The Republican.

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor.

CLEARFIELD, Pa.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 27, 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.

Said Mrs. Partington: "What is all this fuss about the rheumatizing silver and this demand for the plumbago of our fathers?"

One day England is tempest tossed like the Bay of Biscay in a storm, and the next day she is calm and unruffled as a duck pond.

Ingersoll is called by the Western papers a "pedler of paganism," and they speak of the debt extinguishing Kimball as the "finangelist."

HUNG.—Patrick Hester, Patrick Talley, and Peter McHugh, three more of the convicted Mollie Maguires, were hung at Bloomsburg, Columbia county, on Monday.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Thomas Vorse, assistant doorkeeper, of the Senate at Harrisburg, was stricken with paralysis while sitting in his chair at the hotel, on Sunday evening, and died in a few hours. His family resides at McKean, Erie county.

THE DEBATE.—We this week lay before our readers the conclusion of the Senatorial debate over the long bonds in that body, and it perused will give the most ordinary student a full understanding of this financial measure in which every tax payer is deeply interested.

"We conform to the conclusions of the State Committee because, being one, and taking part in its deliberations, the majority rules."—*Philadelphia Commonwealth.*

"Bully for you, old boss." We have for fifteen years suspected you for being a Democrat, now we know it. All right, buckle on the harness, step your growling, and go into the fight like a true soldier.

Senator Wallace's home paper, the Clearfield *Republican*, says that Mr. J. Simpson Africa is the best man yet suggested for Secretary of Internal affairs on the Democratic ticket.—*Philadelphia Times.*

As the editor of the *Times* has called our attention to the remark we made last week, we now ask leave to amend, by saying that Mr. Africa "is the best man" presented by *any party*. He is honest, competent and experienced.

The bar of Clearfield county has joined with that of Centre, in unanimously requesting Judge Charles A. Mayer to be a candidate for re-election in that district. The indications are that Judge Mayer will be re-elected without a contest worth mentioning.—*Philadelphia Times.*

In addition to the movement of the members of the bar, citizens to the number of nearly four hundred, irrespective of party, have signed a call requesting the Judge to become a candidate for re-election.

MR. GAINES GAINS.—The tax-payer will find an interesting letter on our fourth page elucidating the peculiar style the Sergeant-at-Arms has adopted for making out bills against the Treasury of the State. His plan is a Radical one and for the good of the people it would be well enough not to have it patented.

THE EASTERN WAR.—Nearly all the European powers, especially England, Austria, Germany and Turkey, have "Russia on the brain" just at this time, for the rapid strides the Bear is making for dominion and another war, if found necessary. If the result is no more war, the pride of the Continental powers must be lowered to avert that calamity. Which will triumph, the future will reveal.

THAT DIRTY JOB.—We notice that Attorney General Lear and his friends are endeavoring to prove to the people that the aforesaid came into possession of a $5,000 grab according to law, and that it is not a steal of the usual kind. This argument might do to soft soap the case, if he had taken the swig out of the State Treasury as the other fellows did, but having taken the money from a tax-payer heavily indebted to the State for back taxes, it looks mighty queer to a verdant backwoodsman, who knows but little about the law.

FIVE THOUSAND APIECE.—The Attorney General, Mr. Lear, State Treasurer, Mr. Rawle, Auditor General, Mr. Temple, and two attorneys named Simonton and Olmstead, in November last robbed the State Treasury of $24,000. One Democrat and four Radicals were engaged in this theft. Who instigated this grand larceny, or how it was divided has not yet been ascertained; but a committee of the Senate is investigating the subject, and will, no doubt, render a report of the facts in the case, so that the tax payers of the State may learn who has been the real agent in this plundering scheme.

A RE-LIE-ABLE JOURNAL.—The Pittsburg *Commercial Gazette* is one of those enterprising Radical organs which pub-

The editor, in his edition of Monday, the 18th, says:

Senator Wallace left Washington last night for Philadelphia, to be present at the meeting of the Democratic State Committee on Tuesday. The feeling between the friends of Wallace and Randall in Congress is quite bitter. The Wallace wing advocate an early day for the meeting of the convention, while the friends of Randall urge a later date, in order to have the benefit of the Greenback convention.

In his issue of Tuesday, the 19th, he states:

The Democratic Central Committee decided to call the State Convention at Pittsburg on May 22d. * * * Senator Wallace did not appear to take part, as expected.

The facts are that Senator Wallace left Washington on Friday night of the 15th, for his home in Clearfield, for the purpose of trying an important case in our Court, which was set down for Monday, the 18th. This is a sample of the enterprise and truthfulness of this western organ of Radicalism. Why its editors never tell the truth about the Senator, except by accident, we cannot tell.

