The Republican.

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 9, 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. DIFFENBACH, P. J. PIERCE, P. C. HAWKEN, } Secretaries.

It's all well enough to say "Go West," but if the West wants people to keep on coming it has got to shut down on this tornado business. It is getting altogether too common.

GONE HOME.—Congress adjourned on Tuesday afternoon, July 1st, 1879. Hayes' veto number five was left lying on the table, and now the Radical Marshals are without pay.

GOOD NEWS.—Every Democratic State and county meeting that has been held since the adjournment of Congress, thanks that body for the efforts made to repeal obnoxious laws.

TIP TOP.—The Pittsburg Sunday *Critic* has been so disguised recently, its old patrons scarcely recognize it in its new clothes. It is one of the very best Sunday papers in the State, and deserves patronage.

GONE WEST.—Senator Wallace, having made his escape from Washington, is now rusticating somewhere in the woods of the Northwest, between Lake Michigan and Lake Superior, for the purpose of recuperating his health.

Zach Chandler sensed the demands of his party very accurately when he signalized his return to public life by giving Jeff Davis fits. The Michigan Senator's speeches against the rebel chief are the most popular campaign documents the Republican Congressional Committee can furnish.

An exchange says: It is understood that Mr. Hayes will soon make a pilgrimage to the birthplace of Washington. The Fraud first triumphant in our history, gazing upon the birthplace of him who was first in the hearts of his countrymen, will present as striking a contrast as a polar bear in Africa.

Auditor General Schell has decided that under the first section of the revenue act of June 7, 1874, all institutions, companies, corporations or limited partnerships, incorated or organized, or doing business in this Commonwealth, shall register in the Auditor General's office within ninety days from the passage of the act, under a penalty of $500.

A SENSITIVE INDIVIDUAL.—The local of the Centre *Democrat* admits that he is greatly in favor of camp-meetings, but he was unnerved on last Sunday a week by seeing hacks and cabs laden with people, and pulled to and from camp by jaded steeds until midnight. The writer should spend a season in Germany and France, and learn something to his advantage.

CORNER-STONE LAYING.—The Elk *Democrat* of last week says: "The county Commissioners have fixed upon Wednesday, July 16th, as the time for laying the corner-stone of the new Court House, at which time it is hoped the people of the county will lay aside their work and come to Ridgway to witness this interesting ceremony. Invitations have been extended to Senator Wallace, Lieut. Gov. Stone, Judge Wetmore, and Hons. Geo. A. Jenks and Henry Souther, and it is expected the majority of them will be present. When the arrangements have been completed we will issue an extra setting forth the same, and send them to all parts of the county."

BUSTED UP.—The Ohio Greenbackers are in great trouble. At their recent State Convention about one-half of the delegates withdrew and the remaining fragment put a ticket in the field. The Chairman of their State Committee last week re-convened the delegates at Toledo, and after mature deliberation, a resolution was adopted deeming it inexpedient to put a ticket in the field. Letters were read from Peter Cooper, the father of Greenbackism, Frank Hughes, of this State, and other leaders, stating that General Ewing, the Democratic nominee for Governor, was good enough for them as against Foster, the Radical candidate, and they advised their Buckeye friends to support Ewing. This step taken by the leaders of the Greenback party secures the election of General Ewing beyond a doubt.

A VICTORY.

The Washington *Post*, in alluding to the Radical jury system which that party has practiced in the South for fifteen years, for the purpose of shielding the rogues of the party in that section, says:

"One righteous measure is perfected. One great act of justice is accomplished. One of the most diabolical devices of Radical malevolence is at last destroyed. The abolition of the juror's test-oath is a victory of right over wrong, of liberty over despotism, of constitutional government over tyrannical persecution. And let it be borne in mind that it has cost a hard struggle, maintained for several years, to banish this infamous provision from the statute books. Let it be remembered that this infernal contrivance for annulling the right of trial by jury, this statutory provision for placing the life, liberty and property of the Southern whites at the mercy of their former slaves, this law for excluding the intelligence, character, social standing and influence of the South from the jury box and putting ignorance and passion in their place, has been fought for by the Radical party as if it were the central idea of their political creed. The repeal of this shameful statute is a Democratic victory, pure and simple, and marks a new departure. It is a signal that the hatred and malice which the Radicals put into the statutes under the influence of bitter feeling engendered by the war, have had their day. It is a long stride toward a restoration of the government to normal conditions. It is a promise that equal and exact justice shall be done in all sections, and that all causes of sectional bitterness and strife shall be removed.

