The Republican.

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 30, 1879.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR STATE TREASURER,

DANIEL O. BARR,

OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

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 sectechnicality.

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 frauds. 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.

Thomas H. Murray, Esq., is to do the bidding of Cameron & Co. in this (XXXIV.) Senatorial district, in the capacity of a member of the State Committee, belonging to the firm aforesaid.

Don't fail to read "Our Education," which will be found on our first page. The writer tells more practical truths in the same number of lines than we have read for a long time.

HISTORICAL FACTS.—A young friend has prepared for us a short memoir of the Governors of Pennsylvania under the old Constitution, which will be found on our first page. We hope he will continue his research up to the present time.

Patrick Henry is writing up some old facts for the Centre *Democrat*, entitled "Federal History of the Past," and to be found on the fourth page of this issue. The writer alludes to the past, but his statements border strongly on history.

Bishop Haven's late Fourth of July rant has attracted universal attention. Woodstock, Conn., was the place, and Bowen, Beecher's wicked partner, the occasion. We give a synopsis on our fourth page. India would be a good field for Bishop Haven.

THE SLIMMEST FOR YEARS.—An old Radical Convention goer for fifteen years remarked, when casting his eyes over the Radical gathering at Harrisburg last Wednesday, that he never saw so little brains among the same number of men. That was an ungrateful, but a truthful remark.

SOMETHING WRONG.—The man who demands that the silver five, ten, twenty-five and fifty cent pieces be canceled by the Government, and shin-plasters substituted in their stead, must be demented, or he has some private interest in the manufacture of paper and the running of printing offices. To be consistent, he should denounce the raising of wheat and corn, and advocate the exclusive cultivation of rye and buckwheat, so as to make the country prosperous. We presume that the same man will soon *dream* that he had his dinner, and refuse to be seated at a table covered with plenty. As a reasonable being, the straight-out Greenbacker is a failure.

STULTIFICATION, ANYHOW.—It is pretty evident from what transpired in the late Radical State Convention, which met at Harrisburg, that the members of that body prefer knaves in office to honest men. The following resolution was offered by a delegate from Union county, and it was voted down by a large majority:

Resolved, That in view of the development of corruption in connection with the Riot bill in the House last Winter, we re-affirm that part of the platform adopted by the Republican State Convention at Lancaster in 1875, and which was reaffirmed in 1876, which demanded "honest men in office; men with brains enough to know dishonesty when they see it, and courage enough to fight it wherever they find it."

Who can doubt after this that the Radical leaders only look around for bad men for office? Did Butler, their nominee for Treasurer, favor the rejection of this resolution? How is it Mr. McCurdy, you was on the ground?

OFF ON DUTY.—Senator Wallace leaves home this (Wednesday) morning, for an absence of several weeks, on duties connected with the Investigating Committee of the Senate, of which he is Chairman. A sub-committee of that body, consisting of Senators Wallace, McDonald of Indiana, Kernan of New York, Democrats, and Platt of Connecticut, Blair of New Hampshire, Republicans, will sit in New York, beginning to-morrow, (Thursday), July 31st. When their work is completed there, they will proceed to Providence, Rhode Island, and Boston, Massachusetts, and will probably wind up their labors in Philadelphia. It is evident from this programme that the Committee will have something more than sport or recreation before it. We are sorry that the residents of the vicinity of the Yankee blarney-stone (Plymouth Rock) are to be disturbed at this late day and some of their evil deeds laid bare.

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

The editor of the Arkansas *State Gazette*, in looking around for Presidential timber, remarks:

For the enjoyment of their rights in the Union to-day the Southern people are indebted to no man in public life more than Thomas A. Hendricks. He was one of the first in the Senate, and at a time when there were but four or five Democrats in the Senate, who raised his voice in behalf of the Southern people. It is a full knowledge of these facts that endears Mr. Hendricks to the people of the South. He was one of our earliest and ablest friends, and his gallant conduct and eloquent speeches on the floor of the Senate paved the way to the great change in public sentiment at the North that has culminated in a Democratic Congress.

While on the subject of Southern grievances, no man's record appeals more strongly to Southern sympathy than Mr. Hendricks'; his record on all other questions shows that he is with the South and the West. As the author of the Indiana platform, his views are clear and convincing, and address themselves to the people of the South and West, and, in fact, to the toiling, laboring masses throughout the whole country, with irresistible force.

