The Republican.

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 8, 1879.

Reader, if you want to know what is going on in the business world, just read our advertising columns, the *Special* column in particular.

MAXIMS FOR THE DAY.

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

I could never have been reconciled to the elevation by the smallest aid of mine of a person, however respectable in private life, who must forever carry upon his brow the stamp of fraud first triumphant in American history. No subsequent action, however meritorious, can wash away the letters of that record. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

I would rather have the endorsement of a quarter of a million of the American people than that of the Louisiana Returning Board, or of the Commission which excluded the facts and decided the question on a technicality. THOS. A. HENDRICKS.

Under the forms of law, Rutherford B. Hayes has been declared President of the United States. His title rests upon disfranchisement of lawful voters, the false certificates of the returning officers acting corruptly, and the decision of a commission which has refused to hear evidence of alleged fraud. For the first time are the American people confronted with the fact of a fraudulently-elected President. Let it not be understood that the fraud will be silently acquiesced in by the country. Let no hour pass in which the usurpation is forgotten. ADDRESS OF DEMOCRATIC M. C.'s.

One hundred years of human depravity accumulated and concentrated into a climax of crime. Never again in five hundred years shall they have an opportunity to repeat the wrong. DANIEL W. VOORHEES.

General Burnside is the best dressed man in the United States Senate.

Of course everybody but the invalid classes enjoyed A Happy New Year —January 1st, 1879.

DEAD, DEAD.—The Centre *Herald*, the Greenback organ of that county, died last week at Bellefonte, aged about six months.

We notice that Democrats in many sections are preparing to celebrate the 8th of January. That was a bad day for *pake-n—ham*. It settled the fate of Sir Edward for all time.

RADICAL TIMES.—The New York *Herald* very appropriately calls this the era of "close-fisted times, low prices, unloaded debts, cautious investors and hard bargains, economy and hope."

An exchange says: Sergeant Bates is dying. We hasten to nominate Mr. Kearney to the vacancy, and to suggest that, to begin with, he carry the flag through China.

This 8th day of January is the 63d anniversary of the battle of New Orleans—General Jackson's victory over the British. The 8th day of January, 1815, was the greatest day the inhabitants of that city ever witnessed until Ben Butler turned up there in 1864.

GONE.—Senator Wallace who has been at home since the adjournment of Congress, left with his family for Washington on Tuesday, so as to be present at the opening of the session. Those of his friends who wish to communicate with him personally any time between this and the 4th of March next, should address him at Washington, D. C.

EDITORIAL MEETING.—The Pennsylvania Editorial Association will meet at Harrisburg, on Wednesday, January 22, 1879 (day after the inauguration of Governor Hoyt). Pennsylvania editors are invited to attend and connect themselves with the Association. By order

D. H. NEIMAN, Pres't.
R. S. MENAMIN, Sec'y.

AT WORK AGAIN.—According to the adjournment, Congress re-assembled at Washington yesterday, and will now remain in session until the 4th of March, when the term of the present body expires by Constitutional provision. Both the Senate and the House will be Democratic after that time. After that the Democratic party will be responsible for Federal legislation.

A VINDICATOR.—On our first page will be found Senator Wallace's counter on Blaine. A studied perusal of the Senator's remarks will give the reader an inside view of what is transpiring at Washington. The Senator uncovers the Maine demagogue in the presence of the Senate and all the spectators. The sun, or something else, seems to strike Blaine every time he rises to play the leader of the Senate.

A CHANCE FOR A YELL.—Why don't somebody howl because Hayes has appointed, and the Radical Senate confirmed, that famous rebel, Col. John S. Mosby, to one of the fattest Consulships in his gift. Had Tilden appointed him, what a yell would have come up from loyal throats; but now, these same loyal millions are as quiet as mice. How remarkable that a loyal soul can be so easily squelched. Why don't some one yell?

ON DUTY.—Our member of Assembly, Dr. A. D. Bennett, left for Harrisburg on Saturday, for the purpose of assuming his duties on the opening of the Legislature, where all his constituents, who have anything for him to do, can address him while the Assembly is in session. To those who do not personally know him, we can say that they will find him to be an affable gentleman, ready to help all who are in need of assistance.

