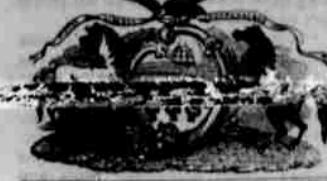


The Republican.



GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 27, 1878.

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

MAGNUS FOR THE DAY.

No man worthy the office of President should be willing to hold it if counted in, or placed there by any such means. He who has been removed to the position by the smallest aid of mine of a person, however reputable in private life, who must forever carry with him the stigma of being chosen in this manner in American history. No subsequent action, however meritorious, can wash away the taint of his election.

SENATOR FRANCIS ADAMS.

Under the laws of law, Ruthford D. Hayes has been declared President of the United States. The record of his administration, the acts of his enemies, the false certificates of the returning officers acting corruptly, and the decision of a committee which has ruled that he was elected, are all contained in the facts of a fraudulently elected President. Let it not be undervalued.

DAVID L. WOODRIDGE.

I would rather be the unfortunate victim than that of the Louisiana Returning Board, or of the Committee which excluded the facts and decided the question on a technicality.

TOM A. HENDERSON.

ADJOURNMENT.—A resolution has passed the Senate looking to an adjournment of the Legislature on the 28th of March.

Harry Thomas, a wealthy and prominent citizen of Harrisburg, and personally known to many of our citizens, died in Philadelphia, on the 17th, of Bright's disease.

The gold gamblers are resorting to all manner of commercial ghost stories. But 51 out of 76 Senators, and 204 members of Congress out of 290 look rather to Hayes for "the government."

A BLACK EYE.—Another attempt was made in the Lower House of our Legislature, on Friday last, to take up the Local Option bill. The yeas were 35, the nays 165, dodgers 58. This killed the bill for the session. Only 35 out of 201 looks slim.

MR. MACKAY'S SPEECH.—Next week we propose to lay before our readers Congressman Mackay's speech, delivered in the House on the 19th inst., on Resumption and Labor. His quotations from Stevens and other Radicals are very damaging.

THE LAST REMINDER.—Gov. Hartman, on Thursday last, issued war-rants for the execution of Patrick Heister, Patrick McHugh and Patrick Tully, of Columbia county, on the 26th of March, and Jack Keoh and Dennis Donnelly, of Schuylkill county, on the 18th of April.

A CAPITAL APPOINTMENT.—The Philadelphia *Advertiser* says: "It is now definitely settled that General W. Ross Hartshorn, of Clearfield county, will be selected by the Board, consisting of Governor Hartranft, Auditor General Schell and Treasurer Noyes, as Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds in Harrisburg."

THE NEW POPE.—Cardinal Giacchino Pecci, born at Carpeneto, in the diocese of Arrigual, Italy, March 2, 1810, was elected the successor of Pope Pius IX, at the conclave of Cardinals in Rome, February 21st on the second ballot. He takes the name of Leo XIII, and is spoken of as able, learned, liberal, amiable, etc.

READ AND STUDY IT.—This issue of the *Republican*, contains the conclusion of Senator Wallace's great speech. It is the most sound legal and statistical argument yet spread before the people. It is so full of stubborn facts that the most skeptical cannot help but embrace his views. Read the speech, and hand it to your unconverted friends.

A NEICE PLACE.—IT IS now settled that a European Congress is to meet some time at Baden-Baden, the most fashionable city in Europe, to close out the Eastern war. Russia is having negotiations for peace at Adriano-poli, and also concentrating large masses of troops in Roumeli, as if anxious to provide against any possibility of Austria cutting off her line of communication. It is expected that the Congress will be delayed by Russia until the treaty with Turkey is signed, and then that treaty will be insisted on as a basis for the discussions of the Congress.

THE SILVER BILL.—The Bland silver bill, which passed the United States Senate, on the 15th, by a vote of 45 to 21, passed the House on the 21st, by a vote of 204 to 27, and was sent to the White House for approval on Monday last, where it is being nurised by Mr. Hayes, whose three bosom friends are divided. Sherman and Garfield want him to veto the measure, but Stanley Matthews, who lies so close to Hayes' heart, wants him to sign it. How he will act in the premises has not transpired. He can hold the bill for ten days, and then sign or veto it, as he pleases, or as a majority of the conspirators may suggest.

IT IS AMAZING.—Why do not the Democratic Senators and members of Congress pass a resolution asking John Sherman to resign his Cabinet office for writing his "altogether guiltless" letter of condolence to the felon, Anderson? Garfield, White, and other conspirators, it is true, are equally criminal and audacious, but they hold lower positions, and if their immediate constituents can afford to be menaced and libeled in the manner indicated, outsiders need not complain. Because these things are perhaps, after all, a matter of taste.

