THE "CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN,"

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY

GOODLANDER & LEE,

CLEARFIELD, PA.

ESTABLISHED IN 1857.

The largest Circulation of any Newspaper in North Central Pennsylvania.

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NORL B. LEE,
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JOB PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION neatly executed at this office

OSCAR MITCHELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in the Opera House. oct9, '78-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. 23jy'73

ROLAND D. SWOOPE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Curwensville, Clearfield county, Pa.
oct. 9, '78-tf.

JOHN D. THOMPSON,
Justice of the Peace and Scrivener,
Curwensville, Pa.
Collections made and money promptly paid over. feb22'71tf

JAS. B. GRAHAM,
dealer in
Real Estate, Square Timber, Boards,
SHINGLES, LATH, & PICKETS,
9:16'72 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.

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

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 16,'75.

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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, '78-tf.

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, '78.

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

E. A. BIGLER & CO.,
DEALERS IN
SQUARE TIMBER,
and manufacturers of
ALL KINDS OF SAWED LUMBER,
3-1'72 CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.

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

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. (8)jy16'72

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.

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,
sep29.'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, 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. 19, 1876.

E. WARING'S
LAW BLANKS
For sale at the Clearfield REPUBLICAN office.
The most Complete Series of Legal 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 21, 1877-tf. Clearfield Pa.

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INSURANCE AGENCY.
PENTZ & BROCKBANK, Agents.
(Successors to Murray & Gordon.)
The following first class companies represented:
North British & Mercantile Fire Ins. Co., of England.....$23,000,000
Scottish Commercial Fire Ins. Co., of England.....$10,000,000
North America, of Philadelphia..... 4,700,000
Fire Association, of Philadelphia..... 3,100,000
Watertown Fire, New York, Home Store property only..... 100,000
Mobile Fire Department Ins. Co..... 154,000
Persons in the country visiting insurance, will have it promptly attended to by addressing or leaving a card at the office. Losses promptly paid at Store Rooms. All communications either in Pentz's Opera Block.
ISAAC PENTZ, Jr.,
J. D. BROCKBANK.
Clearfield, May 8, 1872-1y. Agents.

CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

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

VOL. 53—WHOLE NO. 2,603. CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1879. NEW SERIES—VOL. 20, NO. 1.

Cards.

H. W. SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.

J. J. LINGLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Philipsburg, Centre Co., Pa. 7:pd

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. [jy11,'67

HENRY BRETH,
(ORTHEP 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. je26,'78-tf.

W. C. ARNOLD,
LAW & COLLECTION OFFICE,
CURWENSVILLE,
Clearfield County, Penn'a. 7:y

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

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. jan1'7

J. F. SNYDER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Fie's Opera House.
June 26, '78tf.

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

BUCK & GRAHAM,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
F. G. L. BUCK. A. S. GRAHAM.
All legal business promptly attended to. Office in Graham's Row—rooms formerly occupied by H. B. Swoope. july24, '78-tf.

MURRAY & GORDON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
THOS. E. MURRAY. CYRUS GORDON.
Office in Fie's Opera House, second floor. 9-30'74

McENALLY & McCURDY
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
JOSEPH B. M'ENALLY. DANIEL W. M'CURDY.
Legal business attended to promptly with fidelity. Office on Second street, above the First National Bank. jan.1,'78

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 Fie's Opera House. jan1'78.

J. F. 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. aug14,'78-1y.

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. 21,'73-tf.

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. aug16'70

DR. T. J. BOYER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office on Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.
Office hours: 8 to 12 a. m., and 1 to 5 p. m.

DR. J. KAY WRIGLEY,
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,
Office adjoining the residence of James Wrigley, Esq., on Second St., Clearfield, Pa.
july31,'78-tf.

DR. H. B. VAN VALZAH,
CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
OFFICE IN MASONIC BUILDING.
Office hours—From 12 to 2 P. M.
May 19, 1875.

