The Republican.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 22, 1877.

Reader, if you want to know what is going on in the business world, just read our advertising columns, the *Special* column in particular.

MAXIMS FOR THE DAY.

No man worthy the office of President should be willing to hold it if counted in, or placed there by any fraud. U. S. GRANT.

I could never have been reconciled to the elevation by the smallest aid of mine of a person, however respectable in private life, who must forever carry upon his brow the stamp of fraud first triumphant in American history. No subsequent action, however meritorious, can wash away the letters of that record.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

Under the forms of law, Rutherford B. Hayes has been declared President of the United States. His title rests upon disfranchisement of lawful voters, the false certificates of the returning officers acting corruptly, and the decision of a commission which has refused to hear evidence of alleged fraud. For the first time are the American people confronted with the fact of a fraudulently-elected President. Let it not be understood that the fraud will be silently acquiesced in by the country. Let no hour pass in which the usurpation is forgotten.

ADDRESS OF DEMOCRATIC M. C.'S.

One hundred years of human depravity accumulated and concentrated into a climax of crime. Never again in five hundred years shall they have an opportunity to repeat the wrong.

DANIEL W. VOORHEES.

I would rather have the endorsement of a quarter of a million of the American people than that of the Louisiana Returning Board, or of the Commission which excluded the facts and decided the question on a technicality.

THOS. A. HENDRICKS.

POOR DOCTORS.—Reader, suppose you did feel unwell in 1860, and turned off your former physician, who was noted for his skill, and employed another who has been stuffing you with nostrums ever since, and your physical situation is four fold worse now than it was in 1860? Do you not suppose that it is about time to swop doctors again and see whether you cannot find one that understands your disease and will save you from a premature death? Apply your physical discomfort to that of your country, the affairs of which have been managed by political quacks since 1860. Have they not given us some awful doses, and we are, nevertheless, sicker than ever. Let us employ some other physicians at the next election, and see if the country cannot be saved from bankruptcy and mobrule. Anarchy is our fate if new men are not employed very soon.

ATTENTION, CANDIDATES.—On and after the 22d of August, the announcement of the names of candidates for Prothonotary, Register and Recorder, and County Surveyor, will be in order. The usual fee for the former two offices will be $15 each, and for the Surveyor, $5. This will pay for the usual card, 10,000 tickets for each candidate, and for printing the necessary election blanks. The primary election occurs on Saturday, the 15th of September, from 1 to 7 o'clock p. m., and County Convention meets in the Court Room on the following Tuesday (18th) at 1 o'clock, p. m.

IN A QUANDARY.—Some great editors, or the editors of great journals, like the common demagogue, wear mule's ears. To illustrate: The editor of the New York *Tribune*, in his anxiety to support both Hayes and Blaine, remarks that the general drift of the Maine platform is "obviously away from Hayes," and that it is, "on the whole, judicious." So if the *Tribune* is forced to choose, we will see which way it will consider it judicious to drift.

An exchange says: Mr. Evarts is the wag of the Cabinet. He made the grave yet fraudulent Rutherford smile, by suggesting to put over the door: "Many call, but few are chosen."

QUERE.—The Maine Radicals took no Hayes in their State Convention. It would be a little rough on Blaine, should he ever become President, if they would treat him the same way. James, be careful.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.—Tally one for the Pittsburg *Post* when it says that Mr. Hayes is so enamored of commissions that he has constituted one to visit Sitting Bull in British America. This is a place, if Sitting Bull's tomahawk is in good order, that would suit Joe Bradley to a dot.

A HOME THRUST.—The Cumberland *Times* makes the following good point on Governor Hartranft: "The Governor of Pennsylvania was ready to pledge 75,000 men to Grant to force the inauguration of Hayes, and yet he called upon the National Government to help quell a little mob."

SUDDEN DEATH.—Raleigh T. Daniel, Attorney General of Virginia, died at Richmond, on Thursday afternoon, August 16th, after two days' illness, from hemorrhage of the bowels, aged seventy-two. He was re-nominated for the same position by the Democratic State Convention three days previous to his death.

THE GREENBACKERS.—The State Executive Committee of the independent greenback party met Wednesday in Williamsport. The committee have called a State Convention to be held there on Wednesday, September 19th. Candidates are to be put in the field for Auditor General, State Treasurer and Supreme Judge.

The Rev. Dr. George R. Crooks, formerly the editor of the *Methodist*, has become a member of the editorial staff of the *Tribune*. Dr. Crooks is said to be a strong thinker and a careful writer.—*Philadelphia Times.*

We are glad this transfer has been made. The columns of the *Tribune* were always better adapted to the Doctor's literary taste than those of the *Methodist*. *Tribunedom* and *Jay Gouldism* is an awful dose for a Christian to swallow, but we suspect from the tone of some of his articles which formerly appeared in the *Methodist*, he is Radical enough to gulp it down. We rejoice that the Doctor has thrown off all disguise, and mounted the political tread-mill fixed up in the tall beer tower on Nassau street.

