The Republican.

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 16, 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 an 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.

THE FIRST ELECTIONS.—The election in California comes off on the first Tuesday of September, (2d) and in Maine on the second Monday of September, the 8th.

The Democratic State Convention meets at Harrisburg to-day (Wednesday) for the purpose of nominating a candidate for State Treasurer. From the look of the field, Daniel O. Barr, has it all to himself.

IN ORDER.—The Venango *Spectator* remarks: "Bishop Haven, in his Fourth of July address at Woodstock, Conn., alluded to General Grant as greater than Napoleon or Washington. Now, to make things square, Grant should get J. Russell Young to write up Bishop Gilbert Haven as greater than the founder of Christianity. Such a puff wouldn't astonish Haven a bit."

OVERBOARD.—It gives us pleasure to chronicle the fact that Auditor General Schell and State Treasurer Noyes have removed the Deputy Superintendent of the Capitol grounds at Harrisburg, and have appointed Daniel E. Weitzel, of Northumberland county, vice Crawford. The new appointee is a crippled soldier, and said to be an excellent man for the place. That is a piece of true reform.

Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage preached at Agricultural Hall, London, on Sunday afternoon, the 6th inst., to two congregations of 20,000 people each. Thousands upon thousands of persons thronged the streets leading to the Hall for miles, almost blockading the passage of vehicles and pedestrians. The press comments deal with him daily from various points of view as preacher or lecturer, but all admit his power and originality. Talmage, like P. T. Barnum and Henry ward Beecher, has his field of operations. They are all humbugs—if not criminals of the worst class. They are not horse-thieves, but they are as useless to society as Judas was to the eleven.

WE HOPE SO.—The Philadelphia *Times* says: "The pleasing announcement is made that Mrs. Fassett's immense oil painting of the Electoral Commission has mysteriously disappeared. It was the work of a wife of a Washington photographer who ineffectually importuned Congress to buy it for ten thousand dollars. She and her husband managed, however, to mortgage it for the amount. And now comes the mortgagee, who says it can't be found high or low; somebody has spirited it away. The joy over this news will be tempered by the well-grounded fear that the picture will be found again and Congress forced to take it and put it on the walls of the Capitol to perpetuate bad art and an event that was in its issue a national disgrace."

A GOOD SELECTION.—Judge McKenna, of the United States Court, has appointed Capt. William McClellan, of Pittsburg, Commissioner, under the new Act of Congress, changing the mode of selecting jurors in the Federal Courts. The law will be found in our next issue. Captain McClellan was Chairman of the Democratic State Committee two years ago. No better selection could have been made. Hereafter Democrats will stand some chance of being selected as jurors in the Circuit and District Courts sitting at Pittsburg, Erie and Williamsport. Little by little Democratic laws are being placed upon the Federal statute books and take the place of the war measures put there by the enemies of the Republic.

THE OLDEST PARTY.—A Greenbacker, in order to prove that he belongs to the oldest party organization known to history, calls our attention to the following, found in I. Samuel, XXII. chapter, and 1st and 2d verses:

1. David therefore departed thence, and escaped to the cave of Adullam: and when all his father's house heard it, they went down thither to him.

2. And every one that was in distress and every one that was in debt, and every one that was discontented, gathered themselves unto him; and he became a captain over them; and there were with him about *four hundred* men.

That is pretty conclusive that the Adullamites of the Bible are the Greenbackers of to-day. To show what the Bible Greenbackers did, we call the attention of our correspondent to the XXII. chapter, 18th and 19th verses of same book. When will the scalping of the Priests begin? or, has the time not been fixed?

JOHN A. SMULL.

HIS SUDDEN DEATH IN PHILADELPHIA.

John A. Smull died suddenly of apoplexy, at the Girard House, in Philadelphia, on the 10th inst.

Additional particulars of the sudden death of John A. Smull, the well-known resident Legislative Clerk, show that he left Harisburg on Wednesday for Asbury Park, in company with his niece, Miss Pauli, and Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Taylor, of Chambersburg, intending to stop a few days in Philadelphia. He retired apparently in good spirits about 10 o'clock, and was not seen again until discovered in his bed in the morning dead in the Girard House, having died some time in the night of heart disease. His remains were taken to Harrisburg.

