The Republican.

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 23, 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 certificate 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 CONVENTION.

The State Democratic Convention will meet at Harrisburg, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of July, 1879, at noon, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for State Treasurer, and transacting such other business as the interests of the party may require.

By order of the State Committee,

E. M. SPEER, Chairman.

H. L. DIEFFENBACH, P. J. PIERCE, P. C. HAMMER, } Secretaries.

A GOOD EMBLEM.—An exchange says: "The emblem of the Democrats in the next Presidential contest will be a ballot-box transfixed by a bayonet. With that device they expect to stir up an enthusiasm equal to the log cabin and hard cider campaign of 1840."

A PROPER INQUIRY.—The editor of the Atlanta (Georgia) *Constitution*, after reading Hayes' last veto, inquires:

Can the people of a State take care of their own elections, or must the Federal troops be called in to assist them? The postage should be prepaid on answers to this.

Have the freemen of Pennsylvania no rights that Hayes is bound to respect on election day?

"The Lord be praised"—now that the Legislature has taken it into its head to adjourn on the 6th of June. May the people never be compelled to look on its like again. But what else could be expected? The first act it done was to elect a Cameron to the United States Senate, and this has been followed up from act to act.

DISTANT WEEPING.—The editor of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* dreamed the other night that he was in Egypt where Colonel Scott is now recuperating his health. He says:

Colonel Thomas Scott threw down his newspaper, brushed away a tear, and said: "After all, what are the charms of the Appointed, Haden-Eaden or Mong Blong to the terrible scandal in my Legislature? I will never leave it again—never, never, never!" And the poor man, away off beyond the deep, blue sea, buried his face in his hands and wept.

State Rights or Centralization, a Republic or a Despotism, Democracy or Radicalism, is the question now before the American citizens. The latter is a tendency of our political system under the Fraudulent Hayes and his courtesans, and those voters who are still in favor of "Virtue, Liberty and Independence," should not be long in choosing sides.

ENFORCE THE LAW.—The new law extinguishing tramps will be found on the first page of our issue of the 21st. Now, it becomes the duty of every upright citizen to see that it is executed. If this law is enforced against loafers and other drones of society, nine out of every ten of the beggars abroad in the country will, in a year from the 15th of August next, resort to honest industry, and to that extent improve the condition of the country.

A MAGNIFICENT BEQUEST.—The will of the late Judge Packer leaves an endowment of one million five hundred thousand dollars ($1,500,000) for the permanent endowment of Lehigh University, at Bethlehem, and for a library for the same $500,000; to St. Luke's Hospital, Bethlehem, $300,000; to St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Manch Chunk, $30,000. There are a number of other bequests which are kept private for the present.

TROUBLED IN SPIRIT.—The Radicals in this State succeeded in electing a few honest men to the Legislature. Chief among them is a Mr. Wolf from Union county, who is opposed to staying at Harrisburg all summer and stealing everything that comes within reach of the members. For these strictures all the Radical organs in the State are assailing him, so as to render him odious with the party leaders. But Mr. Wolf will whip them all in the end.

A FRAUD ON CIVILIZATION.—It is said that one clause in the new Constitution of California makes it a felony to give employment to Chinamen, yet a large proportion of the men who voted for it came to this country to find a refuge from oppression and discrimination. A more damnable heresy was never advocated in this country than Kearneyism. The leaders proclaim their honesty, and advocate liberty during day time, and at night they rob you of your cellar products and garden vegetables.

THE STATE COLLEGE.

This costly institution has been criticized pretty severely for the past few years, and recently the Legislature appointed a committee to look into the workings of the establishment, and learn what grounds there are for the growling heretofore indulged in by newspapers and individuals. The editor of the Altoona *Tribune*, in a recent issue of that journal, indulges in remarks of this kind:

"An opinion has prevailed for some time that the State Agricultural College was to a certain extent a failure; that the results were not up to the just expectations of its friends, and not on a scale commensurate with the great cost its maintenance entails on the people of the State. The Legislative Committee appointed to investigate the matter have discovered that there were a good many reasons to believe that this institution, as well as the experimental farms, has not been as productive of good results as we had a right to expect. The State College has cost far too much when the results attained are taken into consideration. One of the graduates testified that when he first went there there was a large attendance of pupils, but some years later the professors were almost as numerous as the students. We are not of the opinion, says the Lancaster *New Era*, that such institutions can be made self-sustaining, nor was that the idea uppermost in the minds of our representatives when they passed the bill providing for their organization. The advancement of agricultural knowledge throughout the State was a primary consideration, and the State could well afford to pay well for a wide dissemination of such information; but the people were entitled to look for a clear and economical administration of the affairs of these institutions, and that is apparently what they have not received. The unaccountable mismanagement of the public lands given to the college proves that the men in charge were at least most grossly negligent of the true interests of the college over which they exercised control, and that the public interests would be subserved by their removal. In fact, a thorough overhauling of the system on which the State College has been conducted seems to be imperatively demanded, and a return to more economical and business-like methods."

