The Republican.

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 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 shade 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.

The XLV. Congress died yesterday, March 4th, 1879, at 12 o'clock M.

"Hatchets and Sneb," on our fourth page, inculcates a good Washington idea.

Don't fail to read Bayard's speech; yes, twice if you want to imbibe sound political doctrine.

"The Cipher Dispatches," on our fourth page, should have been credited to the Johnstown *Democrat*, instead of the *Tribune*.—Some of the D—l's work.

The Curtin-Yocum inquisition has been holding a session at DuBois for the past two days. What the revelations are we have not been able to learn.

How happy their friends must feel, that Senators' Conkling and Burnside did not assassinate each other, during their late fracas in the United States Senate. 'Twas well.

A VETO.—Mr. Hayes returns the anti-Chinese bill to Congress with a big veto, and that body seconds the motion by a vote of 109 to 95—far short of a two-thirds vote. Hayes is ahead again.

QUEER TASTE.—The statesman who embraces the African and discards the Mongolian is certainly an enigma. Nast's thrust at Blaine is the very best illustration of a statesman's folly we have ever seen.

SUNDAY WORK.—The United States Senate remained in session until 4:30 o'clock on Sunday morning, and then adjourned to meet, and did meet, at 2 o'clock p. m., and proceeded with the public business as on other days.

PRINTERS PROMOTED.—They now say Mayor Brisbin over at Osceola, and Mayor Jones at Tyrone. If the people don't quit promoting printers in these local affairs, some one will topple in as Governor, or President, without the use of a Returning Board.

FAREWELL!—Not a single Carpet-bagger, or scaliwag, holds a seat in the United States Senate to-day, March 5th, 1879. Ten years ago this political rubbish controlled and directed that body. The change is truly wonderful, and well may the country feel happy over the riddance of this political pest.

FOUND.—Governor Hoyt has at last found an Attorney General in the person of Henry W. Palmer, of Wilkes-Barre. Mr. Palmer made a speech in our Court House last Fall. Lear, who was in the habit of taking fees from the other side, did not like to leave the nest, but Palmer's friends said he must go, and they heaved him overboard.

DISTRESSING.—It is said that Linn Bartholomew, who was the Cameron candidate for Attorney General, is on the war path since Governor Hoyt has appointed Palmer. This is getting too much Lackawanna & Western and Lehigh Valley into one pool to make the Harrisburg home happy. The "oil men" are mad too. Last Fall was the time to get mad, but they did not. Now they can howl. Well, howl on.

WHITE ON HAND.—Some fellows are making fun of Gen. Harry White, because he failed to get another appropriation for covering the gravel in the channel of the Conemaugh river with water during the Summer season. But "the Libby Prisoner" has struck a bigger thing. If Congress failed to pass an appropriation of $40,000,000 to cover the new bounty bill, he is going to plank down the cash himself. Bully for Gen. White!

A GREAT SPEECH.—We embellish our first page this week with a speech of Senator Bayard, a perusal of which must satisfy every reader, who believes in civil liberty and personal freedom, that the doctrine he lays down must prevail on this continent, or we will land in Despotism or Revolution, which is still worse. We have embellished the speech with caps and italics so as to direct those who may not have the time to read the whole of it, to the salient points. Senator Bayard is one of the purest public men now in the service, and the doctrine he proclaims should be posted up in every school house in the United States.

STATE ROBBERS.

It seems to be impossible these days to construct any public building without plundering the Treasury. Even the charity venders, who build our hospitals, steal as boldly as the old canal rats did in their palmiest days. The Philadelphia *Record*, in alluding to what is going on now, says:

"Among the various methods resorted to to darken the public mind as to the course pursued by the Norristown Hospital Commission the effort has been made, by reckless assertion, to make it appear that the Warren Hospital Commission has been equally derelict in its duties, apparently upon the principle that two wrongs make one right. It has been publicly asserted that the Warren hospital has greatly exceeded its proposed cost. Although it would not mend matters for the Norristown Commission if this were true, a reference to the official report for 1878, just published, settles this question beyond all contradiction. The commissioners, Dr. William Corson, Gen. James A. Beaver and Dr. John Curwen, say:

'The original estimate for the construction of the buildings was $962,000, and to that must be added $100,000 for fire proofing, not included in the original estimate; and yet, if the appropriation now asked for is made, they will have been able to complete the whole building, with the price of the land and everything included, for $870,000; or if the expense of the farm and the farm buildings to be erected is deducted, the whole cost of the hospital proper will be $817,000 Had the money necessary all been appropriated at the commencement, the hospital could have been finished two years since, and at a less rate than has now been possible.'

