506, 123 and 206, by taking off driving rods, drawing the sand, water and fire, letting the steam escape, and soaping the boxes. The troops started to march to the gates, but concluding that it would be useless to attempt to get an engine, and because, even if they did, no engineer could be found to take it out, marched back to their train. From the train the entire body of troops, with the exception of a guard at the train, marched to the P. R. R. depot and stacked arms. The soldiers and strikers then mixed together and "took in" the city's sights.

Four of the soldiers were overcome by the heat yesterday. They were properly cared for by the citizens. Five sick soldiers departed for their homes on Day Express last evening.

The soldiers, though not allowed to go west, were permitted to return to their homes, if they choose. Company G., of Philadelphia, and squads of other companies, took advantage of that and left for home on Atlantic Express last evening. Among the departing soldiers was the "City Troop," of Philadelphia, whom the strikers dubbed "Woodpeckers." As they left the depot they were hooted and jeered, but the balance were cheered. The cause of this was that some of the Troop said they would "take an engine and go to Pittsburg or h—l!" They carried sixteen shot carbines.

Company D, Twelfth regiment, from Williamsport, entirely composed of negroes, commanded by Capt. Martin Matthews, didn't take near as much stock in fighting as eating, for as soon as they heard "break ranks, march," their brethren of this city filled them up with good substantial victuals. In the depot a quartette of their company made some excellent vocal music.

Some of the Captains and Lieutenants whom we talked to sympathized with the strikers, talked highly of their treatment by all, strikers and citizens; said they were compelled, by their oaths, to do their duty when ordered out. The Generals, Colonels, etc., were close-mouthed and would say nothing. One remarked that "If I was in chief command I would have gotten out of this place, and been in Pittsburg or h—l by this time."

The private soldiers, at least a majority, sympathized with the strikers. Several said "If we had known what the trouble really was we would not have came at all. We were told that riot and murder, arson and rape, were being committed all through this part of the State. We have found it different here, and are satisfied to return home." A few, however, said they would remain here and stick to duty

the regulars left Philadelphia this afternoon for this place under command of Colonel Hamilton. At 5:30 the special train reached Exeter Station, and the soldiers formed in line and received sixty-eight rounds of cartridges each. "Boys," said the commanding officer, "if you have to fire, don't shoot high, aim low and take a man at every shot." At 6:30 the train halted at Seventh street, below Pine, in this city. A large crowd gathered upon their arrival, but offered no resistance. The rioters were in small numbers, and where they had disappeared to was a mystery. Several were on hand, however, and declared "there would be a warm time before morning." "If we could only catch those Easton fellows," said one burly striker, "we would kill them on sight. We are well armed, and we won't stop before we drive these regulars from town. They have no business here." At 8 o'clock the troops marched to the depot, where they are now quartered in readiness for any outbreak. The streets were filled with citizens, but the blue pantaloons and the red stripes had a salutary effect, and during the march nothing but hooting was indulged in.

The rumor that several hundred Mollie Maguires are now marching here is in everybody's mouth, but no reliable information can be obtained on the subject. The rioters this afternoon dragged a cannon up to the depot and loaded it to the mouth with iron scraps. They declare they will fire it if the troops undertake to do anything. At this hour (11 p. m.) all is quiet. No trains are running, and, there is nothing to excite the feelings of the rioters, it is probable that nothing of importance will transpire during the night. In the morning an attempt will be made to relay the tracks.

COLUMBIA, July 24.—Instead of matters getting better here they seem to be gradually growing worse. The strikers this afternoon compelled a lot of trackmen to quit their work, taking their shovels and picks from them and marching them into town like a lot of prisoners. Threats are made that the buildings will be fired if any troops are sent here. The coming of a passenger train causes intense excitement among the strikers, as rumors have been started that troops will be sent here to quell any disturbance. It is feared if a riot should occur it will cause blood to be shed.