MORAL GLADIATORS.—A Radical organ anounces that Hayes was not present at the horse races at Baltimore, the other day. It would have been less harmful to be present on that occasion, than for him to sit in the White House, in a place obtained for him by lewd women and bad men, and drawing Mr. Tilden's salary. The man who draws such a fine sight in one direction, should not elaborate so highly in another. But, then, that is the way of Jenks, Hayes, Sherman & Co., and their unscrupulous followers.

A GENTLEMAN (?)—OF COURSE HE IS!—The editor of the Bellefonte *Republican*, in alluding to an article of ours several weeks ago, injected the following high-toned (?), refined, etc., sentiments into his editorial:

We refer to a fellow named Goodlander, the editor of Bill Wallace's backwoods organ at Clearfield.

This is a sample of the stuff in reply to a fact we stated. If there are any Sunday school children here in the backwoods who deport themselves more rudely than this bigoted Plymouth Rocker, we hope they will be looked after by their parents and friends.

A CHILDISH ALARM.—The only Republican paper in Clearfield county, last week got off the following:

The present attitude of the South would not create so much alarm were it not for the fact that just before that section seceded the Southern Representatives in Congress were careful to weaken the power of the United States army as much as possible. The people know that history often repeats itself.

That is certainly enough to unnerve any old lady in the country able to assume any "attitude." What a pity it would be to weaken the army! The army is just about as necessary now as the fifth wheel to a wagon, except to bolster up the failing hopes of the Radicals.

JUST SO.—The Philadelphia *Times* generally had a friendly side for Mr. Hayes and has supported him, as a rule, in preference to the Democrats in Congress, but this last veto is a little too much for it. It thinks his Fraudulency "will henceforth be regarded as mere breath in the nostrils of revolutionists." It advises the Democrats, however, to pass the appropriation bills, and they will have their remedy in rejecting any electoral vote for President in 1880 "that comes with the flavor of the sword." The present Congress counts the Presidential veto.

"One of the best evidences of flush times, in money matters, lately presented is the fact that average members of the Pennsylvania Legislature commanded from five hundred to one thousand dollars a head."

The foregoing we clip from a foreign exchange, and it makes us kind o' mad to learn that outsiders are talking about our members at Harrisburg; but, when we look up the bottom facts we may perhaps come to the conclusion that the members by their conduct are the real authors of these criticisms.

The *Press* thinks that Senator Wallace doesn't seem to be as learned as he was when he first put on his robe of office of hunt for fraud. It doesn't take long to blow out a small pipe or to exhaust a small idea.—*Huntingdon Globe.*

The editor in question furnishes his readers with the blowing out of "a small pipe" and "small ideas" every week. Like the toad in the fable, he imagines himself an ox of immense size, while he flourishes the ears of that artificially created beast—the mule.

Senator Wallace arrived home in this place last Friday evening, to look after his private business, and left again for Washington on Monday morning. He is strongly urged by prominent Californians to repair to that State next August, and help them in their campaign against the enemies of civilization.

Rutherford stands firm against all Democratic intrigues.—*Radical Exchange.*

Yes, his firmness is just like that of Mrs. Jenks or Joe Bradley. It is of a fraudulent character and cannot be practiced by honest men or women.

AN EDITORIAL ISHMAELITE.

MR. EDITOR:—In common with many others, I have heretofore doubted the expediency of paying any attention whatever to the course of a certain newspaper, which is manifestly anxious to receive recognition from the respectable journals of the town, but the tenor of its local columns has been such of late that it would be unjust to our citizens to let it pass wholly unnoticed.

The sheet to which I allude is the *Citizen*. Its editor, for a new-comer, is undoubtedly assuming a great deal. He seems ambitious to figure as a pattern of good manners, and to act as a sentinel on the conduct of others—a *custos morum*, or "guardian of morality." In his efforts to maintain this duplex character, he speaks derisively of some of the oldest and most worthy citizens; he alludes in an odious way to men who are fortunate enough to have an abundance of this world's goods; he boorishly criticises highly respectable ladies who see fit to visit a place of amusement; he sneers at the advocates of temperance, and those who preach against Sabbath-breaking; and last, but not least, by noting the coming of frail females and the location of bagnios, he is to all intents and purposes advocating houses of ill-repute. If the statements and inuendoes contained in his last two numbers are to be relied on, Clearfield must be as bad as Sodom and Gomorrah, and her citizens deserving of the terrible fate which was visited upon those wicked "cities of the plain."

