The Republican.

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CLEARFIELD, Pa.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 30, 1878.

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.

Senator Wallace made a set speech on the Silver Bill on Tuesday.

Zach. hasn't found the White House door-knob yet.

The new Senator from Kentucky owes his success to his wife.

There are rumors of peace negotiations between Hayes and his party, but it's early for the fatted calf yet.

A Georgia paper wants Robert Toombs for the next Governor. Don't consign so good a State to the Toombs yet.

A Washington letter-writer remarks: "Zach. Chandler still flutters around the Senate Chamber, swearing softly to himself."

Humbert, the new King of Italy, says an exchange, is domestic in his tastes. Mrs. Plornish translates his name "home-bird."

A Texas paper says: "Now that hell has been abolished, old Satan will have to hunt a new boarding-house. It is a warm winter anyhow."

The Boston *Post* says: "John Morrissey is convalescing, and able to read those obituaries, which is more consoling than an imposing funeral."

Won't the Woman Suffragists and the Prohibitionists be magnanimous for once, and give our Legislature a chance to get through before next summer?

AN EXPENSIVE BRIDGE.—The Ashtabula disaster on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad, cost that company a little over $493,000, which has all been paid out of the current revenue of the year.

We are informed by an exchange that "eighty-three murderers were hanged in the United States last year, all of them men of different colors and nationalities." We didn't know there were eighty-three colors in the United States.

CLOSED.—The Postoffice fight, which has been raging at Williamsport for three months, is over. Robert Hawley, who has held the office for nine years, has been commissioned for four years more, to the utter dismay of the rotationists.

ROBBED BY FRIENDS. (?)—Horace Greeley's kindness of heart is recalled by the discovery of $100,000 in worthless promissory notes among his assets. Thirty thousand is due the estate from young "Cor." Vanderbilt, who is an heir to millions.

A SLIM SHOW.—Out of the two hundred and one members in the Lower House of our Legislature, only sixty-eight favored the taking up of the Local Option Bill next Tuesday. We presume the majority wanted it taken up sooner.

The Doylestown *Democrat* brings forward Judge Henry P. Ross for the Supreme bench and says: "We need not remind local and State politicians that Bucks is only held after the hardest struggle and that Montgomery is wholly unreliable. It is necessary to carry both these counties next fall to secure the Legislature, and with Judge Ross on the ticket there will be no question of it."

A GOOD NUMBER.—We are not much of a judge in such matters, but we think this number of the REPUBLICAN is one of the best we ever issued. Our first and fourth pages contain a large amount of select and useful reading matter, while the inside is filled with local and political information. Next week we propose to lay before our readers the great speech of Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees, U. S. Senator from the State of Indiana, on the financial question; and as this question effects the interests of all, all should read his speech.

STILL DECLINES.—Mr. Hayes, a few weeks ago, tendered ex-Gov. Bigler, the appointment of assistant Commissioner of Pennsylvania, to the Paris Exposition, which he refused to accept. On Monday last, he again tendered to the Governor the position of assistant Commissioner of the *United States*, which he has also declined. Mr. Bigler persists in going to the exposition without any government restraints, during the Summer, if he can so adjust his private affairs as to let him off. Having served an apprenticeship and afterward graduated with high honors, in our own Exhibition, he is in no wise compelled to be bound down to a governmental duty for six months, when one month will suffice.

MARRIAGE BELLS.

WEDDING OF THE KING OF SPAIN.

In Madrid, Spain, at high noon on the 23d, King Alfonso was married to the Infanta Mercedes, daughter of the Duke of Montpensier. At 8 o'clock a. m. all the bands in the capital beat the reveille. The front of the city hall was hung with crimson and portraits of their majesties were placed [illegible] had taken up her residence at Aranguez, set out this morning for the church of Atocha, where she met the King, who had come from the royal palace.

At midday the marriage ceremony took place at the Baslica Atocha, the royal procession returning by the Paseo of Atocha, Botanico, Prado, Calle Alcala, Puerto del Sol, and Calle Mayor, to the palace. Immediately on their arrival there was a grand military parade and march past, which their majesties witnessed from the palace windows. During the night there were general illuminations. The theatres were thrown open to the people and there was a grand serenade in the Plaza de Almonia.

Extraordinary preparations had been made in Madrid, and no effort spared to make the festivities as brilliant as a page from the Arabian Nights. The council of the city fathers decided that the festivities be continued during five days, and in order to carry out this magnificent programme the municipality of Madrid voted the enormous sum of 10,000,000 reals (about $1,250,000.)

The second day was devoted to the official reception, and in the night there was a grand display of fireworks.

The third day was set down for the national amusement of a grand bull-fight, without which no Spanish festivity could be considered complete.

The fourth day was devoted to horse-racing, and in the evening there was a royal performance in the Theatro Real, admission being by invitation.

A grand tournament in the Plaza de Toros, or bull-ring, was set down for the fifth day.

A banquet was given to 1,000 of the poor of Madrid in the Prado, and there were historical processions in the Plaza de Toros, the nobles of Spain being invited to take part in the cavalcades. All the children born on the 23d are to be dowered, and 50,000 presents are to be distributed among the poor.

THE BRIDE.

Mercedes, the future Queen of Spain, is the third and youngest daughter of the Duke of Montpensier. She was born at Madrid on the 24th of June, 1860, and is therefore in her eighteenth year. She will be one of the most beautiful sovereigns in Europe. She is a very pretty young woman of the pure Spanish type, with very black eyes and hair, fine features and a full figure. She receives from the Duke de Montpensier, her father, a dowery of $5,000,000, a great quantity of diamonds and a magnificent trousseau. Her sister, the Countess of Paris, sent a wedding gift of a beautiful suite of jewels. The young King gave his bride loads of jewels and his portrait set in brilliants; and the Pope sends a wedding ring which he has blessed and a rose of diamonds.

