The Republican.

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 7, 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.

Our Congressman, Hon. I. A. Mackey, is Chairman of the Committee on Pensions for soldiers of 1812, and a member of the Committee on Pensions for soldiers of the late war.

THE FIELD IS AHEAD.—The appointment of John Welsh over the head of the Camerons is, in reality, the only defeat the Winnebagos have met with since 1855. It is a great victory for the field, as sportsmen have it.

PRETTY GOOD.—The Waynesburg *Messenger* says: "A. K. McClure, of the Philadelphia *Times*, is the ablest writer in Pennsylvania—while Judge Jerry S. Black is down in Louisiana prosecuting the villainous Returning Boards."

DEATH-BED CONVERSION.—It is now announced that had Senator Morton returned to the Capital he would have espoused Hayes Southern policy, although he was one of its most radical opponents until shortly before his death.

ENTERPRISING STATESMAN.—We notice that Howard Walker, who left Oakland, Maryland, about a year ago, for the Black Hills, now turns up in Washington with his credentials as a delegate to Congress from the Hills country.

THUMBS DOWN.—The Simon wig-wag arrangement did not come off at Washington the other day. Instead of Simon pocketing a $17,000 salary as British Minister, John Welsh, of Philadelphia, scoops the swags. Now let the seventeen Radical members of Congress be herded again and go for Hayes with that vengeance which a disappointed Congressman can only manifest.

PEACE AGAIN.—There is no little congratulation among well-wishers of the Union that the day of legitimate politics has arrived again. The country is no longer to be distracted with questions of geography. Sectionalism has been fought out in the field and in the forum. The attention of statesmen may again be profitably turned to the most desirable means of building up the prosperity of every part of the country.

HOW IT WAS DONE.—An exchange says: "The original name of Senator Morton's family was Throckmorton. His grandfather was one of three brothers who came from England a century ago and settled in New Jersey. Among their ancestors was a famous Earl, who was a man of power in Queen Elizabeth's reign. When the Senator's father emigrated from New Jersey to Indiana, he dropped the first syllable of his name, and ever after wrote "William T. Morton."

THE FUNERAL COMMITTEES.—The Senatorial Committee appointed to attend the funeral of Senator Morton, at Indianapolis, consists of Senators McDonald, of Indiana, Davis, of Illinois, Burnside, of Rhode Island, Bayard, of Delaware, Cameron, of Pennsylvania and Booth, of California. The House Committee consists of Messrs. Hanna and Cobb, of Indiana, Wilson, of West Virginia, Barchard, of Illinois, Davidson, of Florida, Banks, of Massachusetts and Townsend, of New York.

A CURB-STONE DITY.—The other morning a business man was pacing back and forward on the walk, soliloquizing: "Just the thing exactly. It will draw business. J. E. W. Postmaster; capital, by jingo!" At this point some one read a dispatch announcing the death of Senator Morton, and the soliloquizer at once grasped the situation, and broke out:

"Who did kill O. P. Morton?
Was it I, with my little dispatch,
His great life did snatch?"

Here the curtain dropped, and the door went slam-bang.

REPEAL!—A test vote was had in Congress on the 1st inst. upon the repeal of the Resumption Act. The yeas were 138 and the nays 116. Of the 138, 101 were Democrats, and 37 Radicals. Of the 116, 95 were Radicals and 21 Democrats. It looks a great deal as if the Democrats in Congress have stolen a large part of the Greenbackers' thunder. This should settle the question propounded frequently: "Through which party are the opinions of greenbackers more likely to secure successful endorsement?" Those men who voted are the representatives of the people and this vote "settles that" question. All the Democratic members from New Jersey and New York, with the exception of Cox, voted "nay," and from these two States the Resumptionists draw nearly all their Democratic strength. Not a Democrat from Pennsylvania voted "yea."

THE ROSS DISUNIONIST.

That old English Abolition agitator, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, who has annoyed this country for over forty-five years with his damnable political heresies, after remaining silent since 1865, now breaks out again and assails "our government" as vigorously as he did [illegible] the worst enemy to the African race. For twenty years he published a newspaper entitled, The Boston *Liberator*, and kept the following motto at its head:

"The United States Constitution is a Covenant with Death and an Agreement with Hell."

In 1864, seeing the bloody work he had contributed so largely in bringing about, he dropped this infamous motto, and shortly after suspended the publication of the paper and has kept pretty quiet ever since.