John Augustus Smull was born September 1st, 1832, and was nearly forty-seven years of age, and in the prime of life. He was the second of the three sons of John Smull and Harriet Pauli, who were of German ancestry. The father, at the time of his death, was proprietor of the Washington House, which stood on the site now occupied by the Jones House, and was so called because General Washington had spent a night under its roof. John A. Smull received a public school education, and in his fourteenth year was apprenticed to the printer's trade in the office of the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, having declined to appointment of midshipman in the Navy at the desire of his parents. At the age of 17 he succeeded to the position of Page in the House of Representatives made vacant by the death of his brother Levan, and became the sole support of his mother. The appointment was made by the Clerk of the House, W. D. Jack, of Westmoreland county. From this position he rose to be Bill Clerk, Bill and Petition Clerk, and at length created for himself the position of Resident Clerk, an office which has now become a necessity to Pennsylvania Legislatures. This position he filled with marked ability and success until his death, save during the session of 1873-76, when Major Elbridge McConkey occupied the desk. Not the least considerable work of Mr. Smull's life was the yearly compilation of "Smull's Legislative Hand Book," a remarkably clear, condensed, yet full manual of all that pertains to parliamentary law and the business of the State Legislature. Mr. Smull was for many years prominently identified with the Masonic fraternity of the State and held a number of positions of trust and responsibility. He was also one of the founders of Robert Burns Lodge, No. 464.

THE PROTECTION FRAUD.—The Baltimore *Gazette* says: "Since the passage of the bill placing quinine on the free list the wealthy drug firm in Philadelphia which has built up a colossal fortune in the manufacture of prepared quinine announces that it will retire from that branch of business on account of its inability to compete with foreign manufacturers. This tells the whole story of our protective tariff system. For years the suffering people of the United States have been robbed in their sickness in order that four or five drug houses might grow wealthy and during all this time the Treasury of the United States has vertically accumulated nothing from the importation of quinine—perhaps $10,000 per year. A careful study of the tariff schedule reveals dozens of just such iniquities." This huge tariff fraud passed by a Radical Congress ten years ago, for the purpose of taxing the many and making millionaires out of the half dozen druggists, became odious, and when pressed to a repeal by the Democrats, in June last, not a single Radical Senator, or member of the House dared to object to the repeal of the monopoly, and the scoundrels were so humane about it that they did not call for the yeas and nayes, or the passage of the bill to repeal the infamy.

NO YOU DON'T.—The Radical papers are already beginning to charge the Democrats with the obstruction to justice in the case of the Texas mail robber, where the United States Marshal who arrested him had not the funds to remove him. But this will not do. Congress appropriated the money for expenses of this sort and Hayes vetoed the bill in spite because they didn't vote him the supplies to carry the "National" elections. Mr. R. B. Hayes is the cause of the hindrance of justice in the case of the Texas mail robber. The people who receive stolen goods should not be so saucy upon this point, because all such are esteemed no better in the eyes of the law than the thief. Mrs. Pinkston (negro), Mrs. Jenks (white), John Sherman (white), Stanley Matthews (ditto), parties who stole the Presidency in 1876, should manifest a little modesty during the Hayes reign, because the whole pack might yet be impeached, or sent to the penitentiary, for the crimes they have committed.

UPHOLDING CORRUPTION.—Marshal James N. Kerns swore before the Wallace committee that "as far as the appointment of supervisors and deputy marshals for the city of Philadelphia is concerned the city could do very well without them," and the Wallace committee proved the character of the men he did appoint to be of the worst the city afforded. It was the bill to support this miserable stealing of public funds by the appointment of unnecessary officials, and corrupting of the ballot box by their rascally presence, that Hayes demanded should be passed, and stuck to it so hard as to veto a bill to pay a regular marshal only because it failed to provide for the payment of these infamous political agents. These fellows got five dollars per day, and in 1876 there were 5,494 appointed in the principal cities.

Senator Ingalls was received with great to-do upon his arrival in Atchison, Kansas, the other night. There was a grand flambeau procession and so on. But several Kansans are lighting a flambeau of investigation that Ingalls may not like as much as that of the Atchison glim—*Exchange*. Innocent children lack shame; but how it comes that these Kansas adults fall into the same error, we cannot conceive. A more noted corruptionist than Ingalls does not hold a seat in any representative body in the United States.

THE RADICAL CALL.

Hon. M. S. Quay, Governor Hoyt's Secretary of the Commonwealth, and also Chairman of the Radical State Committee, has sounded the following note:

The Republicans of Pennsylvania and all others in favor of an Honest Currency and the faithful discharge of National Obligations, and opposed to Communism and the Restoration to Power in the National Government of the influences which procured the rebellion of 1861, are requested to send delegates apportioned according to their representation in the Legislature, to a Convention to meet at Harrisburg, at 12 M. on the 23d day of July next, to nominate a candidate for State Treasurer, and transact such other business as may be brought before them.