THE GUESTS.

The ceremony was performed by the Cardinal Patriarch of the Indies, Benavides y Navarette, who was raised to the purple in March, 1877, and it was attended by ambassadors extraordinary from the United States, Great Britain, Germany, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Sweden and Norway. It will be observed that neither Italy, Portugal nor Russia was so represented.

The British envoy delivered an autograph letter from Queen Victoria to the Dutchess of Montpensier and a bracelet for the Princess Mercedes. He also brought an Indian scimitar, with the scabbard and hilt inlaid with gold and precious *stones*, as a present to the King from the Prince of Wales.

PASSED.—Stanley Matthews' silver dollar resolution introduced by him some time since, passed the Senate on Thursday by a two-third vote as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Armstrong, Beck, Booth, Bruce, Cameron (Pa.), Cameron (Wis.), Chaffee, Coke, Conover, Davis (Ill.), Davis (W. Va.), Dennis, Dorsey, Eustis, Ferry, Gordon, Grover, Hereford, Howe, Johnston, Jones (Fla.), Jones (Nev.), Kirkwood, M'Creery, McDonald, M'Millan, Matthews, Maxey, Merrimon, Morgan, Oglesby, Plumb, Ransom, Saulsbury, Saunders, Spencer, Teller, Thurman, Voorhees, Wallace, Withers—43.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Barnum, Bayard, Blaine, Burnside, Christiancy, Conkling, Dawes, Eaton, Edmunds, Hamlin, Kernan, Lamar, McPherson, Mitchell, Morrill, Paddock, Randolph, Rollins, Sargent, Wadleigh and Windom—22.

Lamar, from Mississippi, was the only Southern Senator who voted against the resolution, and Mitchell, of Oregon, Paddock, of Nebraska, Sargent, of California and Windom, of Minnesota, from the West, also voted against it. All the other votes were from the Eastern States. The resolution in question reads as follows:

Resolved, By the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring therein), That all the bonds of the United States issued or authorized to be issued under the said acts of Congress hereinbefore reiterated are payable, principal and interest, at the option of the government of the United States, in silver dollars of the coinage of the United States, containing 412½ grains each of standard silver, and that to restore to its coinage such silver coins as a legal tender in payment of said bonds, principal and interest, is not in violation of the public faith nor derogatory of the right of the public credit.

A PRETTY GOOD TEST.—A motion was made in Congress by Mr. Southard, on the 22d inst., to suspend the rules and take up the bill which provides that on and after the 1st day of January, 1879, legal-tender notes or greenbacks, shall be received at par for all custom duties. The vote stood yeas, 154; nays, 96; dodgers, 42. Not quite two-thirds having voted for the suspension of the rules, the bill went over under the rules. It will be noticed that if all the dodgers vote with the nays, the bill will pass still.

A GOOD RESOLVE.—Mr. Morgan, of Lawrence county, on Thursday last, introduced the following resolution in the House:

Resolved, That the insurance commissioner be and is hereby required to procure from each and every insurance company doing business in this State, foreign or chartered by the State, a statement showing the number of lapsed or forfeited policies of each company or agency within the State during the last two years, and the amount of premiums paid on each lapsed policy prior to the lapsing of the same and report to this house. Laid over under the rules.

If this resolution is ever put into effect, it will astonish everybody to learn of the large amount of money annually lost in the way indicated.

THE PLUNDERED NEGRO.

The philanthropists, who, during the war, and since, had charge of the colored race and its political and personal interest, have robbed the African about as badly as the white race. The pools formed by "Christian statesmen," in the erection of the Freedmen's Bureau, Freedmen's Bank and the Howard University, for the purpose of robbing our "National wards," is a crime [illegible] as the trader post sales made by the Secretary of War—Gen. Belknap; and yet, not a single Radical official, or politician has raised his voice against this great outrage, and when the Democrats in Congress took steps to expose the rogues, every Radical member voted against an investigation.

A Washington correspondent says: "Further developments of the systematic plundering of the government at the expense of the poor colored people are promised by the continuation of the examination into the mismanagement of the Freedmen's Hospital. Patients have been put on starvation rations because they dared to preach against the vultures who have been preying upon them by stealing or misapplying the funds appropriated to sustain the institution. This is a worse case than those of the Howard University and Freedmen's Bank, because in this not only has the management been scandalously bad, but coupled with that misdemeanor is the crime of cruelty to the patients placed in the institution for care and treatment.

Secretary Schurz will thoroughly overhaul this concern, and it is not improbable that the Howard University will again come in for a share of fumigation, the necessity for which will be shown by the investigation into its management which is about to be made.

Among the many other things it is charged that the managers of the Freedmen's Hospital are in collusion with the officers of the Howard University, situated near by; that an engineer is paid out of the hospital funds to pump water up to the University building, and that University students board at the hospital and draw pay as nurses therein without really performing duties. The colored doctor Purvis, ward physician in the hospital, says of Secretary Schurz: "The damned Dutchman has been making trouble ever since he came to this country."

A NEW MILITIA BILL.—Adjutant General Latta has prepared a bill for the reorganization of the militia of the State. It fixes the pay of privates, corporals, musicians, etc., at $1 50 per day for actual time served, and sergeants at $2 00 per day. The number of Major Generals will be reduced to three, and Brigadiers to five. Uniforms and equipments are to be furnished by the State out of the $400 allowed each company under the existing law. All officers will be examined by a board consisting of a brigade commander and the regimental commanders, before receiving their commissions, and a board will also be created by the bill to examine into the physical condition of the applicants for membership into the different companies. The militia ringsters have a great time in trying to get themselves billeted on the tax payers of the State for their sustenance in the future. Why not join the regular army, if State support is needed.

