The Republican.

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 24, 1879.

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

MAXIMS FOR THE DAY.

No man worthy the office of President should be willing to hold it if counted in, or placed there by any fraud. U. S. GRANT.

I could never have been reconciled to the elevation by the smallest aid of mine of a person, however respectable in private life, who must forever carry upon his brow the stamp of fraud first triumphant in American history. No subsequent action, however meritorious, can wash away the letters of that record. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

I would rather have the endorsement of a quarter of a million of the American people than that of the Louisiana Returning Board, or of the Commission which excluded the facts and decided the question on a technicality. THOS. A. HENDRICKS.

Under the forms of law, Rutherford B. Hayes has been declared President of the United States. His title rests upon disfranchisement of lawful voters, the false certificates of the returning officers acting corruptly, and the decision of a commission which has refused to hear evidence of alleged fraud. For the first time are the American people confronted with the fact of a fraudulently-elected President. Let it not be understood that the fraud will be silently acquiesced in by the country. Let no hour pass in which the usurpation is forgotten. ADDRESS OF DEMOCRATIC M. C.'S.

One hundred years of human depravity accumulated and concentrated into a climax of crime. Never again in five hundred years shall they have an opportunity to repeat the wrong. DANIEL W. VOORHEES.

Senator Cameron and the Sherman brothers (uncles) will nominate the next Radical candidate for President. Mark that!

Don't forget to read "Strong Men," which will be found on our fourth page. "Hypocrites and Frauds" is a good article too.

FAILED.—Blaine and his backers did their level best to defeat Cameron for Chairman, but they failed. Now the "loyal" war goes on.

Read the "Coal Oil Horror" on our first page. "How Worlds are Born," on the same page, is highly scientific, as is also "What to do in Certain Cases."

"The Confederate Brigadiers" are rather pleased over the worked-up excitement created at Washington over the election of a Chairman of the Radical Committee.

The anti-Cameron men in the National Republican committee have united on General Averill, of Minnesota, for Chairman, and are confident of success.—*Exchange.*

Yes; but when the vote was taken, the General landed overboard, and the other fellow succeeded.

IN A NEW FIELD.—We notice that the notorious forgerer, Rev. E. D. Winslow, is in Buenos Ayres, engaged on the Buenos Ayres *Herald*, and is manifesting a great interest in religious affairs.

A MOVING SPIRIT.—The remains of the once brilliant but erratic John Randolph of Roanoke were removed last week from the forests of Roanoke, where they were marked by an uncut stone, to Richmond, Va., for interment in Hollywood Cemetery.

A STRAW.—The election of Senator Cameron as Chairman of the Radical National Committee was brought about by a combination of the Sherman and Grant forces, a blow which hits Blaine below the belt and staggered Conkling to the rope. The election of Cameron is a clear victory for the Sherman brothers, neither of whom may be nominated, but they will dictate who shall be nominated.

AVOID IT.—The Chicago *Weekly News* has been selected by the Third-Termers as the organ to help the Grant "boom" along. All persons opposed to Grant and a third term should avoid the *News*. The news in its columns are of a royal character, and as fatal to a Republic as poison to the human frame. Grantism means despotism. You that despise that form of government, and love liberty, shun Grantism!

GOVERNMENT MERCHANDISE.—A cotemporary remarks: "The system of 'dicker' pervades all of Mr. Hayes' transactions. He has just traded Mr. McCrary into a Judgeship for Ramsey as a War Secretary. This was something of a better bargain than that by which Stanley Matthews became a Senator and one that will receive more commendation than that which again brought Zachary Chandler into public life. The pratice if followed up thro' two or three terms might make the old man an expert."

THE CONVENTION FIXED.—The Radical National Committee assembled in Washington on the 17th inst., for the purpose of filling several vacancies and fixing upon a time and place of holding the next National Convention. The Chairman of the National Committee (Senator Chandler) having died, the first business in order was to fill the vacancy. A ballot was taken and Senator Don. Cameron, of this State, was elected. Chicago was agreed upon as the place, by a large vote, and Wednesday, June 3d, as the time for holding the same.