A RADICAL SCARE.—An exchange, in referring to the announcement that a number of Southern Brigadiers will be turned loose this fall in Ohio to enlighten the public on the political question of the day, the Cincinnati *Commercial* remarks:

It is inexplicable, by the way, why in pending elections in the South the Republicans have not tested the right of free discussion by sending Garfield, Blaine, Zach Chandler and others down there to do missionary work among people who have as faint a conception of true Republicanism as the Hottentots of the theories of the Westminster Catechism. The experiment should be tried in Mississippi this year, and in the entire South during the Presidential campaign of 1880.

This is a good suggestion. We believe in this sort of reciprocity. If Blaine and Garfield and Chandler can go through the South preaching the doctrine of hate and sectionalism as they preach it in the North, without being molested, the country will agree that the Union has been everlastingly restored and made beautiful. Thousands of people in this land would rejoice to see Zach Chandler floundering through Mississippi in the month of August, in a yellow linen duster, stopping occasionally to read his arraignment of the Democratic party from the top of a pine stump, the docile thermometer meanwhile registering 99° in the shade.

A MISERABLE FAILURE.—The editor of the New York *Sun*, in alluding to the "Grant boom," says: "The plan of an excursion across the continent to meet General Grant and escort him home has come to grief. It has been received with a general outburst of contempt and ridicule, even in the house of his friends. What reason was there for going to San Francisco to see General Grant? He had ridden on an elephant and had been graciously received by persons wearing crowns; but what of that? A monkey can ride on an elephant, and the greatest favorites with crowned heads are persons least in sympathy with the free institutions of America. There is a particular significance, however, in the signal failure of this deliberately planned effort to do honor to General Grant, although it was ridiculous in itself. We look upon it as the forerunner of a series of failures likely to attend upon all attempts to make him the Republican candidate for President again. We believe that is a thing which cannot be done, and that every step taken toward it will prove to be only a step toward defeat."

FOR WAR.—The friends of ex-Governor Hartranft, now Postmaster at Philadelphia, announce with a positiveness and assurance that carries with it almost conviction that he will succeed Mr. McCrary as Secretary of War. Hartranft has been such a perpetual office seeker since the close of the war, that it is pretty hard to tell when his ambition in that direction will be appeased. Having been educated on a $10,000 Governor's salary, he finds it hard work to make a $4,000 postoffice salary meet at both ends. Hence he is aspiring after the War office, which will yield him $8,000, and Belknap's trader-posts thrown in, which he will no doubt utilize as he did the State war claims with George O. Evans while he was Auditor General. When a fellow can borrow $7,000 from a friend while walking up Chestnut street, he is of course "all hunky." But where is the dead Evans?

NOT LIKELY.—We notice that some Radical organs are advertising Mr. Blaine, Senator from Maine, as a part of the Radical caravan that is to show out in Ohio, from now until the October election in that State. But Mr. Blaine's friends say there is no authority for putting his name in the bills, and that he certainly will do nothing to help John Sherman in his preliminary skirmish for the Radical Presidential nomination. The Maine Senator has a heavy enough contract on his hands in his own State, and if he fails to carry it this fall, he will be a dead cock in the Presidential pit next fall. Maine must elect the Radical candidate for Governor, on the second Monday of September (8th) next, or the Radical National Convention will have one candidate less for President the succeeding year.

HAPPY ANNIE.—The white wayward and silly girl, Annie Moore, of Beaver, Pa., who eloped with and married a coal black negro a few weeks ago, and who was believed to be insane, managed to elude her parents' vigilance after her capture, and rejoined her ebony mate at Salem, Ohio, where they are now living. The girl says she is contented and happy, and the only thing she seems anxious about now is her piano, which her father gave her some years ago, but which is still at home.

ONE WAY OF DEFEATING LEGISLATION.—The *Patriot* of Monday, the 30th ult., contains the following statement: "It was discovered on Saturday morning that the bill appropriating $144,000 to the Philadelphia deaf and dumb hospital, a State institution, had never reached the Governor. During the morning a letter was received by Governor Hoyt from Judge Sharswood, of Philadelphia, suggesting the names of person for trustees and managers under the proviso of the bill that one-third shall be chosen by the Governor. It was then desired to refer to the measure, but upon search it could not be found. It was eventually discovered in the Senate transcribing room, the hiding place of the act repealing the scalp law in Clinton county and the Dixmont hospital appropriation bill. The bill passed the House finally on May 6, and the Senate on May 29, and had never been messaged back to the House. So many cases of like carelessness have never before been known to occur at the same time."