OFF FOR BRAZIL.—Two hundred and fifty laborers, mostly hailing from Pennsylvania, left Willow street wharf, Philadelphia, on Monday on the steamship Metropolis, Captain Aukers, commander, to assist in the construction of the Maderia and Mamore railroad, in Brazil. In addition to her human freight, the vessel takes out a large miscellaneous cargo, including 500 tons of iron rails, 230 tons of coal, 1,000 barrels of flour, together with large quantities of beef, pork and clothing for the use of the pioneers who left on the Mercedita. The steamer Richmond, the third vessel, will arrive in port and commence loading on February 5th, and will sail on the 10th, taking out another batch of 500 laborers. The cabin passengers will include Mr. Thomas Collins and a number of merchants, who propose to visit Rio Janeiro and Pera in the interests of trade.

UNHAPPY SOULS.—The New York *Mail* is responsible for this: "An accomplished young lady, daughter of a pork packer in Cincinnati, was engaged to be married to an educated young man. Just before the happy day she wrote her intended a note in which she referred to the 'approaching nupshals,' and a 'dimund' ring. The sensitive young man wept over the orthography, but he had about made up his mind to sacrifice himself, when the dread intelligence came that the father had failed, and wasn't worth a cent. He might have forgiven the orthography, but the failure, never. And so there is in the courts a breach of promise case, and two fresh young souls are happy. Why are not girls taught spelling as well as music, and why will fathers pack pork and fail? These are social problems."

JUST THE THING.—The Williamsport *Bulletin* man settles the case in this way:

"We present the following Republican ticket and hope it may win when the Convention meets:

For Governor—Hon. W. H. Armstrong.
For Lieutenant Governor—Col. William McMichael.

There is but little doubt that the Governor will be taken from Northern Pennsylvania, and the Lieutenant Governor from the Eastern part of the State. Admitting that to be true a better selection and division than the above could not be made."

That is what they call a straddle ticket—half Cameron and half not—and just as easily whipped as any one that can be put on the boards. Hartranft is the last Radical that will ever occupy the Gubernatorial Chair at Harrisburg.

ELECTION FREAKS.—When both Houses of our Legislature met in joint convention a few weeks ago, for the purpose of opening the returns and counting the votes cast for Auditor General and State Treasurer, it was discovered that Mr. Schell, our nominee for Auditor General, had received 24 votes in Armstrong, and 34 votes in Carbon county, for *State Treasurer*, and Col. Noyes, our nominee for State Treasurer, had received the same number of votes for *Auditor General*.

DEPENDENT ON EACH OTHER.

It is not the paucity of greenbacks, nor a want of silver or gold that is now afflicting the country so much as a lack of confidence between business men. The loss being daily felt thro' the successive failures of men who hitherto had been considered sound and reliable, and worse, the continual exposure of breaches of trust by men [illegible] like an avalanche, has snapped all confidence in a business way, paralyzed every branch of industry, and caused capitalists to lock their coffers with a tighter grip to save themselves amid the wreck and ruin that surrounds them. Hence the latter even when the opportunity is afforded, will not invest in enterprises where the possibilities are that in a few months after it may be irretrievably lost. And, as if to intensify this state of feeling, increase this want of confidence, blatant ambitious demagogues are abroad in the land fanning the flames of discontent, seeking to array class against class, and doing all they can to persuade the capitalist and laborer that their interests are divergent, as if the man who furnishes the means to start the wheels of industry and the brawny hands that perform the work are not mutually dependent on each other. They rise or fall together as prosperity or paralysis affects the nation. Let the working classes ponder over this matter and not allow themselves to be seduced away by false leaders who, if properly investigated, would be found to be the real drones in the industrial hive, whose vocation is in times like these to stir up strife and trouble, with the expectation to profit in some way by it.

THE OTHER SIDE.—Rev. Ormond, who was here lecturing us on the Local Option question, stated repeatedly that not a license had been granted in Washington county for twelve years, leaving his hearers to infer that the liquor traffic was legislated out of the reach of that community. The editor of the Monongahela *Republican*, of last week, chimes in on Local Option Washington in this way: "We wish that our representatives at Harrisburg would introduce and urge the passage of a bill giving Justices of the Peace jurisdiction in cases of violation of the liquor law. Last week before the Grand Jury of Washington county, eighteen liquor bills were found, and all these must be dignified with a jury trial. The trouble is, and none know it so well as the rum-sellers, that few persons are either able or willing to undergo the expense of procuring the attendance of witnesses at the county seat, and many a jug dealer goes unwhipped of justice from this reason. If this class of cases could be tried before a Justice of the Peace, the interests of law and order, and of temperance would be greatly helped. Let it be so." We presume the gentleman referred to will explain just how this crookedness in the liquor business arises, when he returns next week.

THE JUDGESHIP.—The people of Crawford county will have a *Church* for Judge in the future. The tribunal to which was submitted the judicial contest between Church and Henderson, for the Common Pleas Judgeship of Crawford county, decided it in favor of Pearson Church as lawfully elected, the contestant withdrawing his petition. Church was the Democratic candidate and was returned elected by a small majority, when Mr. Henderson, the Republican candidate, contested. The Court, from the records of the election in the Prothonotary's office, declared that Pearson Church had received the largest number of votes, and the certificate, signed by all three Judges, Wetmore, Galbraith and McDermott, was at once forwarded to the Governor. The contestant's counsel gave as their reason for withdrawing from the contest that they did not wish to take the responsibility of delaying the business of the courts until the contest was decided."