M. S. QUAY, Chairman State Committee.

Fine boy, master Quay, step up to the head of the class of stalwarts. Moorish mothers could not adopt anything better to frighten their children than by reading your call to them. But let the *Reporter* have a moment to analyze it: When you speak of an honest currency do you mean that the bondholder shall be paid in gold and the laborer in rag money, as once your party enacted?

When you speak of a faithful discharge of national obligations do you have reference to the little episode between the Republican State officials and the parties who had lent the Commonwealth gold and you repudiate the obligation to pay them in the same kind of money, and besides that Treasurer Kemble sent them an insulting snub for asking you to faithfully discharge your "national obligations?"

When you speak of opposition to Communism do you refer to the riots a few years ago which the Republican authorities were afraid to interfere with and could have nipped in the outstart, but permitted them to spread over the country before making any earnest attempt to put them down? You didn't interfere in time because you were afraid of loosing the Communistic vote.

When you speak of the "Restoration to Power in the National Government of the influences which procured the rebellion," do you mean the appointment to places of power by your party of the worst rebel guerillas, Moseby, of the great rebel military leader Longstreet, of the appointment of rebel General Key as Postmaster General, and of appointing dozens of other rebel leaders to places, by the Grant and Hayes administrations? If you don't mean that then pray what do you mean by your bosh?—*Centre Reporter.*

A HIRELING SHEET.—The Republicans are running a vigorous campaign paper at Okolona, Mississippi, styled the "*State*." It professes to be an exponent of Southern sentiment and contends for States rights, secession, the repeal of the Constitutional amendments and for "the Planter-Republic of the Fathers," with all the revolutionary unction that the Stalwarts pay for. Of course, it is not supported in the South, but is liberally paid for by the Republicans to furnish revolutionary articles for the Northern speakers and organs, but the *reputable Northern organs* have ceased to quote it or in any way to sanction the fraud. It is chiefly edited by Mr. W. H. Kernan, a carpet-bagger, who once rotated between Ohio and Indiana. The editorials of the *State* are a cross between Brick Pomeroy and Dr. Landis, and are so palpably idiotic that it is a dead waste of money for Zach Chandler to keep it alive. If the Democrats of the North were to employ Brick Pomeroy to publish a Republican organ, they would get about even with the Republican Okolona experiment, and both sides would give fresh proof that fools and their money are easily parted.—*Times.*

YES, PARTY SALVATION.—George H. Williams was Grant's Attorney General, and when Chief Justice Chase died, the "second Washington," with a full knowledge of Williams' unsavory reputation, insulted the country and the Senate by sending his name to that body as Judge Chase's successor. Grant was driven, however, by the irresistible force of public opinion, proclaimed by the American press, to withdraw the nomination in order to prevent its overwhelming rejection. Williams, who still lives in Washington, appears in a recent interview as saying: "I am satisfied, however, as I have been all along, that Grant does not seek, neither will he accept the nomination, unless convinced that it is for the salvation of the party, or of the country." A few like George H. Williams expressing his solicitude for the salvation of the country through a third term of Grantism, all of which he saw and part of which he was, reminds one of Dr. Johnson's celebrated apothegm, that "patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel."

THE DIFFERENCE.—An exchange remarks: "While New York is suffering from tramps more than ever this Summer Connecticut is enjoying an immunity from their ravages such as it has not known for years. The severe law passed by the last Legislature frightened the fraternity so thoroughly that they generally cleared out before it went into operation, and there has been hardly any occasion to enforce the penalties provided in the new statute. Indeed, the first case in New Haven county has only just been tried, the offending individual being sent to State Prison for four months." It is the old story. An ounce of preventive is worth a pound of cure. The law in our State is somewhat defective, but it was not enacted too soon, and can be properly amended when practically tested. To prevent begging from becoming a profession the Tramp law must be enforced, or we will have more tramps ten years hence than laborers. Let us encourage industry—not loafing and larceny.

ALLEN DEAD.—The death of ex-Governor William Allen, of Ohio, which occurred at his home near Chillicothe, in that State, on Friday the 11th inst., removes one of the grandest political land-marks that ever lived in the country. He was the associate of Jackson, Calhoun, Clay, Webster, and that school of Statesmen. He was elected by the Democrats to the United States Senate in 1837, and was the youngest member of that body, in years, but soon came to the front as a leader, and he held his position as such in the party until within a few years ago. His death was sudden and unexpected, in his 75th year. He was the last surviving Senator who entered that chamber as far back as the beginning of Van Buren's administration in 1837.

POLITICS AT WASHINGTON.

MORE DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSMEN EXPRESS THEIR VIEWS—FURTHER OPINIONS ON THE ISSUES OF THE EXTRA SESSION.

