THE
"CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN,"
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, AT
CLEARFIELD, PA.
ESTABLISHED IN 1837.

The largest Circulation of any Newspaper in North Central Pennsylvania.

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If paid in advance, or within 3 months....$2 00
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G. B. GOODLANDER,
Publisher.

Cards.

JOB PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION neatly executed at this office.

H. W. SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office in Pie's Opera House, Clearfield, Pa.

J. J. LINGLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Philipsburg, Centre Co., Pa. ypd

ROLAND D. SWOOPE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Curwensville, Clearfield county, Pa.
oct. 9, '78-tf.

OSCAR MITCHELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in the Opera House. oct9, '78-tf.

G. R. & W. BARRETT,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
January 30, 1878.

ISRAEL TEST,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in the Court House. [jy11,'67

HENRY BRETH,
(OSCEOLA P. O.)
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
FOR BELL TOWNSHIP.
May 8, 1878-1y*

WM. M. McCULLOUGH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Masonic building, Second street, opposite the Court House. je26,'78-tf.

W. C. ARNOLD,
LAW & COLLECTION OFFICE,
CURWENSVILLE,
Clearfield County, Penn'a. 75y

S. T. BROCKBANK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Opera House. ap 25,'77-1y

JAMES MITCHELL,
DEALER IN
Square Timber & Timber Lands,
je11'73 CLEARFIELD, PA.

J. F. SNYDER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Pie's Opera House.
June 26, '78tf.

WILLIAM A. WALLACE. DAVID L. KREBS.
HARRY F. WALLACE. JOHN W. WRIGLEY.
WALLACE & KREBS,
(Successors to Wallace & Fielding,)
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
jan1'77 Clearfield, Pa.

Frank Fielding.. W. D. Bigler....S. V. Wilson.
FIELDING, BIGLER & WILSON,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Pie's Opera House. [mch5-79.

HARRY SNYDER,
BARBER AND HAIRDRESSER.
Shop on Market St., opposite Court House.
A clean towel for every customer.
Also dealer in
Best Brands of Tobacco and Cigars.
Clearfield, Pa. may 19, '78.

THOS. H. MURRAY. CYRUS GORDON.
MURRAY & GORDON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Pie's Opera House, second floor. 9:36'74

JOSEPH B. M'ENALLY. DANIEL W. M'CURDY.
McENALLY & McCURDY
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Legal business attended to promptly with fidelity. Office on Second street, above the First National Bank. jan1'78

A. G. KRAMER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Real Estate and Collection Agent,
CLEARFIELD, PA.,
Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to his care.
Office in Pie's Opera House. jan1'78.

J. F. McKENRICK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
All legal business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.
Office opposite Court House, in Masonic Building, second floor. aug14,'78-1y.

DR. E. M. SCHEURER,
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,
Office in residence on First st.
April 24, 1872. Clearfield, Pa.

DR. W. A. MEANS,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
DUBOIS CITY, PA.
Will attend professional calls promptly. aug16'70

DR. T. J. BOYER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office on Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.
Office hours: 8 to 12 a. m., and 1 to 3 p. m.

DR. J. KAY WRIGLEY,
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,
Office adjoining the residence of James Wrigley, Esq., on Second St., Clearfield, Pa.
july31,'78-tf.

A. M. HILLS,
OPERATIVE DENTIST,
CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
Office in residence, opposite Shaw House.
jy9,1879-tf

DR. H. B. VAN VALZAH,
CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
OFFICE IN RESIDENCE, CORNER OF FIRST AND PINE STREETS.
Office hours—From 12 to 2 P. M.
May 17, 1875.

DR. J. P. BURCHFIELD,
Late Surgeon of the 53d Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, having returned from the Army, offers his professional services to the citizens of Clearfield county.
Professional calls promptly attended to. Office on Second street, formerly occupied by Dr. Woods. [apr4,'66-tf

Cards.

JUSTICES' & CONSTABLES' FEES—We have printed a large number of the new FEE BILL, and will on the receipt of twenty-five cents, mail a copy to any address. my28

WILLIAM M. HENRY, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND SCRIVENER, LUMBER CITY. Collections made and money promptly paid over. Articles of agreement and deeds of conveyance neatly executed and warranted correct or no charge. 23jy'73

JOHN D. THOMPSON,
Justice of the Peace and Scrivener,
Curwensville, Pa.
Collections made and money promptly paid over. feb22'71tf

JAS. B. GRAHAM,
dealer in
Real Estate, Square Timber, Boards,
SHINGLES, LATH, & PICKETS,
9:19'73 Clearfield, Pa.

