



GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor. CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 11, 1878.

Readers, if you want to get on in the business world, just read our advertising columns, the Special columns in particular.

MAXIMS FOR THE DAY.

No man worthy the office of President should be willing to hold it if elected in, or placed there by any fraud.

I could never have been reconciled to the elevation by the smallest aid of money of a person, however respectable in private life, who must forever remain in the hands of the people.

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INFORMATION FOR VOTERS.

The regular assessment or registry list for the coming fall election has already been made, and is now to be distributed to the voters in the various districts as required by law.

Under the new Constitution every person desiring to vote at the approaching November election must have resided for the period of two months—60 days—in the election district where he offers to vote, and if over twenty-two years of age, shall have paid within two years a State or County tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months, and paid at least one month before the day of election.

More: The citizen who removes from one borough or township to another between the 5th of September and election day loses his right to vote, because he must swear that he has resided at least 60 days in the district where he offers to vote, and if he has resided less than two, or twenty days there he cannot vote, and if he has lived 60 days there, and then moves to another district, he is not entitled to vote there.

Those who wish to vote the coming fall had better examine the list of voters now in the hands of the Assessor, (or the one to be found at the election house), and see if their names are enrolled. If not on the list, inform the Assessor at once of the omission. The omission of names produces more confusion and trouble on election day than all defects put together, and yet, it is one of the simplest duties enjoined upon the Assessor, and it is equally simple if the voter does not know that his name is not on the list until he offers his ticket and some one challenges him. It becomes the duty of the citizen from this until the 4th of September (sixty days before the election) to apply to the Assessor if he wants his name placed on the list. It is the duty of every Assessor to remain at the election house in his respective district on the 3d and 4th day of September next, when those not registered, can find him and have their names put on the list of voters.

Under the change made in our election laws an Assessor renders himself liable to a fine of \$100 and three months imprisonment for assessing a tax against any person after the time specified in the law for closing his labors.

IMPEDENCE.—Three months after the occasion, the Pittsburg Post finds fault with the Democrats of this Senatorial District for having sent Senator Wallace as a delegate to the Democratic State Convention. Such stuff we hope the Democrats of the XXXIVth District will give the Bards and their Post a wide berth in the future, unless they behave like other Democrats, under similar circumstances. We now serve a notice on the parties aforesaid, that the Democrats of this District will, as heretofore, elect whom they please, without consulting the Post man or any other outsiders. More: The fact that Speaker Randall left his chair and went to Pittsburg, and there consorted with the drift wood of the Convention, was so out of character, that no man who possesses common sense, and wishes the future success of the Democratic party, can defend his conduct.

It is just such infernal crookedness, perpetrated by the members of our party, that keeps us in the background. Again: The individual who is always after an office is unfit to edit a party journal. School boys know this fact.

PHILANTHROPIC ROBBER.—No class or race of human beings were ever so hugely plundered as were the negroes around Washington, by General O. Howard and his band of Philanthropic free-booters. The individual who many years ago travelled from Jerusalem to Jericho, fared far better than Sambo has at the hands of the freedom-shriekers. An exchange says: "It cost more than thirty-eight per cent. to collect a dividend of 20 per cent. on the Freedmen's Bank. Over two millions of the hard earnings of the colored man were deliberately stolen by his friends and brothers, white Republicans. No wonder they hesitate in voting longer with a party that so unmercifully fleeced them." It is amazing when one looks back and sees how outrageously the present generation, white and black, has been plundered by men who assumed to be, if not loud professing Christians, or at least claimed to be philanthropists. You may read about the Pharisees and hypocrites of old, but their success was but meager when compared with imitators during the past decade.

A HUMAN DEVIL.—An exchange says: "Peter Breshnahan, now confined in Camden (N. Y.) jail for the murder of Danthier, last Spring, and who was hung on July 26th, confessed to the crime on July 9th. He afterwards made a supplemental confession, stating he committed three murders previous to that of Danthier's. The first was an Indian, who claimed an undisputed right to hunt where he was operating. In 1851 he killed a Scotchman named Dan Cameron, with whom he was buying furs near Big Epionga Lake. In 1851 he killed Michael Crowley on Shad Lake, near Bonshire Point, Canada. Crowley was supposed to have money. He killed M. Cameron because they had trouble about the division of a stock of furs. He also confessed to other minor crimes."

