"CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN,"
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
GOODLANDER & LEE,
CLEARFIELD, PA

ESTABLISHED IN 1827.

The largest Circulation of any Newspaper in North Central Pennsylvania.

Terms of Subscription.

If paid in advance, or within 3 months....$2 00
If paid after 3 and before 6 months 2 50
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1 square.....$5 00 | ¼ column.....$50 00
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G. R. GOODLANDER,
NOEL R. LEE,
Publishers.

CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

GEO. B. GOODLANDER, Proprietor. PRINCIPLES, NOT MEN. TERMS—$2 per annum in Advance.

VOL. 52—WHOLE NO. 2,566. CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1878. NEW SERIES—VOL. 19, NO. 14.

Cards.

JOHN D. THOMPSON,
Justice of the Peace and Scrivener,
Curwensville, Pa.
Collections made and money promptly paid over. feb27'71tf

RICHARD HUGHES,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
—FOR—
Decatur Township,
Osceola Mills P. O.
All official business entrusted to him will be promptly attended to. mch29, '76.

THOMAS H. FORCEE,
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
GRAHAMTON, Pa.
Also, extensive manufacturer and dealer in Square Timber and Sawed Lumber of all kinds.
Orders solicited and all bills promptly filled. [*jy16'72

REUBEN HACKMAN,
House and Sign Painter and Paper Hanger,
Clearfield, Penn'a.
Will execute jobs in his line promptly and in a workmanlike manner. apr4,67

G. H. HALL,
PRACTICAL PUMP MAKER,
NEAR CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
Pumps always on hand and made to order on short notice. Pipes bored on reasonable terms. All work warranted to render satisfaction, and delivered if desired. my25;1ypd

E. A. BIGLER & CO.,
DEALERS IN
SQUARE TIMBER,
and manufacturers of
ALL KINDS OF SAWED LUMBER.
8-1872 CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.

JAS. B. GRAHAM,
dealer in
Real Estate, Square Timber, Boards,
SHINGLES, LATH, & PICKETS,
9-1873 Clearfield, Pa.

WARREN THORN,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
Market St., Clearfield, Pa.
In the shop lately occupied by Frank Short, one door west of Alleghany House.

ASHLEY THORN,
ARCHITECT, CONTRACTOR and BUILDER.
Plans and Specifications furnished for all kinds of buildings. All work first class. Stair building a specialty.
P. O. address, Clearfield, Pa. jan.17-77tf.

JAMES MITCHELL,
DEALER IN
Square Timber & Timber Lands,
jel1'73 CLEARFIELD, PA.

J. R. M'MURRAY
WILL SUPPLY YOU WITH ANY ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICE. COME AND SEE. (2:5:73y:1
NEW WASHINGTON.

WEAVER & BETTS,
DEALERS IN
Real Estate, Square Timber, Saw Logs,
AND LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
Office on Second street, in rear of store room of George Weaver & Co. [jan9, '72-tf.

J. BLAKE WALTERS,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
AND DEALER IN
Saw Logs and Lumber,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Graham's Row. 1:25:71

S. I. SNYDER,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER
AND DEALER IN
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry,
Graham's Row, Market Street,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
All kinds of repairing in my line promptly attended to. April 23, 1874.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE SHOP.
The undersigned would inform the public that he has removed his Boot and Shoe Shop to the room lately occupied by Jos. Deasing, in Shaw's Row, Market street, where he is prepared to attend to the wants of all who need anything in his line. All work done by him will be of the best material, and guaranteed to be first class in every respect. Repairing promptly attended to. All kinds of Leather and Shoe Findings for sale.
JOHN SCHIEFER.
Clearfield, Pa., July 18, 1877 6m.

Clearfield Nursery.
ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY.
THE undersigned, having established a Nursery on the 'Pike, about half way between Clearfield and Curwensville, is prepared to furnish all kinds of FRUIT TREES, (standard and dwarf,) Evergreens, Shrubbery, Grape Vines, Gooseberry, Lawton Blackberry, Strawberry, and Raspberry Vines. Also, Siberian Crab Trees, Quince, and early scarlet Rhubarb, &c. Orders promptly attended to. Address,
J. D. WRIGHT,
sep26-68-y Curwensville, Pa.

ANDREW HARWICK,
Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
HARNESS, SADDLES, BRIDLES, COLLARS,
and all kinds of
HORSE FURNISHING GOODS.
A full stock of Saddlers' Hardware, Brushes, Combs, Buckets, Robes, etc., always on hand and for sale at the lowest cash prices. All kinds of repairing promptly attended to.
All kinds of hides taken in exchange for harness and repairing. All kinds of harness leather kept on hand, and for sale at a small profit.
Clearfield, Jan. 19, 1876.

