



GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 25, 1879.

Readers, if you want to know what is going on in the business world, just read our advertising columns, the Special columns in particular.

MAXIMS FOR THE DAY.

No man makes the office of President should be willing to hold it if it cost him the life of his soul.

Under the forms of law, Robert F. Hayes has been declared President of the United States.

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SCOOPED!

Yes, that's what the radicals call it, when allying to the election; and they think that the Democrats are buried.

But the uneasy should remember that we don't stand long at a time.

The editor of the Philadelphia Times, in alluding to previous happenings, remarks: "They were beaten 100,000 in November, 1872, and apparently snowed under beyond digging out; but in 1873, they brought a Democratic majority to the city, and in 1874 they elected a Lieutenant Governor, Auditor General, Secretary of Internal Affairs, a Legislature, and a United States Senator for six years.

The same year they elected a Democratic District Attorney and Coroner in Republican Philadelphia. In 1875 they lost the Governor; in 1876 they were beaten in both city and State on the Presidency, and in 1877 they came up smiling and begged a Supreme Judge, a State Treasurer, Auditor General, and three of the best offices in Philadelphia. In 1878 they were overthrown again; in 1879 they have gone under almost out of sight, as they did in 1872, and it is safe to calculate that they are just ready to be a little more dangerous than ever in the near future.

The victors who are thoughtlessly shouting over the annihilation of the Democracy, won't pause to consider the battles of the future; but the intelligent Republican observers of the mutations of parties in Pennsylvania, will soberly appreciate the fact that the Democracy is never so dangerous as when it just comes up from one of its deepest dives into what to any other party would be the slough of despair."

VERY UNCERTAIN.—Election returns to a certain extent are exceedingly uncertain. To illustrate: Take the vote cast for Sheriff in Berks and Lehigh counties, and see how Antos' "loyal" friends scalped him. Then turn over a leaf and glance at the returns of Lawrence township for District Attorney, and see how McKenrick's Democratic friends gave him away for Gordon. We are rather easily pleased about matters of this kind, claiming considerable privileges, and concede the same to others, but after all, we prefer that voters on both sides should act with a little more consistency. Again: We are mortified at the visible outrages that are committed by unscrupulous members of both parties during a canvass, and their respective candidates, and are only partly consoled and rendered happy from the fact that the leaders of the minority party in this county always do more crime into the canvass than the majority can possibly accomplish, although the former insist that they are controlled by "a grand moral idea" schedule in all things.

BECOMING "TRULY LOYAL."—That excessive loyal vicinity, Carwensville, on Tuesday, November 4th, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, gave "Jim" Mahaffey, the Democratic nominee for Sheriff, a majority of FOUR votes, while Butler, the Cameron nominee for State Treasurer, scooped up a majority of FORTY-SEVEN. Mora: Barnside borough was a tie on State Treasurer, but nevertheless "Jim" had a majority of TWENTY-FOUR over Antos. If the "truly loyal" friends of Mr. Antos are happy under such circumstances, they must rejoice just as we rejoice.

WHAT IS THE MATTER?—We notice by our exchanges that Mr. George H. Stuart, of Philadelphia, and of Young Men's Christian Association fame, is President of the Mechanics' National Bank. The directors want to get him out of it, as they say he lacks capacity, but the good Presbyterian Elder presiding has been fomenting in the Board for some time has culminated in an appeal to the stockholders by eight out of the eleven directors, urging Mr. Stuart's immediate retirement. It is possible that this celebrated philanthropist has been playing the Gen. Howard game on the stockholders of the institution ever which he has presided?

IN HIS GLOBY.—Our Radical neighbor of the Tyrone Herald "busts" out as follows: "Was democracy and republicanism overthrown, and Republicanism established, the former of the 'grand old party of high moral ideas, is clear and unmistakable. The great moral idea was unshaken, and exposed more every day by the Republican candidates for the Presidency."

JUST YOU WAIT!—The Democrats will do the counting for President in 1880. Mind you, there is a Democratic House and Senate, and if they don't adopt your pattern of 1876, we will be mistaken. Crow on "moral idea" vendors! The 4th of March, A. D. 1881, will wind up your party affairs.

A TERRIBLE WRECK.—The Greenback breakdown in this county—Patriots by the hundred are bleaching along the political highway from the Cherry Tree to the Three Rans, and across the county from Houtdale to Pendell. However, Chairman Smith is still lively. He's a plucky chap.

