The Republican.

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 14, 1879.

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

MAXIMS FOR THE DAY.

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

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

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

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

THOS. A. HENDRICKS.

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

ADDRESS OF DEMOCRATIC M. C.'s.

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

DANIEL W. VOORHEES.

STATE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.

HUNTINGDON, PA., April 22, 1879.—The members of the State Democratic Committee are hereby notified to meet at the Bolton House, in the city of Harrisburg, on Wednesday, the 7th day of May, 1879, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of fixing the time and place of holding the State Convention and transacting other business of importance. Every member of the Committee is earnestly urged to be present.

R. M. SPEER, Chairman.

Shad fishing has something in it for those that catch them. See our first page.

Hayes' notice to interlopers and land thieves, will be found on our fourth page.

The student of current events for the past twenty years, can read with profit the career of General Taylor, found on our first page.

"The Guerillas of the Gospel" receive some attention on our first page. These clerical tramps are bringing disgrace upon civilization, and the step taken by the Missouri Legislature is in the right direction.

Judge Dean, of the Blair, Cambria, and Huntingdon District, again settles the fact that a Postmaster is disqualified by the Constitution from holding any State office. See his ruling on this subject on the fourth page.

WALLACE AHEAD.—An exchange says: "Senator Wallace can now appeal to the "Solid South" on the ground that his resolution adopted by the Senate was the first to strike down, if not a war, at least a war time measure.

A REBEL OUTRAGE.—We notice that the State of Georgia has just disposed of a large four per cent. loan to her own citizens without the expenditure of a penny in the way of advertising or commissions. Up here, a Sydicate would have charged a large sum for the negotiation.

The stalwart organs accuse the Democrats of the Senate of the intention to "steal" Mr. Kellogg's seat. That seat has already been stolen. Pretty fellows they are to charge their neighbors with stealing seats, while it has been the chief business of the Radicals for sixteen years, from President down.

DISMISS HIM.—From the figure he cuts before the Legislative Committee, we advise the Superintendent of the Public Grounds, Col. Hartshorne, to look after his deputy, Jesse R. Crawford. The Democrats cannot afford to be compromised in that kind of a manner by any individual member of the party. We know that such conduct is fashionable with the Radicals, but we cannot afford it, no difference how high they fly in the party. No more of such stuff in cars.

CRUSADING.—The godly editor of the Philadelphia *Press* is waging a vigorous war against slavery. He evidently belongs to the Rip Van Winkle School. The chief is evidently reproducing his editorials of twenty years ago for the purpose of alarming some old political grannies who still fear Jeff Davis. But as that particular school of heroes avoided Jeff during 1861 to 1865, they will not likely see him suspended on a sour apple tree in the future, unless somebody else incurs the trouble and expense. We are astonished at Mr. McPherson's baby talk. Perhaps it is because it is once a man and twice a child.

HISTORY WILL REPEAT ITSELF.—Our forefathers rebelled because of the infractions of the civil laws by the officers of the British Crown, thereby jeopardizing the personal rights of the citizens and ignoring the laws of the Colonies. In their Declaration of Independence, they thus spoke of King George III:

"He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good. He has kept among us in time of peace standing armies without the consent of the Legislature. "He has affected to render the militia independent of and superior to the civil power."