While we personally prefer Mr. Hendricks for the Presidency, and believe that he is the favorite of the people of Arkansas by long odds, politically there are other candidates who would be equally acceptable to us. Messrs. Thurman or Pendleton, of Ohio, and Mr. Wallace, of Pennsylvania, hold the same views as those held by Mr. Hendricks on all public questions, and would be acceptable to the Southern and Western people. They are all statesmen of consummate abilities and men of stainless characters. If we must have an Eastern Democrat to carry an Eastern State, why not Wallace of Pennsylvania? He has voted with the Democrats throughout on the financial question, and has always been true and loyal to the party, we believe, in being so more truly and faithfully represents the masses of the Democracy east of the Alleghanies than do Tilden, Bayard, Kernan and other hard-money Democrats.

We are for measures, not men, and in selecting standard-bearers, we shall support and urge for the nomination of President such men only as truly represent measures that meet our approval—and those measures are to be found in the following resolutions, adopted year ago by Arkansas' Democratic State Convention:

Third—The power to issue paper money and coin as a legal tender is only vested in the National Government, and this power should be exercised from time to time so as to accommodate the necessities of trade, labor and the general wants of the people of a growing country.

Fourth—We are opposed to any plan of funding the debt of the country by which an unjust contraction of the currency below the necessities of the whole people can be established, and which has not for its object the funding of the debt at home.

Fifth—We are opposed to any increase of the the interest-bearing portion of the public debt for any purpose.

Sixth—We believe the right of the State to tax property in the State is inviolable, and that United States bonds should bear the burden of government equally with all other property, and any legislation that attempts the contrary is unjust and oppressive.

Seventh—We are in favor of the remonetization of silver and giving it the same legal-tender qualities as gold, and that its coinage shall be free and unlimited."

THE YANKEE PLAYING OUT.—The fecundity of the native New England people is a thing of the past, and the foreign-born population, in that section, is increasing in a manner which indicates that the native race will ere long be wiped out. In 1874 the decline in Massachusetts was 11,760; in 1875, 11,020; in 1876, 10,773; in 1877, 10,530; in 1878, 10,185. The State census of Massachusetts in 1877 showed the native population to be 1,233,008, producing only 16,897 children. The naturalized and unnaturalized foreigners, numbering 418,904, produced 18,071 children in the same time. In Vermont the birth rate has fallen to twenty-two per thousand, and is only seventeen and a-half per thousand among the native born population, which number 283,396, and produced only 4,963 children during the last year. During the same period the 47,155 foreign-born inhabitants produced 2,053 children. A similar decline in the number of children of the natives is reported in the other New England States, and the fact is ominous of the future control of that section by the new comers. A very large immigration of French Canadians to New England has been going on for many years.

WHO IS LOYAL?—The St. Louis *Post* says: "The five border States of Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri that are universally thrown into hotch-potch as part and parcel of the 'Solid South,' and as thoroughly 'rebel,' actually supplied the National Government with a larger number of soldiers to fight for the Union and to suppress the rebellion than five New England States! Here are the official figures of the War Department:

Maine	72,114	West Virginia	32,968
Connecticut	57,259	Maryland	46,316
New Hampshire	36,629	Kentucky	79,025
Vermont	35,262	Tennessee	36,192
Rhode Island	23,699	Missouri	109,111
Total	225,963	Total	301,612

So it appears that five 'rebel' States actually sent 301,612 soldiers into the Union army to suppress the rebellion, or 76,549 more than five New England States!

THE POOR SLINK!—The Presidential bee is buzzing so loudly in John Sherman's bonnet that he cannot utter the truth any more about his neighbors. A contemporary appropriately remarks: "When John Sherman talks about 'our old enemy reviving the lost cause,' he gets down to the grade of the paltry, pulling demagogue, careless alike of decency and truth, and appealing only to passion and prejudice." And such stuff from a Cabinet minister the people are expected to accept for statesmanship! He is a good match for Mrs. Jenks.

PUNGENT.—The Chambersburg *Spirit* notices the Hon. Horatio Gates Fisher, of Huntingdon, in this way: "The double-barreled Representative of this Congressional and this Senatorial District, who has been appointed sequestrator of the Federal office-holders, has settled down to business at Washington. He has decided that every man who holds a Federal office is guilty of owing a per centage of his salary to the Republican party, and he is determined to 'let no guilty man escape.'"

OFFICIAL DISOBEDIENCE.