A SAD DEATH.—We notice that Hon. Owen Jones, of Montgomery county, a member of the Philadelphia bar, ex-member of Congress from the Fifth Pennsylvania District, and Colonel of the First Pennsylvania Cavalry during the late war, was found dead within a quarter of a mile of his house, at Winnewood Station, Montgomery Co., on Christmas night. A coroner's jury pronounced his death the result of apoplexy. His property is estimated at two millions of dollars.

THE BLAINE RESOLUTIONS.

The resolutions for an investigation into the recent elections in the South originally presented in the Senate by Mr. Blaine were considered, the 16th ult., and the Democratic amendment offered by Mr. Thurman adopted. There was no lengthy discussion upon the passage of either the original resolution or the amendment. Senator Wm. A. Wallace, of this State, moved that the resolution be laid upon the table but the motion failed to carry. Senator Wallace's resolution for opposing the resolutions were that in his opinion a great majority of the people, irrespective of party, are against political investigations at this time, and that they wish Congress to legislate in the interests of trade, commerce, and a sound currency, instead of wasting time and money in creating a bad feeling at the North against the South merely for the purpose of making political capital for the Republican party. The suffrage investigation as now fixed by the Democratic amendment is to be conducted by a Special Committee of nine Senators, and it has no small amount of labor awaiting it. We presume that few of our readers think the disclosures of election frauds which might have been made by a purely sectional and partisan investigation such as Senator Blaine at first proposed could have resulted in any good to the people of our country; but as amended by the Democratic Senators the scope of the proposed investigation is enlarged and election frauds both North and South are to be inquired into.

This Democratic amendment makes the investigation more national and less sectional, and renders it more general and unpartisan character. The Republican owners of the large manufactories in New England have been charged with intimidating their white employes, this matter must be inquired into as well as the alleged intimidation of the black voters of the large Southern plantations. The Senate Committee must also make inquiry as to whether money was raised by assessment or otherwise upon Republican office-holders or workmen for election purposes, and also look into the matter of the interference of the Republican United States Supervisors and Deputy Marshals in the late Congressional elections in the different States. This modification of Senator Blaine's originally intensely partisan resolutions makes the investigation more fair and just, and the county may thank the Democratic Senators for bringing about this change for the better in the character of the inquiry. The Republican newspapers are, in most instances, greatly vexed at this Democratic modification of their pet project of degrading the white citizens of the South through Senator Blaine's original resolutions. But the Republican majority in the Senate is now too small to force their party measures through, as was so often done formerly, and this makes even some Republican leaders now hesitate who in the days of Grantism hesitated at nothing; the Radical rascals are now forced to be consistent, whether they care to be or not; hence the suffrage investigation, this time, includes the whole country.

GOLOID DOLLARS.

More money is just what everybody is looking for these cruel times. The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Record* gives the following inside view of this new coin, which is just now attracting the attention of Congress and the public. In his letter of the 24th ult., he says: "Mr. Hubbell has been over during the past week, and, at the request of Hon. Alexander Stephens, Chairman of the Coinage Committee, brought over a number of specimens of his proposed new goloid dollars, fresh from the Philadelphia Mint. Mr. Hubbell has goloid on the brain, and appears to have injected some portion of his enthusiasm into the *petite* cranium of Mr. Stephens. The goloid specimen dollars brought over are, so their inventor claims, the exact equivalent in value of the present gold and silver dollars, averaged. That is to say, two of the goloid dollars are the exact equivalent of one gold and one standard silver dollar, added together. The new coin is slightly larger in diameter than the present silver half-dollar, but is not so thick, and it is claimed that it cannot be split. In tone it is a shade darker than the ordinary gold dollars, but is quite as bright and fair to look upon. In composition it contains 75 centigrammes of pure gold, 12 grammes and 75 milligrammes of pure silver, and 1 gramme and 425 milligrammes of pure copper. It weighs 14½ grammes, or a little less than 220 grains. The design of the new coin is both appropriate and pretty. On the obverse are thirteen stars to represent the thirteen original States, a finely-cut figure-head of Liberty, surrounded by the words, 'E pluribus unum,' and underneath the date, '1878.' The reverse of the coin bears the following in tabular form: 'Goloid metric 1 G, 16 ls, 1.9 cents, grammes 1425.' Surrounding this is a chain of thirty-eight stars to represent the thirty-eight States of the Union, and the inscription, 'United States of America, 100 cents.' Mr. Hubbell is sanguine that the gold and silver men can be united upon this coin as the unit of measure for all American values."