SENATOR NELSON.—Hon. Wm. M. Nelson, State Senator from the XXVI. District (Susquehanna and Wayne), spent several days in our town last week. He is an intelligent and affable gentleman, and makes an able Representative. He, in the past, served three years in the House, and last year the Democrats put him up for a Senator in that black Northeast corner District, and, to show his personal popularity, we need but state that his majority was 560 in the two counties, while Governor Hoyt carried the same counties by 1,680. This is a fact that cannot be denied.

THE TRUE STATEMENT.

The Treasury of the Widows' and Orphans' fund of Post 117, of the Grand Army of the Republic, at Pittsburgh, having dwindled down to $150 00, the friends of that Post have undertaken to replenish their treasury by inviting prominent Generals on both sides in the war to deliver a lecture for them. Mr. Will, the Chairman of the Committee, among others, addressed the Confederate General, Wade Hampton, who replied as follows:

COLUMBIA, S. C., November 29, 1879.

MY DEAR SIR: Owing to the physical disability under which I labor at present, I have been forced to decline all invitations to deliver public addresses; but the invitation you extend is so cordial and so significant that I shall try to make an exception in its favor. It seems to me that no surer mode to restore harmony between the two sections of the country so lately contending in arms can be found than to bring the old soldiers of the two armies into friendly consultation. Brave men are apt to be generous, and if those who once opposed each other in battle could now meet as citizens of a common country, actuated by the desire of restoring harmony and cultivating peace among all classes, we should soon see the bitter sectional feeling which politicians are fostering for their own selfish ends laid at rest forever. Your invitation has this end in view, as I understand it, and I shall gladly co-operate with you in this laudable object. It will not be in my power to deliver an address just now, but I shall be happy to do so at some future time which will suit you.

I beg you to express to the G. A. R. my high appreciation of the honor done me, and thanking you for the kind terms in which you have transmitted the action of that body, I am,

Very respectfully yours,
WADE HAMPTON.

S. A. WILL, Esq.

General Hampton is now one of the United States Senators from South Carolina, and one of the ablest men in that improved body. The man that denies the doctrine laid down in his letter is not an American at heart, but would help to dissolve the Union, if it could be none without risking his carcass in a Bull Run or Shiloh affair.

A NEW TUNE.—Great men are no better than small ones when similarly tested. The recent count of votes in the State of Maine shows conclusively how wonderfully circumstances alter cases. Mrs. Jenks, Sherman & Co. bulldozed the Returning Board of Louisiana, Florida and South Carolina in 1876, and compelled those Returning Boards to tally the votes of those States for Hayes, although there was a majority in each of them for Mr. Tilden, Blaine never opened his mouth, only to praise the rogues for the crime they committed against crime. Now, however, when the Returning Board in his own State, *in pursuance of law and the precedent established by his own party*, count out a few Radicals, he howls like a wild beast. A cotempoary pertinently remarks: "Mr. Blaine found it good and rightful to uphold the Returning Board frauds when they profited himself and his party, and attempted to excuse them on the most miserable of shams. Now, when the Constitution and the laws of his own State throw out a majority illegally chosen, he finds it hard to accept the situation, and rushes about wildly in impotent rage. If injustice has been done in any case it will be easy to prove it. The cool head and stern will of Governor Garcelon have been evidently too much for the Hotspur of the United States Senate."

TO BE OUSTED.—It is probable that the Committee on Privileges and Elections of the United States Senate will report, soon after the holiday recess of Congress, that William Pitt Kellogg is not entitled to represent the State of Louisiana in that body. Kellogg was elected by the so-called Packard Legislature, a spurious body which was created by the Returning Board villains and corrupt Republican politicians of Louisiana. Soon after electing Kellogg United States Senator, the spurious Legislature disbanded, and Kellogg presented his fraudulent credentials to the Senate, which was then Republican, and he was admitted as a Senator from Louisiana. Judge Spofford, Democrat, was duly elected United States Senator by the legal Legislature of the State, and it is believed that the committee will recommend that the seat be awarded to him. Kellogg is a mere usurper, and has no just or legal right to represent the people of Louisiana in the first Legislative branch of the nation.

