The Republican.

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 4, 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 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,
R. M. SPEER, Chairman.

H. L. DIEFFENBACH, }
P. J. FIERCE, } Secretaries.
F. C. HAMMER, }

The Fraud, like the ancient Ass, has spoken. Veto No. 3 is out, favoring the army to conduct elections.

DEAD.—General James Shields, late U. S. Senator from Missouri, died suddenly last Monday night, at Ottumwa, Iowa, at an advanced age.

FRAUD LIKE.—The Presidential Fraud claims that he will not authorize the use of troops at the polls, but vetoes all bills that would put it out of his power to do so. He is like the man who was strongly in favor of the Maine liquor law, but opposed to its enforcement.

Ex-Congressman Charles Foster is the Radical nominee for Governor of Ohio. Judge Taft was the Grant candidate, and Foster the Sherman-Hayes man. This was the first fight in the campaign of 1880, and it turns out a complete victory for the Sherman family over the Grant rings.

A GUARDED ADMISSION.—Where has dred years ago a Spanish legislator said: "Not a real from Castile, until you insure us the enjoyment of our ancient rights and privileges,' said De Padilla, in the Cortes of Castile, to the Minister of Charles V., of Spain. Charles went under. Let his Fraudulency at Washington heed the lesson.

SENATORIAL CONFERENCE.—As the State Convention is approaching, it would be well enough for the Democrats of this (XXXIV.) Senatorial district to cast about for a place and a day for the meeting of the Conference, for the purpose of selecting a Senatorial delegate to the State Convention, which meets at Harrisburg, on the 16th day of July next. As the balance of the district has all the offices—Congressman, Senator, Judges, etc.—the delegate will be conceded to Clearfield in this instance.

COUNTERING.—A number of Democratic journalists have called upon Auditor General Schell and State Treasurer Noyes to remove Crawford, the Deputy Superintendent of the Public Grounds, for his participation in bribing members of the Legislature. It appears they reply that they will do so, provided Governor Hoyt removes Secretary Quay for engaging in the same business. That is certainly an easy way for an officer to put himself on the defensive. Our opinion is that both Crawford and Quay should be sent to the penitentiary.

The demagogue Blaine exposed himself awfully in the Senate the other day. He claimed that "the Solid South" had too many Congressmen. He stated that about 18,000 voters elected a Congressman down there, while it took 26,000 up here to return a member. Senator Hill, of Georgia, inquired of the demagogue how many members his neighboring State of Rhode Island sent. He replied, "two." The fact that this State polls less than 26,000 votes exposed and closed the mouth of this arrant demagogue before all the world. This was a scorcher, and it *kill*-ed Blaine completely.

A CAPITAL FALSEHOOD.—There is somebody lying most egregiously these times. Hayes, the Fraud, promised the people in one of his vetoes that he would never use the military at elections, while the Philadelphia *Times* says "the 'true inwardness' of the opposition of the Democrats to the presence of federal soldiers at elections lies in the fact that they desire to manage matters in their own way." Then it appears that the Republicans do want federal troops at the elections to prevent the Democrats from managing matters in their own way. But Mr. Hayes has emphatically said that he does not desire the presence of troops at the elections and that he will never employ them for that purpose. There is a lie out somewhere.

HOW TROOPS HAVE BEEN USED AT ELECTIONS.

From the beginning to the close of General Grant's administration, says the *Sun*, the army and navy were constantly used to prop up carpet-bag governments in the South, and to carry elections under the Republican leaders was to have extended this military supervision at the polls to all parts of the country where they were in a minority; to crush out every form of opposition; and continue their rule indefinitely.

This was the object of quartering a small force in the heart of New York city, and of stationing two ships of war to command the centre of commercial activity, in 1870. The experiment would probably have succeeded, too, but for the resolute stand of the local authorities. The same year United States marines were marched to the polls in Philadelphia, and Governor Geary, though a staunch Republican, made that audacious intrusion the subject of strong condemnation in his regular message to the Legislature.

After these tentative attempts to accustom the people of the North to the presence of troops on election day had failed, they were mostly directed to the Southern States, where such outrages had been long practiced, and could be repeated with greater impunity. The most scandalous abuses were perpetrated without even a show of external decency. Take the following example as an illustration of the whole system. George E. Spencer was the carpet-bag Senator from Alabama, and he disposed of troops to suit party necessities, as appears by this letter, addressed to the Secretary of the Republican State Committee:

DECATUR, Alabama, Oct. 22, 1872.

"MY DEAR BARKER: I have just returned from Louisiana, where I have been to see Gen. Terry about troops for Alabama.