RAGGED STATESMANSHIP.—The fraud—Hayes—like his predecessor—Grant—also lacks the statesmanship due the Chief Executive, literally gets his mouth slapped, occasionally. The Fraud recently appointed to the life and lucrative position of United States District Judge, a very cheap Radical Baltimore politician, and a lawyer of very little legal weight, named R. Stockett Matthews, but the Senate refused to confirm him, and his fraudulency was compelled to withdraw Matthews and send in the name of Morris, who was confirmed. The Senate also rejected the notorious South Carolina carpet bagger—Corbin—whom Hayes had made a Chief Justice of some Western Territory. If Rutherford had never been at Washington in the capacity of a Congressman, and drew his pay as such out of the United States Treasury, we might account for his ignorance and stupidity, but under the circumstances, his conduct is unaccountable. He deports himself like a boy with a knavish tinge, at $50,000 a year.

PRIDE AND SHOW.—The Boston *Herald* tells the old, old story, as follows: Capt. James F. Edmunds, of Newton, Massachusetts, was recently classed among the solid and flourishing men of the Bay State. To-day he is a prisoner without a friend to go on his bond. It is an old story, told over and over again in the case of Winslow, Pond, Chase, Hathaway, Stickney, Tappen, and other once honored and prominent citizens of Massachusetts, now either convicts in State prison or fugitives in a foreign land. Capt. Edmund's "word was regarded as good as his bond, his bills and paper were always met promptly, and his credit was of the best." He encountered troubles, he shrank from letting the world know the truth, and in order that he might keep up a false appearance of wealth and his expensive style of living he committed forgeries to the amount of nearly $80,000.

THE GENTLEMAN FROM AFRICA.—The pretended friends of the African race, have "taken on" recently very much, because the Captains of steamboats on the Mississippi river, have refused, as they do white people, to carry negroes to Kansas and Nebraska, for nothing. A cotemporary hits the nail on the head in this way: "Instead of the negro Exodusters languishing along the shores of the Mississippi waiting for General Conway's relief boat, we have the assurance that all negroes desiring to leave Mississippi or Louisiana, able to pay fare, have been furnished transportation. As a proof that the steamboats have not neglected the colored tourists we have news from St. Louis that suits have been entered against the steamers of the "Anchor Line" for violating the law in carrying more negro passengers than their charters entitled them to carry.

BEHOLD THE CHANGE.—When Congressman Garfield, of Ohio, the Radical Hayes leader in the House, says the Washington *Post*, as a member of the Electoral commission, desired to assist his associate conspirators in the consummation of the theft of the Presidency, he subscribed to a theory of states rights which made the general government a mere instrument to execute the decree of a State without inquiry as to the genuine or spurious character of such alleged decree. Now, when Mr. Garfield desires to inspire a veto by the usurper whom he helped to place in the White House, he finds no words to express his contempt for the arrogance of a State that demands the right to superintend its own elections. There is no other American statesman who shifts his position and re-adjusts his principles with greater facility than Mr. Garfield.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—A steamer loaded with passengers for a 4th of July ride on lake Quinsigamond, Massachusetts, careened and dumped nearly all on board into the water. When the boat gave way the roof of the upper deck came crashing down on the engine, breaking off the safety valve, and the steam rushed out with a loud noise, thus adding another terror in the situation. The boat then rolled over further and catching her gunwale on a spile became fast. The great weight caused the supports of the hurricane deck to give way, and the whole structure down to the water line fell into the water, which at this point is over ten feet deep. Many swam to the shore or to the wharf twenty feet distant, others got hold of the wrecked hull and some took to the floating roof.

DR. CUMMING DEMENTED.—A dispatch from London, England, to the daily papers announces the fact that the celebrated Dr. John Cumming, a gentleman who has written very ably on the subject of the Millennium, has been ordered by the medical scientists to refrain from all mental work for a season. This advice has not been given a moment too soon. Mr. Cumming has written on this thrilling subject with more ability perhaps than any revelator has shown since the days of St. John, but very few men can dwell long and ardently upon the Millennium without straining the mind and the dispatch from London is simply a mild way of breaking to the public the sad news that Mr. Cumming is demented.

RESULTS ATTAINED.

All that the Democratic party asks or expects is that the extra session, now happily past, shall be judged by its results. We petition simply for a careful examination and an impartial verdict.