How applicable the same is now. Could words more befitting be chosen, and made applicable to his Fraudulency, in view of his recent veto of the army bill.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLAN.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Record* of the 1st instant tells it in this way: "The Democratic conference committee of the two Houses had no difficulty to day in deciding what should be done next, in view of the President's message. A session of an hour and a half this afternoon, after the House adjourned, settled the business, and the President will have an opportunity to say, without any "ifs" or "ands," whether he is in favor of Federal bayonets at the polls. The conference decided to formulate the 6th section of the army bill into a separate bill, to strike out the word "civil officers," so that the bill cannot be possibly construed to mean the prohibition of anything but the presence of armed soldiers at the polls, and in this shape to send it to the President as soon as it can be passed. It was decided not to debate the matter further in the House, but to demand the previous question at once and to have a vote as soon as possible. In the Senate it was decided to allow two days' debate and then sit it out if the Republicans show a disposition to filibuster. During these two days it is proposed to discuss the veto message pretty vigorously, and show up the weakness of the President's position. With reference to the legislative bill, it was decided to be expedient for the Senate Democrats to go on and pass it in its present shape, but not until the sixth section of the army bill shall have been passed as a separate measure. This decission of the conference committee will be submitted to a Democratic caucus of each House, to be held separately to-morrow afternoon, and will undoubtedly be ratified. If the President shall veto the legislative bill, as he undoubtedly will, there is no doubt the political clauses in that bill will then be re-enacted as a separate measure, and the President given an opportunity to record his sentiments separately and distinctly on the subject of the test oath and the partisan supervisors; but this matter was not decided at the conference to-day. It was broached, but Senator Thurman said at once that Congress had no right to assume that the President would veto any bill, and it would be very bad policy to discuss what they would do until the veto was a fact and the question before them. The general sentiment of the Democrats was well expressed to-day by Senator McDonald, who said that the Democrats did not propose to discuss these questions any faster than they came up; that as fast as they did come up they were abundantly able to settle them; that the talk of starving the Government was nonsense, and that he had sent for his summer clothes. In other words, the Democrats will not decide what they will do about the appropriation until the President has had a chance to go squarely on record on each of the separate propositions without any quibbling. The worse cases of lying on record were some of the dispatches about the caucus of the Senate Democrats yesterday. A very minute account was published in the Washington *Republican* this morning, and telegraphed off last night, of a blood and thunder speech made by Senator Voorhees, which was so revolutionary in its sentiment that the Democrats dared not let it get out. Voorhees himself nailed the lie in the Senate to-day by quietly remarking that he was not present at the caucus at all. As a matter of fact, that the caucus was very quiet, and not half as important in any sense as to-day's conference. The feeling among the Democrats of both Houses to-day is excellent, and the more they consider the position the President has taken, the more willing they are to go to the people on the issue raised. It is certain to-night that the President will either have to concede what the Democrats ask or declare squarely in favor of bayonets at the polls, the test oath and partisan Federal Supervisors."

THE DIFFERENCE.—Over in Indiana county they have three Radical Judges on the Bench. There has not been a Democrat made Foreman of the Grand Jury for eighteen years, and it is an accident when a Democrat is appointed a Tipstaff or put on a road view. That is the way the Radicals manage their local affairs over there. Here in Clearfield, where we have three Democratic Judges, more than half the road viewers appointed within the past five years have been Radicals. Every now and then one of the same kind is made Foreman of the Grand Jury, and nearly half of the Tipstaffs are Radicals, some of whom advocated the hanging of Democrats a few years ago. Some Democrats may favor this kind of party conduct on the part of their agent, but we do not, and we want it stopped in this county. Over in Indiana they can do as they please, the Democrats cannot help themselves, but here it is different.

AN ARMY OF MARSHALS.—We have before us a copy of Attorney General Divens' letter, and return, made to the Wallace Committee. It covers sixty-four pages, giving the names of the Deputy United States Marshals who helped the Radicals last November to carry elections. The Attorney General states that the whole number appointed was 5,494—about one fourth as many as the regular army numbers. These satraps were mostly piled into closely contested Congressional Districts with orders in every instance to do all they could to defeat the Democratic nominees. Thirty Radical Congressmen were elected last fall by these bloodhounds of despotism, and just so many Democrats defeated, whom the honest voters had elected, but the Marshals and their minions counted them out—as Judge Bradley did Tilden.

THE COMPLIMENT RETURNED.—Gov. Hoyt has appointed the editor of the Pittsburg *Post*, James P. Barr, one of the managers of Morganza. Last Fall Barr helped Hoyt, now Hoyt helps Barr. All right, both are clever fellows.

SAMPLE LEGISLATION.

From what is transpiring at Harrisburg, the depravity of our Legislature seems to be total. Below we give as a sample of what is occuring in the Capitol. The committee of investigation, appointed to look after the frauds practiced to pass bill No 103, is developing some wonderful things, as witness the following: "E. W. Davis, of Philadelphia, took the stand and to the regular questions gave a decided "no." He stated that his name had been used by witnesses in connection with bill 103, but that subsequent witnesses had completely refuted the testimony. As far as any witnesses to come were concerned he would say most emphatically that any use of his name was unauthorized; that he had never been authorized by any persons to act for them in the matter and had never been guilty of any corrupt practices in regard to the riot bill.

Speaker Long questioned the witness.

"Did I ever intimate to you in any way that if I were elected Speaker you should be made Chairman of the ways and means committee?"

"You never did, sir. I will say, however, that another man did."

Speaker Long—"I demand the name of that man."

Mr. Davis—"His name is George W. Hall, of Philadelphia."

A "no" was then given to the interrogatories by Messrs. Doyle, Elliot, Demuth, Corrance, Eberly, Elder and Eldred.