REUBEN HACKMAN,
House and Sign Painter and Paper Hanger,
Clearfield, Penn'a.
Will execute jobs in his line promptly and in a workmanlike manner. apr4,67

JOHN A. STADLER,
BAKER, Market St., Clearfield, Pa.
Fresh Bread, Rusk, Rolls, Pies and Cakes on hand or made to order. A general assortment of Confectionaries, Fruits and Nuts in stock.—Ice Cream and Oysters in season. Saloon nearly opposite the Postoffice. Prices moderate.
March 13, '75.

WEAVER & BETTS,
DEALERS IN
Real Estate, Square Timber, Saw Logs,
AND LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
Office on Second street, in rear of store room of George Weaver & Co. [jan9, '78-tf.

RICHARD HUGHES,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
—FOR—
Decatur Township,
Osceola Mills P. O.
All official business entrusted to him will be promptly attended to. mch29, '76.

JAMES H. TURNER,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
Wallaceton, Pa.
He has prepared himself with all the necessary blank forms under the Pension and Bounty laws, as well as blank Deeds, etc. All legal matters entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. May 7th, 1879-tf.

JOHN L. CUTTLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
and Real Estate Agent, Clearfield, Pa.
Office on Third street, bet. Cherry & Walnut.
Respectfully offers his services in selling and buying lands in Clearfield and adjoining counties; and with an experience of over twenty years as a surveyor, flatters himself that he can render satisfaction. [Feb. 28:'73tf.

ANDREW HARWICK
Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
Harness, Bridles, Saddles, Collars, and Horse Furnishing Goods.
All kinds of repairing promptly attended to. Saddlers' Hardware, Horse Brushes, Currry Combs, &c., always on hand and for sale at the lowest cash price. [March 19, 1879.

G. H. HALL,
PRACTICAL PUMP MAKER,
NEAR CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
Pumps always on hand and made to order on short notice. Pipes bored on reasonable terms. All work warranted to render satisfaction, and delivered if desired. my23:1ypd

Livery Stable.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform the public that he is now fully prepared to accommodate all in the way of furnishing Horses, Buggies, Saddles and Harness, on the shortest notice and on reasonable terms. Residence on Locust street, between Third and Fourth.
GEO. W. GEARHART.
Clearfield, Feb. 4, 1874.

WASHINGTON HOUSE,
GLEN HOPE, PENN'A.
THE undersigned, having leased the commodious Hotel, in the village of Glen Hope, is now prepared to accommodate all who may call. My table and bar shall be supplied with the best the market affords.
GEORGE W. DOTTS, Jr.
Glen Hope, Pa., March 26, 1879-tf.

THOMAS H. FORCEE,
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
GRAHAMTON, Pa.
Also, extensive manufacturer and dealer in Square Timber and Sawed Lumber of all kinds.
Orders collected and all bills promptly filled. [*jy16'72

E. A. BIGLER & CO.,
DEALERS IN
SQUARE TIMBER,
and manufacturers of
ALL KINDS OF SAWED LUMBER.
8:772 CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.

S. I. SNYDER,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER
AND DEALER IN
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry,
Graham's Row, Market Street,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
All kinds of repairing in my line promptly attended to. April 23, 1874.

Clearfield Nursery.
ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY.
THE undersigned, having established a Nursery on the Pike, about half way between Clearfield and Curwensville, is prepared to furnish all kinds of FRUIT TREES, (standard and dwarf,) Evergreens, Shrubbery, Grape Vines, Gooseberry, Lawton Blackberry, Strawberry, and Raspberry Vines. Also, Siberian Crab Trees, Quince, and early scarlet Rhubarb, &c. Orders promptly attended to. Address,
J. D. WRIGHT,
sep20-68-y Curwensville, Pa.

MEAT MARKET.
F. M. CARDON & BRO.,
On Market St., one door west of Mansion House,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Our arrangements are of the most complete character for furnishing the public with Fresh Meats of all kind, and of the very best quality. We also deal in all kinds of Agricultural Implements, which we keep on exhibition for the benefit of the public. Call around when in town, and take a look at things, or address as
F. M. CARDON & BRO.
Clearfield, Pa., July 14, 1875-tf.

Clearfield Insurance Agency.
JAMES KERR. CARROLL S. BIDDLE.
KERR & BIDDLE, Agents,
Represent the following and other first-class Co's

Companies.	Assets.
Liverpool London & Globe—U. S. Br.	$4,591,89
Lycoming—on mutual & cash plan.....	4,000,000
Phœnix, of Hartford, Conn.....	2,624,052
Insurance Co. of North America.....	3,433,674
North British & Mercantile—U. S. Br..	1,792,543
Scottish Commercial—U. S. Branch.....	579,145
Waterlow.....	761,815
Travelers (Life & Accident).....	4,595,434

Office on Market St., opp. Court House, Clearfield, Pa. June 4, '79-tf.

CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

GEO. B. GOODLANDER, Editor & Proprietor. PRINCIPLES, NOT MEN. TERMS—$2 per annum in Advance.

VOL. 53—WHOLE NO. 2,639. CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1879. NEW SERIES—VOL. 20, NO. 37.

REMEMBER THY MOTHER.

Lead thy mother tenderly
Down life's steep decline;
Once her arm was thy support,
Now she leans on thine.
See upon her loving face
Those deep lines of care;
Think—it was her toil for thee
Left that record there.

Ne'er forget her tireless watch
Kept by day and night,
Taking from her step the grace,
From her eye the light,
Cherish well her faithful heart
Which through weary years,
Echoed with its sympathy
All smiles and tears.

Thank God for thy mother's love,
Guard the priceless boon;
For the bitter parting hour
Comes to all too soon.
When thy grateful tenderness
Loses power to save,
Earth will hold no dearer spot
Than thy mother's grave!

THE TRUE ISSUES.

JUDGE THURMAN AS THE INAUGURATOR OF A NEW POLICY.

THE SENATOR'S GRAND CONSTITUTIONAL SPEECH AT COLUMBUS—HOW THE DEMOCRACY STANDS ON THE LIVE QUESTIONS OF THE DAY—SOME RADICAL SLANDERS.

Senator Thurman marked his active entrance into the Ohio campaign by a speech delivered at Cincinnati on the 6th inst., in the presence of an audience such as few Ohio cities, outside of it could furnish. The distinguished Senator appeared to be in the best of health and spirits. His speech was almost entirely a constitutional argument, and as a plea in defense of the Democratic position on the reigning issues of the day, was simply superb. The address was received with unbounded enthusiasm. The Senator, after being introduced to the large audience by Hon. Frank McKinney, Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee, spoke substantially as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW-CITIZENS:—The persistent efforts of the Radical leaders to destroy the plainest rights of the States and of the people, and thereby to overthrow local self government in the United States, will justify me in asking your attention tonight to some observations that have been repeated a thousand times, and have therefore no charm of novelty to recommend them, but which cannot be repeated too frequently if we would preserve our system of government and the liberties of the people.

Now, my friends, let us consider for a moment what is our system of government and then further consider what would be the result of overthrowing local self-government and consolidating all power in the hands of the general Government. We have in this country two governments—the Federal or National Government, whichever term you prefer, deriving all its powers from the Constitution of the United States; and the State Governments, deriving all their powers from the State Constitutions. The nature of this system was expressed with admirable brevity by Chief Justice Marshall delivering the unanimous opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States in McCulloch vs. the State of Maryland, 4 Wheaton, 410. He said: "In America the powers of sovereignty are divided between the Government of the Union, and those of the States. They are each sovereign with respect to the objects committed to it, but neither sovereign with respect to the objects committed to the other." In the same opinion, page 405, speaking of the general Government, he said:

"This Government is acknowledged by all to be one of enumerated powers. The principle, that it can exercise only the powers granted to it, would seem too apparent to have required to be enforced by all those arguments which its enlightened friends, while it was depending before the people, found it necessary to urge. The principle is now universally admitted. But the question respecting the extent of the powers actually granted, is perpetually arising, and will probably continue to arise, as long as our system shall exist."

In Texas vs. White, 7 Wallace, 725, Chief Justice Chase, delivering the opinion of the Supreme Court, said: "But the perpetuity and indissolubility of the Union by no means implies the loss of distinct and individual existence or of the right of self-government by the States. Under the articles of confederation, each State retained its sovereignty, freedom and independence, and every power, jurisdiction and right not expressly delegated to the United States. And we have already had occasion to remark at this term that 'the people of each State compose a State having its own government, and endowed with all the functions essential to separate and independent existence, and that 'without the States in Union, there could be no such political body as the United States.' Not only, therefore can there be no loss of separate and independent autonomy to the States through their union under the Constitution, but it may not be unreasonably said that the preservation of the States, and the maintenance of their Governments, are as much within the design and care of the Constitution as the preservation of the Union and the maintenance of the National Government. The Constitution in all its provisions, looks to an indestructible Union composed of indestructible States."

You thus see, my friends, that according to the highest authority, the rights of the States are as indestructible, if our system of Government be preserved, as are the rights of the Federal Government; that the one is just as sacred as the other; and that he who assails the plain rights of the States is just as much an enemy of our system of free institutions as is he who assails the just power of the Federal Government.

