



GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor. CLEARFIELD, Pa. WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 19, 1917.

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

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE: HON. JOHN TRUNKY, OF VENANGO COUNTY. FOR AUDITOR GENERAL: HON. WILLIAM P. SCHELL, OF BEDFORD COUNTY.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

FOR PROTHONOTARY: ELLI BLOOM, of Clearfield. FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER: L. J. MORGAN, of Clearfield.

MAXIMS FOR THE DAY.

No man worthy the office of President should be willing to hold it unless he is prepared to give his life for it. I cannot have been recommended to the nomination by the smallest set of mine of a person, however respectable in private life, who has never once upon his life the stamp of fraud.

Under the form of law, Richard B. Hayes has been declared President of the United States. His title rests upon a disbursement of lawful votes, the false certificates of returning officers acting corruptly, and the decision of a conspiracy which has refused to bear witness against the fraud.

HELLO, SAY!—If a combination of rogues in the Treasurer's and Auditor General's office could gobble \$50,000 out of the State Treasury while Hart was Chief Clerk, how much more will they take in should the said Hart be elected Treasurer? Taxpayers, how is this?

A "SQUARE TIMBER" REPLY.—The Reno correspondent of the Philadelphia Commonwealth, among other matters in alluding to Col. Noyes, our nominee for State Treasurer, relates the following:

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JUSTICE IN MISSISSIPPI.

The Baltimore Gazette hits somebody else good luck just in this way: "The grand jury of Kemper county, Miss., has returned thirty-one indictments against supposed participants in the assassination of Judge Chisholm, six for murder and twenty-five as accessories."

prospect that the rioters will be brought to justice. This is very gratifying news, the more so because the Radical northern press has from the first affected to regard the crime as inspired by political malice, and accused the local authorities not only with neglecting to prosecute the perpetrators but with affording them covert sympathy and protection.

There was a time, indeed, when the organs demanded that the federal government should overthrow the bounds of the Constitution and take the administration of local justice into its own hands; with all the more incredible folly they even endeavored to hold the entire Democratic party responsible for the crime, and quoted it as an unanswerable argument against the Southern policy of Mr. Hayes. The fact that it was a Democratic Governor who inspired the present courageous attempt to detect and arrest the rioters, a Democratic Judge who charged the jury with the duty, and a Democratic jury which has found the indictments, is a sufficient answer to partisan slander.

The Mississippi vendetta, as we have said from the first, was neither more nor less than deliberate murder, and the miserable wretches who took part in it richly deserve to suffer the extreme penalty of the law; but it should be remembered that there has been quite as revolting exhibitions of lawlessness in the North and West, and that justice was far more successfully defied by the Pennsylvania Millie Magarians than by any mob of Mississippi ruffians. The lesson to be drawn from the Kemper county tragedy is indeed identical with that taught by the late strikes. No community can afford to tolerate for a moment mob violence in any form.

The citizen who undertakes to redress his wrongs without recourse to the courts is society's worst foe, and society will be nowhere secure until it realizes this fact. The sentiment which condones lynching in Kentucky does not differ essentially from that which justifies Mobiliarism in Pennsylvania, communism in Chicago, hoodlumism in San Francisco, and mob law in Mississippi. Every community in the land needs to have this vital truth permanently established in its code of morals, and we therefore hope that an example will be made of the Kemper county rioters that will answer for all time to come.

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SOMEBODY MISTAKEN.—Judge McEnally, while haranguing his faithful few in the court-room the other night, had the audacity to declare that Hayes' title to the Presidency was as clear as that of George Washington.

A view of the Judge's thinking past a few of the cases in the shape of a

Wednesday, but it did not go through. An exchange puts it in this way: "Mr. George William Curtis introduced into the Rochester Convention a proposition declaring that 'the lawful title of Rutherford B. Hayes to the Presidency is as clear and perfect as that of George Washington.'" On a call of the yeas and nays the Convention rejected the proposition by a vote of nearly three to one, the yeas being 109, the nays 295.