This settles the question. The two hospitals are intended for the same number of patients. At Warren, a stone three and four-story fire-proof building, complete, with every appliance of a first-class modern hospital, costing *two hundred thousand dollars less* than its original estimate; at Norristown, a brick two-story building, with no pretence to fire-proof construction, and without some of the most essential requisites for heat and ventilation, costing confessedly *one hundred and seventy three thousand dollars more* than the estimate, and how much more besides it will cost is a thing which, in the words of Lord Dundreary, 'no fellow can find out.' The two cases are in glaring contrast; the one redounding to the highest credit of the Commissioners in charge of it, and the other calling for the sharpest censure and the most thorough legislative investigation."

CABINET CURIOSITIES.—It seems as though Rogers, Hayes' Private Secretary, would become as infamous as Babcock of the Grant regime. On Sunday a week a safe full of all sorts of odds and ends, intended to be opened one hundred years hence, was formerly closed in Washington. It is called "The Centennial Safe," and, if it can be kept out of the reach of Dick Harrington, will doubtless be a great curiosity in 1979. Mr. Hayes, we observe, deposited an autograph album in the safe as his own personal offering. The genial Rogers deposited a photograph of His Fraudulency, Mr. Hayes, and General Garfield sent in a Cabinet Photograph of genial Rogers. One hundred years hence the favored citizens of the Republic will gaze upon these relics with veneration. They may not be familiar with the shameful theft of the Presidency, but when they contemplate the kind, noble, virtuous face of Rogers, they will conclude that it must have been an era of Christianity and true goodness which produced such a combination of human majesty and divinity. A hundred photographs of Rogers in this safe would have been a good and safe investment.

GEN. BARLOW'S MISTAKE.—General Francis C. Barlow is beginning to find that Republican statesmanship and common honesty are incompatible, and he has been offered the alternative of surrendering his honesty or being drummed out of the party.

During his visit to Florida he endeavored to reconcile his desire to serve his party with his convictions of principle, and as soon as he was informed of the true condition of affairs he discovered that he was expected to play the part of a liar, a perjurer, and a thief. As he did not, like Index Noyes, expect a foreign mission, as he had no son to pension in the Custom House as had Aliunde Joe Bradley, there was no bribery which could have paid him for being a scoundrel.

As he could not have been a scoundrel under any circumstances, the Republican managers should have let him alone, knowing that they had no use for him. But he has been to Florida, he has studied the facts, and he has testified that the vote of the State was honestly given to Tilden, and was fraudulently stolen for the benefit of Hayes and the Republican party.

RUDE.—The Senators and Congressmen from the Western slope have notified the Hayes family that it might as well abandon its contemplated pleasure trip to the Pacific coast. The veto of the Chinese bill did it. Well, those Pacific slope fellows have not enjoyed civilization long enough to know how to behave themselves, and therefore they propose to insult their neighbors. Thirty years ago the Indian and wild beasts had full possession of their teritory. Now, these fellows want to rule this Continent and dictate terms to the four hundred and fifty million Chinese. The fable states what happened the frog when he attempted to swell himself as large as the ox. The toad bursted. The ox took his drink and walked off as though nothing had happened.

A BAD ANGEL.—The bark "Shooting Star" arrived at Philadelphia on Saturday, the 22d ult., having on board Charles W. Angell, the defaulting Pullman Car Company's Secretary, who absconded to Lisbon last July with $120,000 of the Company's money. He had $80,000 in his possession when captured. He was taken to Chicago the following Monday for trial. On his arrival at Chicago, he plead guilty to larceny as bailee and embezzlement, and was sentenced to a term of ten years in the penitentiary—the full extent of the law.

"PRESUMABLY" A FANATIC.

The Lancaster *Intelligencer* of the 28th ult., discourses in this way, upon a subject vital to our institutions: "Judge Rives is one of the most insolent and tyrannical of the federal district judges who have been appointed to dragoon and harass the Southern people, and it was quite characteristic of him that at the opening of his court in Danville, Va., yesterday, he told the grand jury 'that they could *presume* a violation of the civil rights law wherever no negro had served on the jury of the court for several years.' Accordingly they 'presumed' and indicted five county judges of Virginia courts 'for violation of the civil and legal rights of citizens,' their alleged offenses being entirely a matter of 'presumption' and not of evidence—a judicial outrage that is only paralleled in the performances of some of those monsters who occupy such an infamous place in English history. Were this judge to come into some of the strongest Republican districts North he would find colored men virtually excluded from the jury box, and in this county of Lancaster the name of only a single black man has ever been put into or drawn out of the jury wheel. What would be thought of a federal judge who on a presumption arising out of this state of facts would order the indictment of Judges Livingston and Patterson and our jury commissioners? But that is just what has been done in Virginia. The outrage is heightened by the very remarkable 'presumption' that the grand jury which Rives found to be a convenient tool is composed of 'seven negroes, six white Radicals and five Conservatives,' or thirteen of the minority party to five from the majority; while throughout the North and South it is notorious that federal jurors are selected as a matter of partisan favor. Is it any wonder that the South demands relief from such oppression under color of law, and that the House should stand firm until it is conceded to them?"