Pursuing his investigation into the views of our law-givers as to the present position and prospects of parties, your correspondent is able this week to present the ideas and language of several more Congressmen. As will be seen, they do not all think alike, but comment, if any is needed, will be left to the editor. The object of these letters is to make clear the political issues of the day, but to do it by faithfully reporting men whose names give their statements some authority.

Hon. Morgan R. Wise fell into the clutch of your correspondent, and, as he represents the 21st District in Congress, was interrogated as follows:

Q. What do you regard as the general result of the Extra Session?

A. The Extra Session, when its proceedings have been made known to the people, will be recognized as having settled one point, which is that the Republican party intends to continue its power by the use of the military at the polls as a police force. This is acknowledged by a brave Republican Senator, General Burnside, who on the floor of the Senate said that he was opposed to the use of the Army as a police force at the polls hence he would vote against it. Mr. Williams, of Wisconsin, in a colloquy with Mr. Garfield, in the House of Representatives opposed the bill because the law as it stood would allow the President to use the troops at the polls to keep the peace. This acknowledgement by leading members of the Republican party of their purpose is conclusive. Inasmuch as the pay of members goes on whether they remain here or not and there is little or no expense to the people by the House rejoining in session, the Extra Session has been of vast service to the public mind in educating it in regard to the course to be pursued by the two great political parties in the campaign of 1880.

Q. Is there not inconsistency in the Republicans insisting upon retaining the power to place troops at the polls while the President declares they never intend to put them there?

A. The inconsistency of the Republican party is unmasked by their action in voting "no" on the appropriation bills rather than surrender the right of the President to keep the troops at the polls to keep the peace and their *solid* vote against the Springer Bill, which expressly forbids the use of the Army as a police force, is an affirmation by *act*, that they intend their *de facto* Executive to use the troops in the approaching campaign of 1880, in the face of his assertion that "he never intended to use the troops to keep the peace, etc."

Q. Does not the fact that the minority and their *de facto* Executive insist upon retaining the Deputy Marshals with their arbitrary power of arresting voters before they have cast their ballots indicate a determination to keep control of the Government by fraud and force?

A. The fact that the Republicans by dilatory motions and other means have resisted the passage of any financial relief measures at this Extra Session is conclusive evidence to every fair-minded man that they have no regard for the condition or welfare of the people. They shut their eyes and virtually say they care nothing for the countless pages of Sheriff's sales in the leading cities of the North nor for the innumerable tax sales in the Southern States. With the Executive in the chair who is compelled by his advisors to veto every thing but pure money bills, their course proves that to use the Marshals with their power of arbitrary arrests of voters before they have cast their ballots, thus control elections is the sole object of the Republican party in Congress so that by force and fraud and in defiance of public opinion they will have a victory in the approaching campaign.

Q. Would not the President have vetoed the silver bill had it been passed at this session?

A. I have no doubt that the President would have vetoed the Warner silver bill. If the threats and promises of the leading members of the Republican party in connection with the bondholders are to be believed it is certain that he would have done so, as they were more hostile to it than to the Bland Silver Bill of 1878, which he did veto. The Warner bill makes the remonetization of silver complete, hence it is of vital importance to the commercial interests of the people and is against the money and Bond ring which has possession of the U. S. Treasury and is running it to the destruction of the best interests of those whom it should relieve. I am assured that with the course pursued by the Republican party and their Executive there is no relief for the people at this session. Therefore, the only mode of relief for them is to arise and by their united efforts and votes hurl from power these Republican misrepresentatives who are *obstructing* the much needed financial relief of the country.

Hon. F. E. Beltzhoover, who represents the Cumberland, York, and Adams District, was pumped with the following result:

Q. What is the meaning of the Republican position in regard to Federal control of elections?

A. That is so plain as to answer itself. The Republican position assumes: First, that the Federal government has the right to control elections in the State as far as members of Congress, Senators and Presidential electors are concerned. Second, that the right to interfere being conceded by its opponents or settled by legislation all the powers incident to and necessary for its enforcement follow. Third, that under cover of the right and the measures provided for its enforcement they can pay their thousands of corrupt workers by appointing them as Deputy Marshals, etc. With the political parties of the country so evenly balanced as they always have been, are now and of necessity must continue to be, and the corrupt, floating, purchasable vote as large as it is and increasing as it must with the increase of the hardness of the times the balance of power will always be turned by the use of Federal patronage in the appointment of Deputy Marshals the number of which will only be limited by the necessities of the occasion. The real meaning of the Republican position therefore to establish the right of the Federal government to interfere with elections, to provide by sweeping and tyrannical legislation for the enforcement of the right, and under the provisions of this legislation to any by patronage the corrupt vote of the country which holds the balance of power, and thereby control elections.