"I have had a company of cavalry sent to Livingston, a detachment to Pickens county, a company of infantry to Eutaw and a company to Demopolis, and a company to Seal's Station, Russell county. Also a squadron of cavalry to report to U. S. Marshal Thomas at Huntsville.

"I wish Randolph, Deputy United States Marshal, would use the company at Opelika in making arrests in Tallapoosa, Randolph, and Clebourne ——— suggests. I will be in Montgomery Thursday morning to attend the meeting of the State Committee. I would go sooner, but cannot, as it is important I should stay here tomorrow. I wish you would go to Talladega and block that game. I must not, however, be known in the matter.

"The troops mentioned above will all be in their respective places in two days from now. Some have already arrived. In haste, truly yours," JNO. E. SPENCER.

Kellogg, Chamberlain, Stearns, and others of the tribe to which Spencer belonged followed in his footsteps that year, and in 1874 the Legislature of Louisiana was captured by such barefaced frauds that Mr. Hoar, Mr. Wheeler, and Mr. Frye of a House committee were compelled to admit them. What the army did in Louisiana, in South Carolina, and in Florida in 1876 is familiar history. The electoral votes of those three States could not have been stolen as they were except by the aid of troops sent there expressly to protect and to assist the scoundrels who did the work.

And as if to close the business fittingly, and to complete the operations of John Sherman and his confederates in crime, two thousand picked troops were collected at Washington to oversee the electoral count, with artillery [illegible] tives, with officers sworn to secrecy, and with orders and preparations as if a state of flagrant war actually existed at the capital. These last events are only two years old; and yet, in the face of an experience dating back to 1870, and continuing through the two terms of Grantism, Mr. Conkling, Mr. Edmunds, Mr. Chandler, and the rest of them, who are all now engaged in an effort to give Grant a third term, have the effrontery to tell the people that nothing is to be feared from the presence of troops at the polls!

In the view of all reflecting men, this is the most serious question ever presented in time of peace. It means force to carry the next Presidency and to destroy free government.

GOVERNMENT INSOLENCE.—The Washington *Post* says: "It is announced, by authority, that Mr. Devens has furnished Mr. Hayes with his objections to the 'riders' on the legislative appropriation bill, and that Mr. Hayes will use the document thus provided as his veto message. There is a cool, exasperating insolence in such an announcement that tests toleration to the last degree. This man Devens, who has prostituted his misnamed 'Department of Justice' to the lowest partisan uses, who has degraded his official position and the machinery of his office by making them a mere appendage to Gorham's committee; this man, who has abused his trust by appointing hordes of 'strikers' to do the dirty work of dirtier political scavengers—all under the sacred name of Justice—this man now looms up in collossal insolence as the author of a document objecting to the acts of the people's Congress, which would be an insult if it bore the name of the best man who has ever filled the Presidential office. Coming from Messrs. Devens and Hayes, it is an outrage on public rights and official decency."

MANNERS.—Radical leaders always assume high-toned manners and "Christian statesmanship" as a blind. The Washington *Post*, the other day, said: "All the samples of 'plantation manners' yet shown in the House, have lacked that elaborate finish which profane swearing gives to Republican rhetoric. It requires a master of the rhetorical art, like Mr. Chittenden, to illustrate the possibilities of Christian statesmanship turned loose in oratorical gush." Chittenden made a speech in the House, and while delivering it, he "swore like a trooper."

THE PARTY POSITION.—The St. Paul (Minn.) *Globe*, a Radical organ of Minnesota, states the case frankly in this way: "The Republican party has placed itself on record as in favor of centralism, which in effect means monarchism; the Democratic party has placed itself on record as opposed to all such ideas and as adhering to the constitution as originally promulgated."

OUT.—Number Three of the current series of Hayes' vetoes was issued from the White House on the 29th ultimo. His documents read as though they were the products of a fraud, conceived by Mrs. Jenks and Joe Bradley. The Devil will never be in full possession of what belongs to him, until the trio indicated is delivered.

HE SEES THE POINT.

The editor of the Philadelphia *Record* is unknown as a Democrat, in a political sense, but he evidently sees that the drift of our boasted literary, education is in the wrong direction under Radical rule, and he, in a very modest manner, so expresses himself in his issue of the 21st ult., as follows:

"At the beginning of the extra session of Congress it was extremely doubtful whether the Democratic majority would succeed in making of the election question an issue on which they could with grace take an appeal to the country. It is admitted that the underlying motive of its action has been a desire to raise up a question on which the party could unite to the exclusion of the financial question, on which it is almost hopelessly divided. Regarded as a question of policy, it is apparent that, on the whole, the Republicans have made a mistake in not allowing the majority in Congress to have their own way concerning the question of bayonets at the polls. It is daily becoming more clear that the action of the Republicans, and particularly the declarations of the party's leading men, have gone far to make of the bayonet controversy a real and tangible issue with which to enter the contest of 1880. To illustrate, the speech of Mr. Blaine in the Senate on Monday, if it meant anything, must be taken as indicating that the party is to justify and heartily approve of the entire mass of war legislation, intended only to be temporary, but which still has a place upon the statutes; also, that the Republican party is disposed to demand further concentration of power in the general Government. Here is, indeed, an issue which can be made assume a shape sufficiently well defined for the understanding of the people. On the points involved we believe the Democrats to be right. Blaine and his co-workers, in seeking to revive the war passions in relation to the question, are relying on a greater degree of popular credulity than exists. The people understand that there is a States-rights theory which is worth retaining if the form of government devised by our fathers is to endure.

AN INDEX OF THE SPEECH.—Senator Wallace's second speech on the political questions before Congress was even more powerful and more effective than his first. He read from the several vetoes of Hayes' clauses in which the term "National elections" was used, and took direct issue with His Fraudulency on this question. Mr. Wallace held that there is, under the Constitution, no such thing as a National election, no such person as a National voter. He supported this postion by decisions of the Supreme court, by judgments of other courts, by the opinions of the men who framed and interpreted the Constitution, and by that instrument itself. Certainly no man who desires to preserve the Government, as established by the founders, will need any more light in regard to the positions and the purposes of the Democratic and Republican parties than is given in this speech.

"HOW THE PEOPLE" [illegible] (Conn.) *Register*, in alluding to the Hayes vetoes, remarks: This conduct of Mr. Hayes is inspired by the same reckless counsellors who conspired to overthrow the verdict of the people that chose Mr. Tilden President in 1876. It is in furtherance of a plot already matured to use the army and the Federal election machinery controlled by hordes of corrupt and reckless Republican partisans to falsify the results of the coming election in the large cities of the Northern States. The Republican cries of "revolution" are the same cries that scared the Democratic House out of inaugurating Tilden in 1877. The Democratic House blundered then; the Democratic Congress cannot afford to blunder now. Congress must be firm as a rock.

TESTIMONY FROM THE ENEMY.—Gen. Garfield, the Radical leader on the floor of Congress, contributes to the June number of the *North American Review* an essay on appropriations and misappropriations. The most pregnant fact which the author brings out is that under three years of Republican control of appropriations, from 1872 to 1875, there was a reduction of $3,000,000, while under Democratic control, during the next three years, from 1875 to 1878, there was a reduction of $38,000,000. This is not new, but it is worth repeating frequently; and coming from the pen of the Captain, it dare not be denied on the part of the enemy, let it be ever so unpalatable to those under his command.

BECOMING SAUCY.—One of the Communist organs in California, since the recent election, says: "Keep up the fight until every capitalist is driven out of the State." If that is the tune that organ intends to play, and it is backed by others, it will not be many days hence until every man who has money and enterprise will leave the State and in forty years it will be found to be a wilderness, as it was thirty years ago, unless John Chinaman comes to the fore with ten more millions of his over plus population.

THAT CANAL.—The Darien Isthmus Canal Congress, now in session in Paris, is expected to give such an impetus to the great project of connecting the Atlantic and Pacific by a ship canal, and to clear away so many doubts and impracticable theories, that the scheme will assume tangible shape, and capitalists will take stock in it. The estimated cost of the work is $100,000,000, an enormous sum, but not great when contrasted with the results predicted.

A BAD REMARK.—The editor of the Washington *Post* makes this ugly remark about our members: "The relative rank and dignity of Senators and Representatives in State Legislatures has long been a subject of dispute. But this vexed question is likely to be settled at last, on a practical basis. In the investigation of the riot bill charges at Harrisburg, it is shown, that Senators were quoted at $1,000 a head and Representatives at $500."

THE NEXT PLATFORM.—The editor of the Boston *Post*, thinks that the three planks in the next Republican platform, though differently expressed, will be *election* by bayonets, packed juries and abolition of the State Governments.

"EVERY MAN FOR HIMSELF."