Garrison is an unnaturalized Englishman, and, when pressed to become a citizen, would invariably quote the foregoing motto and say that he was too conscientious to take an oath subscribing to that infamous document. Hence, he remained an alien and the worst enemy our country has on either side of the ocean. He spent the greater part of last summer in Great Britain, conspiring with his old confederates, and the first "pop" after his return to Boston is to assail Hayes' Southern policy. He, no doubt, consulted with the foreign enemies of our institutions, and especially the English aristocrats, who all heartily despise our form of government, and for years furnished Garrison and his cabal of agitators lots of gold to assist in undermining the foundations of the Union through the anti-slavery agitation, and thereby brought on the war and all its calamities. Failing to bring about a dissolution of the Union, he and his foreign confederates have remained ominously silent for a long time. They were perfectly satisfied with Grant's method of conducting elections, (by the bayonet), and subjecting the civil to the military power, contrary to the express orders of the framers of the Constitution. But now, when the army is being put to the use designed by the fathers, and in accordance with the Democratic idea of civil government, Garrison and his conspirators become restive and strike off in a new direction for the purpose of carrying out that in which they have heretofore failed—a dissolution of the Union.

That class of men, of whom Garrison is the spokesman in this country, through their agitation of the question of negro slavery, has cost our country a MILLION of lives and cost us not less than FIVE THOUSAND MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, and besides entailed a huge debt that no one living in 1877 will see paid. More than this, they have placed the negro race, for whom they expressed so much love and affection, on this continent, on "a fast" line of extinction. Now, if all this is in harmony with true philanthropy, of which this same class have always stated they had an overstock, then a large majority of the white and black people of this and all other countries must be educated over, because the books and every moral or civil code in the world teach the reverse doctrine. But they have failed to disrupt this country and make us an easy prey (during this generation) for England, and they must necessarily get up some new conspiracy which they can execute more successfully than the last one. This old conspirator, on his return from Europe recently, found political affairs considerably out of joint. The army, for election purposes, having been dispensed with, struck him as a novel proceeding under the reconstruction efforts of his party. Hence he addresses a letter to his old local confederate, Judge Pitman, assailing Hayes' Southern policy, and seeming as much dissatisfied with public affairs as before the war. He closes as follows:

Without impugning the motive of the President—nay, according to him the best intentions—I regard his policy as a flagrant betrayal of the trust so confidently committed to his hands as a violation of his pledges to see full protection secured to all classes at the south without regard to complexion or condition, and as fraught with incalculable mischief, rejoicing, as it does, the hearts, strengthening the hands and facilitating the plans of the Southern conspirators against law and order, liberty and equal rights. It indicates a childish credulity, a blindness of vision, and imbecility of judgment equally surprising and deplorable, and the Republican party cannot sanction it without impeaching its entire course from the opening of the rebellion to the close of President Grant's administration.

The Democratic party justly claims it as its own and is jubilant accordingly. It is cause for the deepest humiliation that the Republican party in Massachusetts, at its State Convention, went back upon its patriotic record, and gave its unqualified approval to this shameful surrender to the demands of those whose feet run to evil and who make haste to shed innocent blood.

The man is still unhappy, and he will never be otherwise. His fate is that of all fanatics. If any other man's feet made more haste to shed innocent blood than Wm. Lloyd Garrison's, although it was wholly done by substitute, let him be pointed out. It is notorious that but very few abolitionists took a hand in the war, although they contributed much to bring it on. Moral cowardice kept them at a safe distance from the danger.

BLAINE'S OPINION OF HAYES' TITLE.—The Washington correspondent of the Brooklyn *Union*, on the 28th ult, said: "Senator Blaine said to-day that so far as the title Alexander H. Stephens accords to Hayes is concerned, the simile is peculiar. 'Mr. Stephens,' said he, 'says Mr. Hayes holds his office by a better title than George Washington did, because Mr. Hayes was put there by the highest judicial tribunal ever formed in this country. That reminds me,' said Mr. Blaine, 'of an old fellow up in Maine who ran for office, and they charged on the stump that he had been indicted for villainy of some kind. The candidate answered in his own behalf that the other candidate made a great blunder in making the charge. He admitted the indictment, and pointed to the fact that he had the verdict of twelve jurymen to the fact that he was an honest man, while his opponent had never been indicted, and consequently could not have such a recommendation for the suffrages of the people.'"

