The Republican.

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor.

CLEARFIELD, PA.,

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 11, 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 decisions 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. SPERR, Chairman.

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

Do not fail to read "Truth for all Things," and "Rebel Claims and Radical Frauds," to be found on our fourth page.

Hon. L. A. Mackey has our thanks for four bound volumes of the *Congressional Record*, being the proceedings of the third session of the Forty-fifth Congress.

The great speech of Senator Wallace covers twenty-four closely printed pages of the *Congressional Record*. We intended to publish it, but this we find is impossible. Its great length excludes it from our columns. We may, however, try to make a synopsis of the most important points in it.

LET HIM VETO.—It looks now as though the Democrats in Congress would pass the three vetoed appropriation bills, and send them to Hayes again, leaving out all appropriations for the pay of Marshal's Supervisors, and make it a penitentiary offense for the Secretary of the Treasury, or any officer of the government to pay out money for any such purpose.

THE DIFFERENCE.—General Ewing, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, commanded a Division at the front during the war; Charles Foster, the Radical candidate, stayed at his northern Ohio home, and furnished oats, hay, mules, and substitutes, during the "scrimmage." How will the "bloody shirt" fit such a candidate as Foster? The "stalwarts" will tell us all about it we presume.

AFTER THE ROOSTERS.—A streak of honesty struck the Legislature the other day after that body failed to expel the rogues from the House roll by adopting a resolution to prosecute the "roosters" in the Court of Dauphin county. The prosecuting committee is constituted as follows: McKee, of Philadelphia; Medill, of Bradford; Wolfe, of Union; Colborn, of Somerset; Neil, (James) of Philadelphia; Mapes, of Venango; Sherwood, of Northumberland; Hackett, of Northampton; Kirk, of Schuylkill, and White, of Warren. The subjects selected for prosecution are ex-Treasurer W. H. Kemble, (who is the author of that high sounding aphorism coined in the days of Hartranft, Kemble and George O. Evans: "Addition Division and Silence,") Salter, Leisenring and others.

NOT ONLY INFAMOUS BUT DAMNABLE.—To show to our readers how near the officers of the United States Court in South Carolina—Judge, Marshal, and Clerk—come to being scoundrels, according to an act of Congress, we need state but one or two facts. For years these officers have drawn no white, but all black jurymen. At the January term of Court sitting in Charleston, a number of attorneys filed a protest on this point. At the May term two-thirds of the jurors were white men, property-holders, and heavy tax-payers; but as all had served in the Confederate army, Congress, or the Legislature, they were rendered incompetent to sit in the jury box, because of an Act passed seven years ago by a Radical Congress disfranchising all such men. When either of the white men were called into the box, they could not take the oath manufactured for them by a Radical Congress. This is not all: The Clerk, who held the bible in his hand, could not take the oath he wanted to administer to the white jurors, because he had served in the Confederate army; BUT HE HAD SINCE TURNED RADICAL. *The Marshal who selected the jury, and the Judge on the Bench, were tarred with the same stick.* Reader, was there ever more infamy piled up in one heap in any court room in the world? What "a grand moral idea" for sinners to contemplate! Such is Radicalism!!

SPOFFORD-KELLOGG.

The Louisiana Senatorship is being rehearsed again at Washington. The *Post* states it in this way:

"Like the bursting of a sewer in dog-days, the opening of the 'Louisiana question' always produces a villainous odor. It will be a great gain not only to our good name as a people, but to our personal comfort, when all this vile business becomes a thing of the past; when the country shall be permitted to forget it, and only the student of political history will have to explore the disgusting filth-heap which Radical rascality has piled up under the general designation of Louisiana politics. The effort of Judge Spofford to secure his seat in the Senate, now held by Wm. Pitt Kellogg, has brought out the customary showing of crime. Bribery and perjury are its most prominent phases. Members of the Kellogg legislature—the unlawful organization by which Kellogg claims to have been elected to the United States Senate—voluntarily went before notaries public in New Orleans, and on their own motion made affidavit to bribery, to absence from the legislature at the time they are recorded as having voted for Kellogg, and to other facts all tending to show that the alleged election was not an election; that no quorum was present and that part of the votes cast for Kellogg were purchased of the ignorant creatures in whose hands the the Radical party placed the destinies of the State of Louisiana. We repeat, this was the voluntary, unsought act of these witnesses. They told their story, had the affidavits made to suit them, had them carefully and repeatedly read them, were furnished with copies and declared that they had told only the simple truth. These witnesses were summoned to Washington to testify before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections. One of Kellogg's men, a custom-house officer, came with them for no other reason than to prevent them from telling the truth. On their arrival here they were surrounded by emissaries of Kellogg, and it has become apparent that they have been influenced to get back on their affidavits and render them of little avail. These are the facts mildly drawn. These men have been induced to add perjury to their other crimes, in order to serve the interests of Kellogg. He is running the New Orleans custom-house as an agency to recompense the sort of service that this class of witnesses render. We have the old story of unblushing crime backed by the Treasury and the authority of the United States to aid the vilest fraud."