EGOTISM AND SNOBERY.

As political quacks the editors of the Lancaster *Intelligencer* are a success, and cover the whole ground. For years these gentlemen have been barking at the heels of Senator Wallace, but have

tiny, foul, coarse, dirty chaffering's right of suffrage, he has passed their personal attacks unnoticed.

Last year, long before our State Convention assembled, they served due notice upon Col. Noyes, one of our prominent candidates for State Treasurer, that he must repair to Lancaster, and there, at the *Intelligencer* confessional, tell all he knew about corporations and the State Treasuryship, or words to that effect, or he would be sacrificed.

The Colonel being a poor letter writer paid no attention to their menaces and insults. He was nominated and elected against their solemn protest, just as Mr. Wallace was. But as soon as the election was over this twin set about dictating to Col. Noyes and Auditor General Schell, whom they should, nor should not appoint as clerk. Not satisfied with assuming this enormous and delicate duty they have now opened a crusade against State Senator Dill, who looks up as a prominent candidate for Governor.

A friend having called his attention to their vile insinuations, the Senator went to the trouble to address them a note defending his honor and good name. From the tone of his letter it is plain to be seen that he hurried a bribe at the head of a tool in every tenth line, and the pattern of both is so large that every body, except the editors in question, can see them plainly. And instead of hiding their lacerated scalps and retiring in disgrace to their holes, they obtain leave to publish his letter, and string out over a column of an editorial, in effect saying: "We did it! We fished him!" etc.

It is not yet known whether they will allow the Senators' friends to use his name in the approaching State Convention, but we presume they will waive their selfish objections and become liberal enough to allow the balance of the Democrats in the State to nominate for Governor whom they please, whether the "gentlemen from Lancaster" are willing, or unwilling.

Democracy, why is it that the editors of the *Intelligencer* are always assailing the prominent and successful men of our party? Are they really Democrats, or are they in the employ of our enemies? The location is a very favorable one.

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE?—There are a few loyal persons who weep over the misfortunes of such fellows as Wells, Anderson, and their confederates, who, for a price, committed jury, forgery, and other high crimes, and thereby counted a man into the presidential chair who never was elected. The crimes these men committed are enormous, even when compared with those of Judas Iscariot, Benedict Arnold, and other great felons! But how much better is the man, or the Cabinet, which appends such creatures to high and lucrative offices, knowing them to be rogues and perfidious villains? These same scoundrels hold the highest and most lucrative positions that a President can bestow. Why is it that Mr. Hayes continues to offend and outrage the public in this offensive manner, and thereby make himself the confederate of the vilest classes, although purporting to be elected by a party "controlled by grand moral ideas"? If Mr. Hayes has no sympathy for felons, why does he appoint them to high positions? Why should the Collector of Customs at New Orleans, who receives a \$7,000 salary, be shut up in a penitentiary, and a clerk sent from a Department in Washington to attend to the business of the Custom House?

AN INTIMIDATING YELL.—The Philadelphia *North American*, the leading Radical tariff organ in this country, squeals in this way:

"Hearken, ye blarneying knaves of blarney, half our soldiers are still, and half our workmen still in the manufacture of iron can Spain supply. Mr. Wood's bill promises to take up the little there is left to them to do, sweep down to look after government officials, since the Returning Board are rendered helpless by being locked up in the Penitentiary. A Reform administration should not affect us without delay."

A REPORT.—Senator Hamlin, of Me., in a recent executive session of the Senate exclaimed: "We don't want the President, he should go where he belongs—to the other side of the chamber." To this Senator Seward replied: "We don't want him; we don't want any founding left at our doors." This colloquy illustrates the political situation at Washington. "The way of the transgressor is hard." Hayes is having negotiations for peace at Adriano-poli, and also concentrating large masses of troops in Roumeli, as if anxious to provide against any possibility of Austria cutting off her line of communication. It is expected that the Congress will be delayed by Russia until the treaty with Turkey is signed, and then that treaty will be insisted on as a basis for the discussions of the Congress.

THE NEW POPE.—Cardinal Giacchino Pecci, born at Carpeneto, in the diocese of Arrigual, Italy, March 2, 1810, was elected the successor of Pope Pius IX, at the conclave of Cardinals in Rome, February 21st on the second ballot. He takes the name of Leo XIII, and is spoken of as able, learned, liberal, amiable, etc.

READ AND STUDY IT.—This issue of the *Republican*, contains the conclusion of Senator Wallace's great speech. It is the most sound legal and statistical argument yet spread before the people. It is so full of stubborn facts that the most skeptical cannot help but embrace his views. Read the speech, and hand it to your unconverted friends.