Now, mark it, my friends, the doctrine of States rights, or, in other words, local self-government, for which the Democracy contend, is wholly different from the doctrines of nullification or of secession. The Democracy of the North never believed in either of those doctrines. They never believed in the right of nullification or of secession. One great cause that endangered the Union (slavery) has ceased to exist. To re-establish it is a manifest impossibility. No man, North or South, imagines that it could be re-established. The Southern people would be among the first and the most earnest to oppose such a measure. Their political power is largely increased by the emancipation of the negro, and they are fast coming to the conclusion that their material prosperity is likewise improved by his emancipation. It is not therefore, a fear of secession, or of the re-establishment of slavery, that prompts the Radical leaders to degrade and debase the States. The cause lies far deeper than that. It grows out of the long and never ending effort of consolidated capital, seeking special privileges by means of legislation; privileges that the mass of the people do not enjoy. The holder of Government bonds desires a strong National Government, in the belief that such a Government would give greater security and value to his bonds. The mammoth railroad corporation, running through many States, feels restive under what it considers the annoyances of State legislation. It would greatly prefer to State charters or State licenses, a National charter rendering it independent of the States. The National bank interest, with its two thousand and odd banks, destined, if the system continue, to be tripled or quadrupled in number in no long period of time, looks with complacency on the legislation of Congress that has destroyed the banking institutions of the States and given to the National system a monopoly of the issue and profits of bank paper money. The high tariff protectionists and the seekers of subsidies alike desire a Government of almost unlimited power to gratify their wishes and foster their schemes. In a word, almost or quite every form of concentrated wealth, except real estate, desires, by construction or otherwise, to add new powers to the already tremendous powers possessed by the National Government.

THE ARMY AT THE POLLS.

My friends, I have said that the purpose of the Radical leaders to overthrow local self-government is shown, among other things, by numerous acts of Congress. To speak of these acts in detail would require not one speech, but many. I cannot, therefore, undertake that task to-night. But there are some laws to which I must ask your attention, not only because of their deep reaching effects, but also because they were prominently brought under consideration at the last two sessions of Congress, and are among the most prominent issues now before the people. And first let me say a few words about the law enacted in February, 1865, authorizing the use of the army of the United States to keep the peace at the polls. When that law was enacted, the Government of the United States had been in existence for more than three-quarters of a century. We had passed through two wars with foreign countries, and thro' a civil war of four years duration, and almost unequaled in magnitude in the annals of mankind; and yet, during all this period, nearly seventy-six years, neither in peace nor in war had it been deemed proper, or even admissible, by our law-makers, to use the standing army of the United States to interfere in any manner in the elections of the people. But when, in 1865, the Radical leaders resolved to overthrow the civil government in the South, and to divide that portion of the Republic into military departments, to be ruled by five Generals of the army, and to permit no elections, unless sanctioned by those Generals and supervised by them, then this law authorizing the use of the army at the polls was first enacted. How it was executed is now a matter of history. The only effects of the law is to enable the President to overawe the people who are opposed to his administration. It makes the army an instrument of party instead of being what it ought to be, and what, Constitutionally, it can only be, the army of the whole United States. It is a law not only repugnant to liberty, but greatly injurious to the army itself. I have never heard an officer of the army speak of it except to deplore its existence.

Now, my friends, the Democracy, at the last session of Congress, did all that was in their power to repeal the statutory provisions authorizing the use of the army at the polls. For that purpose, we passed bill after bill, but they were successfully vetoed by the President and thereby defeated. The General Appropriation bill for the support of the army was thus vetoed, the President, by defeating it, declaring in effect, that he would let the army go without support, rather than lose the right to use it at the times and places of elections. Thus thwarted, by an unparalleled exercise of the one-man power, we had nothing left for us to do but to withhold appropriations from the army *when used at the polls*. But this remedy is, in its nature, but temporary, and may be too easily evaded by a hostile Executive to be securely relied upon. Nothing short of a repeal of the obnoxious provision will suffice, and the question whether it shall be repealed is one of the great questions to be decided by the people. This issue is clearly made and sharply defined. The Republicans in Congress, as well as the President, are opposed to the repeal, as their speeches and recorded votes amply show. The Democrats and Nationals are to a man in favor of the repeal. What say you? If you are tired of freedom and wish the ballot-box to be interfered with by the bayonet, vote to keep the law upon the Statute Book. But if you still cherish your liberties, and wish to cast a free and untrammeled vote, unawed by military force, vote to repeal it.