SCRANTON, Pa., July 25.—The excitement here is intense. All trains on the Delaware, Lackawana and Western road have been stopped. When the mail train from Binghamton, New York, arrived at 9:50 a. m., two passenger cars were detached by the strikers, who said nothing but the mail should be allowed to run. Superintendent Halstead said the mail car would not run unless the passenger cars were also permitted, and this made the strikers very indignant. The Superintendent was firm, however, and the mails were taken from the car, which was promptly switched off on a siding. The strikers telegraphed at once to the State authorities that the company refused to run the mail, and that they would run it it necessary, and furnish a fireman and engineer. A dispatch to the same effect was sent to the Postoffice Department at Washington. The streets are thronged with men from the mines, railroads and iron mills.

CHICAGO, July 24.—The mob which closed the railroad workshops this morning continued its labors during the afternoon, busying itself with closing up manufactories and all shops which lay in their way. The proprietors generally offered no objections, it being pretty generally understood that the men would return and go to work when deemed advisable. The mob, which at times numbered 2,000, but which was often divided into sections, was composed largely of boys between 14 and 20, but acting under directions from older heads. All railroad shops, including the Northwestern, have been closed, and the strikers are merely engaged now in stopping freight trains. As yet no passenger, mail or express trains have been interfered with. Among the establishments closed up are the workshops of the Michigan Central, Illinois Central, Chicago and Alton, Northwestern, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, and Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroads.

All the men connected with the freight business on these roads have either quit voluntarily or through compulsion. Besides these the rabble visited and caused to suspend operations at Campbell Bros' mill, Bolden, Week & Hennes' stone yard, Palmer & Fuller's sash, door and blind factory, Buzow's furniture factory, Schuttler's wagon manufactory, Northwestern Horse Shoe Nail Company and many others. The Mayor's Secretary is this afternoon swearing in special police in great numbers. The Mayor issued a proclamation this afternoon reciting the state of affairs and calling on citizens to aid in enforcing the law and suppressing riot, and to that end recommending patrols in the various neighborhoods and that women and children keep off the streets. He adds that the city government has made ample preparations for the protection of life and property. It is known that the Twenty-second Regiment, United States Infantry, is enroute from Dakota and will reach here to-morrow. They are the only men coming to Chicago from outside, and they are only sent here on their way to the East, where they properly belong. It was rumored at five o'clock that all the street cars will be compelled to stop running.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 25.—The strike of railroad employes occurred, as previously agreed upon at noon today. No freight trains have been allowed to leave the city. Soon after twelve o'clock a crowd of about 250 collected at the depot and marched to all the railroad shops in the city and compelled the workmen to cease work. They also visited Plankinton & Armour's packing house, the elevators, the different buildings being erected, and all other places where labor was being performed and compelled a complete cessation of manufactures and labor all over the city. There has been great excitement in the city to-night. All saloons were closed. At seven p. m., a meeting of citizens was held and measures taken for the protection of private property and for putting down a riot, should one occur. The strikers and their friends also held a meeting and decided to let no freight trains leave to-morrow. The excitement is still great, but it is thought no damage to property will be attempted. The council met in secret session to-night and a large force of special police will be appointed early in the morning.

Bob Ingersoll's most formidable foeman in San Francisco is a Methodist preacher named Guard. Bob doesn't stand Guard, but he would like to sit on him.

A Duluth editor got even with a contemporary by calling him a "gourd-headed baboon."

THE LOGIC OF THE STRIKE.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has been proverbial for its liberal wages to its employes of all classes. While its chief officers have received less salaries than like officials charged with direction of other leading corporations, its skilled and unskilled labor has been as liberally paid as that of any corporation in the country. Two reductions have been made in the compensation of all its officers and employes from the highest rates during the war. Soon after the panic of 1873 a general [illegible] and again, on the 1st of June of the present year, a like reduction of ten per cent. was adopted, and it was acquiesced in along the whole line without visible discontent in any section or class.