Contrary to Hayes' official proclamation prohibiting officials from participating in campaigns, John Sherman has gone to Maine for the purpose of helping Blaine to repair his fences in that State. Such flagrant disobedience seems incredible, but it is true. The Washington *Post*, in speaking of Sherman's raid into the pine tree State, says: "The most material points of Mr. Sherman's Portland speech have been anticipated and commented on by the *Post*. The entire effort was in type some days ago, and a synopsis was given to some of the New York journals. We have not, however, alluded to what Mr. Sherman says on the subject of States rights and the recent action of Congress. On these points he is in harmony with Mr. Hayes' veto messages, and he waves the bloody shirt with the zeal of Chandler. Mr. Sherman charges that the South was 'united by violence, terror, and fraud, and by crimes that disgrace our civilization.' But Mr. Sherman knows that the unification of the South was effected by Radical oppression, by thieving carpet-bag and negro governments, backed by the entire Radical party of the United States and by the Federal Government. He knows that the instinct of self-defence compelled the white manhood of the South to sink all minor differences of opinion and combine to shake off insupportable oppression and save the little remnant of their vanishing property from the rapacious hand of the spoiler. All this is well known to Mr. Sherman when he utters the false and slanderous charge that we have quoted. Mr. Sherman artfully confounds the dead theory of secession—a matter that was forever settled by the war—with the Democratic doctrine of States rights, the Constitutional doctrine that all rights not surrendered by the States are still retained by them and their people. We can safely trust the good sense of the people to detect his fallacy, and we are confident that in New England, the headquarters of States rights, Mr. Sherman will make nothing by advocating the centralization of power in the General Government. New England is as zealous for States rights to-day as she was when the Hartford Convention was held. She is, also, much nearer right now than she was then. As to Mr. Sherman's declaration that the laws, whose repeal was attempted by Congress, were enacted in the interest of pure elections, it is too absurd to be worthy of serious notice. There is no intelligent man, of any party, who is ignorant of the fact that the Radical election laws were enacted in order to keep that party in power by giving the Republicans special advantages and facilities. Mr. Sherman will not find, even in the wilds of Aroostook, a Maine community who will believe that an Administration, born in fraud, is the special and peculiar champion of honesty either in finances or elections."

FOOD FOR LOYALISTS.—Col. W. H. Roberts, of the late Confederacy, has been appointed by Mr. Hayes to compile the orders and regulations of the army. It is a job that will pay well and may last for several years. At the last Presidential election Roberts was editor of the New Orleans *Times*, a Democratic paper, and after the Returning Board of Louisiana had completed its villainy he went to Ohio to see Hayes, and was an influential party to the arrangement by which the count of the electoral vote was not to be interfered with, and Hayes declared elected over Tilden, Hayes to remove the troops from Louisiana and South Carolina, thus giving the Democrats an opportunity to take possession of both State governments without any resistance or bloodshed. The reward due to Roberts has been long delayed, but Mr. Hayes don't forget the men who counted him into his office, and has at last discharged his debt to Roberts. If Tilden was in the White House instead of Hayes, and had appointed an ex-rebel Colonel to the position Hayes has given Roberts, a howl of indignation would have been uttered by the loyal Republican press from Maine to Oregon.—*Cambria Freeman.*

THE CAMERONS.—We often hear sentimental Radicals growl and denounce the wicked conduct of the Cameron family in the party. It seems that the Grant "boom," which was so lively last winter, is dying out because of new combinations. An exchange puts it in this plausible shape: "Don Cameron, son of Simon, is accused of having a desire to give his wife's uncle, the Hon. John Sherman, of Ohio, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States by the favor of Rutherford B. Hayes, made President by the Electoral Commission, the vote of the Pennsylvania delegation in the next Republican Convention. This is said to be intended as a *bridle* gift, as Don holds the reins of the bridle that directs the Republican party in Pennsylvania, the bit of which is in the mouth of every stalwart in the State. No Jehu in the country handles ribbons to-day that are more readily obeyed than are the reins of the Republican party in Pennsylvania, in the grasp of Don Cameron. It he desires John Sherman to have the vote of Pennsylvania in the next Republican Convention, John Sherman will have it. Mark that now."

JEWS AND GENTILES.—The *North American*, in discoursing on our criminal laws, remarks: "Morality, virtue, and even common politeness, are not the peculiar prerogatives of the Christian race. If they were, our jails and houses of correction would be purely sectarian establishments. The criminal law recognizes neither color nor religion, and yet it has less to do with the Jews than with any other religious sect."

FAITH IN HIM.—The French Republic cannot be so very suspicious of old Marshal MacMahon, seeing that it is urging him to take command of the garrisons of Paris and Versailles. His honor as a soldier will hold a tight rein on his prejudices as a politician.

Daniel W. McCurdy, Esq., was the stalwart delegate from this county to the Cameron-Quay State Convention. Wonder if he voted against the Wolf resolution, which will be found elsewhere in this issue.

"SOME PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS."

We clip the following from the Washington, D. C., Sunday *Herald*, which is edited by Capt. Berritt, a Pennsylvanian, who by the way is "no slouch" in his method of stating things. He says: Lord, Lord how this world is given to lying! The Washington *Republican* of last week said:

"The Tilden-Randal clique is again supreme in the Pennsylvania Democracy. Senator Wallace smiles, it is true, over the nomination of Mr. Barr, for Treasurer, last week; but it is a sort of a Cheshire Cat grin in the face of a sentence of death. Barr is a Tilden man, and that settles it."

