The Republican.

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor.

CLEARFIELD, Pa.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 5, 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.

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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.

"Our intellect."—*Bixler*. "Ye gods and little fishes!"

We are sorry that the "vultures" and "sharks" trouble some of our high toned citizens.

"The one man power" slayer, had his horns and hoofs on last week, but nobody was killed.

"The Court House Ring," smasher was out last week in all his glory. Though visibly he shed no blood.

The ring destroyer broke loose last week again, but he was easily secured. He did not hurt himself, though he had hay on his horns.

WHO WAS RIGHT.—We notice that the Senator from Centre, and the Senator from Elk, straddled on the Recorder confirmation. How "ish dot?"

"The County Commissioners have started out in a commendable manner.—*Citizen*.

Here we have more truth than we have discovered in a month's edition of the reform (?) organ.

DEAD TOO—Gen. George Cadwallader, a brother of Judge Cadwallader, who died in Philadelphia last week, died almost instantly in that city on Monday last, of appoplexy, aged seventy-three years.

"Judge Mayer is of the opinion that it is wrong for the newspapers to report the proceedings of homicide and other high cases, wherein we differ with him."—*Citizen*.

Well, that wipes the Court out. The Judge may as well sail for Europe, and pick up a salary somewhere else. He will never recover from that stunner.

PRETTY WELL PUT.—We notice that the Radical speaker of the State Senate, has dealt pretty fairly with the XXXIV. District. Our member, Cyrus T. Alexander, has been placed on the following Committees: Judiciary General, Corporations, Public Buildings and Compare Bills.

SOME SCREWS LOOSE.—The fact that Governor Hoyt has been trying for a half a month to make up a Cabinet, is notice to the public that the machine is off the track somewhere since the election of United States Senator. Mr. Hoyt's predecessors used to put up this little cabinet job in half a day.

HIGH SALARIES.—Representative D. L. Sherwood has introduced a bill in the House at Harrisburg providing for the reduction of the salaries of State officials, but there is no danger of a Republican Legislature agreeing to so sensible a proposition. Reducing expenses is not a favorite policy with them as long as there is any prospect of the offices being filled by Republicans.

SETTLED AT LAST.—The disputed question whether Abraham Lincoln's parents were married has been settled. In Lamon's "Life of Lincoln" an effort was made to show that owing to their extreme poverty the parents of Lincoln never were legally married, because, according to the laws of the State of Kentucky, it would have been necessary to file a bond to guard the State against an over supply of paupers, and this bond they could not procure. Researches made by ex-Secretary Bristow, show that they did file such a bond and that the marriage was legally performed. Colfax should include this item in his lecture, by way of spice.

THE CREDIT MOBILIERITES FLOORED.—The ex-Credit Mobilierites, headed by Jay Gould & Co., since most of the original leaders have died off, except Colfax, Alley, Scofield and a few lesser lights, received a black eye in the Supreme Court of the United States a few days ago. The decision of that Court is against the Pacific Railroad Companies, sustaining the validity of the Thurman bill, which was passed last year, and will give general satisfaction throughout the country. The excessive greed and dishonesty of these companies, from their iniquitous beginning to the present time, have aroused a feeling of just resentment through the Union. The men who have controlled these roads from Chicago and St. Louis to the Pacific coast, are but little better than the free-booters who come down off the mountains and plunder the trains. In fact they are worse; because the highwaymen only plunder those found on the trains, while the Directors and managers bribe Senators, Congressmen, and then rob the United States Treasury.

THE DIFFERENCE.

In 1876, the Radical leaders in Florida, stole the Presidential *Electors* by false count and forgeries and all engaged in the crime, have since been put into lucrative offices by Mr. Hayes. Last year some hot headed Democrats, in imitation of their Radical neighbors, did some of the same kind of work, they were arrested convicted and are now in the Penitentiary. The editor of the Philadelphia *Times*, in alluding to events as they occur in the South, remarks:

Judge Settle gave a just but startling display of the majesty of the law by sentencing the members of the Democratic Canvassing Board of Brevard county, Florida, to the penitentiary for falsifying the election returns. It is the first instance that we can recall when such an offense has been punished in the South since the war, and the fact that Democratic officials who have been so suddenly overtaken by justice simply imitated the frauds of the Republican Canvassers of Florida in 1876, is an aggravation rather than an excuse for the crime. True, the Republican officials of Florida who committed like frauds of a much graver nature have been rewarded with public honors and emoluments by the President whose place was secured by their lawlessness, while the Democratic Canvassers who followed the Republican precedents in an humble way have [illegible] somewhere, and it matters not what the political faith of the accused parties is if they are guilty. Judge Settle has made a wholesome precedent, and one that is likely to become a finger-board for both Federal and State courts in the South in the prosecution and punishment of election frauds. The statute of limitations protects many who have set the boldest and most flagrant examples of election frauds in the South, and the criminals are filling lucrative official positions as the reward of their crimes; but time makes all things even, and the day is not distant when the Brevard county convicts will find their prison a refuge from the hissing scorn that will make the electoral criminals of 1876 shunned by every decent citizen and driven out as wanderers upon the earth.

OUR NATIONAL DECAY.—An exchange says: "A statement of the number of bankruptcies during the past year, prepared by R. G. Dun & Co., Commercial Agents, shows that there were in the Eastern States 1,734 failures, with liabilities amounting to $35,294,026; in the Middle States 3,199 failures, with $95,293,466 liabilities; in the Southern States 1,415 failures, with liabilities aggregating $26,322,503 liabilities; in the Pacific States and Territories 694 failures, with $13,163,176 liabilities. The reasons for this long and dismal list of failures are, chiefly, that the year just closed was the fifth year of the depression; the last year of the Bankrupt Act; and it was a year of uncertainty as to financial legislation. All of these causes are now removed. The bottom of the depression has been reached and we are on the rise; resumption has settled the financial uncertainties; the Bankrupt Act is repealed and business is taking a more healthy tone. These bankruptcies have been painful but they are over now. The darkest hour is just before day."