The stockholders of the same company number from eighteen to twenty thousand. A majority of them are laborers, seamstresses, widows and others who depend largely or wholly upon their dividends for their support. They have paid from fifty to sixty dollars a share for their stock, believing that it would yield them from eight to ten per cent. Since the panic of 1873, when the first reduction was made in the salaries and wages of the officers and employes of the company, the income of the stockholders has been reduced forty per cent., while the income of the employes has been reduced twenty per cent.; and now one day of riot and anarchy destroys company property in Pittsburgh alone, to an amount that would pay three quarterly dividends at the rate of six per cent. per annum, besides indefinite losses by the interruption of the immense business of the corporation. True, the municipality in which the property has been destroyed is responsible for it, but there will be litigation and delay in recovering it, and in the meantime the company must take the money from its now limited earnings to replace the waste of the mob. Nor is this all that share-holders have suffered. Their stock that was worth from fifty-five to sixty dollars a year or eighteen months ago, is now worth not more than thirty dollars in the market. This loss is not imputed to incompetent or unfaithful direction, but it is the logical result of the universal prostration of business that has reduced the volume of the travel and traffic and made the reduction of expenses an absolute necessity. The stockholders, thousands of whom are no more oppulent than the employes of the company, have also suffered from forty to fifty per cent. in the shrinkage of the value of their investments, and from the same cause that has reduced the wages of labor. The loss to capital has, therefore, been double or quadruple the loss to labor on our most prosperous railroads, while many of them have sunk not only all dividends, but nearly or quite all their capital by the revulsion in values, in industry and trade.

This condition of the business of the country cannot escape the inexorable laws of necessity, and the law of supply and demand will ever assert itself above all theories and all combinations and over all strikes. If the railway strikers had arrested the traffic of our railroads by peaceably leaving their cars and shops, they would have been clearly within the bounds of their lawful rights, and would to-day be in a position to enforce the increase of wages they demand. If the country was prosperous and our industry employed at satisfactory wages, the railroad men could increase their compensation by the same law of necessity that now makes it impossible. If there were more places for laborers than there are men to fill them, the irrepealable and always operative law of supply and demand would make the laborers masters of the situation; but just the reverse is the fact. Every man who is employed to-day has his fellow who is without employment, and every place vacated on the railroads will be gladly accepted by others who prefer reduced wages to no wages at all. The railroads are therefore forbidden by twofold conclusive reasons to assent to the demand of those in revolt. In the first place, the strkers have been compelled to advance from their lawful strike to the lawless interference, with the action of other laborers, who would work if not prevented by violence, and to that assumption of despotic power neither labor nor capital can afford to yield submission. Every mandate of the law on the subject; every consideration of natural rights, and every dictate of justice between man and man affirms as the privilege and duty of every citizen to do as he will in accepting legitimate service from any employer. In the second place, the railroads have not the traffic nor the revenues to enable them to employ either the number of men they required several years ago, or at the liberal compensation of more prosperous times. Both these propositions are self-evident to all who reason, and those who do not reason must accept the same rules of cause and effect which govern all classes and conditions of mankind.

The strike of to-day is indefensible above all considerations of the merits of the claim for increased wages, because its whole energy is directed to prevent, by violence, the willing laborers from filling the vacant places; and there can be no excuse given for the combined effort to subordinate others to the will of those who not only refuse to labor themselves, but summon the law of might to prevent their fellows from earning their living as they shall deem best for themselves. The right of every man to strike or to work, without restraint from others, is as sacred to all as is the right to defend life and home, and whenever it shall be impaired with the approval or even tolerance of public opinion or of law, anarchy must rear its hideous altar to deal discord, oppression and adversity throughout the land.—*Philadelphia Times.*

FETTERED BY FRAUD.