BLAINE'S COMMITTEE.—The New York *World* says that "the difficulties experienced by the Republican members of the Senate in finding a chairman for their investigating committee remind us of the prejudices that used to be entertained in the newly settled regions of the West against serving on juries. On one ever-memorable occasion the court had been waiting for a panel of good men and true for three days, when the Sheriff, radiant with joy, burst into the temple of justice and yelled: 'It's all right! We've got eleven of 'em locked up in the barn and we're running the twelfth with dogs!'"

PROGRESS. — The Chambersburg *Spirit* has it. A column of the New York *Tribune* prospectus, and Congressman Stenger's speech on the Geneva award on the first page. If the *Spirit* man wants his readers to stop his paper and take the New York corruption organ why does he not say so straight, and if he can make more Democrats by that process, let us know of the fact.

STARTLING FAVORITEISM.

HOW A PET BANK WAS ENABLED BY JOHN SHERMAN TO MAKE A GAIN [illegible]

Just previous to the Congressional vacation, Representative Hewitt, of New York, made a startling discovery in the line of John Sherman's favoritism. How much John has in the pool, no one but John, and probably one or two other fellows, can tell. Congressman Hewitt asserts as a fact that the *First National* bank of New York has made $900,000 out of the government moneys which Sherman has had on deposit there, and that this large sum might have been made for the government if John Sherman had so willed. The Secretary's own statement in reply to Judge Kelly's resolution asking for the amounts of government gold on deposit in national banks shows that the First National bank, of New York, has been holding an average of $30,000,000 per month of gold, and in the month of October the amount held was $45,000,000. These enormous amounts have been allowed to stand to the credit of the bank without any interest therefor being paid to the government; and, what is equally singular, the bank has been allowed a call of ninety days on the proceeds of all sales of bonds even after Secretary Sherman saw fit to ask that such proceeds should be turned into the treasury. In other words, the bank has been allowed, as a member of the syndicate, to have a fat percentage on its sales of four-and-a-half per cent. bonds, and to hold the proceeds of such sales on a call of ninety days, and in addition, it has been allowed the use of an average of thirty millions of gold per month. Of course, the bank has been wise enough to make this money earn interest; and the proof that the gold has been out at interest and not lying idle in the bank vaults is found in the bank's own monthly statements. For instance, while Sherman's reply to Kelley shows that the bank had to its credit $15,000,000 of government gold on December 1, the statement of the bank for December 1 shows that it had but one million of gold in its vaults on that day. The remaining fourteen millions had, of course, been put where they would do the most good—that is, invested in bonds, or let out at interest or in some other way. Mr. Hewitt, who is an able financier, conversant with the banking business and not all given to loose statements, and withal an earnest advocate of gold resumption, says the bank cannot have made less than nine hundred thousand dollars, and the money value of their privilege may have exceeded that amount very considerably. Mr. Sherman's faith in the bank is somewhat remarkable, in view of the fact that its paid-up capital is only $500,000, or only one and a half per cent. of the average amount of government gold which it has had the absolute use of.

THE OUTS AND INS.

Monday, January 6th, was a field day in "the Court House ring." Seven old officers—Treasurer, three Commissioners and three Auditors—were liberated from the onorous public duties conferred upon them a little over three years ago. On the day indicated, Mr. Philip Dotts, after having filed a bond for one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in favor of the county, and another one for ten thousand dollars, in favor of the State, took charge of the Treasurers office, relieving Mr. David McGaughey, although a Radical, yet one of the clevcrest gentlemen that ever filled the office. The Commissioners who retired were Messrs. Clark Brown, of Lawrence; Thomas A. McGhee, of Bell; and Harris Hoover, of Clearfield. The new Board consists of Messrs. Conrad W. Kyler, Dem., of Graham; Elah Johnston, Dem., of Greenwood, and John Norris, Rep., of Pike. The new board of Auditors is made up of Wm. V. Wright, Dem., of Clearfield; Joseph Gilliland, Dem., of Karthaus, and J. S. Norris, Rep., of Bradford.

The latter are now passing over the several public accounts, and will in a few weeks make a statement for the benefit of the tax-payers.