E. WARING'S
LAW BLANKS
For sale at the Clearfield Republican office.
The most Complete Series of Law Blanks published.
These Blanks are gotten up in superior style, are of uniform size, and furnished at very low figures for cash.
Call at the Republican office and examine them. Orders by mail promptly filled.
Address, GOODLANDER & LEE,
July 25, 1877-tf. Clearfield Pa.

JOHN TROUTMAN,
DEALER IN
FURNITURE,
MATTRESSES,
AND
Improved Spring Beds,
MARKET STREET, NEAR P. O.
The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Clearfield, and the public generally, that he has on hand a fine assortment of Furniture, such as Walnut, Chestnut and Painted Chamber Suites, Parlor Suites, Reclining and Extension Chairs, Ladies' and Gents' Easy Chairs, the Perfected Dining and Parlor Chairs, Cane Seats and Windsor Chairs, Clothes Dars, Stop and Extension Ladders, Hat Racks, Scrubbing Brushes, &c
MOULDING AND PICTURE FRAMES,
nothing Glasses, Chromos, &c., which would suitable for Holiday presents.
dec14'73 JOHN TROUTMAN.

Cards.

JUSTICES' & CONSTABLES' FEES
We have printed a large number of the new FEE BILL, and will on the receipt of twenty five cents, mail a copy to any address. mr28

H. W. SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
n11:1'73 Clearfield, Pa.

J. J. LINGLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
1:18 Phillipsburg, Centre Co., Pa. y.pd

G. R. & W. BARRETT,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
January 29, 1878.

ISRAEL TEST,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in the Court House. [jy11,'67

W. C. ARNOLD,
LAW & COLLECTION OFFICE,
CURWENSVILLE,
a26 Clearfield County, Penn'a. 75y

S. T. BROCKBANK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Court House. ap 25,'77-1y

S. V. WILSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office one door east of Western Hotel building, opposite Court House.
sept.5,'77. CLEARFIELD, PA.

FRANK FIELDING,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Will attend to all business entrusted to him promptly and faithfully. jan1'7

WILLIAM A. WALLACE. DAVID L. KREBS.
HARRY F. WALLACE. JOHN W. WRIGLEY.
WALLACE & KREBS,
(Successors to Wallace & Fielding,)
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
jan1'77 Clearfield, Pa.

THOS. H. MURRAY. CYRUS GORDON.
MURRAY & GORDON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Pie's Opera House, second floor. 9:30'74

CHARLES C. LEIDY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Osceola Mills, Clearfield Co., Pa.
Legal business of all kinds attended to. Particular attention paid to the procuring of bounties, pensions, &c.
Nov 21, 1877 1y.

JOSEPH M. M'ENALLY. DANIEL W. M'COURDY.
McENALLY & McCURDY,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Legal business attended to promptly with fidelity. Office on Second street, above the First National Bank. jan1'76

WM. M. MCPHERSON. PERRY G. LUCK.
McCULLOUGH & LUCK,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
All legal business promptly attended to. Office on Second street, in the Masonic building. jan10,'77

A. G. KRAMER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Real Estate and Collection Agent,
CLEARFIELD, PA.,
Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to his care.
Office in Pie's Opera House. jan1'76.

JOHN L. CUTTLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
and Real Estate Agent, Clearfield, Pa.
Office on Third street, bet. Cherry & Walnut.
Respectfully offers his services in selling and buying lands in Clearfield and adjoining counties; and with an experience of over twenty years as a surveyor, flatters himself that he can render satisfaction. [Feb 28,'73tf.

DR. W. A. MEANS,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON
LUTHERSBURG, PA.
Will attend professional calls promptly. aug19'75

DR. T. J. BOYER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office on Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.
Office hours: 8 to 12 a. m., and 1 to 3 p. m.

DR. E. M. SCHEURER,
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,
Office in residence on First st.
April 24, 1872. Clearfield, Pa.

DR. H. B. VAN VALZAH,
CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
OFFICE IN MASONIC BUILDING.
Office hours—From 12 to 2 P. M.
May 17, 1875.

DR. J. P. BURCHFIELD,
Late Surgeon of the 83d Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, having returned from the Army, offers his professional services to the citizens of Clearfield county.
Professional calls promptly attended to. Office on Second street, formerly occupied by Dr. Woods. [apr4,'66-tf

WILLIAM M. HENRY, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND SCRIVENER, LUMBER CITY. Collections made and money promptly paid over. Articles of agreement and deeds of conveyance neatly executed and warranted correct or no charge. 38jy'72

REED & HAGERTY,
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE, FARM IMPLEMENTS,
Tinware, Nails, &c.,
aug1,'77 Second Street, Clearfield, Pa.