There is an irrepressible conflict between Mr. Hayes and the Radical, South-hating wing of his party. If they had known what they know now, the late managers of the Republican party would never have planned and consummated the Presidential villainy; they would have had the virtue to accord Tilden his rights rather than put in a Republican who in four months has split his party beyond reconciliation. It is unkind and ungenerous to say that the men who put Hayes in are rightly served; that he was nominated on a broad, liberal platform, and that his letter of acceptance gave due notice of fair play all round. It might accord with inexorable justice to taunt the disappointed statesmen with these things if Republican platforms had ever meant anything but deception, and if the letter of acceptance were not intended to attract votes rather than to bind the candidate. But it would be unfair and ungenerous to those who fought the fight for Mr. Hayes to quote any evidences of virtue which may have come to light before his inauguration. It was but reasonable to expect ordinary gratitude and a decent regard for his benefactors from the man who accepted the stolen Presidency. If his conscience would permit him to receive stolen goods of such value, the thieves who did the stealing for him might with reasonable confidence look for the reward of faithful service. A few of the smaller fry have not been neglected, and this, probably, because they know too much. Of the arch offenders in the great conspiracy, John Sherman is the only man who has received anything like a suitable reward. Morton has got—Tyner, which means the biggest

halt of the Postoffice Department, but he thinks he has been shabbily treated and is in revolt. The party in Iowa, in New Hampshire and Pennsylvania makes no attempt to conceal its deep disgust. Everywhere the men who led in the last campaign are in rebellion. There is fire all along the line. Hayes feels that the men who have been a power in the party have deserted him. Each has his own ambition to satisfy, but they will make common cause against Hayes. He has been obliged to abandon the hope of organizing the [illegible] party in the south; the irreconcilables are far as ever from being reconciled, and they would rather see a wool-dyed Bourbon Democrat than a Hayes man in the Speaker's Chair. The [illegible] thing on paper, but the service is as far as ever from being reformed. Though Mr. Hayes have all the desire to be a reformer, he has not the strength to carry his measures against the opposition of his party. If he had shown himself in earnest in this respect, he would have had the people with him, as he has in his Southern Policy. But he has been the first to break his own laws, and the people never support trickery. When Congress meets Mr. Hayes will have influential fire-eaters against him in everything, with a tremendous following. He will have the people with him on the Southern Policy alone, always provided he does not sooner fly the track. The people will be against his sham civil-service reform; against his Mexican job; against his efforts to maintain a large standing army; against his bold attempt to shield the Louisiana felons. He will be hampered and embarrassed at every step through his entire administration. This is the misfortune of having a fraudulent President. He can neither command the confidence of his party nor of the people. In the nature of things his every act will be suspected. But this will make the people watchful of their rights, and pave the way for a successor who will have the respect and confidence of the people, because he will have their votes to show his title to his seat. Hayes has only a bogus title, and everybody knows it.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

O. P. MORTON.

God might make a worse man than O. P. Morton, but He never did. The combination of sycophancy, sin and demagogism has never been equaled and cannot be surpassed. He began life a Democrat, and all that he says of that organization is only the sort of Democrat he developed. He joined the party of progressive humanitarian ideas when that party showed itself to be in the ascendant, and his belief in human progress is measured by majorities at the ballot-box. He has no faith in God, man, nor Morton. He has ability enough to know, but not pride enough to despise himself. He is one of those monstrosities created at long intervals, for some unknown purpose, that goes about torturing humanity. A few more demons of that sort would make the human race, like the devil-possessed swine, rush down steep places and perish through a general suicide. Nature put a warning mark upon his countenance. Looking upon it, scientists are settled with the fear that, coming from the monkey, we might yet, with all our brain, return to the brute. His jaw is that of a bull-dog; his mouth recalls the sculptured satyr of the Greeks when the eager sensualism of the goat was made human; his nose is a muzzle, while his eyes have the treacherous glare of a beast of prey. He is one no woman can love, no man can trust, no child can reverence. His associates are thieves, his friends are demagogues, his political support are negroes. He is a sycophant and a flatterer without being weak. He has brains of unusual power, that without culture is put to the meanest uses. Possessed of the highest courage, he intrigues with the skill of a coward. When Grant was in power he fawned like a spaniel and flattered like a courier. And now that a gentleman occupies the Executive Mansion, and holds the patronage upon which Morton lives, he bullies and whines by turns.—*Washington Capital.*

MORAL DECAY.