Reader, think about it, that during the past year over *two hundred and twenty-four millions* of debts have been paid off by this single method of bankruptcy. This is about six dollars for every soul in the country. The man who has ten children has therefore been taxed $73, as his share.

A POWERFUL COMBINATION.—The last conspiracy against our Democratic form of government, is that of Sitting Bull, who has returned to the States, and John Chinaman, who seem to be pooling their interests so as to overthrow the Yankee Nation. These Red and Yellow gentlemen are going to resent the menaces of State Legislatures and Congress, and propose to take matters in their own hands on the Pacific Coast. Besides: These two head Centres keep Sambo as a reserve, in the event that a row might spring up on this Continent, as to who should inhabit it in the future. Thus we have China, Africa and the Red man of our own forests all combined against us. What will we do?

NOT A BIT OF IT.—Governor Hartranft, Attorney General Lear and Lieutenant Governor Latta have given it as their opinion, says the Sunbury *Democrat*, that the Board of Pardons is a mistake—more harm than good—and we think that is about the general judgment among the thoughtful people. The law is exactly right but the wrong men were called upon to execute it. A very different class of men must be put in that position than those who served in the past and now make up the present Board. Put statesmen instead of snobs into that position and then the law will work well enough. The fault lies with the administrators of the law.

AT LAST.—At the last session of Congress an appropriation of $5,000 was made to place a monument over Thos. Jefferson's grave at Monticello, Va. The appropriation was made upon the contingency that the owners of the estate where Jefferson is buried should give a quit claim to the United States of all right of property for a space of two rods square of land, including the grave, and to give the public free right of access thereto. The Department of Justice is now in communication with the owners of the property, and the preliminaries to the construction of the monument will be settled without difficulty. The construction of the monument will be begun next Spring.

PROBABLY A BLUNDER.—We may have made a mistake last week in abridging the name of our correspondent to "J. R. B.," but the writer had spun it out Jemimah Rake Bombast, and for convenience we only used the initials, which seem to pain the editor of the *New York Citizen* so much. Of course the letters are the same, but our correspondent can tell more truth in one line than the other chap can in three.

Orvil Grant is speculating again. His latest scheme is a $200,000 restaurant, which he proposes to start in San Francisco.

A BOLD FRAUD.

The attempt of the citizens of Allegheny county to saddle upon the rest of the tax payers of the State the costs of their accursed riot, is a piece of impertinence which has never been excelled. We notice that a bill to this effect was reported in the House on last Monday evening, and is therefore before that body for action. Members who have any respect for law, common sense and their oaths, should not hesitate about placing the responsibility where it belongs. It is understood to fix the limit of damage at three million dollars, of which the State is asked to assume three quarters and Allegheny county one-quarter. As these losses are, by special and unequivocal legislation, passed in anticipation of the disasters to which cities are liable from mob violence, already fixed upon the shoulders of the people of Allegheny county, it seems preposterous to think that the State should assume the payment of any part of them. The State is already half a million dollars out of pocket for military expenses incurred in suppressing the riots. The interruption to general business and the cost of precautionary measures borne by citizens in other parts of the State add as much more to the general burden. The people of the city of Pittsburg allowed destruction to progress unhindered until their own property was threatened.

[illegible] stands is just what is needed, except it should be made to apply to every city and county in the State. If people want to cultivate riots, let them pay for them. Let Pittsburg nourish its child.

NEARLY CONVERTED.—Word comes from California that Mr. Dennis Kearney has become greatly softened in his asperities and has changed his mind in regard to the New Constitution. Contact with Eastern civilization seems to have mellowed Dennis, and he no longer denounces the new instrument. On the contrary, he gives it as his opinion that it will be an instrument which the people will support and to which he can give a most hearty approval. What a relief this will be to the members of the convention, who have no doubt been anxiously waiting to learn how the sand lot blatherskite would receive their work. The country may now be considered as entirely safe.

THE NAKED TRUTH.—The Baltimore *Gazette* says: "If anything were needed to establish the thoroughness of reconstruction and reconciliation in the South, it has been furnished by the visit of General Sherman to Atlanta. The man who fifteen years ago laid the city in ashes, after driving the women and children from their homes, is to-day received with courtesy and is shown with pride about the new city, which has grown up on the ashes of the old. There is no trace of the old hate—none of the old heart-burning or town-burning visible on the surface. The press extends a hearty welcome and the officials place themselves at the service of the modern Attilla. This is white winged peace.

MOVE SLOW.—We see it announced that Gov. Hoyt's first public reception will be given at the Executive Mansion, on Thursday next. Would it not be more in order for his Excellency to fix up his Cabinet, before he goes into the Reception business. We once heard a "stalwart," remark: "Well I would like to know who in h——l is Treasurer, anyhow?" From the way the Cabinet business is drifting, we are led to believe that there are a great many people in this Commonwealth who do not know who is Governor—except they should receive reception cards, marked as such.

BEING FOUND OUT.—A sickening rumor is in circulation in New Orleans to the effect that J. Madison Wells, Surveyor of the Port, has been indicted for malfeasance in office. If this proves true it will add another startling confirmation to the theory that sin is cumulative. Having committed two or three off-hand murders and having assisted in stealing the Presidency of the United States it was the most natural thing in the world that Chevalier Wells should perpetrate malfeasance as soon as an opportunity was afforded.

Gen W. R. Hartshorn, the new Superintendent of Public Grounds at Harrisburg, is not unknown in this quarter, his wife being Miss Alice Breese, formerly of Lewistown. He served with distinction as Major of the Forty-second Regiment P. V. (Bucktails), and was a Democratic member of the Lower House from Clearfield county in 1875-6. His present home is Academia, Juniata county, but the Juniata politicians disclaim his citizenship, and allege that the appointment is chargeable to Clearfield county.—*Lewistown Democrat.*

Well, you need not take on so about it; Clearfield always furnishes good men for every place. If the General does not cultivate that State farm let us know about it and we will see that more plows are forwarded to him.