A STUBBORN FACT RESTATED.—The editor of the New York *Sun*, remarks: "Two days after the election of 1876 everybody conceded that Mr. Tilden had carried 184 electoral votes, and needed only one more to insure his election. At the same time it was universally admitted that Hayes had carried 163 electoral votes, or twenty-two short of the number requisite to elect him. The twenty-two votes in dispute were those of Louisiana, Florida, South Carolina and Oregon. The Republicans have all along asserted that soon after the election these votes were offered for sale, and were kept on the market for some weeks. There is truth in this assertion: *They were offered for sale.* But Tilden did not get one of them, and HAYES GOT THEM ALL. Then, which side bought them? Why, the Hayes side, of course. Men are sent to the penitentiary and even to the gallows, every week, on testimony no stronger than this."

The Williamsport *Bulletin* publishes an account of an outrage perpetrated in Milton, recently, by a lot of young bloods who plied a half witted negro with three pints of liquor, and then, when stupefied, placed him out of doors where he died from the effects of the whisky and exposure. The same paper says this outrage was committed by "a number of young men belonging to the first families of the place." If this crime had been committed in a Southern town what a grist it would have brought to the Radical "outrage mill." But it only shows that brutes exist in human shape North and South. And further that neither culture nor the influence of refined society can remove the beastly propensity where it has a natural lodgement.—*Danville Intelligencer.*

That's pretty sound philosophy.

QUEER INDEED.—The New York *Times*, an uncompromising Republican journal, dictates the nomination of Senator Bayard as the Democratic candidate for President in 1880, without pledging itself to his support. The fact that the *Times* speaks well of the Senator does not detract an iota from his great worth. It is, however, only editors that possess a large stock of *modesty* who voluntarily counsel their political opponents. Can impudence go farther?

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

[illegible] a great deal of trouble to secure five Republican Senators to serve on his committee to investigate the recent elections. A conference was had of the Republican Senators but while many were willing to aid in securing the services of others they insisted on not accepting places on the committee themselves. It was found necessary to hold a second caucus which is represented to have been anything but "a love feast" of the Radical Senators. It was demanded that Mr. Blaine himself should serve as chairman but the astute Senator determinedly declined the position. After much wrangling five out of the thirty-seven Republican Senators were at last induced to become members of the Committee. The members of the Committee are as follows: Republicans—Messrs. Teller, (Chairman) of Colorado, Cameron, of Wisconsin, Kirkwood, of Iowa, Hoar, of Massachusetts, McMillan, of Minnesota; Democrats—Messrs. Bayard, of Delaware, Wallace, of Pennsylvania, Garland, of Arkansas, and Bailey, of Tennessee. The Republican Senators insisted that Mr. Hoar should act as chairman but he positively refused to do so. The committee will begin its sessions during the recess.

With regard to the selection of Mr. Bayard by the Democratic Senators as one of the committee the New York *Times*, a leading Republican newspaper, says "the verdict of a Democrat so conspicuously fair-minded and independent on the question of Southern election frauds would carry great weight with the intelligent members of both parties." The *Times* also expressed the hope that "there will be among the five Republicans to be named men who, in experience and intellectual weight, are the equals of Messrs. Bayard and Wallace." The Baltimore *Sun* observes that "the *Times* will hardly find in the committee announced, on Thursday, a single Republican who will compare in either experience or intellectual weight with several of the Democratic committeemen." The Washington correspondent of the New York *World* says that at the Capital "not a few Republicans, in criticising the composition of the committee, admit that the tail will wag the dog in this case."—*York Gazette.*

A LITTLE REVELATION.

The editor of the Norristown *Defender*, has torn the tail off one of the Radical kites, which was sent down South for the purpose of being turned into a United States Senator. He says:

C. D. Brigham, who wrote a letter from Jacksonville, Fla., to the Philadelphia *Times*, a short time ago, respecting the Democratic frauds in that far Southern State of the whilom carpet-bagger, has an interesting record.