IRONY.—The Philadelphia *Times* volunteered the following the other day: "It wasn't a bad idea for Galusha A. Grow to make Washington his base of operations for conducting a campaign for the Republican nomination for Governor, but he struck the wrong end of the Capital. Instead of bothering seventeen Republican members of Congress of variable tastes, affinities and ambition, why didn't he toy with the golden locks of the young Senator who dispenses Republican favors? What's the use of wasting time on a promiscuous drove of Congressmen when one man is boss of the lot? Grow must reduce his campaign to more practical direction. The young Senator is the objective point for Gubernational candidates, and Hoyt has been there."

THAT ARMY.—The editor of the New York *Sun*, goes for it in this way: And we say again to the House Committee on Military Affairs. The people require you forthwith to put an end to the national scandal of an army composed of eight combatant soldiers to one officer; of an army establishment that, in fact, is almost wholly a civil pension list; of an army that is the costliest in proportion to its numbers of any in the world; of an army that is not needed beyond ten thousand men; of an army that, beyond that number, oppressively and wickedly taxes the resources of an impoverished people. Again we urge you to do your duty. Reduce this army to 10,000 men, and muster out of service every officer not strictly necessary to that diminished military establishment!

THIS FALL'S TICKET.—The voters in this county will be called upon this fall to elect men to fill the following offices:

Governor.
Lieutenant Governor.
Judge of the Supreme Court.
Secretary of Internal Affairs.
One Member of Congress.
One State Senator.
One Member of Assembly.
County Treasurer.
Three County Commissioners.
Three County Auditors.

The November election will be one of the most important that has been held in this State for some time, and it behooves every citizen to cast about for the best men.

MODEL ROGUES.

The four scoundrels, Anderson, Wells, Kenner and Cazenave, who composed the Louisiana Returning Board, having been indicted for felony under the laws of that State, were among the missing fellows when their cases were called on last Friday. After the Grand Jury found true bills against them, they entered bail and were released from [illegible] on Friday. Officers were sent in search of them, when it was discovered that they had locked themselves up in the U. S. Custom House, and a detachment of United States marines had been ordered up to protect them against the Sheriff and his deputies.

As soon as this position of affairs became known, Attorney General Ogden sent a dispatch to Attorney General Devens, in which he stated that four persons, Thomas C. Anderson, M. J. Wells, I. Kenner and G. Cazenave, indicted for felony in the criminal courts of this State, had taken refuge in the U. S. Custom House, and he wished to know if they could be kept there in defiance of the civil authorities of this State. U. S. Marshal Wharton also sent a dispatch to Attorney General Devens, asking whether they should be delivered.

The position taken by the Republicans is that the Custom House is United States property, and no one has a right to break in or force a door to take any one out. This was the position taken by Tomlinson, who referred the matter to District Attorney Lacey, who sustained the action of the Marshal. After quite a long conference upon the part of the leaders, the matter was referred to Washington.

At 10 p. m. a dispatch was received by U. S. Marshal Wharton, from Attorney Devens, in Washington, to throw open the doors of the Custom House to the civil authorities, as they have no right to shield persons charged with felony from any process from the Courts.

At a quarter after eleven o'clock, Sheriff Houston with one deputy, went to the Custom House, and Anderson, Kenner and Cazenave, with James Lewis and ex-Chief of Police Loan, surrendered to him. They were at once placed in carriages and driven to the parish prison. They appeared a little downhearted, and refused to talk. Sheriff Houston made every arrangement for their comfort, providing beds, etc., and they were locked up.

A HUGE FRAUD.—During Grant's time, the tariff advocates established scores of Custom Houses and ports of entry, for the purpose of collecting the revenue and to break up smuggling. With a view of curtailing the expenses of the Government, the Democrats in Congress are looking into this suicidal policy, and on Tuesday last, the Committee on Ways and Means made the following report to the House, which was adopted:

Whereas, it appears from the annual report of the Register of the Treasury, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, that there are a great number of ports of entry in the United States, which are a source of expense to the Government, and from which but a trifling income is derived, the expenditures for maintaining the same being largely in excess of the receipts therefrom. To illustrate: The receipts of the port known as "Frenchman's Bay," in the State of Maine, was for that fiscal year $8.85, while the expense to the Government was for—

1 collector	$1,216 00
1 deputy collector	1,200 00
1 deputy collector	12 [illegible]
1 deputy collector and inspector	1,[illegible]00 00
2 deputy collectors and inspectors	1,095 00
1 storekeeper	360 00
2 storekeepers	4 00
Amounting to	$5,187 00

The aggregate of the expenditures in excess of receipts from these ports amounting to — thousands of dollars. And it being evident that economy demands retrenchment and reform in this branch of the Government, with a view to the reduction of these unwarrantable expenditures. Therefore,

Be it Resolved, That the Committee on Ways and Means be, and are hereby, requested to inquire into the management of all such ports as it appears are an expense to the Government, with a view to report to this House such bill or measure as may be found to be necessary in the premises.

It will be observed by this that at one port alone, *seven* Radical Statesmen drew out of the U. S. Treasury $5,187.00, and divided it among themselves, while they only collected *eight dollars and eighty-five cents.* Suppose a farmer or a mechanic were to conduct their business on this Radical plan, how long would they be able to stand it?

THE STATE LOAN.—During the past year, nearly eight millions of dollars of our State debt fell due, and there being no funds to meet these obligations, the State authorities had to resort to a twenty year loan. The parties who took the loan are as follows:

Names.	Loan
B. V. Mira	$ 10,000
James Hopkins	150,000
Provident Life and Trust Co	50,000
George D. Rosengarter	40,000
J. J. Astor	170,200
Reliance Insurance Co	2[illegible],[illegible]00
P. A. & S. Small	160,000
Joseph Snyder	4,000
Emory Freed & Co	100,000
Thomas A. Biddle & Co	25,000
James P. Young	10,000
J. Bomberger	100,000
Charles D. Barney & Co	1,100
Trades-man's National Bank	1[illegible],[illegible]00
Thomas & Shoemaker	200,000
Charles Camblos & Co	278,500
Drexel & Co	6,531,100
Total	$8,000,000

The best feature about this negotiation, is the fact that it was taken up because it cost the tax-payers of the State *six per cent.* interest, while the new loan only bears *five per cent.* But we believe that if an opportunity were given to-day, it would be taken at *four* per cent.