WHAT AN AWFUL NAME.—"The Cincinnati *Inquirer* says that "Credit-Mobilier—Salary-Grabber—DeGolyer-pavement Garfield" will be the nominee of the Ohio Republican caucus for Senator." Well, Credit, &c., will never be troubled with anything more than a caucus. His ex-clerical shins will never rub against the Senatorial mahogany.

THE VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND PRESIDENT.

Below will be found the official vote of Clearfield county cast for Governor in 1875, and for President in 1876. The table will be useful for the purpose of making comparisons:

TOWNSHIPS, AND WARDS	1875. Pershing's.	1875. Hartranft's.	1876. Tilden's.	1876. Hayes's.
Burnside Borough,	24	32	23	30
Clearfield Borough,	219	115	219	122
Carwensville Bor'gh	55	90	64	108
Houtzdale Borough,	109	52	143	85
Lumber City Bor'gh	27	27	29	31
Newburg Borough,	25	15	23	15
N. Washington Bor.	34	21	29	18
Osceola Borough,	102	75	147	86
Wallaceton Borough	33	11	33	9
Beccaria Township,	96	82	132	131
Bell Township,	130	30	139	40
Bloom Township,	32	11	52	25
Boggs Township,	89	29	124	39
Bradford Township	146	79	201	95
Brady Township,	352	112	446	176
Burnside Township,	88	108	100	148
Chest Township,	90	63	142	81
Covington Township	108	15	141	3
Decatur Township,	89	98	135	102
Ferguson Township,	61	34	68	35
Girard Township,	39	33	66	31
Goshen Township,	43	24	61	24
Graham Township,	106	8	106	10
Greenwood Towns'p,	43	30	56	39
Gulich Township,	47	94	55	110
Huston Township,	72	64	117	104
Jordan Township,	72	46	99	53
Karthaus Towns'p,	66	21	92	22
Knox Township,	113	23	123	23
Lawrence Township	261	99	310	126
Morris Township,	191	68	219	103
Penn Township,	72	44	84	47
Pike Township,	105	97	163	100
Union Township,	45	42	45	56
Woodward Towns'p,	89	47	232	151
Total - - - -	3273	1819	4220	318
Majority - - -	1454		1902	

IN A SPLIT STICK.—The fraudulent President endeavored to get into good standing with the Republican members of Congress from this State, last week, by sending Secretary Evarts to them with the promise that if the entire delegation would unite upon one man and name him for Minister to England, *that* man should be forwith appointed to the high and honorable position. Well, the delegation took Hayes at his word, got together and to the utter astonishment and dismay of Hayes, as well as nearly everybody else, hit upon Old Simon Cameron, and gave him the required endorsement. This was the most unkind cut of all. For Hayes to appoint his bitterest enemy to the most important position he has to fill, was a little too much for frail human nature, and His Fraudulency tried to back water. Evarts says the proposition was made with the qualification that the man must not be objectionable to Hayes, and the other fellows say he did no such thing. And now, to use a sporting phrase, Hayes will "have to put up or shut up." What is he going to do about it? Later; Hayes has "put up" and struck for the shore. He has appointed John Welsh, of Philadelphia, Minister to England. And it is the seventeen Radical members of Congress from this State, and Senator Don, and some other fellows who find themselves in a split stick. Now, will they "put up, or shut up?" That is now the inquiry.

SOME MERIT IN HIM.—An exchange, in alluding to an appointee, says: "Mr. Hayes has one Jacksonian merit. He does not forget his friends. The appointment of E. W. Stoughton, of New York, as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia while does no special credit to the head of the President does very much to his heart. Mr. Stoughton forgot his law when he was in Louisiana to serve Mr. Hayes; and the President has torgotton his country to serve Mr. Stoughton. For many of our rising statesmen St. Petersburg has been a place of honorable but expensive exile. In the present instance it is made a harbor of refuge for a poor lawyer who stands in great peril of being broke on the wheel by one of the most savage of political inquisitors." We would like to be abroad a while, too, for the purpose of seeing Stoughton's countenance while reading Judge Black on himself.