GENERAL ORDER NUMBER EIGHT.

TWO REGIMENTS TO BE FORMED OUT OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Owing to the inconvenience and loss suffered by many of the officers and men of the National Guard when called into service by entire divisions and cost to the State incurred for transportation by the necessity of frequently re-

to avoid the necessity of purchasing overcoats and other equipments for all the troops and the pay of supernumerary officers, the Governor has decided to relieve all the State troops now in service by a force organized from the present guard from the officers and men who are able and willing to volunteer for the present emergency:

HEADQUARTERS, N. G. OF PA.,
HARRISBURG, August 17, 1877.

General Order No. 8.

I. The National Guard of Pennsylvania, being composed of men in business, which in many cases necessarily suffers during their absence for any protracted period, thereby entailing serious loss upon themselves and hardships upon their families, and the preservation of life and property and good order requiring that a strong force should still be kept in some regions of the State until work is fully resumed, it has been decided by the commander-in-chief, in accordance with the provisions of the ninety-second section of the act approved May 4, 1804, entitled an act for the organization, discipline and regulation of the militia of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to organize two regiments of ten companies each by detailing from each regiment of the National Guard only such officers and men as can absent themselves from their business without serious loss, and will volunteer to serve actively for a period of three months or during the present emergency.

First Division commanders are therefore directed to report at once by wire, all field officers who are able and willing to volunteer to be detailed for three months' duty unless sooner relieved. From the number so reported will be selected the officers for the two regiments to be formed.

Second. Colonels of regiments and commandants of unattached companies will report at once through the proper channels, all company officers of their commands who are able and willing to volunteer to serve for three months, unless sooner relieved, from which list a Captain and First and Second Lieutenants from each regiment and from the unattached commands will be detailed for duty during the present emergency, and the officers so selected will recruit companies of eighty volunteers from the soldiers of their respective regiments and the unattached commands, which companies will be commanded by said officers and detailed for service for three months or during the present emergency.

II. Orders announcing the officers selected, appointing company rendezvous and regulating recruiting will be issued immediately upon the receipt from division commanders of the lists herein ordered.

III. The officers who give their names to be reported must be willing to stay in the field three months or as long as their services are needed. The commander-in-chief desires it particularly understood that he wishes those only to volunteer who are able to do so with the least inconvenience and able to stay until the quiet is restored in every part of the State. He is satisfied of the courage and fidelity of all the officers and men of the Guard, and in making these details he is actuated solely by the desire to have the burden placed upon the good citizens of the Commonwealth by the turbulent and criminal men within its borders fall with as little loss and inconvenience to individuals and as little expense to the State as possible.

By command of
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
JAMES W. LATTA,
Adjutant General.

MORE ARMY.—Such is the demand made by many since the late riots. "More soldiers" or we will have no liberty. This is all nonsense. We do not want brute force, we have enough of that. It is moral character we want instead of more soldiers. The New York *Sun* closes the argument on the question in this way: "The strength of a Republican government, the maintenance of Democratic institutions, the peace of the United States, or the good order and welfare of the American people, do not depend upon the size of the army, or the dominancy of the military establishment, or the grandeur of our array of Generals, Colonels, Majors, Captains, Lieutenants, Corporals, and buglers, all gorgeously uniformed, and all trained in the use of swords, bayonets, guns, pistols, cannon, and mitrailleuses. When the Constitution and public peace can be maintained only by carnage and fire, this Republic, now one hundred years old, will be in a bad way, and not worth keeping up. The army should be reduced to ten thousand men. The best government is that which governs least. The world is governed too much.

THE PERMANENT EXPOSITION.—PHILADELPHIA, August 19.—The permanent exhibition was open for the first time on Sunday to-day, and was attended during the afternoon by an audience of 11,000 people, composed largely of the working classes and business men, for whose special accommodation it was opened. A grand sacred concert was given in the great music hall, which was crowded to its utmost capacity. Everything was conducted in the most orderly manner, and there was nothing to offend the most exacting moralist. No machinery was permitted to run and no sales of merchandise were allowed, but it was opened simply as a museum.

AN OVERSIGHT.—A *Times* writer flanks in on the Senator of Maine in this way: "Mr. Blaine's neglect to put something in the Maine platform about the momentous and thrilling Mexican question is attracting the attention of the press. If it isn't too late Mr. Blaine had better fix up that platform and get in at least some modern improvements." Mexico has been overlooked and the eight by seven administration may annex it to this country before the people away down in Maine know anything about it.

ALL WRONG.—No less than four Radical editors have been cowhided in the past two weeks, chief of whom is the scribe of the Washington *Republican*, Hayes' government organ, and not the least among them is our Bellefonte neighbor, Tuten, of the *Republican*, who was outrageously assaulted by Winfield Scott Wagoner. Winny was arrested and put under bonds for $300, and is now awaiting court for the purpose of explaining his outrageous conduct.