The late Henry J. Raymond, of the New York *Times*, sent him to Pittsburg (poor as a mouse) to take charge of an independent paper—the *Commercial*. The journal became a power in the western part of the State, and in 1873, when Republican rule in the Gulf States was in the zenith of its glory and impudence, and the ambitious carpet-baggers held high carnival in the halls of State, Brigham, having become possessed of a controlling interest in the concern, sold out to Bob Mackey for $100,000, and left for Florida. Here, under the influence of the carpet-bag government rampant, and his $100,000, he expected to plan and execute an easy march into the United States Senate. The overthrow of the ruling dynasty of Northern adventurers, in 1876, which he, as the tool of Mackey did all he could to prevent, dashed his hopes to the ground. It is not to be wondered at that he views Democratic success with an evil eye and speaks of it with a falsifying tongue. Republican organs must seek correspondents not quite so well known in their peculiar proclivities of outraging truth, before they can hope to manufacture much material for campaign purposes. Brigham can't do it; Blaine can't do it.

IN SESSION.—Our State Legislature met yesterday, at Harrisburg, but as we go to press the same afternoon, it is impossible for us to state who has been elected Speaker of either House, but "you bet" both will be for "Don" for United States Senator. Both of the officers were selected over four weeks ago by "Don," Quay and Hoyt, and the Senators and Members were merely called upon to ratify their choice.

P. S. It is altogether probable that Andrew Jackson Herr, of Harrisburg, will be elected Speaker of the Senate, and Henry M. Long, of Pittsburg, Speaker of the House, although Geo. W. Hall, of Philadelphia, is making a vigorous push in that direction. Both are for Cameron.

WHITTIER LEFT.—The recent death of Bayard Taylor brings an incident to the mind of a local reporter of the New York *Herald*. He says: "The last time that the writer saw Bayard Taylor the latter was sitting with William Cullen Bryant in a Fourth avenue car. The two poets became somewhat loudly interested in a conversation about the physical and mental health of Whittier, who has outlived them. Taylor was rather florid of complexion and in high spirits, and he got out at the Cooper Institute, walking like a boy, his manly shoulders swinging lustily, as if he had a quarter of a century before him." Now, both Taylor and Bryant are gone, and Whittier is left behind apparently as hale as he was twenty years ago.

A FISH STORY.—The Titusville *Herald* says: "Mr. Thos. Goodwin received the other day, by express, a consignment of trout from Tryonville. The fish were in a frozen condition, and for experiment sake he took one large speckled trout weighing, when frozen, a pound and a half, and put it in a tub of water. In thirty minutes the frozen fish was alive and swimming."

ANOTHER CANDIDATE.—We have before us a copy of the *Centre Democrat*, a new journal started at Bellefonte, edited by Hon. S. T. Shugert, and Maj R. H. Forster. We recognize in these gentlemen experience and ability, and if the multiplication of Democratic newspapers will "boost up" the Democratic majority in "Mother Centre," we shall be pleased at the incident.

INSTITUTE CRITICISM.

MR. EDITOR:—The County Institute is now over, and after an impartial survey of its work, [illegible] to some conclusions which I wish to give—not with any spirit of fault-finding, but in the way of suggestions:

1st. The programme was entirely too long for the time at the disposal of the Institute. Teachers opening the discussion on the different subjects, were compelled to hurry through as if in hasty pursuit of some object which was eluding them, and when they had finished, others who might have given profitable suggestions remained silent rather than use the time of the Institute.

2d. The lectures from abroad did not have a chance to do as much as they should have done. Their study and experience has taught them hundreds of things which we teachers know nothing about. They are willing and even anxious to tell what they know, and besides, they are well paid for all they possibly can do. Would it not then be better to have these gentlemen occupy at least one quarter of the time in telling something new, than to have our teachers reading long dry essays on subjects that if they are not, should be familiar to us all?

As I said at the outset, this is with no spirit of fault-finding. I am a personal friend of the Superintendent. I endorse his efficient and energetic management of the school interests of the county. I recognize in him a chief whose lead we can follow. And I also believe in developing the home talent at our command. But we have District and Local Institutes where our teachers can read their essays, and when teachers spend a whole week to learn something new, and then get only what should have been received in one day, I cannot help thinking that the time has not been as judiciously improved as it might have been.

3d. It is too much to ask two young ladies to act as Secretaries of the Institute for a whole week. Tied down to the drudgery of the Secretary's work, they can scarcely see or hear anything else. One day's service at the Secretary's desk ought to be sufficient, and there should be enough Secretaries to change every day.

PEDAGOGUE.