JUST AS OTHERS SEE IT.—Horatio Seymour one of the greatest of living statesmen, denounces the great swindle mildly, though positively. He writes of the impending election in New York, strongly in favor of the Democratic State ticket. Concerning the Hayes administration, the ex-Governor says: "Believing, as we do, that Mr. Hayes was defeated last year it would be a source of regret that the means by which he was put into the Executive chair should seem to be approved by this State. The Democratic party has been wronged, and it should, at the first opportunity, show its sense of injustice in the way provided by our Constitution and laws. If this is not done there will be a continuance of unlawful seizures of power. All citizens have much to fear from such assaults upon their rights. They threaten the good order and safety of society."

SCORING A LITTLE.—The Philadelphia *Press*, in looking over the political field, don't seem to like the looks of things, and claws around in this way: "It is difficult to know what the administration means on any given subject. There is so much hesitation, such a reluctance to take a firm stand on matters simple in themselves, but which appear to the President and his Cabinet pregnant with momentous consequences, that the public are at a loss to understand the reason of the prevailing mystery. Either Pennsylvania is a peer of Ohio, New York and other favorite States, or she is not. Whatever may be thought of her at Washington, she will ever remain, as she now is, one of the foremost Commonwealths of the Union in all the civic virtues and moral qualities that commend one people to the esteem of another."

A PROPER INQUIRY.—The Hollidaysburg *Standard* suggests to the Republican newspapers of that county the propriety of requesting Congressman Campbell, of that district, to explain to his tariff-admiring friends why it was that he voted for a prominent member of the Free Trade League and against a high tarriff man for Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Bishop Scott celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday recently, at his home, near Odessa, Delaware.

THE EASTERN WAR.

The conflict between Russia and Turkey, which has been waged for the past six months, seems to be more lively just now than for the three previous months. Each of the Powers have recently added about 200,000 more men to each others, forces. The Turks [illegible] Europe, being the main objective points. The Russian commanders are gathering their hosts around those two strongly fortified positions, which they propose to besiege and, of course, endeavor to carry by storm at the first opportunity. The Russian commanders have recently been very successful in capturing men and munitions from the Turks, by making several precipitate flank movements, and the direct efforts now making to lay seige to the strongly fortified positions indicated, is conclusive proof that the Russians are going to wage a winter campaign, which will put the Turks on the look-out for surprizes all the while, whether they occur or not.

The Russians are making huge efforts to capture Plevna, in Bulgaria, situated nearly midway between the Danube and the Balkan mountains. While the Turks hold this position, the campaign in Europe will be a failure on the part of the invaders. Hence the efforts now being made to get the "lion out of the way." The Russians need not think of worming themselves into Constantinople while the Turks hold Plevna. It is the key by which the Turks hold the Russians at bay, and it was a great blunder on the part of the Russians that they did not hold it when they had possession. What is true of Plevna, is also applicable to Kars, in Asia. Until the Russians are able to capture this position and hold it, the war must be conducted on the border to the great advantage of the Turks, and highly detrimental to the Russian allies. As the matter stands, the Bulgarians and the Caucasians are the chief sufferers, because their territory is made the tramping ground for both armies, just like the Shenandoah valley during the rebellion.

The destruction of property by both armies in the sections where the war has raged is amazing, and if continued for another year will almost make the country a barren waste, for the seed time and harvest to those sections are past, and they must rely on other countries for subsistence while the conflict continues.

The position of the invader is no better now than it was six months ago, and if no real advantage is gained soon, "the Great Bear" had better haul off and start in somewhere else.

"The nation has lost its greatest statesman by the death of Oliver P. Morton."—*Philadelphia Times.*

That extravagant declaration may not disturb the *dead*, but it is an awful reflection on the *living*. In our judgment, if Morton was a statesman in the full sense of the term, then Henry Ward Beecher is a letter "A," number "one" Christian, and to insist upon that interpretation, from the tendency of his daily life, it would grate very harshly upon the ears of the clergymen who keep within reasonable bounds of the Decalogue.

That he was "a great leader of men," there is no doubt; but how did he lead them? His chief emblems were *hate* and the "bloody shirt." If insisting upon their constant use for twelve years is a manifestation of statesmanship, then Morton excelled. Again: We doubt whether there is a father in this country who would advise his son to follow the moral and social crooked course of the "greatest statesman." The real character of Mr. Morton was that of an unscrupulous political partisan, endowed with first class natural abilities. If the holding and practicing of such views make up a statesman's schedule, then Morton was equipped. The editor of the *Times* has a right to his opinion, but in our judgment, this "greatest statesman" traveled too near the "ragged edge" of demagogueism to make a clear record as statesman. The difference between a patriot and a demagogue is too great not to be seen by a man endowed with an unusual amount of natural ability such as Mr. Morton possessed, and therefore it is unfair to teach the young that the vagaries and extreme partisanship which he practiced are the true tests of statesmanship. Such stuff is as huge a fraud as a Louisiana Returning Board, or Joe Bradley, and should not be stuffed into the minds of Sunday school children.