This is the kind of stuff which the Republican newspapers everywhere have been giving their readers, and except that the public may be as ignorant of Pennsylvania as these editors assume them to be it would not be worth refuting. Now what are some of the facts?

I. It was early announced, and before the delegates to the Convention were chosen, that Senator Wallace would not place any obstacles in the way of Mr. Barr's nomination. Senator Wallace's friends in the Convention all supported Mr. Barr.

II. The temporary Chairman of the Convention, Mr. James, the permanent Chairman, Mr. Coffroth, and the Secretary, Mr. Pierce, were all named by the friends of Senator Wallace. Very much like "a sentence of death."

III. The distinctly and dangerously anti-Wallace movement in the State, as is well known, is the Vaux schism in Philadelphia, which was made by Senator Wallace the ground of his opposition to the election of Mr. Randall as Speaker. The Vaux delegation was fairly hooted out of the Convention. And "the Tilden-Randall clique is again supreme," of course.

IV. The financial plank in the platform is the amusing feature of the late Pennsylvania Democratic Convention. Every one who knows anything about politics knows that if either Senator Wallace or Speaker Randall had framed a platform it would have been a very different thing from this, especially on the silver question, upon which neither of them would have been silent. The history of this plank seems to be that as Barr was a well known soft-money man, those of that way of thinking paid no attention to the platform, and, by a little covert management, it fell into the hands of a few members from the southeastern part of the State, and was written by the friends of—Tilden did you say?—no—Randall, then?—hardly—the financial plank of the Pennsylvania Democratic "off-year" platform was constructed by friends of Senator Thomas Francis Bayard, of Delaware.

THAT SILENT BISHOP.—Gil. Haven is one of the noisiest and most pretentious of all the Bishops of the Methodist denomination. His sermons, as a general thing, are Radical stump speeches, particularly in the interest of the negro race. The race to which he professes to belong, and its interests are of a secondary character with him. A number of colored brethren—ministers of the Gospel—and belonging to the same church that the Bishop does, and believing him to be an honest man, as a committee, waited upon the said Haven and inquired of him, whether he did not think it was about time for one of their race to be elevated to the post of Bishop? This was a poser. The committee continued remarking, that members of the negro race had been made into Senators, Congressmen, and, in fact, nearly everything except a Methodist Bishop. That bench was all white, and they request that at least one of their brethren be elevated to that high position. The Bishop has not delivered himself on the subject yet; but on the 4th of July the good man said: "Grant knocks the socks off of Napoleon as a General, and beats Washington higher'n a kite as a patriot." And the colored committee went away musing.

GRANT SCARED FOR ONCE.—A cotemporary says: "The funniest part of the Grant programme is the frightening off of that individual from landing at San Francisco by the bummers who threatened to meet and capture him. Childs concluded that this would be the political death of Grant. It was then that he and others concluded to keep their protege a year longer abroad and have him boom on the States about the period of the Radical National Convention and capture it. But since then Grant's enemies in his own party have been busy. They are rallying around Sherman, and Blaine is working hard to have Maine give him a boost. Now Borie is coming to the conclusion that Childs fatally blundered in hiding Grant for a year."

THE LAST BATH.—The Baltimore *Gazette*, in alluding to his death, says: The death of Colonel Bubb S. Ford, who was drowned at Ocean City on Sunday, will be regretted by a very large circle of friends. He was very popular in his section of the State and was known as one of the most enterprising and successful farmers on the Eastern Shore. He was a member of the State Senate, the chief proprietor of the Chester River line of steamers, and divided with the late Colonel Wilkens the claim of being the largest peach grower in the State. He was bathing in the surf with his betrothed, to whom he was soon to have been married, when he was swept from his feet by a large wave and drowned before her eyes. His death is a heavy loss to his section of the State.

The yellow fever is raging again at Memphis, Tennessee, seventy cases or more being under treatment at present, and it is still increasing. The citizens are leaving as fast as they can get away, and Southern cities and towns are quarantining against Memphis and the utmost caution is being taken to prevent the spread of the disease. Business is paralyzed, and many retail merchants have closed their stores.

The Radical investigator, Wolf, during the sitting of their Convention, put Cameron, Quay & Co., where Theodore Tilton put Beecher, "on the ragged edge," because by defeating his resolution, demanding that only intelligent and honest men should be nominated for office, they admit that they want rascals.