A POLITICAL SCALAWAG.—We notice that Mr. Noyes, our Minister to Paris, is about to take a trip up the Nile, after which he will resign and come home to participate in the next Presidential campaign. Meanwhile the missions, both at London and Paris, are left to run themselves. There is little danger of serious consequences, however, as the missions for some time past have been purely ornamental, their only practical use being to afford pleasant employment for some of our superfluous statesmen. Noyes is an Ohio man, and went down to New Orleans, in 1876, and helped Mrs. Pinkston, Mrs. Jenks and John Sherman & Co. to bull-dose the Returning Board, and for this rascally trick he was made Minister to France by Hayes. He spends but little time at his post of duty. His notorious unfitness for the position compells him to roam over the country so as to get the $17,500 salary.

CHEAP FARMS.—The State of Georgia, which disputes with Texas the claim to be considered the most wide-awake State in the South, is making a strong effort through her immigration agent, Mr. Fontaine, to induce immigration from the North and Europe. Mr. Fontaine has made arrangements by which he can sell colonists farms of eighty acres, none of which will be more than one mile from the Macon and Brunswick railroad, for two dollars per acre, giving them four years' time to pay for it. This does not look as if Northerners were not wanted in the South.

THE FRAUD GOES ON.—The statement of the Commissioner of Pensions that many fraudulent claims have been allowed under the present system, and that two hundred thousand claims remain unsettled, is to lead to a Congressional investigation. Between the delay in settling claims and the numerous frauds practiced, an immediate re-organization of the bureau seems to be a necessity.

INNOCENTS AT HOME.—The Atlanta *Constitution* remarks: "Victor Hugo never heard of Emerson until the other day. Well, if this is any sign of genius, there is a man in Raben county, seventy years old, who never heard of either of them. But if they were revenue men they would have heard of him. Circumstances are so different in this world."

WHAT MIGHT HAPPEN.

The State Canvassing Board of New York has decided that its power does not extend to an examination of defects in the election returns not apparent upon their face, and the Chairman of the State Democratic State Committee did not seek to controvert the view which they took of their duty. It is one which has heretofore been generally accepted, but which has been disregarded in notable instances when the partisanship of an election board perverted its reason. There is not much profit arguing what the law really is in the matter, as there will be no safety in assuming that it will stay where it is when it does not suit the party that has the power to change its interpretation. When the seven-by-eight Supreme Court Electoral Commission gave effect to the effort of the Louisiana Returning Board to alter the returns to count Hayes in, all reliance upon the judiciary to maintain a stable law, in defiance of varying political exigencies, was gone. When the trust of the country in the integrity of the decision of its Supreme Judge is gone the Republic may be assumed to be in serious danger. Its danger will not come from its Democracy; and of this the action of the Democrats in the New York State canvassing board is some assurance. The record of the party gives us further assurance of it; while that of the Republican party is so bad that the vilest and meanest attempts may be expected from it in the effort to perpetuate its power. It would be quite in the line of its policy for it to change the method of selecting the electors in New York to secure the vote of the State for its candidate. It would be a good deal decenter way of defeating the will of the people than the methods adopted to seat Hayes. It would be a lawful way of cheating the people; and where they are so unfortunate as to have left open such an avenue for their betrayal they need not tear their hair it it is taken advantage of.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

TIT FOR TAT.—The Philadelphia *Press* states that "Senator Wallace has indicated a determination to have an equal share in the selection of the Supervisors of the census in Pennsylvania," and that it is also alleged that a caucus of Democratic Senators has determined to reject appointments of Supervisors if the claims of the Democrats are not recognized by the appointing power. This is a startling innovation in the opinion of the *Press*. We must be permitted, however, to remind that journal that during the Presidency of Andrew Johnson the Republicans of the Senate adopted a similar rule which they enforced most rigidly, and the President was then obliged in making appointments of Assessors and Collectors of internal revenue to divide the offices equally between his own party and the Republicans. If he failed to do this his appointments were invariably rejected. The *Press* argues that "these Supervisors of the census are mere administrative officers concerning whom the Senate has no right to ask any questions except such as refer to personal fitness, to integrity of character and to mental and moral qualifications." So, too, were the Assessors and Collectors of Internal Revenue "mere administrative officers," but the editor of the *Press* never made a word of objection against the rule adopted by the Republican Senate in 1866 7 under which President Johnson's appointments were rejected or confirmed in political considerations.