DEVELOPING.—The present disturbances causes the heads of numerous demagogues to come to the surface. We notice among the various patent medicines now offered to cure the trouble between labor and capital, is the project to form a new workingman's political party which comprehends a demand for "gratuitous administration of justice in all courts of law;" "abolition of all conspiracy

means of transportation to be taken hold of and operated by the government;" "all industrial enterprises to be placed under the control of the government as fast as practicable and operated by free co-operative trades' unions for the good of the whole people." What a rare field for demagogues and thieves to operate in. And it looks as though West, the Radical nominee for Governor of Ohio, would champion the cause of the improvident and the cheap political hucksters who have brought the country to the verge of ruin. What unparalleled impudence it is for those who have wrought the ruin now to turn up as physicians and claim that they are the dispensers of the remedies for the cure of ills. Reader, kick all such quacks and imposters out of the way and look around for an honest man.

SENSIBLE ADVICE.—A Washington telegram of the 15th, states that the central council of the labor league of the United States, at a meeting held at their headquarters on the previous evening passed a series of resolutions on the depressed state of labor throughout the country, and the anticipated evil results to flow therefrom, enforcing coolness and moderation upon the members of the order, and specially warning them as well as working men in general to beware of emissaries, some of whom have endeavored to operate here, who go around inciting to strikes and violence, measures which injure labor in general, disturb order and end in the conviction and punishment of the participant therein, and

RESOLVED, "That moral agitation is the strength and power by which labor can acquire tangible reformation, and that mob violence and riot lead only to anarchy and final destruction to human liberty, and it is better to submit to any sort of despotism for the time being than to have no government at all."

That is about as sensible a resolve as we have seen for a long time. It is short and covers the whole ground.

LET IT BE AMENDED.—The Maine Democrats did well to plant themselves squarely on the St. Louis platform. It still holds. Their denunciation of the electoral fraud is coupled with a demand for a constitutional amendment to prevent its repetition. This will without doubt engage the serious attention of Congress at its next session; but we do not think the country need fear that the outrage of March, 1877, will ever again be perpetrated in America. The resolution referring to the President's southern policy has the right ring. It is not necessary for Democrats to fall on the bosom of Mr. Hayes because, accepting the inevitable, he has called off the federal troops and recognized the omnipotence of civil law; but it is proper that they should approve his course in this and every other matter when it accords with sound Democratic doctrine. Altogether, the platform is unobjectionable, and it ought to tell in the campaign against the one incubated by Blaine.

THE NEW REFORMERS.—The Workingmen's party in Louisville, Kentucky, elected their Legislative ticket on a platform loaded with such heterogeneous elements as the eight-hour law, prohibition of prison labor, compulsory education, "no man to be nominated for office unless he is a workingman" and a tariff for revenue. These are huge reforms! But who is fool enough to believe that the man who will work but eight hours, is entitled to as much pay as the men who works ten and twelves hours a day. The "compulsory education" idea is imported from Europe, and is as great an outrage upon the Republic, or Democratic ideas of government, as to advocate the substitution of a King or an Emperor, for the President. The baby may look like a "reform" child, but before it is ten years old it will be a full fledged Communist, because of parentage and general surroundings.

LET IT BE SETTLED.—At the Lehigh County Court, at Allentown, on Monday, Judge A. B. Longaker delivered his opinion in the case of A. H. Lynn against D. J. Godshalk and Joseph A. Weaver, publishers of the Bethlehem *Times*, for alleged libel of plaintiff in publishing a speech of U. J. Wenner, Esq., in a case of Alfred Crist against the said Lynn. The Judge holds, in effect, that the speech of a lawyer, without giving a full report of the trial, is a libel. The Judge said he would impose no other sentence than the costs. We understand the case is likely to go to the Supreme Court, in order to settle the question whether an editor may or may not publish the speech of an attorney in a case, without at the same time giving the evidence taken on the trial.

THEY ARE COMING.—We observe that "our colored brethren" are kicking over the traces everywhere. The chairman of a large colored Democratic club in Cincinnati thus addressed his colored friends: "Organize and defeat the party that has so long deceived you. Vote your sentiments, and when you have so done your conscience will be clear before men, and the Democratic ticket will be successful." "There's music in the air" for the Radicals this fall, and it is becoming so loud that a person must be very deaf if he can't hear it.

THE MAINEITES.—The Radicals of Cumberland county, Maine, on Thursday last, in their county Convention, passed resolutions endorsing Hayes to the backbone, notwithstanding the fact that at their State Convention, a week previous, they refused to endorse him. Those Yankees down there will have some fun out of Hayes and Blaine before next rafting time.

IN SESSION.—The Democratic State Convention meets at Harrisburg today (Wednesday,) for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Supreme Judge, State Treasurer and Auditor General. We will be able to tell our readers next week who the gentlemen are who will fill these offices in the near future.

PETER HALF RIGHT.