Mr. McKiernan, wife of Edward McKiernan, Esq., of Williamsburg, and mother of Thomas McKiernan, of this city, has just finished a quilt containing 4,640 pieces, ranging in size from a silver three cent piece to a half dollar. The patches are all circular cut and sewed by hand with double thread. Considering the age of Mrs. McKiernan, who is now seventy years old, we consider this a feat in the quilt business hard to beat, if it can be at all.

Altona Sun. The lady in question is the mother of Captain John S. McKiernan, of Gulf township, in this county.

THE PENALTY OF FRAUD.—Mr. B. F. Stokes, late the Secretary of the West Philadelphia Passenger Railway Company, and connected with John S. Morton and Samuel J. Hubbs, the President and Treasurer, in gigantic frauds upon the stockholders, by the over issue of stock, has become insane. Since the conspiracy has been discovered, Mr. Stokes has been in a terribly depressed condition, seeming to feel his disgrace keenly. Wednesday he developed unmistakable signs of melancholy mania and now is said to be violently insane.

A BABY BURIED.—The stables and shops of the New York Dry Dock Passenger Railway Company took fire on the morning of the 4th, and were burned to the ground. About 800 horses were liberated and ran wildly through the streets. It is thought none perished. The loss to the Dry Dock Company will probably exceed \$500,000. The entire number of cars belonging to the company, 180 in all, were stocked in this building and burned like tinder.

BIG CHICKENSTEIN.—There is a German Communist society in Iowa called of the Amata, which practices cooperative housekeeping. "The families live in separate houses, but take their meals in one common boarding house. They have one common kitchen and laundry to a village, so that no cooking or washing is done in the separate houses. The society is very prosperous and wealthy, and the members are happy and healthy."

A SIGNER.—An exchange says: Morton, the passenger railway man, being the great grand-son of an illustrious signer, very naturally becomes a great signer himself, says the Philadelphia Record. "But the signing of the ancestor is said to have brought liberty, whereas the descendant's signing ought to bring captivity. Hoisting too much. Nobody can say of him when he is gone, that he died and left no sign."

GO IN.—It is reported that General Howard has informed the War Department that he will fight the Indian war all winter on the line he has commenced unless he succeeds in killing an "Injan" sooner. He is determined to make nice meat out of one or more western "Lo." The "red skins" had better keep an eye on the old Bureau manager. He might clean them out like he did that Radical piece of furniture.

CONGRESS.—According to the Hayes stipulations, this body meets in Washington, on Monday next, in extra session. The regular Constitutional session opens on the first Monday of December; but as Hayes is an extra President, we must have an extra session of Congress. Well, since the members are paid by the year, we'll file no objections.

ELIZA IN AHEAD.—The Chicago Times trusts that if Mr. Hayes visits Louisiana he will not fail to "call upon and kiss the aching brow of Eliza Pinkston." Why, Hayes went to Richmond, Indiana, to kiss Morton, and why not kiss Eliza too. She gave him Pinkston, and Morton lost his Indiana. Hayes owes the "colored girl" far more than the Senator.

A HAYES MOTTO.—Hayes at Atlanta said: "When Greek meets Greek, you know what the conflict is. And more than that, you know exactly how it will terminate. That party in the fight will always conquer that has the most Greeks." In other words, might can have over reason. Hayes understands that little affair.

NOT SO CLEAR.—The Nashville American does not think it was a mistake to mediate. Although it failed of its immediate object, that struggle "warded off" at the last moment, when effective protest could be made, the dangers of consolidation, of ultimate imperialism! This is not like crystal in its clearness, with which he is now charged. McDonald is the man who made Grant a present of a pair of fast horses, and was afterwards appointed Revenue Agent and then fell in with the "crooked whiskey" thieves about the time Grant telegraphed the District Attorney at St. Louis: "Let no guilty man escape." The rogues were all convicted and pardoned by Grant.