HE MADE IT.—Frank Hooten, of Chester county, who introduced the resolution to gag the members of the Republican Convention, and proved his earnestness in the matter by calling the previous question, has received his reward. He has been chosen as Chairman of the Radical State Committee, in which position he will be able to gag the party at his convenience.

THREE MEN KILLED.

THEIR BODIES TORN INTO FRAGMENTS BY A PREMATURE BLAST.

The new Penitentiary starts off bad. The following horrible affair we copy from the Huntingdon *Monitor* of the 24th inst. The editor says:

In the history of our country never has such a terrible catastrophe occurred as that about to be related, which took place on Tuesday afternoon about four o'clock. The scene was in the stone quarry of Fisher & Son's on the Juniata river opposite the Huntingdon Car Works, at what is known as Fisher's Dam, where the three men, were instantly killed—Michael Ryan, of Philadelphia, Joseph Roncononi, of Huntingdon, and William Keith, of Lock Haven.

Michael Ryan was a sub-contractor to take stone from the quarry for the foundation of the Middle Penitentiary, and only commenced work on Saturday, and had employed as assistants, Keith, of Lock Haven, Roncoroni and James Davis, of this place. Several blasts had been put off successfully on Saturday and on Monday, in the usual manner by drilling holes in the rock. On Tuesday Mr. Ryan decided that he would put in a huge sand blast and to this end they commenced charging a fissure in the mighty mass of rocks. It was to be a big affair and several persons were invited to be present to see the effect it would produce.

In this crevice was poured three kegs, or 75 pounds of powder, which was tamped down by Mr. Ryan with an "iron spoon," as it is known by blasters. Just about the time the blast was in readiness to be put off and before the fuse had been inserted, the explosion occurred. Keith was lying down on the rock, tamping sand in one of the crevice, Roncoroni was occupied like wise at the other side, both, however, being in close proximity to Ryan who was engaged working the last of the third keg of powder in the opening with the spoon and stooping immediately over it, when with a flash as quick as lightning the explosion ensued, and the three hardy men were hurled high in the air with the flying rocks, and fell to the earth mangled and almost unrecognizable masses of human flesh.

Miraculous was the escape of James Davis from meeting with the fate of his fellow-workmen, and Will Wilson, a looker-on, to whom we shall refer below. Fortunately for Davis he was supplying the other workmen with sand which was used in filling up the fissure to make it air-tight. He had filled a keg with sand and on reaching the fatal spot was just in the act of hoisting it on the rock when the death-dealing shock came. A large stone struck the keg and the force of it, in connection with the concussion, hurled him a distance of about ten feet and and rendered him insensible. Strange to say, when he gained his senses, he was lying face downward, with his mouth covering a hole that had been drilled in a solid rock in which to put a blast, but which had been abandoned when the sand blast was determined upon. He was not injured bodily, but rendered deaf by the concussion. Up to the present time his hearing has not been restored, save in the left ear, and it bothers him considerably to connect words loudly spoken with the mouth placed closely to it. He may be thankful that he escaped so well, and it is to be hoped that his hearing may be fully restored.

Will Wilson and his brother, A. Porter Wilson, had been out to their farm during the afternoon, and on their return home stopped in the vicinity of the quarry. After alighting and proceeding to the base, they met James Gehrett and engaged in conversation with him about the blasting, and presently Will proceeded to where the workmen were, much against the wishes of his brother, however, who inferred from what Mr. Gehrett had told them of the careless manner in which the rock was being charged, that there was danger. On arriving at the place of operations, Will felt dubious as to the manner in which the powder was being tamped with the iron rod and turned away. He met Davis with the keg of sand and remarked to him that it was risky to fool with the powder in that way, and Davis replied he thought not. A minute hadn't elapsed, and Will was scarcely more than twenty feet away, when his words were verified. Miraculous indeed was his escape from the flying boulders, he not being more than ten feet from Davis, who was uncomfortably close.

Porter Wilson and Mr. Gehrett witnessed the explosion, and hastily sought shelter behind trees to protect themselves from the flying stones. Both escaped uninjured. The feelings of the former, he knowing that his brother was in such close proximity and then seeing his form in the flash from the powder, can only be left for the reader to imagine.

Providentially, John Kyler, of Smithfield, a helper, had just left the quarry with some tools to have dressed in the blacksmith shop erected near by, and in which the famed "Barney the Blacksmith" presided.

Without scarcely resting their eyes on the sad work that had been wrought, the Wilson boys hastened to town and informed the proper authorities. The sad news soon spread and hundreds of people visited the scene.

Through the kindness of our young friend Will Yenter, we were taken thither with his team, arriving soon after the explosion. And what a sight was there! It beggars description. In all directions were to be seen pieces of human flesh, entrails; here a hand and there a foot; blood smeared over rocks; pieces of clothing belonging to the victims hanging far in tree tops, where they had caught when the bodies had been flung through the branches with lightning rapidity by the mighty blast. A search was at once instituted, by the visitors to the horrible scene, for the bodies and whatever mutilated particles were to be found.