JOHN V. JOHN.—The principal witness against John Sherman is John Sherman. Whenever a man don't know whether he wrote a letter or not, then admits that the reason he did not at first positively deny the authorship is that he did not know but he might be confronted by the original letter or a photostatic copy, and finally swears he didn't write it, the public verdict is that he has sworn to a lie after he had concluded that the resources of successful refutation were exhausted.

FALL IS.—It will be noticed by the call issued by the Democratic County Committee, for a meeting in the Court House, on the evening of the 8th of August, that the campaign will be opened in this county on that evening. Democrats, put on your harness and go to work until November, and the victory is sure.

TREASURER NOYES.

"Old Square Timber" whom the people of Pennsylvania commissioned last fall to take charge of the State Treasury, has been found to be a man of no account, and his public duties, the people of the State generally believe that the Treasury Department at Harrisburg is a perfect cesspool of crime and plunder, and they will not "let up" on this point until Treas. Noyes shows them the inside of the State Treasury pocket book. The following resolution is an indicator of what may be expected if Mr. Noyes fails to fulfill his pledge, given to the people last fall:

Resolved, That in the same and on the behalf of the 281 Democratic voters of Lehigh county, who cast their vote for State Treasurer Noyes on November 4, 1877, we call upon him to make good his several promises to the voters of this County, as contained and set forth in his list of acceptance of date September 26, 1877, to give to the taxpayers of the State the actual cost of the Treasury, and to keep the same open for inspection of the office on the first Monday of May last past, in the shape of a published statement over his own official signature, and that practically relate the charge made against him of being the Co. Treasurer.

We think that our Lehigh friends are a little too hasty in this matter. Mr. Noyes has not been in office three months, and it is hardly possible for him to have passed upon everything found in his Department during this period. There is no doubt but that the proper time he will develop the facts in the case. We are almost willing to guarantee that Mr. Noyes will furnish the public with a statement, setting forth the true character of the State Treasury, before the month of August passes around. We are not revolutionary enough to attack him yet, but if he delays too long in giving the people an answer, we will bombard him as vigorously as Lehigh.

STRONG ENOUGH, SURELY.—The following is the closing paragraph of a column sent off the Altoona Tribune men give our modest neighbor of the Bellefonte Watchman, for Congress: "Mr. Meek has, ever since the beginning of the war, been the able, upright, consistent advocate and leader of the Democracy of Centre county, and has given and taken as hard blows as any man ever gave or received. His claims are now generally recognized all over the district, and the demand seems to be that he shall lead the Democratic forces in the Congressional battle. He is clear-headed, cool and able, and would make a Congressman that the district would be proud of. He is a warm, personal friend of Mr. Alexander, and does not want to stand in that gentleman's way; but the demand for him is universal, and he will have to bear the colors, or his party will be much disappointed. There is some talk of him for the State Senate, but that is not where the people of his district want him. 'On to Washington,' cry they, and they will be satisfied with no one else."

SYMPTOMS OF DECAY.—An exchange says: "What would be thought, we ask, if a placard containing some such information as this should be found hanging upon the tomb of Pontius Pilate: 'I am not dead but enjoying a little rest. Will be around in a day or two attending to business as usual.' To say the least this would have an absurd appearance, and yet the executors of the late Republican party of North Carolina have been guilty of just such a piece of foolishness. In an address declaring that no convention will be held this year and no State ticket placed in the field, the Republican Executive Committee of the State solemnly proclaims that the Republican party in North Carolina is as vigorous and hopeful to-day as it was in 1875, and that it cannot and will not die.' We have always observed that the most effective way for a political party to furnish testimonials of its existence was to retire from the field entirely and give the other fellows a clean sweep."

MONDAY'S RELIEF.—Reports from all over the country show that in the most important places where the eclipse was total, the weather was favorable for observation. At Little Rock, Arkansas, Fort Worth, Texas, and Pike's Peak the observations were entirely successful. At Fort Worth five photographs were taken. At these and other places in the southwest corona copie, moon limbs and all con- siderable facts were duly noted. During total eclipses, artificial lights were necessary. A halo ringed the moon, the surface of the latter looking like bluish steel. The animals, such as dogs and cats, seemed undisturbed by the eclipse, and remained during the darkness lying in the shade where they had been when the eclipse began, and the cattle continued to browse quietly in the fields. In most of the places in the east, where the eclipse was only partial, observation was hindered by the clouds.