C. H. Foster, of Lehigh, then stepped upon the witness stand and testified as follows: One evening sometime ago D. C. Clark, of Philadelphia, came to witness and asked him to see if he could vote for bill 103. Witness said he would consider it. Later Clark told him there was $300 in the bill and took him to Salter and left him. Salter also told witness there were $300 in the bill, but witness refused to vote for it, because he said there were too many "snakes" in it. Three weeks later Salter told him that a meeting just held in Philadelphia the price had been raised to $500, and both Salter and Clark advised him to take the money. In March Salter called witness out of the house and took him to see Kemble at the Brady House. When alone with the latter he looked at Kemble and Kemble eyed him "from the brow of the head to the sole of his toe."

"Kemble said, "How are you on bill 103?"

Witness—"I can't vote for it on account of article 7 of the constitution."

Kemble—"Then I don't want anything to do with you."

Witness—"Oh, I guess you are one of them roosters like Sam Josephs. Ex-members tell me he promises lots of money but never pays." Kemble then said, "Oh, if you don't believe it here's the money"—$1,000. I don't want to pay you for your vote. I want to pay for your work." Witness however refused all offers and left Mr. Kemble to his meditations.

Foster stated in concluding his testimony that these men had followed him like blood hounds following a deer, but he had always refused them. Mr. Clark then questioned the witness, but the result was only a flat contradiction by each of the other's testimony.

After Messrs. Provens and Kincaid had been called and no more evidence obtained, Mr. Clark again took the stand and repeated his assertions that he had never made, nor been authorized to make, any corrupt advances to any living man.

The committee, after deciding to insist that Mr. Chris. Magee shall produce all the checks in his possession at the next meeting, adjourned to meet again Tuesday evening.

Davis is the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and the Radical leader in the House, as well as the biggest rooster in the Chamber or on the street.

A NUT JOHN A. LOGAN CAN'T CRACK.

The following affidavit, published in the Columbus, Ohio, *Democrat* and republished in the Youngstown, Ohio, *Vindicator*, will, we think, be found a nut which John A. Logan cannot crack, even with his well-known chin-power:

I John G. Wheatly, a resident of the city and county aforesaid, do solemnly swear that on the 28th day of May, 1861, I went from Williamson county, Illinois, to join R. H. Cunningham, Company G of the Fifteenth Regiment, Tennessee Volunteers; that Major General John A. Logan, who then represented the district in Congress, was the chief person who raised said army and persuaded me to join the same; that said Logan accompanied us (about seventy in number) in the night part of the way from Williamson county to Paducah, the place designated for us to cross the river. We crossed at Paducah, according to John A. Logan's instructions, to evade Union troops, which, he stated, were stationed at Cairo. When Logan left, he agreed to meet us as soon as possible, and assigned as his reason for not accompanying us then that he wanted to settle up his affairs at home and raise more troops. Logan, when he left, promised faithfully to join us soon and command our regiment in the Confederate service, but the next time we met him was at Belmont, in the Federal service, and in the fight Captain Cunningham and I chased him so closely that he was compelled to dismount. We succeeded in capturing his horse and delivered it to General Gideon Pillow, of the Confederate army. I served in the Confederate army from the above date until July 20, 1862, in Captain Cunningham's company, and was honorably discharged at Tupelo, Mississippi. My son, R. L. Wheatly, Thomson Coder, Harry Hays, William Tinker, Jackson Brown, Jackson Love, Flering Ghent, Martin Williams, and others, all except the first, now residing, or when I last heard from them, in Marion, Williamson county, Illinois, were members of said company and will attest the truth of the statement.

JOHN G. WHEATLY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me the 30th day of September, 1868.

JOHN Q. HARLON,
Clerk of Circuit Court, Alexander county, Illinois.

AN OLD RELIC.—When Gen. James Simmons was buried in Charleston, S. C., the other day, there was borne in the procession a flag with which the father of the deceased charged, in Colonel Washington's regiment, at Cowpens and Eutaw Springs. General Simmons was Speaker in the South Carolina House when that State seceded and afterwards commanded a brigade.

PATRIOTIC COWARDS.