I don't know how you view the matter; but in my humble judgment, the misrepresentations of the condition of society, and the disgraceful name which the editor of the *Citizen* is thus giving our town abroad, deserve to be rebuked in the most positive and unmistakable manner. It is quite probable that by directing attention to his paper, I may be "giving weight to smoke," but I think you will agree with me in saying that it not only ill becomes an editor to belie and berate a community from which he asks support, and in which he is a comparative stranger, but that he displays a degree of effrontery which has no parallel in rural journalistic history.

AN OLD CITIZEN.

May 24th, 1879.

THAT QUININE MONOPOLY.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* having risen in defense of the poverty-stricken benefactors of the public who control the quinine trade of the country, the New York *Evening Post* says:

"We venture to suggest anew one or two points upon which the correspondent of the *Tribune* is reticent. 1. We consume in this country about 1,200,000 ounces of quinine each year, enhanced in price 60 cents an ounce, or $720,000, by the tariff, and at least nine-tenths of the $720,000 go to two firms of drug makers in Philadelphia, commonly supposed to be worth $10,000,000 each. 2. In the public hospitals of this city there have been standing orders to the doctors, that in every possible case where a substitute for quinine could be used money should be saved by using it. 3. The government, that is to say the people at large, get no return worth mentioning from the duties on the drug. In the light of these facts alone the man speaks the language of folly who can say that the interests of the Philadelphia blood taxes are worth a moment's consideration. We could allow their workmen to go into the street and murder a score of men apiece far better, as far as loss of life is concerned, than we can allow the interests of them and their workmen to be subserved as it is now by a mortality list only limited by the bonds of a country of 45,000,000 of people over which the iniquitous tax extends its death-dealing influence."

MONSIEUR DE PARIS.

The late public executioner of Paris, M. Roch, was stout and agreeable. He wore black clothes and an enormous gold watch and chain. "In private life," says a French journal, "he was a very worthy man and lived quietly like a good bourgeois in an apartment on the third story, at No. 10 Rue Rochebrune, with his wife and seven children. On the door was a simple brass plate with the inscription: "Roch, functionnaire publique." With his clients, if the word is allowable, M. Roch was paternal in manner as he was in appearance. He always addressed them as *mon garcon*, and whenever they asked for information about the terrible operation they were on the point of undergoing, he used to reply with an air of the most absolute conviction that it did not hurt in the least. One might almost have believed that he had himself experienced the sensation. In his official functions he was always in a hurry, and when the chaplain was a little long in his parting observations to the victim, Roch used to tap on his watch-glass with a manner that made you shudder. People used to say that every execution caused Roch a violent emotion. We do not believe that such was the case. He cut off a head just as coolly as another man saws kindling wood or paints a picture. It was his art or his trade and nothing more.

A SAMPLE.—The New York *Tribune* is being forced into circulation everywhere over all other Radical organs. Here is a sample of its tone when alluding to the current events:

"The Democrats never did like the Army, unless it was engaged in the conquest of slave territory. They were always nervous about some 'rights' of the people which the Army threatened, and this is why they had it safely out of the way in 1860. They where apprehensive that it might be used somehow to prevent the exercise of the popular 'right' of secession. The Solid South didn't like it during the war, and they haven't liked it since, and it looks as if they never would like anything which represents the organized force of the general Government which they undertook to overthrow. The threats to starve the Army comes naturally now from the same disgusted source. But it is an empty threat. The Confederate Congress does not dare to make the attempt. Such an outrage, in the light of recent American history, would be altogether too inexpedient."

If Democrats, after reading such stuff, will suscribe for and read that paper, it would be a small loss to the country if they would leave this territorial sub-division.

TACT.—The Washington *Post* man sings a brick of this kind at the head of a President seeker: "J. Mulligan Blaine fought the rebellion—into which he sent a $600 substitute to take his part of the danger—over again in the Senate on Monday. That's his highest reach of statesmanship. He takes his labor for his pains, for no one credits him with sincerity. Every speech of the kind he makes puts him further away from the great prize he is aiming for. He does well enough to fire the Radical heart, but some one else, will reap the Presidential nomination."

PERHAPS—The editor of the Huntingdon *Globe*, is such an enthusiastic, gushing patriot, that he resembles a side-hill fish-pond—overflowing all the time—and assumes that there are no political saints in this country but himself and a few confederates. "Al," do hold up a little.

CALL AROUND.—The *Herald*, noticing the wonderful sale of the government certificates, remarks: "It will soon be time for the socialists to call upon the holders of the ten dollar certificates to divide with them.

BLAINE'S BLIZZARD.