THE GATED TRUTH.—Hon. Mont. Blair spoke words of wisdom when, in his remarks upon the Electoral fraud, he said: "We now want fidelity to the great principles of popular government, financial knowledge and practical ability to deal with the abuses and corruptions which have made the Government the mere instrument to blunder labor, which has arrested immigration, filled the country with tramps, spread bankruptcy all over it, and demoralized society." Tilden had this knowledge and ability; Hayes specifically showed that he had not.

THE DIFFERENCE IN MEN.—The editor of the *St. Louis Globe* blunders this way: Old Ben Wade left the United States Senate a poor man, after eighteen years of service. His colleague, Mr. Sherman, entered the Senate a poor man, and left it a millionaire after fifteen years of service. The trouble with Wade was that he never studied domestic economy; he lived up to his income, whereas Sherman saved \$100,000 a year out of a salary of \$5,000 a year.

THE TRANSGRESSOR'S FATE.—Ex-Governor Moses, of South Carolina, is now in New York in utter poverty. He robbed his wife and mother of their valuable clothing before leaving the White House while he was under indictment for engaging in the whiskey trade. But that's rather tame now that Hayes has declared his intention to retain Anderson as Deputy Collector at New Orleans, after he has been convicted of forgery.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid at acquisition of real estate, and the balance of real, and the balance in two annual payments, with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

47 ACRES.—Having almost thirty acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation, there is a small house and small orchard thereon.

OUR STATE LINE.—The surveyors appointed to retrace the boundary line between New York and Pennsylvania, and to more distinctly mark it, find that the old line, which should be on the forty-second parallel of latitude, was not accurately run. It cuts through

our State line.—The surveyors appointed to retrace the boundary line between New York and Pennsylvania, and to more distinctly mark it, find that the old line, which should be on the forty-second parallel of latitude, was not accurately run. It cuts through

our State line.—The surveyors appointed to retrace the boundary line between New York and Pennsylvania, and to more distinctly mark it, find that the old line, which should be on the forty-second parallel of latitude, was not accurately run. It cuts through

our State line.—The surveyors appointed to retrace the boundary line between New York and Pennsylvania, and to more distinctly mark it, find that the old line, which should be on the forty-second parallel of latitude, was not accurately run. It cuts through

our State line.—The surveyors appointed to retrace the boundary line between New York and Pennsylvania, and to more distinctly mark it, find that the old line, which should be on the forty-second parallel of latitude, was not accurately run. It cuts through

our State line.—The surveyors appointed to retrace the boundary line between New York and Pennsylvania, and to more distinctly mark it, find that the old line, which should be on the forty-second parallel of latitude, was not accurately run. It cuts through

our State line.—The surveyors appointed to retrace the boundary line between New York and Pennsylvania, and to more distinctly mark it, find that the old line, which should be on the forty-second parallel of latitude, was not accurately run. It cuts through

our State line.—The surveyors appointed to retrace the boundary line between New York and Pennsylvania, and to more distinctly mark it, find that the old line, which should be on the forty-second parallel of latitude, was not accurately run. It cuts through

our State line.—The surveyors appointed to retrace the boundary line between New York and Pennsylvania, and to more distinctly mark it, find that the old line, which should be on the forty-second parallel of latitude, was not accurately run. It cuts through

our State line.—The surveyors appointed to retrace the boundary line between New York and Pennsylvania, and to more distinctly mark it, find that the old line, which should be on the forty-second parallel of latitude, was not accurately run. It cuts through

our State line.—The surveyors appointed to retrace the boundary line between New York and Pennsylvania, and to more distinctly mark it, find that the old line, which should be on the forty-second parallel of latitude, was not accurately run. It cuts through

our State line.—The surveyors appointed to retrace the boundary line between New York and Pennsylvania, and to more distinctly mark it, find that the old line, which should be on the forty-second parallel of latitude, was not accurately run. It cuts through

our State line.—The surveyors appointed to retrace the boundary line between New York and Pennsylvania, and to more distinctly mark it, find that the old line, which should be on the forty-second parallel of latitude, was not accurately run. It cuts through

our State line.—The surveyors appointed to retrace the boundary line between New York and Pennsylvania, and to more distinctly mark it, find that the old line, which should be on the forty-second parallel of latitude, was not accurately run. It cuts through

our State line.—The surveyors appointed to retrace the boundary line between New York and Pennsylvania, and to more distinctly mark it, find that the old line, which should be on the forty-second parallel of latitude, was not accurately run. It cuts through

our State line.—The surveyors appointed to retrace the boundary line between New York and Pennsylvania, and to more distinctly mark it, find that the old line, which should be on the forty-second parallel of latitude, was not accurately run. It cuts through