The Philadelphia *Times*, in alluding to the negro movement, says: "Ex-Senator Alcorn, of Mississippi, has been giving his views on the negro exodus, which are entitled to weight not only because he is one of the most sensible men in his State, but also because he speaks with the knowledge of an employer who has from one hundred and forty to one hundred and fifty colored families on his plantations. He attributes the present hegira to the politicians, who have seized upon 'the present unwise agitation in Congress' to rob the South of its labor. The plantation negro is 'a volatile, impressive, emotional creature,' whose fears are easily excited, and who has been made to feel that his race represents God's chosen people, the children of Israel, who must flee to a modern Canaan from the wicked Southern Egyptians who are trying to re-enslave them. As for the negro's real condition, the ex-Senator declares that in no country within his knowledge does unskilled labor command higher prices than in the Mississippi delta. His own employes live plentifully, and would soon leave him if they didn't, for labor is scarce and the competition among planters so great as to induce extravagance and often idleness among their tenants. The simple fact is that frugal and industrious people thrive in Mississippi, while the improvident or idle fare as such classes do elsewhere. So far as treatment by the whites is concerned, elections aside, the negro has little to complain of; he is apt to get into trouble if he goes to the polls, but on the plantations, in the family, before the courts, Mr. Alcorn doubts if the negro can find more tender and sympathetic whites. The chief lesson which the ex-Senator expects the negro to learn from going to Kansas is that in the battle of life he is under that inexorable white man's law of 'every man for himself.'"

MAD AT SHERMAN.—The St. Louis Grant organ, the *Globe*, treats with contemptuous scorn the bid which John Sherman makes for a Presidential nomination. It says that his proposition to "lean" on the War Democrats in the event he is chosen as the standard-bearer is a direct bid for Democratic support and a pledge to put Democrats in office in the event of success. This finishes John." The editor of the *Globe* was a Whiskey Inspector in the days of Grant, and was sent to the penitentiary for two years for defrauding the Government out of half a million of dollars in the shape of whiskey duties. He was also fined $5,000. Grant pardoned him and remitted the fine within thirty days after he was convicted. This is one of the fellows who wants Grant for a third term. While he was President he always divided with the revenue thieves. Hayes acts differently. He is a fraud himself and he cribs all that can be made out of the place he holds—he don't divide like Grant did.

"STALWART" FARMERS.—An exchange says: "The largest wheat grower in California is Dr. H. J. Glenn, whose ranch in Colusa county embraces 60,000 acres, or about ninety-four square miles of good land, nearly all arable. He has this year 45,000 acres in wheat, which, it is estimated, will yield 900,000 bushels, worth eighty-five cents a bushel, $765,000. And yet, with failures of crops, which occur about two years out of five, and the heavy interest he is paying on loans, Dr. Glenn is, perhaps, not so well off as an independent farmer who owns only 100 acres and is out of debt. Nearly all the princely farmers of Illinois of ten years ago have come to bankruptcy, and it will be a wonder if Dr. Glenn escapes that fate. Under the new Constitution, the great ranch owners will have their uncultivated lands assessed at the same value as the cultivated—a provision that will force them to break up their estates and sell them out in small farms."

NOT SERIOUS.—The Washington *Post*, in alluding to the reading of Hayes' third veto of the Army-Election bill, says: "The House tried to look serious and preserve its gravity during the reading of the veto message, but the satire of Mr. Hayes was not to be taken in without some show of merriment. When, in the face of all the damning facts, Mr. Hayes claimed that the present laws are in the interest of 'honest elections,' his sarcasm produced a laugh. Even the statutes in the old hall would have smiled audibly if the clerk had read louder. And when the vein of sarcasm was developed a little further and showed up in an allusion to 'good faith, honest endeavor, etc., for the protection of the elective franchise,' even the Republicans were compelled to indulge in grimaces that had the appearance of laughter partially suppressed with painful effort."

A TRIBUTE TO DAVID.—The New York *Sun* points the index-finger to the Presidency in this way: "David Davis weighs several hundred pounds and he is reputed to be a millionaire. But the fat hasn't got into his brains and the money hasn't begotten in him an affection or contempt for the institutions of his country and an unhealthy hankering after a monarchy and a peerage. Like his life-long friend, Abraham Lincoln, he is a man of the people."

A SMALL SUICIDE.—A lad named Harry Ackley, twelve years of age, committed suicide in the Philadelphia House of Refuge last Monday. He had been kept for a week in a dungeon on bread and water for having manifested some exuberance of boyish spirit and it was while suffering the tortures of solitary confinement that he strangled himself with his suspenders and sought the refuge of the grave.

RATHER ENTHUSIASTIC.—The Cleveland (Ohio) *Herald* says: The Rev. A. A. Rolf, a Methodist pastor of Michigan, prayed that the Almighty might palsy the hands of every man who went to the ballot-box to vote and did not vote for prohibition, and to palsy every man's tongue who spoke against prohibition.

BEECHERISM.—The Baltimore *Gazette* remarks: Henry Ward Beecher was the great feature of the sham battle at Montreal last week. H. W. is always at home when there is a sham of any kind on the boards.

THE STATE ROGUES.