GRAVE PROCEEDINGS.—The Waterbury (Conn.) *American*, of last week, says: "Three weeks ago a lady died in Straitsville, and her body was buried in the cemetery. About a week subsequent, a lady and gentleman called upon the sexton who has charge of the cemetery, representing themselves to be a brother and sister of the dead woman. They requested the sexton to open the grave. Supposing that they wished to identify the remains, this request was complied with. The coffin was exhumed, the lid was removed, and the two parties stepped forward, and to the astonishment of the sexton proceeded to lift the corpse from the coffin. Having accomplished this, they made a minute examination of the shroud and grave clothes, carefully removing every pin which was used in fastening the clothes. These, together with a finger-ring of the corpse, were thrown far off into the surrounding snow. Then, after rolling the corpse over several times, they replaced it in the coffin, screwed down the lid, assisted the sexton in replacing the same in the grave, and expressed themselves satisfied. Not a word of explanation was given to the bewildered sexton relative to their strange procedure. The twain are said to be from Hartford."

W. B. Hart, Secretary of the Commissioners of the Middle Penitentiary District of Pennsylvania, publishes in the *Inquirer* and the *Globe*, a notice concerning sealed proposals for doing certain work on the grounds on which the new penitentiary is to be erected, at this place. We published, last week, for the information of the readers of the MONITOR, the substance of Secretary Hart's notice. When he published it in the two *Republican* papers, perhaps it did not occur to him that some *Democrats* of our county might desire to send in sealed proposals for doing the work.—*Huntingdon Monitor.*

The editor of the *Monitor* does not seem to see the point in this penitentiary matter. It is a Radical job gotten up for the benefit and behoof of the Radical party of Huntingdon county, Captain Hart, and a few outsiders, who are without an occupation. Let them alone. Half of those concerned in this State steal will land inside of its walls within two years after its completion. Democrats have no business to poke their noses into public affairs when Radical interests are at stake. Flemming, keep your eye on those fellows, and you will be enabled to see half of them inside its walls, and in that way, improve the morals of Huntingdon.

A STUNNER.—Mr. Cameron's Harrisburg *Telegraph* has not sufficiently recovered from its astonishment at Senator Cameron's vote against Corbin to be able to say a word about it. Had some of those godly loyal members of the Legislature, who voted for "Don," tor U. S. Senator, known that he would vote to keep "the Hamburg butcher," Butler, in his seat, they would have committed some awful depredations throughout the State, and the *Telegraph* man would no doubt have kicked the roof off the Capitol. But the shower is over, and a six years' term in the Senate is still on hand, and Cameron's vote will keep John J. Patterson out of the Penitentiary—a friend you know, etc.

MORE EXILE.—France having again rejected an Empire and declared for a Republic, young Napoleon has joined the British army and sailed for Africa for the purpose, no doubt, of viewing France at a long range. There was a touch of true pathos in the loneliness of the exiled Empress Eugenie the other day as she stood on the dock at Southampton, England, and saw a troop ship bear away to Africa her only child and the only solace of her broken years. Her piety must find consolation as it looks up from the tomb in Chiselhurst.

FACTS RENDERED INTO POETRY.—The Washington *Post*, referring to the return of General Logan and Zach Chandler to the United States Senate, publishes the following ode to the whole gang:

Behold! they come; those noble forms,
Unshaken through the strife of storms.
Hail John! Hail Zach! Hail all the braves!
Hail all the gorgeous gang of knaves!
Let Father Cisco, with tender feeling,
Recall the sex of good stealing.
Let Zach respond, and send the slogan,
Let loud applause greet Johnny Logan.
The year of jubilee has come,
Return ye hardened sinners home.

PROMOTED.—Hayes has appointed J. Reiley Weaver, of Brookville, Pa., Consul to Vienna, Austria. He has been Consul at Antwerp, Belgium, for a long time. The Vienna movement adds $1,000 to the salary. Weaver is a son-in-law of Bishop Simpson. Do you see it?

AIMLESS EDUCATION.