It has been a political fight from the first. The Democrats, possessed of a majority in both branches of Congress, demanded certain things. Knowing themselves to be in the right, they considered no apology necessary. In making the demand they were acting merely in the line of their party principles, and in accordance with their pledges to their constituents. The Republicans seeing that the Democrats, in their clearly defined purpose to purify the body politic and correct the abuses which had crept into the government system, would strike a deadly blow at their sole remaining hope of again acquiring authority in the country, determined to resist these demands at every stage. The Democrats controlled Congress with the Republicans in a strong minority there; the Republicans the Executive.

The Democrats proposed at the start simply to abolish the jurors' test oath, of infamous memory, re-organize the jury system, prohibit the use of troops at the polls, and repeal the laws which provided for the employment of Federal supervisors and deputy marshals at the polling places. All of this to conserve the cause of honest juries and free and fair elections. The attempt was made, and repealing and reforming measures were passed through Congress both separate from, and as rides on, appropriation bills. They were vetoed. The Republicans demonstrated their full control of the *de facto* President, and forced him to unscrupulously use the veto power, with which he was endowed by the Constitution, to further their desperate ends.

Their first proposition, to repeal the obnoxious laws outright, having thus finally failed, two courses to be pursued presented themselves to the Democratic Congress. One was to starve the hostile Executive into submission, the other to practically nullify the laws they were not allowed to repeal, by refusing appropriations necessary to carry them into effect. The first of those was laid aside as impracticable; the other was adopted as entirely effective. The bills, three in number, were then passed in their revised form. The needful appropriations were made in every instance, but provisions were attached to respective bills, forbidding the employment of a single dollar for the expenses of the troops stationed at polling places, or for the use of supervisors and deputy marshals appointed to interfere with elections. The Army and Legislative bills, restrictive provisions and all, were signed, but the Judicial bill was vetoed; thus leading to the necessity of dividing it into two bills, the most important one of which, containing the repeal of the test oath, was signed. The Marshals' bill alone failed. The *de facto* President would not take the money with the restrictions placed upon its use, and the Democratic Congress, true to their policy, would not give it to him otherwise.

The grand summing up of the contest is that the Democrats have attained in substance all they originally demanded. There will be no troops at the polls hereafter; there will be no deputy marshals at coming elections; there is no longer a jurors' test oath. These gratifying results have been attained by recondite means and persistent effort, but they have been attained. The Democrats took up an impregnable position at the beginning of the session, and from it they *have at no time budged an inch.*

It only remains for the country to render its decision on the questions involved.—*Washington Post.*

POLITICS AT WASHINGTON.

SOME INTERVIEWS WITH OUR CONGRESSMEN—THE SITUATION AND THE EXTRA SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 27, '79.

Thinking that, at the close of a session memorable in the annals of political conflicts, and in many respects unprecedented in our history, your readers would like to see how the results look to the actors who have contributed to produce them. Your correspondent has subjected a number of our public men to the interviewing process, and hastens to give you the result. If they have no other merit their talks may be depended upon as faithfully presenting, not only the views but the language of the men who speak. Other talks with public men of note will be forwarded in a subsequent letter.

Hon. Robert Klotz, of Mauch Chunk, who represents the Eleventh District, was asked:

"What do you think the effect of the extra session will be on the country?"

A. "For the last six weeks the effect has been splendid. The people begin to understand the issue, and the general effect is therefore good. You have no idea how many letters I have had from country people endorsing what we have done and asking us to stand firm."

Q. "What does the fight over troops and Deputy Marshals at the polls mean."

A. "I am satisfied the Republicans know that without the troops and the Marshals they cannot carry the elections. It is part of the machinery to subvert the popular will and make the minority rule the majority, part of the grand scheme of centralization to control elections in the cities until the money-power, united with Radical oligarchy of office-holders can regain possession of Congress and elect the next President. The Deputy Marshals are intended to frighten foreigners, and men who fear being arrested and detained from their work or business, away from the polls; many can be kept away by asserting that their naturalization papers are illegal. What is needed for Democratic success is that the people should be enlightened as to the practical issues at stake. The great fault of Democrats in Congress is that they do not take advantage of their power as the Republicans do. If they had a little backbone and would only stand firm they might divide the patronage of this government with the Republicans. This would only be claiming a right on behalf of their constituents. When we fail to do this we neglect our friends. Why, we ought to compel the Republicans to divide the public advertising of the Federal government with our newspapers. Then we ought to have put the political assessment bill which the Republicans killed by filibustering into the legislature appropriation bill as a rider. Hayes could hardly have vetoed that, in the face of his civil service reform talk. The clerks would be glad to be protected from this political blackmail."