This heading is a seemingly contradictory one, but no other expression at the present presents itself that conveys so well what we wish to say. During the late war between the States there were great numbers of gentlemen who were always on hand to urge other men to enter the service of their country, but they were careful to remain out of danger. These are the men to be found in all of the States, both North and South. In the North they were full of blood thirsty speeches against the South, but found Canada a pleasant country about the time a draft was to be made, and their class in the South were their equals in bloody threats against the North, but managed to pay a visit to their friends in Cuba or some other friendly country. These patriotic cowards were bold to make money, provided the soldiers would protect them. They did not want the war to end while they could make money out of it. After the war was over, these men began to look out for office and it is painful to be compelled to confess that many of them, by the use of their money found easy places from which they have added wealth to their already large bank accounts. These are the men who are constantly talking about the danger of a Solid South and a Solid North. They are ready to have another fight, provided their neighbors will go to the front and allow them to remain at home as they did in the last war. It is a fact worthy of notice that the men who did the fighting in the last war are not the men who are alarmed when either of the political parties meet with defeat. The boys in blue and the boys in gray are not calling for more blood. They are not cowards, and they accept the war as final between the North and the South and ask that old issues be forgotten. These soldiers are men willing to live as brothers and stand as one man against all foes to the Union of the States, and to uphold and defend the old flag. It is perhaps not generally known, but it is true nevertheless, that the members of Congress who served in either army are not the men who are constantly talking about the injustice of the North and of the South. Men who have been on the battlefield are not specially anxious to bring on another war, nor are they unwilling to trust each other. If the patriotic cowards would learn to remain silent there would be no danger of one section domineering over any other section. We do not hear such men as General Joseph E. Johnston of the Confederate army and General Sherman of the Union army threatening each other, nor do they distrust each other, but you can hear the cry of the patriotic coward from all quarters saying that one section is trying to get advantage of the other. Brave men never fear to trust brave men. We never receive letters from the men who wore the blue threatening the men who wore the gray. These men believe that the war is over and ask that the whole people shall be one nation of loyal citizens. Those who have suffered are satisfied. Let us have peace."—*The Citizen Soldier.*

DESPOTIC POWER.—There can be no question about it. The Radical leaders are wielding all the power they possess inside and outside of Congress for a strong military government. A cotemporary says: Now it appears that "Congress is coercing the President" again. The "coercion" this time doesn't result from the arrangement of topics in a bill, but from the order in which bills are to be considered. It is squarely asserted in a leading Republican newspaper that, as Congress was called in extra session to pass appropriation bills, it cannot with propriety or decency do anything more nor less than to pass such bills and go home; and further, that to hold back the vetoed army appropriations until another matter is sent to the White House is a clear case of attempting to "coerce the President." It would be a waste of time to treat such stuff and nonsense seriously, but it is well for the people to understand that the monarchial powers clamed for Mr. Hayes by his party organs and the insignificant position assigned to the law-making power is the Radical creed.

EXPERIMENT A LITTLE.—The New York *Tribune* thinks that "if one genuine and well authenticated Repentant Rebel would now consent to exhibit himself the country might credit the South with some possibilities of broad and non sectional patriotism." Well, try Postmaster General Key. Or it he will not do, how would Mosby serve for such an exhibition? Sectionalism is odious but one Radical Senator or Member of Congress injects more sectionalism in one month, into the debates of those two bodies than all the "Brigadiers" do in six months. The sectionalism of the northern members is infamous. If they love the Union why do they not practice that which will perpetuate it instead of adopting a policy that if practically carried out must ruin the Republic. The American who preaches sectionalism is not honest with himself or his country.

BOYS, READ!—An exchange says: Forty-five years ago Paul Dillingham, ex-Governor of Vermont, took a boy into his service to do chores for his board, and allowed him to use his library and to attend the district school. He is now fifty-five years old; his head is covered with a mass of sturdy iron-gray, and he occupies a seat in the United States Senate. His name is Matt. H. Carpenter. The boys of Clearfield have listened to the Senator in our Court rooms. Now, let some of them try and secure Matt's seat 45 years hence.

YES, SUCH A VINDICATION!—An associate press telegram from Brooklyn, on the 8th, announced to the world that "Rev. Mr. Talmage has been vindicated." Henry Ward Beecher was vindicated at the same place, on a similar plan, a few years ago. The vote on Talmage stood: for "vindication," 25, guilty, 16, partly guilty, 4.

NO, SIR.—The Chicago *Times* is in error in supposing that "the Democratic vote of Kentucky could be delivered to Satan." Nothing would induce the sturdy Democracy of that State to vote for a Republican, and especially one of the founders of that party.

BUCHANAN AND DIX.

JUDGE BLACK EXPLAINS HOW DIX ENTERED THE BUCHANAN CABINET.

YORK, April 28, 1879.

To the editor of *The Times*.

An obituary sketch of General Dix, published in the New York *Times*, says that President Buchanan was pressed to appoint him Secretary of the Treasury by "large delegations of leading capitalists and Democrats from New York." This is not so. Mr. Buchanan was moved to make the appointment by his personal friendship and his confidence in General Dix's fidelity to principles of honest constitutional government. Only one person mentioned the name of General Dix before the place was tendered to him. The talk about "large delegations" from New York is purely fictitious.