DR. J. P. BURCHFIELD,
Late Surgeon of the 62d 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. (apr4,'66-tf

HARRY SNYDER,
BARBER AND HAIRDRESSER,
Shop on Market St., opposite Court House.
A close shave for every customer.
Also manufacturer of
All Kinds of Artificial Human Hair,
Clearfield, Pa. July 10, '72.

LIFE'S SIGNIFICANCE.

Deeper than all sense of seeing
Lies the secret source of being,
And the soul with truth agreeing
Learns to live in thoughts and deeds;
For the life is more than raiment,
And the earth is pledged for payment
Unto man for all his needs.

Nature is our common mother,
Every living man our brother,
Therefore let us serve each other;
Not to meet the law's behests,
But because through cheerful giving
We shall learn the art of living;
And to live and serve is best.

Life is more than what man fancies;
Not a game of idle chances;
But it steadily advances
Up the rugged heights of time,
Till each complex web of trouble,
Every sad hope's broken bubble,
Hath a meaning most sublime.

More of practice, less profession;
More of firmness, less concession;
More of freedom, less oppression,
In the church and in the state;
More of life, and less of fashion;
More of love, and less of passion;
That will make us good and great.

When true hearts, divinely gifted,
From the chaff of error sifted,
On their crosses are uplifted,
Shall the world most clearly see
That earth's greatest time of trial
Calls for holy self-denial,
Calls on men to do and be.

But forever and forever
Let it be the soul's endeavor
Love from hatred to disever,
And in whatsoe'er we do,
Won by truth's eternal beauty,
To our highest sense of duty
Evermore be firm and true.

BLAINE'S BOOMERANG.

SPEECH OF HON. WILLIAM A. WALLACE IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

THE DEMAGOGUE FROM MAINE COMPLETELY USED UP BY THE DEMOCRATIC SENATOR FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

The following is the full text of the speech delivered by Senator Wallace in reply to the recent harangue of Senator Blaine on the subject of the alleged outrages at elections in the Southern States:

Mr. Wallace. Mr. President, my views upon this resolution are well understood upon this side of the chamber, and the motion I made yesterday to lay the whole subject upon the table was prompted by those opinions. The country is sick of political agitation and sectional turmoil. This resolution initiates a renewal of the bitterness of party and partisan investigation that has cursed the country for years. Every business interest in the State I represent prays for rest from political agitation and for time to recuperate its wasted energy. This cannot be while the country is aroused and shaken up by investigations based upon rumor and party rancor is stirred to its depths in every section. I would, if I could, have arrayed every one on this chamber in decided and open antagonism to this reopening of the floodgates of party strife. But by a nearly unanimous vote the Senate has decided otherwise, and all that is left for us to do is to proceed with the investigation in an honest spirit of seeking for truth. No practical result can come from this inquiry. The constitution and laws as declared by the Supreme Court settle that. The section of the fourteenth article of amendments to the constitution is:

Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

In the case of the United States vs. Cruikshank, 2 Otto 542, and kindred cases the Supreme Court, commenting on this article and construing it, says:

The Fourteenth amendment prohibiting a State from depriving any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, and from denying to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws; but it adds nothing to the rights of one citizen as against another. It simply furnishes an additional guarantee against any encroachment by the States upon the fundamental rights which belong to every citizen as a member of society. The duty of protecting all its citizens in the enjoyment of an equality of rights was originally assumed by the States, and it still remains there. The only obligation resting upon the United States is to see that the States do not deny the right. This the amendment guarantees, but no more. The power of the national government is limited to the enforcement of this guarantee.

