THE
"CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN,"
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GOODLANDER & LEE,
CLEARFIELD, PA.

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Publishers.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.

J. J. LINGLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Philipsburg, Centre Co., Pa.

G. R. & W. BARRETT,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
January 30, 1878.

ISRAEL TEST,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in the Court House.

HENRY BRETH,
(OSTEND P. O.)
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
FOR BELL TOWNSHIP.
May 8, 1878-1y

WM. M. McCULLOUGH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Masonic building, Second street, opposite the Court House.

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

S. T. BROCKBANK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Opera House.

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

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

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

J. F. SNYDER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Pie's Opera House.

WALLACE & KREBS,
(Successors to Wallace & Fielding,)
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.

BUCK & GRAHAM,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.

MURRAY & GORDON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Pie's Opera House, second floor.

McENALLY & McCURDY
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Legal business attended to promptly with fidelity. Office on Second street, above the First National Bank.

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.

J. P. McKENRICK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
All legal business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.
Office opposite Court House, in Masonic Building, second floor.

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.

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

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

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. J. KAY WRIGLEY,
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,
Office adjoining the residence of James Wrigley, Esq., on Second St., Clearfield, Pa.

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

DR. J. P. BURCHFIELD,
Late Surgeon of the 82d 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. Weeds.

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 15, '75.

Cards.

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.

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

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

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

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

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.

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.

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

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

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

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.

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.

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.

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,
Curwensville, Pa.

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.

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, Blankets, 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. 16, 1878.

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.

WEST BRANCH
INSURANCE AGENCY.
PENTZ & BROCKBANK, Agents.
(Successors to Murray & Gordon.)
The following first class companies represented:
North British & Mercantile Fire Ins. Co., of England.....$25,000,000
Scottish Commercial Fire Ins. Co., of England.....$10,000,000
North America, of Philadelphia..... 4,000,000
Fire Association, of Philadelphia..... 3,100,000
Watertown Fire, New York, insures farm property only..... 200,000
Mobile Fire Department Ins. Co..... 275,000
Persons in the country wanting insurance, can have it promptly attended to by addressing us in person or by letter. Lowest possible rates in first-class companies. No assessments. Office in Pie's Opera House.
ANDREW PENTZ, Jr.,
S. T. BROCKBANK,
Clearfield, May 1, 1875-1y. Agents.

CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

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

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HOMELESS.

There is a name so sweet, so dear,
That I could never write it here,
Where careless eyes perchance might see—
The name a loved one gave to me;
A little name, one single word,
Soft as the twitter of a bird,
Brooding above her tiny nest;
But, Oh, it is the dearest, best;
And softly I'll that name repeat
Until my heart shall cease to beat.

There is a little, plaintive song,
My heart repeats the whole day long;
I heard it once at day's decline,
Low breath'd by lips close pressed to mine.
I would not that a careless ear
Should catch the song I love to hear;
So my heart's throbbings come and go
As to myself I breathe it low;
Soul-music holy, glad and deep,
Within my heart of hearts I keep.

There is a heart so warm and true,
And eyes of pure and tender hue;
I know full well I need not fear
What fate may bring, if they are near.
Oh, fond, true faith, on which I rest,
And own myself so richly blest!
Oh faithful friend, for whom I yearn,
And count the hours till they return;
The name, the song, the heart I own,
I keep for thee, and thee alone!

WALLACE'S PLAN.

NATIONAL CURRENCY AND THE BANKS.

AN ABSTRACT OF THE SENATOR'S SPEECH AT POTTSVILLE, IN WHICH HE EXPOUNDS HIS IDEAS OF A FINANCIAL SYSTEM COMBINING THE ADVANTAGES OF GREENBACKS AND NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

Following is an abstract of Senator Wallace's speech at Pottsville on Saturday night, in which he expounds more fully than heretofore his financial plan:

In a government of the people there must be continuous advance. The responsibilities of those who rule are measured by the wants of the masses and the pressure of their burdens. As we grow in knowledge of the material world, as we progress in scientific attainments, as the adaption of new means to the end sought because greater, the written power given by the Constitution enlarges and embraces all of the new conditions fitted to promote the attainment of the great object sought. The power to regulate commerce, when vested in Congress, contemplated the exercise and employment of the means then in existence—the turnpike road, the stage coach and the sailing vessel—but it has expanded and includes now the regulation of commerce by all of these and the railway, the telegraph and the steamer. So the power to lay taxes, to pay the debts, to borrow money, to regulate its value, which originally contemplated ordinary processes, in the usual course of administration expends and embraces a state of war, with the power and the right to raise money to pay the debt created thereby. The burdens of the people in supporting the taxation necessary to pay the interest and reduce the principal upon a huge national debt are new factors in the problem of construction of the express power granted. We are dealing now, for the first time in our history, with an enormous debt, and all of our express power and all of the means necessarily impiled therefrom are at our command to reduce its pressure and lessen its amount by prompt and honest payment. To reduce as rapidly as we can the rate of interest it bears, to lessen the sum total of the interest payable, to utilize every agency we can control to make its demands upon the people less, seem to be clear and plain duties.

LEGAL TENDER PAPER.

Legal-tender paper comes from the war, a legacy that bore with it a heavy burden by adding to the volume of the bonded debt. It is our plain duty to make this paper to the amount authorized during the war a means of saving that amount of interest. If it be made the equal of coin, why shall it be retired? The policy that the Treasury has pursued by its contraction is vicious and destructive. It is a settled conclusion now, fixed by law, that this paper is to be a part of the circulating medium of the country and the receipt of it for customs duties ought to be at once ordered. With this $347,000,000 of paper convertible into coin at will, what shall be added? Shall we keep the national bank notes and continue to pay interest upon the bonds they represent or shall we supply their place with national paper, issued by us upon our own credit, exchangeable for coin available for payment of every debt, except private ones? I have no thought of State banks or of driving out of existence national banks. Our policy lies in the opposite direction. We can and we should utilize the national bank agency as we do legal-tender paper; to lessen the burdens of the people. We must amend the laws regulating them, so that they shall not be the masters of the people, but the vehicle to serve them. If this cannot be they should exist no longer. Can there be any reason why we shall continue to act as the guarantor on their notes? Why shall we not issue our own to the extent of commercial necessity expressed through the form of this agency? A national bank note has no qualities that we cannot give to a Treasury note, and we can lessen the points of contact between the banks and government; we can save the interest upon the whole of the bonds deposited by them for circulation; we can reduce the rate of interest the people pay for loan of money by relieving them from taxation, which the banks compel the borrower to pay in some form, and by judicious legislation, we can pass the whole of the debt through them in gradual liquidation of its amount.

NOT A NEW IDEA.

National paper as a circulating medium, as distinguished from bank paper, is not a thought of recent date. Jefferson is its author. His letters to Albert Gallatin and John W. Eppes, in 1813, 1814 and 1815, cover the whole subject, and I do but follow his teachings when I assert my preference for this form of currency over national bank paper. He denounced the issue of the banks and asserted the power and the expediency to supply the whole of the circulating medium with a Treasury note; but it was to be bottomed upon special taxes and redeemable at the Treasury. Here was, and is, the point of difference between the fiat money of recent origin and the paper the Democracy advocates. We want neither irredeemable paper nor bank paper upon which we must pay interest. A national bank existed in those days and Jefferson was its foe. National banks come to us as a legacy from the war and we must deal with things as we find them. They are the creatures of the Federal Government. We may amend their characters, but we must respect their rights. We may retire their paper, but we must not infringe their vested rights. Justice to every interest and lighter burdens to the people are to go hand in hand. If we can add to these a flexibility of the currency, controlled by commercial wants and utterly beyond the domain of Congressional interference, we will have a well-nigh perfect system.

HOW CAN IT BE DONE?

How can this be accomplished? I sketch a system, imperfect in details but leading toward the great purpose the lightening of the pressure of the debt. The banks now have on deposit $350,000,000 of bonds as pledge for circulation. Taking this as a basis, we may enact a statute providing for the creation of a national bank loan, a part of the four per cent funded debt, to the amount of $500,000,000. Make these bonds payable twenty millions annually, commencing one year from their date. We thus have series of bonds running twenty-five years, bearing four per cent., and twenty millions to be paid each year. Then prepare and issue your national paper as a Treasury note, which shall bear upon its face the promise of the United States to receive the same for its face amount for customs duties and for every form of government debt; to exchange it for coin at every United States Treasury. Indorse it as good for payment of debts to national banks and from one national bank to another. Make it good for every purpose, save as a legal-tender for private debts which is beyond our power.