A HUGE ESTABLISHMENT.—The Wardens of the Eastern Penitentiary are before the Legislature, asking for an appropriation of $30,000 for the purpose of erecting fifty more cells. The establishment already contains six hundred and fifty cells, in which are confined 1,046 convicts. More than a regiment of rogues. There are nearly nine hundred in the Western Penitentiary. This evidence of our moral decay is truly alarming, and when viewed from a financial stand point, the case is still darker. Our charities cost us nearly as much as our State and municipal government.

GREAT ON EXPECTATIONS.—The Altoona *Sun* remarks: The Radicals are death on "relics." They abolished slavery; have grappled with polygamy, and are now preparing for an onslaught on hell. Where will the arch conspirators who stole the Presidency and defeated the will of the people, get their just reward?

SETTLED.—The County Commissioners of Mifflin county, have been wrangling over the appointment of a Mercantile Appraiser ever since Christmas. The dead-lock has been broken by the Court making the appointment.

GIVE US THE WALLACE PLAN.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* says: "Another postal savings scheme has loomed up in Congress, differing little in its general features from those already introduced. The bill, as introduced by Mr. Waddle, of North Carolina, makes the postoffices national savings depositories. The rate of interest on the deposits shall not [illegible] and the 30th day of December, in each year, the interest shall be added to and become part of the principal. Besides this feature of compounding interest, there are provisions for the protection of the depositors, one of which is that the money shall not be liable to demand, detention, seizure or withdrawal without consent of [illegible] certificate of deposit. There are two principal objections to this system, one of which is that the conversion of post offices into national savings banks increases the power of the governmental machine, and the other is that there is no necessity on the part of the United States to pay compound interest for money, no matter how low the rate. Senator Wallace's plan of a long bond of small denominations at a low rate of interest will answer every practical purpose."

UNGODLY INTEREST.—The Committee of the United States Senate, of which Hon. Henry G. Davis, of West Virginia, is Chairman, and which has been making an examination of the system of keeping the books of the Treasury, has secured a statement of the premiums paid, expenses of National loans, and the cost of refunding the debt. It amounts to the enormous sum of $95,278,439.96. Of this amount $59,738,167.73 were premiums paid; $32,458,462.37 were for expenses of National loans; and $3,081,809.96 for refunding the public debt. Since 1850 there has been a net increase of the debt of $2,815,349,973.87, and a net decrease of $610,048,581.77; while the total interest account from that time to the present has been $1,008,620,149.92—exceeding more than one-half the principal of the debt. The total debt at the close of 1877 amounted to $2,205,301,392.10—showing a net increase during that year of $24,906,324.95.

THEIR NUMBER.—The amount of unused money, deposited in some of the Savings Institution, in this country, is enormous. To illustrate one establishment in Philadelphia, has 50,734, depositors as follows:

Number of depositors having sums in deposit not exceeding ten dollars,	6,858
From ten to twenty dollars,	3,977
From twenty to fifty dollars,	6,903
From fifty to one hundred dollars,	6,766
From one hundred to two hundred dollars,	8,346
From two hundred to three hundred dollars,	5,932
From three hundred to five hundred dollars,	4,765
From five hundred and upwards,	7,293
Whole number of depositors on the first Monday in November, 1877,	50,734

We have no doubt the deposits amount to over *ten millions* of dollars, without one bit of security, except the integrity of the officers and clerks who square up the ledgers. How much better it would be for these 50,734 depositors, and the country if each was the holder of a Government bond in lieu of a simple certificate signed by a clerk in a Savings Bank.

STUFFED AWAY.—A Washington telegram says: Senator Cameron of Wisconsin, has abandoned the idea of making any report to Congress of the investigation which he conducted of the South Carolina election. A report was prepared from the evidence taken by the clerk of the committee at Cameron's direction. This report was mangled and garbled in an atrocious manner, sensational headlines were interspersed throughout the document, and parts of evidence disproving some of the worst campaign stories ever circulated for election purposes in South Carolina were omitted from the report. When this document was presented to Senator Christiancy he read it and declined to sign it. Senator Merrimon, the only Democratic member of the committee, was never shown the report. Mr Cameron, after Mr. Christiancy's refusal to sign the report, wisely concluded not to attempt to present it to Congress.

DIGGING THEM OUT.—A Washington letter-writer says: "They are beginning to unearth some old frauds in the Indian bureau, in which it appears that in 1873, agents of the department swindled the government by raising their hotel bills four times the amount actually charged. The bills were incurred at Paoli, Kan. The way these agents accomplished the swindle was by getting the hotel keepers to receipt for four times their bills. Every bill receipted for was multiplied by four. Secretary Schurz is investigating the matter."

ANOTHER BRIGADIER.—The Legislature of Kentucky on Thursday last elected General John J. Williams United States Senator, to succeed McCreery, by a vote of 126 to 11 for Boyd, the Republican candidate. General Williams was an officer in the Mexican war, and in Scott's victory at Cerro Gordo he led a brilliant charge, which has since caused him to be known as "Cerro Gordo" Williams. He also served in the Confederate army during the late war. He is said to be a fluent and effective speaker.