THE BUCKEYE STATE—The Washington *Post*, in surveying the Ohio field since the parties have put their respective candidates in the field, says: Let us take a plain, business look at the Ohio contest. In 1878 the Republican candidate for Secretary of State received 274,120 votes, the Democratic, 270,964, and the National, 38,332. This gave the Republicans a plurality of 3,154, but let them in a minority in the State of 35,174 votes. It was universally conceded at the time of the election that of the 38,000 votes cast by the Nationals two-thirds came from the Democratic party. This would make the Republican contribution to the third party's strength in the neighborhood of 13,000 votes, and the Democratic, 25,000. Now say that Ewing and Foster poll the same vote this year that their respective party representatives did the last, or a proportionately larger one, which will amount practically to the same thing. Then add to Ewing's 270,966 the 25,000 Greenback Democrat votes which his nomination, in the opinion of prominent Ohio polititions, assure him, and leave the 13,000 Republican Nationals to vote their own party ticket in preference to both the hard money Republican and Greenback Democratic candidates, and the figures will stand—Ewing, 295,966; Foster, 274,120; Piatt, 13,000. Ewing's plurality, 21,846; majority, 8,856. How does this strike the figurative Radical mind?

The President nominated for a vacancy on the United States Circuit bench, Hon. Geo. W. McCrary, of Iowa. The nominee has rare judicial ability and in an eminent degree the special qualifications required for the place. And yet the Washington *Post* demands his rejection by the Democratic Senate on the ground that "the time has come go give the enemies of freedom and a free ballot the knife and the cord." So the cause of "conciliation" proceeds.—*Philadelphia Press.*

There is no conciliation about it. That has ceased long ago on both sides, and most certainly with the Democracy. Fighting, as they are, the people's fight in Congress against the revolutionary Radicals, they would betray their trust if they allowed themselves to temporize. No; the war is to the knife, as we announced before. The Radicals brought the trouble upon themselves and should be the last to complain. There can be no compromise between the friends and foes of constitutional liberty. As far as Mr. McCrary is concerned he has conclusively shown himself to be, regardless of what legal accumen he may be possessed of, an unfit and dangerous person for a place of high judicial authority, and his appointment a Democratic Senate will never confirm. His nomination in itself was such a piece of sublime insolence, as none but a fraudulent President could be guilty of.—*Washington Post.*

THE CORRUPTION REPORT.—The report of the Lower House of our Legislature on the riot bribery business will be found in full on our first page. It is truly startling to peruse it. It demonstrates the humiliating fact that many of our Legislators commit crimes of the most henious character; and yet, there are not enough honest men among the 201 members to expel the guilty ones from among them. However, an effort is now being made to indict the roosters. Punish the scoundrel who offered the bribe and let the fellow go free who pocketed the cash. Well, perhaps if the roosters were kept away from Harrisburg the members would remain honest.

MULTIPLYING OFFENCES.—The Radicals in Congress grow more and more insolent with each successive veto. From defending the use of troops at the polls they have now gone to the extreme of almost unitedly opposing the abolition of the jurors' test oath. Go on, gentlemen, go on. The country is observing you.

ADJOURNED.—We presume we cannot give our readers anything that will suit them better in the shape of news than to state that the Legislature adjourned on Friday last, the 6th inst., and the members have retired to their homes throughout the State. We hope the majority will stay there until they are conveyed to their graves by their neighbors and friends. Notwithstanding the safeguards of the new Constitution, we are convinced as an eye witness on several occasions, that the late body was the most venal and corrupt that ever met at Harrisburg. Had the same men assembled under the old Constitution, while *special legislation was the rule*, they would have stolen the State. There were, of course, some upright, honest men in the Lower House, but they were in a hopeless minority, and unable to accomplish any good results. It is a great pity that the party which has ruled this country for over eighteen years on the "grand moral idea" plan, should allow so much corruption to prevail anywhere. But crime is the rule, and virtue the exception among the majority of our State Legislature. It is about time that the voters of Pennsylvania should come to the conclusion that the period has arrived when a change for the better should be made in our Legislative body.