JAMES H. LYTLE,
In Kratzer's Building, Clearfield, Pa.
Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Vegetables, Fruits, Meat, Feed, etc., etc.
apr14'76-tf

HARRY SNYDER,
BARBER AND HAIRDRESSER.
Shop on Market St., opposite Court House.
A clean towel for every customer.
Also manufacturer of
All Kinds of Articles in Human Hair.
Clearfield, Pa. may 19, '75.

JOHN A. STADLER,
BAKER, Market St., Clearfield, Pa.
Fresh Bread, Rusk, Rolls, Pies and Cakes on hand or made to order. A general assortment of Confectionaries, Fruits and Nuts in stock.—Ice Cream and Oysters in season. Saloon nearly opposite the Postoffice. Prices moderate.
March 10,'75.

APRIL.

Sweet April! impulsive darling of the year!
Beneath thy loveliest smile lies hid a tear;
From thy warm heart and passionate embrace,
We read thy changing moods, thy Spring lit face,
That speaks of coquetry—tells, too, of wrath
Hurled at obtrusive lovers in thy path;
The zephyr, wrapped around thy shoulders fair,
Scented with hyacinth and orcons rare,
In anger may be rent, thrown to the blast,
Until thy fitful sobbing be o'erpast.
To penance do, fresh liveworts thou'lt send
To beg the pardon of each injured friend;
While jonquils will stand nodding where we pass,
Fringed dandelions peep from out green grass;
And swift-winged bee, from Winter's thrall set free,
Will flit away where honeyed perfumes be;
And birds will pipe, enchanting us with song,
Warbling such measures as to Heaven belong;
And then we'll gaze on bills, in mists of blue,
Sleeping away glad hours half hid from view,
Thy changefulness forget; and look beyond
To future days, with expectations fond,
Feel each caprice was interlined with good,
That beauty's blush might rest on field and wood.
We'll breathe sweet thoughts, as days shall disappear,
And weave them into prayers; when night draws near.
Watch certain clouds, (imparted from afar,)
Pinned back by thy soft hand, with evening star;
Ere thou shall say adieu and haste away
To bid into our presence lovely May!

EX-GOVERNOR MOSES

First Chapter of a History of "Reconstruction" in South Carolina.

The "Ku-Klux" Myth.

A Cabal of Tyrants Manufacturing "Outrages."

THE POLICY OF PROVOCATION.

To the Editor of the Herald:—

At some early day no doubt the history of reconstruction in South Carolina will be written. The story of the wrongs and injuries inflicted on that unhappy State will be told at length, and it is more than probable that the real truth will be hidden in the attempt to gloss over and excuse the faults of some of those who occupied prominent positions in the State government and to throw on the shoulders of others the sole responsibility for all the evils in which they only shared. This, to a very great extent, has been done already. For several years past I have been singled out as the man who, above all others, is deserving of the reprobation which always attends on the prostitution of a worthy cause to the attainment of the most ignoble ends. Conscious, as I am, that I can prove the falsity of the charge of my having been the principal in the many schemes of plunder which exhausted the revenues of the State, and knowing where and for what the responsibility for each illegal act should properly be made to rest, I propose myself to become the historian of reconstruction in South Carolina, and in so doing to assume and acknowledge the responsibility for all faults and errors which I have committed in that State, and to hold all others to an equal responsibility for those of which they have been guilty. All must suffer together in the opinion of the world. Justice must be done to those citizens of South Carolina who were robbed and plundered of their substance under the guise of a Republican State government, and from whose hand can the acknowledgment more properly come of the injuries inflicted upon them from him who, having been born and reared in their midst, foolishly and weakly loaned himself to the perpetration of injuries upon them from which, for years and years, they cannot recover?

In the history which I propose to contribute to your columns I will begin with the session of the Constitutional Convention in 1868, and end with the accession to power of Gov. Hampton. But before doing so—and simply as an incident of reconstruction—I send you the inclosed pages, which treat of the days of Ku-Kluxism, and which reveal, to a very small extent, some of the means to which resort was had to create fear and terror among those who refused to become political supporters of the Republican State government.

THE KU-KLUX PERSECUTION.