General Dix responded in the most affectionate manner. He not only took the portfolio that was offered him, but accepted the President's invitation to live at his house at Washington while he held office there. In all their ingoings and outcomings, public and private, the harmony of these two men was absolutely unbroken. They never differed in opinion on any administrative question, nor did either of them find fault with any public act of the other.

Yet the eulogy-maker in the New York *Times* says "it was the threat of Secretaries Dix, Stanton and Holt to immediately resign that prevented President Buchanan ordering Major Anderson back from Sumter to Moultrie," and adds the statement that thereupon Floyd resigned and went South, where he belonged." This is utterly false. So far as General Dix is concerned it cannot be true, because he was not in the Cabinet when Major Anderson's removal was discussed. He came in after all questions connected with that subject had been finally settled—after the President's refusal to give up Fort Sumter had been notified to the South Carolina Commissioners—after their insolent letter in reply had been sent back and after Floyd's resignation. General Dix had nothing whatever to do with any of these affairs and never said a word about them, except as things of the past, properly acted and done before his time.

Messrs. Stanton and Holt were members of the administration when the President refused to order Major Anderson back. But they did not prevent such order by threatening to resign. Neither of them ever threatened the President with resignation at any time or for any cause, then or before or afterwards. To make this contradiction full it is necessary to add that Floyd went "South where he belonged," not because of anything done or said by either of his colleagues, but because the President himself demanded his resignation for certain financial mismanagement of his department.

This is one of the fragments of an old story long ago exploded. It is known to all tolerably well-informed persons to be absolutely inconsistent with the truth. The insertion of it in this posthumous biography of General Dix makes it doubtful whether Carlyle was right or not when he said "no lie can live forever." At all events, it proves that this one is hard to kill.

It is quite impossible to believe that General Dix, in his lifetime, ever authorized this canard. He was a gentleman of perfect veracity and stainless honor, who kept himself immeasurably above the meanness of trying to swell his own importance by such a paltry invention.

J. S. BLACK.

RUSSIAN TERRORISM.

THE GREAT POWERS GIVEN BY THE EMPEROR'S UKASE.

The substance of the ukase issued on the 18th of April, by virtue of which the state of terrorism in Russia was created, has already been published. Nevertheless the last sections are of such importance, as showing the tremendous power given to the District Governors, that they are worth reproducing:

The Governor-General shall be empowered to subject *all civilians* to martial law, and to adjudge such punishments as are prescribed during the maintenance of martial law in addition to the cases indicated in the ukase of the 9th-21st of August last, and for other offenses against the state and administrative order; as also for the commission of other crimes which are provided for by the criminal laws, when they shall *deem it expedient* to do so with a view of protecting general order and security. In cases of this nature the Governors General shall exercise the same powers as are provided for in respect of Commander-in-Chief in the field by paragraphs 1,234, 1,238 and 1,241 of the twenty-fourth volume of Martial Law, promulgated in 1869. This order is to be applied to all cases of offenders who have not yet been tried.

The Governors-General shall possess the following powers:—(*a*) To remove by administrative process out of their district all such persons *whose presence therein they consider pernicious.* (*b*) *To arrest at their discretion all persons* of whatsoever condition or rank when they deem it necessary to do so. (*c*) *To suspend or suppress the publication of newspapers the tendencies of which they consider to be pernicious.* (*d*) Generally to adopt such measures as, under present circumstances, they may consider advisable for their maintenance of order in the district committed to their care.

This is a specimen of Russian law. We hope those who favor "a stronger government" in this country will contemplate this case as it deserves, and decide in a manly way whether they favor a Republic or a Despotism. The latter is what the Grantites are after, but they are not honest enough to declare it.

FOOD FOR REFLECTION.—The *Record* remarks: "The epidemic of murders and suicides now prevailing would seem to indicate that civilization is but the thinnest kind of a varnish covering native savagery. On one day last week there were four suicides in Pittsburg, the day following there were five in New York, and scarcely a day passes in which from one to half a score of these self murders are not chronicled somewhere in the country. The record of murders is equally extended. The student of human nature has here food for painful reflection."

CABINET CONGRESSMAN.

Senator Pendleton, of Ohio, has introduced a bill in the United States Senate, giving the members of the President Cabinet seats on the floor of the House. A similar position is occupied by the British Ministry. Whether the Senator's proposition would be an improvement on the present system, we are unable to say. If none but good men were made Cabinet Ministers, it might work well enough, but when such fellows as Belknap, Robinson, etc., get there, it would be better for morality and the Union that they be kept out of doors—not allowed to contaminate the Halls of Congress.