THE DEAD.—READING, Pa, March 24.—Hon. J. Glancy Jones died here suddenly to-night at 10.15 o'clock, of heart disease, at the residence of his son, Hon. Richmond I. Jones. Deceased, while Deputy Attorney General of the Commonwealth, was elected to Congress from the Berks district, and served continuously, with a brief interruption from 1850 to 1858. In October of the latter year he was appointed minister to Austria by President Buchanan. During his Congressional career he served as chairman of the committee of ways and means for two years. He was sixty-six years of age. Hon. John Allison, of Beaver county, register of the United States Treasury, died in Washington of apoplexy on Saturday morning. Mr. Allison was born in this state in the year 1812. He was a member of the State Legislature for three years and was a member of the Thirty-second and Thirty-third Congresses. In 1875 he was the Republican candidate for United States Senator.

ROOM FOR REFORM.—Six years ago a delegation of coal oil dealers notified a committee of Congress, (on Appropriations) of which Mr. Sargent was chairman, that by using *coal oil* instead of *lard oil* in the Government light houses and Naval stations, and on the frontiers, the Government could *save one hundred thousand dollars annually.* The expense goes on. Reader, what do you suppose was the reason assigned by a Naval officer for continuing this prodigal unnecessary expenditure? Because it would cost $25,000 to *change and alter the lamps.* Why the Light House Board allows this huge fraud to be practiced on the Treasury, is more than we can conjecture, unless the members of the Board are *lard oil producers*, or have been greased with lard oil.

THE TRUE GRIT.—The editor of the Philadelphia *Commonwealth* came up to Harrisburg to take a look at our State Committee and "the Harrisburg ring," recently, and served a notice on the latter, that it must not "fix up," "cut and dry," nor "make up a slate," for the people to swallow. In other words: He put a chip on his shoulder and strutted about town, in the Capitol and the hotels daring any man to knock it off. He so "intimidated and bulldozed" the ringsters aforesaid, that not a single individual had the courage to step up to him and capture the chip. A page could have accomplished this daring feat, yet, men were unnerved. The potency of some men in the line of bravado is incomprehensible.

MAINE'S AHEAD.—Maine has the champion centenarian. He lives in the town of Lee, and his name is Peter Royal. He is 110 years old. He has a daughter who is 84, and two sons—one 82 and one 80. He used tobacco constantly until he arrived at the dignity of a centenarian, when he reformed and discarded the weed, as it might affect his health. He also discarded tea and coffee at the same tender age. His hair, which has been white is now turning jet black; health good, and appetite all that could be desired. Indeed, the old gentleman is so full of youthful buoyancy and so well preserved that he thinks seriously of getting married again.

"THE WORLD STILL MOVES."—We notice that the Rev. John Jasper, a colored divine of Richmond, Virginia, is after the astronomers who contend that the sun stands still. He proved that the sun moves, by quoting from the Scriptures where Joshua commanded it to stand still and it obeyed. But the Rev. John Jasper forgot to state that no where in the Bible is it recorded that Joshua ordered the sun to "move on," and the fair presumption is that it still stands still, and unless he moves in the matter it may remain so for ages to come. If John wants it to move he had better put his shoulder to the wheel and give it a start.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.—The election held in this State two weeks ago, points as unerringly to the course of events as the rising sun in the morning. The vote cast was within one hundred as large as at the Presidential campaign, thus demonstrating that the excitement was up to fever heat. The Radical majority for two years past has been 4,000. A canvass of the returns shows that the majority on the 12th was only 1,431, while the Democrats gain largely in members of the House and the Senate. This demonstrates conclusively that another election in New Hampshire will send Radicalism to the grave.

THAT NEW "HEAGLE."—The new bird placed on the "dollar of our daddies," is a cross between a crow and a buzzard, and but for Pollock's imprint, "in God we trust," might be palmed off for a counterfeit. An exchange says: "Linderman's eagle recalls the conversation at the show: Daughter—'Law, ma, look at that heagle.' Mother—'Vy, you hignorant gall, it's a howl' Showman, politely—'Axes parding, mum, but it's a 'awk.'"

OUT IN TIME.—We notice that the Centre Hall *Reporter* announces D. G. Rush, Esq., of Bellefonte, as a candidate for Congress in this district. There are six more counties to be heard from.

FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, March 23, 1878.