REVOLUTIONARY CANNONS.—At Warwick Furnace, Warwick township, Chester county, may be seen seven cannons that took part in the revolutionary war, and were there buried by Washington's troops in order that they should not fall into the hands of the enemy. They were dug out about two years ago, and they all with one single exception are in a good state of preservation. They weigh from three to four thousand pounds each, and it is believed that there are more under the sod near where these were found.

CROOKED HISTORY.—A learned exchange says: "To the victors belong the spoils of the vanquished. Such, we believe, was the doctrine of Secretary Marcy, of General Jackson's Cabinet." Mr. Marcy was Secretary of War during President Polk's administration, and Secretary of State during President Pierce's administration, and Governor of New York from 1832 to 1836, during General Jackson's last administration. Mr. Marcy was the author of the quotation, but he never served in General Jackson's Cabinet.

INDEFINITE.—The Detroit *Post* being asked the Democratic majority in Ohio replies with a story of Memminger, the rebel Secretary of the Treasury. Being asked the rebel debt, Memminger said: "It's 200,000,000 or 200,000,000. I've forgotten which."

A GUN SPIKED.—The editor of a newspaper in Pittsburg, called *The Gatling Gun*, has been tried for libel, found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of $1,000 and undergo imprisonment in the Allegheny county workhouse for one year.

TOO POINTED.—The Utica *Republican*, brand-new Conkling organ, calls Geo. William Curtis "the apostle of swash." Just stop that, there is no use telling a fellow just what you know about him. It's not etiquette.

THE BLIND.

It is said "there are none so blind as those who have eyes and don't want to see." This aphorism is as true as the needle is to the pole, and has been fully illustrated by the Harrisburg *Telegraph* and the *Journal*, of this place, in relation to the financial measure which Senator Wallace introduced a few [illegible] all Radicals are not blind, we will quote what the Pittsburg *Leader*, a journal not suspected of harboring Democratic ideas, says about the measures indicted. The editor says:

"Senator Wallace's bill providing for a savings bond for the people, strikes us as a most excellent one. It is a plan by which the industrious poor can steer the safe middle course between trusting their money to any savings bank whose president wears good clothes, and trusting it nowhere except in the old stocking in the upper shelf of the cupboard, or the hole in the ground at the root of the old apple-tree. Bearing a low rate of interest but always convertible into greenbacks, and sold in so small denominations that anybody who has got twenty-five dollars ahead of the world can buy one, these new bonds if legalized would not only fund a hundred millions of the government debt, but would give an absolute security and fair interest. The plan would be a hundred times better than the government savings banks idea. The investor in one of these bonds could keep his certificate at home, or put it in a bank, or rent a box in the safe-deposit company, and draw his interest when due, or sell the bond and get his money with accrued interest whenever he wanted to. We see many advantages and no objections to Mr. Wallace's measure."

QUEER GOVERNMENT.—It appears that *right by seven*, has also, supplied us with a double-headed Post Office Department, Mr. Key, the nominal Postmaster General, having charge of the Southern post offices and appointments, and his first assistant, Mr. Tyner, having charge of those of the North. But it appears that Mr. Key occasionally trenches or trespasses upon Mr. Tyner's domain or shoots upon his premises. A late case of the Postmaster General's poaching on the property of his assistant in Rhode Island, at a place called Wakefield, has greatly amused the people of that region. The Postmaster having resigned, Mr. Key, at the request of Senator Burnside and ex Senator Sprague, appointed a Mr. Cross. Three days after Mr. Tyner appointed a Mr. Watson, who took possession of the office before Cross returned from Washington, and now there is a war in Wakefield. The Tyner party insist that Postmaster General Key has no jurisdiction in Rhode Island, having deeded the North to Tyner, and Cross claims the office because his commission is three days older than that of Watson. A Special Agent of the Department has been investigating and is said to have reported in favor of Cross, and it may yet be shown that Mr. Key has jurisdiction North of Mason and Dixon's line. The country will be glad to learn who is really the Postmaster General, or whether there are two of him. If Mr. Tyner is as much Postmaster General as is Mr. Key, why shouldn't both of them attend the meetings of the Cabinet?