Major General Benjamin Franklin Butler was not elected Governor of Massachusetts at the last election, but he has secured a notice on all parties that he will be a candidate next year, so that the Plymouth Bookers may look out for him.

The veteran Democrats in Lawrence township should have a leather medal voted them for their consistency as marked down in the vote for District Attorney. Dirty, very dirty, work.

RETURN NOT IN.—We may hear by next week what was done last election day. If so, we will point out the defects as we can under the circumstances.

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WHAT WE PROPOSE TO DO.

In the course of an attempt to reply to the argument of the Past in favor of the constitutional doctrine and right of local self-government, a Republican newspaper of the State writes that we propose to do "when the local authorities will not protect citizens in the enjoyment of their rights of persons and property."

In reply, we have to say that we propose to abide by the Constitution and laws made in pursuance thereof. The great mistake which the Republican party has made, and is making, is its deliberate and persistent effort to distort and pervert, instead of striving to amend the Constitution. There is no ground for a doubt, no excuse for the shadow of a doubt, that as the Constitution stands—and as we feel sure it will stand—it is the duty of the State to protect its citizens in their rights and to punish violations of State laws. This is satisfactory to the Democratic party, and we believe it is not less satisfactory to the Radical masses. But it is opposed by many of the leading statesmen, politicians and organs of that party, the legitimate successors of the Federalists. Their constant aim is to centralize in the General Government the powers, duties and rights belonging to the States, according to the fundamental law.

Now, if they would go their work in a fair and manly way, by conceding that the Constitution is against them, and agitating for its amendment, they would have respect. We do not think that agitation would be effective in the direction intended, for so strong is our belief in the popular attachment to local self-government that we feel assured the people will never consent to its surrender, and then a general discussion of the question, on a proposition to adopt a central government, would be fatal to the party advocating such a change. But a party that has the courage of its convictions always respected, and when the Radical centralists will stop trying to destroy, and begin an effort to amend the organic law, they will be entitled to a degree of consideration that they do not now deserve.

But the supposition that the local authorities of any State "will not protect citizens in the enjoyment of their rights," etc., is not just, and does not accord with the facts. While the rights of persons and property are not violated in every country on earth, since Cain killed Abel, and while criminals often escape punishment through defective laws or bad administration in every part of the Union, and in all other countries, it is not true that there is any section, State, or even country, in this Republic where crime meet with public approval, and where the failure to punish criminals is intentional. The citizens of every locality have a much greater interest in the enforcement of laws and the preservation of order in their midst than anybody else can have. Their personal safety, their peace of mind, and the safety of their families, are dependent on the maintenance of a fair degree of domestic tranquility.

Capital avoids every place where disorder reigns. Property of every description, except, perhaps, arms and ammunition, depreciates rapidly where the criminal classes are not sternly and effectually repressed. Taxes increase, a sense of insecurity makes life worthless, and the contempt of good citizens in other localities adds to the discomfort of all order-loving people who prefer their vicious neighbors to be, for a time, on top. This state of things brings its own remedy. The inducements to order and regularity are irresistible. Outrages justify vindictive itself—Crime is put down by a strong and sometimes rough hand, and the base elements of society are forced into proper subordination. Such has been the case in time past, and such will be the course of events in the future, for it is the result of natural laws.

The transfer of the guardianship of personal rights to the authority could be of no avail, even if it could be lawfully and peacefully accomplished. In this country public opinion rules. Our state books are crowded with laws that no one tries to enforce, because they are opposed by public sentiment. Juries are swayed by this power, as has been demonstrated in every State. Verdicts in opposition to law and evidence are the rule, where attempts are made to secure conviction against a strong current of public feeling. A jury in a Federal court would just as likely be to be thus controlled as a jury in a State court. Shall we stand trial by jury, and set up military tribunals or the one man power? Or shall we depend, in the future, as we have in the past, on the people to protect their own lives, property, liberty, good name, peace and comfort, by making good laws and doing their best to insure their impartial enforcement?

HEAT AND FURY.—A contemporary takes sight in this way: "In a sketch of the late Senator Chandler, the Tribune says it was his 'misfortune' that, after the war, he retained all the heat and fury of his earlier conflicts, though his party had cooled off." Chandler had no more of the heat and fury of the earlier conflicts than Blaine, Sherman, the Tribune, or any of the rest of the stalwart leaders and organs, though the Tribune did cool off considerably in 1872, when it was the leading organ in the north of the Confederate Brigades. The difference between Chandler and them, is that he was sincere in his sectional rage, while they simulate a rage that they do not feel." In the death of this man, one of Mrs. Surra's chief persecutors comes to a sudden end, and passed away like the most of them here.