Q. "Who is responsible for the failure of Congress to do anything to relieve the people's burdens?"

A. "The refusal of the Republicans to go into general legislation at this session was part of the grand scheme to allow the country to go to destruction originated between John Sherman and the money capitalists of the country, in order to depress prices so that property could be purchased below its real value, thereby enabling them to get the valuable real estate of the country into fewer hands in order to create a landed and moneyed aristocracy, like those of the old world, thus centralizing capital as an adjunct to a centralized government. This, with the mal-administration of the past ten years, and the withdrawing of their capital from furnaces, rolling-mills, coal mines and railroads, has ruined our trade, especially in iron and coal, so that it has brought all the operators to the verge of bankruptcy, and depressed labor so that hundreds of our best workmen are in a starving condition. And the Democrats are powerless to afford any relief as long as the Executive can veto all the bills they pass."

Hon A. H. Coffroth, who represents the 17th District, was interrogated with the following result:

Q. "What do you take to be the general result, politically, of the extra session?"

A. "This extra session of Congress has for the first time since the war aroused the people to a true sense of the great danger that environs our free institutions and the freedom of the citizens. At first this was not properly understood by the people, and there was an impatient demand to have Congress adjourn, but the discussion on the Army and Judicial appropriation bills has defined the true issue and the people are now far in advance of their representatives in demanding a fair and honest election, where the elector can deposit his ballot unawed by military or federal civil power. They demand that the military shall not interfere with our elections and that all the odious laws which authorize the appointment of Supervisors and Deputy Marshals shall be repealed. These laws were unheard of until after the war, and were passed by the 'bloody shirt' representatives to keep themselves in power. These same men now struggle to keep them on the statute books, and as it was thro' these infamous laws that Hayes was fraudulently put into the Presidency, we must expect that he will oppose their repeal. I look upon this extra session of Congress as being of great advantage to the Democratic party. If our men had been there as they should have been, then we would all the time have had a quorum, and we could have prevented the revolutionary fillibustering of the Republicans, and much legislation for the good of the people would have been done. This extra session has had its advantages and disadvantages; but, taking it all in all, the Democrats have reason to be gratified with the result."

Q. "What about the troops and Deputy Marshals?"

A. "The Democrats being in power in both branches of Congress, have made the Republican leaders desperate. They have determined to regain power through the army and by the use of debased, degraded and desperate partisan Deputy Marshals. In order to carry the election in 1880, they will have to overrun the South with troops to drive the voters from the polls, and in the larger cities of the North they will resort to the appointment of felons and desperate characters as Deputy Marshals to intimidate and terrify the voter of the American people that the next President shall be a Democrat—a man who will approve the repeal of all the odious and infamous laws that trammel the rights of the voter in depositing his ballot. No military or civil Federal interference will prevent the people from exercising their elective franchise in the selection of a Democrat to the Presidency, and no frauds will prevent him from being inaugurated."

Q. "The certainty that the silver bill would be vetoed, and the determination of the Radicals to prevent any general legislation, loads them with the responsibility of preventing any relief to the tax-payers, does it not?"

A. "I certainly think Hayes would have vetoed the silver bill if it had passed the Senate. The money power own him, and he does their bidding. It was impossible to pass any bill which would have given relief to the people in their financial distress, because of the fillibustering of the Republicans. These fillibusters should be held responsible for their action by the people."

WHO IS TO BLAME?

The fraudulent administration is seemingly desirous of creating the impression that the failure of the Congressional appropriation having to do with the Federal Marshals, has left it in a position of great embarrassment.

Well, admitting all this to be true, who is responsible for the trouble? Congress, with a kindness and consideration, in view of the circumstances in the case really unwarranted, made the necessary appropriations for the support of the Marshals several times. Why did not Mr. Hayes, as the head of that fraudulent administration, accept the money tendered him?

Certainly no one will pretend that Congress could do anything more in the premises. After having granted the supplies once, its work was really done. The subsequent attempts to provide for an important branch of the governmental service were based simply upon an over-sense of duty. After having vetoed the first Legislative bill, the *de facto* President has no right to anything more.

The fact of the matter is that Mr. Hayes, in order to do a piece of dirty political service to the Radical party, went entirely outside of his Constitutional duty and proceeded to veto a legitimate appropriation bill providing, among other things, for the support of Federal Marshals and their Deputies. Congress, for the sake of the country's welfare, bore with the insult and passed another bill similarly constituted. Mr. Hayes, for the same reason as before, vetoed this. Congress, actuated still by its patriotic idea, passed a third bill. Mr. Hayes, with his first reason still in view, vetoed this. Congress, satisfied that under the circumstances nothing more could be done, ceased its efforts. The result was that the Marshals were left out in the cold.