There is a great deal school and college education that is aimless, disproportionate and cumbersome. There are too many mediocre professional men, lawyers, doctors, ministers, schoolteachers, writers; too few skilled artisans, farmers, gardners, intelligent laborers technically educated for various spheres that are fundamental to well ordered society. Society is topheavy, with too little bottom. Agriculture, the great producing interest, out of which all other professions and employments *must* be supported. There is a bad tendency to crowd the cities and larger towns, and by a jostling competition to join in a mutual pull down, and in a race in which everybody gets out of breath. Our boys and girls deem it the right thing to live genteelly and by one's wits rather than one's hands. There are altogether too many students who drift into college aimlessly, because their parents don't know what else to have them do. With no earnest or definite aims, they float along through successive years of school and college, and then what? The learned professions are overfull, they are educated beyond any drudgery of common business, they cannot think of soiling their hands or their clothes, they are unfitted to become producers where production is available, in their own way and in every body else's. An aimless and disproportionate education has cost altogether more than it ever comes to.

There is too much high-school dabbling that is not thorough enough for mental gymnastics, nor practical enough for the utilitarian necessities of those who must graduate into the hard work for the common and laborious pursuits which ballast society. The great law will assert itself, and all true education must lay its account with it, that by the sweat of the brow we must eat our bread. That is not good American education which would spoil a farmer's boy for the old homes-tead or the farmer's girl for the housekeeping. There is too large a crowd of unfit female school-teachers. There are too many useless, third-rate lawyers hankering after office; too many scribblers. There are too many meat men, milkmen, fish-men, dry-goods, grocery-men. The rush is for the easiest employment that can be set up without skilled labor, technical education, or any apprenticeship of patient industry, on borrowed capital, with a bankrupt law for refuge. Meanwhile there is a large range of handicrafts, finer manufactures, decorative arts, demanding skillful labor, which our American methods of education have hardly thought of or laid any plans for. Hence there are multitudes of our boys and girls who are over educated, in the sense that they are unfitted by an aimless and merely bookish education for any patient and earnest life-work which will utilize them as producers, and develop their individuality into the manly or womanly consummation of a strunch character and a robust and useful life.—*Exchange.*

WHEN DOCTORS DIFFER.

A number of clergymen of San Francisco have sent a petition to Hayes, urging him to sign the anti-Chinese bill for the sake of public morals—basing their whole action on the precepts of the Gospel they preach. A still larger body of clergymen in Philadelphia forwarded a memorial to Mr. Hayes, in which they urge him to not sign the bill, and their reasons are the same as the reasons of their California brethren. This divergence—or rather oppositeness—of opinion among men who draw their arguments from the same source, shows the influence of a man's surroundings or location upon his opinions. The precepts of our religion should be the same in Philadelphia as in San Francisco, yet local causes in the latter are powerful enough to give them an application exactly contrary to that which obtains in the former. Of course there may be moral and economic reasons, from a politician's standpoint, why Chinamen should be kept out of this country and also why they should be allowed to come in; but when the question argued upon a Bible basis, and that by men who assume to be its authorized exponents, the difference between the Atlantic and Pacific slope will strike the wayfaring man as singular, at least. But he will still believe that the precepts of the Christian religion are not quite the same in San Francisco as in Philadelphia, but the same all over the world.—*Venango Spectator.*

AS WE SEE IT.—The Altoona *Sun*, in alluding to a troublesome question says: "The question of the liability of the State for the loss of property by the Pittsburg riots is one of the things now puzzling legislators not a little. The bill introduced by Speaker Long, appropriating four millions, is an ugly thing to make a record on the wrong side of, and then face a constituency who have to help pay it. We do not think that in the present shape the legislature needs to take action at all. It is properly a matter for the courts to determine whether Allegheny county, or the State, is responsible. If the courts decide that it rests with the State, the duty of the Legislature is then plain, it must be paid by the State. If the courts decide that the county is liable, it is not likely any members outside of Allegheny county will vote to pay the losses out of the State Treasury. We elect men and pay them for deciding questions of this kind—they are presumed to be the most able and impartial men of the State, learned in the law, and competent to render a just decision. Let them decide, and the people will abide by their decision."

A LIFE OF UPS AND DOWNS.—The Louisville *Courier* says: "Brick Pomeroy has concluded to go back to La Crosse, Wisconsin, the scene of his earlier newspaper work, where he kept an arsenal in the first years of the war, and pitched into the policy of the Government. Brick has 'hired a hall,' and will start another paper. It happens that the quarters he has rented are in a block owned by his first wife, from whom he was divorced some years ago. Brick is poor now, and she is rich."

A DOUBLE SIN.—Senator Burnside, from the little State of Rhode Island, called Senator Conkling, of the big State of New York, a liar, in a debate in the Senate, on the 22d ult., Washington's Birthday. This is rather vulgar for the educators of "grand moral ideas." It might pass if indulged in by a Confederate Brigadier, or a northern dough face, but when indulged in by such high-toned characters, it must be stamped with the seal of condemnation.