JUSTICE, PARTLY.—Jacob and John Huntzinger, President and Cashier of the exploded bank, at Pottsville, by which fraud they stole nearly a million dollars, were sentenced on Tuesday last to pay a fine of $500 each, and serve two years at hard labor in the penitentiary, and refund to Thomas Kerns, the prosecutor, the sum of $24,000 and his costs in the case. Bank Presidents and Cashiers, when they rob their creditors, should just be treated like horse thieves.

STILL AROUND.—We notice by an exchange that Colonel Thomas C. MacDowell, formerly of Harrisburg, is now the publisher and editor of the *Hawaiian Gazette*, published at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands. The Colonel was a candidate for State Senator in this district twenty-five years ago.

Somebody once wrote to that good knowing old farmer—Horace Greely—inquiring if guano was good to put on potatoes. He said it might do for those whose taste had become vitiated with tobacco and rum, but he preferred gravy and butter.

THE EASTERN WAR.

LONDON, JANUARY 25.

Reuter's dispatch from Constantinople dated to-day says:

The Porte having yesterday accepted the Russian conditions, peace is regarded as virtually concluded.

The Russian conditions have not yet been officially made known here, but it appears certain that they greatly ex- [illegible] sions and payment of a war indemnity.

The peace conditions are stated on excellent authority to include the following:

Servia to be independent without compensations; Montenegro to receive Antivari, Niesics and Spuz, and a portion of the property bordering on Lake Scutari; Russia to hold Batoum, Kars and Erzeroum until a war indemnity of twenty million pounds is paid; the [illegible] to be opened to Russian men-of-war; Bulgarian autonomy to be conceded rather on the principle of the Lebanon than on the plan of the Constantinople conference, and Turkey to nominate a Christian Governor for a long term of years, subject to ratification by the powers; Bulgaria not understood to include Thrace, but only to extend to the line of the Balkans; part of the Russian army to embark at Constantinople for their return home, and the final treaty of peace to be signed at Constantinople by the Grand Duke Nicholas.

This arrangement will satisfy Russian military honor without involving the occupation of Constantinople.

LATER VERSION OF THE TERMS.

The *Daily News* publishes what it believes to be substantially the terms of peace, as follows: "Autonomy for Bulgaria, similar to that of Lebanon; Turkey to nominate a Christian Governor of the province for a long term of years, whose appointment must be sanctioned by the European powers; Bulgaria to acquire some territory south of the Balkans; Bosnia and Herzegovina to be assured of protection and reforms and have a Christian Governor; security to be given for the better government of other Turkish provinces; the independence of Roumania; Servia to be independent without compensations; Montenegro to acquire Antivari, Niesics and Spuz and a portion of the shore of Lake Scutari; the cession of a part of Bessarabia and of Batoum, Kars and Erzeroum with adjacent territory to Russia; indemnity to Russia for the expenses of the war, to be paid in money, territory or otherwise; the question of the Dardanelles to be reserved for the consideration of the European powers.

PEACE BETWEEN THE SECTIONS.—Blaine, and Conkling, and Edmonds, and their relentless followers, are determined that the Southern people shall have no rest forever. But it is vain to dream of returning prosperity to any portion of our country until fraternal feeling and generous sympathy is restored between every section of our country. There cannot be one policy for the South and another for the North. Every State must rest upon its own sovereignty, without interference or dictation from any other State, or the system of free government established by our fathers has perished forever. Then the liberty our fathers fought for is gone. Then the European system is, at the end of the first century of the American system, planted upon its ruins.

All we ask is, that there shall be a perfect restoration of the ancient harmony and paternity that existed between the North and South for the first fifty years after the establishment of our freedom. True, the soil of the South is strewn with the shattered wrecks and broken fragments of a bitter strife. But we hope that time will now cover them with kindly dust, and that, if afterwards, they shall be laid bare, they may only move a feeling akin to the pitying wonder of Virgil's husbandman, as his ploughshare unsepulchred the "helmets and the mighty bones" of the buried foemen.

PHILADELPHIA'S BIG SHOW.—There is still some hope for Philadelphia's big show. The Exhibition Company seem to have gained new life, and its managers feel confident that they will, in a very short time, arrange with their creditors in accordance with the plan proposed by the committee of stock holders and creditors, as reported at the annual meeting; that is take the stock of the company in payment for the claim, and of the largest creditors representing one-fifth of all the amounts due, as well as a number of others representing large amounts, have already agreed to the settlement; and not one who has been asked has as yet refused. One creditor in addition has presented the company with $100 of Centennial stock. By a series of cheap excursions to Philadelphia during the Summer season, our citizens have come to regard the Permanent Exhibition with a sort of local interest, and we are sure they will feel gratified to hear of this encouraging state of affairs.

THE STAMP BUSINESS.—Postmasters of the fourth class who hope to become millionaires by the sale of stamps may as well dismiss the fond delusion. Assistant Postmaster General Hazen has prepared a bill providing that the basis of compensation of fourth-class postmasters shall hereafter be the face value of the stamps actually canceled in their offices instead of those sold by them. Severe penalties are also imposed by the bill for making false returns and trafficking in stamps.

VARIETY.—An exchange says: "Montreal and Chicago are the two cities most conspicuous for failures, Boston and Philadelphia for sneak thieves, Cincinnati and Louisville for whisky thieves, Washington and Richmond for elegant Americans of African descent, New Orleans and Charleston for cotton, San Francisco and St. Louis for Chinamen, Baltimore and Norfolk for oysters."

Why do you put a woman, Minerva, the Goddess of Wisdom, up on top of your Capitol here at Washington? My soul! why don't you put the woman down stairs in the legislative halls, where she is needed.—*Isabella Beecher Hooker.* Because they don't want her where she will raise the roof, but where she will keep it down.

The Radical bloods of Philadelphia, who whistle Cameron tunes while the Hayes troupe performs, gave Senator Don. a huge reception on last Friday night. It was a perfect "feast of reason and flow of soul" from beginning to end.