We notice that the late Greenback candidate for President, Peter Cooper, has written a letter to President Hayes, in which he reiterates his well known views on the currency. He wants the government to give immediate relief to unemployed labor, "either through definite methods of help" or by "great and obvious improve-

bootraps, for government can only begin great improvements by increased taxation, which is now as heavy as we can bear. Of course, he desires also the remonetization of silver and a national currency interconvertible with bonds, which "will take the creation of currency out of the hands of the banks." Having delivered himself of these heresies, Mr. Cooper's hard common sense comes to his rescue, and he demands industrial schools—institutions under national, State and local control, which shall teach children to use their hands as they are now taught to use their heads. The great importance of industrial schools is not sufficiently recognized yet, but the time must come when our education must take a wider range and be more practical. Mr. Cooper is in entire accord with the President's view on civil service reform, though the vigorous terms in which he expresses himself seem to indicate a desire for an advance in the way of reform, such as the people have not yet seen.

A CASE IN POINT.—There are a few fools in this country who have supposed that Grant was the only man fit to govern the people. The editor of the Louisville *Courier*, throws some light on this subject. He recently over-heard Pierrepont, our Minister, and Badeau, Consul at London debating the subject in this way:

"Pierrepont—'Haw, Adam, I see that the new rebellion is quite crushed—the wiots, you know.' Badeau—'Yes, so I see, myself.' Pierrepont—'Well, now, what youstice me is, how the d—deuce they did it without Grant. Do you know, Adam, I think Grant must have *textenspiel* of what to do?'"

Pierrepont and Badeau are representing the people of the United States abroad upon the same principle that the Ringmaster and the Clown represents them at the circus. While the Grant family, accompanied by these two men, were traveling in England crowds received them on the street corners just as a circus is received—to see the elephant and the band wagon. When the caravan reached France, Germany and Italy, it attracted no more attention than a four horse team. The Ringmaster and Clown had "set it up" on the English and the Yankees in England, but after the family entered other territory they were treated as other people are.

ENTHUSIASTIC.—Some Radicals who lack the requisites necessary to deport themselves modestly before their fellows, call themselves "stalwart Republicans," in admiration of the Senator from Maine—Blaine—who, to their eye, is a model Radical. The Knoxville (Tenn.) *Tribune* in alluding to this sentiment says that the stalwart Republicans are wrestling with this conundrum: "How they can be expected to teach their children that Tennessee Democrats are vile traitors for having sent Ishman G. Harris to the United States Senate, while their own President, by the grace of Wells and Bradley, sends Henry W. Halliard, the military leaguer, to the Court of Brazil." That is a pretty good clincher. But these Radicals can swallow an 8 to 7 fraud as easily as they could a cherry seed. The Radical leaders inherited no conscience, and are therefore ready to violate constitutions, oaths and public and private rights for party success.

NOT FOR HAYES.—Messrs. Jas. G. Blaine & Co., who led the advancing column in the Maine Radical State Convention last week, are of course responsible for defeating the following:

Resolved, That we reaffirm our unshaken confidence in the integrity, patriotism and statesmanship of Rutherford B. Hayes, and we cordially approve his efforts to carry out in good faith the principles avowed by the Cincinnati Convention.

This is one of the planks kicked out of the Radical platform in Maine, where Mr. Blaine was Chairman. During the discussions, when Gen. Chamberlain and other Hayes champions would mention the name of "the government," hisses and cat-calls came from all quarters of the hall, showing conclusively that Maineites are ready for a cheap rebellion. The fact that a great long platform, like that of Maine, failing to mention the name of the President, is conclusive proof that the State is in the hands of his enemies, led by Senator Blaine.

AN OPENING FOR STRIKERS.—The Philadelphia *Times* remarks: "Labor, and a good deal of it, is badly wanted on the sugar and cotton plantations down in Louisiana. Throughout the great area of the cotton and sugar regions there is complaint that men cannot be found to cultivate and gather the crops. Very soon the harvesting will begin, and, as usual, much of the cotton will be left in the fields for lack of somebody to pick it. Then the sugar crop will come on, and it, too, will suffer because there are not men enough on the ground to handle it. Ten thousand men could find remunerative employment in Louisiana, receiving a hearty welcome, and they would like it so well that they would be likely to remain under Southern skies for the rest of their days.

DETERMINED.—Augustus D. Shaffer, of Westminister, Maryland, was found in his stable on the evening of the 15th inst., with his throat cut from ear to ear, holding a razor in one hand and a revolver in the other. He had taken his coat, vest and hat off, before committing the deed. He was Cashier of the Farmer's Bank, Treasurer of the Lutheran Church funds, and Treasurer and Secretary of the Taylor Manufacturing Company, and belonged to the wealthiest and most influential family in the country. No cause is visible for this terrible act.