Mr. Pendleton, in addressing the Senate on subject, among other things, said:

"The parliamentary history of England is the chief glory of the Anglo Saxon race. It is the history of freedom, the history of the amelioration of the evils of barbarism and the substitution of the blessings of the greatest liberty and the least law. It is the history of Magna Charta, the petition rights, the bill of rights, the great remonstrance, the *habeas corpus*, the statutes of treason, the extention of suffrage. It is the history of Strafford beheaded, of Clarendon banished, of Danby imprisoned, of Oxford committed to the tower, of Bolinbroke and Ormond attained, of Bute disgraced, of North driven from power. It is the history of Somers and Russell and Bollingbroke and Walpole and Townshend and Chatham and Fox and Burke and Pitt and Sheridan and Canning and Brougham and Peel Gladstone and Bright and Disraeli. It is the history of those immortal victories in the great struggle of liberty against prerogative, of the rights of the individual against the power of the community, whose glories will shine resplendent with undimmed brilliancy when Cœur de Lion and the Black Prince and Marlborough and Wellington will have been forgotten. Whose heart does not thrill at the thought of Parliament? And the chief cause of its transcendent influence was that it opened the dark doors of ministerial cabinets; that it exposed to broad day the connection of the crown and commons; that it substituted for the hidden corruption which bought votes the open influence of intelligence, character, information, intellect, argument, and thus stimulated at once its own and the nation's aspiration for a larger liberty and a purer life."

WORTHY OF IMITATION.

We learn that an organized effort has been entered into by the Radical leaders, to put that most infamous of all Radical journals—the New York *Tribune*—into universal circulation. Their scheme is to furnish all Postmasters gratis with bundles of them, and have them solicit their neighbors to subscribe for it. If they are met with a refusal, then the government agent, as an inducement, offers to give the paper for half price, and, as a last effort, they offer for it *three* months for *twenty-five* cents. This is for the purpose of getting the names and post-office address of thousands of voters, so that the Congressional Committee can stuff them with Radical documents from now until the next Presidential election. Of course somebody pays the *Tribune* people in cash for the liberal discount they make on their journal. Why cannot the Democrats imitate these Radical patriots? Of course we could not utilize the Postmasters, but there are hundreds of others who could be used for the same purpose in every school district in the State. Will the enemy be met in its own field of warfare? That is the question!

THEY MUST BE BLIND.—Somebody long ago made the remark: "They have eyes but they see not, ears but they hear not." Such seems to be the case with Gen. Garfield and his class of Radical politicians, who, a year or so ago made great sport of Hendrick B. Wright's proposition, to provide money to settle the unemployed and needy mechanics and laborers of the North on the public lands. We don't know but they were correct in opposing the Wright bill, for it proposed duties for the government foreign to its purposes; but Garfield is now on hand with a bill for a large appropriation in aid of the colored emigrants flocking to Kansas. If it comes to devoting public money to purposes of this character we shall insist that no distinction be made between the races. A poor white man has just as much right to this sort of government aid as a poor negro. Why these white men are always traducing their own race for the purpose of forming an alliance with the African is a mystery to us. Philanthropy demands the reverse. Yet, they claim to be honest men.

RADICAL EXTRAVAGANCE.—Mr. Cameron's Legislature has drawn a draft for four thousand and one hundred dollars to pay the alleged expenses of the inauguration of Governor Hoyt. This draft is drawn on the Treasury that is over fifteen hundred thousand dollars in default on appropriations to the charitable institutions of the State, and several hundred thousand dollars behind in its payments of appropriations to the public schools. The Hoyt circus was an unnecessary waste of the public money and without authority of law. And yet, with this swindle to the fore, and with a Treasury unable to pay the honest debts of the Commonwealth, when due, Mr. Cameron's Legislature has in contemplation a bigger grab to pay the expenses of a of toadies and lick-spittles who want to go to San Francisco next Fall to meet General Grant. There is no people under the sun, savage or civilized, that would bear such swidling by those in authority as supinely as our own free and enlightened fellow citizens who vote the Republican ticket.

A GOOD SIGN.—An exchange says: "The commissioners of the sinking fund, and Governor, have changed the time of awarding the new loan from 15th May to 10th June, 1879. The time was changed in order to issue a four per cent. bond, as those provided for in the former advertisement were four and a-half and five per cent. bonds. This action was taken at the request of citizens of the State, who allege that the money can be had at four per cent. interest per annum.

THE VETO.

Senator Beck seems to express a very correct appreciation of the veto when he says:

I am greatly surprised that the President, in view of his own votes while a member of Congress and of his past conduct in politics, and in view of his cabinet officers and their past opinions should veto a bill like this after having advocated and voted for bills so much more objectionable than this one. If the States or this Union are not competent to keep their own peace at the polls they cannot fit to be States.