We notice that Beecher's "mutual friend" F. D. Moulton, addressed the Dairyman's Association. An exchange says he was the best dairy man and cheese talker that ever addressed the association.

NEVER TOO LATE.

VERDICT AGAINST A DEAD MAN FOR BREACH OF PROMISE.

The trial of the suit brought by Miss Elizabeth West against the Administrator of Enoch Hayes, to recover $25,000 damages for a breach of contract on the part of Hayes, in refusing to marry her, was concluded yesterday, in the Common Pleas. [illegible] tract was made, it was made during the minority of the young man, and therefore void. Judge Johnson instructed the jury that if they should find the contract was made while Enoch Hayes was a minor, he had the right on coming of age, to disaffirm it, and, if they found that he had done so, it would be their duty, without proceeding further, to return a verdict for the defendant. If he did not disaffirm [illegible] on the contrary ratified it, and by mutual agreement the marriage was postponed from time to time, then the contract became as binding on him as though it had been made when of full age. Whether he ratified it or not was a question to be passed upon by the jury from its declarations and acts, and his conduct toward the plaintiff after becoming of age.

The defendant's counsel having claimed that Enoch Hayes being dead, the action did not survive against the Administrator, the Court charged the jury that in an action for damages for a breach of contract of marriage, although the original defendant had died, the right of action survived against his representatives.

The jury, after a deliberation of about two hours, returned a verdict for the plaintiff, and assessed her damages at $6,000.

[On a former trial of this case a similar verdict was returned.]—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

A GRANGER ON TEACHERS.

LUTHERSBURG, Jan. 24, 1878.

MR. EDITOR:—In your issue of January 9th, you had an article on compulsory education, in which you say that at the recent Teachers' Institute one of the teachers made an address on this subject; and then you say that the idea of compulsory education was of European origin. That is true. Now, if our teachers want to ape after Europeans, they had better educate themselves first, because not one in fifty would be fit to teach a school in Europe, as the case now stands. In Germany, every teacher has to prepare himself at his own expense, like the clergymen, lawyers and physicians, not less than three, and often four years, before he can get a school to teach. In our country, many a young man, if he attends a County Institute for one month, or a State Normal School for three months, thinks himself fit for a Professor. I think our teachers had better not go too far with our free schools. They now get too much money from our citizens for the profit they are to us. The machine might stop because it is being loaded too heavy with uneducated teachers and big wages, and if it ever stops, this generation will never see it start again. They also want schools the whole year round. I think five months is enough in the country, where every farmer needs his children at home on the farm during the summer. In towns and cities where they have nothing to do, and want to keep them off the streets, they can have private schools for their children. Yours Truly,

BRADY.

WHO'S TO BLAME?

We rather think that Evarts is. He is a cold blooded, selfish schemer. He is ruining—we assume he has ruined—Hayes. He is the Mephistopheles of the Administration. Hayes is honest, single-minded, and endeavoring to be patriotic. He is acting, according to his best judgment, for the public good. He has no personal aims. But Evarts has the Presidency on the brain. He believes it his destiny to succeed the official who now holds that high office. He is using Hayes and the patronage and influence of the Administration to bring about what his heart is so fixedly set upon. Hayes does not see it. He confides in, and leans upon, Evarts. He thinks him a great and good man. He could not be more mistaken. He is neither great nor good. He is a man of great pretentions. He studies and practices effects. He is a noble New Englander—a fine specimen of the down East Puritan. Full of big, high, resonant, gilt-edged, rose tinted, lily perfumed sentiment, he will do as mean things as almost any other white man living. He's the man that's ruining Hayes. And he cares no more for it than he does for the extinct Mayflower or the dust of his New England ancestors, and these he cares nothing for except the use he can make of them in a New England dinner speech. He merely uses them as he does Hayes, to help himself along. He has no heart—he has no conscience—he has no true manhood.—*New York Day Book.*

The estate of Mrs. Harmar Denny, the aged lady who died in Pittsburg a few days ago, is valued at about $5,000,000. The property is divided equally between her six surviving children, and the widows of two deceased sons.

A DEATH BED CONFESSION.—John H. Robinson, who died recently at New Market, New Hampshire, confessed while dying that he murdered a man named Jewell at Candia, in that State, twenty years ago.

RIGHT.—The Committee on Indian affairs, recommend Congress to pass a bill transfering the Indian Bureau to the War Department. That is the only way to get the common thieves out of that bureau.

Col. Jas. F. Milliken, late District Attorney of Blair county, has been heard from in Egypt, where he claims to have good prospects for a position under the Khedive, or some other dive.

Mr. L. Prado, son of the President of the Republic of Peru, accompanied by Mr. M. Toledo, Commissioner of the Government of Honduras, paid a visit last week to the Clearfield coal regions.

John Morrissey's health continues to improve. Obituaries of the "Dying Gladiator," prepared by enterprising newspaper editors, may as well be returned to the pigeon holes.

John G. Nicolay and John Hay, who were Mr. Lincoln's private Secretaries, are still busily engaged on their joint life of Lincoln, which they began shortly after his assassination.

Cerro Gordo Williams, the new Senator from Kentucky, is neither a Clay nor a Crittenden, but is six feet four inches in height and talks four languages. Let us be joyful!

Miss Hannah de Rothschild, the young lady whom Earl Rosebery is going to marry, has a fortune of $15,000,000. She was born rich instead of handsome.

The last words of a Louisiana negro, as he gracefully swung from the gallows, were these: "I have lived a Republican all my life and I am going to die one."