The Philadelphia *Times*, in alluding to the report of the Committee on State Scoundrelism, says: "The report of the riot bill investigation committee is entirely in accordance with the evidence, and so far as it goes will give general satisfaction to the public. It is a commendable, straightforward report, and is in no way subject to the usual fault of timidity. The committee very plainly say, what those have already concluded, that three members of the House, Rumberger, Petroff and Smith, are guilty of a violation of the provisions of the Constitution against bribery and corruption, as well as of the act defining corruption and corrupt solicitation, and that Kemble, Salter, Crawford, Leisenring and Long, not members of the House, are also guilty of violation of the same act. McCune and Shoemaker are not exonerated, but the evidence against them is not regarded as sufficient to warrant a verdict in their case. It is reassuring to find a Legislative committee with sufficient courage to make a report of this kind, and the only fault to be found with it in the omission to include in the report resolutions for the expulsion of the convicted members. This was plainly within the province of the committee. The crime of bribery and corruption in one of its members the House has authority not only to condemn, but to punish. Conviction carries with it expulsion and future disqualification, and the committee, charged with ascertaining the guilt or innocence of the accused members, has not fulfilled its whole duty until it has presented the result of its inquiry in form for the immediate action of the House. This omission, however, is one that readily can be remedied by individual members of the committee or by any member of the house. The resolution for the expulsion of the convicted members should be offered and pushed to a passage without delay, so that the Commonwealth may see whether the House of Representatives has enough regard for its own honor to purge itself from the presence of convicted bribe-takers and from the domination of the lobby."

NEW ENGLANDISM.

The Butler *Herald* states it this way: "During the war of 1812 the New England people, without exception, called this Union a confederacy of States. More than this, when in 1812 they burnt "blue lights" to give the British troops information, they denied the right of the general government to coerce a State. At that time they were all secessionists. When the question of slavery was agitated and they found through it they could obtain power in the general government, they all turned a summersault and went in for the coercion of the Southern States, and brought on the late war. The truth is, these people have been the originators of all the trouble this country has ever had.

The New England people were originally slave owners, but finding it unprofitable they sold all their slaves, put the money in their pockets and turned abolitionists. Then they commenced a war on the Southern States, and never ceased until they embroiled the whole country in civil war. Out of this they made millions upon millions of money, put the filthy "swag" in their pockets and now impudently assume to teach other parts of the Union loyalty and honesty! Of such a people Blaine is a fit representative, for he can waive the "bloody shirt" regardless from what quarter the wind blows.

A terrapin will hide its head under its shell, but place a coal of fire on its back and it will soon show its vitality. So with New England people. As long as the government is run in their interest all is right, but do something to materially affect their interest and then their "blue light" secessionism will show itself at once. It has been so ever since the formation of the Union, and it will be so to the end of the chapter.

TROOPS AT THE POLLS.—The New York *Sun* pertinently says: Seventy-eight years ago the Legislature of New York, foreseeing that the liberties of the people must be endangered if troops were permitted at the polls, enacted the following:

An act for regulating elections, passed March 24, 1801.

SEC. 18. No officer or other person shall call out or order any of the militia of this State to appear or exercise on any election to be held by virtue of this act, or within ten days thereof, except in case of invasion or insurrection, on pain of forfeiting the sum of $200 for every such offence, to be recovered by any person who shall sue for the same, with costs, the one moiety to his own use, and the other moiety thereof to the use of the people of this State.

Gov. John Jay did not send an insolent, dictating message to the Legislature, complaining that it abridged his powers as Chief Executive of the State. He signed the bill and it became law—and a proper law it is.

SEC. 5 of the Declaration of Rights in the Constitution of Pennsylvania says: "*Elections shall be free and equal; and no power, civil or military, shall at any time interfere to prevent the exercise of the right of suffrage.*"

Under Republican management the loyal State of Pennsylvania has been bankrupted. The appropriations for the public schools since 1873 have not been paid in full, the deficit now amounting to $1,519,840. In addition to this not one cent of the $100,000 set apart for the State Normal Schools has been paid, and there is due the Soldiers' Orphans' Schools $37,000. This makes a grand total due the various school funds $1,797,043 74. No Democratic State in the Union has ever been guilty of treating the public schools in this shameless manner. There is a prospect now that the Keystone State will be compelled to introduce the Moffett hell-punch in order to keep up the educational system, without which her children will be turned over to ignorance and degradation.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

It is always harsh enough to have stubborn facts "checked up to us" by our friends, but when outsiders get at it, it is pretty rough. The editor of the *Gazette* has no business to relate frailties and faults of his neighbors in the manner he has. It must be offensive to some.