That portion of the veto which is directed to the subject of tacking legislative measures upon appropriation bills comes with a poor grace from a man who, as a member of Congress, voted for the same thing, and whose council of state have nearly all been defenders and abettors of the practice. Whatever their views on the subject may be worth abstractly, they will be heard with little patience in their present application on this account, and will be taken as a partisan subterfuge that does not get Mr. Hayes and his cabinet out of the scrape into which their past record plunges them.

If Mr. Hayes does not propose to use the army, or is unable to use it in a way to justify the Democratic apprehension, then he would have had nothing to lose of partisan advantage or official dignity by signing the bill and assuring the country of the complete innocence of his and his party's designs. If he intends no practical use of the provisions of the law which enables him to use the army for political purposes, why object to the formal repeal of the law? He is advised by a friendly journal, the New York *Evening Post*, that, in this view of the case, by consenting to its repeal he would have strengthened his position, would have conformed to a sentiment which is as clearly proper as it is distinctly popular, would have quieted the country, would have enabled himself to resist more effectually measures of actual coercion by Congress, and would have put his party in a better situation by making this concession.

That Mr. Hayes should refuse to sign a repeal of anything so harmless as he makes out the obnoxious laws to be, and that his party should so strenuously oppose the repeal, have given the country a fear that they are of serious import, and public sentiment now more emphatically than ever demands their repeal. How that repeal shall be accomplished is a secondary matter, but it does not lie with Mr. Hayes to say that it shall not be done in the way which he and his party so long approved and practiced.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

A DEMOCRATIC ROUGH RIDER.—"Let me introduce you to Gov. Whitaker, of Oregon, the great American traveler," said Hon. S. S. Cox yesterday, as he presented *The Post* to the gentleman named.

"Governor didn't you feel nervous riding so fast?" asked the *Post*.

"No; I was determined to get here in time to help elect a Democratic speaker. Every time we changed conductors the new one would come to me and ask if I was willing to travel at that speed. I told them to go just as fast as they choose; that I was as well prepared to go to Heaven then as I ever would be, and so I took it easy."

"How came the telegrams notifying you to come to be delayed so?"

"The wires were down in every direction, and for three days telegraphic communication was cut off. When I got the notice I started at once. In less than ten minutes I was on my way to Washington, without so much as a change of linen."

A ROSY CONSUL.—The *Norristown Herald*, of the 28th, ult., contained a letter from the wife of an American missionary in China, which gives some account of the conduct of Col. Mosby, our new consul at Hong Kong. She says his conduct is outrageous—that he don't know how to treat people with decency, and that at the table he puts his napkin to the use intended for the pocket handkerchief. Now, if he were only a Democrat what a howl would go up. We are astonished that the respectable *Herald* has not a word of reproof of such boorish conduct. We hope the *Herald* don't forget that he was a "rebel."—*Exchange.* This is the celebrated Shenandoah Valley bushwhacker, so well known to our soldiers during the war, whom Hayes sent to China to represent "the loyal millions." If that Missionary's wife don't look out the Colonel will "bush-whack" her.

THE NOBLE HORSE.—Quite an excitement has been created among the admirers of fast horses in this country, on account of the recent achievements of the American running horse, "Parole," in England. He has won three races in succession, on Epsom Downs, at the recent meetings there, the last being the Metropolitan stakes. For this race forty-two horses were entered, but only one beside "Parole" started, "Castle-reagh," an English horse. The distance run was about two miles and a quarter, and was made in 4 minutes and 43 seconds. The race was run in the rain, and the track was heavy. It is said that Mr. Lorillard, the owner of "Parole," has purchased thirteen more horses of the same breed.

KENTUCKY IN THE FIELD.—Dr. Luke P. Blackburn, of Louisville, has been nominated by acclamation as the Democratic candidate for Gov. of Kentucky. The nomination is, of course, equivalent, in that sterling Democratic State, to an election. Dr. Blackburn is a brother of Hon. Jos. S. C. Blackburn, now in Congress. Dr. Blackburn left his Louisville home last summer, during the yellow fever epidemic, and spent two months among the dead and dying at Memphis, Tenn. Granada, Miss., and other destressed localities. One moment he was seen to administer medicine to the sick patient and the next he would assist to deposit the dead in their graves. He was physician, nurse and undertaker. He deserves honor.

TOO FUNNY.—The Venango *Spectator* man drives at the ex-Government, in this way: "The latest conundrum going the rounds is headed in bold-faced type—"Is Grant to stand above Washington?" We don't exactly know the answer, but venture to say that Grant gets "higher" every day than George ever did, but whether Ulysses stands or reclines in that condition nobody knows, except Mr. Borie and J. Russell Young."