A CLERICAL SCOUNDREL.—An exchange states that the Rev. H. M. Turner, colored, in his sermons recently delivered at Madison, Georgia, advised his hearers to not vote at all. His purpose appears to be to persuade the colored citizens to stay away from the polls, so that Northern Republicans will think them bull-dozed. Carpet-bag government paid the Rev. Turner better than the present government.

LIGHT WORK.—The fact that the Speakers of neither House of our Legislature announced their standing Committees until after the election of United States Senator, shows conclusively how closely Radcial Legislators were pressed, although the members in the Senate and House may claim that they are freemen.

LOCAL LEGISLATION.—By resolution of the Common Council, all liquor dealers of Racine, Wis., have been prohibited from giving, selling, or permitting to be given or sold liquor to James Freeman, once a leading lawyer of the State, but for some years hopelessly addicted to drink.

BANK ASSESSOR.—John Downey, of Johnstown, has been appointed Bank Assessor for Cambria, Blair, Somerset, Bedford and Westmoreland. He was a member from Cambria county in the last Legislature.

Fleming W. Pollock, Esq., of Williamsport; died in that city on the night of the 27th instant, aged 78 years. Deceased was a brother of ex-Governor Pollock.

A CLINCHER.

Congressman Hewitt, of New York gave the Radical leaders a good set-back the other day, by rehearsing some campaign facts brought under his notice in 1876. His speech on the subject was the most important deliverance, as the statements of his personal knowledge of the innocence of Mr. Tilden, and that the Democratic committee has scorned to resort to the use of money, were accepted as the utterances of a man entitled to belief. When he said that the investigation would prove that at least one of the candidates for President in that memorable year was not a mere trickster, ready to bargain for the highest office in the nation, a sensation of applause passed over the packed galleries and the floor below. "Does anybody believe," said Mr. Hewitt, "that if Mr. Tilden had been in a scheme to buy these corrupt Returning Boards the thing would have failed for want of money?" It will be shown that the scoundrels were for sale and volunteered propositions to that end, but Mr. Tilden refused to furnish the money, though a few of his friends regarded it a case of property in the hands of thieves. They know that the Electoral vote of these States legally belonged to Tilden, and as the law seemed powerless to wrest them from the rogues, it was thought prudent to pay the ransom, as is often done to secure the restoration of property to its rightful owner, but Mr. Tilden would not consent to it, and the matter fell through. Take this in connection with the fact that the other side did induce these same thieves to deliver the property over to a party who had no claim upon it, while R. B. Hayes has rewarded every one of them, and we have the case summed up."

A Lady Missionary.—The Louisville *Courier* relates the following: "And still the missionary cause waxes stronger. New Bedford has a clever young lady worth a million dollars, and 'of a rather pious turn of mind,' who made up that mind that she would be a missionary. Could anything be more beautiful? The church accepted her services, and when asked what field of labor she had in view, she pensively looked down at her lavender gloves and replied: 'I think I will go to Paris.'"'

Queer Taste.—An exchange states that the Granges of Centre county are arranging to have General Butler to deliver a lecture to them at Bellefonte. We do not see the propriety in hankering after Ben. Butler. He is no farmer. As a General he was a failure. As a lawyer he is one of the unscrupulous, and as a teacher of morals he is not a success. It is true that this country has never produced another like him; but his example had better not be followed by either men or boys. His precepts are in open conflict with the moral code.

Probable.—The Pittsburg *Telegraph* publishes a remarkable story of a woman named Mrs. Banks, who claims to have served four years in the late war, in both armies, disguised as a man. She claims distinguished parentage, her father being a wealthy planter and her mother an Indian woman. She was first compelled to enter the Southern army, and afterward, on being taken prisoner, joined the Union army. She was wounded once. The case looks pretty, and romantic.

Cut Throats.—Stephen D. Richards, in jail at Steubenville, Ohio, charged with the murder of the Harelson family at Kearney, Nebraska has made a full confession, acknowledging the commission of nine murders within the last three years. The details of his many crimes, which he gives with the most minute fidelity, reveal the most fiendish and cold-blooded brutality. It is believed Richards is a member of an organized band of cut-throats. Is civilization "playing out?"

Just Twenty-two.—The foolish bill of that foolish old man, Hendrick B. Wright, to give $500 to every man who claims not to be worth $300, and in addition 160 acres of land, was defeated in Congress by a vote of 212 to 22. It is evident from this vote that there are just twenty-two fools in the present Congress. It gives us pleasure to know that the Constitution kills it on the 4th of March next, and we hope that the number will be greatly reduced in the next body.

Just So.—An exchange remarks: "The New York *Star* is jubilant over the thought that, if the triumph of Matt Carpenter is not a Democratic victory, the retirement of Timothy O. Howe is a Radical defeat. Carpenter, it says, has shown his ability to rise above party; Howe always suffered the party to sink him. Carpenter was cream; Howe was only skim-milk."

"The Buckeye Abroad.—That is Cox's way, but an Indianapolis newspaper is publishing skethes of the members of the Indiana Legislature and the fact is revealed that nearly one-half of them were born in Ohio From this it would appear that the surplus greatness of Ohio is worked off through a tail race which empties into Indiana.

The World.—The table below exhibits the five great divisions of the World, in the order of their territorial extent and population:

COUNTRIES.	POPULATION.	SQ. MILES.
Asia	803,419,968	17,381,000
America	251,053,000	15,480,000
Africa	198,920,809	11,556,663
Europe	81,400,109	3,784,000
Australia	4,000,000	3,425,000
Total	1,374,853,517	51,626,663

The Suez Canal.—This cross-cut route from the Mediterranean Sea to the Red Sea, was commenced in 1859, and completed in 1869. Its length from Sea to Sea is just one hundred miles. Average width, 230 feet; depth, 26 feet, and cost sixty-five millions of dollars in gold. It cuts off 5,000 miles in distance between Europe and India.