The past Legislative week has not complished in either branch in the way of useful Legislation. Indeed, the entire session, thus far, has been devoid of interest and usefulness, and in this respect, therefore, the work of the last five days has only conformed to an every day example since the first Tuesday in January. It is now almost three months since the session began, and it is impossible to point to a single proper or beneficial act that has yet became a law, except, perhaps, the act to pay the soldiers for their services during the riots of last summer. The Republican majority seems to be far more intent in pushing through partisan schemes for the benefit of certain individual members of the party, than in devising measures of public good. Among these partisan schemes may be mentioned the bill to create a bank department for the sole purpose of providing a snug berth for Capt. Hart, the late defeated candidate for State Treasurer, and the Philadelphia Recorder's bill, for the special behoot of Secretary Quay, whose term of office will expire with that of Hartranft. Protest against disgraceful personal projects of this kind is in vain, and it is truly humiliating to Democrats to know that even members of their party have been found base enough to give support to these measures.

According to the present outlook, it is not probable that an adjournment will take place before the middle or last of May, and, considering the dubious character of the majority, it is not improbable that many other unsavory and mischievous projects may be brought forth and forced through by the influences that are usually so potent and irresistible in all the sinister and selfish acts of legislation.

The Senate Committee of Investigation is still inquiring into the matter of the contract between the Auditor General, State Treasurer and Attorney General, of the one part, and Messrs. Olmstead and Simonton, of the other, for the collection of certain taxes due the Commonwealth by the Union Transfer Co. The developments so far do not show that the motives for the contract were corrupt, or that any of the officials received any part of the commission paid to Olmstead and Simonton for their services; yet the State authorities are severely censured by many for permitting themselves to be over-reached in the matter, and for entering into a contract at all with outside parties to do what they should have been prepared to do themselves. It was, at best, an improvident bargain for the State. The worst feature that has come to light, is the five thousand dollar fee received by Attorney General Lear from the company, independent of the ten per cent. paid by the State to Olmstead and Simonton. The Attorney-General claims that under the law he was entitled to five per cent. from the company, but his claim is generally regarded as inapplicable to a case of this kind, and nearly every disinterested person who has examined the reasons given for taking this money, is convinced that Mr. Lear's conduct is indefensible in both law and morals.

From the manner in which this committee of investigation was constituted by the president of the Senate Mr. Cooper, many persons feared that its work would be partial, and only result in a "white washing" of the entire transaction. The public will be gratified to learn that this is not likely to be the case. Thus far it must be said that the examination has been exhaustive and apparently conducted with an honest view to ascertain the truth and develop every fact that bears upon the subject. Whatever may have been the design of the man who made the committee, it certainly has not shown a disposition to conceal anything, or shield any one from the just consequences of his official action. Especially can this be said of Senator Peale, of your district, who was placed upon the committee against his desire, but has not shrunk from its responsibilities. A large share of the labor has fallen upon Mr. Peale, and he has displayed great ability and untiring industry in the conduct of the investigation. It was altogether due to his complete and masterly examination of Olmstead that the extra five thousand dollar fee of the Attorney General was unearthed, and if there is to be any white wash applied to this unpleasant business, the constituents of Mr. Peale may rest fully assured that he will not be the one to make the application. There will be no remissness of duty on his part, hurt whom it may.

The calling of the Democratic State Convention to meet at Pittsburg, at so early a day as the 22nd of May, is received with great favor, and regarded as the surest way to success in the approaching campaign. In the present uncertain and perturbed condition of political affairs, nearly every thoughtful Democrat deems it eminently proper that the party should boldly assume the initiative and fearlessly and frankly declare itself on every question of public importance now before the people.
KEYSTONE.

OUR HARRISBURG AGENTS.—The Legislature has wound up another uneventful week in a most uneventful and monotonous way, and offers no indication that it had any intention of adjourning finally. In the Senate several bills were passed on second reading, including that relating to the disposition of the proceeds of Sheriffs' sales; that to prevent changes in school books more frequently than once in six years, it having been amended to include Philadelphia, and that regulating the sale of clams and oysters within the State. In accordance with the new Constitution, this is the last double session of the Legislature, and a majority of the members act as though they were going to stay all summer. The one hundred day allotment for $1,000 will soon be up, and after that time they are allowed $10 per day. Hereafter that body can only meet once in two years, unless convened by a proclamation of the Governor, and hereafter biennial sessions will be the rule. Hence the desire of the majority to prolong the session so as to pocket $2,000 as salary, and such other offall as may be found in the vicinity of the Capitol and the Hotels.