THE NEW JUDGE.—Governor Hoyt nominated J. Smith Futhey to be President Judge of the Fifteenth Judicial (Chester county) district of Pennsylvania, and he was confirmed by 48 votes, there being none recorded in the negative. Judge Futhey's appointment filled the vacancy caused by the appointment of Judge Butler to the United States Bench for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

RADICAL MACHINERY.

The Republicans, when they had the power under Grant, invented the machinery known as supervisors of elections, and attached it to an appropriation bill in 1872. John I. Davenport, of New York, who unites in his person the functions of Clerk of the Circuit Court, United States Commissioner, and General Supervisor of Elections, is entitled to the patent for this partisan invention, by which many thousands of dollars were put into his pocket, and enormous power into his hands, which the people of that city saw grossly abused at the last election and on previous occasions.

All these laws, from reconstruction down to the last on the statute book while the Republicans were supreme in Congress, form part of the general scheme of centralization begun soon after the close of the civil war, and intended to go on until the States should be shorn of rights that had never before been disputed. Mr. Morton and those who acted with him looked to nothing else than a radical change in our institutions, through the abused forms of law; and they had the hearty sympathy and co-operation of Grant in that project. Confiscation, testoaths, exclusion from juries, negro rule, political disabilities, Federal supremacy in the States, and a whole brood of kindred measures were among the elements used to promote its success.

The repeal of any of these partisan enactments has been obstinately resisted by the Republicans since the passed into a minority in the House, because they tenaciously cling to the past and regard repeal as a reflection on the wisdom or justice of this bigoted form of legislation. They have yet to discover that the world moves, and that the people of the United States differ from the fanatics who originated this intolerant and prosciptive sort of policy.

Therefore, when the Democrats proposed to repeal Mr. Davenport's law, in the very manner that the Republicans had passed it, Mr. Hale, De Golyer Garfield, and other patriots of that brand, who had carried the job thro' originally, were virtuously indignant that their example should be imitated, and threatened things terrible, meaning an extra session and the like, rather than surrender their supervisors and unlimited stock of deputy marshals at five dollars a day, to work as electioneering agents.

The Democrats know their duty and should perform it unhesitatingly. Extra session or no extra session, the whole brood of infamous laws enacted merely to perpetuate the Republican party in power should be wiped from the statute books with the least possible delay.

JUDGE SHERMAN IMITATED.—H. W. Stanton, Associate Law Judge in Luzerne county, against whom measures for impeachment before the Legislature were being taken, on Tuesday last resigned his position. Action in the matter of impeachment will doubtless be dropped. By impeachment and conviction he would hereafter be disqualified from holding office, the charges against him seeming too strong to be successfully met.

Mr. Garfield, in a speech which he delivered in Congress on the propriety of attaching to one of the appropriation bills a clause repealing the law authorizing the appointment of Supervisors of election, denounced the Democrats for holding a caucus in relation to that subject. The General should study up the history of the Republican party when it had the majority in Congress. Then caucuses were held every evening almost and "King Caucus" decided every Republican measure that was passed. The same on is not being cured now that was then. That's the difference.—*Butler Herald.*

Radical precedents do grate most awfully upon Radical ears these times.

Hon. Zachariah Chandler, one of the old Republican war horses, has been returned to the United States Senate, vice Hon. Isaac P. Christiancy, resigned.—*Radical Exchange.*

Why, we had a four year's war while Zach was in his prime and he never went near enough to smell powder. A "war horse"? No, a first class demagogue and a moral coward. The man who insisted on war, and did not take a hand in it, is a knave or a coward, if not both.

ON THE DOWN GRADE.—Postmaster Hartranft, late Governor of Pennsylvania, at $10,000 a year, took charge of the Philadelphia Postoffice on the 1st of March, at $4,500 per annum. His friends claim he saved nothing while Governor. How will he come out of the Postoffice with less than half the salary of Governor? Will he raid on the Postoffice?

LOVELY AGAIN.—A Washington telegram of Friday, says: "Yesterday in executive session, Mr. Conkling, by an appeal to the records, compelled Mr. Burnside to own that he had been in the wrong as to the facts in the matter of the recent dispute between them; after which both Senators took back what they had said about each other."

SENSIBLE.—We notice that Senator Hall, of Elk, has introduced a resolution declaring that it is the sense of the Senate that it would be unwise and impolite, during the remainder of this session, to pass any resolutions instructing our members in Congress to their action on any measure before them. Adopted by a vote of 26 yeas to 7 nays.