A GREAT VACANCY.

Oliver P. Morton, of Indiana, one of the United States Senators, died at Indianapolis, on Thursday afternoon, Nov 1st aged 54 years. His last words were; "I am dying; I am worn out," and he expired.

At the time of his death he was the ablest of all the political leaders in the Radical party. More feared and courted his influence than that of any other member of his party. His death causes a vacancy in the U. S. Senate, which will be filled by a Democrat—either Daniel W. Voorhees, or ex Governor Hendricks.

The funeral of the Senator took place on Monday last, the 5th inst, at five o'clock in the evening.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

Oliver P. Morton was born in Wayne county, Ind., August 4, 1823, and educated at Miami University. He was admitted to the bar in 1847, and five years later elected Circuit Judge, at this period of his life being a Democrat; but he abandoned the party and he became the Republican nominee for Governor in 1856, and in 1860 was elected Lieutenant Governor on the ticket headed by Henry S. Lane. Mr. Lane being elected to the United States Senate two days after his inauguration, Mr. Morton succeeded him as Governor, being re-elected in 1864, but having to quit his post a year later to spend some time in Europe, a stroke of paralysis preventing him from discharging his duties. Returning from Europe in 1866 he resumed the Governorship, and in 1867 was elected to the Senate, being re-elected in 1873. In 1870 he declined the English mission, and last year was a prominent candidate for the Republican nomination at Cincinnati. During the Electoral discussion he was a member of the joint conference to devise a plan for the settlement of the disputed Presidential question, and was the only one of the fourteen members who did not sign the report advocating the establishment of the Electoral Commission. Although in a hopeless minority, he led the opposition to the law that created it in the United States Senate and said:

I believe that the Republican party has saved the nation, and that the greatest considerations of humanity and of the public and private interests now demanded that it should be continued in power. * * * What I saw say at this particular juncture is that it is not our duty—it is not our interest—to depart from that method pursued for seventy-five years, simply to give our political opponents advantages and chances that they now have not.

But when the law passed and the tribunal was created Morton was pushed for a place on it and was made a member. The Democrats of the country bitterly opposed this selection, knowing that he was precommitted to a decision favoring the Republicans and, as it thus turned out, many believed that his opposition to the bill was only a feint to get the Democrats to pass it, that it might serve the purpose to which the Republicans put it. Morton invariably voted with the Republicans and his iron will and bull dog determination in the presence of the councils of the commission would have been sufficient to have overawed any of the weak-kneed Republicans who had been disposed to "go behind the returns."

Politically, Mr. Morton, throughout his life was as variable as a weather-cock. First a Democrat, then a Whig, next a Know Nothing, and last a Radical. During the war his executive ability as Governor of Indiana in raising troops and his hostility to those opposed to him in politics, gained for him the popular title of one of the "Great War Governors," of the North. At its close he differed from his party in its policy of negro suffrage, and in 1865 and 1866 he was writing messages to Indiana taking the most advanced grounds against giving the negro the right to vote. He declared it ought not to be done for ten, fifteen or twenty years and then only on certain graded conditions of intelligence. But when he saw the suffrage doctrine gaining ground, he wheeled about and led the support of it. So with Hayes's policy. Originally opposed to it, he came out in a letter, written from his death-bed, imploring his party, as a means of salvation, to embrace it; and his strength as a politician lay in the fact that he was always far-sighted enough to bend to the popular current, rather than be broken by it.

Personally Mr. Morton never sustained a high reputation. He was years ago given to vicious habits, and his physical afflictions were attributed to that cause. He was of a morose rather than a genial disposition; more [illegible] ests of his party than his own private fortune, and through his long public career he has not been charged with making his position enhance his pecuniary fortune, his estate being estimated at only about $50,000, and he was not extravagant in his habits. In personal appearance he was of medium height and build, with thin black hair, moustache and goatee; and did not appear to be over 40 years of age. His lower limbs were completely paralyzed and hung limp to his body. To his desk, on the right hand side of the Senate chamber, next to the aisle, a short distance from the door and just across the aisle from Conking, was attached a crutch to aid him in standing when he spoke, though in the Senate chamber or in public meetings where his remarks were extended, he spoke from a chair. The writer saw him last winter on the day that the two houses of Congress assembled in joint convention to count the Electoral vote. He was the last Senator to enter the House of the procession that came over from the other chamber; he was carried through the rotunda and corridors in a chair, but at the Senate door he was placed on his feet, and supported by two crutches he hobbled down toward the Speaker's chair; his infirmities, the political interest attaching to his course and the look of determination about his massive steel-trap jaws, making him one of the most conspicuous objects in that vast and brilliant throng, embracing so many of the most distinguished people of the country.