"JUST TWENTY YEARS AGO."—In 1858 Joseph Caldwell was a modest, industrious dry goods *clerk* in Boston. In 1868 he was a millionaire speculator, and began the erection of a dwelling house—the finest in America, one bay window alone costing $4,500. He is now a bankrupt, and his *half-finished house*, which cost him a million of dollars, is being torn down by his creditors, who propose to erect about a dozen of houses fit to live in out of the material he had wasted. Caldwell is not considered crazy or dishonest, but very proud. Hence his fall.

A GOOD LICK.—The Philadelphia *Chronicle-Herald* says: "There were no Republican gains in the New Hampshire election, but there is a Republican GAINES at Harrisburg, whose excessive crookedness has cropped out within a few days."

DEATH OF MRS. SHUNK.—Mrs. Jane Findlay Shunk, widow of the late Gov. Francis R. Shunk, of this State, died, after a brief illness, [illegible] port, Maryland, on Friday last, in the 86th year of her age. For many years past she made her home at Harrisburg and had only gone to visit her son, in Maryland, a few days previous to her death. On Saturday evening her remains were brought to Harrisburg and taken to the residence of Mrs. Dr. W. W. Rutherford, from whence they were carried to their final resting place, in the Harrisburg Cemetry, on Sunday afternoon, followed by a large concourse of mourning friends, among whom there were over twenty persons upwards of 80 years of age. The pall bearers were Governor Hartranft, Hamilton Alricks, Jr., J. Taylor Boyd, of Cornwall, Judge Foster, D. D. Boas, A Boyd Hamilton, James H. M'Allister, and David Hammond, of Lebanon. There were present of the relations Casper and William F., sons of the deceased; her son-in-law, Hon. Charles Brown, of Delaware; Mrs. Judge Chapman, of Bucks county; her brother, Hon. John King Findlay, of Philadelphia; Hon. Jeremiah S. Black and family, of York; and a number of her grand children. The remains of Mrs. Shunk were interred in the lot of the Findlay family, in a prominent portion of the Harrisburg cemetry, beside those of her father, Gov. William Findlay. Gov. Shunk was buried in the church yard at Trappe, Montgomery county, in the Summer of 1849.

A SQUARE STEAL.—It is a fact fully demonstrated that the taxpayers of this Commonwealth, last year, through the neglect and ignorance it nothing worse, of the Attorney General, State Treasurer and Auditor General lost $19,100 of their hard earnings. This sum of money was "cribbed" by two political wharf rats named Siminton and Olmsted, who, it seems live by the offall they pick up around the State Capitol. Besides it also appears that the Attorney General also received $5,000 from the other side of the case. Thus in effect robbing the tax-payers of $24,100. As General Washington remarked, when informed of Arnold's treason "who can we trust.". We are sorry to state that one of the five men engaged in this robbery is a Democrat. We allude to the Auditor General. But, there is one consolation; His time is up on the first monday of May.

HE KNOWS.—The editor of the *Globe* the Radical organ of Huntingdon county, published at the home of Mr Africa, gives his friends due notice that if the Democrats nominate Mr. Africa that there will be warm work. He says: "The prominent Republican candidates for Secretary of Internal Affairs are Stone, of Warren, Jackson, of Mercer, Billingsly, of Washington, and Donley, of Greene. We say to the Republicans that the very best man to be found, must be nominated for this office. It is more than probable that the Democrats will nominate our fellow-townsman, J. Simpson Africa Esq., as their candidate, and he will be hard to beat. With Mr. Africa in the field, there will be no walking over the course. He has an extended acquaintance throughout the State, and has hosts of friends wherever known."

THE INDIAN CONFEDERACY.—Sitting Bull, and other Indian officers have been heard from by the Bureau at Washington. The story is that this wily chief has organized a Confederacy and has joined with him the Sioux, Blackfeet, Crow, and Nez Perces tribes, and with Chief Joseph as a Lieutenant, will lead all these savage tribes against the white settlers on the plains, just as soon as they get rid of the five feet of snow which has impeded their progress for the past three months. This is a very formidable array against the laws and the peace of the Government, and if the Indian agents and their confederates can bring about such a state of affairs, it will be done, because it is something of this kind they desire, so that they can replenish their empty pockets.

PENSION AGENTS.—A Washington telegram states that Representative Smith, of Pennsylvania, is chairman of the sub-committee charged with the pension appropriation bill, which will be submitted on Tuesday, providing for the abolition of all pension agencies, and the payment of pensions directly by the Treasurer of the United States. A report now being prepared shows that the eighteen agents cost upwards of $350,000 a year, receiving from four to twenty-six thousand dollars each, including salaries and fees. The cost of the proposed system will not exceed seventy-five dollars a year. The Pension Bureau will be retained for the adjudication of cases. The proposition meets with general favor in both Houses, and will doubtless become a law.