BUSINESS AND VERDANCY MEET.—Not long since a country parson of the M. E. Church persuasion turned up in the great city of New York, and while taking a look at some of the big affairs made up his mind to take a glance at the wonderful "Book Concern" his denomination had built up in the Metropolis. He popped in at the main entrance, and for a while stood amazed at the grandeur of the establishment. After surveying things in the distance, he stepped up to a stack of "Histories," and taking hold of one a lady came hastily up: "how many will you have sir?—the very best in the market." Our clerical friend discovered that he had encountered a stack of Checker and Chess Boards, remarking, "how is this? Do you sell these things here in the concern—does the *Christian Advocate* recommend their sale?" "Yes sir." "Does Dr. Fowler, the editor know of this?" "Yes sir." Our country friend who had never encountered these flesh-ly instruments girdled with the marks of sin, withdrew hastily from the "Book Concern," remarking: "I'll see Dr. Fowler about this." Further we know not. But we presume the Doctor remarked: "Why, they all do it, and we must follow *suit*, or *renig*—it is all a game."

FORCED EDUCATION.—The advocates of forced education are always pointing to Prussia for an example, and assume that the universal education of the Germans is a panacea for all government and moral wrongs elsewhere. In no country on earth where any respect is paid to personal liberty, is it so nearly wiped out as in the German Empire, where all can read and write. To still further illustrate: Among the Socialists recently ordered to quit Berlin within four days are two members of the German Reichstag. This arbitrary proceeding will be apt to raise a very interesting question when the Parliament is again assembled. If the authorities, on the plea of public safety, can thus arbitrarily empty the seats of the Representatives of the people, Parliamentary Representation may be regarded as a farce. It will be made to depend entirely upon the whim of the Emperor or his Cabinet. Now, if this high-toned education begets Despotism in its worst form, why need Americans cator to any such views, unless they prefer being vassals to Freemen.

POOR FELLOWS!—Mr. Smalley, the London correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, charges that the Democrats in Congress, by their efforts to cut down the pay of our foreign Ministers, have determined that poor men shall not represent our Government at London, Paris or Berlin. It is a matter of regret that none but the poorest kind of men represent us at these courts now. As the offices are purely honorary and are almost useless, we can see no objection to confining them to wealthy gentlemen who desire to cut a swell at foreign courts at their own expense. There is more about it. No one is forced to take a Foreign Mission, and the man who cannot live on $15,000 a year at London, Paris, or Berlin, had better stay at home, and follow something he can make a living at.

HAPS AND MIS-HAPS.—An exchange remarks: "Governor Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, who was disabled the other day by the kick of a mule, received eleven wounds during the war without permanent injury. The hero must have been humiliated by his late mishap, besides losing his leg. But then he was elected to the United States Senate for six years the same day the doctors took his leg off." The editor was a little careless in stating on which side the Governor received his wounds; but then those who participated in the war know all about it, and it makes but little difference to the stay-at-home patriots on which side he was hurt.

THERE GONE.—The past week has proved fatal to three of the most prominent politicians of the country. We allude to the death of Morton McMichael, of the Philadelphia *North American*, Caleb Cushing, lawyer, scholar and diplomat, and Robert W. Mackey, known to every politician in Pennsylvania. No three men have created a wider space in the political circles recently, on account of death, than that made by those named.

Chicago had a bad fire on Saturday, the 4th inst., destroying the Postoffice building and the military head-quarters of the Missouri. There was a wonderful scattering of the mails and General Sheridan and office regimentals.

WHOM TO THANK.

Sound the loud timbrel
O'er Egypt's dark sea!
Jehovah has triumphed,
His people are free.

That familiar hosanna receives a new application at the hands of the Philadelphia *Record*, which prints it in exclamation of its joy that "to-day this country will re-enter the charmed circle of the solvent, honorable nations of the world; that the government of the United States, from this date, not only promises to pay on demand, but does pay; and the glad tidings heard to-day will soon be felt in every town and hamlet of this great republic."