Gov. Quay, Eh!—The Harrisburg correspondent of the Pittsburg *Post* writes that it has been Quay's dream for many years to be Governor. Rutan wants to be Governor also, and there are two or three hundred others on a still hunt in same direction.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hancock, mother of General Winfield S. Hancock, died at Norristown, Pa., on Friday last.

A DREADFUL DEATH.

The Scranton *Republican* says: "On Monday night a week, at 10 o'clock, Mr. David S. Davis returned to his home on Washburn street, accompanied by a friend. Bidding his companion good night, Mr. Davis attempted to enter the house, but found the doors locked, and heard the children crying up stairs. He burst the door open and went into the sitting room, but found it dark and filled with a stifling smoke. Supposing the house on fire he at once rushed up stairs, where lay two of his children in bed, and carried them to a neighbor's across the street. In the meantime his companion, attracted by his cries, had returned, and going into the room where the heavy smoke hung, was horrified to discover—by the light of the blaze which broke out as soon as fresh air gained admission through the open door—the body of Davis' wife Martha, lying upon the floor and slowly burning away, while the scarcely breathing form of her child, eleven months old, lay on the sofa near her. The fire was at once extinguished, and the child taken to a neighbor's, where efforts were made to save its life, but in vain—the little one died in a short time. Mrs. Davis was quite dead when found, and her body and limbs were horribly burned. Near her was found the kerosene lamp shattered to pieces, evidently by an explosion of the oil, and that told the story of her death. It is supposed that the deceased was so enveloped by the flames resulting from the explosion as to be unable to make any out cry, and so blinded and stifled by the flames and smoke, fell down upon the floor to meet her pitiful death, while her baby which was burned but little, was stifled by the suffocating smoke."

At the session of the Potter Committee on Thursday of last week, it was decided to proceed with the investigation of the cipher despatches. Leave was granted to Mr. Tilden to be represented by attorney before the committee. The examination of St. Martin was continued. It was J. H. Maddox, instead of Mr. Stenger, which St. Martin accused of tampering with witnesses. He also contradicts a great part of his former evidence, as given at the instigation of Maddox and Gibson. He is evidently another Jenks.

Well Officered.—Our great American Navy contains 2,020 officers who command 7,500 men. For this service the officers receive $3,822,000 per annum while the men received but $2,300,000. In view of this it seems that it would be an excellent idea to throw off the band and stop that machine at Annapolis which is turning out a ship-load of officers every year. It might be well to slow down a little, anyhow.

Trouble All Around.—Gov. Hoyt has had a great time making up his Cabinet. The dead Mackey is where the trouble comes from. A great many political contracts entered into by him previous to his death, are being repudiated by some of the party blowers and strikers. They are bold fellows, and know that a dead lion can be safely kicked, so they sail in and trouble his Excellency.

The Utica (N. Y.) *Herald* of Monday says "Boss" Tweed's former coachman tramped into Utica one night last week. He walked from New York to Fort Plain, where a newspaper friend fed and brushed him up and paid his fare to Utica, where he has relatives. His wife and three children died recently. The 'Boss' gave him $500 once for saving his youngest son from drowning.

The daughter of Wade Hampton, who will make her appearance in Washington this winter, is said to be the most beautiful woman in South Carolina. Her eyes are large and of lustrous black, fringed with long lashes; her skin as white as marble; she has raven tresses and a figure straight and voluptuous. Her age is 20 years and she is brilliant in conversation.

The prize of $100 offered by the New Orleans *Times* for the best poem written by a Southerner on the subject of the yellow fever and the charity it inspired, has been awarded by a committee to Mr. Henry G. Carleton, of New Orleans, son of the late Gen. Jas. H. Carleton, of the U. S. Army. There were about one hundred and fifty competitors.

Senator Thurman has just promised to deliverer the address before the literary societies of the University of North Carolina at the Commencement in June. At the same time, the correspondent of the Raleigh *News* writes, Bishop Pierce is expected to preach the annual sermon and ex-Governor Samuel J. Tilden to deliver the literary address.

The Reason.—The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says South Carolina has increased the number of her schools four hundred and thirty-nine the past year. No wonder the colored voters are joining the Democratic party by thousands. Just as soon as the darky is properly "educated" he votes the Democratic ticket every time.

School Sport.—A school for the purpose of educating dogs is proposed in one of the extreme Western States. If this new educational movement shall result in leading some dogs to make better men of their masters, the project should be sustained, and dog colleges should be erected in every district of every State.

A Tie Fuss.—The voters of Bucks county last fall saw fit to cast 7,610 votes for Oakes, Democrat, for Prothonotary, and 7,610 votes for Folwell, Radical. Oakes was in position and "holds the fort," while the other fellow is contesting the case in the Courts, which will wind up about the time the three years expire.

Col. W. T. Thompson, of the Savannah *News*, author of "Major Jones' Courtship," and other humorous sketches of Southern life, is the most prominent candidate for Congress, vice Julian Hartridge, deceased.

According to Caleb Cushing's will, all his property is to be divided into two equal parts, one of which is to go to the five children of Jno. N. Cushing and the other to the three children of the late William Cushing.

MR. FIELDING STATES HIS CASE.

Clearfield Pa., Feb. 3d, 1879.

Some two years ago I called the attention of the County Commissioners to what I believed to be an erroneous and unlawful assessment on this County by the Revenue Commissioners of the State. After some discussion they concluded to allow me one-half of all I could gain for the county, with the condition that I should be liable for all costs and other expenses if the case went against the county.

Aided by able and experienced counsel, who never agree to work without pay, I proceeded with the case and gained it, and obtained judgments in the Court of Dauphin county against the State for $5,264.25, thus making a net saving to the county of $3,367.50.