Q. Does their claim of the right to control elections by Deputy Marshals and to back up their arbitrary arrests with troops, mean a fair poll and an honest count?

A. No, it means only the maintenance of Republican supremacy by the commonest devices of corrupt politics.

Q. Why if they want pure elections do they insist upon the right to assess officeholders and filibuster against reforming an abuse which their President and chief organs have so often condemned?

A. Of course the Republican party opposes the political assessment bill because it strikes at one of the sources of their campaign funds. The professions of their fraudulent Executive and the pickaniffian reformers by whom he is surrounded, are just so much trash. They are not sincere themselves and do not expect others to be. All pharisics are contemptible. It is not so clear that the Democracy are not courting the same judgment of mankind by manifesting too much zeal against political purposes. A pure Arcade or Utopra if it were attainable among men might justify such laws but hardly any other State would. A party that for half a century inscribed on its campaign banners "to the victors belong the spoils," and apotheosized the author of the declaration will hardly win an honest admiration of men by standing firmly and looking towards heaven, saying, "Thank God we are not as other men." The right of any man, whether in government employ or out of it to do what he pleases with his money is absolute and indefeasible. It is the right to do what he pleases with ones own. If government employes get too much compensation and thereby are enabled *voluntarily* to contribute to campaign funds it might be well enough for a Democratic Congress, upon this being shown, to cut down the surplus amount.

Q. What do you conceive to be the net result politically of the Extra Session?

A. It is very hard to tell on which side the advantage lies in the results of the Extra Session. It should never have been called. Having been called, however, it was the plain duty of the Democracy to make the issue which induced the Extra Session squarely and promptly—then go to the people. Nothing else should have been done. No hobbies, no silver bills, no private legislation. All that could be hoped to be gained was either the repeal of the odious election laws or the determined effort to repeal them thwarted by the veto of the fraudulent Executive at the dictation of the Radical leaders in Congress. One of these positions could have been reached beyond doubt in a month or six weeks by decisive energetic action. The Democracy have incurred the odium of a long windy session. The division and contention over the silver bill—the burden of government shifted on our shoulders with all the responsibilities. We are expected to bring relief to the bad times and distressed industry of the country when relief by legislation is impossible except by the slow process of convalescence which nature provides for nations as well as men. To effect these disadvantages we have but little achievement. We have not only substantially repealed the obnoxious laws, but we have by accepting very thin substitutes for repeal dwarfed irreparably the great issues which otherwise would have made the next campaign an aggressive and brilliant one. Worse than all we have marched up the hill and marched down again. We have given the veterans of the great Democratic party the demoralization of another defeat. But, notwithstanding all these blunders, I am convinced that we will win the next national fight and have the next President. The fraud of 1876 by which the will of the people was defied and the regime of corruption and radicalism continued will be revoked and forever wiped from history in the mighty conflict of 1880.

INTERVIEWER.

WASHINGTON, July 4, 1879.

RADICAL HISTORIANS.

As manufacturers of history, the average Radical male and female exceeds all others. As Sunday school educators, they have no equals on earth in misleading the young mind. To illustrate our meaning, we clip the following: "Gen. Beauregard, under date of June 28, addresses a letter to the Louisville *Democrat* to refute the slander upon his record as a soldier, which was published in the Children's Centennial history, referring to Col. James Cameron's death at the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861. The statement of the historian is, that, 'after Col. Cameron's death, a soldier secured from his lifeless body the miniatures of the Colonel and his wife; but, though an earnest appeal was made to General Beauregard to give up his remains, to be buried by his family, that officer, with the want of humanity which has characterized him, refused to give up either the body or the miniatures.' Gen. Beauregard's letter states that there is not a word of truth in the story about the miniatures, as he never saw them nor heard of them until now. As regards the refusal to give up the body of Col. Cameron, his statement is, that, shortly after the battle of Manassas, he believes an application was made by Hon. Simon Cameron, then Secretary of War, for the delivery of his brother's body, but it was addressed: 'To whomsoever it may concern,' and Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, who commanded the cavalry outposts, returned it with the endorsement that 'there was no one of that name in command.' Subsequently, two parties crossed the lines, as they said, for the purpose of recovering the body, but, not being supplied with the proper papers, they were arrested as spies and sent to Richmond. Gen. Beauregard further states that he was not in command of the united forces at Manassas at that time, but will remark, in conclusion, that he had the grave of Col. Cameron, near the stone building at the intersection of the Sudley road and Warrenton turnpike, marked, that his body might be delivered to his friends whenever properly applied for." "To whomsoever it may concern" is so Cameronian, and recent developments make it conclusive, that the stalwart in the Sunday school book is false in every particular.