NATURALIZATION AND ELECTION LAWS.

Under this caption, Senator Thurman then proceeded to speak. He began to give a history of the efforts of the Democratic party, since its organization, to conserve the rights of naturalized voters, and to resent Federalist and Radical attempts to overthrow them, the Alien and Sedition laws being quoted as an example. He then went on to say:

When the Republican party after the first election of President Grant had the most absolute control of the Government that any party ever possessed—the President being a Republican, nearly all the Judges of the Supreme and the other Federal courts being Republicans, more than six-sevenths of the Senators being Republicans and over two-thirds of the House of Representatives being of the same party—the Radical leaders conceived it possible to once more assail the rights of the naturalized citizen. This time the attack was made under the guise of preserving the purity of elections. The object was to bring all elections under the control of Congressional law and Federal officers, and to use the whole power of the Federal Government and its Treasury, too, to maintain the ascendancy of the Republican party. They began by the introduction of a bill professedly to enforce the provisions of the fifteenth article of amendment to the Constitution and that bill, originally introduced in the House, after being greatly amended and enlarged, was passed by both Houses and approved by the President on May 31, 1870. It is entitled, "An act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes;" and it contains no less than twenty-three sections. I have no time to-night to speak of this law in detail. I can only say in a general way that it assumes to control the action of the election officers of the States when performing their duties under State laws and to punish them by indictment in the Federal courts and by numerous other penalties for any violation of the act, notwithstanding the existence of State laws to punish them for the same thing; thus inflicting upon them a double punishment—one under the laws of the State and the other under this Congressional act. It creates a host of Federal officers and employees to be paid out of the Treasury for interfering in the elections of the States and it seeks to confer upon the Circuit or District Courts of the United States a right to try contested elections in the case of every office whatsoever, except that of elector of President or Vice President, Representative or delegate in Congress or member of the State Legislature. If this provision be constitutional, the right of your Governor to his seat, of all your Judges, from the highest to the lowest, in their offices, of every county and municipal officer, might be drawn into litigation before one of the Federal District Judges at Cincinnati and Cleveland. My principal object in referring to the statute at all is to show the purpose of the Radical leaders to interfere by Congressional laws and Federal officers in the elections of the States. Having passed this act, the Radical leaders next turned their attention to the subject of naturalization. They passed through the House of Representatives, at the same session, a bill, No. 2,201 to amend the naturalization laws and to punish crime against the same.

Having failed to destroy naturalization by the bill to which I have referred, they now seek, by a corrupt and tyrannical execution of the election laws, to throw every possible obstacle in the way of the naturalized citizen's right to vote. The purpose to thus use election laws disclosed itself the moment the substitute bill of which I have spoken was defeated. That, as I have said, was proposed as an amendment to the House bill. As soon as it was voted down, the Senator who had the bill in charge, moved two additional sections to it, one providing for supervisors of elections, and the the other providing as follows: "And be it further enacted, that in any city having upward of twenty thousand inhabitants, it shall be lawful for the Marshal of the United States for the district where such city shall be, to appoint as many special deputies as may be necessary to preserve order at any election at which Representatives in Congress are to be chosen; and said deputies are hereby authorized to preserve order at such elections, and to arrest for any offense or breach of the peace committed in their view."

The bill, thus amended, passed both Houses, and was approved by the President July 14, 1876. This bill was the entering wedge for the enactment of the voluminous Congressional election laws that have since been passed. It introduced the United States Deputy Marshals upon the scene under the pretense of preserving order at the elections, but it stopped far short of the powers conferred upon them by the subsequent acts to which I will shortly refer.

At the next session of Congress the Radical leaders returned to the charge, and by the act approved February 28, 1871, containing twenty sections, set up the vast machinery of Federal interference in the elections of the people that now exists. The tremendous powers conferred by this law upon these officers—Supervisors, Marshals and special deputies—cannot be understood without a reference to the entire statute and the multitude of offenses that it creates. It interferes with the registration of voters and with the election, and undertakes to punish the State Registrars and the State Judges of election for numerous offenses declared by the act, and in some instances to require them, under pains and penalties, to disregard the State law they swear to support. And it places every one of these State officers at the mercy of the irresponsible deputies appointed by the Federal Marshals, and who, according to experience we have had of the act, have generally been men of the basest and most degraded characters that could be found; men who have served terms in the penitentiary; men who were notorious thieves; men who kept houses of infamous resort; in a word, the most despicable characters that could be raked up in the great cities of New York and Philadelphia, or elsewhere. To these wretches is given the power to tear the judges of election from their seats by an arrest without warrant, to arrest any, the most respectable voter in the city, and thereby prevent him from exercising his right of suffrage, and to terrify whole bodies of voters by threats or arrest and by outright violence. This is no overdrawn picture. It is not drawn strongly enough.