For this legitimate and successful action, in the line of my profession, I have been ungenerously criticised by persons, who, with the entire people of the county, are benefitted by my action.

Judge Pearson, at Harrisburg, before whom the case was heard, in his opinion in reference to the action of the Revenue Commissioners, covers all the disputed points so clearly that I herewith submit the following extracts therefrom:

"It was intended by the law that the burden of taxation should fall on the person who enjoyed the benefit, the man who carried the watch, or had the money out at interest, should pay the tax, not the person who had neither the one nor the other. It cannot be that the number of carriages held in a county shall be increased at pleasure, although after the number is ascertained, the value may be increased by the Revenue Board. It certainly never was intended by the framers of the Act of 1878, that the increased tax should be paid out of the County Treasury, for that would throw it on the real estate, cattle, horses, &c., already exampled, or that the person who had paid the tax on his watch or money at interest should be obliged to pay it a second time."

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"There is neither a listing or estimating the value of the property in the case under consideration, or ascertaining the ownership thereof; who is required by all of our tax laws to make payment, but an arbitrary lumped sum thereon upon a county, without the slightest regard to the property therein."

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"We are then called upon by the provisions of the eighth section of the Act to ascertain and inquire whether the Revenue Commissioners exceeded their powers, or failed to do equity in the premises, or acted without sufficient evidence. In short, they acted without any evidence; did not avail themselves of the weak and indefinite evidence required of them, or at least permitted or pointed out by the statute. We are therefore of the opinion that the appellants have made good their case."

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It has been asserted by persons who did not take the trouble to inform themselves, that the county could realize no benefit from these judgments without additional legislation, which could not be procured, and that the Auditor General and State Treasurer could not be required to give any credit for them; and that no money had been returned to the County Treasury for the judgments.

The fallacy of these assertions will be apparent upon reference being had to the annual reports of the Attorney General, Auditor General and the Act of Assembly approved May 24th, 1878, the ninth section of which is as follows:

Section 9. "If said court shall find that said board of Revenue Commissioners illegally, inequitably, and without proper and sufficient information, increased any such county returns, it shall ascertain the amount of said error, and shall thereupon certify the amount thereof to the Auditor General and State Treasurer, who shall thereupon make a credit in the accounts of said county for the said amount, to be applied upon any then existing or future indebtedness of said county to the Commonwealth for tax upon personal property."

It will be observed from the reading of the law, that it was not contemplated that the money should be actually transferred to the County Treasury; but that the county should have credit for it in its account current with the State.

By a reference to the last annual reports of the Auditor General, page 161, it will be noticed that the proper credit of $1,264.50, has been entered for the year 1878. The taxes for 1879 are now due, and the county will get a like credit for this year. The same for 1880 will follow in accordance with the law and the decisions of the courts. It should be kept in mind that the adjustment made by the Revenue Board for the years 1878-79-80, were made at one time, and that the appeals for those years had to be taken into court within thirty days thereafter, which was done, and the court decided that the annual sum of $1,264.50 for the years mentioned should be stricken off the amount assessed by the State on the county for those years. The county would havebeen barred from any relief had not the appeal been thus taken. At the time of the decision above referred to by Judge Pearson there was pending in the said Court, an appeal from the assessment made for the year 1877. The Court ordered the case to be re-argued, which was done in December last, and judgment was entered in said Court, in favor of the county for the additional sum of $1,470.75, which, under the law, must be applied to any "then existing or future indebtedness of the county for tax on personal property."

These judgments are final, and I so stated to the Commissioners before I received any pay from them; and, at my own suggestion, I gave them a receipt conditioned, that if the county failed to get credit in accordance with the judgment of the Court under existing laws, I would refund a ratable proportion for such sum as the county failed to get credit for. In regard to the finality of these judgments, I quote from the opinion of Attorney General Lear, which will be found in his last Annual Report:

"A writ of error would avail nothing, for the decision would be sustained, even if there be a right to a writ of error under the act, which is more than doubtful."

Under my contract with the Commissioners, I am entitled to fifty per cent. of the amount received from the State; I have received about thirty-six per cent. At the time I made this agreement with the Commissioners, I did not know what amount could be recovered from the State, if anything; and the Commissioners showed their doubts about the case in making me individually liable for all the costs, direct and contingent. I then believed the action of the Revenue Board was illegal, and if the matter could be gotten before the courts, it would be so decided. Several appeals were made to the Revenue Board for relief, but without effect. During the last session of the Legislature the Revenue Board, apprehending their action had been illegal, caused a bill to be introduced giving them power to adjust the assessments of the different counties. To this bill I aided in having an amendment attached, giving a right of appeal to the court of Common Pleas of Dauphin county. Thus was the matter brought before the court with the result as before stated. At the time I made the contract with the Commissioners, I did not know what action other counties contemplated taking with regard to these over-assessments of the State Revenue Board; nor had I, at the time, any personal acquaintance or communication with the legal gentlemen who afterwards assisted me in these cases. In my dealings with the Commissioners I made use of no misrepresentation, and during my entire connection with the case, I have done nothing that I regret or that would warrant any reflections upon my personal or professional integrity. I labored diligently to bring the cases to a successful termination. Had I failed and had the expenses and costs to pay. I would no doubt, have had the ardent sympathy of the few individuals who are now misrepresenting me. Instead of receiving a large fee from the county, for which I rendered no equivalent, as has been asserted, I claim that I have saved the county the net sum of $3,369.50, and in addition thereto, I have aided in establishing as the law for the future, "that the tax on personal property hereafter will be restricted to the amount of the taxable property reported by the Commisioners of the several counties."

These are the leading facts of the case, and as they are nearly all matters of record, I had not intended noticing the numerous falsehoods and misrepresentations in circulation in regard thereto; but as the County Auditors have seen fit to notice it in their official report, I thought it just to the tax-payers of the county that all the facts should be laid bare to the public. In conclusion, I would say that as all the points raised have been ruled by the Courts in favor of the county, I cannot imagine that any one can desire to reverse the case.