This is the decision of a court unanimous with a single exception, and he a Democrat. If this be the law, how can we take representation from a State for what is done by individuals? The investigation, even if the facts be proved, is useless. The remedy is by a contest for the seat, and not by sectional agitation. The purposes of this resolution, stated by its author, are to record frauds and outrages on recent elections in the Southern States and to find a method to prevent them. The newspaper press is given as the authority for their existence. The laws provided a remedy for the wrongs alleged, if they exist, by a contest for the seat, held through such processes, and that peaceful mode of adjustment is, I believe, in the judgment of the country infinitely better than sweeping allegations based upon newspaper rumors and passionate appeals which must embitter the sections. Peace and law are the methods now to be sought. Passion and partisanship have ceased to inflame the minds of business men. Business and its cares, the restoration of a market for our products and the means for material growth and development in every locality, are the ends our people seek. I should not enter this arena now, thinking as I do, save to correct error and to vindicate so far as I can, from my stand-point as a northern Senator, the truth of recent political history.

It is stated as a fact, based upon newspaper rumor, that elections in the Southern States have been controlled by violence, threats and intimidations; that they have been manipulated by fraud, and that in one State "there was no election at all in any sense of the term." If these statements be true it is surprising that out of the whole number of Congressmen elected from that section, one hundred and six in number, not more than six members have been notified of a contest for the seats they hold, and the thirty days allowed by law for that purpose have expired. This in itself is a complete and perfect answer to these broad charges of fraud and violence as applied to the whole section. The laws provide the remedy. It is largely sought. The wrong, if it exists, is local, and cannot affect general results. Why raise investigating committees? Why arouse sectional bitterness? Why refuse to seek the remedy the law provides? The practical sense of our business people will have no more of this useless and senseless agitation. Their answer will be, let the laws rule, give us rest from political turmoil. It is conceded that practical results cannot come from it unless we can overthrow the constitutional amendment and the decisions of the Supreme Court, and this ought to be sufficient to end the strife.

It is not correct that thirty-five of the Representatives allotted to the Southern States were given them since the war by reason of the negro population. Under the constitution as originally framed three-fifths thereof were represented, and this representation of the then slave population was attacked with vigor in the heated contest that preceded the war. After the war, and when reconstruction came, the policy of the Republican party was reversed, and "manhood suffrage" became the shibboleth of party with them. Under this doctrine the Republican Congress of 1872 added not thirty-five but twenty members to the representation of the Southern States in the House of Representatives. The right, the power, and the expediency to do this and to fix unalterably the equality of the black voter of the South and the North with the white voter everywhere was the leading feature of the reconstruction policy of the Senator from Maine and those with whom he acted. The fatal error into which they fell was in failing to qualify the right to the enfranchised slave by fastening upon it an educational test. This would not serve their political ends, and reconstruction as they constructed it has proved their own political destruction. The absolute equality in fitness for self-government of the uneducated white man everywhere was the basis of the plan. It was unsound and false, and has returned to plague its authors. The Senator from Maine impales himself by his arguments. Negro suffrage as a political policy is a failure in the South, and he helped to create it. His argument of the vicious methods of those who acted with him in placing political power in the hands of an unfit agent. The work has been done by you, and its results do not please you. What is your remedy? To overthrow the amendments, nullify the decision of the courts, and agitate until you succeed? Ours is to obey the amendments in their letter, to sustain the decision of the Supreme Court, and to protect by law, encourage by fair treatment, educate and elevate the black man until his capacity is fully tested. Yours is to take from him representation, disfranchise and degrade him. Such, at least, is the logical result of your efforts and your arguments. The issue is not whether the white voter of the North shall be the equal of the white voter of the South in shaping the policy of the country. They have always been and are now the equals and peers of each other. The legitimate and lawful influence that each can wield is as much his right as is his life. Whether North or South, the brave, intelligent, and upright man is justly powerful, and he who seeks to lessen his power or weaken his influence stabs his country.