A TARIFF INDEED.—The beauties of the tariff system which Mr. Blaine upholds, are illustrated in his adopted State. For collecting $80,000 revenue in the twelve custom houses of Maine, the government pays to the beef eating officials $56,000 salaries. For this we have civil service and a tariff and candidates for President.

A NEW ENGLAND PHILANTHROPIST.—An exchange says: "Hamlin, under sentence of death in the Connecticut prison, sells photographs of himself and gives the proceeds to the widow of the man he murdered."

BERGNER'S WRAPPER STEAL.

One of the cleanest steals about the State Capital—among the thousand steals—is Bergner's little wrapper steal. On page 80 of the State Treasurers' Report, for 1878, we find that C. H. Bergner was paid for printing Senate wrappers $486, and for printing wrappers for House $1,845—total $2,331 for wrappers for the two houses for one session.

By the wrappers is meant the cheap, flimsy paper in which the useless Legislative *Record* is done up and sent by members to their constituents.

The law intends that the *Record* be sent out every day during the session; but it is sent out in bunches containing 4 or 5 numbers once a week, and each member gets 15 copies, hence it requires 18 wrappers per week, and upon this wrapper is printed the name and postoffice address of the constituent—nothing more. The Legislature sits, say 18 weeks, which would require 270 of these wrappers per member. Then there are 200 members of the House, which would make 54,000 wrappers for the House. These wrappers can be printed for $1.75 per 1,000, or $77 for the whole lot for the House and leave a decent profit—yet Bergner draws $1,845 for it, or a clean steal of $1,768 above what would be good pay for the kind of work, and any printer in the State will gladly take the contract for $100.

The Senate is composed of about one-third as many members as the house, and Bergner draws $486 for the Senate wrappers, more than double what will pay for the two houses. Further, we have an idea that the State pays for the paper besides in its enormous stationery bills.

We do not favor stinginess in paying for any kind of work; we believe in allowing a man a fair profit, but we do oppose stealing. Economy does not embrace mean stinginess which is on a par almost with stealing. Can't some member or Senator catch this little mouse in the wrapper business?—*Centre Reporter.*

"THE POOR UNION SOLDIER."

This is the "hobby horse" that every Radical demagogue has mounted ever since the war closed. The editor of the Washington *Post*, in alluding to the facts in the case, says:

"In numerous instances, both Mr. Hayes and Secretary Sherman have unceremoniously turned ex-Union soldiers out of office, for no other reason than that their places were wanted for importunate office-seekers, who had no honorable connection with the war. This has been a frequent occurrence ever since the present abnormal Administration came in with the announcement that there would be "no removals except for cause." The class of removals to which we refer has been made in this city. They can be reckoned up by dozens. They have been made all over the country, in the customs and internal revenue branches of the service. The names of hundreds of ex-soldiers, honest, capable, and in needy circumstances, can be given, who have had to vacate offices to make room for men of wealth, who accumulated fortunes by successful trade during the war. In the face of this record, the Ohio Radical convention, representing Hayes and Sherman, has undertaken to arraign the Democratic majority in Congress for removing a few able-bodied Republican ex-soldiers. There has never been a more shallow and transparent piece of hypocritical clap-trap than this, and it will be so branded by the class to whom it is intended to cater. The soldiers learned, long ago, to estimate at their true value Radical pretences of peculiar affection for them. So long as they see, in all parts of the Union their late comrades in arms, officially decapitated by Mr. Hayes and Mr. Sherman and other great lights in the Radical sanhedrim, and their places given to men who were too deaf to hear the call to arms during the war, they will have only contempt for such snivelling over the soldiers as Ohio the convention indulged in."

DEAD.—William Lloyd Garrison, the leading Abolition agitator in this country, died in New York, on Sunday a week. No man in America ever perpetrated a greater wrong upon his race than Garrison. He was the real author of the Abolition war; but when it broke out, he was too cowardly, like nearly all his followers, to take a hand in it. He edited the Boston *Liberator* for thirty years, and one of his mottoes was: "*The United States Constitution is a covenant with death and an agreement with hell.*" And another was: "*No Union with slave holders.*" This latter motto he dropped the first year of the war, and at the close of the war he dropped the other, and the paper died. He was a disunionist of the rankest kind.

Senator Wallace says he favors the nomination of Daniel O. Barr, of Pittsburg, for State Treasurer. We are pleased to note this conciliatory policy on the part of our Senator, but he should send word to his man up at Clearfield, who is still wheeling away under old instructions.—*Punxsutawney Spirit.*

We want the "man" at "Punxsy" to understand that our journal does not belong to that class that is run by "instructions." We belong to the "free press" wing of journalists, and can prove what we say. There is no prompter about our office, and we have the credit at home here, where we are personally known, of attending strictly to our own legitimate business. We employ no substitutes. Thus far we follow the example of Senator Wallace, not caring what our growls as we pass along the street.