For many long years some of the bravest and the best of both the young and old men of South Carolina languished in United States prisons under conviction for the crime of Ku-Kluxism. During the cruel days while they were undergoing their trials for their alleged offences the greater part of our State—comprising all the counties of the whole upper country—was in mourning. Young boys just growing up, men in the prime of manhood and old men tottering on the verge of the grave were ruthlessly and without the least warning borne from their homes and families and hurried to a distant town to stand their trial, without the least preparation, before Republican Judges and juries composed almost wholly of colored men organized to convict. If by chance there happened to be on those juries any white men it was always found that they were the most rabid and partisan Republican politicians, who had been placed there for the express purpose of keeping the colored men up to the mark in their work of hate and revenge. To such an extent was this practice of packing the juries carried that on two or three memorable occasions, when Judge Bryan, of Charleston, an honest man and an impartial jurist, presided, he animadverted in manly terms on the gross and palpable injustice which had been practiced by the subordinate officers of the court. In many cases leading Republican politicians were found to have been empanelled who were noted for their influence over their fellows, and who, it was well known, entertained the conviction that white men, charged with crime or injustice toward negroes, had no rights which they (the negroes) were bound to respect. While this reign of terror was dominating our State, casting its baneful shadow over many a pure and noble life, it was found to be utterly useless for any legal resistance to be made. The most intelligent and cultivated of our people—men learned in the law and conversant with all the rules of practice established by it for the protection of accused persons—in vain appealed to the testimony which was given in the courts by our most respectable and reliable citizens. Hosts of men were convicted without the least legal proof of guilt, and were hurried far away from their families to undergo sentences of imprisonment which were wholly undeserved. Our people had no redress against the wholesale crusade which was thus made against their personal rights. If a man dared to lift his voice in opposition to the cruelty which was practiced forthwith it was charged that he was speaking for political effect, and if the suffering families of those who were convicted ventured to forward to Washington petitions of remonstrance, or prayers for mercy, they were met at the White House by some envenomed Republican placeman, who took care to close the ear of the authorities to the representations which were sought to be made. Meanwhile the Republican press of the country ventilated, with telling effect, the terrible tales of cruelty and beastliness which were practiced by the so-called "Ku-Klux gangs" of South Carolina, and in a short time had so impressed the public with horror and detestation of the crimes which were charged that even Democratic organs ceased the performance of their duty in striving to bring to light the real facts of the case as they existed.

A PHANTOM AND A MYTH.

But not forever does injustice have its sway.

The mills of the gods grind slowly;
But they grind exceeding small.

And at last the point has been reached when the story of the law-abiding character of our people and the wrongs and injuries wrought upon them can be told and proved.

To those in South Carolina, who had to endure so much while they were shut off from the sympathy and pity of their fellow Democrats in other States, it was well known that Ku-Kluxism, with all its accompanying terrors, as charged, was for the most part a phantom and a myth. They knew that in a majority of the cases which were hurried before the courts their citizens were guiltless of the crimes with which they were charged, but, alas! they lacked the means of impressing their knowledge on the people of other communities. Almost every avenue of political communication had been closed by the caution and care necessary to be practiced by them in their every public movement. Their daily lives—even their most intimate family relations—were subject to the constant espionage of a State government which regarded and treated them as enemies. No sanctuary was sacred against the intrusion of spies and agents, and in the commonest concerns of practical, every-day business they had been taught to feel that they were under the hourly supervision of men who sought to entrap them. Nothing was left to them but to submit peacefully and unresistingly to the powers that were—to bend their necks to the yoke of tyranny which galled their pride and manliness, trusting that in God's own time the day of deliverance would come, the dark curtain of oppression which shut them out from the view of the rest of the world would be uplifted and the endurance of years would meet its deserved reward in the judgment of an enlightened country to which the truth would at last be revealed.

That time has come in the overthrow of the last refuge of partisan radicalism in the South and in the inauguration of a pure and honest government under which the most thorough investigations have been made into the wrongs and cruelties of the past and which will shortly publish to the world the true story of the inside workings of the successive Republican administrations which cursed our State and people and well nigh utterly destroyed their resources.

THE SEAL OF SECRECY BROKEN.

The downfall of radicalism in South Carolina and the disruption of Chamberlain's government have been followed by that which we expected. The cohesive power of public plunder, which banded together those of us who held office and who fattened on the substance of the people, and which while it lasted prompted us to be true in our fealty and devotion to each other, has with the loss of opportunity broken the seal of secrecy which so long kept our lips closed. Most of us who were formerly leading Republicans have been summoned as witnesses before the Democratic Legislative Investigating Committee, which for more than a year past has been holding its sessions in Columbia. There has been no lack of willingness on the part of any man summoned before it to tell all that he knows and to confirm it by such evidence as he may have in his possession. None of their friends are in power now. There is nothing to protect them from punishment for their own misdeeds except the making of a full disclosure of everything they know concerning past misgovernment, and there is no one who wants to pursue them vindictively provided they make such disclosure. For this reason they are telling the truth, and it is indeed terrible to listen to. Until their evidence has been given, the people have never known the full enormity of the villainies which were practiced upon us from 1868 up to the inauguration of Governor Hampton.