RESUMPTION.

The Republican speakers and Republican press are crowing lustily about what they call the resumption of specie payments. Behold, say they, we are on the eve of prosperity, resumption brought this about and we brought about resumption; ergo, you should all support the Republican party. My friends, it requires no great powers of analysis to explode this sophistry.

In the first place, have we specie payment? Do any of your debtors pay you in specie unless the debt be $5 or less? Do the banks pay their creditors in specie? Try and see if they do. Collect as many bank bills as you can and assort them. Out of $10,000 you will have probably not over $200 on the National banks of Columbus. The remaining $9,800 are of banks scattered all over the Republic. To present them at the banks that issued them would require you to travel thousands of miles and incur hundreds of dollars expense. To present them at the Treasury Department in Washington would cost less, but yet would be onerous and expensive. So you have $200 of Columbus bills. You present them at the banks and demand specie. Do you get it? Not unless the banks see fit to give it to you. Then what would you do with the greenbacks, if you wanted specie for them? Present them to any Federal officer in Columbus for redemption? If you did, he would smile at your ignorance, and politely tell you that the Government does not redeem greenbacks in Columbus; that if you want specie for them, you must carry or send them to the city of New York and present them to the Assistant Treasurer of the United States. Our so-called specie payments, therefore, are no specie payments at all. Neither individuals, banks nor the Government, make payments in specie.

But, while we have no specie payments, accurately speaking, I admit that our paper money has been brought to a par with specie. Of the sacrifices suffered by the people in order to bring this result about, of the shrinkage of all values, the paralysis of all industries, the thousands of laborers thrown out of employment, the bankruptcies, amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars, I shall not speak to-night. It there is any one who thinks that we have not paid very dearly for the whistle, I will not, to-night attempt to disturb his belief. But when the Secretary of the Treasury perambulates the country, boasting of the achievement of bringing greenbacks to par with coin, it is not improper to point to him the graveyards through which we have passed in our dreary march to this result. And when he claims that consummation was brought about by the resumption act, and his execution of it, it is eminently proper to show him how baseless is his claim, how hollow is his pretension.

There are various causes that have operated to bring our paper money to a par with specie and among them the resumption act is the least. Had that act never been passed, and had Congress authorized what the Secretary of the Treasury, without authority of law, now permits, the receipt of greenbacks in payment of customs duty, they would have been at par with specie a year at least before the time fixed for resumption by the resumption act. When the act was before the Senate, I moved an amendment providing for the receipt of greenbacks in payment of custom duties. The Republicans voted it down. I have said that had the resumption act never been passed, greenbacks would have reached a par with coin. It would have never been through great suffering aggravated by that act, but it certainly would have come.

About every two years we have a commercial revulsion which, for brevity's sake, we call a panic; when the country wakes up to the fact that, owing to an important extension of credit or bad legislation, or both, it is not able to pay its debts on demand. A long period of suffering, generally five or six years, ensues, and then, having reached the bottom, any change must necessarily be for the better, and then business begins to revive. Specie payments are resumed, as it is called, that is, paper money and specie come to par. It is not this resumption, so called, that produces a revival of business, but it is the revival of business that produces the resumption.

But another cause has largely contributed to our so-called resumption, and for this cause our Republican rulers can certainly claim no credit. Owing to bountiful crops in America and short crops in Europe for three years, the balance of trade, instead of being against us has been largely in our favor, and, as result, gold is being shipped, in large amounts, to this country to pay for bread.

Another cause that has facilitated the equalization of paper and coin, was the Democratic measures of remonetizing silver, which President Hayes vetoed, but which we passed over his veto.

Still another cause, was the Democratic bill that put an end to the destruction of the greenback. For without the greenback in existence, neither Secretary Sherman nor the National banks would have the audacity to pretend that they could maintain actual specie payments. In a word, my friends, the claim of the Radical leaders, to your support on the ground that they have brought about prosperity to the country by a resumption of specie payments, is a bold pretense, without any foundation in fact, and that can deceive none but those who are ignorant or those who wish to be deceived.

In conclusion, upon this subject, let me say that they who charge us with a purpose to undo what has been done, and to plunge the country into a wild career of inflation, do us the greatest injustice. However much we deplore the suffering that has been caused by Radical measures, and especially by the contraction of the currency, we have no purpose to embark upon a career of wild and senseless speculation. There never was a platform adopted by a political party in America that insisted so strongly upon a staple currency as does the platform of the Ohio Democracy. To that platform we can safely point for a complete refutation of the false accusations of our enemies.