THE FEES FIXED.—The Greenback Labor Executive Committee, which met at Cresson, on the 22d, accomplished but little, except the fixing of a fee bill. A resolution was adopted authorizing the Chairman of the State Committee to assess each member of a Greenback club not less than ten cents, and as much more as can be collected; each candidate for Assembly, \$15; each candidate for State Senate, \$25; each candidate for Congress, \$100. The assessments for the State candidates are: \$300 for the Secretary of Internal Affairs; \$500 for the Lieutenant Governor, and \$1,000 for the Governor. It is pretty evident from this, that there is to be some cash used by these new reformers. It seems therefore, that money is the objective point with the leaders, and should a good round sum fall into the hands of some of them it will be permanently invested.

A SAMPLE LABORER.—John Siney, one of the "labor party" leaders in the local region, was a prominent actor in the convention of the National. He made several speeches, in one of which he said "there are but two parties in this country, the skinned and the skinner, the robbers and the robbed." The Pittsburg Standard, published where Siney lives, and therefore, a competent witness, in remarking upon the declaration, "feels called upon to say, for the information of the general public, that there isn't a more perfect specimen of a skinner in the State of Pennsylvania than this same John Siney." This is about the length and breadth of it, no doubt. It was this same reformer that headed the disturbances of the public peace in our coal region in 1875.

JAY COOKE'S BOOKS.

When the creditors of Jay Cooke & Co. met in Philadelphia, on Monday, July 22, they had a rare opportunity of examining the books and papers of the firm when it was solvent, and also the records of the Trustee. Any one who tries, however, to post himself on the condition of affairs by examining these papers will find that he has laid out before him a delectable job. There are 2,384 catalogued books, embracing the ledgers and journals of the three American houses, the letter-files, check and draft book stubs, sterling exchange books, and the entire correspondence of the firm during the thirteen years of its existence, and all that the Trustee has handled. These letters are in ninety-one big boxes, the contents of each box being properly filed and the boxed.

The boxes, with their contents, average 150 pounds in weight. The ledgers are ponderous tomes, and number seventy—1,000 pages in all. The journals are 110 in number and average 500 pages. There are 378 letter books, in each of which there are 1,000 letters copied. The books are numbered from 1 to 2,384, inclusive, and the arrangement is such that any transaction can be traced in ten minutes from the time it was opened until it was closed. Four boxes, of the size spoken of above, are filled with the canceled checks, vouchers, drafts and bills of exchange, the figures on which aggregate over ten millions of dollars. Since the failure of the firm, five clerks, headed by Mr. James Calvert, and for the Trustee, have been continually employed, and their work has been to compile the full reports that have been published, face the claims and get the accounts into proper shape. This they have done, and the results of their labor show rather satisfactorily where the money that has been expended went to.

THE TRUE AVENGER.—The editor of the Philadelphia Times, in alluding to the theft of the Presidency, and the Potter investigation, gives vent to the true inwardness of his soul when he says: "Mr. Sherman was regarded and paraded as the next friend of Mr. Hayes, Mr. Stoughton, as the representative of Gen. Grant, and also with Mr. Hale as representing the National Republican Committee. With such a backing, the Returning Board thought it safe to go ahead and commit perjury and forgery under color of law, without it, Hayes would never have been President. It is not supposed that any of the visiting statesmen actually took part in the counting process, but they must have known, as the whole world knew, that the crime was going on, and meanwhile they kept their peace. This, we repeat, is the case against these gentlemen as a body. It is not enough to send any of them to the penitentiary, but it is enough to cover them with confusion and disgrace, and no denial can do them any good. There are individuals who have a much heavier account to settle."

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GROSSLY UNFAIR.—In 1874, when the Radicals apportioned the State into Senatorial and Assembly districts, they literally defrauded the Democrats out of forty members. To illustrate our meaning, we cite two facts: In Philadelphia, the Democrats got 51,317 votes, and the Radicals 57,075; under this apportionment, the Democrats can only elect one out of eight Senators in Philadelphia, and only nine out of thirty-eight Representatives, while in Allegheny county it enables the Republicans to elect all of the four Senators, and all but one of the fourteen members of the House. The Democrats got 9,206 votes in Allegheny, and the Radicals 13,761. It will be observed that it takes 31,317 Democrats in Philadelphia to elect a Senator, while 5,154 Radicals can make their point.