When you have your $350,000,000 of these notes prepared and a new national bank desires to start or to exchange or renew its notes, they deposit with the Controller of the Currency four per cent. bonds of the new series and receive in exchange for them their face value in Treasury notes, as the representative of their banking capital, and proceed to use them in their business. Repeal all taxes upon the banks and suspend the interest upon the bonds they deposit until they return the circulation. By this process the banks have their full capital to use and the people pay neither interest nor the taxes imposed upon the banks. Abolish your redemption agency at Washington and cut the connection at every possible point between the banks and the Federal Government. The Government will take care of the paper and the banks must stand or fall by the financial skill with which they are managed.

BANKING A PRIVATE BUSINESS.

But it is argued that they cannot bank unless they obtain interest from the Government upon the bonds they deposit. If this be true, then banking must be subsidized, for if, after they are relieved from taxation and from redemption of paper they cannot successfully bank upon their own capital, banking has proved itself to be so poor a business that the people must support it. Very few will agree with this. But it is said we may as well pay interest to the banks as to private citizens. The answer to this is that we give them corporate franchises and privileges and exemption from taxation that are not given to the citizen, and this agency is to be a lever with which to reduce the pressure of the debt, and it can only be tolerated if it serves this, its greatest end. With $347,000,000 of legal-tenders to run parallel with the debt until its full payment, and $350,000,000 of Treasury notes, we have what will be a stable currency interchangeable with coin, and every dollar of debt on which we save interest to the people. As the bonds deposited for circulation mature each year they will be canceled and the notes they represent will be redeemed and destroyed. If the commercial wants of the country call for more circulation another twenty millions of bonds will be provided, which will be absorbed by the demands of banking capital and left at the Treasury in exchange for another twenty millions of Treasury notes. By this process we annually pay twenty millions of debt and annually reduce our interest charge upon an equal sum. To such a system we can safely commit ourselves; nay, our clear duty compels us to seek some remedy in this direction for dear money, oppressive taxation and depressed industry.

POLITICAL INFAMY.

The editor of the Baltimore *Gazette*, in alluding to the practical workings of the huge Fraud, says:—

True to its promise, the New York *Tribune* came ambling down to the footlights Monday, fired off a horse-pistol, and then proceeded to unpack its wonderful stock of cipher telegrams—those marvelous messages which passed between Mr. Tilden's headquarters in 1876 and his agents on the skirmish lines who were trying to prevent the thieves of the Reform Republican party from stealing the Presidency from the man who had been elected. The *Tribune* devoted itself Monday to explaining the keys by which it was able to translate its "captured" correspondence. We were in hopes that it would tell us where and how it captured the mysterious messages. If a theft was committed some of us who are orthodox would feel inclined to hold the *Tribune* as guilty in a *pro rata* way as its copartners who stole the Presidency for Hayes. We are told that it is something of a sin to purloin a pin and that it is a moral infraction somewhat greater to steal a tater. If it is a larceny to steal the Presidency then the *Tribune* has been guilty of an offense of some sort in stealing the valued private correspondence of Mr. Tilden. However, we will not haggle over minor points. We will take the bold ground that a good many cipher telegrams were flying about the country in 1876-77, some of them a little questionable from a moral point of view, but all equally criminating the managers of the two great political parties. With the simple remark that "they all do it" in a closely contested campaign, we will proceed to say that no array of cipher telegrams saddled upon the agents of Mr. Tilden will ever offset the list of fifty-five political knaves who stole the Presidency for R. B. Hayes, and were rewarded with Federal offices for their rascality. Here is a list of the knaves purchased by Mr. Hayes and his agents:

John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, $8,000.
W. M. Evarts, Secretary of State, Washington, $8,000.
E. W. Stoughton, Minister to Russia, St. Petersburg, $17,500.
E. F. Noyes Minister to France, Paris, $17,500.
J. R. Hawley, Commissioner to Paris Exposition, $2,000.
W. Pitt Kellogg, United States Senator, $5,000.
J. Madison Wells, Surveyor of Port, New Orleans, $4,500.
T. C. Anderson, Deputy Collector, New Orleans, $3,000.
L. M. Kenner, Deputy Naval Officer, New Orleans, $2,500.
G. A. Sheridan, Recorder of Deeds, Washington, $1,000.
Morris Marks, Collector of Internal Revenue, New Orleans, $3,700.
O. Brewster, Surveyor General, New Orleans, $1,500.
S. B. Packard, Consul to Liverpool, $5,000, including fees.
H. J. Campbell, United States District Attorney, Wyoming, $10,000.
Charles Hill, Storekeeper Customs, New Orleans, $1,400.
H. C. Clarke, Revenue Department, Washington, $1,200.
George L. Smith, Collector of Port, New Orleans, $7,000.
W. L. McMillan, Pension Agent, New Orleans, $4,000.
F. F. Cassanave, Storekeeper Customs, New Orleans, $1,400.
W. H. Green, Clerk Custom House, New Orleans, $1,600.
Y. Woodward, Clerk Surveyor's Office, New Orleans, $1,800.
W. P. Lunn, Clerk Collector of Customs, New Orleans, $1,200.
F. A. Clover, Clerk Custom House, New Orleans, $1,000.
F. A. Le Sage, Laborer Custom House, New Orleans, $720.
John A. Kasson, Minister to Austria, Vienna, $12,000.
A. B. Levisse, Special Agent Internal Revenue, New Orleans, $2,500.
L. J. Sour, Appraiser of Customs, New Orleans, $3,000.
A. S. Badger, Postmaster, New Orleans, $3,500.
John M. Harlan, Justice Supreme Court, Washington, $10,000.
L. Desmarios, Cashier Custom House, New Orleans, $2,500.
M. H. Twitchell, United States Consul at Kingston, Canada, $2,000.
A. B. Sloanaker, Revenue Office, New Orleans, $1,200.
W. A. Hiestand, Custom House, New Orleans, $1,200.
Jack Wharton, United States Marshal, New Orleans, $2,000 and fees.
James Lewis, Naval Officer, New Orleans $5,000 and fees.
B. Bloomfield, Custom House, New Orleans, $2,500.
N. L. Lastrapes, Custom House, New Orleans, $720.
Paul Trevigne, Custom House, New Orleans, $1,000.
R. M. J. Kenner, Custom House, New Orleans, $600.
Sam Chapman, Custom House, N. Orleans, $600.
E. Lukeman, Custom House, New Orleans, $600.
Henry Smith, Custom House, New Orleans, $600.
M. S. Stearns, Commissioner Hot Springs, Little Rock, $5,000.
L. G. Dennis, Architect's Office, Washington, $1,800.
Judge Cozens, Postmaster, $2,500.
Clerk Black, Treasury Department, Washington, $1,800.
Clerk Howell, Collector of Custom, $2,500.
Clerk Bowles, Treasury Department, Washington, $720.
Judge Bell, Interior Department, Washington, $2,500.
E. Humphreys, Collector, Pensacola, $2,000.
Stearns' Secretary, Treasury Department, Washington, $1,400.
—— Maxwell, Lieutenant U. S. Army, $1,500.
—— Barnum, Recorder in Land Office, $1,500.
—— Taylor, Clerk in Land Office, Washington, $1,000.
Lew Wallace, Governor of New Mexico, Santa Fe, $3,000.

Not a man prominent in the perpetration of this crime failed of his reward. There are fifty-five of them, and their combined salaries amount to $197,750 per annum. Mr. Tilden's dispatches cost the people nothing. He bought nobody. Mr. Hayes bought his men and is now paying them out of the Treasury of the United States. The people will pay Mr. Hayes' battalion of political thieves in four years the snug sum of nearly $800,000. Add to this Mr. Hayes' salary as President, and we have a round million for a Fraudulent Administration. The *Tribune* may print its stolen and alleged cipher dispatches until its tall tower falls in ruins and is sketched by some traveler from New Zealand, but it will never be able to efface the record which shows that Mr. Hayes' agents employed fifty-five rascals to steal the Presidency for him, and that he confirmed their acts by paying every mother's son of them out of the Treasury of the United States.

STAND UP AND ANSWER!