There is much truth in the following which we clip from an exchange, which says that one of the alarming signs of the times is to be seen in the feebleness of moral restraint. Bad men are not afraid of the censure of their neighbors when they commit acts of injustice, which are not punished as crimes. In earlier times unprincipled men were restrained to some extent by the fear of eternal punishment in a future life; but this fear has grown very weak, and it would seem that none of the moralizing forces are strengthening. In some respects our civilization has produced wonderful results; the means of information and of mental culture have increased to a most remarkable extent, but moral improvement has not kept pace. With all our advantages, we have not the manly vigor of our ancestors, and unless means be found to check the tendency to vice and degradation, the utter debasement of the people is inevitable. It is not by severity of punishment that we can arrest the growth of crime; but we may establish institutions which will cultivate a sentiment of manly honor and detestation of all dishonesty. Would it not be better for society to incur expense in rewarding what is good for the community than to permit the depraved and unworthy to prey upon the innocent and useful?

A MAD CHIEF JUSTICE.—Chief Justice Waite is mad because nobody in South Carolina called on him and his family. The South Carolinians reply that they stayed away because his Honor lodged and consorted with Judge Bond. He is the Judge who enlarged the Returning Board whom the Supreme Court had put in jail for contempt, and who, in his decision, said that although there was no law or precedent for what he did, he would make his rulings so that the State could take an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States where "his action, if unwise, could be corrected." The negro waiters in the Charleston hotels "knew enough to know" that Bond had no more authority to make that decision, which he went and made on the request of "Zach" Chandler and the *Times*, than Queen Victoria has to veto the reduction of New York salaries by cable. What the barristers of the State think of Bond may be imagined. The Chief Justice's fellowship with him cost Mr. Waite all the social slights he suffered. But we are surprised that Bowen, Scott, Elliott, Whipper and all the rest of the South Carolina Republicans did not call on Mr. Waite, or that, if they did, he, thought a Republican, counts their attentions naught. Curious, isn't it, that a gentleman finds the "loyalists" of the South such excellent strangers?

PUNCH ON VACATION.—The London *Punch* represents the devil gleefully pointing to a placard on a church, "Closed for the Summer," and exultantly asking, "Do they think I ever take vacation?" A companion picture might be a weary, worn out preacher expounding the long drawn Word to a sleepy, indifferent congregation. Between the doctors and the devil who shall decide?

"A thin veil of Quixotic sentimentality," says Mr. Blaine. Hardly enough to ward off sunstroke.

RADICAL MISRULE.

The Danville *Intelligencer* says: Since the cleaning out of the bayonets and carpet-baggers in the South, the prospect of Radical domination there evermore is as delusive as the mirage in the desert. For sixteen years Radicalism essayed to build up a party in that section, first by conferring the franchise on the black, and second by placing him, ignorant and besotted as he was, as a ruling power over the white and intellectual element by the process of the bayonet. It is well-nigh [illegible] so far they have done so it affords a terrible illustration of their inability to govern the country on constitutional principles. On this point the people, both North and South, are thoroughly convinced. The fall of the South Carolina and Louisiana carpet-bag government came not so much from Hayes removing the United States troops as from a general conviction in the minds of all men that this kind of government had run its tether, and nothing was left for it but to give way or the people in the very agony of despair would have to resort to revolution to relieve themselves and thus compel the general government to subdue them and hold the States as conquered provinces. Thus we have the result of sixteen years of Radical rule and with the departure of this rule in the South, that party is as sure to be cast out as that morning succeeds the night. Hayes, 'tis true, gets some credit for removing the incubus of carpet-bag government in the States of South Carolina and Louisiana, but it would have occurred without the aid of Hayes. His admixture with the decaying debris and his success from depending on that foul and rotten fungus places him in a light only second to Packard himself. No party can stand such besmirching. The evidence is daily seen that, rank and rotten, it is giving away in all directions. Built up on rings and supported and stimulated by plunder of the public funds the people weary of the incubus. It has brought the country to its present deplorable condition, and the sooner the offensive carcass is removed the sooner we will return to a staple, constitutional government, and the people be relieved from the depression that has ground them down to poverty, wretchedness and dispair.