A Two Hours' Speech on the Political Amendments.

ANOTHER ATTACK ON BEN HILL—SENATOR WILLIAMS' SOCKDOLAGER—A FIRST-RATE SPEECH BY GOV. VANCE—THE VOTE TO BE PROBABLY TAKEN TO-DAY—WHATBAY-ARD SAID.

The efficacy of extensive advertising was illustrated in the very good audience which assembled to hear Senator Blaine's speech the other day. For nearly a week his friends had been at work drumming up listeners with the view of getting as large an assemblage as turned out to hear Conkling; but in that day they failed. Conkling draws as a curiosity; more than half the people who go to hear him speak, go for amusement. His tragic air, drawling tone, and varied grimaces make up a funny exhibition, which Mr. Blaine can not afford.

Mr. Blaine consumed the first hour of his time in reading from the speeches of Daniel Webster, to show that he had not called the Union "a confederacy," etc., and had not adhered to the opinion that the Constitution was a compact between the States. He maintained that the Capon Springs speech, in which Webster spoke of the Constitution as a compact, was delivered off-hand in response to a serenade, and that Webster subsequently explained that he had not intended to convey the idea which his language implied, or which it had been constructed to imply. Mr. Blaine said that the question now under discussion was the one dividing the two great parties of the country. The Republican party held that this was a Nation with National powers to enforce its laws, preserve itself, etc., while the Democratic party held that it was a government of limited power, and "depending upon the States for its power to live and move." Referring to the convention which framed the Constitution, he quoted a resolution which was submitted proposing to establish a nation. Mr. Eaton asked if that very resolution was not voted down. "No; it was voted up," replied Mr. Blaine. Mr. Eaton insisted that the resolution was not adopted as quoted, which compelled the Senator from Maine to add that "the language was subsequently changed by substituting the Government of the United States."

Mr. Blaine devoted considerable attention to Hon. A. H. Stephens' "War Between the States," describing it as a mischievous work, full of mis-representations and false doctrines throughout. He directed a good deal of his criticism to Mr. Eaton, and sought to make it appear that he and Mr. Stephens were laboring to the same mischievous purpose. Mr. Eaton corrected him several times, once or twice compelling Blaine to read what he (Eaton) had said instead of giving his impression of the language used. Upon each occasion the *Record* showed that very great liberties had been taken with what was really said by Mr. Eaton. Finally the latter put a stop to this proceedure in that very positive manner that is characteristic of him. Speaking of Senator Hill's assertion that the Northern Democrats saved the Union, Mr. Blaine said he didn't think the Senator from Connecticut helped the war along much.

Mr. Eaton (somewhat indignantly)—Does the Senator from Maine desire to make a personal attack upon me?

Mr. Blaine—Not at all.

Mr. Eaton—Then don't infer anything; charge it openly, and when you attempt to quote me, read what I said.

Mr. Blaine quoted the remarks of Senator Hill in his recent speech, in regard to his connection with the secession convention at Georgia, and read the letter he wrote deploring the act of secession, and saying he would only consent to it as to the death of his father. Then taking up what he said was a report of the proceedings of the secession convention, Mr. Blaine said he found among those voting "aye" upon the ordinance of secession Hill, of Troupe county. He professed to be very much surprised at this after what Mr. Hill had said, and added that 209 men voted to secede, while 87 voted no. Said he: "The Senator from Georgia had said if 208 of you want to kill the old man (his father) I'll join you rather than be in the minority." It was surprising that no secessionist could be found in the South; they were all dragged into the war. There was the Senator from Kentucky (pointing to Gen. Williams), who went out and fought because his State didn't go out of the Union.

Senator Williams—But I didn't hire a substitute.

This completely floored Blaine; his countenance was a mixture of rage, shame and disgust, at the sudden turn the matter had taken. After remaining silent and looking sheepish for several moments, he said that both Senators from Kentucky had alluded to that substitute; he did hire one. A conscript law was passed which did not exempt a member of Congress; he was one of the first men drawn, and he did hire a substitute. "What would you have done?" to Gen Williams. "I'd have gone out and fought; that's what I'd have done," was the prompt reply. "Is your substitute now drawing a pension?"

"No," replied Blaine. "He turned out to be a worthless, scurvy Democrat, and I don't know what became of him."

"Did you get him for half price?" asked Mr. Eaton.