Stand up and tell us, Republican party, why you should be entrusted longer with the management of public affairs? You have had control for eighteen years, in State and Nation, and just see what a pretty mess you have got things into! You have corrupted every avenue of the public service; and much of the great debt under which the country is staggering was caused by extravagant expenditures. Look at trade, and and all the business interests of the country! They are depressed beyond any former precedent—and you, the Republican party, the author of all our woes, cannot even suggest a remedy. We arraign you before the bar of public opinion, and ask you, if you can, to show cause why you should not be consigned to political oblivion. Have you any reasonable excuse? The people everywhere want relief from the financial troubles that encompass them. Can your leaders and statesmen help them? You are put on the defensive—stand up and answer! Disprove, if you can, the testimony in the following counts in the great bill of indictment: the Credit Mobilier swindle, the Freedman's Bank fraud, the Emma Mine swindle, the Carpet-bag robberies, the Indian Ring frauds, the defalcations in the public service, Belknappery and Babcockery, the Black Friday swindle, the stolen Presidency; and in Pennsylvania, the $150,000 extra pay Legislature, the Recorder job, the defeat of the Free Pipe bill, the Anti-discrimination bill, the creation of useless and expensive Commissions, the disregard of the provisions of the Reform Constitution, increase of ordinary expenditures of State government over Democratic expenditures $1,000,000 per annum, the Cameron succession scheme.

A STRANGE BURIAL.—The obituary of the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1733 contains an account of the funeral of Mr. John Underwood, of Whittlesea, in Cambridgeshire. When the burial service was over, an arch was turned over the coffin, in which was placed a small piece of marble with this inscription "None omnis moriar. 1723." The six gentlemen who followed him to the grave sang the last stanza of the *Second Book of Horace*. No bell was tolled, none but the six gentlemen invited to the funeral (and no relation) followed the corpse. The coffin was painted green, and the deceased lay in it with all his clothes on. Under his head was placed Sanadon's *Horace*; at his feet, Bentley's *Milton*; in his right hand, a small Greek Testament; in his left hand, a minature edition of *Horace*, lettered "Mysisamisis. J. U." and Bentley's *Horace* under his back. After the ceremony was over they went back to his house, where his sister had provided a cold supper. After the cloth was taken away the gentlemen sang the thirty-first ode of the first book of *Horace*, drank a cheerful glass, and went home about 8 in the evening. Mr. Underwood left nearly £6,000 to his sister, on condition of her observing this his will, ordering her to give each of the gentlemen 10 guineas. He also specially desired they would not come in black clothes. The will ended thus: "Which done I would have them drink a cheerful glass and think no more of John Underwood."—*All the Year Round.*

When man pitch a tent they fix one stake first. They drive it in sure, and to the very ring; so that the pull of canvass, when they drive the second, shall not wrench this first, and tear it from its place. The righteousness of Christ—that is the first stake. It is the ground, and not a condition. It is in Christ, and not in His people.

Dr. Andrew Bonar tells us that McCheyne had constantly on his lips that mighty, arrowy prayer of Roland Hill, "Master, help!" This was the secret of his power—a power that is felt far and wide to this day, and will be to the end, for a prayerful and concentrated spirit is imperishable.

THE COMITY OF STATES.

Massachusetts appears to decided disadvantage in the recent controversy between her State authorites and those of her old opponent, South Carolina, in the matter of the demanded return of the refugee Kimpton, from his hiding place in Boston, to the authorities of the law against which he had offended. He is charged with henious offenses in the history of the infamous misrule in South Carolina; proceedings have been begun against him, an indictment hangs over his head, and only his flight to Massachusetts saved him from trial for his offences. Inasmuch as the Constitution of the United States declares that every State shall give full faith and credit to the judicial proceedings of every other State, and that fugitives from justice into any State shall on demand of the executive of the State from which they fled be delivered up to the State having jurisdiction of the crime, and as the courts of the land have decided that every person thus fleeing shall be delivered up without even an inquiry into his guilt of the crime with which he was charged, it was quite natural for the South Carolina authorities to expect that their demand for the return of Kimpton would be promptly honored. Massachusetts has affected such regard for the law of the Union; she has so proudly claimed that the war was successfully fought to uphold it; nay, she has so bitterly chided South Carolina for her failure to observe it that there was no fear that this paragon of correct conduct would make her commonwealth a sanctuary for the fleeing thief, and even so widely extend her sheltering arm about him as to violate the Federal Constitution in the act.