LICENSED COURT HUMOR.—"If I vote for Cameron, I hope God Almighty will strike me dead." Such, it is said, was the pious pledge of John Gans, the Greenback representative in Lycoming county, in the House of Representatives. And yet, John Gens did vote for Cameron, and still lives to represent Lycoming county!—*Bellefonte Democrat.*

There has evidently been a great blunder committed by some agent in this matter. Nearly two months have elapsed and there is no funeral yet.

NOT SO BAD.—Somebody wrote ex-Governor Seymour, of New York: "If you are elected Governor of New York this year you will be our candidate for President next year." He replied: "You tell me that by getting into the frying-pan this year I can get into the fire next year. I respectfully decline both propositions."

RIGHT.—Senate bill No. 67, "granting pensions of $75 per annum to the surviving veterans of the Mexican war or to the widows of soldiers and sailors of said war," passed finally by a vote of 36 yeas to 6 nays and it now goes to the House for concurrence. We are for the surviving Mexican soldier—and hope the bill will pass.

REWARDED.—Mr. Hayes has appointed a man named Badger, Collector, and another named McMillan, Postmaster of New Orleans. The Philadelphia *Telegraph*, a Republican paper, says the appointments show a contempt for decent public sentiment. They are of the worst class of Louisiana politicians.

It is reported that there is some pretty tall swearing being done at Harrisburg, in a private way, because Governor Hoyt does not make up his Cabinet. We wonder who is Governor!

AUTHORITY OF PARENTS OVER THEIR CHILDRENS' SCHOOL STUDIES.

In the case of Trustees of Schools against Van Allen, the question as to what right the parent has to direct the studies pursued by his child who attends a public school is considered. It is held that the trustee of a school district may prescribe what studies may be pursued and may regulate the classification of the pupils, but that a parent may select from the branches pursued those which the child shall study, *so long as* the exercise of such selection does not interfere with the system prescribed for the school, and that they cannot be excluded from one study simply because he is deficient in another. In this case the pupil was denied admission to a public high school because of his deficiency in a knowledge of grammar, which his father had forbidden him to study. He had asked to be admitted to pursue only those studies which he was sufficiently proficient in to entitle him to admission to the high school. The Court held that a rule requiring his exclusion was unreasonable and could not be enforced.

In Morrow against Wood, in Wisconsin, a father directed his child who attended a public school, to study only certain branches among those taught in a school. The teacher, with notice of such direction, required the child to study other subjects, and upon his refusal to do so whipped him. This was held to be an unlawful assault.

In Nelson against Post, in Illinois, a girl, 16 years of age, was in attendance upon a public school, to the benefit of which she was entitled, and was in a class which, by the course of study prescribed by the directors of the school, was required to study book-keeping. Under the direction of her parents she refused to pursue the study, and for that reason was, by the teacher, acting under the order of the directors, forcibly expelled from the school. The Court held that the directors and teacher were all liable in an action of trespass, the directors having no power to prescribe such a rule or to authorize the teacher to enforce it.—*Albany (N. Y.) Law Journal.*

JOE BRADLEY'S DECISION.

Judge Hoadley, of Cincinnati, delivered an address Saturday night before the Hamilton County Democratic Club, on that fruitful topic, "The Electoral Commission." He drew the curtain from the past in a very effective manner. Indeed, the story of 1876-7 can not be too often repeated before the Americans, and the Judge was especially graphic on that Florida business. After relating the steps which led to the order for a second count, he said:

"Here was the Supreme Court saying, count Manatee, Hamilton, Jackson and Monroe, and here was Zach Chandler, trembling with fear lest the wicked Democracy should get the Presidency, saying, 'You have got to count them, but throw out something else.' And the State Returning Board very quietly took Baker county and cut out Darbyville and Jacksonville, and gave Mr. Hayes 46 majority in the State. That is how Florida came to be called a Republican State. Are you surprised that the people of Florida are not in love with the Republican party? What did Florida do? Did it submit to this outrage? The new Returning Board, inaugurated with the incoming of a Democratic State administration, made a recanvass of the State and announced that Tilden and Hendricks had carried it, and on the same 26th of January the Legislature sanctioned the re-canvass, and put the broad seal of the State of Florida upon the result by law. Yet, when the Electoral Commission met, the ground on which the vote of the State was counted for Hayes and Wheeler was the last ground that would suggest itself—the reason was the sacred doctrine of States rights. They had stolen the vote, therefore the State had the sacred right to have it stay stolen. They had stolen the vote, therefore no power existing in the United States could legally reclaim the stolen property."