"No; I paid full price for him; more than the average Democrat is worth." [Laughter]

Mr. Blaine next paid his respects to Delaware, arguing that the State was disloyal and that the sending of troops there to control elections during the war was right and proper. He proposed to "vindicate the name and fame of General Schenck." His allegation of disloyalty against Delaware brought Senator Bayard to his feet, who, with a great deal of feeling and honest indignation, defended his native State. Delaware, he said, was one of the original thirteen States, and the country from Long Island to Carolina was stained with the blood of her children who fought for independence. From that day to this Delaware has been loyal and faithful to the Union, and any imputation to the contrary was a foul slander. Mr. Bayard said he had on prior occasions felt the insults cast upon his State, and has resented them. He was proud to have been born in Delaware, and her reputation was as dear to her children as her whole history was honorable. Mr. Blaine thought the Senator was too sensitive, and he (Blaine) would not be deterred, etc., because of the talk about slander and insults. He then stated that ex-Senator James A. Bayard (father of the present Senator) resigned his seat rather than take the test oath. Mr. Bayard stated that this was not true, his father did take the test oath, and did not resign until some time after it was administered. He protested at the time against the administration of unconstitutional oaths. Mr. Blaine attempted to adhere to and maintain his assertion, but Senator Bayard offered to appeal to the *Record*. When the issue was narrowed down to a question of veracity it did not take the sharp Senator from Maine long to discover that he had better retreat and retract. The Senator from Maine concluded by reading extracts from addresses delivered at Southern Universities years ago, and from speeches made by leading Southern men for the purpose of making it appear that "treason is still rampant in the South." It is taught in the schools he said; school books inculcating treason are used all through the country; he had seen one of them. Senator Morgan denied this. He knew no such school books were used in Alabama. He then read from the proceedings of a recent negro Methodist conference in Alabama where a negro member of the church was arraigned, upon the charge of a deputy marshal, for having voted the Democratic ticket.

Mr. Blaine read from an address delivered by Gov. Hampton some time ago, and said that it was either empty rhetoric or meant to encourage another rebellion. Mr. Hampton said it certainly did not mean rebellion. The recent veto message was defended by Mr. Blaine, who endeavored to show that they did not defend the doctrine of military interference at elections. The Executive, he contended, is a part of the legislative power, and in vetoing bills, has to be guided only by his Constitutional convictions.

Mr. Eaton—I don't believe Hayes has any Constitutional convictions.

In conclusion the Senator declared that the election laws ought not to be repealed; that under them "the country has for years secured fair and peaceable election, and there is no reason for their repeal except to grasp partisan power. The Republicans would resist the repeal to the last. In declaring so positively that these laws had secured fair and peaceful elections, Mr. Blaine apparently forgot his oft-repeated howls about ballot-dozing and fraudulent elections in the South.

Senator Vance, of North Carolina, followed Mr. Blaine, and it is not possible to give a fair synopsis of what he said. It was so full of richness that it must be read from the first word to the last to be appreciated. He reduced the so called arguments of the Republicans to logical propositions and thus demonstrated the weak and absurd character of all that has been said against the proposed repeal. He tore Blaine to pieces, riddled Conkling, and held Mizzer Chandler up on the point of a pin. He described the condition of affairs in the South before and after the war, and in his inimitable style reviewed the character of the Radical party and its legislation. He ventilated the vetoes, and humorously touched up the fraud who wrote them, or rather signed them. He caused perfect consternation among the Radical Senators. They squirmed and twisted for awhile, and finely Conkling, Anthony, Edmunds and Logan gathered in a knot as if to support each other under the galling fire. Conkling desiring to manifest his indifference to everybody but himself, left his seat, but took precious good pains to get near enough the clook-room door to listen for awhile.

When Gen. Vance sat down he was fairly overwhelmed with congratulations upon the success and telling effect of his first speech. Logan arose, and this was the signal for a general exodus. Everybody cleared out, and when order was restored he had scarcely more than two dozen listeners. Even the Republican Senators had retired.

A STARTLING SCENE.

The Truckee *Republican* thus tells of the way that Nevada lumbermen send their logs down the mountains:

"A chute is laid from the river's brink up the steep mountain to the railroad, and, while we are telling it, the monster logs are rushing, thundering, flying, leaping down the declivity. They come with the speed of a thunderbolt, and somewhat of its roar. A track of fire and smoke follows them—fire struck by their friction with the chute logs. They descend the 1,700 feet of the chute in 14 seconds. In doing so they drop 700 feet perpendicularly. They strike the deep water of the pond with a report that can be heard a mile distant. Logs fired from a cannon could scarcely have greater velocity than they have at the foot of the chute. Their average velocity is over 100 feet in a second throughout the entire distance, and, at the instant they leap from the mouth their speed must be fully 200 feet per second. A sugar-pine log sometimes weighs 10 tons. What a missile! How the water is dashed into the air! Like a grand plume of diamonds and rainbows, the feathery spray is hurried to the height of 100 feet. It forms the very grandest fountain ever beheld. How the waters of the pond foam and seethe and lash against the shore! One log, having spent its force by its mad plunge into the deep waters, has floated so as to be at right angles with the path of the descending monsters. The mouth of the chute is 15 feet above the surface of the water. A huge log hurled from the chute cleaves the air and alights on the floating log. You know how a bullet glances, but can you imagine a saw-log glancing? The end strikes with a heavy shock, but glides quickly past for a short distance, then with a crash like the reverberation of artillery, the log springs 150 feet vertically into the air, and with a curve like a rocket, falls into the pond 70 yards from the log it struck."