"THE BIG STEAL."—The recent theft of $19,000 out of the State Treasury, under the noses of three State officials and their clerks, by two legal jayhawkers, and the cribbing of a $5,000 fee by the Attorney General, has made things a little lively at the State Capital, and strange as it may seem, men who have credit for being honest, defend this grab. We will treat this case rather silently until the committee appointed to investigate it shall make their report to the Legislature. After that we will speak our mind freely.

NUTS FOR BLAINE TO CRACK.—The Philadelphia *Times* remarks: It requires all the efforts of the foreign-born Carl Schurz to save this country from the disgraceful reputation which the native-born James G. Blaine seems determined to force upon it. This is not so humiliating as it would be if Blaine wasn't well known and understood. Every day or two now Mr. Blaine gets up in the Senate to show us what kind of a President he would have been. This is beginning to make people feel very well satisfied with Hayes.

Has any other great party, in the history of this country, ever done as much for the poor and oppressed, white and black as the grand old Republican party?—*Huntingdon Globe.*

Ask the millions of unemployed workmen what party has robbed them of their labor. And what administration gave birth to the thousands of tramps that daily annoy the frugal and industrious citizen. Again: "Has any other great party" betrayed so many sacred trusts in so short a time, as the Radical party has?

REMARKS OF SENATOR PEALE ON THE BANK DEPARTMENT JOB,

Mr. Peale. I had hoped, Mr. President, that I should not be required to make any remarks upon this bill, but the unexpected absence of the Senator from Lycoming [Mr. Allen], who, it was expected, would discuss this bill, and thus relieve me of any necessity to do so, compels me to discharge a duty which I feel incumbent upon me.

Now, Mr. President, is there any necessity for this bill? It strikes me that under the law of 1861, by which very ample powers were given to the Auditor General, and under the law of 1876, by which the powers of the Auditor General were increased, almost all the duties that by this bill are to be discharged by the Bank Commissioner are therein prescribed for the Auditor General. But, admitting that there are many improvements suggested by this bill, for the sake of argument, I add, why may they not be added to the duties of the officers already elected by the people? Why may not every duty that is required of the Bank Commissioner be discharged by the head of one or other of the departments now in being? The advantage thus attained would be that we would save the expenses of of an additional department. When this bill was first introduced into the Senate, the salary of the Bank Commissioner was fixed at three thousand five hundred dollars. Under the influences or effects of the debate had upon this bill the committee have seen fit to reduce the salary to three thousand dollars. But, Mr. President, they have preserved the fifth section of the bill, which in fact substantially exonerates the Bank Commissioner from the discharge of the duties of his office in person. There can be no necessity, it seems to me, for the creation of an additional, a new and expensive department, when every duty that is placed upon the department, every agency that is given to the department may be given to either of the departments now in existence—for instance the Auditor General's Department or the Department of Internal Affairs; and the public thus get every service that can be given under this bill. I say there is no necessity whatever for it unless it be a political and partisan necessity for making a place for some political favorite. That this bill is intended to establish a sinecure for some favorite, I think is plainly written in the fifth section, which reads as follows:

"The Deputy Bank Commissioner shall have authority during the absence or inability of the Bank Commissioner, or during a vacancy in that office, to discharge the duties attached by law to the office of his principal."

Does it say that the pay of this Bank Commissioner shall cease when he ceases to discharge his duties? Does it say that the Bank Commissioner shall not draw his pay when he fails to discharge the duties of his position? No, sir; but it simply says that he may not discharge his duties and that his duties may be discharged by his deputy and meanwhile he may draw his three thousand dollars a year. The time was when legislation was for the public good, but now the great problem of statesmanship is how to provide for the party pets at public expense. But let us look at this matter in another view. I have said that there was no necessity for the bill, because the Auditor Genal, by the act of 1876, had large powers, which powers could be supplemented and the labor be performed by clerks who would not cost the State one tenth part of what is required here. But I submit that it is unnecessary for another reason. Mr. President, when this bill was originally drawn it included private banks or banking companies—private bankers. Well, all over the State arose a hue and cry from private bankers, so that the gentlemen who had charge of this bill were obliged, in order to secure its passage, to strike out private bankers. Well, when they struck out private bankers, which was from necessity, they left what? Why State banks. Now, Mr. President, if I am correctly informed, there are some where between forty and sixty in the Commonwealth, I think between forty and fifty. Therefore is there such a necessity for the inspection and examination of this limited number of banking institutions that a *department* should be created?