WILLIAM KEITH'S BODY

was found a hundred feet or more across a ravine, it having been thrown over the tops of trees 30 or 40 feet high and lodged against the trunk of a huge oak. The legs only were whole, and they were bruised, cut, and in many places the flesh burnt to a crisp. The upper part of the body was torn into shreds, there being no traces of the head, arms or breast, and only a portion of the intestines were visible.

THE BODY OF RONCORONI

was hurled over the trees in the same direction and was found about ten feet below that of Keith's. He was disembowled, one side and the back part of his head blown off, and the side of his face remaining was so horribly scorched by the powder as scarcely to be recognized as the stout hardy being that he was in full life and health.

THE WHEREABOUTS OF RYAN'S BODY

was for a time a mystery, there being no traces of it save a portion of his pants which was found in the ravine; a few feet further the entrails of a human being; near the river's edge a piece of scull and a piece of scalp, and in the river were found portions of a stomach and lights. While different theories were being advanced, some to the effect that Ryan had been completely torn into fragments which were strewn promiscuously around, a boy enlightened the anxious searchers by stating that while fishing on the breast of the dam at the time the explosion occurred he saw what he supposed was a man being hurled across the tops of the trees, and saw the object alight in the middle of the river. The distance is about 300 yards. A search for the remains was at once suggested but not instituted. About seven o'clock, however, while some parties were about to take a boat on the opposite side of the river to cross over to the scene of the terrible accident, they discovered a shapeless mass of mangled human flesh floating near the shore, which was only a part of the trunk with one arm attached thereto, and which they recovered. Undoubtedly this was all that remained of Ryan. Whether his legs were preserved as were those of Keith and Roncoroni, is uncertain. If they were they became detached from the body and are yet in the river.

THE UNFORTUNATES ALL MARRIED MEN.

Mr. Ryan's residence was in Philadelphia; his age was about 40 years; a family survives him.

Mr. Keith is from Lock Haven and is a married man. He was an Irishman by birth. On Saturday he had J. A Nash, editor *Journal*, write a letter for him to his wife.

Joseph Roncononi, familiarly known as "The Italian," had been a resident of this place for years. He was a man of superior strength, active and industrious. Although apparently illiterate he was intelligent and could speak six different languages, among them the English, but this, to use his own words, "he could not get over." A wife and four children survive him. His remains were interred in the cemetry yesterday afternoon. The remains of Keith and Ryan were also interred here yesterday.

The report of the blast was heard for a mile or more around, and was supposed by many at the time to be thunder. Rocks were hurled in all directions. Across the river where some men were working at the car shops, large sized stones fell in numbers. Considerable surprise is expressed at Ryan, who was supposed to be an experienced blaster, for tamping the powder with an iron rod in the flinty sandstone. Several experienced men of this place, who had visited the place during the day while the crevice was being charged, remarked that it was very dangerous to use the iron instrument, but Ryan remarked to one in particular that the blasters hereabouts didn't seem to understand the charging of a blast. Roncoroni was an experienced blaster, having sunk a number of wells in this place, besides working in quarries, and although apparently careless about his work it is said of him by an eye-witness, that he showed evidence of being alarmed at the manner in which Ryan was charging the fatal blast.

The explosion was undoubtly caused by the iron rods, used in tamping, striking sparks on the sand-stone and igniting the powder.

LOVELY INSIDE.

The editor of the Altoona *Sun* lets in some light on the workings of the late Greenback Convention, which met in that city, and nominated Mr. Satton for State Treasurer. The *Sun* man, who speaks from personal knowledge, says:

"Peter Sutton, the Greenback nominee for State Treasurer, was nominated on the supposition that he was a farmer. It turns out that he is and always has been a merchant, and never held a plow or "cut a swathe" in his life. His nomination was secured through Frank Smith. A natural inquiry came in, who is Frank Smith? The question is easily answered. He is a son of ex-Sheriff Smith of Indiana county, and brother of Samuel A. Smith of the Indiana *Messenger*, the Republican organ of Indiana county. Frank Smith publishes the *National*, a greenback paper. It is issued from the *Messenger* office, with the *Messenger* type, and printed on the *Messenger* press. It is run to hold the patronage and subscriptions of the Greenback wing of the Republican party in Indiana county, and a merging of the *National* into the *Messenger*, or of the *Messenger* into the *National*, depends upon which party goes down. The Smiths run the two papers on the principle of 'head I win, tail you lose.'