THE DEMOCRATIC IDEA.

The Republican organs who assure their readers that "If the Democrats felt confident of carrying the next Presidential election, they certainly would not be so excessively anxious to repeal the election laws, which would be so formidable in the hands of a Democratic Executive," mistake the question. They forget that the Democratic party is patriotic. Else they would know that it demands the repeal of bad laws because they are bad, entirely regardless of the effect which their presence in the statute books will have upon its future political success.

The election laws, which the Democrats in Congress are now trying to repeal, were drawn up and enacted by the Radicals in their hey-day of influence, with the sole view of keeping the party permanently in power. And in that fact is contained the basis of their stalwart opposition to the proposed repeal.

The Democratic party tolerates no such agencies. It proposes to take up the reins of power at the bidding of the people and retain its control of the Government until the people by their votes demand that the trust be surrendered. The Democratic masses of the country have no sympathy with bayonet elections and nothing in common with the men who counsel such revolutionary methods. Their political victories they propose to win honestly, and under the forms prescribed by the Constitution, or not at all.

The demand of the party's representatives in Congress for the repeal of the obnoxious election laws would have been no less vigorous and determined had the Democratic President, whom the people elected in 1876, been allowed to take his seat. We want no military interference at the polls. We want no rascally deputy marshals, no partisan supervisors with unconstitutionally contederate powers to obstruct and prevent free and fair elections. We want no packed juries. We want no corrupt and prejudiced judges. And none of these evils do we intend to have. Had the Radical party, having used these damnable implements of fraud and deceit to their full extent in 1876 to purpose, bowed to the popular will and allowed the people's Presidential choice to take his office; had the fraudulent President which that party foisted upon the country consented to obey the voice of this same people again expressed in their chosen Congress, the laws in question would not now disgrace the statute book. They would have been repealed long since. As it is, owing to the obstructive course of the Fraud in the White House, this desirable end may be deferred for a time, but it will be only a time.

The Democratic party desires to purify the ballot, but not by means of the bayonet. It will labor earnestly to bring about free and fair elections—but not through the assistance of partisan supervisors and deputy marshals. It believes in free juries, but not in jurors' test oaths.

In short the Democratic party advocates a return to those Constitutional principles and methods from which the country, under Radical domination, has been made to depart. This is the issue, pure and simple, before which it will go to the country. The Radicals may wave the bloody shirt, they may rake up the old and abandoned States rights ideas, they may raise sectional cries as much as they will, the plain question at issue cannot be obscured. In its naked form as stated by the Democracy, it will be presented to the people and passed upon by them.—*Washington Post.*

New Advertisements.

ARNOLD HAS ADVANCED

Prices of Shingles,

SHAVED AND SAWED.

Curwensville, Jan. 9, '78-tf.

BEAUTIFUL

PLANTS AND FLOWERS.

The undersigned hereby gives notice to the citizens of Clearfield county, that he has at his GREEN HOUSE, in Clearfield, a large quantity of all kinds of

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER PLANTS,

which he will sell at reasonable prices. He has early and late Cabbage Plants, Tomatoes, Celery, Cauliflower, Egg Plants, Pepper Plants, &c.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS,

$4.00 per 1,000 or fifty cents per hundred.

ALL KINDS OF FLOWERS FOR POTS AND BEDDING, HANGING BASKETS AND VASES, &c., such as

Assorted Heliotropes, Single & Double Petunias, Geraniums, Sage, Fuchsia, Pansies, Agerratum, Coleus, Dahlias, Verbenas, Cipheas, Cannas, Centaurea and Cineraria, Begonias, Brovallia, Mignonette, Pinks, Phlox, &c., &c.

FOR ONE DOLLAR

I will send one dozen, strong and vigorous, well branched flower plants of any selection. Where the selection is left to me, I will guarantee satisfaction. ERNEST ROCK.

Clearfield, Pa., May 29, 1879.

BOOTS, SHOES,

Hats, Caps, &c., &c.

GEO. C. & T. W. MOORE,

are just opening a large and carefully selected stock in their line, embracing

LADIES' GAITERS, Kid, Cloth and Calf, in every style.

LADIES' SHOES, Rough and Smooth.