In short metre, the *Record* sounds the loud timbrel that Jehovah has triumphed in the resumption of specie payments. It is quite a novel idea that the hard-money people have beaten the softs under the direct lead of Jehovah, but perhaps, as good Christian people, we are bound to believe that He whose regard is even for the sparrow that falleth to the ground, had a commanding agency in securing this resumption day. But then the logic of the case forces us to concede that Almighty power is equally responsible for the stoppage of specie payments and the inspiration of the Supreme Court judgment which made Greenbacks a legal tender. So that we become somewhat confused in the endeavor to proclaim with the *Record*, the great event of this day to be the triumph of Jehovah, while refraining from charging on High Heaven the mischief of the past. It is always thus, however, when we venture upon this troublesome theological question of the responsibility of Providence for our ills and our remedies. We prefer, when we can, to find a human agency to hold to account for our woes and to bless for our benefits. They were poor, blind and dishonest abortions of statesmen who brought upon us an irredeemable currency. * * * * * * *—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

SOLD.—Colfax's lecture on "the late lamented," in our Institute on Thursday evening, was the best Radical stump speech we have listened to for a long time. It is a wonder that some of our enterprising school-book publishers don't sandwich Schuyler's stump production in the pages of a third reader, and in this way boost Radicalism from an educational standpoint. We are astonished at the verdancy or audacity of those who perpetrated this fraud upon the Institute. No more of such stuff in ours.

SNOBBERY. — Ex-President Grant, having written a letter to Lieutenant General Sheridan, saying it would be pleasing to him if his son, Colonel Fred. D. Grant, could accompany him on his trip to India on the Richmond, Gen. Sheridan wrote to Gen. Sherman respecting the contents of the ex-President's letter. Gen. Sherman then had a conference on the subject with the Secretary of War, who consented to a leave of absence, but for no fixed time, and the granting of it was left to Gen. Sheridan, provided he could spare the Colonel from his staff. Freddy will get to go.

A SPECIMEN.—One of Mr. Blaine's witnesses to prove fraud in the last election in South Carolina has been heard from. He is C. G. Memminger, whose name Blaine gave the teller Committee. Mr. Memminger writes to the Charleston *News and Courier* to say that he knows no more about the election in South Carolina than Mr. Blaine, as he was still at his summer residence in the mountains when it took place. Next!

Judge Chas T. Sherman, father-in-law of Senator Don Cameron, died suddenly on New Year's day. He was a brother of General and Secretary Sherman. General Nelson A. Miles, the great Indian fighter is married to his eldest daughter.

Bayard Taylor's full name was James Bayard Taylor, and his first publications were made under the name of J. Bayard Taylor, but he razed his patronymic to the more euphonious Bayard so many years ago that his earlier style has long been forgotten.

New Advertisements.

Additional Rules.

Rules of Court adopted Dec. 17th, 1878.

CONTINUANCE OF CAUSES.

No cause placed on the trial list by the Prothonotary and posted in his office in accordance with Rule 115, shall be continued by consent of the parties or their attorneys, without an order of the Court or a Law Judge thereof. Provided, that before such order shall be granted, it shall be shown to the Court or Judge, that the opposite party had notice of the intended application for such order.

No cause once placed on the argument list and set down for argument by the Prothonotary on the argument docket, shall be continued by consent of the parties or their attorneys, without an order previously had and obtained, and filed with the Prothonotary. Provided, that before such order shall be granted, it shall be shown to the Court or Judge, that the opposite party had notice of the intended application for such order.

C. A. MAYER, P. J.
J. H. ORVIS, A. L. J.

Jan. 8, 1879-3t.

HUNT'S REMEDY
The Great Kidney Medicine is not a new compound; it has been 30 years in use, and its extraordinary cures are all on record. HUNT'S REMEDY is guaranteed to be strictly vegetable, and to contain no drug or other ingredient injurious to the most delicate invalid. HUNT'S REMEDY is prepared from ingredients whose virtues are well known to the profession as being the most active and efficacious remedies for the cure of the diseases and pain incident to the kidneys, bladder, and urinary organs, Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes, and Bright's Disease. Retention of Urine, HUNT'S REMEDY encourages deep, continuous sleep, restores the functions of the kidneys to healthy action, HUNT'S REMEDY cures Pain in the Side, Back, or Loins, General Debility, Lassitude, Want of Appetite, Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Gravel, Diabetes, and Non-Retention of Urine. HUNT'S REMEDY is a powerful Diuretic, and invigorates and never before has such a remedy been offered to the public. HUNT'S REMEDY is warranted to cure Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Dropsy, Gravel, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Non-Retention of Urine, Pain in the Back, Loins, and Kidneys, Female Complaints, Gravel, Dropsy