We saw him again, seated among colleagues of the commission: apparently the most interested of them all; with the same look of determination upon his face and a cold glitter in his eye that told of a purpose to keep a tight grip upon every party advantage that offered itself. How well he filled his place the country knows.

With Morton passes away the only man in the Republican party, who in these days of its divided policy and scattered ranks, could have brought harmony to its councils. He would have surrendered all his past animosities to the South, all his personal ambitions and even the spoils of office to Hayes and his friends rather than to have seen the disintegration of the party to which he had pledged his fortunes and in the supremacy of which alone had he any present influence or future promise. He had such a hold upon the "bloody shirt" element of his party, that he might have conciliated them to Hayes, but no one remains to take his place, and as his life ebbs away the party of which he was the most sagacious political leader and of whose principles he was the fittest exponent perishes.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—The day express east, on the Philadelphia and Erie railroad, collided with a freight train one mile east of Ridgeway, on the morning of the 1st inst. The engineers and firemen of both trains and one of the brakemen were instantly killed. Another brakeman was fatally injured. Several passengers were injured, but not seriously. The names are not obtainable at present.

At the baby show at Los Angeles, there were thirty-one entries, and the prize baby was a child of native Californians. It was eighteen months old and weighed twenty-one pounds. A Chinese baby was entered, but was barred out by the Judges.

An appreciative paragrapher says that when he sees a woman neithr fat nor fair, but forty, with a red cardinal plume on her hat, it suggests to him a life and death struggle between nature and art, with art on top!

Jones says his wife oughtn't to complain, as some of the other fellows stay out till ten, while he always gets home at three.

An old negro cook says, "Sass is powerful good in everything but children. Dey needs some oder kind of dressin'."

John Ernest Luther, a lineal descendant of Martin Luther, an able theologian, died recently at Berlin.

New Advertisements.

JOB PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION neatly executed at this office.

STARWICK'S PAN CAKE FLOUR

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT.

Oct 17, 1877-3t.

FOR SALE.—

The undersigned will sell at private sale all that tract or parcel of land situate in Decatur township, Clearfield county, Pa., within a short distance of the Tyrone & Clearfield R. R., and adjoining lands of Robert Hudson and others, and known as the Jacob B. Gearhart lot. The said tract containing 60 acres more or less, with two veins of valuable coal thereon, has about 30 acres cleared, and is the key to a large body of coal about being developed. Will be sold low and upon easy terms. For particulars, apply to

DAVID L. KREBS.

Clearfield, Pa., July 12, 1876.

GRAIN WANTED.

FARMERS OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY,
Give me your Attention for a Moment.

I want 5,000 bushels of Wheat.
I want 5,000 bushels of Oats.
I want 5,000 bushels of Rye.
I want 5,000 bushels Buckwheat.

For which I will pay the Cash when Delivered.

S. GUINZBURG.

Clearfield, Pa., Oct. 17, 1877-3m.

SUCCESS UNPRECEDENTED in the history of similar enterprises has attended the Publication of the

PHILADELPHIA WEEKLY TIMES

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST & BRIGHTEST WEEKLY IN THE UNION.

Fifty-six columns of the choicest reading, embracing all that goes to make a first-class live weekly paper.

☞ The Grand and Distinctive feature of the WEEKLY TIMES, that has proved so popular in the past, will be continued throughout the year, viz: A series of chapters of the unwritten

History of the Late Civil War

From Leading Actors in the Cabinet, in the Field, in the Forum, North and South.

☞ This feature of the PHILADELPHIA WEEKLY TIMES alone will make one of the most Entertaining and Instructive Volumes on the UNWRITTEN RECORDS OF THE LATE WAR that has ever been given to the Nation. While these contributions will be free from all sectarian tone, they will be written from the various standpoints of the respective authors and over their proper names.

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TRY THE WEEKLY TIMES.

By uniting with a few friends, and making up a Club of Twenty, you will each get the WEEKLY TIMES for one year, postage paid by us, for the low price of $1.25. If at any time during the year you are dissatisfied with the Paper, send to us and we will return your money.