A CONCEITED REMARK.—The New York *Sun* remarks: Our esteemed contemporary, the *Herald*, reports Gen. Grant as having made the remark at the house of the Governor of Nevada that he sincerely hoped the necessity for his nomination would not arise.

What conceit!

As if there could arise any circumstances which would render it a matter of necessity that one particular individual should be elected President of the United States!

More especially is it absurb for Gen. Grant to think that man himself. In the long line of Presidents there has not been one who has shown less capacity for civil administration than Grant.

This remark of Gen. Grant's makes it very apparent that his brain has been turned by the attentions which he received while abroad. He would now be less fit for President than ever, and the true history of his eight years' administration shows that he was sufficiently unfit before.

LOUISIANA.—The total vote of the late election in Louisiana was 118,600, being 43,000 less than in 1876. The falling off in New Orleans was 20,000, and in the country 23,000. The vote of Wiltz was 75,000, and his majority 30,000. The vote for the Constitution was 87,000 against 27,000. The majority for the debt ordinance was 14,000. The reports of violence are untrue. The only disturbance in the State during the late election was the capture of the ballot-box and returns by a band of men headed by the Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor, Gillespie, and the killing of two men by Detiege, the Republican candidate for Sheriff in St. Martin.

ROYALTY.—While Grant and his wife, and Freddie and his wife, sojourned in Philadelphia, they had a suit of five rooms, including private parlor and dining room in the Continental, first floor, fronting on Chestnut street. They were sumptuously furnished, and rich with bric-a-brac, and works of art, hung with silk and fragrant with growing flowers. How different from a Galena tannery!

A NICE MAN.—A Washington letter writer says that the negro United States Senator, Bruce, of Mississippi, dresses with scrupulous care and nicety. On his spotless linen sparkle diamond buttons, his garments are of the handsomest cloth, and most fashionable cut, his boots shine with brightness, and his hair is most effectively arranged.

MORE GIFTS.—An exchange says: "In addition to the gifts which were sent by General Grant to Mr. Childs in the Spring of 1878 for safe-keeping, eighteen dry-goods boxes are now coming across the country, the accumulated store of presents which the General was 'forced to receive' at every stopping place."

RADICAL TACTICS.

Immediately following the Louisiana election a dispatch was sent north stating that in Delta parish:

Dave Armstrong was hanged on Saturday; R. H. Brown, late postmaster, hanged and ex-Sheriff Peck whipped and stretched, and twenty-five others ran away from the parish. Terrorism is complete. The Republicans did not vote.

This appeared in every one of the Radical daily papers of the North as well as most of their weeklies. Four days after the denial came that no hangings had taken place in Delta parish, no terrorism existed, no one had run away, the Republicans all voted, and the election passed off as peacefully as in any other section of the State. But the object had been obtained by sending the dispatch. It was to misrepresent; to fire the Northern heart. The scoundrels who sent it well knew that the correction and denial would not be copied by the Radical press. It is in this way that the Northern people are made dupes, and allow their passions to be inflamed by apocryphal stories of cruelty and bulldozing in the South. A party that depends on such wicked means to keep themselves in power are the worst enemies of the country, and are doing more to injure its moral and material interests than all other causes combined.

A HEAVY BILL.—Congress, within half an hour the other day, voted thirty-three million ($33,000,000) dollars out of the Treasury in the shape of bounties. This, after the Army bill, is the heaviest burthen strapped on the backs of the people. Reader, think of it! The bounty costs every soul about eighty cents. The husband of a family, composed of a wife and six children, pays annually, at eighty cents each, six dollars and forty cents ($6 40) bounty tax, whether he has any property or not. As the cost is eighty cents per scalp, it is easily reckoned. About one-third of this huge bill is a square fraud, gathered in by hospitable bummers, Quarter Masters and a band of attorneys ready to commit forgery, or any other crime, to enable them to get the money out of the Treasury. More: There are thousands of men drawing bounties who were never in an engagement during the war.

WESTERN CONNUBIAL ENTERPRISE.—The San Francisco *Examiner* relates the following for a fact: "An Oregon young man, being summarily forbidden to enter the premises where his lady love was confined, loaded his Winchester rifle, mounted his horse, called for the Justice of the Peace, and, accompanied by him, rode into the front yard where the girl's father and uncle were. He declared that they had threatened to do him personal injury, and that in the eyes of the law he would be justified in doing serious execution with his rifle in case they attempted to interfere with him, and there, before the gaze of the two astonished men, with one eye fixed on them and the other on the fair one by his side, with one hand clutching his rifle and the other grasping that of his affianced, he married her and rode away, with the magistrate at his heels.