It is not correct in point of fact that the white voter of the South wields a greater influence than the white voter of the North. The Senator from Maine gathers together whole masses of population in the North and argues from population and not from voters. I quote his words:

Take the States of South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana. They send seventeen Representatives to Congress. Their aggregate population is enumerated at two hundred and thirty-five thousand white and twelve hundred and twenty-four thousand colored; the colored being nearly two hundred thousand in excess of the whites. Of the seventeen Representatives, then, it is evident that nine were apportioned to those States by reason of their colored population, and only eight by reason of their white population. Every one in the choice of the entire seventeen Representatives the colored voters had no more voice or power than their remote kindred on the shores of Senegambia or on the Gold Coast. The ten hundred and thirty-five thousand white people had the sole and absolute choice of the entire seventeen Representatives. In contrast, take two States in the North, Iowa and Wisconsin, with seventeen Representatives. They have a white population of two million two hundred and forty-seven thousand—considerably more than double the entire white population of the three Southern States I have named. In Iowa and Wisconsin, therefore, it takes one hundred and thirty-five thousand white population to send a Representative to Congress, but in South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana every sixty thousand white people send a Representative.

The first fallacy in this proposition is the bold assumption that the colored voters had no voice or power in the recent elections. Who gives any one authority to say this? Is it true that the Republican party possesses an indefeasible estate in every colored voter in those States? Have they no liberty of thought or right of independent action? Are their votes not to be counted unless they vote the Republican ticket? Such a statement as this is utterly unwarranted by facts, for we all know that in very many instances the colored voter is independent in action. Upon the Presidential vote of 1876 in those States the seventeen Democratic members elected had a total of 272,805 votes and their opponents had a total of 219,610 votes. The minority was just as much represented as they are in any Congressional district in the North. They voted and they were outvoted. How unfairly the contrast is put. Iowa and Wisconsin had in 1876 a voting population of 549,109. Of these, 296,596, representing about twelve hundred thousand people, were Republicans, and 243,503, representing about one million people, were Democrats. If the negroes who voted for the Republican candidates in the Southern States named are not to be counted, the Democrats who voted for their own candidates in Iowa and Wisconsin ought not to be counted. The Democrats elected in the South represent the minority there just as much as the Republicans elected in the North represent the minority there.

The Senator from Maine says:

The eleven States that formed the Confederate Government had by the last census a population of nine millions and a half, of which the round numbers five and a half millions were white and four millions colored. On this aggregate population seventy-three Representatives in Congress were apportioned to those States—forty-two or three of which were by reason of the white population, and thirty or thirty-one by reason of the colored population. At the recent election the white Democracy of the South elected seventy of the seventy-three districts, and thus secured a Democratic majority in the next House of Representatives. That is apparent throughout the States that formed the late Confederate Government sixty-five thousand white—the very people that rebelled against the Union—are needed to elect a Representative in Congress, while in the loyal States it requires one hundred and thirty-two thousand of the white people that fought for the Union to elect a Representative.

This is a resurrection of that already shown to be incorrect. It ignores Democratic votes and population North and omits the prominent fact that the colored voters South both voted and were counted in making up results. If negroes are voters and entitled to representation (and the Republican party has made them so), then they are as much entitled to be counted as are the minorities in any district in the Union. In every close contest since 1872 their votes have given the State of Pennsylvania to the Republicans. They hold the balance of power here and invariably cast it against the Democrats. If the Senator from Maine will have one result he must accept the other. The Senator says:

The political power thus appropriated by Southern Democrats by reason of the negro population amounts to thirty-five Representatives in Congress. It is massed almost solidly and offsets the great State of New York; or Pennsylvania and New Jersey together, or the whole of New England; or Ohio and Indiana united; or the combined strength of Illinois, Minnesota, Kansas, California, Nevada, Nebraska, Colorado and Oregon. The seizure of this power is wanton usurpation; it is flagrant outrage; it is violent perversion of the whole theory of Republican government. It insures solely to the present advantage and yet, I believe, to the permanent dishonor of the Democratic party. It is by reason of this trampling down of human rights, this ruthless seizure of unlawful power that the Democratic party holds the popular branch of Congress to-day and will in less than ninety days have control of this body also, thus grasping the entire Legislative department of the government through the unlawful capture of the Southern States.