STALWART MALIGNITY.—Decoration Day, like the 4th of July, gave the enemies of the white race and the friends of a strong government, a rare opportunity to develope themselves. It is noteworthy that many of the active leaders in sectional hate are now preachers. A short while ago it was quite the fashion at the North to shake hands across the bloody chasm and to make pretty talk about the "blue and the gray." Now the tide sets the other way. Stalwart malignity has the floor. At Kingston, New York, Rev. A. J. Palmer on Decoration Day took the stump for Grant and the third term in a speech of rancorous hate. "Treason," said he, "stalks abroad in our land. Grant has saved the nation once. Grant can save it again." The assistant Saviors will probably have something to say about this. The man that assumes the duties of orator on the days indicated, and after mounting the platform, delivers a low political harangue, should be kicked out of decent society.

CONTRAST THEM.—Such cowards as Blaine, Conkling, and their aiders and abettors, are always sneering at "the Confederate Brigadiers." But let the thoughtful reader sample them. Take for instance Gen.'s Joe Johnston, John B. Gordon, Wade Hampton, L. Q. C. Lamar, who are representative men from the South, and guide and direct sentiment and public affairs in that section, and are sent to Washington to look after Federal affairs. Let the reader contrast them with Gen.'s Burnside and Banks, and such patriots as Blaine and Conkling, who lead the Radical party in the North. The former are giants in intellect, bravery and energy, while the latter are mere pigmies—failures in war and in peace—and are nothing more nor less than first-class demagogues, striving for personal wealth and political power, and they come about as near being patriots and statesmen as the thieving owl does an innocent dove.

WADE-ING IN.—A Washington telegram of the 5th inst., says:

General Hampton, the new Senator from South Carolina, delivered a short but very able and eloquent speech on the question of interference by the military with the right to a free elective franchise. While declaring his intention to vote for the proper army appropriations, regardless of the arbitrary restrictions now imposed, and which ought to be repealed, he regarded the tendency of the doctrines now advocated by the Republican party as leading directly to centralization, and the overthrow of free government by the people. In speaking of the declaration so often made by the Radical leaders that the South sent men to Congress who were engaged in directing the armies of the rebellion, he thought it showed a degree of consideration by the southern people, that might be emulated with greater propriety by the people of the north. The men who meet each other in the strife of battle, could engage in friendly antagonism in the halls of legislation with out the recrimination which now characterizes the discussion of purely constitutional questions.

If Chandler, Blaine, Conkling, and other Radical leaders, can pocket an address of that kind without wincing, we are mistaken as to the constitutionality of our race. The Radical leaders may have shins like a rhinoceros, that cannot be punctured; but to outsiders the scars are nevertheless visible.

A CANDID CONFESSION. — There seems to be at least one honest Radical editor in Ohio. If there has ever been any doubt about the use of the army for political purposes by the Republican party, the following little tribute from the Cincinnati *Commercial* to Judge Alphonso Taft ought to be conclusive: "Judge Taft deserves a great deal of credit," says the able Mr. Halstead, "for his vigor and courage in the last year of the Grant administration. *He applied the bayonet where it would do the most good.*" This, in view of the fact that Taft openly used the army wherever he could against the Democratic party, is deliciously cool and refreshing.

THAT'S SO.—The editor of the Butler *Herald* was compelled to listen to a Decoration Day orator who evidently was either a fool or a knave. He says:

"If the Lord would deal with man as man deals with man, there is not a single one would ever get to Heaven. This truism should be remembered on all public occasions and especially by those who think it righteous to incite the spirit of hate rather than the spirit of love and forgiveness. We pity the man who goes through the world appealing to the lowest passions to gratify a wretched self-hood."

"Uncle Jake" knows exactly how to state a case. His sixty-five years of experience makes him good authority in practical affairs.

MANIFESTING SOME SENSE.—A Washington telegram says: "Mr. Hayes has transmitted to Congress the proceedings and report in the case of Fitz John Porter. Finding that he is without authority to act unless legistation is had upon the matter, he hands the report over to Congress for determination as they in their 'wisdom shall deem expedient and just.' Quite considerate in the man who has been dictating to the legislative branch for the past three months!"

A REVELATION—The editor of the Danville (Ill.) *Courier*, says: After an education of ten years, we have discovered that some of our employees have eaten ten dishes of ice cream and strawberries to our one—but we have also, realized the fact *that our money* paid the bills." How are you brother Joe? Like David's Psalms: "Another of the same."