Mr. Hayes, therefore, by admission, laid himself open to the charge of responsibility for all of the trouble that might ensue from the failure of the appropriation. There can be no other possible conclusion. Congress did more than its duty. Mr. Hayes criminally neglected his.

In view of all of which, what business has Mr. Hayes to complain? What right has he to do other than preserve a discreet silence.

OIL STATISTICS.—The Titusville *Herald's* report of oil operations for June shows the completion of 388 wells during the month, with an aggregate daily production of 9,518 barrels. The average yield of the June wells is a trifle over 24 barrels. The number of wells drilling is 383; rigs up and building, 308. The figures show a decline in the number of wells finished and projected, as compared with those of May, when 511 wells were completed, 585 were drilling, and 489 rigs were up and building. But the average yield of the June wells is so much greater that the falling off of increased production from the increase of May is very slight. The June work swells the stock above ground 8,000 to 9,000 barrels per day, and hastens the time when the humble peanut vender may handle blocks of United certificates.

HAPPY FELLOWS.—The Radical leaders seek to make capital of the fact that on all questions the Democrats are not in absolute concord. Their own party is agreed only on one point—that they are in office, and purpose, by every available means, however unconstitutional or rascally, to stay in if they can. The Lord be praised that tune will not be played much longer. The people will not listen to it.

THE ISSUE JOINED.

The adjournment of Congress in a deadlock with the Executive and the Republican minority on the question of Federal interference with elections, is properly regarded as an appeal direct to the people upon the issues made up. The State elections to be held in the coming autumn will give the people an opportunity to express their views upon this all absorbing question, for if the Democrats are right it is one which involves the stability of the form of Government under which we are living. If the Federal Government is to retain the right to "supervise" the registrations and elections, to "protect" the voters from "fraud, intimidation and violence," by stationing troops at the polls and to police the polls by swearing in at closely-contested points Deputy Special United States Marshals, unlimited in number, paid by the United States Treasury to vote the Republican ticket, it needs no prophet to foresee that the minority party, now in power, will be able to perpetuate its power, however great may be the majorities against it. A recent writer in the *International Review*, in an article entitled "The Man on Horseback in the United States," takes the ground that our immediate danger is not the usurpation of a military dictator who, to maintain his hold, would be compelled to change all the political institutions, ideas and traditions of the American people. What we have to fear is the corruption and perversion of the ideas and institutions that we already have. The Cæsar, the Napoleon, the Cromwell, overthrew Republics accustomed to almost the regal power of Consuls and the almost imperial power of Kings. The people changed one master for another when the usurper came. We have had no King in America and our fierce Democracy revolts at the idea of one. What is it that we have which we revere as a sort of King? One thing only, Party. To the dictates of party many men yield an unquestioning obedience. To it they bear an allegiance second hardly to their allegiance to the State or nation. To some men Party, like the King, "can do no wrong," and they cling to it through disgrace and shame, through wrong-doing, through brazen and audacious crime. This is as true of one party as of another, and men, otherwise honorable, will condone the crimes of the party and even hold as personal enemies those who proclaim abuses within a party and seek for a reform. Here, then, is a King who can at will usurp the Federal Government. The name of this king is Senatorial Minority. It is not a question whether or not it can usurp, whether it has the power to do so. That has been demonstrated. It did usurp in 1876 and counted in the man to the Presidency who was not elected by the people and what shows its ability and its will to do so again is that the Republican party accepted the usurpation and justified it. *Men who before had been regarded as honorable men took office under the fraudulent President. This makes the crime easier of repetition. No criminal trials followed the crime, no political or social disgrace. The men who did the dirty work were rewarded with Cabinet offices and judgeships and foreign missions, and yet even the Democrats treat them with respect.* And now that the struggle of the whole extra session is over, with all its heats and prejudices, it is plain to see, looking coolly back, that it has all been the effort of the minority to hold on to the machinery of usurpation in order to hold over against the will of the people. It is plain that the Republican leaders do this consciously and with audacious purpose, which they hardly care to veil. It is plain that their press supports them and applauds the most violent and reckless of them. It is plain that a large part of the voters of their party will support them and that the Federal office-holders will support them. Fortunately, however, there is a large party of apathy in this country. A large number of men, some of whom are independent, some neutral, some who by temperament are opposed to the party in office, and last, but not least, there are a few who are truly patriotic and who love their country better than party. This third party holds the balance of power and more than once has turned out the party in power and put in the other. Is this power now with the Democracy or with the usurping minority? The answer can hardly be doubtful.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

THE RADICAL BUTTERCUPS.