Think of it! Here is three thousand per year for the Commissioner, one thousand eight hundred dollars for Deputy Bank Commissioner and nine hundred dollars for a Messenger. Then it is provided in the fourteenth section that the traveling and incidental expenses of this department shall be paid by the State Treasurer upon the certificate of the Bank Commissioner, whenever the fund received from the collection of penalties shall prove insufficient to defray the same. And the annual sum of one thousand dollars is appropriated for the contingent expense of this department, but the contingent are not limited to the amount appropriated. We have, then, Mr. President, the three thousand dollars and the one thousand eight hundred dollars and the nine hundred dollars, to which is to be added the running expenses. It is shown that the expenses of the Insurance Department per annum are about seven thousand dollars. It is fair, then, to assume that the expenses of this department will be about the same sum. We have, then, in round numbers, thirteen thousand dollars that this new department is to cost the Commonwealth per annum for the service which might be rendered by the Auditor General's department without a dollar of additional expense. But, say the friends of this bill, "We have repealed the law creating the office of Bank Assessor, and, therefore, we save money enough to pay the expenses of this department." But, Mr. President, the assessment of the banks has yet to be made. The duties of the Bank Assessor have yet to be discharged in other forms at an expense, doubtless, equal to that which at present it costs the Commonwealth, and why then is it that, in the fourteenth section, the travelling and incidental expenses of this department shall be paid so and so. I take it, sir, that the assessments are to be made at an expense to the Commonwealth equal to what it cost under the old law, and that the additional expenses which I have enumerated in this bill are to be added.

Now, Mr. President, when the bill was introduced, the term of the Bank Commissioner was for four year. An amendment was offered by the Senator from Union [Mr. Dill] to reduce it to two years. Then our friends on the other side, to demonstrate to us how complete was their mastery of this vote, chose to amend to make it five years; and they so amended it. Subsequently, on their motion, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Finance, and was returned to us with the term restored to four years, and the salary reduced from three thousand five hundred dollars to three thousand dollars, showing that upon the minds of our friends on the other side of the chamber there has been a little repentance working, and the only trouble that we have about it is that their repentance has not brought forth works meet for repentance. By way of exhortation, let me urge upon their, sin burdened souls that while the lamp holds out to burn, the vilest sinner may return. Mr. President, I shall not attempt to consume the time of the Senate upon a lengthy discussion of this bill. I have no hope of defeating the bill. My only purpose is to put upon record, desultory though it be, my earnest protest against the passage of this bill.

At a time of great depression, under the specious plea of good to the Com- [illegible] depest financial gloom, the people are called upon to pay out their treasure to fill the purse of a useless functionary. I say useless, for there is not a banking institution in Pennsylvania that may not evade this law by becoming private bankers. Then what will we have? The Banking Department without a Bank to inspect. Yet this bill is insisted upon. Why? The place must be made. The political exigencies demand it; *and therefore, our* friends use the political powers they have to perform the required work.

Well, I do not know that it is a new thing for political parties to use the power that is given to them; nor are we surprised to observe our Republican friends scenting danger, and making haste to get in out of the storm. They recognize and realize the fact that what they have to do they must do quickly; the people of Pennsylvania having served notice upon them that the political sceptre is about to pass from their hands. Mr. President, let them depart in peace. "By their fruits ye shall know them."

DARING BANK ROBBERY.

BOSTON, March 16.—A heavy robbery was committed this afternoon in the Lechmore National Bank, in East Cambridge. About 2 o'clock President Lewis Hall was sitting in the parlor of the bank, the business of the day being done, and he was about putting up his books, arranging papers or depositing money in the vault, when a buggy containing a man and woman drove up to the Cambridge street entrance. The man entered and requested Hall to step to the door to see the lady, who desired to transact some business. Hall walked to the sidewalk, the man accompanying him. The woman said she desired to purchase a draft on a Providence bank, and began in a deliberate manner to count a roll of money. Hall said he could not wait while she counted the money, and returning to his room sat down to wait. In a few minutes he heard the buggy drive hurriedly off. Suddenly suspecting something wrong, he made a hurried examination, and found that a small trunk which a moment before had contained $3,000 had been rifled. A further examination showed that two trunks which were in the vault, the door of which stood partly open, had been abstracted. The trunks contained Government bonds and other securities amounting to $45,000, the property of different individuals left in the custody of Hall for safe keeping. From facts since ascertained it is supposed the robbery was done by three men and the woman. It is thought that two men were concealed behind the door in the hall of the bank building when the President passed out, and though he could not have been absent above two minutes, they succeeded in getting off with the money and securities.