A POLICY OF PROVOCATION.

Prominent among the stories which have formed the bulk of this evidence, is that which portrays the manner in which most of the Ku-Klux raids were gotten up and the reasons which existed for the charges of rebellion and insurrection against the government on the part of Democratic citizens to be made. Much of this testimony affecting this branch of the inquiry has become known, owing to the witnesses rehearsing to listening groups the substance of what they have said before the committee, and it now turns out that whenever there was a dearth in the "outrage" and "bloody shirt" business instructions were always given by the State government in power at the time for some new excesses to be indulged in by their "wards" for the purpose of influencing the public mind, and so to invoke and call forth such resistance as would to a certain extent justify them in repeating their wholesale charges against those who refused to remain silent under their wrongs.

In the Ku-Klux business the most desperate measures used to be resorted to in order to arouse an active expression of public indignation, and in some cases the devices to arouse the exhibition of passion were so ingenious and devilish as to bring about among an outraged people some outbursts here and there of retaliation. It was under Scott's administration that this work was begun, and it was he and his State officers who issued the instructions which were necessary to give birth to a public uprising. The Republican General Assembly, under his recommendation, enacted laws which authorized him to purchase arms of the most approved calibre, and to place them in the hands of their negro supporters, under the name of the "militia," while it was made a crime for a white man to own or carry a gun unless he was willing to take his place in the ranks among those who had formerly been his slaves. These colored men had appointed over them as officers by Scott the most desperate characters of their race, and to them instructions were given to drill their men with arms in their hands, at the hour of midnight, and in just such places, surrounded by women and children, as would attract the utmost degree of public attention. They were taught to march to all their political meetings as bodies of armed men, with ammunition on their persons, and to discharge their firearms without the least provocation and at all hours of the day and night. If unprotected females were traveling alone through the county these black militiamen were ordered to fire their muskets for the purpose of keeping them in a constant state of anxiety and alarm. Regular meetings of the State officers were held, at which all matters of detail were talked over and plans were laid to inflame the Democrats in the State by the constant infliction of injuries which they hoped would incite them to resistance, and so afford them an excuse for increasing their severity toward them.

A DIABOLICAL CABAL.

Whenever a rumor would come from Washington that the troops were to be removed and the Government left to protect and sustain itself immediately a consultation would be held to decide to what measures resort should be had to counteract the intended movement. At these meetings there were always present Scott, the Governor; J. L. Neagle, the Comptroller General (who generally had especial charge of "outrages" in the up country; Moses, the Adjutant and Inspector General and Speaker of the House (afterward Governor; Chamberlain, the Attorney General, and Parker, the State Treasurer. Each of these men had their especial personal dependents and henchmen in the shape of deputy United States marshals and State constable, to whom, after the meetings were adjourned, their instructions would be given to begin their operations in various parts of the State. The expense of the movements of these men, after they had received their orders and had gone to execute them, was enormous, and was all paid by the State. In accordance with Scott's request the Legislature had given him authority to establish a paid State constabulary, and to maintain for their use horses, &c., in the shape of camp equipage. At the head of this force Scott had placed one John B Hubbard, a throughly skilled detective and a desperate man, who had formerly taken a prominent part in the investigations conducted by the United States government which resulted in the hanging of Mrs. Surratt. In addition to this constabulary force Scott imported into the State one "Colonel" Kerrigan, with a band of about twenty-five desperadoes and roughs from New York, whose expenses he paid, in addition to large monthly wages, and whom he domiciled in various parts of the up country here, with instructions to work up the outrage business and to do all in their power short of committing overt acts to incite the Democrats to open resistance. These men did their work well and richly earned the money they received. Most of them were stationed in Union county, where there was a majority of white voters, and the story of the wrongs and injuries they inflicted on the unoffending people there would indeed fill a volume. Their expense was borne out of an unlimited appropriation made by the Legislature for Scott to maintain an "armed force," and which authorized him to expend any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

A MILITARY VAMPIRE.

But even this importation of roughs from New York was not enough to create the consternation which was desired, and by application to the United States government, supported by D. T. Corbin, then the District Attorney for our Sate, Scott succeeded in having an officer of the United States Army specially detailed and ordered to report to him, to take full charge of the hunting down of the terrible Ku Klux and to bring them to trial and conviction. This man's name was Lewis Merrill, and he was and is still, I suppose, a major of the Seventh regiment United States cavalry.