RADICAL INVENTIONS.

My friends, I have but one thing more to say to you to-night, for it is time that I had brought my remarks to a close. I have been much amused by the inventive genius of our opponents as I have seen it lately displayed in the press. One day I read of a horrible conspiracy of Thurman and his friends to defeat Ewing, and the next day of an equally horrible plot of Ewing and his friends to destroy Thurman. Fellow citizens, I pray you not to be in the least disturbed by these inventions. General Ewing is the regular nominee of the Democratic party for the office of Governor. I shall do all in my power to elect him, and I trust that every Democrat in the State will do likewise. In view of the consequences to result from our election this fall, I do most sincerely hope that there may be no discord, no dissension, no bolting in our ranks. And I have every reason to believe that there will be none. From all quarters I hear that the party is harmonious, active and full of spirit. Let us do its duties manfully and earnestly, and victory will crown its labors and its efforts.

Judge Thurman's speech is bound to have an immense influence on the campaign, inasmuch as it is the key-note of a new Democratic policy. The Senator has wisely forseen that the issues made in Congress last winter and spring are the ones to be brought into the Ohio canvass to the exclusion of financial topics, and the course he took to-night will work a lasting change in the Democratic tactics.

An English paper states that abstemious and facetious are the only two words in the English language where in the five vowels follow each other in their proper order.

A Russian physician, struck by the commonness of near sight among literary men, proposes to print books with white ink on black paper as a remedy.

"Do you drink?" asked a lady of a peddler. He dropped his pack and remarked, "Vell, I shust lief drink mit you as any odder mans."

To some men a dime that buys a bunch of hairpins looks fifty times as large as that which purchases two glasses of beer.

HOW TO PRESERVE CIDER.

A pure, sweet cider is only attainable from clean, sound fruit, and the fruit should therefore be carefully examined and wiped before grinding.

In the press use hair cloth or gunny in place of straw. As the cider runs from the press let it pass through a hair seive into a large open vessel that will hold as much juice as can be expressed in one day. In one day, or sometimes less the pomice will rise to the top, and in a short time grow very thick. When little white bubbles break through it draw off the liquid through a very small spigot, placed about three inches from the bottom so that the less may be left behind. The cider must be drawn off into very clean, sweet casks, preferably fresh liquor casks, and closely watched. The moment the white bubbles, before mentioned, are perceived rising at the bunghole, rack it again. It is usually necessary to repeat this three times. Then fill up the cask with cider in every respect like that originally contained in it; add a tumbler of warm sweet oil, and bung up tight. For very fine cider it is customary to add at this state of the process about half a pound of glucose (starch sugar), or a smaller portion of white sugar. The cask should then be allowed to remain in a cool place until the cider has acquired the desired flavor. In the meantime clean barrels for its reception should be prepared as follows: Some clean stripes of rages are dipped in melted sulphur, lighted and burned in the bunghole, and the bung laid loosely on the end of the rag so as to retain the sulphur vapor within the barrel. Then tie up half a pound of mustard seed in a coarse muslin bag and put it in the barrel with cider, add about a quarter of a pound of isinglass, or fine gelatine desolved in hot water.

This is the old fashioned way, and will keep cider in the same condition as when it went into the barrel, if kept in a cool place for a year.

Professional cider makers are using calcium sulphite (sulphite of lime), instead of mustard and sulphur vapor. It is much more convenint and effectual. To use it, it is simply requisite to add one-eighth to one-quarter of an ounce of the sulphite to each gallon of cider in the cask; first mixing the powder in about a quart of cider, then pouring it back into the cask and giving the latter a thorough shaking or routing. After standing several days to allow the sulphite to exert its full action it may be bottled off.

The sulphite of lime (which should not be mistaken for sulphate of lime), is a commercial article, costing about forty cents per pound by the barrel. It will preserve the sweetness of cider perfectly, but unless care is taken not to add too much of it, it will impart a slight sulphurous taste to the cider. The bottles and corks used should be perfectly clean and corks wired down.

A little cinnamon, wintergreen, or [illegible] in the bottle, together with a drachm or so of bicarbonate of soda at the moment of driving the stopper. This helps neutralize free acids, and renders the liquor effervescent when unstopped; but if used in excess it may prejudicially affect the taste.

CHEAP FACTORY ICE.

IT IS MADE IN GEORGIA AT A COST OF EIGHTY-FIVE CENTS A TON.