A PRETTY GOOD BILL.—The gun dealers of Pittsburg, whose places of business were ransacked by the mob on the evening of July 21st, estimate their losses at about $18,000. James Bown & Sons, the largest dealers in the city, lost about $10,000 worth of goods; N. Gallinger, $2,275; H. H. Schulte, $815; George Cohen, $300; J. H. Johnston, $100; Mr. Smith, $4,400.

THE EASTERN WAR.

THE RUSSIANS AND THE TURKS MASSING THEIR FORCES.

A GETTYSBURG BATTLE MAY BE LOOKED FOR.

The commanders of both armies are making huge efforts to have everything in prime order for the approaching contest which cannot be postponed

patch says that information has been received in that city from a reliable source that Suleiman Pasha has succeeded in effecting a junction with Mehemet Ali between Tjerserora and Bebrova. This places the Russians in face of a really formidable Turkish army, and will render the utmost exertions necessary on their part to prevent the Turks from jeopardizing the whole position in Bulgaria.

The Russians are pushing up their reinforcements and preparing energetically for a general onslaught on the Turkish position. They believe that a decisive victory over the united forces of Mehemet Ali and Suleiman Pasha would practically end the campaign, while a defeat would entail results scarcely less disastrous for themselves.

The Turks also are very active, and are straining every nerve to be able to cope successfully with the large and well appointed Russian force which is opposed to them. They have hurried up almost the last man, and have evidently made up their minds to stake everything on the issue of a battle. It is not thought probable that a general battle can be delayed beyond Tuesday or Wednesday at furthest.

Suleiman Pasha seems to have brought his infantry and cavalry through the Frediza and Haien passes and his artillery through Demir Kupu pass, that road being better for the transport of guns. Shipka pass, which is still held by the Russians, was blockaded at the southern entrance, and will probably have to be evacuated unless the Russians attack and defeat one of the three Turkish corps which now form a semi-circle from Rasgrad Plevna.

The Vienna *Political Correspondence* has a Bucharest telegram saying: "Gen. Gourkha declares that the Russian positions, from the Danube to the Shipka pass, are so strong that the Turks do not venture an attack.

"Both armies are constantly intrenching themselves. The Turks especially hold a wonderfully strong position at Plevna.

"Osman Pasha is, nevertheless, in a difficult situation, because the numerous cavalry attached to the 80,000 Russians confronting him completely cut off his communications with Sofia and capture his convoys of ammunition and provisions. The Russians will not undertake operations until the whole guard arrives from St. Petersburg. This signifies a pause of a fortnight or three weeks."

The Turks are working vigorously on the fortifications of Gallipoli, and they are already in a forward state of preparation. One hundred heavy Krapp guns have been sent there from Constantinople, and large quantities of provisions and military stores are being forwarded. The work is kept up night and day without intermission, and the place will soon be in a thorough state of defense.

The Turkish ministers have declared to the foreign diplomats that the porte would not make an exception in favor of any foreign power in regard to the Dardanelles. This is understood to refer to the rumored intention of England to send ships of war to the Dardanelles with a view to prevent massacres of Christians in case of a popular outbreak.

A dispatch from Rustchuk, August 18, says: "The Russian bombardment continues. Two hundred shells have fallen in the town, and twenty persons have been killed. A Russian reconnoitering party has been repulsed near the river Lom."

Official dispatches received in St. Petersburg state that the Russian batteries at Giurgevo silenced the Turkish batteries at Rustchuk on the 15th instant. There was slight successful fighting on the 16th on the right bank of the river near Rustchuk.

From Bucharest comes the intelligence that eight vessels landed Turks in the Dobrudscha on Friday. The Russians are marching to oppose them.

A Bucharest dispatch says Prince Tcherkaski has removed the seat of government of Bulgaria from Tirnova to Sistova.

Some critics appear to think that Russian advantage lies in continued inaction and further concentration; but the increasing ravages of disease in the Russian camp are an offset against the arrival of reinforcements, and may compel their Generals to attack Plevna or Rasgrad before strategical considerations would authorize such an undertaking.

It is reported, also, that public opinion in Russia is powerfully affected by the failure before Plevna. Echoes of this dissatisfaction may reach the army in the field and tend to tempt the military advisers of the Emperor to urge some enterprise that might well be deferred till stronger forces can be arranged. Thus it is not impossible that active operations may be resumed before they are justly warranted.

The establishment of the imperial headquarters at Studen would seem to point to a close connection between the Emperor and the Grand Duke Nicholas and perhaps to presage the presence of the head of the army at some determined and obstinate assault on the intrenchments of Osman Pasha.

Advices from Bucharest and Sistova show that the Russians have made no preparation against bad weather. Even the flat sandy island, over which is an approach more than a mile long to the pontoon bridges, shows no signs of road making, although one hundred infantry soldiers have idled away the time there for several months. It is now a mass of mud, as the wagons have kneaded its surface seeking passable places.

A few days' labor of a regiment of infantry would have made across this island, over which pass all the supplies of the army of Bulgaria, a road capable of enduring an unlimited amount of rain and traffic. On the Sistova side, where the roads to Bijela and Tirnova ran up steep hillsides, there was also no preparation.