"PARTY AUTOCRATS."—Such is the title of a very malignant article which appeared in the Pittsburg Post, of the 23d. The article is evidently conceived in the interest of Don Cameron, and uttered and disseminated through the malice of the Barr's bar towards all Democrats who do not bow to the dictum of Mayor Rawle and late State Treasurer, for which there was no legal warrant at the time, and for which no provision has been made since. It is alleged that one of the officers concerned in the matter has appealed to City Treasurer Hartlet to pay off the bonds out of money in his hands, but was refused on the ground that other more pressing claims demanded attention."

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A PARSON EJECT.—The Baltimore Gazette says: Gov. Hampton, of South Carolina, has authorized the announcement to be made that all citizens of the State accused of offenses under the Kolchak law, who have left the State on account of prosecutions against them pending in the United States courts, may now return with safety to their homes, where they can reside without the slightest condition that they be peaceful and law-abiding citizens. This is a liberal proclamation, but unfortunately it does not cover the case of Senator Patterson, and he will be deprived for some time, we fear, of the pleasure of mingling with his constituents.

A GOOD FELINO.—The St. Louis Globe does not allow a day to pass without urging the claims of Grant to a third term. It is the property of an ex-penitentiary convict, a member of the defunct whiskey ring of that city. The Pittsburg Dispatch says the advocacy of Grant by such men does not help him any with decent people. McKee, the editor of the Globe, was the head center of St. Louis' whiskey ring; had stolen thousands of revenue; was convicted; sent to the penitentiary, and pardoned out by Grant.

EXAMINE THE RECORD.—Always look before you leap. The Democratic party in Congress liberalized the financial policy of the government as much as it could, and it is possible under the circumstances. In the house it repealed the resumption act and made light tender notes receivable for customs duties. It cannot, therefore, be said that the Democrats have not respected what they believed to be the popular wish. Those who are ready to join new political organizations because of the financial question, should first examine—of a year, the record of the Democratic Congress.

PHRETTIC.—An exchange makes this scriptural point on the Berlin Treaty: The prophet Zechariah, it seems, had his eye upon the Berlin Congress when he wrote the last verse of the eighth chapter: "In those days it shall come to pass that ten men shall take hold out of all languages of the nations, even shall take hold of the skirt of him that is a Jew, saying, 'We will go with you, for we have heard that God is with you.' The ten men out of all languages who have taken hold of the English Premier's skirt are German, English, Russian, French, Italian, Turkish, Greek, Serb, Rumanian and Magyar."

ONE OF BUTLER'S BAIRDS.—In the investigations of the Potter Committee, on Saturday, Mr. Hiseock intimated that Gen. Butler desired to ridicule the Hayes administration, which Benjamin denied. At the same time he said, with reference to his appointment to office of men without qualifications: "If I am driven to it I will say that I do not think anything I can do will make it more ridiculous than it has made itself in that particular." Gen. Butler is a good deal of a demagogue, but he has a nice discrimination and seems to have struck the measure of this administration with great accuracy.

THE INDIAN WAR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23.—The following telegram was received at the War Department to-day from General McDowell: "I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of the 22d inst., and in reply to inform you that the following dispatch has been received from Wheaton: 'Last night the Umattilas, with Colonel Forsyth and cavalry column, struck the camps of the hostiles about two and a half miles from Sharkie's ranche, in the vicinity of the east fork of Birch creek, killing seventeen warriors and capturing about twenty women and children and sixty or seventy head of stock. Loss of the Umattilas, two ponies. The Umattilas had previously killed Egan and thirteen warriors and captured from two hundred and fifty to three hundred head of stock. The hostiles are demoralized and breaking into small parties, with the intention, as reported by captured squaws, to go into the Weiser country and make their way to the Banhook or buffalo country.'"

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26.—A Baker City dispatch says that a courier from General Howard reports that the Banhook and Pitios have separated. The former are fleeing the country, while the latter are expected to be making for their agency for the purpose of surrendering. Two companies of the Eighth Infantry passed through this city to-day en route to the overland road beyond Boise, which is now threatened by the hostile Banhook returning to the Camas prairie and the buffalo country. A Silver City, Idaho, dispatch says there are indications that the hostiles are returning in that direction.

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