DISGRACED ABROAD.—George F. Seward, our plenipotentiary to China, is likely to be impeached. His conduct as Minister, has been outrageous, if half is true that is reported. The House on the 27th ult., passed Congressman Springer's resolution declaring Minister Seward in contempt for refusing to produce his consular books before the committee, and authorizing his arraignment before the bar of the House to show cause why he should not be arrested and held for such contempt. If Seward still refuses to produce his book, as he undoubtedly will, the Springer committee will report articles of impeachment against him. The report will set forth that the testimony convicts Seward of gross malfeasance in office, sufficient to warrant such action.

A FAMINE PREDICTED.—Mr. Wilson, United States Consul at Jerusalem, writes that serious apprehensions prevail there of famine, owing to the condition of the crops. Arrangements have been made to import flour and grain direct from New York, and the Consul has furnished the merchants information with this view. Tunis and Tripoli are suffering more from drought than Palestine, and the condition of Beirut is more favorable than that of Jerusalem. The free dispensary of the London Jews' Society has rendered efficient service.

GOOD.—The Doylestown *Democrat* says: "There comes a rumor from Washington, that there is a difference of opinion, which is begetting bad blood, whether the Democratic National Committee shall be run in the interest of Tilden, or Thurman. This difference can easily be settled, by running the committee in the interest of the Democratic party." Correct.

A GOOD ONE.—There was a dreadful rumor at Washington that Senator Thurman's wife and daughter (Mrs. McCormick) had visited the wife of Senator Bruce, (colored) of Mississippi, but Senator Thurman, with a snort in his red bandana, said it was a "d——d abolition lie."

POLITICAL VERMIN.—In 1861 there were 46,049 Federal office holders. Four years later the number had increased to 53,067. In 1873 the number stood at 86,660, and in 1877 it was increased to 99,384. The number since the war has about doubled.

Congress has gone home, but our Legislature seems to be paving the way for an extra session by not doing anything this session. None of your tricks, boys!

New Advertisements.

LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER

For sale by H. B. Spackman, Clearfield, Pa.

Iron City College

YOUNG MEN prepare for active business life. The only institution in the United States exclusively devoted to practical business education. School always in session. Students can enter at any time. For circular giving full particulars address J. C. SMITH, A.M., President. Pittsburgh, Pa.

March 5, 1879-1m.]

New Advertisements.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of JOHN HEBERLING, late of Bigler 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., Feb. 5, 1879-6t.

NOTICE TO PARENTS.—The undersigned wishes to give notice that she will open a school in the Leonard school building, in this borough, on the first Monday in May next—the 5th—to continue three months.

Small children will be taught by the Kindergarten method.

Terms—$3 per scholar, to be paid on the first day of school.

Further information in regard to studies and terms can be had by calling on or addressing

MISS HATTIE MOORE.
Shaw House, Clearfield, Pa.

Feb. 12, 1879-3m.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county. No. 55 June Term, 1878. 51 Pa., No. 237, sept T., '78.

John Irvin & Brothers to use vs. W. C. Arnold and Alex. H. Irvin.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to distribute the proceeds arising from the Sheriff's sale of the real estate of W. C. Arnold and Alex. H. Irvin under the above writ, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on FRIDAY, the 14th day of MARCH, 1879, at 2 o'clock P. M., at his office in Clearfield, when and where all parties interested may attend.

OSCAR MITCHELL,
Feb. 26, 1879-3t. Auditor.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of *Fieri Facias* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House in the borough of Clearfield, on **Saturday, March 15th 1879,** at 1 o'clock p. m., the following described real estate, to wit:

Also, a certain lot or ground situate in the village of Penfield, Huston township, Clearfield Co., Pa., beginning on the southern boundary of the of the public road, twenty rod eastery from the northeastern corner of the lot sold by Franklin R Hewitt to J. C. Blair; thence North 15 degrees E. 60 feet to a post; thence South 39 degrees east 194 feet to post; thence South 51 degrees west 60 feet to a post; thence North 39 degrees west 194 feet to place of beginning, containing about one-fourth of an acre, being the same lot deeded by F. R. Hewittand wife to C. H. Curryll, and having thereon erected a frame dwelling house, stable and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Wm. McKey.