"The whole machinery of the National party of Pennsylvania is in the hands of the Republican party. The nomination of Judge Sutton means this, and the selection of Peter Herdic's man Watson means than no sort of trickery will be left untried to secure the votes of Democratic Greenbackers, while the Republicans will vote their old party."

Is not this a pretty feast for Democratic Greenbackers to be invited to? Peter is to be used to gobble up the Democratic wing, while the Radicals will be ordered to go straight for Butler, the Cameron-Quay candidate.

THE GREAT REFORMER!

The larceny of the Presidency by Hayes and his confederates is not the only act that should render him odious in the minds of all honest people. His conduct in office has been particularly odious, because of his professions as a reformer, the hollowness of which is now being exemplified in the levy of a tax upon the department clerks at Washington to be used in the Foster campaign in Ohio. It is stated on creditable authority that already more than $20,000 has been raised in this way. It is called "voluntary contributions," but those who dare defy the "bleed," find out shortly thereafter that the decapitating axe has sent their clerical heads into the basket. A few examples of this kind spread a panic in the departments and now none demur, when the striker comes round, to giving their pound of flesh. In the light of such action the following from His Fraudulency is refreshing reading:

"'No officer shall be required or permitted to take part in the management of political organizations, caucuses, conventions, or election campaigns. Their right to vote and express their views on public questions, either orally or through the press, is not denied, provided it does not interfere with the discharge of their official duties. NO ASSESSMENT FOR POLITICAL PURPOSES ON OFFICERS OR SUBORDINATES SHOULD BE ALLOWED.'

"The rule is applicable to every department of the civil service. It should be understood by every officer of the general Government that he is expected to conform his conduct to its requirements.

"Very respectfully,

R. B. HAYES."

Reader, loyal or disloyal, what do you think when you contrast the precepts and practice of the man who draws Mr. Tilden's salary? It is safe to say that the man who preaches one thing and practices another is a knave.

A LONG SENTENCE.—Mrs. Jennie R. Smith, who was convicted of murder in the first degree, at Jersey City, recently, for poisoning her husband, has been reprieved by Gov. McClelland, and sentenced to the penitentiary during her natural life. She put arsenic in her husband's tea because she wanted to marry another fellow. The other fellow has left the State since the affair broke out.

HIGH PRICED.—The New York *Sun* says that Robert Bonner drove Edwin Forrest to wagon at his farm, near Tarrytown, New York, on the 19th, in 2:15¼, and that $150,000 would not buy the horse to-day.

THE NEW LAW FOR MAGISTRATES.

INCREASING THEIR CIVIL JURISDICTION TO $300 CASES.

Below will be found the new law on the above subject which became operative July 7, 1879, by Governor Hoyt's failure to veto it, and under which several suits have already been brought:

An Act to Enlarge the Jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, and Regulating the Fees of Constables making sales under this act.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, etc., that the Aldermen, Magistrates and Justices of the Peace in this Commonwealth, shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the Courts of Common Pleas of all actions arising from contract, either express or implied, and of all actions of trespass and of trover and conversion wherein the sum demanded does not exceed three hundred dollars, except in cases of real contract where the title to lands or tenements may come in question, or action upon promise of marriage.

SECTION 2. In all actions brought before any Justice of the Peace, Magistrate or Alderman, on any contract for the payment of money, either expressed or implied, if the Plaintiff shall file at any time before the issuing of the summons in any such case an affidavit stating the amount he verily believes to be due from Defendant, together with a copy of the book entries or instrument of writing upon which the action is brought; or where the claims are not evidenced by writing if the Plaintiff shall file, as aforesaid, an affidavit setting forth a full and detailed statement of the same, it shall be the duty of the Justice, Alderman or Magistrate to make a copy of such affidavit, duty certify the same and deliver it to the Constable to whom the summons is issued, which certified copy shall be served at the time and in the manner that service is made of the summons in the case, and the Justice, Magistrate or Alderman shall render judgment in favor of the Plaintiff for the amount of his claim, unless the Defendant at or before the time at which the summons is made returnable shall have filed with the Justice, Magistrate or Alderman an affidavit of defense setting forth fully the nature and character of the same: *Provided*, that the affidavit required by this section may made be by the agent of the party where such agent is cognizant of the facts constituting the cause of action or defense, or other matter set forth. *And provided further*, that nothing contained in this act shall be construed to alter, impair or abridge the right of any person to appeal from the judgment of the Justice of the Peace, Magistrate or Alderman, or the certiorari the proceedings to the Court of Common Pleas of the proper county as in other cases. *And provided further*, that nothing contained in this act shall apply to Magistrates in cities of the first class. *And provided further*, that the fees allowed to Constables under this act on all sales made be as follows: For all sales amounting to less than fifty dollars, three per cent; for all sales amounting to less than one hundred dollars, two per cent; for all sales above one hundred dollars, one per cent.