WHOLLY ACCIDENTAL.—The Philadelphia *Times* pithily remarks: "It was the merest accident that found Mr. Packard, of Louisiana, at Des Moines, at the time of the Republican convention there. Mr. Packard is on a fishing excursion, and somebody told him it was a nice place to fish over in Iowa. But the fishing don't seem to have been so good as it was cracked up to be, for we can't learn that Mr. Packard caught anything. Still he helped to stir up the waters and made it impossible for the President to catch anything, which was doubtless the next best thing for Mr. Packard. The illustrious Louisianian's fishing trip will not, however, end with Iowa. He is out of business just now, and has no objection to making a summer of it. On the first of August he will doubtless make it convenient to throw his line in Ohio, where fishing will be nearly as good as it has been in Iowa. And four weeks later he may be bobbing in the vicinity of Harrisburg, in this State. At that time of the year there will be reasonably good fishing along the Susquehanna for those who use the right kind of bait, and when Mr. Packard throws a line in Pennsylvania he will have the company of those experienced fishermen—Cameron, Mackey, Errett and Quay. A talented party like this ought to catch something, and it is altogether likely they would. We think Mr. Packard will find more angling talent and quite as good fishing in Pennsylvania as he found in Iowa."

LIVING YET DEAD.—A Washington correspondent, writing to the Cincinnati *Commercial* relates the following incident of machine life:

The other day I heard a Cabinet Minister talking of a young chap who wanted a place. "My young friend," said he, "don't apply. Saw wood, drive cows, anything honorable, but preserve your independence. I have a man in my place who has been in forty years."

"Forty years?"

"Yes every day of it. He came in in 1826. Well, he gets about the same salary he had to commence with. The other day he came to me, saying: I ought to have died forty years ago. 'You don't mean that,' I said. 'Yes' said he, 'I mean that I have been buried in this building forty years, and I had just as well been buried in the grave. What's the difference between tombs? Of what advantage have I been to myself in here? I had nothing when I came in and have got nothing now. I am disqualified for anything. If I was turned out to-day I would starve to-morrow.' So much for government positions that young men are so anxious to get. They had better let it alone."

MARRIED WOMEN AND BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.—The Supreme Court of this State rendered a decision in the case of Wolbach and wife against the Lehigh Building Association. It declares that in all cases where married women deal with the association the mortgage is good only for the actual amount loaned and the legal interest. A logical sequence seems to be that if the money loaned has not been used to buy or improve her separate real estate, but has been used to raise money to pay her husband's debts, or for other purposes, it is void altogether.

This will, no doubt, seriously affect the investments made by building associations on the credit of mortgages given by married women, and will prove a grave matter for such associations. Of late years it has been a very common practice for men to hold their property in their wives' names, and, when desirous of a loan, to join with the wives in the mortgage, contrary to the law as it now appears.—*Patriot.*

THE POOR FELLOWS.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Herald* tells the following about Hon. John Allison, Register of the United States Treasury, and Secretary Sherman: Mr. Allison has been in office since March, 1869. His salary is four thousand five hundred dollars. He is economical. He is called Honest John Allison. He has saved much of his hard earnings, and this is the reason why he desired to buy the first four per cent. bonds issued. He had bought the first bond of every description issued since he has been Register, but Sherman put his foot down on him this time, and said, "No, sir, you can't have it. It's against the law. I want it for a friend of mine in Ohio." Allison wept, put his gold in the bag and went right away and bought Pennsylvania bonds, paying a good old six per cent.

BLAINE AND MAINE.—Maine opens the campaign of 1877, on the 2d Tuesday of September. The Radical State Convention comes off on the 9th and the Democratic on the 14th. This is Mr. Blaine's State, and he no doubt expects a fuss with "the government," because he left for California last week and will not be home until after the mischief is done. The innocent Lamb-like Statesman! Does he suppose no one can see through his dodge. He has put up the job and will remain away until some one else opens the fight with Hayes.

A. O. Bell, a poor California miner, washed out $50,000 worth of gold in a few weeks recently, and now he is a jingling Bell all the time.

Miscellaneous.

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