LADIES' SLIPPERS, High and Low.

CHILDRENS' SHOES, Buttoned, Buckled and Laced, Plain and Copper tipped.

GENTLEMENS' BOOTS, Fine and Coarse.

GENTLEMENS' GAITERS, SHOES, BROGANS, PLOW SHOES, SLIPPERS, Cloth or Leather.

HATS, HATS, HATS.

They ask special attention to their assortment of HATS—embracing the LATEST STYLES for Summer wear.

AMONG THEIR

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

will be found an assortment of

GENTS' NECK-WEAR.

seldom equalled either in style, taste, service or price.

All or any of which will be sold at astonishingly low figures, at ROOM

NO. 1, PIUS OPERA HOUSE.

Clearfield, Pa.

April 30-'79-tf.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY virtue of certain writs of *Vendition Exponas* issued out of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, and to me directed, I will expose at Public Sale, at the U. S. Marshal's Office, in the City of Pittsburgh, on

Thursday, June 19th, 1879,

AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,

All the right, title, interest, and claim of John Carrier, with notice to Richard Arthurs, his Assignee, of, in, and to the following described Real Estate:

1. All that certain tract of land situate in Clearfield and Jefferson counties, Pennsylvania, and described as follows: Beginning at a pin on the west side of tract number two thousand and nine (2009); thence south twenty degrees west (20° west) one hundred and eight perches to a pine; thence north forty-five degrees west (north 45° west) three hundred and twenty perches to a birch; thence south sixty-five degrees west (south 65° west) thirty-two (32) perches to a pine; thence south seventy two perches (72) to a hemlock; thence south eight-five degrees west (south 85° west) one hundred (100) perches to an ash; thence north one hundred and sixty and six tenths (160.6) perches to a pine; thence east thirty-three and eight-tenths (33.8) perches to a maple; thence north 65 degrees and fifteen minutes (north 65° 15' east) east two hundred and eighty-two (282) perches to a sugar tree; thence south forty five and three fourths degrees east (south 45° 45' east) sixty-two perches (62) to a maple; thence south one degree five minutes east (south 1° 5' east) eighty-seven (87) perches to a hickory; thence south thirty-eight degrees fifty minutes east (south 38° 50' east) two hundred and twenty-seven (227) perches to a pin at the place of beginning. Containing five hundred and twenty (520) acres, and being part of Warrant No. 13.

2. Also, all that certain tract of land situate in Burton and Brady township, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a beech corner of tract number three thousand five hundred and ninety-two (3592); thence south eighty-nine and one fourth (89° 15') degrees east four hundred and thirty-two and three-tenths (432.3) perches to a post corner of tract numbers 3592, 3593, 3584, and 1995; thence along line tract number three thousand five hundred and eighty four (3584) south three-fourths of a degree west (45') one hundred and seventy-two perches (172) to a post corner; thence along line of tract number two thousand and nine (2009) north eighty-nine degrees west (89°) four hundred and thirty-four and five-tenths (434.5) perches to a post; thence north one and one-half (1° 30') degrees east one hundred and seventy and one tenth (170.1) perches to beech and place of beginning. Containing four hundred and sixty four and sixty-eight hundredths (464.68) acres, and known as Warrant number one thousand nine hundred and eighty-eight (1988).

3. Also, all that certain other tract of land situate in Clearfield and Jefferson counties, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a hemlock on the north-east corner of tract number four thousand three hundred and ninety-nine (4399); thence south 50° east 425 perches to a maple; thence south 50° west 264 perches to a pin; thence north 50° west 118 perches to a post; thence south 30° west 135.5 perches to a post on line of tract No. 1985; thence along said line north 52° west 314 2 perches to a beech at corner of tract No. 1988; thence north 45° east 212 perches to a post; thence north 50° 30' east 188 perches to the place of beginning. Being part of tract known as Warrant No. 3597, containing sixteen hundred acres.

4. Also, that certain other tract of land situate in Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, bounded on the north by tract No. 1988, on the east by land now or formerly of John DuBois, on the south by land now or formerly of John DuBois, and on the west by tract No. 13. Containing eight hundred and sixteen and thirty-nine hundredths acres, it being the same tract known as Warrant No. 1989.

5. Also, all that portion of tract known as Warrant No. 13, situate in Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, bounded on the west by the Clearfield county line, on the north by the extreme northern line of tract No. 13, on the east by tract Nos. 1985 and 2009, and on the south by that portion of tract No. 13 herein before described.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Carrier, with notice to Richard Arthurs, his Assignee, at the suit of Smith & McGregor, and others. JOHN HALL,

Marshal's Office, Pittsburg, Pa., } U. S. Marshal.