Also, by virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* on

Thursday, March 20th, 1879,

At 1 o'clock P. M., the following property, to wit:

All the interest of said Defendants in that certain real estate situate about two miles from Curwensville, in Pike township, Clearfield county, Pa., described as follows: Beginning at a chestnut corner formerly the south corner of land of Theodore England; thence by said land north 85 degrees west 127 perches to a maple on line of what was John Rigley's estate; thence by said line south 46 degrees west 35 perches to a chestnut the south corner of said Rigley estate; thence by said land north 44 degree west 26 perches to a white oak corner; thence south 46 degree west 98 perches to a hemlock corner; thence south 8 degrees east 220 perches to a hemlock corner; thence south 24 degrees east 67 perches to stones; thence north 66 degrees east 224 perches to a post; thence south 25 degrees east 130 perches to a post; thence south 37 degrees east 130 perches to a post; thence north 1 degree west 118 perches to a white pine corner of land now or formerly of Joseph Spencer; thence by said land north 51½ degrees west 147 2 10 perches to an oak corner; thence still by said Spencer's land ——— north 47½ degrees west 13 perches to a post; thence by land formerly owned by George Beatty north 44 degrees west 20½ perches to a post corner of said Theodore England; thence by said England's land south 45 degrees west 92 perches to the chestnut corner, the place of beginning, containing 343 acres, 127 perches and allowance, more or less, being part of a tract surveyed on a warrant to Nicklas Griffis, and known as warrant No. 5941, and having thereon a water saw mill and steam shingle mill, dwelling house and outbuildings. About 40 acres, more or less, are cleared, having thereon some fruit trees, and various improvements. A great part is timber land, having thereon a large quantity of valuable pine, hemlock and other timber suitable for boards, shingles and other kinds of lumber. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of J. C. & J. E. Kratzer.

Also, that certain lot of ground, with a two-story frame dwelling house and outbuildings, and improvements thereon, occupied by said J. E. Kratzer, in the borough of Curwensville, described as follows: Situate on the south side of State street, and fronting on said State street, commencing at State street at a corner of lot formerly occupied by James H. Fleming; thence southward by said lot 180 feet to Hiren alley; thence westward by said alley 60 feet to a post; thence northward 180 feet to State street; thence by State street eastward 60 feet to the place of beginning. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of J. E. Kratzer.

Also, by virtue of a writ of *Fa. Fa.*, on Thursday, March 20, 1879, the following proper y, to wit:

Also, a certain tract of land situate in Bennetts township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, viz: No. 1, on the east by land of John W. Lail; on the north by lands of G. W. Caldwell; on the west by land of Sampson, Walters & Co.; and south by Clearfield creek, containing 219 acres, with 50 acres cleared, barn and frame dwelling 18 by 30, large log barn, small orchard, and other outbuildings thereon.

No. 2, bounded and described as follows: On the east by lands of Isaac Smith, north by lands of James Cree, west by lands of Joseph W. Lail, south by lands of Amazza Smith and Brenlif estate, containing 83 acres and allowance with 20 acres cleared, with large Grist Mill, large two story dwelling house 29x50 with kitched 20x20 and tenant house 2 stories 18 by 24, with stable and other outbuildings thereon. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Barnabas Armstrong.

TERMS OF SALE.—The price or sum at which the property shall be struck off must be paid at the time of sale, or such other arrangements made as will be approved, otherwise the property will be immediately put up and sold again at the expense and risk of the person to whom it was struck off, and who, in case of deficiency at such re-sale, shall make good the same, and in no instance will the Deed be presented in Court for confirmation unless the money is actually paid to the Sheriff. ANDREW PENTZ, Jr.,

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Sheriff.
Clearfield, Pa., Feb 26, 1879.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the following accounts have been examined and passed by me, and remain filed of record in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors, and all others interested, and will be presented to the next Orphans' Court of Clearfield county, to be held at the Court House, in the borough of Clearfield, commencing on the 3d Monday (being the 17th day) of March, A. D. 1879:

Final account of George Barrett, Executor of the estate of Robert Young, late of Burnside township, Clearfield county, Pa., deceased.

First account of Joseph Shaw, A. H. Shaw and A. B. Shaw, Executors of the estate of Richard Shaw, Sr., late of Lawrence township, Clearfield county, Pa., deceased.

Final account of J. F. Oswald, Administrator D. B. N. C. T. A. of the estate of G. Henry Voss, late of Brady township, Clearfield county, Pa., deceased.

The account of Margaret Voss and J. F. Oswald, Administrators of the estate of Jacob Voss, late of Brady township, Clearfield county, Pa., deceased.

Partial account of L. D. Hile, Administrator of the estate of Amos Hile, late of the borough of Lumber City, Clearfield county, Pa., deceased.

First account of E. M. Birchfield, Administrator of the estate of Joseph Birchfield, late of the borough of Clearfield, Pa., deceased.

Final account of L. D. Weld, guardian of Theodore Weld, a minor heir of John Weld, late of the township of Beccaria, Clearfield county, Pa., deceased.

Partial account of James Stephenson, guardian of Jane Neff, a minor child of Philip B. Neff, late of Burnside township, Clearfield county, Pa., deceased.

Partial accounts of Lemuel