FRANK FIELDING.

COMMUNICATED.

CLEARFIELD, PA., Feb. 5, 1879.

ED. REPUBLICAN—*Dear Sir*:—Some Frenchman, many years ago, instituted this maxim:

"Ce Monde est pleinde fous," and the chronicler of "Fort Pheney" jokes, and general reporter of events, characteristic of that locality, *alias* one-fourth editor of the *Clearfield Citizen*, is one of that number. If I had been sufficiently interested in his paper to read it carefully, and noticed him in his truly humble and beseeching attitude at the feet of Gen. Patton, I would have waited and given him time to crawl up to Senator Wallace with a similar abject apology. Poor Bixler! I entreat you, Mr. Editor, to be "easy on him." His physiognomy teaches plainly what is the matter. The actual character of the derangement, however, cannot be told by a mere glance, whether intellectual, (which is not likely), emotional, or sensorial, of course the old legal test that the lunatic must be capable of knowing right from wrong, must be given up in this as well as some other cases. Do not, therefore, find fault with this poor fellow's spiteful rejoicings, and the feeble abuse he heaps on decent people generally. It is a natural, and perhaps pardonable ble, impulse of self-defense.

Yours, &c.,
J. R. B.

P. S.—These initials do not belong to John Ray Bixler, unless our progenitors are mistaken.

* * *

"HOLD THE FORT!"—The ludicrous phazes of the Administration plan to Resumption are now leaping to light. Mr. Sherman has called on the War office for aid in putting the sub-Treasury on a war footing, and contracts have been made to change the Treasury office in this city into a fortified place with armed revolving turrets on the roof! As we have so often explained, the financial system of the nation now resembles an inverted truncated cone of something like this pattern:

Three hundred and twenty millions of bank notes.
Three hundred and forty-six millions
of legal tenders. One hundred
and fifty millions of
coin.

The bank notes are redeemable in legal-tenders, and these again in coin, of which coin the Government has not one-half the outstanding quantity of the legal-tender. In addition to this, and in order to prevent the people from getting accustomed to the sight of constitutional money, Mr. Sherman offers to store without charge all coin brought to the Treasury in exchange for greenbacks. The nation ought not thus to go into the warehousing business without compensation, and the risk involved in keeping so much coin on hand begins to alarm the timid Secretary. He is now actually asking to be allowed to make military preparations for defending the national hoard. When the revolving turrets appear with their protruding guns above the roof of the Assistant Treasurer's office a flag should be flung to the breeze bearing the legend, in letters of living light, "The idea of Ohio."—*New York World.*

* * *

A BARGAIN AND SALE.—Between Hayes and Zach. Chandler poor old Christiancy has been bull-doz d and bribed out of his seat in the Senate of the United States. Zach. Chandler will return once more to the Senate with the newly revealed proofs of his corruption clinging to him and thus ends the fillip of reform in which the Republicans of Michigan indulged a few years ago. Taken altogether this bargain for Christiancy's seat in the Senate is the most disgraceful that has been made in this dickering administration. Poor Christiancy undoubtedly preferred the honors and dignity of a Senator to this second mission to Peru, but Chandler had an irrepressible longing for his place. Chandler is rich and Christiancy comparatively poor. The question is, "What boot did Chandler give in the disreputable bargain for the Michigan United States Senatorship?" It cannot be supposed that Christiancy would exchange his position for a sort of respectable banishment to the south Pacific coast without an equivalent. If it was not an equivalent in hard cash, what was the consideration which could have induced him to surrender the honorable post of representative of a great State for this petty gift of a fraudulent President?

* * *

THAT NOTED ROGUE.—We see it stated that Senator John J. Patterson, of South Carolina, announces his intention to make a speech in the Senate on the Butler-Corbin contested case when it comes up, in which he will handle the Hayes administration "without fear or remorse."

* * *

The steamship City of Para, which arrived in New York Wednesday from Rio Janeiro, brought among her passengers Thomas D. Conyngham, the fugitive Wilkesbarre forger, who was captured in Brazil.

* * *

Wright and Johns, two of the convicted Brevard county, Fla., canvassing board, made their escape on the night of the 27th ult., from the county jail at Jacksonville, where they were temporarily confined.

* * *

A MISTAKE.—Whitelaw Reid says he never intended to marry Anna Dickinson, and Anna says she wouldn't have him with the *Tribune* thrown in, and so that, the *Free Press* thinks, ought to settle it.

* * *

Ex-Senator Pomeroy is far in the rear in the Senatorial race in Kansas. That $7,000 bribe to State Senator York did the business for the old sinner.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

The French Nation has literally underwent a Revolution during the past fortnight. The *Pioneer* remarks:

The resignation of MacMahon as President of the French Republic is only another evidence of the unfitness of army-trained men for positions which require statesmanship, and another instance of the unreasoning attachment, at no matter what cost, such men invariably exhibit for their profession. So long as the interests of the army and the State are identical the average army officer is patriotic enough, but so soon as they conflict this profession receives his undivided support. In the case of the reorganization of the French army it was plain that the removal of the suspected officers was absolutely necessary for the preservation of the Republic. Men of reactionary tendencies in control of the French army have been proved to be the most dangerous enemies to her safety the Republic could harbor in her bosom, and the sooner she is freed from them the sooner the danger of another *coup d'etat* will be removed. The late President MacMahon knows this as well as any man in France, and yet in order to stand by his old army friends he refused to act for the good of the State he assisted to found. The French Republic can do without MacMahon and without the army he loves too, for that matter. History has furnished to many instances of how the army, a country has taxed itself to support, has barred the progress of liberty within its borders. In M. Grevy the French people have a President who is a statesman, whose career has been consistent with his opinions, and whose opinions are those of the mass of people. Through all the exciting days of 1830 and 1848, M. Grevy's arm was raised for the people and his opinions, so that while the late President was in Belgium fighting with the army, the present head of the Republic was in Paris fighting for the establishment of the advanced ideas over whose result he now fitly presides. But the new President is no extremist. Although he first gained fame as an advocate in the defense of persons persecuted for their political opinions, he himself has always been moderate in his advocacy of those opinions. He has had abundant political experience and his ability as a statesman is undoubted.