If it be "wanton usurpation and violent perversion of the whole theory of Republican government," what shall we call the wholesale disfranchisement of the Democratic masses North by skillful manipulation of political power? Indiana, with a Democratic plurality of over 5,000 in 1876, sent to this Congress 9 Republicans and but 4 Democrats; 23,120 votes or 115,000 population could choose a Republican to Congress while it required 53,291 votes of 265,000 people to elect a Democrat. The home of the Senator—New England with its six states—sends to this Congress 22 Republican and 6 Democrats; 16,691 votes or 80,000 people can elect a Republican member of Congress there, while it requires 49,321 votes or about 250,000 people to elect a Democrat. To the Senate, New England sends 10 Republican and 2 Democratic Senators. Upon the basis of the vote of 1876 it requires 36,721 votes or 185,000 people to choose a Republican Senator from New England, while 147,963 votes or 740,000 people are required to elect a Democrat. The six great Middle States—New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa—contain 3,660,000 voters or about 16,000,000 of people, yet they have but 12 Senators as against an equal number in New England for 673,000 voters and about 3,300,000 people. These are the results of our political system, and there is just as much reason to find fault with it in New England as in the South. We must abide its inequalities and imperfections for the much greater good it contains. Sweeping charges or partisan comparison can do no good and must do harm. The only important question is, have elections North or South, been carried by fraud or violence? If they have, the incumbent holding by such a title should be ejected. The remedy is by contest under the statute. Orderly methods, sworn testimony, judicial inquiry, non-partisan judment. These are the processes the people approve.

The invective hurled at the seizure of power by a solid South may be fitly answered by grouping the six great Middle States I have named and examining political results there. In this Congress (and it is worse in the next) these States, upon a total vote of 4,842,212 Republicans in 1876, have "seized" 75 Congressmen, while on a total vote of 1,804,341 the Democracy get but 46. Upon a voting majority of 37,871 the Republicans have "seized" 29 Congressmen. If we add to these States, New England, we find that 2,209,431 Republican voters get 97 Congressmen, while 2,100,268 Democratic voters get 52. In these twelve States 109,163 Republican majority enables that party to seize 45 Congressmen. If we call a Democratic white voter North the equal of a Republican white or negro voter North, and as such entitled to equal political power, it appears that each 2,525 black or white Republicans North have chosen one of these 45 Republicans to Congress. Or, upon the same basis of equality, each 12,000 people who are represented by these voters have "seized" a Republican Congressman. Or, if we generalize the whole, we find that in these twelve States 22,777 black and white Republican voters, representing 112,885 people, "seized" a Congressman, while it requires 46,672 Democratic voters, representing 233,360 people, to elect one.