ENTHUSIASTIC.—The Radicals over in Blair county held their primary election for Sheriff and Prothonotary last Saturday. The canvass must have been a lively one, from the fact that 4,500 votes were polled for Sheriff, while but 3,700 votes were cast in that county last Fall for Gov. Hoyt. The candidate nominated for Sheriff had but 857 out of the 4,500 polled. This is the true inward working of the straight-out Crawford county system.

EXECUTIVE VIGILANCE.—An exchange says: Governor Bishop, of Ohio, when riding up to the State House at Columbus last week heard a woman cry out that her pocketbook had been stolen and jumping out pursued and overhauled the thief and gave him into custody, distancing all the others that joined in the chase.

TERRIBLE STORM.

Great Destruction of Property and Loss of Life.

LARGE NUMBER OF PERSONS KILLED AND WOUNDED—HOUSES, STORES, STABLES AND OTHER BUILDINGS TOTALLY DEMOLISHED.

ST. LOUIS, May 31.—An Atchison, Kansas, dispatch says a terrible rain and wind storm visited Frankfort, Marshall county, Kansas, at 6 o'clock last evening, which lasted over two hours. F. B. Taylor's warehouses, stores and stables were more or less damaged. The houses of Messrs. Fox, Cæsar and Vaughn, three miles from the town, were blown down and the inmates considerably injured. They are now here, receiving medical treatment. Fox's house and contents were blown into the river. A messenger just in from Irving says that the storm at that point blew down sixteen houses, killed eight persons and wounded about twenty-five, and several are missing. The residences of James S. Warden, Mr. Armstrong, J. William, Mr. Thompson and twelve others were totally demolished. The Presbyterian Church, the public school building and the Irving elevator were completely destroyed. The east span of the railroad bridge crossing Blue river was blown down. A committee with funds, provisions and lumber left Atchison on the Central Branch railroad, this afternoon, to supply the wants of the sufferers, and another committee is soliciting aid.

A later dispatch from Atchison, says: A terrible storm of wind and rain passed over Northern Kansas and Southern Nebraska last evening. It extended through nearly the whole northern tier of counties in this State, but was most violent between the Blue Rapids and Centennial stations, on the Central Branch railroad, and about thirty miles apart. The storm moved in a direction a little north of east and passed into Nebraska through Richardson county. The town of Irving, ninety miles west of here, was nearly destroyed. At that point the storm took the character of a cyclone and leveled everything in its path. About forty buildings were destroyed and fifteen persons killed, while from thirty to forty were wounded. Among the buildings down are churches, one a fine stone building, the public school, the grain elevator, railroad depot, Wetmore Institute and the residences of John A. Warden, Charles Preston, W. A. Labrings, M. L. Leddy and Messrs. Armstrong, Thompson, Sheldon, Bates Williams and others. In the neighborhood of Frankfort four or five farm houses were blown over, and in the town several houses were destroyed. There were no casualties at this place, but several persons are reported severely injured in the country.

HAYES RIDDLED.—Senator Wallace made an aggressive speech on the 29th ult. He tore his Fraudulency's bevy of vetoes all to pieces. The Washington *Post*, in alluding to it, remarks:

A grand speech was that of Mr. Wallace's in the Senate. The Senator spoke from dear experience, and when he got through, the veto message which the House had just received, appeared so absolutely pitiful in its transparent hypocrisy that Radical Senators were compelled to condemn it. To get a proper comprehension of Mr. Hayes' latest veto message, it should be read alongside of the testimony lately adduced before the Wallace committee.

We will of course lay the speech in full before our readers as soon as possible, so that all who read for the purpose of acquiring correct information can do so.

NO SIGN.—An exchange, evidently with the design of discounting the influence of the young Prince, says:

Prince Louis Napoleon has arrived at Cape Town. He landed without cheers or tuck of drum or waving of banners, or having to pass beneath triumphal arches. Next day, as he was leaving for Natal, a considerable crowd got together. One person uttered some uncomplimentary observation in French.

The writer should remember that just forty-two years ago his father landed at New York under similar circumstances—banished from France—yet he became President and afterwards Emperor, and ruled France from 1848 to 1873.

RADICAL DESIGNS.—Elaborate apologies for the existence of the jurors' test oath occupy a great deal of space in Republican organs. But their dreary columns of apologetic drivel cannot hide or disguise the fact that the Radical party is irrevocably committed to systematic and statutory packing of juries in all the Federal courts of the South.