THE NAPOLEONS.

The New York *Sun* calls attention to the singular fact that not one of the imperial Napoleons has died in France, or on the French soil. Napoleon I., the founder of the family, died a prisoner on the British island of St. Helena, in the South Atlantic Ocean; his son, Napoleon II., died in Austria; his nephew, Napoleon III., died an exile in England; and now his grand-nephew, the young man whom the French imperialists have hoped would one day rule France as Napoleon IV., has met his fate at the point of Zulu spears in South Africa.

There is a fragment of the Bonaparte family still in France. It is the son of Jerome Bonaparte by the Westphalia wife, better known by the nickname Plon-Plon. He is 57 years of age, was a soldier in the Crimea and Italian wars, and is a man of considerable ability, though now simply an amiable voluptuary with a decided repugnance for guns and drums and wounds. Strange to say, he has always been a Liberal in politics and is now a recognized supporter of the French Republic. He has no Imperial disposition, has no party or following and is not likely to create disturbance. He has considerable family, but even if he were so disposed, he could scarcely find anybody to urge his claims to a throne, which, at best, never had anything but a pasteboard existence. The Bonapartes have never had anything in France except what was won for them by the sword and the same royal road to power lies before all men of brains, audacity and cruel ambition.

THE CURTIN-YOCUM CONTEST

The editor of the *Centre Democrat*, in alluding to this case, says:

It was generally supposed and believed that the report and conclusions of the above contested election case would have been reached before this time. But it has not occurred, and in order to answer the many inquiries made concerning it, we have concluded to give our readers the information we could gather in reference to it. It has been said by some that on account of the testimony taken in the case being in so bad a shape, through the bungling management of the attorneys who had that part of it in charge, that the committee could not understand nor straighten out the mixed up evidence. This we can assure our readers from the most reliable source is not the case at all. And whoever originated such an assertion drew largely, for his conclusion, upon a perverted imagination. Mr. Etters, the clerk of the committee, who has gone over all the testimony, had no such fault to find with it, and he is the only person who has examined the entire case. In his preparation of it for the printer he had occasion to strike out or rather take from the testimony, a large amount of superfluous matter in the records and documentary evidence, which was considered by the committee not necessary to be put in the printed copy, but which is preserved by the clerk for the use of the committee if occasion requires it.

The true reason why the case has not been disposed of up to this time is, first, the indisposition of the committee to take up any contest during the extra session having been called, as is well known, to pass the appropriations for next year. Another reason, and perhaps the principle one, is, that the appropriation for public printing for the year having been exhausted, Mr. Defrees, the public printer, refused to print any matter except such as was absolutely necessary for the daily use of the House and Senate. True, the Iowa cases were before the committee, and passed upon by the committee, but the report has not been presented in the House and probably will not be at this session. It might be in place here to state that the committee have decided against the contestants in these two cases and Messrs. Carpenter and Sapp, two Republican members, will retain their seats, which shows that this committee is a fair one, and not a political machine to seat every Democrat who may contest a seat in Congress. But notwithstanding the indisposition of the committee to consider cases, at present, the case of Curtin vs. Yocum would have been taken up by the committee, if it could have been printed, and Mr. Etters, the clerk, worked faithfully and hard to have it in readiness before Congress adjourned.

The case has made all the progress it possibly could under the circumstances. There are several hundred pages of it printed already, and it is the only one in the printer's hands, and no other will precede it, as he has instructions from the proper authority to print it as fast as possible. After the appropriations for next year are applicable, which they will be after the 1st of July, the printing will be done in a very short time. Should Congress adjourn, the committee has authority by virtue of a resolution passed by the House to prepare this case during the the vacation, so as to have it ready by the time Congress meets in December.

SOUND TO THE CORE.—An exchange says: "In his recent address before the joint literary societies of the University of Virginia Bishop Dudley declared upon his responsibility as a teacher of religion that he woul! not have any change made in the policy adopted by that University as regards religious training; that he did not believe in compelling students to attend religious exercises. This testimony from a zealous religious teacher is the more impressive because the Bishop has been a student at the University and is acquainted with the results of compulsory attendance of chapel services at other colleges and therefore knows what he is taking about. It is the belief of some people that compulsory attendance upon religious exercises forms good habits; it is the opinion of others they beget an irreverence and a dislike of religion that often lasts through life. Bishop Dudley's opinion will carry a great weight with it." In our judgment compulsory religion or education is the godfather of prohibitory laws, bearing upon morals, business, or the social affairs of society. They are intolerable to men of sound sense.