A NEVADA WEDDING.—Married, at Virginia, Nev., on the 4th inst., by the Rev. Father McGrath, Ah Wan, Esq., and Miss Nan Ying. The following was the ceremony: "Ah Wan, you likee this one piecee woman much good?" "You bet!" Nan Ying, you likee this one piecee man way up good?" "Me likee this piecee." "Ah Wan, you never catchee no more woman but this one piecee, d'ye moind that?" "No [illegible] catchee no more man but Ah Wan, d'ye understand that?" "All lightee." "Then, in the name of the Almighty, I callee you all samee one piecee meat." The groom paid $690 for the bride to the company that had imported her, and when he learned that if he had married her the law would have given him possession of her without paying a cent, a gloom was cast over the community.

HISTORICAL TRUTHS.—That sterling old Democrat, Asa Fowler, of Concord, N. H., knows Mr. William E. Chandler, and says that "with any one who knows him his statement is equivalent to saying that he went to Florida determined to secure the vote of that State to Hayes, right or wrong, and that he did secure it because the other side were not so smart and tricky as he was." And he adds: "Confined to my house by lameness, and having little to divert my attention, I have spent a few moments in recalling the events of 1840 and those of 1876. The difference between the two is that the election of 1840 was carried by the Whigs by a senseless and demagogical excitement, while that of 1876 was carried by pure fraud and diabolism."

A NEWSPAPER SELL.—The San Francisco *Post* tells how a well known journalist, at present on the staff of the Virginia *Chronicle*, put up a job on *Harper's Weekly*. The gentleman in question, who is known as the "underground poet," is very clever in imitating the dialect style of Bret Harte. He wrote a long yarn about an engineer snowed up in the Sierras, dying, with his hand on the throttle-valve, and sent it on to *Harper's* as an original, unpublished poem by Bret Harte. Harte was then in the height of his fame, and the Harper's were delighted to get the poem for nothing. They went to the trouble of having a large, full page cut made for it, and put it in with a flourish of trumpets. The most astonished man east of the Rocky mountians was Bret Harte when he saw it.

Sir—If they coin a silver dollar worth 90 cents, it is to be hoped they will have the grace not to put "In God we Trust" on it; for if you will look at Deuteronomy xxv, 13th and 15th, you will see He will not be flattered by the superscription.

A COUNTRY PARSON.

"Thou shalt not have in thy bag divers weights, a great and a small;

"But thou shalt have a perfect and just weight, a perfect and just measure shalt thou have: that thy days may be lengthened in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee."

—[*N. Y. Tribune.*

As true as Bible lore; and how does the *Tribune* get over the "In God we Trust" on the dirty nickel, twenty of them valued by the Government at *one dollar*, when their intrinsic value is not fifty cents, the entire twenty? Will the "Country Parson" tell us how he—Republican as he is—gets over that?

TRUE VETERANS.—Hon. Asa Packer and Wife celebrated their golden wedding at Mauch Chunk on Wednesday. Over one thousand invitations were issued. Among those present were Rev. Mr. Marks, the clergyman who married Mr. and Mrs. Packer fifty years ago, four or five persons who were present at the wedding, and David Thomas and wife, of Catasaqua, who recently celebrated the sixty first anniversary of their marriage.

TO STOP.—The State Senate has passed a resolution, prohibiting the introduction of new bills into that Chamber after the 1st day of March.

"Blue jeans" Governor Williams is said to play a rousing game of euchre.

New Advertisements.

ARNOLD WANTS
5,000 Rail Road Ties.
Curwensville, Pa. Jan. 9, '78-tf.

ARNOLD WANTS
Shingle Bolts & Saw Logs.
Curwensville, Jan. 9, '78 tf.

ARNOLD PAYS
CASH or TRADE.
Curwensville, Pa., Jan. 9, '78-tf.

ARNOLD HAS ADVANCED
Prices of Shingles,
SHAVED AND SAWED.
Curwensville, Jan. 9, '78-tf.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of DAVID FRAZIER, late of Graham township, Clearfield county, Penn'a, dec'd, 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.
AMOS HUBLER,
Grahamton, Jan. 9, 1878-6t. Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of ESTHER A. ADDLEMAN, late of Pike 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.
H. B. THOMPSON,
Curwensville, Pa., Jan. 9, 1877-6t* Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of MARIAH ASHENFELTER, late of Brady twp., Clearfield Co., Penn'a, dec'd, 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.
E. ASHENFELTER,
Luthersburg, Pa., Jan. 16, '78-6t*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of FELIX PICARD, late of Covington township, Clearfield county, Pa., dec'd, having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay.
F. F. COUDRIET,
Administrator.
Frenchville, Pa., Jan. 16, 1878-6t

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of JNO. B. PICARD, late of Covington 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 against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay.
JOHN J. PICARD,
CAROLINE F. PICARD,
Administrators.
Frenchville, Pa., Jan. 16, 1878-6t*

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.
VALUABLE PROPERTY!
By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Clinton county, the subscriber will offer at public sale at the Court House in Lock Haven, on
Friday, February 8th, 1878,
at 2 o'clock p. m., all that certain lot or piece of land, situated in the township of Woodward, in said county of Clinton, bounded northward by the public road leading from Lockport and Farrandsville, eastward by lot of Horace G. Hanna, southward by the West Branch of the Susquehanna river, and westward by Weaver's lot, containing three acres, more or less. The improvements consisting of a large frame hotel, three and one-half stories high, containing forty-one bed rooms on the three upper floors, and bar-room, parlor, sitting room, dining room, and kitchen on the first floor, and basement cellars; also, a wash-house, stable and other outbuildings, known as the Hanna Hotel, opposite Lock Haven, late the estate of R. M. Hanna, dec'd.
TERMS.—One third on confirmation of sale, and the balance in two equal annual installments, with interest, to be secured on the premises.
ELIZABETH HANNA,
Executrix of R. M. Hanna, dec'd.
Jan. 30, 1878-3t.