Short but severe showers on Wednesday night caught the Russian service department utterly unprepared. After the roads had been made virtually impassable in many places fatigue parties were turned out on the Sistova hills to cut a new road and make ill directed efforts to fill the chasms in old ones with willow brushwood.

The weather has been exceedingly dry for months, consequently the roads were very hard. If rain of one night's duration could produce effects such as described it may easily be imagined what will be the consequences when a number of rain-falls occur in rapid succession.

A part of the Dobrudscha force has already passed through Roumania and again crossed the Danube, about ten miles above Rustchuk, but operations on the other side are delayed by rain, which has rendered all the roads practically impassable for artillery and trains. A great part of the line of communication with the army is over mere cart tracks beaten with dust in fine weather and churned into deep mud when it rains.

Wood is scarce in the country now occupied by the Russians, and the enormous forces about to be encamped in the heart of Bulgaria will probably

leave it as bare as the allies left the plains before Sebastopol.

During the occupation of the Dobrudscha lately the sick were sent back at the rate of 300 per day, and there are signs of increasing sickness within the lines on the other side of the Danube.

From the Caucasus it is reported that the Ingari column, under General Alchasoff, continued its advance and arrived August 12 near Atora, on the river Yodora, where preparations

way of the Russians lead over to the right bank; but these operations are not likely to have much influence on the general military situation in America. In that direction, as in Europe, the Russian leaders appear to desire reinforcements with which to resume the offensive, while their opponents are unable or unwilling to take active steps to profit by the quiet of their adversaries.

A correspondent of the Berlin *National Zeitung* writes from Adrianople that it is probable Mukhtar Pasha will be surrounded and compelled to surrender.

The London *Times'* correspondent, who has been watching the operations in Abchasia, wrote under date of August 3: "I am now about to return to Alexandropol, where I am told th expect great events; but, although troops have passed up that way, I believe Ardahan more likely to be the scene of the next operations. General Melikoff, who has hitherto commanded in person, is now to place himself under the orders of the Grand Duke Michael. So it is possible that operations may be preparing which will again attract the principal interest of the campaign to the neighborhood of Kars, Batoum and Ardahan."

LONDON, August 19.—A Reuter telegram from Alexandria says, "Reports that the Egyptian contingent in Turkey will be increased, have lately been gaining ground."

LONDON, August 19.—Reuter's dispatch dated Kusteridgi, Saturday, says, "The Russian army has occupied this town. There are no signs of either the Turkish army or fleet."

A Reuter dispatch from Tirnova dated Friday states that the Russian army occupies in force a line extending from the town to the Schipka pass. The Turks are a considerable distance off and do not make any demonstration. It is said the Russians intend to blockade Plevna, but will not attempt to push it by assault. Osman Pasha's supplies are beginning to fail.

THE LATE SCHUTZENFEST.—The government family has been a little at the oats ever since the German feast at Washington. Some of the members of the Mrs. R. B. Hayes Temperance Society, thoughtlessly guzzled some beer on that occasion. A member of the fraternity closed his speech on receiving "the government" in this way:

"Mr. President, I yes glat you komed. Ve yused yor health' some vater on ice for you—ah!"

From the movements of "the government," soon after drinking the "water on ice," it was evident that either the "vater" or the ice had been poisoned. The result did not prove fatal. But a number of names have been erased off the pledge and the Mrs. R. B. H. T. S. is considerably demoralized since that event.

A GOOD IDEA.—Civil service reform, under Hayes, begins to mean something practical after all. We see it stated that the Confederate Postmaster General has issued a card, to be posted conspicuously in Postoffices, asking the public to report promptly to the Chief Special Agent of the Post-office Department at Washington, D. C., all losses of letters and irregularities in the service generally. A circular is addressed to the Postmasters at the same time requiring prompt reports of all losses made to them, and that a record be kept of all complaints. This will undoubtedly add considerable to the labor of Postmasters, but it will go far toward perfecting the business of the Department.

THE BUCKEYE STATE.—The Commonwealth of Ohio is a great State. If she would happen to drop out of the Union the rest of the States would go to pot, because she stands at the head of the Radical family and bosses the job. She owns the Acting President, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and the Chief Justice, as well as the boss of the Treasury Department, besides regiments of men in every official hole and corner on this continent and abroad. This State is therefore in command of the Executive, (8 by 7) the Judiciary and the War Departments of the Government. She is indeed highly honored.

EVIL DOERS.—Jas. Boyd, the incendiary, and Joe Bradley, the perjured, are peers. The one can look on the blackened ruins of the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, and see a representation of the moral blight wrought by the other. The crime of Boyd sinks into utter insignificance when compared with Bradley's. The former will land in the Penitentiary, while the latter will continue to draw his salary as a Judge of the U. S. Supreme Court.