THIN PROTECTION.—In fact, that under both Taft and Devens, the Marshals' and Supervisors' laws were mainly used to corrupt elections in a few Northern districts, it will be interesting, if not pathetic, to have Mr. Hayes placed for the preservation of these laws as the "only means of protecting the poor colored voters in the South."

And if anybody wants immunity from punishment let him get into the ring of the supervising architects or engage in crooked whiskey business at Chicago. Don't all start at once.

New Advertisements.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE

OF

Valuable Real Estate!

Estate of W. S. Dickey, dec'd.

By virtue of an order issued out of the Orphans' Court of Clearfield county, there will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, in the borough of Clearfield, on

Thursday, June 19th, 1879,

At 1 O'clock P. M.,

All those certain tracts and parcels of land situate in Clearfield County, Penn'a., bounded and described as follows:—

No. 1. Being a tract of land in Jordan township, Clearfield County, bounded on the east by lands of James Patterson, on the south by land of J. J. McCracken and B. H. Taylor, on the west by land of S. C. Patchin (formerly), and on the north by land of Witherow, et. al,

Containing 300 Acres,

more or less, with 40 acres cleared and the remainder having thereon a large quantity of white pine, oak and other timber. Improvements consisting of small log house with other usual appurtenances.

No. 2. Being a tract of land in Beccaria township, situate on Whitmer Run, and known as the J. W. Smith survey, and adjoining lands of Simpson, Hopkins & Co.,

Containing 179 Acres,

more or less, and being underlaid with several valuable veins of bituminous coal, with Hemlock and other timber thereon.

No. 3. Being situate in the village of Glen Hope, Clearfield County, Pa., fronting on Main Street, and running back to Clearfield Creek,

Containing Three Town Lots,

more or less, and having thereon a frame stable, ice house and blacksmith shop.

No. 4. Being lot in Glen Hope, fronting 65 feet, more or less, on turnpike, and running back 165 feet to an alley, and known as lot No. 46.

No. 5. Being a lot in Glen Hope, on corner of Spruce street and turnpike, fronting 66 feet on turnpike, and running along Spruce Street 165 feet to an alley, having thereon a story and half house and other out buildings, and known as lot No. 44.

No. 6. Being lot situate in said village of Glen Hope, fronting 66 feet on Cooper Avenue, and running along Walnut street 160 feet, more or less, to an alley, and known as lot No. 20.

No. 7. Being two town lots situate in said village of Glen Hope, bounded north by Walnut street, east by land of C. Copenhaver, south by lot of Joseph W. Lall, west by street, and known and lots Nos. 15 and 16.

Terms of Sale.

One-third of price at which property is knocked down on confirmation of sale, and balance in one and two years, secured on premises by bond and mortgage. Persons not complying with terms, the property will be re-advertised at their cost and expense.

M. A. DICKEY, Administratrix.
WALLACE & KREBS, Attorneys.
June 4th, 1879.—3t.

New Advertisements.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately existing between John Troutman and James L. Leavy, of Clearfield, Penn's, under the firm of Troutman & Leavy undertakers, was dissolved on the 9th day of January, 1879, by mutual consent. The books and accounts of the firm are left with J. F. Snyder, attorney, for settlement and collection. JOHN TROUTMAN.
JAS. L. LEAVY.
May 28, 1879-3t.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of WILLIAM L. RISHEL, late of Lawrence twp., Clearfield Co., Pa., dec'd., having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay. AARON C. TATE, Administrator.
Clearfield, Pa., May 28, 1879-6t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of JOHN STEWART, late of Bradford township, Clearfield county, Pa., deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay. DANIEL STEWART, Administrator.
Woodland, Pa., June 4, 1879-6t*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, Pa. No.———, Term, ———.
Thos. H. Forsyth vs. George Narehood, Defendant, and W. Hobler, terre tenant.
The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Court to distribute any moneys arising from the sale of Defendant's real estate, will attend to his duties as such at his office in Clearfield, on Friday, the 29th day of June, 1879, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where all parties interested may attend. S. V. WILSON, Auditor.
Clearfield, June 4, 1879-3t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the Common Please Court of Clearfield County, Pa.
Edward R. Willetts vs. Tracey & Barr. } No. 435 Sept. Term, 1875. Vend. Fa.
The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Court, to distribute the proceeds arising from the sale of Defendants real estate, will attend to his duties as such at his office in Clearfield, on FRIDAY, JUNE 20th, 1879, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where all parties may appear. S. V. WILSON, Auditor.
Clearfield, June 4th, 1879-3t.

Clearfield Insurance Agency.

JAMES KERR. CARROLL L. RIDDLE.

KERR & RIDDLE, Agents,

Represent the following and other first-class Co's.