May 19, 1879.—m79-5t.

New Advertisements.

WANTED.

100,000 SHAVED SHINGLES,

at S. Gulsburg's Grocery store, Second street, Clearfield, Pa. Jan. 29, '79-tf.

MONEY TO LOAN.—On first-class improved farm property, by the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, on first mortgage, in sums from $1,000 up. For further information apply to the undersigned.

BURNTHAL W. SMITH.

Clearfield Pa., May 7th, 1879-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.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby warned against purchasing or in any way meddling with the following property, now in the possession of Patrick Waldron and his wife, of Decatur twp., viz: Three bed steads and the bedding, one cook stove, one heating stove, six common, and two rocking chairs, three tables, two bureaus one cupboard, one clock, two cows and two calves. The foregoing property was purchased by me at private sale on the 8th day of May, and is allowed to remain in the possession of said Waldron and his wife on loan only, subject to my order at any time. ELLEN LYONS.

Osceola Mills, May 14th, 1879-3t*

PRIVATE SALE

—OF—

Valuable Real Estate!

The undersigned, living in Penn twp., Clearfield county, Pa., offers the following valuable Real Estate for sale:

446 Acres of Land,

more or less, in Beccaria township, lying on the north side of big Clearfield creek, and within one mile of the same. The above land is heavily covered with hemlock, white oak, rock oak, and other hard wood timber, and a quantity of white pine, said to be half a million or more feet.

The same is heavily underlaid with bituminous coal, and directly on the line of railroad leading from Houtsdale to Coalport. Its value is unknown. There are, also, other valuable minerals on the same.

The above land lies about two and a-half miles below the village of Glen Hope, adjoining lands of George Groom and others, on what is known as Potter's run. The improvements on the property are a good geared saw mill, in running order, a high dam, stone breast, made in the best manner, fit for almost any machinery. There is, also, a large frame dwelling house and frame bank barn thereon, and about forty or fifty acres, more or less, of the land is cleared. Any person wishing to invest in property of this kind will do well to examine this property. I will sell the whole or the undivided half interest, as may suit the purchaser. The above tract of land will make two or three farms, which will compare favorably with the greater part of our county. Price and terms made known to any person wishing to purchase. For further particulars call in person or address the undersigned at Grampian Hills P.O., Clearfield county, Pa. SAM'L WIDEMIRE.

Jan. 9, 1878-tf.

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

LOW GRADE DIVISION.

ON and after Monday, Dec. 16th, 1877, the passenger trains will run daily (except Sunday) between Red Bank and Driftwood, as follows:

EASTWARD.—Day Mail leaves Pittsburg 8.20 a. m.; Red Bank 11:08; Sligo Junction 12:08; New Bethlehem 1:07 p. m.; Mayesville 1:26; Troy 1.39; Brookville 2:09; Fuller's 2:35; Reynoldsville 3:32; DuBois 3:53; Summit Tunnel 3:48; Penfield 4:05; Woodville 4:17; Benezette 4:39; arrives at Driftwood at 5:05.

WESTWARD.—Day Mail leaves Driftwood 12:15 p. m.; Benezette 1:00; Woodville 1:40; Penfield 1:45; Summit Tunnel 2:07; DuBois 2:30; Reynoldsville 2:52; Fuller's 3:07; Brookville 3:33; Troy 3:40; Mayesville 4:15; New Bethlehem 4:29; Sligo Junction 5:10; Red Bank 5:27; arrives at Pittsburg at 9:10 p. m.

The Reynoldsville Accommodation leaves Reynoldsville daily at 7:00 a. m.; and arrives at Red Bank at 11:00 a. m., Pittsburgh at 2:35 p. m. Leaves Pittsburgh at 3:30 p. m.; Red Bank at 5:45 p. m.; arriving at Reynoldsville at 9:05 p. m.

Close connections made with trains on P. & E Railroad at Driftwood, and with trains on the Allegheny Valley Railroad at Red Bank.

DAVID McCARGO, Gen'l Sup't.

A. A. JACKSON, Sup't L. G. Div.

STAGE LINE.

CLEARFIELD TO PENFIELD.

The undersigned would inform the public that he is now running a stage line between Clearfield and Penfield, three times a week.

The stage leaves Clearfield on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock a. m., arriving at Penfield at 12 o'clock m. Returning same days. Leaves Penfield at 4 o'clock p. m., arriving at Clearfield at 8 o'clock p. m.

Connection is made with trains on the Low Grade R. R. at Penfield. Fare, each way, $1.50.

GEO. W. GEARHART.

Clearfield, Pa., Feb. 15, 1878

Wheeler & Wilson

Family Sewing Machine

No. 8.

A NEW INVENTION.

Straight Needle,