THE STATE COLLEGE.

This high-toned educational institution has been in bad repute for some time, and during the long session of the late Legislature, a Committee of the Philadelphia-Pittsburg Long Branch was appointed to investigate the concern. On the 4th inst., the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Ackerly, presented his report, accompanied by the following resolution:

Resolved, If the Senate concur, that the State Treasurer be and is hereby instructed to pay no more money to the said Pennsylvania State College or to any of its officers, agents or representatives, until it shall be satisfactorily shown to this or succeeding Legislatures that said Pennsylvania State College has fully complied with the requirements of the acts of Congress of July 2, 1862, and with the several acts of the Legislature in relation thereto, nor until such time as this or succeeding Legislatures shall be fully satisfied that the agricultural and mechanical interests of the State are receiving from said college actual benefits which are commensurate with the amount of money expended for its support and maintenance.

The report of the Committee reads as follows:

"In submitting the evidence the committee beg leave to report, as the result of their investigation into the affairs of the Pennsylvania State College, that while the evidence does not show actual fraud or disclose corrupt management of the funds received by said institution, yet your committee are of the opinion that the testimony does connectedly indicate that the institution has been very badly managed; that its location is a very undesirable one; that the building is entirely unsuited for the purpose for which it was erected; that the agricultural department, which was intended to be the leading object of the institution, has never been a success, and that the State has never received and is not now receiving benefits at all commensurate with the amount of money which has been appropriated to said institution by the United States and this State.

We also find that the Congress of the United States granted to this State 780,000 acres of land, which, by bad management, netted the State only $439,000; that the act of Congress granting this vast amount of land, required that the proceeds thereof should be used by the State mainly in the interest of agriculture and the mechanical arts; that the interest accruing from from this fund, in addition to some $400,000 appropriated by the State Legislature, is used and controlled by the trustees of said agricultural college; that in addition thereto the trustees aforesaid sold the bond of the State, bearing six per cent. interest, dated February 2, 1872, calling for $500,000 and falling due fifty years from date; from which the said trustees derive a revenue of $30,000 annually. Your committee find the evidence discloses the further fact that the deed for all the freehold belonging to said Pennsylvania State College, including the experimental farms, are held by the aforesaid trustees, not in trust for the Commonwealth, but for the aforesaid trustees and their successors. Your committee also find that the experimental farms owned by said trustees, which were to be conducted solely in the interest of the agricultural classes of the Commonwealth, have utterly failed to accomplish the object intended. This is not only the case of the Western farm, located in Indiana county, which is not now a third-class farm nor in as good condition as when purchased. Your committee also find that at the present session of the college but forty-six students were in attendance, many of whom were non-residents of the State, and that there is now in the employ of the college eleven professors, which we deem out of all proportion with the number of students in attendance. Finally, your committee is of the opinion that the trustees have signally failed to carry out the object for which the magnificent land grant was given by the United States and which was further sought to be accomplished by most liberal appropriations on the part of the State.

A. I. ACKERLY, Chair'n.
J. T. SHOENER,
JACOB PROVINS,
THOS. ST. CLAIR,
ALLEN CRAIG.

This report indicates that this college is organized on the plan of the United States army—ELEVEN PROFESSORS, at a high salary, and only FORTY-SIX pupils. Our army is made up of 16,000 officers and 9,000 soldiers. What wonderful educational (?) ideas both impart to the tax-payers of the country. Think of it, reader, eleven professors and forty-six scholars!

HAYESISM.—The *Patriot* remarks: "It is beginning to strike everybody as a little strange that Mr. Hayes cannot find authority for action in the Fitz John Porter case, when only a short time ago he did not hesitate to restore to his position a cashiered surgeon of the army. Hayes is about as useless an institution in his present position as the country has ever been afflicted with. He does not seem to be able to find authority for doing anything, except for attending county fairs. He may be a very useful sort of a creature in some stages of life, but he is now evidently in a atmosphere that is too pure for his blood."

OHIO.—The Democrats in this State, at their recent Convention, seem to have put on their war paint. Major General James B. Steedman, (brother-in-law of Judge Barrett) of Toledo, was made temporary Chairman. Major General Tom Ewing, (who was in his seat in Congress at Washington at the time) was nominated for Governor, and Major General A. V. Rice was nominated for Lieutenant Governor. There is soldier and fight enough in that triangle to subjugate Hayes and all the other Radical Generals and their party in Ohio this Fall. We propose to publish General Steedman's remarks on taking the Chair.