Several street car conductors have been arrested in Philadelphia, for beating the punch. A man named Steel has been arrested, who is said to be the man who discovered how to alter the punch, and he received $50 a day from the conductors on different lines, for telling them how to work it. By this means the conductors were able to steal about $4 a day.

VOLUNTEERS WANTED.—It will be observed by the Governor's proclamation in this issue that he desires to muster at least two regiments for three months, or during the emergency. It looks as though his Excellency expected some more striking before matters settle down. Well, there is nothing like preparing for war in time of peace.

FUN AHEAD.—When the New York *Graphic* remarks that the people in Washington believe the next President will be either General Sherman or his brother John, the Nashville *American* says: "Just set John up for the head-pin and roll down the big ball, if you want to see fun in the year eighty."

An exchange says: "Moncure D. Conway writes from Edinburgh; "Whenever Dr. Stuart Robinson rises you can hear a pin fall." That's nothing; when Bob Ingersoll rises and inflates himself you can see the buttons dance all over the platform.—*Boston Post.* "Bob" does the dancing himself.

J. Russel Jones, formerly minister to Belgium under Grant's administration, and for some time past collector of the port of Chicago, has been informed that his successor will be appointed next month.

NEWS ITEMS.

—Oregon has acquired 7,000 immigrants this year.

—The strike cost the State of New Jersey $180,000.

—Only six Southern railroads pay dividends to their stockholders.

—Potatoes are so plenty in Kansas that it hardly pays to eat them.

—The Ohio Democrats to their op-

—The Workingmen's candidate for Governor of Ohio is a colored man.

—Colonel Valentine Baker has gone to the front with Mehemet Ali Pasha.

—"Money makes the mare go." So will a woman, if there is any go in her.

—It is stated that 1,500 cigar makers are now employed in Key West, Florida.

—The extra policemen sworn in at Pittsburgh during the recent strike, have been discharged.

—Colonel John A. Joyce, of the whisky ring, is going to his home, at Georgetown, D. C.

—The Reading Railroad machine shop, at Pottstown, has been closed and the windows boarded up.

—Private Dalzell is said to have been raised in a log cabin, but he is likely to die in a waste basket.

—The New York *Herald* wants to see the gun that Stanley Matthews shot down the cherry tree with.

—The Independent Greenback party have called a State Convention to meet at Williamsport, on September 19th.

—An Iowa judge says that a man may legally kiss his hired girl if he can swear he thought it was his wife.

—A cable dispatch announces that the government of Great Britain intends to release the Fenian prisoners.

—At Roach's shipyard, Chester, Pa., six iron steamers are now on the stocks, and the keels of three others are being laid.

—The Bedford mineral springs were discovered in the year 1798, by Dr. Foulke, a resident physician of Bedford.

—Six hundred members of the Berks county sheriff's posse have been supplied with Springfield rifles by the State.

—Mr. Chamberlain who wanted to endorse Hayes wasn't the same Chamberlain who spoke a piece at Woodstock.

—The New York *Tribune* is still trying to straddle both Hayes and Blaine, and a rent in its breeches is imminent.

—The *Courier-Journal* wants Chief Joseph to be made a Brigadier General in the army, vice Howard, removed. Happy thought.

—The slate quarries of Lehigh county have suspended, and two hundred and fifty men are thereby thrown out employment.

—Isn't our Idaho army of one hundred and eighty-two men a trifle top-heavy with two Major Generals to command it?

—An intelligent paper in Switzerland says that "Miss Mollie Maguire, of Pennsylvania, has been hung for misbehavior."

—Five million feet more lumber has been shipped from Lock Haven thus far this year than during the first six months of last year.

—At Cairo, Egypt, there is an extensive printing establishment containing sixty presses for printing books in Arabic, Italian and Turkish.

—About half the coal miners in the Cumberland, Md., region are now working, at fifty-five cents per ton, the rate demanded by the miners.

—The Pittsburgh papers argue that the State of Pennsylvania, and not the county of Allegheny, should pay for the damage done by the mob recently.

—The American people owe a debt of deep damnation to the Republican party.—[Louis. Cour. Jour.] We nominate Zach. Chandler to pay the debt.

—The Peruvian government wants to borrow $25,000,000 for a few years, and will secure the lender with a bank of guano 150 miles long and a mile wide.

—The Turkish Government, it is said cannot any longer keep up its payments to the Providence Tool Co., which has furnished it with arms for some time.

—A woman living in a genteel locality in New York city is wedded to a colored man. She dyes her skin that she may not too strongly contrast with her liege lord.

—Mr. Nary, of Luzerne county, Pa., who had been blind for nine years woke up the other morning and found his eyesight restored. Nary explanation is offered.

—Senator Davis, of Illinois, it seems, is not afflicted with cancer of the stomach, but merely the ague. He weighs 333 pounds, "and when he shakes he shakes all over."

—South American advices report the occurrence of a fearful flood in Buenos Ayres. Millions of sheep and cattle were drowned, and thousands of families made homeless.