He was well fitted for the business for which he had been selected. Cold blooded and heartless, and as keen on the scent as a sleuthhound, he admirably performed his mission, and, in conjunction with Corbin and under orders from Scott, he succeeded in making of South Carolina a perfect pandemonium for two years. No pen can record, no tongue can recite the insults he heaped upon the people, and at the slightest show of resentment the victim would be hurried to trial on the charge of being a Ku Klux, and would soon be heard of no more except as an inmate of the Albany Penitentiary. Although Merrill was an officer of the United States Army on full pay during his Ku Klux campaign, and although the regulations of the War Department expressly prohibit any officer from receiving pay from any State authorities, still for the whole time that he was here he was regularly paid large sums by Governor Scott (in addition to his travelling expenses) out of the armed force funds. The vouchers for these payments, as received by Merrill himself, found on file in the State Treasury, are now among the records of the Investigating Committee, and form a strong case against him for infraction of the regulations of the War Department.

POINTS FOR A COURT MARTIAL.

But this was not all. Long after the disappearance of all symptoms of Ku Kluxism in our State Merrill went before the Legislature, and by dint of the most constant system of lobbying and by bribing the most prominent members of that body, together with most of the State officers, succeeded in collecting for himself from the revenues of South Carolina about $22,000 as a reward for his services to the Republican politicians.

This took place after Scott had gone out of office and while I was Governor, and my testimony of the facts before the investigating committee is in substance as follows:—While I was Governor, during the Legislative session of 1872 and 1873, Major Merrill had a bill introduced in the Legislature appropriating the sum of $250 as a reward in each case where a person had been proved to have engaged in Ku Kluxism and had been prosecuted to conviction. The whole amount appropriated under the bill was $35,000, and it was provided that each person who laid claim to any part of this sum as a reward for his services should present his proof in proper form before the Governor, who, in each case, should draw his warrant on the Treasurer for the amount found to be due. This bill was lobbied through the General Assembly by Major Merrill in person, assisted by several United States deputy marshals who had served under him. He was also ably seconded in his efforts to have the bill passed by Mr. D. H Chamberlain, who was acting as his legal counsel, and who at that time was a law partner of the Hon. S. W. Melton, then Attorney General of the State. It was openly charged at the time that bribes were being used to secure the passage of the bill, the progress of which was opposed very strongly by the Democratic members. James N. Bowley, a colored man, then chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, received from Merrill an order on the fund amounting to $2,500 for a favorable report on the bill from his committee. Other members, both of the Senate and House, received small sums for their votes in favor of the bill. After the bill had passed I approved it and it became a law. Mr. D. H. Chamberlain then came to me as the counsel of Major Merrill and stated to me that he was authorized by Major Merrill to make the proposition to me that if I would award the whole amount appropriated ($35,000) to Major Merrill, he (Major Merrill) would pay me out of the fund $5,000 for my own use and benefit. I answered Mr. Chamberlain that I could not accept his proposition. I told him that the General Assembly, although they had really passed the bill for the especial emolument of Merrill, had nevertheless so worded it as to allow other parties to present their claims before me for examination, and that it would not be just to them to award the whole sum to Merrill without even an examination of their claims. I therefore declined his proposal. Mr. Chamberlain then suggested that I should appoint a commission of lawyers, whose duty it should be to examine all the claims presented, to decide on their merits and to certify the result to me. He said that if I would appoint such a commission, and would appoint him (Chamberlain) as a member of it, with two or three others whom he named, he (Chamberlain) would see to it that a report would be made by them awarding the whole amount to Merrill, and that I could then adopt their report and pay him all the money and myself escape all blame or responsibility in the premises. He also said that the $5,000 offered me by Merrill would be paid if I would take the course he suggested. I at length consented to his proposition and appointed on the commission Messrs. C. D. Melton and J. D. Pope, very respectable Democratic lawyers of Columbia, and, at Chambelain's suggestion, I also appointed himself, James A. Dunbar, a former law partner of his (Mr. Chamberlain's) and Hon. N. B. Elliott. I referred to his commission all the claims which had been forwarded to me, included among which were claims from Major Merrill, sufficient to more than double the sum that had been appropriated. After the commission had deliberated for some time, and had refused to entertain the view advocated by Mr. Chamberlain (*i. e.* to award the whole sum to Mr. Merrill,) Mr. Chamberlain came to me and asked me to use whatever influence I possessed over Major D. C. Melton, one of the Democratic commissioners. I positively refused even to attempt such a thing, as I knew, and so told Mr. Chamberlain, that not for a moment would Major Melton listen to me if I proposed to him anything that was wrong. In this interview Chamberlain told me that Dunbar and Elliott were to receive each $1,200 from Merrill for casting their votes in his favor before the commission. Finally, after an interval of one or two months perhaps, the commission reported to me (for I would not act on the simple report of a majority of them) in favor of paying Merrill some $2,500 out of the fund, and to apportion the remainder among the other claimants. I adopted the report of the commission, and in accordance therewith I drew the warrants for the payment of the moneys. After I had delivered to Merrill his warrants he handed me back two warrants, amounting to $5,000, as also another for $2,500 to be handed by me to Bowley, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. He then told me how much it had cost him to have the bill passed and to secure the votes of members of the Senate and House and also of some of the members of the legal commission who made the awards.