A THIN DEFENCE.—The New York *Tribune* chuckles over the fact that none of the high officials in Washington who are charged by Glover with incompetency and peculation have even deigned to read his report. As a matter of fact, Republican officials everywhere have been charged with rascality so much that they have grown accustomed to it. It is only when they are convicted that they manifest the slightest feeling or interest. Under the Grant reign few members of his party took offence at the sale of trader posts by his Secretary of War—Belknap and crimes perpetrated by Babcock, the private Secretary, but Hayes, Pinkston, Jenks, Sherman & Co., came in as reformers, and promised their party friends and the people that crime committed in high places should stop. Yet, we are to-day in possession of documentary facts which go to prove that Hayes & Co., have committed more crimes in two years than Grant & Co. did in four years.

THAT FOOL BISHOP.—The Cincinnati *Commercial* has always defended the peculiar ravings of Bishop "Gil Haven," until recently. The last 4th of July oration was too much for the editor of that Hayes organ. Hear him: "Bishop Haven's idiotic ravings over Grant as one greater than Washington and Napoleon are being generally copied with wonder marks. They do not help the boom. Something should be done for Haven, and that quickly." If the Bishop didn't get drunk on the 4th of July, he is certainly demented with fanatical proclivities. How the Church can stand such howlings we cannot understand—except on the Beecher plan—that a great preacher can violate two thirds of all the commandments and still be petted and fondled like a poodle dog, by an ancient maiden, who has nothing else to play with.

The St. Charles Hotel, corner of Third Avenue and Market streets, Pittsburg, took fire on last Friday afternoon and was badly burned. The firemen succeeded in putting it out. The loss is over $12,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

A St. Louis man who has just died leaves $1,000 to the man who ran away with his wife ten years ago, remarking, in making the bequest, that it has been a rule of his life never to forget a favor.

PATRIOTISM.—An exchange remarks: "The New York *World* has been compiling a table of persons who were killed or wounded on the Fourth of July by pistols and firecrackers. The list already contains the names of eighteen dead and one hundred and seventy wounded, and this was only in the cities and larger towns. A complete record for the whole country would furnish as long a list of casualties as a respectable battle."

New Advertisements.

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

April 30, 1879 tf.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of writs of *Fi. Fa.*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE, at the Court House, in the borough of Clearfield, on

Friday, August 8th, 1879,

At 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described real estate, to wit:

All that certain lot of ground situate in the village of Penfield, Huston township, Clearfield county, Penn's., beginning on the Southern boundary of the public road, twenty feet Easterly from the Northeastern corner of the lot sold by Frank E. Hewitt to J. C. Kline; thence North 31 degrees East 60 feet to a post; thence South 39 degrees East 194 feet to a post; thence South 51 degrees West 60 feet to a post; thence North 194 feet to the place of beginning, containing about one fourth of an acre, being the same lot deeded by F. E. Hewitt and wife to C. H. Caryill, and having thereon erected a frame dwelling house, stable, and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Wm. McKey.

Also, the interest of W. R. Hartshorn, one of the defendants, being an undivided, half interest in a certain tract or piece of land situated in Bloom township, Clearfield county, Penn's., containing 84 acres with one-half thereof cleared and having erected thereon a small house and barn, being the same premises purchased by John Patton of Jacob Bilger, and by him conveyed to Arnold & Hartshorn. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of W. R. Hartshorn.

Also, a certain lot or piece of ground in the village of Dubois, Sandy township, Clearfield county, Penn's., bounded as follows: Beginning at a post at the corner of Jefferson street and Orange alley; thence in line of Jefferson street 180 feet to Penta Run; thence in line of said Penta Run 120 feet to a post at land of James Fay; thence in line of land of James Fay 180 feet to a post at Orange alley; thence in line of said Orange alley 120 feet, and having thereon erected a two story frame house, 16x24 feet, with kitchen attached, and a frame stable, butcher house and other out buildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Michael Hanlin.

Also, all the following described real estate of the defendant, situate in Karthaus township, Clearfield Co. Pa., bounded on the east by land of John Reiter, deceased, south by land of Karthaus heirs, west by land of A. Rankin, north by land of John Reiter, deceased, containing 72 acres, more or less, with about 45 acres cleared, and having thereon erected a two-story frame house and log barn, and other out-buildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Mathias Boes.