THE GRANT BOOM.—The plans for the great excursion to meet General Grant at San Francisco are about matured and J. C. McMullen will issue from his headquarters at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York, in a few days, a formal announcement. The fare from New York to San Francisco and return will be $150, and from Chicago and return $125. The tickets will be good for sixty days. McMullen has the latest advices from General Grant that he will reach San Francisco from the 15th to 20th of July, so the tickets will be good from July 1 and will be limited to 4,000.

IN TROUBLE.—The stalwart press is greatly concerned about the "blunders" of the Democrats. Well, if the Democrats keep blundering on as they have been doing since 1873, what is to become of the Republicans? With both Houses of Congress under Democratic control, with Democratic Governors in a majority of the States and with a popular majority of a quarter of a million at the last Presidential election the Democrats will do well to continue to "blunder" in precisely the way so strongly depreciated by the stalwart editors.

A CONVICT'S RUSE TO ESCAPE WORK.—At the Columbus, Ohio, penitentiary a few days ago R. D. Huntington, a three year man from Ashland, cut off three fingers of his left hand to escape work. Huntington is a convict of more than ordinary intelligence, and thought that the work was entirely too difficult for him. He is employed in the hollow-ware shop, and it was there that he mutilated his hand. His mode of disfiguring himself showed the man the possessor of unquestionable courage. Laying his left hand on a block, and with a hatchet in his right he began operations. The first blow he took off about half an inch from the three last fingers. Again he struck, hewing off some more. Still thinking that he had not taken off enough, he slashed away again. At this juncture the guard saw what Huntington was doing, and wrenched the hatchet from the hands of the desperate man. He was removed to the prison hospital, where Dr. Allen dressed the mangled hand. Warden Dyer, when he heard of the matter, ordered Huntington to be taken back to Patton's shop as soon as his hand was bound up and given something at which he could work with one hand. The warden says that he is determined to break this growing practice of convicts maiming themselves to escape work.

MEXICAN WAR VETERANS.—The Indiana *Democrat*, in alluding to the proceedings in Congress, says: To show just where Harry White stands on the question of granting pensions to the Mexican soldiers, we extract the following colloquy in the House of Representatives from the proceedings on the 23rd ult., to wit:

MEXICAN WAR PENSIONS.

Mr. COFFROTH. I ask unanimous consent to report from the Committee on Invalid Pensions a bill granting pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Mexican and other wars therein named, in order that the bill may be printed and recommitted, not to come back on a motion to reconsider.

Mr. SMITH, of Pennsylvania. I object. This is a public bill.

Mr. TOWNSEND, of Illinois. Have the soldiers got no friends on the other side of the House?

Mr. WHITE. Not Mexican soldiers. As regards Union soldiers, they have friends enough here. I had the honor to fight that bill all through last Congress.

We very naturally conclude from this that Gen. White is opposed to granting Pensions to the old soldiers of the Mexican War.

GOSPEL TRUTHS.—The Chambersburg *Spirit* remarks: Every tyrant that ever oppressed and slaughtered mankind, did it with the aid of an army; and without an army, he could not have done it. If the American people wish first to be oppressed and then to be slaughtered for resisting oppression, all they have to do is to keep up a grand army for the use of their Gen. Grants and Gen. Shermans and Gen. Hayeses. Judge Mackey of South Carolina, and a good Radical, testified before the Wallace Committee, that *voters were compelled to pass under fixed bayonets* in that State in 1876. That is the index of what Radicalism is leading us to.

PARDON FRUITS.—The Lewistown *Democrat* of last week says: "The two men calling themselves John Kelly and James Jackson, who were lodged in jail last week on a charge of breaking into the postoffice at Newton Hamilton, turns out to be the two young scamps, Winn and Fusselman, who were sent to the penitentiary a few years ago for robbing a postoffice in Juniata county, and who were recently *pardoned out*." Cases of this kind are becoming too frequent, and it is a subject for thinkers to reflect about.

A BIG RECEPTION.—A Radical exchange remarks: "At last accounts General Grant was in China, where he was being received with great honors wherever he went. At Hong Kong fully one hundred thousand people were present to welcome him on his arrival." What a boom that is for Lyssus! Then think, twenty members of the Pennsylvania Legislature going to meet him at Frisco! Why, if the man don't stop snobbing among Kings, Queens and Emperors, he will soon suppose himself to be one of them!