The Iowa City *Press*, puts it in this way:

Why should the Davenport *Gazette* try to cover its nakedness with the short quilt of boasting about the Democratic back-down on the army bill which Hayes has signed, when Republican Congressmen in advance denounced it as worse than the original bill, and declared that its acceptance would be a Republican back-down, Blaine going so far as to say that if Hayes signed it he would "write himself down an ass."

The *Inter-Ocean* does not conceal its chagrin at Hayes' retreat. It says:

"Do you mean to tell me that I am a liar?" said Simpson Jones, advancing in a threatening manner. Jones squared himself for a "knock down blow," and replied in the language of Little Buttercup, "That was the idea I intended to convey." "Very well," said Simpson, lowering his fists, "I didn't know but I misunderstood you." We are some way forcibly reminded of this little episode while reading Mr. Garfield's speech on the Army bill. "Do you suppose for one moment," said the eloquent Buckeye, "that we will consent to have the constitutional powers of the President impaired by such illegitimate and revolutionary proceedings as these?" "That was the idea we intended to convey," replied the Buttercups of the Democracy. All right, said Garfield; "I imagined you might think we wouldn't consent to such a thing." The *Inter-Ocean* is not disposed to be captious about the matter, but after a party careful examination of the sixth section just adopted by the House, it really fails to see the triumph for Republicanism of which Mr. Garfield so proudly boasts. That the Democrats have surrendered something is quite obvious, but that they have carried one very important point seems equally clear. Mr. Garfield, in his remarks supporting the section, said what certainly sounds like a roar to cover a retreat, a laugh to conceal discomfiture. In view of the absurd termination of this contest over the bill it can be wondered at what all this noise and remonstrance has been about. It certainly looks as if "swearing they would ne'er consent," the Republicans had "consented;" or, to put it in more modern phrase, when they said they would never yield, they meant "hardly ever."

THE EVERLASTING CHINEE.—A heathen burial took place at Belleville, N. J., on Tuesday, the subject being the body of Wee Ka Yung, a Chinaman, who died on Monday. An earthen jar, whose contents were a secret, was buried at the foot of the grave. Papers were burned about the latter, and while they were burning in honor of Toso, the mourners clasped their hands and bowed their heads to the ground. Then they stood erect and raised their clasped hands toward the sinking sun. This was repeated a dozen times. Then a bowl of tea, a bowl of rice, a plate of fried liver, boiled beef, potatoes and a chicken were placed at the foot of the grave to serve the dead man in his long journey. The ceremonies were finished by the burning of all of Wee Ka Yung's clothing and personal effects.

THE STORM KING.—On the 3d of July, the Territory of Dakota, and the State of Minnesota and Iowa, were visited with terrible storms, destroying an immense amount of property and many lives. These Western Cyclones are becoming too numerous to be pleasant.

A Mr. Turnipseed is coming up as a candidate for office in Mississippi.

New Advertisements.

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.—"I hereby notify all persons not to meddle with a team of horses and harness, and all the camp utensils, now in the hands of, and used by John Dixon, at his Back Job below Loch Lomond saw mills, Centre county, Penn'a., as the same are mine and are in his hands on trust." DAVID W. HOLT.

Philipsburg, Pa., July 9th, 1879-3t.

NOTICE.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or negotiating three certain promissory notes, (aggregating $150.60) given on or about the 9th day of May, 1879, by Samuel Boyce to H. Frank for a patent-right, as payment on the same for good, sufficient, and legal reason will be resisted.

SARAH BOYCE.

Houtsdale, Pa., July 9, 1879, 3t.

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.

Public Sale
—OF—
Valuable Real Estate!

The undersigned will offer at Public Sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Clearfield, on

FRIDAY, JULY 11TH, 1879,

at 2 o'clock P. M., the following described valuable property, viz:

No. 1. The undivided half of the store and dwelling house on Second street, in the borough of Clearfield, known as the McGeorge store house.

No. 2. House and lot in Houtsville, being the same property built and occupied by Peter McGeorge as a store house.

No. 3. A small farm in Lawrence township, containing 18 acres, adjoining lands of Lever Flegal and others, mostly cleared, with a

New Frame House AND OUTBUILDINGS

Thereon erected, formerly owned and occupied by Peter McGeorge.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third cash at the time of sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured on the property.