ALARMED.—It is a remarkable fact that voters of Philadelphia send more mean ignorant men to the Legislature, than are sent from any other section of the State. The editor of the *Record* is becoming alarmed at the conduct of the members and breaks out in this way: "Real estate owners, mortgage holders, mortgage sellers, builders, material men, conveyancers and all others interested in the prosperity of Philadelphia should to day take time to write to the Senator representing their Senatorial districts protesting against the amendment to the mechanics' lien law as it passed the House. Those who have not time to write should telegraph. Remember, the iniquity is only to be inflicted upon Philadelphia. What the mass of the citizens of this good city have ever done to be so continuously cursed by pernicious legislation we are at a loss to understand."

TRUTH FROM A STRANGE SOURCE.—We clip the following queer, but truthful squib from the Williamsport *Bulletin*:

General Howard is not startling as an Indian fighter, but when entrenched between three or four willy attorneys he conducts the defense generally and successfully. In the three suits brought by the government against him as commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau he came off successful. This should stop the mouths and the pens of those who in the past have had so much to say as to the General's connection with that particular bureau, every drawer of which is now particularly empty. We repeat, the general can not catch and fight Indians, with heavy mules against light proofs; but he will not steal—and that is consolation enough for one day.

This man Gen. Howard is the supremest humbug that was ever put upon a war footing. He is however a match for his brother Schuyler Colfax, who has also piped out. The former was christened by his confederates in plunder as a "Christian Soldier," and the latter a "Christian Statesman." No other two of our public men of ten years ago are under a darker cloud, because of their rascality.

HE'LL DROP.—George V. Lawrence, of Washington county, is a State Senator, and he wants to be made Governor next time. An exchange says: "He has carried his own county for Governor, and sent a colored delegate to press his claims. His convention swallowed the new silver dollar gracefully, but gagged awfully at Hayes' delusive pacification policy. The chief delusion prevalent out that way just now is the apparent belief that Lawrence is running for Governor. If he doesn't roost lower in time he will find the under branches cut away from him when he tries to drop down on the Senatorship.

GETTING TOO EXPENSIVE.—An exchange in discussing the question says: "The prominent evangelists and temperance orators have heretofore been entertained like princes while carrying on the good work. But the late unpleasantness between Mr. Murphy and the temperance bretheren in Washington will be apt to put a dampener upon such a course in the future. The hotel bill of the temperance apostle and his son for two weeks amounted to $68, and their bill for extras and sundries to $58.20. It was this latter bill which the temperance folks wanted explained.

GETTING READY.—The Indian Agent ring is just now engaged in putting the Indians in fighting trim at Washington. Some of these public plunderers have been advising the War Department, to the effect that it will take 40,000 soldiers to suppress the Indians this Summer. These fellows want the whole army sent to the Black Hills country to fight Sitting Bull and his Red Skins. The real object is to get a large army into the field so as to give them a big job in furnishing horses and army supplies at enormous prices.

WAKING UP.—The Radical State Committee meets at Harrisburg to-day to fix a time and place for the meeting of their State Convention.

A NOBLE EXAMPLE.—There are American Congressmen and Legislators who will read with a sigh the story that tells how Marshal Cannobert had [illegible] government to enable him to represent the government at the funeral of Victor Emmanuel, and how he spent only 13,000, and how he handed the remainder back to the foreign department, the presiding officer of which could hardly be induced to take it.

A JAR.—The Buckeyes have their troubles too. The Democratic Governor of Ohio rose above party high enough to appoint one Republican Penitentiary Commissioner out of five. The Democratic Senate, however, rejected the appointment, and the Governor is now looking for another Republican to fit into the place. There is naturally an impression abroad that reconciliation has not fairly reached the Ohio Legislature yet.

ENTERPRISE.—The snap displayed by the editor of the Bellefonte *Republican* is hard to imitate. He is just now engaged in setting up two candidates for Judge in this district—one for each party. How far he will carry the joke, we are not prepared to state, but if he proposes to run McCormick and Furst until election day, he will find that neither of them will ever reach the bench.

WHAT A PITY!—"The Confederate Postmaster General" is annoying a great many of "the loyal millions of the North" just now. These patriotic souls have our sympathy in the hour of their distress, and if we had a Democratic *Key* we would do our best to unlock the situation and lift the burthen that now weighs them down.

AN ERROR.—Our compositor made us say last week that the "United States Court" had released Anderson and his Returning Board Confederates. It was the *State Supreme Court*, some of the members of which are nearly as badly soiled as the Returning Boarders. Hence sympathy, and a judicial pardon.