Governor Rice and his Attorney General claim to have discretionary power in the matter, and exercise it to refuse to deliver Kimpton to South Carolina and release him from detention. He goes unwhipt of justice, because the Massachusetts Governor defies the Constitution and spits upon the comity of States. Even conceding his discretionary powers, his abuse of them is manifest by his own confession. His best reason is that Kimpton was not prosecuted for five years after his alleged offense, and that he is not really wanted for the purpose of the indictment against him. The reason that he was not sooner indicted is that his friends and associate thieves had in the meantime all the machinery of South Carolina justice in their hands. How can the Governor of Massachusetts know, or what right has he to suspect that he is wanted for any other purpose than that which regularly appears in the proceedings against him on which his extradition is demanded? The Massachusetts Governor has no discretion, no power but to obey the Federal Constitution. His duty is thus expressed by Chief Justice Savage, of New York, in the case of Clark, reported in 9 Wendell, 119: "Every person who is charged with an offence in any State, and shall flee to another State, shall be delivered up. It is not necessary to be shown that such person is guilty, it is not necessary, as under the comity of nations, to examine into the facts alleged against him as constituting a crime; it is sufficient that he is charged with having committed a crime."

The "higher law" set up by Rice is that his authority shall be the protection and his Commonwealth the refuge of thieves from other States. There may they find a sure and safe retreat. By this act he breaks down between Massachusetts and her sister States that comity which the Constitution enjoined upon them. He overrides the supreme law of the land as it has been affirmed by its highest tribunal. He originates a policy that if carried into effect would establish inter-State relations scarcely less courteous than those existing between hostile nations, and he would create the necessity for every State to guard her borders lest her criminals might gain impunity by crossing over them.

These chickens may come home to roost. Massachusetts nowadays furnishes about as many criminals to the square inch as any State in the country, and just the kind of sleek rascals that can evade her justice beyond her own borders. Let her sister States refuse to her the privileges she has denied South Carolina and give to her authorities, claiming the return of her flying criminals, the same answer that Governor Rice sends Governor Hampton. It will not be long before we will hear a Puritanical howl for the "comity of States," and Massachusetts will vigorously appeal to the Constitution for which she has always so little regard save when it can be enforced to her own advantage.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

HEARTH AND HOME.

HINTS FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.

SHORT PARAGRAPHS ON DOMESTIC ECONOMY—SENTIMENT AND SENSE OF EVERY-DAY LIFE—A COLUMN FOR THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

Every woman in these days, says the Philadelphia *Ledger*, can make herself an honorary member of the Board of Health, and there cannot be too many. When the falling leaves, if nothing more, clog up the gutters and inlets to sewers, and when the neighborhoods of the market give out most suspicious odors of decaying fruits and vegetables, there are some people who will write to the Board of Health about every neglected corner, and there are some others who get out their brooms and take the matter in hand themselves. One or two wideawake women can revolutionize a neighborhood, setting the example of burning up the kitchen garbage, whether the carts come round or not, whenever it threatens to be close and sultry, and flooding the alleyways and choked up courts from their own hydrant and buckets, without waiting for the "equinoctial" to come and do it. There is nothing like calling people's attention, in passing by any neglected quarter, to evils that any neat housekeeper would remedy herself inside of her own premises, but which she is content to complain about instead of calling out the neighbors to free the choked-up gutters and wash away the sticy black paste that lines them in many quarters. If the street-sweepers do not get round to it promptly enough, or leave their carefully swept heaps to be scattered again by horse-hoof and carriage wheels and tread of passers-by, it is well to leave little as possible for them to scrape up into monumental heaps. And when the neighborhood has done its share the contractors ought to hear of it, if their work is left half done. If our women will only take an oversight and be heard from in these matters, we shall have a reasonably clean city before long.

EVENINGS AT HOME.

The long evenings which follow the short days are made, in some families, the happiest of all happy times. The cares of the day are ended; the mother's resting time has come; the father has dropped all sorts of business worries and perplexities, and the whole family throw themselves with zest into the innocent pleasure of the home circle. Solomon tells us that there is a time for all things; a time to weep, a time to laugh, to dance, and to play Surely the time to laugh, play and dance comes most appropriately in the long, pleasant evening hours, when

"The cares that infest the day
Fold up their tents like the Arabs,
And silently steal away."

It is well for women of the household to remember that the pleasant evenings at home are strong antidotes to the practice of looking for enjoyment abroad, and seeking for pleasure in forbidden places; for relaxation and recreation will be indulged in somehow by most men, and happy are they who find in the home circle the diversion they need.

PRESENT HAPPINESS.