our State line.—The surveyors appointed to retrace the boundary line between New York and Pennsylvania, and to more distinctly mark it, find that the old line, which should be on the forty-second parallel of latitude, was not accurately run. It cuts through

our State line.—The surveyors appointed to retrace the boundary line between New York and Pennsylvania, and to more distinctly mark it, find that the old line, which should be on the forty-second parallel of latitude, was not accurately run. It cuts through

our State line.—The surveyors appointed to retrace the boundary line between New York and Pennsylvania, and to more distinctly mark it, find that the old line, which should be on the forty-second parallel of latitude, was not accurately run. It cuts through

our State line.—The surveyors appointed to retrace the boundary line between New York and Pennsylvania, and to more distinctly mark it, find that the old line, which should be on the forty-second parallel of latitude, was not accurately run. It cuts through

our State line.—The surveyors appointed to retrace the boundary line between New York and Pennsylvania, and to more distinctly mark it, find that the old line, which should be on the forty-second parallel of latitude, was not accurately run. It cuts through

our State line.—The surveyors appointed to retrace the boundary line between New York and Pennsylvania, and to more distinctly mark it, find that the old line, which should be on the forty-second parallel of latitude, was not accurately run. It cuts through

our State line.—The surveyors appointed to retrace the boundary line between New York and Pennsylvania, and to more distinctly mark it, find that the old line, which should be on the forty-second parallel of latitude, was not accurately run. It cuts through

our State line.—The surveyors appointed to retrace the boundary line between New York and Pennsylvania, and to more distinctly mark it, find that the old line, which should be on the forty-second parallel of latitude, was not accurately run. It cuts through

our State line.—The surveyors appointed to retrace the boundary line between New York and Pennsylvania, and to more distinctly mark it, find that the old line, which should be on the forty-second parallel of latitude, was not accurately run. It cuts through

our State line.—The surveyors appointed to retrace the boundary line between New York and Pennsylvania, and to more distinctly mark it, find that the old line, which should be on the forty-second parallel of latitude, was not accurately run. It cuts through

our State line.—The surveyors appointed to retrace the boundary line between New York and Pennsylvania, and to more distinctly mark it, find that the old line, which should be on the forty-second parallel of latitude, was not accurately run. It cuts through

our State line.—The surveyors appointed to retrace the boundary line between New York and Pennsylvania, and to more distinctly mark it, find that the old line, which should be on the forty-second parallel of latitude, was not accurately run. It cuts through

our State line.—The surveyors appointed to retrace the boundary line between New York and Pennsylvania, and to more distinctly mark it, find that the old line, which should be on the forty-second parallel of latitude, was not accurately run. It cuts through

our State line.—The surveyors appointed to retrace the boundary line between New York and Pennsylvania, and to more distinctly mark it, find that the old line, which should be on the forty-second parallel of latitude, was not accurately run. It cuts through

our State line.—The surveyors appointed to retrace the boundary line between New York and Pennsylvania, and to more distinctly mark it, find that the old line, which should be on the forty-second parallel of latitude, was not accurately run. It cuts through

our State line.—The surveyors appointed to retrace the boundary line between New York and Pennsylvania, and to more distinctly mark it, find that the old line, which should be on the forty-second parallel of latitude, was not accurately run. It cuts through

our State line.—The surveyors appointed to retrace the boundary line between New York and Pennsylvania, and to more distinctly mark it, find that the old line, which should be on the forty-second parallel of latitude, was not accurately run. It cuts through

our State line.—The surveyors appointed to retrace the boundary line between New York and Pennsylvania, and to more distinctly mark it, find that the old line, which should be on the forty-second parallel of latitude, was not accurately run. It cuts through

our State line.—The surveyors appointed to retrace the boundary line between New York and Pennsylvania, and to more distinctly mark it, find that the old line, which should be on the forty-second parallel of latitude, was not accurately run. It cuts through

our State line.—The surveyors appointed to retrace the boundary line between New York and Pennsylvania, and to more distinctly mark it, find that the old line, which should be on the forty-second parallel of latitude, was not accurately run. It cuts through

our State line.—The surveyors appointed to retrace the boundary line between New York and Pennsylvania, and to more distinctly mark it, find that the old line, which should be on the forty-second parallel of latitude, was not accurately run. It cuts through

our State line.—The surveyors appointed to retrace the boundary line between New York and Pennsylvania, and to more distinctly mark it, find that the old line, which should be on the forty-second parallel of latitude, was not accurately run. It cuts through

our State line.—The surveyors appointed to retrace the boundary line between New York and Pennsylvania, and to more distinctly mark it, find that the old line, which should be on the forty-second parallel of latitude, was not accurately run. It cuts through</p