Dispatches from Augusta, Maine, say that the Democratic Governor and Council have unseated the Republican majority in both branches of the Legislature. The number of Republican members has been cut down from 99 to 58, and the Democrats have been counted up from 61 to 78. This country has witnessed a fratricidal war. How long can it stand revolution of this kind?—*Radical Exchange.*

Hold on, now! Why did you not kick up the same kind of a muss in 1876, when the Returning Boards of Louisiana and Florida counted Mr. Tilden out and Hayes in? These Maine Yankees have evidently taken that Radical lesson in, and have made a practical application. "What is good for the goose should be food for the gander" is an old maxim. If the Maine Returning Board can assign no better reason for doing what they did, their course is damnable and cannot be defended by any one except by a knave, or Mrs. Jenks-Pinkston, Sherman & Co.

PHILADELPHIA "BOOMERS."—The true inwardness and object of some of the Grant demonstrators was made manifest on the occasion of the great parade on Tuesday, in Philadelphia, which was, to advertise their wares to assembled thousands. Diston had his saws, Wilson his sewing machines, Roitsnyder his furniture, Wright his mince meat, while others made a display of their goods, from a wagon spoke to preserved meats. No wonder that staid old Radical organ, the *North American*, rebuked these sordid fellows in this wise: "It is not quite the thing to turn such a procession as that of yesterday into an advertising medium in such a direct and unblushing manner as was done by some too enterprising participants."

EASTERN PROGRESS.—The vicinity of that Yankey "blarney stone," Plymouth Rock, always breeds something new, termed "progress." Several years ago the Massachosetts Legislature passed an Act making women elligible to the office of School Committee. Last Winter another Act was passed allowing women to vote for candidates for School Committee, and on the 9th inst., for the first time, women voted at the general election for School Committee men. One of the funny incidents that arose out of the women voting at the late election was the fact that no women voted for a female candidate, but only for men! Jealousy, you know.

A SHREWD MAN.—"An English girl wants to know how long girls should be courted."—*Ex.* The Norristown *Herald* says: "Our opinion might not be worth much in such matters, but we think a long girl should be courted in the same manner as short girls are courted—with operas, carriage rides, confections, sitting up nights, and so forth. If a young man can't court a long girl without carrying a step-ladder when he goes to see her, he should resign in favor of some one who can."

RIGHT TO THE POINT.—The Cincinnati *Enquirer* hurls this kind of a brick into the Washington camp: "Some Democratic statesmen in Washington are exceedingly busy about Democratic candidates for the Presidency. If they would take care of their business in Washington with prudence and sagacity, the National Democratic Convention would find much less difficulty in attending to its business than seems likely to confront it."

FREAKS OF AN INNOCENT FREEDMAN.

A telegram to the New York *Herald* says:

CHARLOTTE, N. C., December 17. Police officer H. H. Hill shot and instantly killed in this city to-day the greatest desperado, perhaps, in North Carolina, a negro named Bob Pharr. Pharr had shot and killed another negro named Kerr Watt, at a frolic near Pineville, in this county, a month ago, and has since that time been a fugitive from justice, with a reward of $200 offered by the Governor, hanging over his head. Learning this morning that he was secreted in the house of another negro in this city, officers went thither for the purpose of effecting his arrest. The fugitive concealed himself under a bed and refused to come out. In response to a demand that he surrender, he swore that he would die first. The officers began clearing the bed, and when they had drawn off the mattress, the negro rose through the slats, pistol in hand, leveled it on officer Orr and pulled the trigger. The officer caught the weapon, however, and the hammer fell upon his hand instead of on the cap. Pharr jerked the pistol from Orr and had it leveled on him a second time, when Hill fired upon him, the ball entering his forehead and penetrating the brain. While reeling from the shock of his wound the negro sought again to shoot, but fell before he was able to do so, dying almost immediately. Policeman Hill surrendered himself at once to the Sheriff, but was not detained. The deceased was a terror wherever known. Seven years ago he killed a white man named Spears, in Cabarrus county, this State, and a reward of $500 was at that time offered for his arrest. He fled to Union county, S. C., where he married and lived under the name of "Henry Johnson" till last Christmas, when he killed his wife and returned to North Carolina. Last Summer he was arrested in Lincoln county for robbery but escaped from jail, shooting the Sheriff through the head. His last crime was the murder at Pineville last month, above referred to.