The fourteenth and fifteenth amendments were the crystalization of ultra Republican thought as to reconstruction. They did not seek to operate upon individuals but upon States. There was no thought then of punishing organized communities for the misdeeds of a single locality, and the safeguard invoked was the only one that could be used without the destruction of our form of government. The plain terms of these amendments and the decisions of a Republican Supreme Court thereon are now attacked because under them reconstruction proves to be the deadest kind of a dead failure. They will not reach and cover, and they never were intended to reach and cover, sporadic cases of fraud or violence. Such cases can only be met by the specific remedies given by law, and States cannot be punished by loss of representation because of alleged violence in one district in Louisiana and alleged frauds in two in South Carolina. It would be monstrous to punish a State either North or South by depriving it of representation because negroes failed to register themselves or to pay taxes, or because of irregularities in the election boards. Such is not the remedy for evils of this sort. If it were, we of Pennsylvania might be fearfully punished. In the recent election there fraud and bribery ran riot and thousands were disfranchised for non-payment of taxes. At least two contests are already inaugurated for seats in the House of Representatives, one of which is based upon the corrupt use of money, fraudulent and illegal votes, and the use of forged tax receipts, while the other rests upon the charge of wholesale bribery and corruption and intimidation of white workingmen. The Republicans, polling 283,000 votes upon the Congressional issue against 288,000 Democratic and 111,000 national votes, have "seized" eighteen out of the twenty-seven Congressmen.—With an actual majority against them of 110,000 they grasp two-thirds of the Congressional delegation. This is partly the result of an infamous apportionment, but it is much more the result of skillful manipulation of the political situation, of the unscrupulous use of enormous sums of money, and of the disfranchisement of masses of Democrats for non-payment of taxes. No such political domination has ever existed anywhere as now dominates and controls the Republican organization, and through it the political power of that great State. Bold, daring and defiant, they tolerate no independent thought. They wield their organization as one man, and the end with them justifies the means. Sixteen thousand white and black Republican voters in Pennsylvania are sufficient to elect a Congressman, but it requires 44,000 of their opponents to do so. If we carry it still further and look to the inner machinery of State Politics it is worse. Forty-six Senators and Representatives in the Legislature are given to the city of Philadelphia. Upon the vote of 1876 there were 77,000 Republicans and 62,000 Democrats, yet in the recent election the Republicans "seized" thirty-seven Senators and members and the Democrats get nine. It requires 6,888 Democrats to elect a member of the Legislature in Philadelphia while 2,081 Republicans are enough to elect one. This too is under the forms of law. But a much graver wrong was perpetrated at the same election there under the forms of law and through the use of money. There were in that city at leat 20,000 voters of both political parties who had paid no taxes for two years. By our constitution no man can vote unless he has paid a tax within two years, and such payment must be made at least one month before election. The Republicans through their organization paid for thousands of these tax receipts in bulk for distribution among their people, and when the election day came they equipped every Republican voter, white or black, who had not paid his taxes with one of them, which, by the law, is prima facie proof of payment. The Democrats had no money for this purpose save in one Congressional district, and by reason of their inability to do what the Republicans had done it is believed that at least 8,000 white Democratic votes were unable to vote. The Republican managers gave the most stringent orders to their election officers to reject every vote not fully equipped with tax receipts, and they placed at every poll deputy marshals of the United States, many of them of the most disreputable character, who were ordered to arrest every one who could not fully come up to their standard. So desperate is this management, and so obedient to its orders is the Legislature of the State, that the common law right of the Sheriff to appoint deputies was taken from him by express statute lest he, being a Democrat, should aid in protecting the rights of white Democrats.

Are not these, denials and abridgement of the right to vote, so fully guaranteed by the fourteenth amendment, if the interpretation contended for by the Senator from Maine is correct? The negro voter was provided with a tax receipt paid for by the men who claim to own him North and South, and the white men, too poor to pay his taxes, was driven from the polls. Federal authority intrenched itself on the election ground in the room of the official whom common right and ancient custom places there, and the Democratic party polled at that election but 53,000 votes against more than 62,000 polled in 1876. Would it be just to deprive Pennsylvania of her fair share of representation in Congress by reason of these deeds of unscrupulous political managers? The remedy for these wrongs must come through the wrath of an outraged people. It may come tardily, but it will come surely. Our wrongs come upon us in the full blaze of an intelligent Northern sentiment. Their authors have enjoyed immunity so long that they think the people will always submit. Party rule and sectional hate are invoked to maintain and perpetuate the disgrace of an intelligent and proud people. This is the tocsin that is sounded by the terms of this resolution. This is the feast to which the Northern people are invited. The condition of the South is infinitely better than it was five years ago. Fewer outrages, less of violence, more of normal and less of abnormal condition come to it year by year. The wrongs complained of by this resolution are located in the States in which carpet-bag rule lingered last, and we hear of none in the States longest under control of the white man. We must be content with our progress until we can fully test the capacity of the negro for self-government. It will be time enough when he shall have utterly failed to come up to the standard of capacity to initiate the process foreshadowed by these resolutions.