France has reason to congratulate herself upon the possession of a President, who, on the road the new Republic designs to travel, walks far ahead of his predecessor.

* * *

THE LLOYD BANKRUPTCY.—The Cambria *Herald* says the voluntary assignees of William M. Lloyd & Co. have turned over to the bankrupt assignees the papers, books, title deeds, etc., in pursuance of the decree previously reported. When Mr. Lloyd made the voluntary assignment in 1875, Mrs. Lloyd joined in the deed and acknowledged it separate and apart from her husband for the purpose of barring her dower. This deed was made to the voluntary assignees and recorded. In the decree ordering the voluntary assignees to convey to the bankruptcy assignees, they were to convey the whole estate so full and entire as they had received it. This they did, and the deed from them to the bankruptcy assignees was put on record on the 16th ult. This vested the estate in the bankruptcy assignees as full and entire as the voluntary assignees held it. When sale of the real estate is made, it will pass to the purchasers clear and discharge of dower, even if Mrs Lloyd should survive her husband.

* * *

IN A HURRY.—Justice Hunt, of the United States Supreme Court, recently stricken by paralysis, is considered out of all immediate danger, but it is not believed he can ever be well enough to resume his seat on the bench. It is stated that Senator Matthews, of Ohio, and Edmunds, of Vermont, are both anxious to step into Hunt's shoes, and that Mr. Hayes will likely nominate Mr. Matthews to fill the vacancy in case Judge Hunt is retired. It is further stated that the proposed nomination of Matthews is severely criticised, and nowhere more so than on the floor of the Senate, and that if the nomination is made, it will undoubtedly be rejected. Judge Hunt being from New York, that State claims the appointment.

* * *

NOBBY INDEED.—The Philadelphia *Times* says: The elder Cameron vacated the Senatorship and transferred his office to his son; Recorder Quay vacated the Recorder's office for the Secretary of State and transmitted his office to Deputy Recorder Lane, and Governor Hartranft held the single Major General's commission of the State open for nearly a year and now takes the place himself from his successor. All this is very well for those who happen to be in the circle that vacates and supplies offices at pleasure, but it wouldn't be surprising if the outside multitude should weary of it in the course of forty or fifty years, more or less.

* * *

A PRACTICAL GOVERNOR.—The Pittsburgh *Post* says: Governor Marks of Tennessee, in his message, did not talk so much about getting down to hard pan as Governor Hoyt; but one of the first acts of his administration was to sign a bill reducing his own salary from $4,000 to $3,000 per annum. We pay our Governor $10,000 a year, with a mansion furnished luxuriantly, and a big incidental fund, that he may discourse on the beauties of low wages and small profits. If he was bothered about his market money, you see he could not turn out such glowing periods.

* * *

WORTH TRYING.—Says the *Union-Leader*: Certain Philadelphia Republicans of the colored persuasion complain that in the organization of the legislature their people were allotted no offices, while several positions were parceled out to Greenbackers like Gibbeney and Siney. They say that if to vote against the party is a good way to get offices from the Republicans, they believe they will try the game themselves next fall.

* * *

A physician in a country town, who had been annoyed by numerous questions concerning the condition of a patient, was stopped, while on his busy rounds, by a man with the old question: "How's M.?" "Ill," replied the physician. "Does he keep his bed?" "Of course, he does. You don't suppose he's fool enough to sell his bed, because he's ill, do you?"

* * *

BRAVE FEMALES.—The Boston *Post* says: "Cheyenne squaws would make good farmers's wives. They are not afraid of tramps, and are as handy with a Springfield rifle as they are with a frying pan.

* * *

A tornado struck the town of Lookport, Texas, last Sunday evening, demolishing 40 houses, including churches, the Court House and Masonic hall. A child was killed and several persons badly hurt.

* * *

Gen. G. W. C. Lee, the eldest son of the late R. E. Lee, who has just established his right in the Arlington estate, is a tall and handsome man, apparently about 35 years old.

* * *

Gen. Sherman writes to Gen. Sheridan "that the controversy, as such," between him and Schurs, "should end." There was more in the letter, but that was the gist of it.

* * *

They are never alone that are accompanied with noble thoughts.

A ROMANTIC STORY.

A curious story is now afloat in Pittsburgh to the effect that the will of the late distinguished politician, ex State Treasurer, Robert W. Mackey, is to be contested by a woman claiming to be his widow. Mr. Mackey, it was believed, died a bachelor; but this woman who now comes forward to contest his will claims that she was married to him about twenty years ago. She has two children, the elder a son of nineteen years, and the younger a daughter. It is stated by the attorneys who have been retained in the case, that the woman has the documents to prove, without the shadow of a doubt, that she is the lawful widow of Mr. Mackey, and that her claim for a dower is as strong as law and evidence can make it. This development is a great surprise to the friends of the wily politician, who always supposed that he was unmarried, and died leaving them in that belief. It will be remembered that he left a will at the time of his death providing that his property and money should be divided equally among his three sisters and one brother. And as they were ignorant of the existence of a wife, they are naturally greatly surprised at the turn affairs have taken. No definite information has been obtained yet about the value of Mr. Mackey's property, though it is believed that it is between $150,000 and $200,000. If the contestants succeed in establishing the validity of their claim, they may obtain all this wealth, the children two-thirds and the widow one-third. Mr Mackey, during his life, had been very successful as a business man, and acquired a handsome fortune, but unfortunately a few years ago, by the failure of a broker in Philadelphia, he lost large sums of money. Had he not met with this reverse, it is believed that he would have died worth at least half a million. While his marriage was not known, the claimant to his property states that he frequently called to see her while she lived in Pittsburgh, and that she also lived in Philadelphia for a time. At present she is residing in Pittsburgh. This is certainly a romantic ending to the life of the great politician of Pennsylvania, who not only ruled State Conventions and Legislatures, but dictated the policy of the Republican party, and named its principal candidates. So great was his recognized power and political sagacity that he was not only consulted in all schemes of the politicians; and so great was the confidence they reposed in him that his wishes and suggestions were always deferred to. Never in the history of Pennsylvania has there lived a man who wielded the political power that Mr. Mackey did in his palmy days, or who could more successfully direct and control the destinies of a great party. In politics his word was law. He could arrange plans and calculate results with unerring certainty, and it was this wonderful faculty that placed him head and shoulders above all his contemporaries, and caused him to be accepted as the master spirit among politicians. His death is universally regretted, and now, before the days of mourning have passed, this strange story of a wife unknown to his friends and the world, comes up to plague his relatives, who were led to believe by his last will and testament that they were the legal heirs to his large estate.—*Williamsport Bulletin.*