POINTED.—The Philadelphia Record, in its rather romantic way, hits a stalwart "Christian" statesman this funny blow: "Senator Conkling's luck is marvellous. He got away from Conkling with an unperforated body and now he gets away with the Administration hide, whole and hearty. He bears about with him a charmed cheek, before which opposition melts."

ANOTHER OF THE SAME.—The Radical in Union county have elected a Democrat for Sheriff, and the Democrats of Jenkins county have elected a Radical to the same office. What "crooked" things do happen!

Clearfield County—Official!

Returns of General Election held November 4th, 1879.

Table with columns: STATE TREASURER, SHERIFF, COUNTY CLERK, PROTHONOTARY, and various boroughs and townships. Lists candidates and their respective vote counts.

THURMAN.

When Senator Thurman leaves the Senate on the 4th of March, 1881, the Democracy will lose one of their great leaders in that body. But Senator Thurman's good conduct and great ability outside of the Senate will continue to be felt. The great Ohioan belongs to that class of men who, though dead, yet speak; but Thurman is not dead, he will be a leader of the Democracy still, and the country will have honors for him in the future.

THANKSGIVING.

The following proclamation was issued by the President: At no recurrence of the season which the devout habit of religious people has made an occasion for giving thank to Almighty God and humbly invoking His aid and blessing upon our country, and its people, has the Government been more conspicuous, more manifold or more universal. During the year almost unbroken peace with all foreign nations, the general prevalence of domestic tranquility, the supremacy and security of our great institutions of civil and religious freedom, have gladdened the hearts of our people and confirmed their attachment to their Government, and their confidence in the wisdom of our ancestors so fully trained, and the wisdom and courage of their descendants so firmly maintained, to the habitation of liberty and justice to succeeding generations.

PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR.

Governor Hoyt has issued the following Thanksgiving proclamation: A PROCLAMATION. In devout recognition of the God of States who has ordered peace, health and abundant prosperity to the people, I, Henry M. Hoyt, Governor of Pennsylvania, do appoint Thursday, the 27th of November next, in pursuance of the recommendation of the President of the United States, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, for the good which the people of this Commonwealth, laying aside all secular occupations, may meet together in reverent thanksgiving for mercies received and prayer for a continuance of the same.

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PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8, 1879. There were three committees in this city to look after the interests of the Democratic party during the recent canvass, and the city committee, of which George McGowan was Chairman, and known as the Regulars, the County Committee, Vaux Chairmen, and known as the Independents, sent the entrance of Delaware Bay, at the Horticultural Hall mass meeting, which placed the Democratic city ticket in the field, and of which Saml. S. Marshall was Chairman.

The "Lady Octavia" was bound from Rio Janeiro to New York, and the "Champion" from New York to Philadelphia, as they were called into existence because of the defection, as they alleged, of Mr. McGowan's Committee, and to-day I went to the Prothonotary's office to see how their respective precincts voted as compared with last year, when, according to the statements of the Regulars, the Independents, the election was given to the Democrats, because of the treachery of the Regulars.

The following is the result: Chairman Vaux's division, (D. E. C.) 113; Vaux's vote for Butler, 45; Vaux's majority, 68; Chairman Marshall's division, (D. E. C.) 113; Marshall's vote for Butler, 45; Marshall's majority, 68.

At this point I concluded that Mr. McGowan's division had cast an almost unanimous vote for Butler for State Treasurer, but the official figures disappointed me. They are: 1878—Vote for Butler, 113; 1879—Vote for Butler, 113; 1878—Vote for Butler, 113; 1879—Vote for Butler, 113.

These official figures seem to indicate that, to use a mild term, the Radical growers have grossly misinterpreted things. As Speaker Randall has been the most outspoken in the tirades against the regular organization of the Democratic party in this city, I thought, of course, the Speaker's election division would give a good account of itself, and I concluded to take a look at it, and this was the result: Speaker Randall's division, (D. E. C.) 113; Randall's vote for Butler, 45; Randall's majority, 68.

These facts that have a bad look about them. They seem to attest that Randall, Vaux and Marshall are grossly incompetent to give the command, and that Mr. Barr's only friends were the Regulars—the "old guard" of Democracy, as Senator Wallace calls them.

The next move of the Randall Vaux Independents is to run two complete tickets next February, and thereby cause the Democrats to lose all their election officers and division assessors. I speak by the card when I say that when Randall contended his labors to his Congressional district, with the aid of your correspondent, he increased