HOW CONSISTENT (?)—To hear a newspaper editor rail out against Banks, monopolies, etc., because of the ruin they entail upon business and society, and then go and employ a monopoly to print half or three-fourths of his paper, and thereby send two or three jours to the wall, is one of the last inventions of the age. The precepts and practice of some people are sometimes as widely separated as the polls.

HOPEFUL.—The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, in alluding to the nominees on the Democratic ticket for State officers, says: "It is a patriotic ticket; it is a peoples' ticket. The convention, in truth, nominated gloriously. Its ticket offers hope to the poor man, gives stagnant industry a gleam of encouragement, claims the right hand of fellowship with every Union soldier, and will win in October amid the hozannas of the people."

RIGHT.—An exchange says:

The Democrats want no official tools of party in the shape of Deputy Marshals to manage the elections and they are resolved that the Republicans shall no longer pay these tools out of the Public Treasury. When the Democrats add the executive authority to the legislative power the Federal election laws will be repealed. The best thing that can be done now is to render them inoperative for evil in 1880.

That is right! A halt a loaf is better than no bread at all. The time is not far distant when the Democrats will do all the baking in this country, and peace and plenty will be the rule.

CASH AND IGNORANCE.—An exchange says: "Billy Emerson, the negro minstrel, registered himself at a Philadelphia hotel: 'billy emerson, san francisco.' But he gets a salary of $500 a week." It makes no difference in this country whether a fellow uses "caps" or "lower case" letter on himself, of "Frisco," *the cash* will see him through. It is not character so much as cash that helps a fellow along.

A MISTAKEN RISE.—The editor of the Louisville *Courier* says: "The fanatic humanitarians and the blatherskite politicians little dreamed, when they started the exodus machinery, that they would run up the price of cotton. It was h—, not cotton, they started in to raise."

TOO LATE TO HOWL.—The New York *Herald* remarks: "Nobody has thought to howl because ex-Confederate Generals are on the board of visitors to West Point; but it is not too late to have these late warriors' pockets searched for occasional cadets and cannon."

POLITICAL INCEST.

The editor of the Washington *Post*, evidently comprehends just what the Radical leaders are after. He says: "It is not difficult, we fancy, to devise a measure with reference to the use of the army by the Republican party which Mr. Edmunds will advocate, Mr. Conkling approve, De Golyer Garfield acquiesce in, and the fraudulent Executive sign. It will involve, of course, an amendment to the Constitution, but that, with the Radicals, is a small matter. Every Republican statesman is confident that he can amend the Constitution with his eyes shut, to the great benefit of the country. Suppose, therefore, we put a few modern improvements on it as follows:

ARTICLE XVI—SECTION 1. The President, whether *de jure* or *de facto* shall have the power to station the army at the polls to preserve the peace.

SEC. 2. The President, whenever any voting place or places are within reach of the guns of the navy, shall have the power to station one or more vessels to aid the army, if required, to preserve the peace.

SEC. 3. The President shall have the power to appoint a sufficient number of deputy Marshals of supervisors, or both, to preserve the peace at the polls.

SEC. 4. The President shall have the power to appoint, not exceeding 5,000 officers in any one Congressional district, to be entitled National Conservators of the Peace at the Polls, who shall have the authority to arrest any one who, in their opinion, attempts to disturb the peace.

SEC. 5. The word peace is defined to be, voting such ticket as the President and his party shall prescribe, and any person attempting to vote or induce others to vote any other ticket shall be regarded as a disturber of the peace.

ARTICLE XVII—SECTION 1. All bills involving political considerations shall originate with the President.

SEC. 2. The President shall have power to veto any portion of any bill which does not meet with his approval.

SEC. 3. Section 7, of Article I, of the Constitution which provides that all bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, is hereby repealed.

It occurs to us that these amendments would make everything smooth and pleasant for Mr. Hayes and his party. In the event of their adoption we shall be relieved from the disgrace of Returning Boards, as there would be no need of them.

A GOOD IDEA.—The *Centre Democrat*, in alluding to current events, says: "While Congress is endeavoring to protect the rights of the people, and the purity of the ballot from the encroachments of the army, it would not be much out of place to give some attention to the uses to which the army has already been put. It should not be forgotten that Lieut. General Sheridan, only a few years ago, invaded the Legislature of Louisiana and introduced the *bayonet* in the little matter of overturning a Democratic majority. It was a lawless act, which should have been punished, but it was not practicable under a lawless administration, the head of which could say unblushingly that he 'had no respect for the Constitution' he was sworn to protect and defend. Nor does any one forget how the State House at Columbia, S. C., was seized by the army, after the election of 1876, and members of the Legislature were compelled to pass through a line of soldiers to the Legislative hall, where a corporal of the guard presumed to pass upon the rights of persons to seats in the body. This was also a lawless outrage, but under the Grant administration it met with no rebuke whatever; in fact, it was committed with the approbation of Grant and his cabinet."