The people North and South want rest from political and sectional agitation. Business relations, business interests and business success can grow only when such rest is given them. Would you divide a solid South? Would you reconstruct your party there? Cease to persecute and begin to help them; appeal to administrative questions. Arouse the cupidity of their leaders by aiding them in material progress and internal development. Make it the interest of their people to act with you. Loose the hands of sectional prejudice that bind you, and aid by every constitutional power in reconstructing their highways and opening to your own people a market for their manufactures. May we not recognize the fact that political reconstruction has failed of its primary purpose, but that business reconstruction and material progress are the aims of the South and the interest of the North and that those whose principles and practice follow the path that leads to these will be esteemed the best friends of the whole country.

The Senator from Maine evaded the question utterly and absolutely in regard to the South when he massed the population of the North in the case of Iowa and Wisconsin, and contrasted them with Southern voters of the Democratic side exclusively. He did not count there the minority, while he did count the minorities in the North. In answer to his argument, I grouped voters and population, and I asserted what I reassert, that if the negroes are not to be counted in those districts South as having voted and been outvoted, then the Democratic North are not to be counted as having voted and been outvoted when he comes to make comparisons with reference to the South.

Mr. Blaine. Without any regard, I suppose, to the fact whether all the legal votes were cast and every man voted just exactly according to his desire! The Senator places that as a parallel; but the arrangement which I made—whether it be true or not is to be determined by the investigation—what I hold the Senator to the logic is that when I make this allegation and on that ask an investigation, he comes up and says, "Why, the Democrats were defeated in Pennsylvania, and that is a parallel case! We have four hundred thousand democrats there, and the Republicans have only 450,000, and they have run off with three-fourths of the representation in Congress," not alleging at all but that the vote was honestly cast and that every man had the right to vote. Taking groups of States in the north, he says: "Why, in New England the representation is twenty-two to six." The Senator certainly will not expect the Senate to understand that he is serious in this, that he presents it as an answer to the arraignment I made. He cannot be serious, Mr. President, I am sure.

Mr. Wallace. Mr. President, I am about as serious as a Senator who deliberately on this floor attacks the fourteenth amendment of the constitution and the decisions of the supreme court—a Republican supreme court—made thereunder, which in their very terms deny the right to take representation from a state for the causes alleged in this resolution, and undertakes to initiate an investigation, which investigation must inevitably be fruitless and powerless to bring any such result. I am about as serious in my charges, surely, as he is in the initiation of such an investigation as this.

We of Pennsylvania have initiated contests alleging intimidation and fraud and bribery, and they will be settled before the tribunal created by law in the other house. The Senator on the contrary, alleges intimidation and violence and fraud, and he uses a power that has no right, that can in no way apply a remedy, that is not given the authority in any form to correct the wrong. It is a *brutum fulmen* if it be done. We, on the contrary, whose voters were intimidated—I reassert what I have said—whose voters were bribed—and I reassert what I have said—whose voters were deprived of the right of suffrage by being driven away from the polls in masses because they had not paid their taxes when the Republican organization had paid taxes for masses of black and white voters—

Mr. Blaine. But did not the law require the tax to be paid?

Mr. Wallace. Certainly. I am not complaining of the law; it is a safeguard. I am simply complaining of the use of money in the way in which it was used, the purchase of tax receipts in bulk to equip a black voter and to drive away a white voter from the polls in the city of Philadelphia. That is what I complain of, a denial and an abridgement of the right of suffrage, if you please, but not such a denial or such an abridgement of the right of suffrage as under either the constitution or the laws can deprive the State of Pennsylvania of any single member in her representation in the other house.