TERMS OF SALE.—The price or sum at which the property shall be struck off must be paid at the time of sale, or such other arrangements made as will be approved, otherwise the property will be immediately put up and sold again at the expense and risk of the person to whom it was struck off, and who, in case of deficiency at such re-sale, shall make good the same, and in no instance will the Deed be presented in Court for confirmation unless the money is actually paid to the Sheriff. ANDREW PENTZ, Jr.,

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Clearfield, Pa., July 16, 1879. } Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of sundry writs of *Fi. Fa.*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield Co., and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Clearfield, on

Friday, August 8th, 1879,

At 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described real estate, to wit:

All that certain tract of land situate in Knox township, Clearfield county, Penn's., bounded and described as follows: East by lands of James Cathcart, west by lands of John R. Dunlap, containing one and a half acres of land, more or less, and having thereon erected a Church, known as the Mount Zion M. E. Church, being 40 by 50 feet in size, painted and well finished. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of the Mount Zion M. E. Church.

Also, the following real estate and gave notice of inquisition, bounded and described as follows: situate in Boggs township, Clearfield county, Penn'a., bounded on the west by lands of Wilson Craft, on the east by lands of Zenas Turner, on the west by Thos. Parks and Geo. Turner, and south by land of George Gallaher, containing 160 acres with usual allowance, and having 50 acres cleared and under cultivation, and thereon erected a two-story house and large log barn, and other necessary out-buildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Thomas Pickles.

Also, a certain tract of land situate in Chest township, Clearfield county, Penn's., bounded and described as follows: East by land of Austin Covey, south by land of John Irvin's estate, west by land of John Kitchen, containing 80 acres, more or less, with about 25 acres cleared, and thereon erected an old frame stable. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Samuel M. Ketchen & Wyatt C. Kitchen.

Also, a certain lot of land situate in Osceola Borough, Clearfield county, Penn'a., bounded and described as follows, viz: On the east by Stone street 50 feet, on the south by Curtin street 50 feet, and running back 25 feet by one hundred feet to an alley, being part of lot No. 201 in the general plan of said Borough, and having erected thereon a two-story house, used as a store-room and dwelling house, and other out-buildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of R. O. Way.

Also, a certain tract of land situate in township, Clearfield county, Penn'a. Bounded on the east by land of John Irvin & Bro's., south by land of Wright House, west by land of A ramstrong Carry and Aaron Patchen, and west by land of same, containing one hund red acres, more or less.

Also, one other certain lot of ground situate in New Washington Borough, bounded on the south by land of C. Neff, deceased, east by land of Geo. Hartman, and west by public road, containing about one acre, and having thereon erected a small frame dwelling house and other out-buildings.

Also, a certain lot in the Borough of New Washington, bounded south by lot of R. Grettey, east by land of H. Neff, Sr., west by public road, and north by an alley, containing about one acre and a half. Seized, taken in execution and to sold as the property of Frank Neff.

TERMS OF SALE.—The price or sum at which the property shall be struck off must be paid at the time of sale, or such other arrangements made as will be approved, otherwise the property will be immediately put up and sold again at the expense and risk of the person to whom it was struck off, and who, in case of deficiency at such re-sale, shall make good the same, and in no instance will the Deed be presented in Court for confirmation unless the money is actually paid to the Sheriff. ANDREW PENTZ, Jr.,

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Clearfield, Pa., July 16, 1879. } Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of writs of *Levari Facias*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Clearfield, on

Friday, August 8th, 1879,

At 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described real estate, to wit:

All that certain tract or piece of land situate in Chest township, Clearfield county, Penn'a., bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a hickory on the bank of Chest creek; thence down said creek by the several courses and distances of the same, as follows: South 59½ degrees west 30 perches; thence south 65¾ degrees west 14 4-10 perches; thence north seventy degrees west 19 6-10 perches; thence north 48½ degrees west 8 8-10 perches; thence north 34½ degrees west 10 perches; thence north 2 degrees west 11 perches; thence north 23½ degrees west 11 perches; north 74½ degrees west 9 7-10 perches, south 83 degrees west 16 perches; thence north 27½ degrees west 14 perches; thence north 30 degrees east 10 perches; thence north 60 degrees east 8 perches; thence south 56 degrees east 24 perches; thence south 69 degrees east 6 8-10 perches; thence north 23½ degrees west 52 8-10 perches; thence north 21 degrees west 16 perches; thence north 11½ degrees east 13 perches; thence north 47½ degrees west 10 perches; thence north 87 degrees west 18 perches; thence north 2½ degrees west 18 4-10 perches; thence north 64½ degrees west 15 perches; north 3½ degrees east 22 8-10 perches; thence north 52 degrees east 20 perches; thence north 15 degrees east 9 6-10 perches to a post; thence 51 degrees east 152 perches to a white oak; thence south 50 degrees west 41 perches to a