OUR LONELY V. P.—An exchange says: "By the death of his sister Vice President Wheeler is left entirely alone in the world, without family, his wife having died at Washington in 1875 and no children ever having been born to him, and without kin except a solitary cousin, a clergyman, of Pittsburg, who discovered his relationship during the Presidential campaign in 1876."

So, So!—The Grant managers in Ohio have served official notice on John Sherman that if he doesn't stop his friends claiming that support of Foster means opposition to Grant, they will give citizen Foster a robust and well developed defeat in October. The answer to this menace has not yet been officially promulgated.

BLAINEISM.—Blaine "taunted" the Confederate Brigadiers once more last week and the Republican papers are in extasies about it. It would be as unreasonable to expect Blaine to forego this favorite pastime of his as to expect a Yankee to stop eating pumpkin pie or quit talking through his nose.

SPLIT.—The Ohio Radicals had six negroes in their late State Convention. Three of them voted for Taft, and three for Foster—that is: Grant and Sherman, who were the real parties in the Convention. If is evident from this that the *black* Republicans are split on Grant and Sherman.

A MODEL PATRIOT.—An Ohio exchange says that Mr. C. W. Foster, the father of the Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio, is reported to be so tickled over the result of the convention that when he goes out riding now he puts a large flag in the whipsocket of his carriage.

THE TICKET THIS FALL.—One person for State Treasurer; one person for Sheriff of Clearfield county; one person for District Attorney of Clearfield county; one person for Jury Commisioner of Clearfield county. Democratic primary election Saturday, September 13th.

UNHAPPY BULL.—It is reported that Sitting Bull is taking lessons from the Washington statesman: he has been telling General Sugar what the army shall not do—create a military post at Beaver creek. But the General sent him word it would be built nevertheless.

Senator John G. Hall, of Elk county, was the Democratic nominee for President *pro tem.* of the Senate on adjournment day. The Radicals elected Senator Lamon, of Philadelphia.

The reason the duel betwen the Missouri editors with base ball clubs did not take place is now stated to have been because the clubs were not properly stuffed.

Father Ryan, the gifted Poet-Priest of the South, is preparing a volume of poems for the press. He now resides at Mobile, Alabama.

Miss Mildred Lee, the daughter of the Confederate General, is about to be married to an Englishman—a Birmingham merchant.

Mrs. Harriet Hocker died in New York from an overdose of hydrate of chloral which she was accustomed to take for nervousness.

THE RELATIVE RELATION.—John Sherman is backed by Agnes Jenks, whilst Simon Cameron is belied by Mary Oliver.

New Advertisements.

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. Forcey vs. George Narehood, Defendant, and W. Hobier, 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 20th 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

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby warned against purchasing or in any way meddling with the following property now in the possession of C. C. Shoff, of Woodward township, viz: One bay horse, and 4 sets of harness, 1 roan coult, 4 cows, 6 head of young cattle, 2 head of sheep, 4 hogs, 1 two horse wagon, 1 pair of hob-sleds, 1 timber sled, 2 plows, 1 harrow, 1 four-horse threshing machine, 1 windmill, 14 acres of oats in the ground, 14 acres of corn in the ground, 3 acres of rye in the ground, 5 acres of wheat in the ground, and all the household and kitchen furniture consisting of stoves dishes etc. The foregoing property was purchased by me at private sale on the 4th day of June, and is allowed to remain in the possession of said C. C. Shof, on loan only, subject to my order at any time. SAMUEL SHOFF. Madera, June 11th, 1879-2t.

NEW WASHINGTON NORMAL INSTITUTE

The second Term of this Institute will open on Monday, July 28, 1879, to continue for a term of six weeks. The success with which the present term is meeting, has induced the undersigned instructors to continue it. One evening of each week will be devoted to discussions on topics relating to Theory and Practice of Teaching, thus making it especially advantageous to those who expect to be applicants for Teachers' Certificates.

TUITION:

Model School	$1.50
Common Branches	2.00
Common Branches (with Theory)	2.50
Higher Branches	3.00

Good Boarding can be secured at $2 per week. The Theory class will be examined every two weeks by the County Superintendent.
L. E. WEBER, Principal.
MATT. SAVAGE, Assistant.
New Washington, Pa., June 11, 1879-3t.