The great secret of gaining happiness in life is to enjoy the present. To be doing one thing and thinking of another is a very unsatisfactory mode of spending life. Some people are always wishing themselves somewhere but fwhere they are, or thinking of something else than what they are doing, or of somebody else than to whom they are speaking. This is the way to enjoy nothing, to do nothing well, and to please nobody. It is better to be interested in inferior persons and inferior things than to be indifferent with the best. A principal cause of this indifference is the adoption of other people's tastes instead of cultivation of our own—the pursuit after that for which we are not fitted, and to which consequently we are not in reality inclined. This folly pervades more or are less all classes, and arises from the error of building our enjoyment on the false foundation of the world's opinion, instead of being, with due regard to others each his own world.—*Lady's Journal.*

WORSTED FLOWERS.

On this subject a writer in the household department of the Detroit *Free Press* says: The materials are some coarse and some fine wire, some split zephyr and some wool needles. Take a model from nature; pull to pieces carefully, so as not to break; bend the fine wire in the shape of each petal, match the colors with your model as near as possible, fasten on a piece of zephyr at the bottom of the frame, bring it up to the top and down on the other side, fasten again at the bottom, so as to have a piece on each side, then darn across—going under and on top of the zephyr—join together (after all the petal are worked), putting pistils as near like your model as possible. The leaves and buds are made in the same way, only do not pull the buds apart.

HOW TO MAKE A STAMP-HOLDER.

Cut two pieces of perforated board two inches long by one and ahalf wide, and stitch them together, leaving one end open. Work a little border in cat-stitch (the "Walls of Tray" does nicely) before putting the pieces together, and work initials in the centre of each, or if you prefer paste on small fancy pictures instead. Cut two other pieces of material a quarter of an inch smaller than the first. Button-hole stitch around both pieces and fasten together at one end with a ribbon-loop; place the stamps in this little envelop and then slip it into the other case. It can easily be drawn out by the loop. When the whole case is lined with ribbon and worked with silk, it makes a very nice present for a gentleman.

WASHING MIRRORS.

Mrs. Beecher says: Never wash mirrors with a cloth, but after removing all dust from mirror or frame with an old silk handkerchief or feather duster, dampen an old newspaper, and rub the surface of the mirror till perfectly clear and free from spots; then wipe off all the moisture with a dry paper, and the mirror will be as clear as glass can be—without motes or streaks as is the case when it is washed and polished with a cloth.

BRIEF NOTES.

White linen window-shades are finished with lace or fringe instead of tassels.

Crash towels handsomely embroidered are mysteriously converted into shoebags.

The average woman is preparing for the sweet buy-and-buy. Fall bonnets, we mean.

Fresh meat, after beginning to sour, will sweeten if placed out of doors in the cool over night.

Very fancifully made shoes are shown to be worn with the short costumes, which will be shorter than ever next Winter.

New buckles for belts are of silver, engraved in quaint designs. Others are of pearl, and very handsome ones are of jet.

People whose dresses are not of the freshest are by no means loud in praise of the practice now coming into vogue in France of lighting ballrooms with electric light.

One of the prettiest of late novelties in earrings is a web of fine threads of gold, in which is caught a fly in irridescent enamel. The entrapped insect naturally suggests the entrapper, and the young man beside it is the—etc., etc.

Hosiery for the fall is in hair-line stripes around the limb, and is embroidered up each side. This is not new, but promises to be the popular design. More expensive stockings are of solid dark color, with the instep and ankle of a light shade, striped across with penciled lines of the dark color.

The bridegroom, says the *Bazar*, should not wear a full dress suit when the bride is married in her travelling dress. He should wear a morning and travelling suit consisting of dark or black cloth frock coat, with a vest of the same cloth, and very dark gray pantaloons. Ushers may also wear the English morning suit just described; but if they prefer full dress with swallow-tail coats, it is not objectionable.

All that I desire is that my poverty may may not be a burden to myself, nor make me so to others, and that is the best state of fortune that is not directly necessitous. Gentleness of mind will preserve us from fear or envy, which is a desirable condition, for no man wants power to do mischief.—*Seneca.*

EDUCATIONAL.

BY M. L. McQUOWN.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Miss Debbie Read who has been engaged to teach the Lower Woodland school, and who has taught it for several years, has been suffering for some months past with a severe attack of fever. That she may soon be restored to health is the earnest wish of her many friends.

Miss Lou Heisey, W. J. King, Allen H. Rosenkrans, G. W. Weaver, W. A. Porter, A. R. Read, F. G. Harris, D. E. Bottorf and J. R. Wilson, have been honored with permanent certificates from the State Department.

Mr. W. A. Ambrose, formerly a teacher in this county, but latterly enga