SECTION 3. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

BEN. HEARD FROM.—The following scorching and sarcastic letter from General Benj. F. Butler, explaining why he cannot assist a one-legged soldier in getting a position under the Administration of the fraudulent occupant of the White House, requires no comment. It explains itself:

12 PEMBERTON SQUARE,
BOSTON, July 8, 1879.

Dear Sir:—You ask me in your note if I know of a position for a one-legged soldier. I answer I do not. Nearly two years ago I asked a position of President Hayes for a crippled soldier in my neighborhood, backed by all his neighbors. Mr. Hayes refused it and gave the position to a man who stayed at home during the war at the request of Mr. Hoar, Senator for our State, who stayed at home, too. Since that time I have asked Mr. Hayes nothing. The law is imperative that he should prefer in all official appointments the maimed veterans of the war, but that law is not obeyed. I got an act through the House, when I was in Congress, making a penalty of fine and imprisonment for not obeying it, but it failed in the Senate. The people of the Confederate States do better. They give all their prominent offices to crippled and other Confederate soldiers. It seems to be the misfortune of your friend that he fought on the wrong side to get any recognition of his services. I am grieved, therefore, that I am not able to do anything for him. I am yours truly,

BENJ. F. BUTLER.

Reader, loyal or disloyal, what do you think when you contrast the precepts and practice of the man who draws Mr. Tilden's salary? It is safe to say that the man who preaches one thing and practices another is a knave.

"THAT'S NOTHING."—A telegram from North Adams, Massachusetts, dated 22d inst., says: "Ex-Tax Collector R. G. Waldron was arrested this evening charged with the embezzlement of $100,000 during 1876, 1877 and 1878, while in office." That's nothing! If Waldron pays one-half of his theft ($50,000) into the National Treasury, he will be allowed to keep the balance, and the Secretary of the Treasury—Sherman—will announce that his arrest has been made by the blunder of some detective, and that his discharge will be ordered immediately, and probably his restoration to office, because he has given that which he has stolen from the people for Radical campaign funds.

SATURDAY'S STORM.—A destructive wind and rain storm visited the western part of this State last Saturday. At Pittsburgh, sewers were bursted, houses had their foundations loosened, cellars filled with water, and railroad tracks were damaged badly. The Monongahela river rose at the rate of an inch an hour at Pittsburgh. The storm extended up both the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers, and great destruction is reported from both sources. The lower oil regions suffered considerable loss. The greatest destruction was at Petrolia, where twenty-five houses were swept away by the rapid overflowing of Bear creek. The loss is estimated at $100,000.

PLUG THEM.—Reader, whenever you hear a Radical abusing the Democrats for voting for or appointing Confederate soldiers to office, hand them Senator Voorhees' speech on "the Confederate Brigadiers, which will be found in our issue of the 16th. Ask them, anyhow, where Longstreet, Key and Moseby are, and how they got there?—three of the very worst Rebels the Confederate army produced.

A TEST CASE.—Daniel Chamberlain, a rich hotel proprietor of Boston, died on Wednesday of last week, July 23d. By his death, the great Massachusetts Communist and Labor advocate, E. M. Chamberlain, comes into the possession of $200,000 worth of bonds, cash and real estate. Of course, he will make a "divide" with the poor before a month rolls around. Wait and see!

A FAMILY INVESTMENT.—Wm. H. Vanderbilt made in his own name, week before last, the biggest investments in bonds on record. His purchase consisted of four millions in United States four per cent. bonds, each bond of the value of $50,000. The bonds were bought by Mr. Vanderbilt, it is said, as an investment for his family.

New Advertisements.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby warned against purchasing or in any way meddling with the following personal property, now in the possession of Abram Humphrey, of Lawrence township, viz: All his interests in the growing crops, such as corn, oats, buckwheat, potatoes, &c.; on the land occupied by the said Humphrey, together with the hay in the barn, the same having been bought and delivered to us, and is allowed to remain in the possession of said Humphrey on loan only, subject to our order at any time.

GEO. WEAVER & Co.

Clearfield, Pa., July 28th, 1879. 3t.

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:

Also, all the undivided four-fifteenths of the following tract of land situate in Brady township, Clearfield county, Penn'a., bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post in the district line, the southwest corner of said tract of land; thence north 2 degrees east 621 6-10 perches to a post, the northwest corner of same; thence east 108 perches to a post; thence south 70 degrees west 109 perches to a hemlock; thence south 59 degrees east 145 perches to a post; thence south 30 degrees west 13 4-10 perches to post; thence south 60 degrees east 94 perches to a beech;