AN ABORTIVE INVESTIGATION.

I remember that some years ago there was a movement in the United States Senate, on motion of Senator Randolph, of New Jersey, to have an investigation made into the charge that Merrill had received money for his services as an officer from the State of South Carolina, but the whole matter fell through on account of the difficulty of obtaining sufficient testimony to prove the facts as charged, and the payment of the money was finally regarded as a simple gratuity voted by the State. F. J. MOSES.

THE MODEL HUSBAND.

There are two classes of married women: those who desire to be envied because they are wedded to a hero, and those who seek commiseration because they are tied to a brute. Many women pass through both phases of matrimonial felicity, seeking satisfaction in the pity of their friends after they are satiated with the enjoyment derived from their friends' jealousy. The change from one condition to the other is generally very sudden, as the delusion about the heroism and saintship of the husband is kept up long after it has ceased to deceive anybody. The wives who consider themselves matrimonial martyrs can do little harm by conceives for the discussion of the faults of their husbands; for, although they may not permit themselves to be surpassed in the role of sufferer so far as words will go to maintain their supremacy, they have no desire to awaken the emulation of their respective oppressors by relating examples of the ingenious cruelty of other tyrants. But with women still in the untransformed state it is different. Mischief frequently follows when a group of them get together and tell stories of the devotion of lords and masters. One boast that although ten years married her husband is still her lover. Another, by way of proof of the charm which she wields, tells how her spouse when away from her writes home a letter every day. Another descants upon the patience with which her saint nurses the baby. A fourth describes with what cheerful alacrity her bread-winner pays her millinery bill. A fifth tells how her beloved refuses to spend an evening from home, and never goes to a place of amusement to which she is indisposed to accompany him. A sixth caps the climax by remarking that her matrimonial slave holds the end of her switch in his teeth while she combs it. All claim that their husbands exhibit every trait of subserviency detailed by each; but only the young and inexperienced go home determined to make their mates approach in actual practice the character which they have been tempted to give them abroad. Hence divorce suits innumerable; for the ordinary husband of commerce is incapable of the divine self-sacrifice with which the model husband of feminine gossip is endowed. The old stagers, knowing the hollowness of their own pretentions, suspect the sincerity of others, and do not undertake to regulate the conduct of their spouses by fictitious standards. In this condition of things it is very unfortunate that stories of the devotion of husbands should be put in circulation which, coming on other than feminine authority, may tend to make married women throughout the country dissatisfied with their prizes in the lottery of life, confirm the wild tales which they tell each other at church sociables and sewing-societies and spur them on to the exaction of fantastic proofs of courage against the world at large and obedience to their wives from the comfortable but commonplace Benedicts of the land; for the action of the lady who flung her glove into the den of lions and commanded her knight to pick it up is but a type of the cruelties that married women are capable of practising to exhibit their power over their husbands. Wherefore we reprehend seriously the publication by the Associated Press of the account of the recent shooting of William Crout, a hotel-keeper of Laramie City, Wy. It appears that this person had used insulting and opprobrious language—doubtless supplementary to the presentation of his bill—to a lady boarder named Mrs. Lincoln, a music teacher, with a military husband at Cheyenne. The lady, with a fierce thirst for vengeance upon the caitiff inn-keeper, and a heroic disregard for the possible risk to her husband in a row in the wild free West, telegraphed to him that she had been treated with comtumly, and ordered him to come to Laramie City and vindicate her honor and his own. There is every reason to suppose that he made such haste to obey the summons that he forgot to put ammunition for his revolver in his pocket, for on his arrival at Crout's hotel he only fired three shots into the luckless landlord, one into each thigh and a third into one of his ankles. It is clear, therefore, that the weapon was not fully charged, or else the other four shots would have been distributed among the disabled victim's other ankle and bowels; and the inference is irresistible that Captain Lincoln must have engaged in some trivial conflict on the journey, fired four barrels at his wayfaring opponent and failed to reload on account of lack of cartridges. It must be confessed that there is something beautiful about such a picture of married sympathy and mutual reliance. The confidence of the wife and the enthusiasm of the husband are alike charming. The moment Mrs. Lincoln felt herself aggrieved she could exclaim, "I know that I have a defender who will wipe away this stain in blood," and rush to the telegraph office. The moment that Captain Lincoln received her message he sprang to the rescue, flourishing his pistol and shouting, "My wife right or wrong, and death to him who presents her a board-bill with or without comments." The imprisoned damsel who in romance shook her kerchief from the window of a castle tower to the errant knight in the field below was not more sure of succor, and the errant knight was not less careless of legal processes nor less regardful of the precious character of human gore in striking for his true love's deliverance. In the pages of a novel the incident would be admirable and its effect comparatively harmless. But to say nothing of the bullets in Crout's body, the result of the rehearsal of the story as an actual occurrence in all the newspapers in the United States must be baneful. Every wedded woman who has not yet passed into the state of matrimonial martyrdom will feel a jealous suspicion gnawing at her heart as she reads. Is she as beloved as Mrs. Lincoln? Would her husband rush from a distant city to murder a man who had used insulting and opprobrious language to her? Is her discretion the arbiter of life and death? In many cases the temptation to get insulted and try how husbands will act when appealed to as avengers will be too strong to resist. The standard of a model husband has gone up many degrees in a single day, and hereafter the loving bride will think with a chill of doubt as she embraces her lord and master. "He is certainly too nice for anything; but would he shoot a man for my sweet sake?" It will be vain to be liberal in pin money, to be patient when buttons fall off, to avoid swearing while waiting for the wife of your bosom to put the finishing touches to her toilet, to look with complaisance upon the presence of a mother-in-law. Such trifling graces of the marital character are worthless now in comparison to the promptitude of Captain Lincoln in the shedding of blood at his lady's behest.—*New York World.*