G. R. & W. HARRETT,
For creditors of P. McGeorge.

Clearfield, Pa., June 18, 1879-4t.

BOROUGH STATEMENT.—J. C. WHITEHILL, District Treasurer of Clearfield borough, in account with the Borough fund for 1878:

DEBTOR.

To bal. of 75 dup. in hands of Collector McClellan	$ 248 82
bal. of dup. 1876 in hands of Collector Powell	196 33
bal. of dup. 1877 in hands of Treas.	174 42
am't of duplicate 1878	2,020 75
am't rec'd for rent of market lot	105 00
am't due Treas. Whitehill, bal. acc't.	136 66
Total	$2,866 00

CREDITOR.

By balance due Treasurer	$ 54 78
orders redeemed	1,001 47
orders redeemed	257 16
coupons redeemed	425 14
duplicate 1875 in hands of Collector McClellan	155 31
tax on loans paid State Treas	75 81
J. C. Whitehill, exoneration	95 69
James A. Moore, exoneration	24 44
J. C. Whitehill, exoneration	2 10
balance 1876 dup. in hands of H. B. Powell	56 20
H. B. Powell	57 19
bal. '78 dup. in hands of Collector J. C. Whitehill	413 00
5 per cent. abatement in 90 days on $1,153.33	57 66
bal. 1877 dup. in hands of Whitehill, Collector's 10 per cent. '71 duplicate, on $362.27	38 33
Collector's 5 per cent. on 1877 duplicate on $137.69	6 88
Treasurer's commission, 5 per cent. on $75.81	3 99
Treas. 3 per cent. com. on $1,952.99	58 53
printing, stationery, &c	5 00
Total	$2,866 00

Now, April 14th, 1879, we, the undersigned Auditors of Clearfield borough, have audited and examined the foregoing account of J. C. Whitehill, Treasurer of said borough, and find it correct as above stated; and find balance due said Treasurer of $136.66; balance due borough on '75 duplicate in hands of Collector McClellan, $155.31; balance on duplicate of '76, in hands of Collector Powell, $56.20; balance on duplicate of '77, in hands of Collector Whitehill, $36.77; balance on duplicate of '78, in hands of Collector Whitehill, $413.00.

H. W. SMITH,
A. J. HAGERTY,
S. V. WILSON,
Clearfield, Pa., June 25, '79-2t. Auditors.

TOWNSHIP AUDITORS' REPORT.—D. E. BRUBAKER, District Treasurer of Union township, in account with the same for Road and Poor funds for 1878:

ROAD FUNDS—DEBTOR.

To amount of Road funds	$2,336 56

CREDITOR.

By balance at former settlement	$ 7 14
By orders redeemed	857 67
By percentage on $833.67 at 3 per cent.	17 37
By balance due township	1,452 38
Total	$2,336 56

POOR FUNDS—DEBTOR.

To balance from former settlement	$ 402 71
To amount from County Treasurer	695 17
To work done on roads by W. L. Crick	17 50
Total	$1,115 38

CREDITOR.

By orders redeemed	$ 326 64
By percentage on $326.64 at 2 per cent.	7 17
By balance in Treasurer's hands	749 57
Total	$1,115 38

ROAD FUND.

S. M. BAILEY and W. W. DUNLAP, Overseers of the Poor, in account with Union township:

DEBTOR.

To order for services—Bailey	$15 00
To order for rent to Bailey	24 00
To order for services—Dunlap	10 00
Total	$52 00

CREDITOR.

By services per S. M. Bailey	$10 00
rent to W. L. Crick	24 00
services per W. W. Dunlap	18 00
Total	$52 00

SUPERVISORS' ACCOUNT.

S. S. HOLLOPETER and STEPHEN H. WING, Supervisors, in account with Union township:

DEBTOR.

To amount of duplicate	$315 89
orders on unseated tax	318 65
order on District Treasurer	58 61
Total	$693 15

CREDITOR.

By work done by citizens	$194 69
exonerations	1 24
percentage	6 11
orders on District Treasurer	318 65
back tax	19 96
Supervisor's wages	52 50
Total	$593 15

DEBTOR.

Stephen H. Wing, Supervisor.

To amount of duplicate	$182 82
orders on unseated tax	478 91
order on District Treasurer	79 48
Total	$740 21

CREDITOR.

By work done by citizens	$191 96
exonerations	88
orders on District Treasurer	478 91