THE DAMNING RECORD.—For the purpose of reviving the memories of our readers we reproduce the official vote cast for President in 1876. The conduct of Altona Bradley does not conceal the damning fact that Samuel J. Tilden was counted out of his office by a band of conspirators who should be rusticated in a penitentiary. Here is the proof:

Tilden 4,089,359 Hayes 4,035,967 Cooper 80,729 Scattering 9,791

Tilden over Hayes 53,392 Tilden over all 158,673

And, yes, Hayes acts as though he had been elected.

A TIP-TOP THING.—Passmore's speech in the Court House, on last Wednesday night. It must have electrified the twin of the Journal, because it was so marked contrast with that of Mr. Schell. Well, it was a speech "as a speech," and no one else but the Radical nominee for Auditor General.

But it proved a failure. It was an assumption a rat of two kinds. The display of oratory exceeded that of the A'benian orator, Demosthenes, in his palmiest days, and, truthfulness, it was as great a failure as the arguments of Tom Pepper or those of ex-Chairman Murray. How proud our Radical friends must feel because of the towering (!) position that their nominees hold in business and in social circles. Shall pigmies and rogues rule the State any longer; or shall it revert into the hands of Statesmen as of yore? This is the question that should agitate and direct the attention of the tax-payers of this great Commonwealth. Shall snobs and political cut-throats rule the State any longer; or will we hand "the machine," as "the late lamented" termed it, over to Statesmen who can neither be bribed or conjoled?

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THE EASTERN WAR.

The Asiatic end of the continuing armistice has distinguished each other in and around Kara the past week. The movements of the Russian commander Kosse as though he had determined to make at least one more bold attempt to capture Kara, before withdrawing to the West, were a failure. On Tuesday, the Russian army of 120,000 men commenced an assault on the Turkish lines for a distance of twenty miles, and after suffering heavy losses, the Russian commander, at a certain point, this detail, notwithstanding the Russians had been largely reinforced by fresh troops, shows that the disaster is not a slight one, and if the attack is not reversed in a few days, with some slow advance on the part of the Russian, the eastern wing of that army may as well prepare for winter quarters.

LONDON, October 5.—A Berlin dispatch says: "The Russian army has officially acknowledge the loss of 22,000 men up to September 27."

LONDON, October 5.—A dispatch to the Post from Berlin states that M. Belmont, resigned the chief of the Turkish army on account of the lack of co-operation between the other Generals and himself, and because the government failed to furnish the reinforcements demanded.

THE BARRAGE.—The most productive lands, the richest pastures, mildest climate, and longest summers, yet it is not without its disadvantages. And while I recommend its good qualities, I would not advise any families or young men to buy above the houses of comfort and good society for an adventure in Texas. Having traveled through twenty three counties, and as I did not average more than thirty miles a day, I am in a position to give information about the country. Some localities have suffered severely from drought in the north-western counties; but Texas is noted for droughts, and if they should begin again, it is not certain that they will not be a full crop. Northern Texas is a much more desirable place for locating than central or southern Texas, as the climate is more adapted to wheat raising, and more suited to the raising of stock. People much more enterprising, and I should have added, less "corn bread" lands are cheap and wet plenty, and any man with an average degree of energy need not to secure a comparatively small tract of well watered country—for no wells, no water. Scarcity of water is one of the greatest disadvantages in this part of Texas. To one used to pure mountains, it is rather surprising to have to drink water filled with gravel. Some owners of herds have to drive their stock two and three miles to water, but that is not at all strange in Texas. Although invariably improved by my visit to Texas, yet I have not decided to locate here, until I have taken a trip through the Indian Territory and Kansas, for which I expect to leave in a few days. I can recommend any person determined to locate in the West, to go to Texas. Yours truly, J. W. G.

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