SOME ANTE-NUPTIAL DANGERS.

Bad spellers are sufficiently common in this country not to be in very great demand and occasionally to bring a reproach to our common school system. No position, public or private, is wholly free from the person who misuses the orthography of the English language, and even the school teacher is often brought down with a well-directed and sudden shot. There is some excuse in cases of this kind, and a distinguished citizen in the consular service of his country may be lightly dealt with for his wretched way of spelling heart, as his business is not particularly with hearts; but there are cases in which bad spelling is not only inexcusable, but where it has led to domestic trouble and unhappiness such as few other things could have instigated. It is a remarkable fact that no young lady has yet been heard of who came from school with any really valuable knowledge either of arithmetic or orthography, and particularly of the latter. They bring home from expensive establishments a burdensome store of almost every other sort of learning, but they write letters and do shopping—the favorite diversions of young women—without knowing how to spell or cast up half a dozen figures.

A short-coming of this character has brought a charming young lady of Illinois to grief. She had a lover who doted on her and prided himself on his learning. This young woman was one of the most beautiful and accomplished of the sex which is noted for its beauty. She had been to boarding school, and money had been lavished without stint on her education; she knew French and Latin and enough of Greek to be actually classical in her literary tastes; she read only the very best books—not the kind which young ladies too much incline to, but those from which much learning was to be had. And all this seemed like polishing the already polished diamond. Beside this, she was happy in possessing, to an eminent degree, all those accomplishments which make a young lady attractive in the society of the period. She was brilliant and witty in conversation, knowing exactly what to say and where to say it, she danced divinely, dressed like a princess and bore herself with the grace and charm of a Juno. She was more than a lady, for she knew how to cook, and once took the first prize for the best loaf of bread at the county fair. In due time the young woman with all these splendid accomplishments made the usual preparations to throw herself away on the young man who had monopolized the most of her time for a year or two. This innocent and confiding man little knew what a terrible calamity lay in wait for him. Business called him from home for a few days while the wedding preparations were going on, and he wrote and she wrote, as young and enthusiastic hearts will do under such circumstances. In a little while the neighborhood was horrified to learn that the match was off. The wedding preparations ceased, and all was solemn.

Then the young woman sought redress in court; moved by that curiosity common to her sex, as well as the other sex, she wanted to know why he had declined to fulfill his promise. It was such a natural request that he was compelled to give his reasons, and did so without indirection, by producing one of her glowing letters in which she described her happiness in view of the coming "nupshals," and incidentally referred to her "dimond" ring. The stony-hearted wretch declined to marry anybody who could not spell nuptial, particularly within a month of her wedding day. The young lady brought her portfolio into court and emptied his letters out where the light of the law could shine upon them. The first one read was in answer to her gush about the "nupshals," very brief and truly business-like. He wrote: "This marridge can never take place." She not only found out why, but she recovered damages; the judge was a humane man, and congratulated the young woman on her narrow escape from a man who didn't know how to spell marriage within a month of his wedding day.—*Philad