The Augusta (Georgia) *Chronicle* says: "The Arctic Ice Company are now turning out between ten and twelve thousand pounds of ice per day, which they are under contract to deliver at half a cent a pound. The process employed by the company is said to be the cheapest known to science at the present day. The cost of manufacturing ice here is only eighty-five cents a ton, or about four cents and a quarter a hundred pounds. As it is sold in bulk at ten dollars a ton the margin of profit is nine dollars and fifteen cents on each two thousand pounds. This is ahead of California gold mining. The ice comes out in huge blocks, thirty-two inches in length and twelve inches square. There is space in the freezing chest (so to speak) for four hundred and eighty of these blocks, amounting in weight to thirty thousand pounds. As it requires seventy-two hours, however, from the time the water is poured into the cans until it is turned out again in solid form, only one-third of the quantity is produced daily. It is the intention of the company to double the capacity of the works in a very short time. The blocks in the new chest will be only six inches thick, and as they will freeze much more rapidly than those of double the thickness, the daily production will be correspondingly great.

The process by which the freezing is accomplished requires about fifty pounds of liquid ammonia to be stored in a very strong iron cylinder, and this is connected with a coil of pipes immersed in a tank of strong brine; into this galvanized iron cans holding pure water are placed, and these cans are of the size of the blocks of ice which are formed. The liquid ammonia is allowed to flow through these coils, and it gradually becomes gaseous, and in becoming so, abstracts from the water so much heat that it speedily freezes. A powerful steam pump forces the gaseous ammonia back into the iron cylinder again, thus liberating great heat, which is disposed of by cold water dropping upon the coils of pipe through which the ammonia passes on its way to the condenser. The process is a continuous one, and if the pumps and coils do not leak there is no loss, and the operations may go on so long as the machinery lasts."

RATHER EARLY.—The Norristown *Herald* states that some genius has invented a lover's alarm clock. At 10 o'clock it strikes loudly, two little doors opened, and a little man with a dressing gown and cap on glides out, holding in his hand a card inscribed "Good night." The young man is supposed to take the hint and his hat and leave. We assure the inventor that he can never count on the young men of this neighborhood among his friends until he changes the alarm of his clock, and prevents the little man from appearing with his "good night" inscription before 2 A. M. An alarm at 10 o'clock as loud as a nitro glycerine explosion would not start the average lover—not unless it was followed by the entrance of a genuine man wearing a club and a heavy pair of boots. Sometimes the old folks don't retire before that hour, and a lover always has some important secrets to whisper into his girl's ear when no one is near and the gas is turned down low, we've been told.

"Prof. Tice," says an exchange, "predicts that the hottest spell by far is yet to come." That is what our preacher says, too.

EDUCATIONAL.

BY M. L. McQUOWN.

ON THE WING.

On Monday morning September 8th, after driving a distance of eighteen miles we reached Bower, the leading point of interest in Greenwood township, and at which place we held the first examination of the fifth week of our annual tour. Bower is an example of educational enterprise. Its people having, a few years since, erected a model school house, adorning it with all modern improvements. This house is the only one in the county seated with individual desks and chairs—something worthy of comment. Ten applicants registered their names, some, however, having been previously examined, all of whom signified their intention to teach if licensed. Four valid certificates were issued. A great interest was manifested in the examination by the people of the district, the house being filled to overflowing during the afternoon. The full board of directors was present, but adjourned without making their appointments.

Tuesday.—On Tuesday we filled our appointment for Bell township, at Trout Dale school house—one of the most pleasant places in the county. The school and its interests seem to have a permanent place in the affections of the people of this community, and the intelligence and culture of the society of this section are evidences of the utility of education. Trout Dale is a romantic and an attractive place—a splendid school house, beautifully located and neatly furnished. On this occasion beautiful wreathes were entwined about the platform, and a rich boquet embellished the examiner's desk—the gift of some unknown hand. The class was composed of fifteen young ladies and gentlemen, and in point of attainments, was about the average, all however did not receive a license to teach. The high entertainment provided for those present, by the families of Henry and James McGee, is deserving of mention, the former having provided a bountiful repast for every weary hungry one present. The school house was crowded upon this occasion, and at the close some remarks were made. A series of resolutions were drawn up commendatory of the kind treatment received by the people, and asking for an examination next year some place in the township. The directors were all present during the day, but adjourned without appointing their teachers.

Wednesday.—On Wednesday we examined applicants for the schools of Burnside borough and township, at Burnside. We admitted fourteen persons to the class, and in the evening licensed all but one to teach in the county. An unusual interest was manifested in the proceedings by the people from the township and borough. Four directors from the township and ance during the day. An educational mee