◆

A CHILD OF THE MASSES.—The Democrats of Florida have elected Wilkinson Call, United States Senator for six years. His election was unexpected to every body but himself. A cotemporary in alluding to him says: "The dream of his life and the goal of his ambition has been a seat in the United States Senate, but the gods have been against him until now. One of the striking features of the canvass was that nearly all the leading men of the party, if not opposed to his election, were not his advocates. He is, therefore, the child of the masses—the choice of the country members—winning success by indomitable perseverance and the strong hold he had gained on their regard in the numberless political campaigns in which he had been engaged. He was admitted to the bar before he was twenty-one years old, by act of Legislature. The new Senator excels before a jury and on the hustings by his exuberant rhetoric and wide range of thought rather than by close reasoning and exact logic. The short-hand reporters will find him a hard man to report in the Senate if he gets warmed up and lets loose his fancy. He is about fifty years old and has a young and beautiful wife, never having been married until within a few years."

◆

Mankind worship success, but think too little of means by which it is attained.

New Advertisements.

WANTED.

100,000 SHAVED SHINGLES,

at S. Guinzburg's Grocery Store, Second street, Clearfield, Pa. jan. 29, '79-tf.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of JOHN HEBERLING, late of Brady township, Clearfield county, Pa., deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay.

GEORGE C. KIRK,
Administrator.

Luthersburg, Pa., Jan. 3, 1879-6t.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the present General Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania, for the passage of a supplement to the Act passed the 10th of April, 1873, entitled "An Act to repeal an Act to lay out and make a State road in Clearfield county, and to regulate the application of taxes on the lands therein named," amending the same so as to authorize the assessment, collection and disbursement of School taxes on the property within Pine district, by the proper authorities of Huston and Pike townships. By order of the voters of Huston township. L. BIRD.

Jan. 29, 1879-4t.

THE MILD POWER

CURES

HUMPHREYS'

HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS

Been in general use for twenty years. Everywhere proved the most SAFE, SIMPLE, ECONOMICAL and EFFICIENT medicines known. They are just what the people want, saving time, money, sickness and suffering. Every single specific the well tried prescription of an eminent physician.

Nos.	Cures.	Cents.
1.	**Fevers**, Congestion, Inflammations,	25
2.	**Worms**, Worm Fever, Worm Colic,	25
3.	**Crying-Colic**, or Teething of Infants,	25
4.	**Diarrhoea**, of Children or Adults,	25
5.	**Dysentery**, Griping, Bilious Colic,	25
6.	**Cholera-Morbus**, Vomiting,	25
7.	**Coughs**, Colds, Bronchitis,	25
8.	**Neuralgia**, Toothache, Faceache,	25
9.	**Headaches**, Sick Headache, Vertigo,	25
10.	**Dyspepsia**, Bilious Stomach,	25
11.	**Suppressed**, or Painful Periods,	25
12.	**Whites**, too Profuse Periods,	25
13.	**Croup**, Cough, Difficult Breathing,	25
14.	**Salt Rheum**, Erysipelas, Eruptions,	25
15.	**Rheumatism**, Rheumatic Pains,	25
16.	**Fever and Ague**, Chill Fever, Agues,	50
17.	**Piles**, blind or bleeding,	50
18.	**Ophthalmy**, and Sore or Weak Eyes,	50
19.	**Catarrh**, acute or chronic, Influenza,	50
20.	**Whooping-Cough**, violent coughs,	50
21.	**Asthma**, oppressed Breathing,	50
22.	**Ear Discharges**, impaired hearing,	50
23.	**Scrofula**, enlarged glands, Swellings,	50
24.	**General Debility**, Physical Weakness,	50
25.	**Dropsy** and scanty Secretions,	50
26.	**Sea-Sickness**, sickness from riding,	50
27.	**Kidney-Disease**, Gravel,	50
28.	**Nervous Debility**, Vital Weakness,	1 00
29.	**Sore Mouth**, Canker,	50
30.	**Urinary Weakness**, wetting the bed,	50
31.	**Painful Periods**, or with Spasms,	50
32.	**Disease of Heart**, palpitation, etc.	1 00
33.	**Epilepsy**, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance,	1 00
34.	**Diphtheria**, ulcerated sore throat,	50
35.	**Chronic Congestions and Eruptions**,	50

FAMILY CASES.

Case, Morocco, with above 35 large vials and Manual of directions, $10.00

Case Morocco, of 20 large vials and Book, 6.00

These remedies are sent by the case single box or vial, to any part of the country, free of charge, on receipt of price. Address

Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co.
Office and Depot, 109 Fulton St. New York.

For Sale by all Druggists.

☞ Humphreys' Specific Manual on the care and treatment of disease and its cure, sent FREE on application.

For sale by C. D. WATSON, Clearfield, Pa.