James Ross Snowden, of Philadelphia, is dead, aged sixty-seven. He was an author of numerous useful works and had been a member of the the legislature, Speaker of the House, State Treasurer, Treasurer of the United States Mint and Prothonotary of the Supreme Court.

New Advertisements.

CALL AND SETTLE.—All persons indebted to Gulich, McCorkle & Co., are requested to call at their furniture store and settle their accounts without delay, either by cash or note, and by this means save costs and trouble to all parties concerned.
GULICH, McCORKLE, & CO.
Clearfield, Pa., Jan. 9, 1878 tf.

ENGLISH & CLASSICAL SCHOOL.
This school will open in the Louisard Graded School building, Clearfield, Pa., on MONDAY, APRIL 22d, 1878, and continue eleven weeks.
Tuition for Common branches. $6 00
Higher English and Classical. 8 00
A Normal class will be formed if desired.
Clearfield, feb 13 1tf. R. C. YOUNGMAN.

EXECUTRIX'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary on the estate of VALENTINE HOFFMAN, 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 will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay.
CATHARINE HOFFMAN,
Frenchville, Pa., Feb. 27, '78-6t. Executrix.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way meddling with the following property, now in possession of James H. Drencker, of Brady township, viz: One sorrel horse, 1 brown horse, 1 set double harness, 1 plow, 1 harrow, 1 two horse wagon, 2 cows, 3 sheep, 6 hogs, and ½ of all the grain raised on the premises, as the same belongs to me, and is left with said Drencker on loan only, subject to my order at any time. P. W. DRAUCKER.
Luthersburg, March 22 3t*

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary on the estate of JOHN BEAVER, late of Lawrence 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 will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay.
J. G. HARTSWICK,
Clearfield, Pa., Mar. 27,'78 6t. Executor.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary on the estate of ADAM GEARHART, late of Beccaria township, Clearfield Co., Pa., 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. G. W. GEARHART,
J. H. GEARHART,
Clearfield, Mar. 27 6t. Executors.

DIVORCE NOTICE.—
Alfred Straw vs. Wilmina J. Straw. In the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, No. 350, January Term, 1878. Subpena Sur Divorce.
The undersigned Commissioner, appointed by the Court to take testimony in the above stated case, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of said appointment at the office of G. R. & W. Barrett, in the borough of Clearfield, on Friday, the 12th day of April, 1878, at 11 o'clock A. M. FRANK A. FLEMING,
Clearfield, Mar. 27-3t. Commissioner.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary on the estate of Dr. R. V. WILSON, late of Clearfield borough, 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.
CLEMENT W. SMITH,
CAROLINE M. WILSON,
Executors.
Or, S. T. WILSON, Attorney,
Clearfield, Pa., Feb. 20 6t.

New Marble Yard.
The undersigned would inform the public that he has opened a new Marble Yard on Third street, opposite the Lutheran Church, where he will keep constantly on hand a stock of various kinds of marble. All kinds of
TOMBSTONES, MONUMENTS,
Posts for Cemetery Lots,
and all other work in his line will be promptly executed in a neat and workmanlike manner, at reasonable rates.
He guarantees satisfactory work and low prices. Give him a call. J. FLAHARTY.
Clearfield, Pa., March 27, 1878 tf.

REPORT of the condition of the COUNTY NATIONAL BANK of Clearfield, at Clearfield, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, March 15th, 1878.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$142,967 96
Overdrafts	3,322 01
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	75,000 00
Judgments	7,055 89
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	2,226 72
Due from approved reserve agents	19,558 19
Due from other National Banks	933 33
Due from State Banks and bankers	1,145 38
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	1,498 33
Current expenses and taxes paid	753 15
Checks and other cash items	2,098 16
Bills of other Banks	2,100 00
Fractional currency, including nickels	748 56
Legal-tender notes	4,120 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, 5 per cent. of circulation	3,375 00
	$267,347 65

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$100,000 00
Surplus fund	20,000 00
Undivided profits	4,486 47
National Bank notes outstanding	67,500 00
Individual deposits subject to check	61,613 58
Time certificates of deposit	10,847 82
Due to other National Banks	593 88
Due to State Banks and bankers	304 10
	$267,347 45

State of Pennsylvania, Clearfield County, SS:
I, W. M. Shaw, cashier of the County National Bank of Clearfield, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. M. SHAW, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22d day of January, A. D. 1878.
JOHN W. WRIGLEY, N. P.
Correct—Attest: JAMES T. LEONARD,
T. H. FORCEY,
G. L. REED,
Directors.
Mar.