LAWRENCE IND. DISTRICT STATEMENT.—SAMUEL BELL, Treasurer, in account with Lawrence (Ind.) School district to June 4th, 1879:—

DEBTOR.

To amount of duplicate	$ 578 97
To am't of Rishel order	445 78
To am't of State appropriation	76 77
To am't of stove pipe	75
Total	$1162 27

CREDITOR.

By teachers' salaries	$ 245 00
By interest	221 17
By fuel and contingencies	17 55
By exonerations	18 35
By statement on $153.56	7 79
By Secretary's salary	12 00
By payment on bond	450 00
By per centage	46 74
By balance of Mason order	12 27
By balance of Rishel order uncollected	55 78
By balance in hands of Treasurer Bell	8 64
Total	$1162 27

We, the undersigned Auditors of Lawrence township, having examined the account of Samuel Bell, Treasurer of Lawrence Independent School District, for the year 1879, find it as above stated. E. J. CONKLIN, G. H. HALL, Auditors. Attest: W. T. SPACKMAN, Twp. Clerk. Clearfield, Pa., June 11, 1879-3t.

TOWNSHIP AUDITORS' REPORT.—SAMUEL HEGARTY, District Treasurer of Beccaria township, in account with the School funds of said district for 1879:—

DEBTOR.

To bal. uncol'd on Kinkead's duplicate	$ 249 61
" " " Mays' duplicate	869 58
" " " Colwell duplicate	1388 69
" " " Hegarty duplicate	542 22
To duplicate for 1878	1057 67
To unexated tax received from Co. Treas.	663 91
To one note due School fund	10 00
To balance to new account	302 22
Total	$5106 10

CREDITOR.

By balance from former account	$ 24 81
By exonerations on Colwell duplicate	57 11
By per centage on $83.23	4 16
By exonerations on duplicate of 1877	15 18
By exonerations on duplicate of 1878	20 76
By exonerations on Mays duplicate	41 24
By bal. uncollected on Kinkead dup.	21 76
By bal. uncollected on Mays duplicate	666 49
By bal. uncollected on Colwell duplicate	345 37
By orders redeemed	2861 47
By per centage on $2861.47	57 22
By balance uncol'd on duplicate of 1877	217 85
" " " " 1878	760 71
Total	$5106 10

We the undersigned Auditors have examined the above account, and find it correct, according to the best of our knowledge and belief. Witness our hands this 2d day of June, A. D. 1879. JOHN M'COY, G. W. REX, H. A. WRIGHT, Auditors. Attest: E. WILLIAMS, Clerk. Utahville, Pa., June 11, 1879-3t.

TOWNSHIP AUDITORS' REPORT.—JOSEPH OWENS, District Treasurer of Lawrence township, for Road, School and Poor funds from the first Monday of June, 1878, to the first Monday of June, 1879.

ROAD FUND—DR.

To amount of Seated Road tax assessed for 1878, viz:	
To am't of J. L. Norris' duplicate	$ 629 12
To am't of P. A. Owens' duplicate	835 60
To am't of James Brown's duplicate	720 87
To am't of J. R. Parks' duplicate	527 24
To Unseated Road tax from Co. Treas.	2,918 51
To Supervisors' orders, spikes & plank	655 30
Total	$6,306 74

CREDITOR.

By am't of work by G. L. Norris	$ 571 42
By am't transferred to successor	54 82
By exonoration	2 88
By 934 days' service @ $2	187 00
By am't of work by P. A. Owens	801 06
By unworked tax	16 28
By am't returned to Dist. Treas.	3 40
By exonerations	13 98
By 103 days' wages @ $2	206 00
By am't of work by James Brown	720 87
By 72 days' work @ $2	144 00
By am't of work by J. R. Parks	520 95
By exonerations	6 30
By spikes	46
By am't paid W. Hoover for plank	1 84
By 48 days' wages @ $2	96 00
By balance at last settlement	19 38
By percentage on $316.76 @ 2 per ct.	6 21
By percentage on $2938.58 @ 2 per ct.	59 17
By orders redeemed	1,452 15
By order to successor, Z. Ogden	1,421 60
Total	$6,306 74

POOR FUND—DR.

To balance due at last settlement	$ 168 15
To order on Pine township	304 80
To am't Unseated rec'd from Co. Treas.	854 11
To am't rec'd from N. Rishel	73 99
To am't rec'd from A. L. Ogden, cont.	13 10
To am't of duplicate for 1878	1,160 68
Total	$2,154 64

CREDITOR.

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