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A First-class Independent Morning Newspaper,

Universally quoted by the Press and the People as the best Newspaper ever published in Philadelphia.

TERMS—Postage paid, Six Dollars a year, or Fifty Cents a month. Two Cents a Copy.

Address, THE TIMES, Times Building, Philadelphia.

Nov. 7-3m.

New Advertisements.

$10 REWARD.—The above reward will be paid for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who stole the wire screen out of the fish dam on my premises, in Lawrence township, one night last week. JAS. A. MOORE.

Clearfield, Pa., Nov 7, 1877-3t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of JNO. HUNCHBARGER, late of Ansonville, Clearfield Co., Pa., deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay.

ABRAM HUNCHBARGER,

Ansonville, Pa., Oct. 31, '77-6t* Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of GEORGE SHIMEL, Sr., late of Boggs township, Clearfield county, Pa., deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay.

JOHN B. SHIMEL,
HENRY A. SHIMEL,

Wallaceton, Pa., Oct. 31, 1877-6t. Adm'rs.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of WM. SHIMMEL, late of Morris township, Clearfield county, Penn'a, deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay.

J. H. SHIMMEL,
JACOB MOCK,

Philipsburg, Pa., Oct. 31, '77-6t* Adm'rs.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way meddling with the following property, now in the possession of George Whitman, of Brady township, viz: Two bay mares, 1 bay horse, 2 sets double harness, 1 two-horse wagon, 2 pair long sleds, one red cow, 3 pigs, and 4 beds and bedding, as the same belongs to me, and is left with said Whitman on loan, subject to my order at any time. JOHN HERRLING.

Jefferson Line, Oct. 24, 1877-3t*

EXECUTRIX' NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary on the estate of JAMES PHILIPS, late of Decatur township, Clearfield county, Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay.

ISABEL PHILIPS,

Philipsburg, Pa., Oct. 3, '77-6t. Executrix.

COURT PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, Hon. C. A. MAYER, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the twenty-fifth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Clearfield, Centre and Clinton, and Hon. ASHER ODDY and Hon. VINCENT E. HOLT, Associate Judges of Clearfield Co., have issued their precept, to me directed, for the holding of an Adjourned Court of Common Pleas, at the Court House, at Clearfield, in and for the county of Clearfield, commencing on the SECOND MONDAY, THE 12TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1877, and continuing two weeks.

NOTICE is therefore hereby given to jurors and witnesses, in and for said county of Clearfield to be and appear in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, to do those things which in their behalf pertain to be done.

GIVEN under my hand at Clearfield, this 16th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.

ANDREW PENTZ, jr., Sheriff.

oct24-4t.

The Bell's Run Woolen Factory

Penn township, Clearfield Co., Pa.

BURNED OUT!

BUT NOT

BURNED UP!

The subscribers have, at great expense, rebuilt a neighborhood necessity, in the erection of a first-class Woolen Manufactory, with all the modern improvements attached, and are prepared to make all kinds of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Blankets, Flannels, &c. Plenty of goods on hand to supply all our old and a thousand new customers, whom we ask to come and examine our stock.

The business of

CARDING AND FULLING

will receive our special attention. Proper arrangements will be made to receive and deliver Wool, to suit customers. All work warranted and done upon the shortest notice, and by strict attention to business we hope to realize a liberal share of public patronage.

10,000 POUNDS WOOL WANTED!

We will pay the highest market price for Wool and sell our manufactured goods as low as similar goods can be bought in the county, and whenever we fail to render reasonable satisfaction we can always be found at home ready to make proper explanation, either in person or by letter.

JAMES JOHNSON & SONS,

april24tf Bower P. O.

"Unquestionably the best sustained work of the kind in the World."

Harper's Magazine.

ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.

The veteran *Magazine*, which long ago outgrew its original title of the *New Monthly Magazine*, has not in the least abated the popularity it won at the outset, but has added to it in many ways, and has kept fairly abreast of the times, thanks to the enterprise of the publishers and the tact and wisdom of its editors. For whatever is best and most readable in the literature of travel, discovery and fiction, the average reader of to-day looks to *Harper's Magazine* just as expectantly as did the reader of a century ago; there is the same admirable variety of contents and the same freshness and suggestiveness in its editorial departments now as then.—*Boston Journal.*

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