A HEAVY DECLINE.—If Hayes, Secretary of the Navy—Thompson—does not speedily hire him in the Wabash valley and look after the Republicans controlled the city of Terre Haute, where Col. Thompson resides. In the election of the 7th, inst, his party cast just 926 votes in a total of 4,824.

RADICAL TROUBLE.—The enemies of free government are awfully exercised over the conduct of the Democrats in Congress who are trying to get the Army Marshal business away from the polls, where free men only are allowed to resort. The following is a copy of the second bill passed by both Houses, and by this time has been presented to Hayes for his signature or veto.

WHEREAS, The presence of troops at the polls is contrary to the spirit of our institutions and the traditions of our people, and tends to destroy the freedom of elections; therefore,

Be it enacted, etc., That it shall not be lawful to bring or to employ at any place where a general or special election is being held in a State, any part of the army or navy of the United States, unless such force be necessary to repel the armed enemies of the United States, or to enforce section 4, article 4, of the Constitution of the United States, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, on application of the Legislature or the Executive of the State where such force is to be used, and so much of all laws as is inconsistent herewith is hereby repealed.

A RADICAL EMBLEM.—The New York *Tribune*, in alluding to the would be Emperor of the United States, but now in China taking lessons, says:

"General Grant's departure from Lucknow was exceedingly stately. A long line of elephants were stationed along the railway track near the station, a battery fired off a royal salute, a military guard was drawn up facing the station, and a band played one of our national airs, while the British officers and civilians stood with uncovered heads."

This will be nothing to the reception he will get at San Francisco, when the 25 roosters of the Pennsylvania Legislature will go out there to greet him. Then there will be a display of high-toned manner.

The Secretary of the Commonwealth, Quay, and ex-State Treasurer, Kemble, are certainly specimen bricks of a very corrupt character, if the oaths of Radical members of the Legislature amounts to anything. The latter holds no office, but the former should resign. We have very little respect for a man who disgraces himself only; but we have far less for the scoundrel who compromises and disgraces his constituents and continues to draw his pay out of the public Treasury.

NONE OF YOUR JOKES.—The editor of the Baltimore *American* is disposed to joke too, since the members of our Legislature have taken to it. He remarks: "Members of the Pennsylvania Legislature are born jokers. Every one who talked about money in connection with votes for the Pittsburg riot bill has laid his hand upon his heart and sworn that he was only in fun.' The outbreak of that peculiar humor at Harrisburg was phenomenal."

ANOTHER VETO.—Hayes has accommodated Congress with another veto. This now settles the question. The Radical party is now committed to the doctrine of conducting elections under army regulations, and therefore opposed to free elections.

THE FOUR ACES.—Talmage is the last of the "not guilty" great men of this age. Beecher, Belknap, Robeson, and Talmage. The two leading clergymen, and the two "Christian Statesmen!" What a tableau!

"Addition, division, and silence" Kemble, cuts a bad figure before the Legislative Committee now investigating the corruption practiced to pass the Pittsburg riot bill.

New Advertisements.

ARNOLD WANTS
5,000 Rail Road Ties
Curwensville, Pa. Jan. 9, '78-tf.

WANTED.
100,000 SHAVED SHINGLES,
at S. Gainsburg's Grocery Store, Second street, Clearfield, Pa. Jan. 29, '79-tf.

ORGAN FOR SALE.—Persons desirous of purchasing a SMITH AMERICAN ORGAN will find it to their advantage to call at the First National Bank, where important information can be obtained from the undersigned.
WM. H. DILL,
April 30, 1879-3m Clearfield, Pa.

HOUSE FOR RENT.—A two-story brick house on Pine street, east of the Presbyterian Church. Three rooms up and three down stairs. A good stable, ice house, and garden attached. For further particulars, apply to
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April 30, 1879-tf. Clearfield, Pa.

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A first class farm situated in Goshen township Clearfield county, Pa., containing 130 acres; all tillable, with 85 acres cleared, well fenced and under good state of cultivation, with timber enough on the uncleared portion for all building purposes, besides sufficient hemlock for one raft of square timber, and having thereon erected a good plank house, 20x32 feet, a log barn, a good spring-house, and all the other necessary outbuildings, a never failing spring of good water at the door and a good bearing orchard of choice fruit. It is situated within five miles of Clearfield town, in a good settlement, and handy to school and church. It will be sold as a whole or in two separate lots to suit purchasers. Prices moderate, and terms easy. For further particulars, apply to, or address,
A. G. KRAMER,
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on the premises. May 7th, 1879-3t.

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