—A young Norwegian named Harold Schie, civil engineer, has been arrested in Montreal, charged with being one of the robbers of the bank of Keesville, N. Y., of $210,000.

—The County Commissioners of Lawrence county, Dakota, which has been much infested by Indians, have offered a reward of $250 for the body of any Indian, dead or alive.

—Gen. Custer's funeral will take place at West Point some time in Oct., when his old army friends can be present. Until then his body will remain in the receiving vault of Poughkeepsie Cemetery.

—The prohibitionists and greenbackers of Wisconsin have put up State tickets, and now the workingmen and woman suffragists ought to take a hand to make up a four-cornered batch of side issues.

—Donahue, the leader of the strikers in New York, is a street broker, and has no experience as a worker. He is a pretty fair specimen of the demagogues who force themselves into the lead of workingmen's movements.

—A resident of Jackson township was in town yesterday for the first time. He said he was born in the county and had lived in it fifty-two years, and had never before been in Wellesboro, nor had he ever been thirty miles away from home in any other direction.—*Tioga Agitator.*

—The fact that an American citizen was recently arrested, tried and acquitted in France for calling MacMahon an "ass," reminds the New York *Sun* of the couplet by John Q. Adams on Lewis Cass, to wit:

And future ages will agree,
To write his name without a C.

But John lived in a free country, where outspoken men most do abound.

—The Permanent Exhibition in Philadelphia is hereafter to be open on Sundays. No goods will be sold and the doors will close at six o'clock. This decision was made by President Morton, who was clothed with full discretion on the subject. Up to this time the enterprise has not quite paid expenses, but under the new management and with more liberal advertising it is expected that better times are in store.

Democratic Primary Election Rules of Clearfield County.

COUNTY COMMITTEE.

1. The organization of the County Committee shall be and remain as now constituted—that is one member for every borough and township, and a Chairman, which Committee shall be selected annally by the delegates, and their term of office shall begin at January following their election.

OF THE DELEGATES AND CONVENTION.

2. The number of delegates to which each district is entitled is based upon the following rule, that is to say: Each election district [illegible] for each additional one hundred Democratic votes or fraction greater than one-half thereof, polled in said district at the last preceding Governor's election, an additional delegate, and under this rate the following allotment of delegates is now made for 1877:

BOROUGHS AND TOWNSHIPS.			
Burnside borough	2	Decatur	2
Clearfield	3	Ferguson	2
Curwensville	2	Girard	2
Houtzdale	2	Graham	2
Lumber City	2	Goshen	2
New Washington	2	Greenwood	2
Newburg	2	Gulich	2
Osceola	2	Huston	2
Wallaceton	2	Jordan	2
Beccaria township	2	Karthaus	2
Bell	2	Knox	2
Bloom	2	Lawrence	4
Boggs	2	Morris	3
Brady	2	Penn	2
Burnside	2	Pike	2
Chest	2	Union	2
Covington	2	Woodward	2
Total			77

ELECTION OF AND DUTIES OF CHAIRMAN.

3. The delegate elections and County Convention shall be governed and conducted strictly in accordance with the following rules, and the Chairman of the County Committee shall be actually elected by the County Convention and shall be ex-officio, the President of all County Conventions.

TIME OF ELECTION.

4. The election for delegates to represent the different districts in the annual Democratic County Convention shall be held at the usual places of holding the general elections for each district, on the Saturday preceding the third Tuesday of September, (being the 15th this year,) beginning at 6 o'clock, p. m., and continuing until 7 o'clock, p. m., of same day.

WHO TO HOLD ELECTION.

5. The said delegate elections shall be held by an election board, to consist of the member of the County Committee for such district, and two other Democratic voters thereof, who shall be appointed or designated by the County Committee.

HOW TO FILL VACANCIES.

In case any of the persons so constituting the board shall be absent from the place of holding the election for a quarter of an hour after the time appointed, by Rule First, for the opening of the same, his or their place or places, shall be filled by an election to be conducted viva voce by the Democratic voters present at the time.

QUALIFICATION OF VOTERS.

6. Every qualified voter of the district, who at the last general election voted the Democratic ticket, shall be entitled to a vote at the delegate elections.

MODE OF VOTING.

7. The voting at all delegate elections shall be by ballot; upon which ballots shall be written or printed the name or names of the delegate or delegates voted for, together with any instructions which the voter may desire to give the delegate or delegates. Each ballot to be received from the person voting the same by a member of the election board, and by him deposited in a box or other receptacle prepared for that purpose, to which box or other receptacle no person but the members of the election board shall have access.

OF INSTRUCTIONS.

8. No instructions shall be received or recognized unless the same be voted upon the ballot as provided by Rule Seventh, nor shall such instructions, if voted upon the ballot, be binding upon the delegate, unless one-half or more of the ballots shall contain instructions concerning the same office. Whenever half or more of the ballots shall contain instructions concerning any office, the delegates elected at such election shall be held