And here I come back to the point to which I direct attention, that this proceeding is utterly fruitless; that it can result in no good; that the law as declared on the statute book, in the constitution, and by the supreme court, demonstrates that if all this were proven no result can come save political agitation, sectional turmoil, deprivation of employment in business; while if the other line, the line of appeal to law, to a contest under the power of the house, be taken, all the wrongs can be shown, everything can be made patent, and right and law can prevail. That is what this people want; orderly methods appeals to law, sworn testimony, non-partisan judgment.

THE FASTEST TRAIN IN THE WORLD.

An extract from the London *Week*, headed "The Fastest Train in the World," is challenged by a reader of the *World*, who wants to know whether there are not American trains that run at as great a rate of speed as the Great Western "Flying Dutchman," and other English trains which make fifty and fifty-three miles an hour.

At the Erie railway office the Superintendent said: "We have no trains that run at anything like those rates: our fastest schedule time is thirty-eight miles an hour. We run at that rate between Oswego and Waverly, a distance of eighteen miles, and at several other points on the route, but that is our fastest rate."

Superintendent Toucey of the New York Central road, said: "We don't pretend to run as fast as the English roads you mention, our highest schedule rates being forty miles an hour. Of course we get a greater rate than that in some places on the road, but only for short distances. Our trains are heavier than the English."

Mr. Sheriffs, the chief clerk in the office of the Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, said: "I think we may claim to fully equal the speed of the Flying Dutchman on our road. Train No. 19 makes the distance from Jersey City to Philadelphia, ninety miles, in 110 minutes, over forty-nine miles per hour. We have to cross three important draw-bridges and pass through five cities at reduced speed to comply with their ordinances. Our train consists of a thirty-nine-ton engine and five coaches. The Flying Dutchman, I have been informed, consists of a thirty-one-ton engine and four coaches, each coach being only about half the weight of one of ours. Their track is as level as a billiard table, and is inclosed for its whole length. We go between New Brunswick and Trenton, twenty-six miles, in twenty-seven minutes, nearly fifty-eight miles an hour, but for short distances on the route we go even faster that that; for instance, between Millstone Junction and Deans, a distance of 5.66 miles, we run in six minutes, and there are other short distances where we run at about the same rate. This is the regular schedule time, but between Menlo Park and Rahway we made on one occasion three miles in 58, 55 and 50 seconds. I do not, however, consider this as good work as that made by our regular trains, consisting of thirteen coaches, two of them railway postoffice cars filled with heavy mail matter, seven of them Pullman sleepers, weighing twenty-six tons each, and the rest express coaches filled with passengers. We send them through from Jersey City to Philadelphia in two hours and fifty minutes. The English engine has a driving wheel eight feet in diameter, while ours is but five feet ten inches, so that I think we may fairly claim to equal this Flying Dutchman speed which is here stated as the "fastest in the world."—*New York World.*

METHODS OF TEACHING.

TOPICAL SPELLING.

One of the very best methods of conducting a spelling exercise is that by means of topics. No other method so readily puts in exercise the perceptive faculties. A word is of little or no value till it is associated with an idea. No person will remember a list of words from a foreign language unless he is familiar with their meaning; nor will children retain the spelling of a word unless it be something for which they find a use in ordinary conversation. The violation of this rule has uneducated whole generations of scholars in our public schools. It is astonishing how young teachers, and not a few old ones, settle down on mere abstractions in all their exercises. Children rarely fail to become correct spellers who are taught while young to spell familiar objects around them at their homes. They at once cultivate habits of observation which never leave them. In this respect, parents are the best of teachers to young children. I cannot too strongly recommend the following methods to the consideration of parents and teachers.

1. Tell the whole school to write on their slates fifteen names of objects they can see in the school-room. The first one who has the requisite number raises his hand, and is then requested to copy his list on the blackboard. As soon as this is done, the whole school rise, turn their backs to the board, and spell the words from the board, dict