CLASSICAL SARCASM.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin*, in alluding to the course of human events in that city, makes a classical drive at Speaker Randall, and his "pal," after this fashion. We dislike to quote from the enemy, but when that enemy straddles the truth, we have the right to quote him, though he were a friend, because the very devil is entitled to that compliment. Here is what he gets off:

The Honorable Samuel J. Randall, Speaker of the House of Representatives and member of Congress from the Third district of Pennsylvania, writing to the man who was arrested yesterday on a charge of shooting another man in a political brawl, says: "Dear Bill, I rejoice that your life was spared, though in peril."

It is not easy to appreciate the full depth of tender pathos that is expressed in that "Dear Bill." There is a majestic sweetness in the proud humility that bends from its National throne in Washington to pour the balm of sympathizing consolation into the ear of a bosom friend, stricken with the rude, ungrateful criticism of an unfeeling world. The gushing utterance of a grateful heart, rejoicing over a precious life spared in the midst of the deadly peril of a bar-room fight, has in it an eloquence that ought to become as immortal as the words of Lincoln at Gettysburg. Damon and Pythias, David and Jonathan, Chang and Eng find their brighter antitypes in Bill and Sam. With such backing, what peril is too great to be encountered, what convention to strong to be stormed, what law too high to be defined? The sailor, tossed upon the briny deep, buoys up his courage amid the fiercest storms with the assurance that

"There's a sweet little cherub that sits up aloft
To look out for the life of poor Jack."

And in the wild ragings of faction fight in the Fourth ward, while blackjacks crash and pistols flash, the hero of a hundred riots turns the eye of faith up toward the high seat of dignity and power in far off Washington, and nerves his arm and steadies his finger with the thought that

"There's sweet little Sammy who sit up aloft
To look out for the life of Dear Bill."

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20, '79.

Of all the jobs likely to be presented to Congress, the question of "reciprocal trade relations" in various countries is likely to be prolific of the most prolific in lobbying of the worst sort. First and foremost we will have here this Winter M. Leon Chatteau, who is now being *fêted* in France preparatory to a descent upon America. He advocates a so-called reciprocity between the United States and France, which, as he proposes it, seems to look to the introduction of French manufactures into this country, at the expense of our home manufactures and without any equivalent whatever. Mr. Kimball, Chairman of our National Board of Trade, and others, have spoken before the House Committee of Commerce in favor of establishing "reciprocal trade relations" with Canada. He claims to represent 10,500 American merchants. The usual argument against protection was made by Mr. Hodges, of Baltimore, who believed in protection for infant industries, but thought this country had grown beyond that necessity. It is not believed here that any material changes in the tariff will be made.

The Democratic policy at present seems to be to make haste slowly in formulating planks for the platform of 1880. There is a great deal of private consultation going on amongst members, and a constant interchange of opinions, but very few have openly expressed themselves as to the policy to be pursued, or the candidate to be nominated. All fear of any disintegration of the party in the South has passed away; in fact, it never had any substantial basis.

Instead of losing strength there, we shall certainly gain. It is possible that we may lose one Representative in Tennessee, and one in North Carolina; but we will certainly gain also two in North Carolina, one in Missouri, one in Alabama, and one in Texas Districts, all of which are surely Democratic, and which were lost through over-confidence on our part in 1878. This will make a net gain in the South in the Forty-seventh Congress of those members from the South. We shall also gain at least three in New York, in Districts which were carried by the Republicans in 1878, owing to local discussions in that State. As an example, take the District in which Waldo Hutchins, Democrat, was elected in November, 1874. The District, strongly Democratic, was carried by the Republicans in 1878 by upwards of 2,000 majority. Hutchins, Democrat, in November last, had upwards of 3,000 majority. In New Jersey we will probably gain one in the Jersey City District, which had always given from 5,000 to 7,000 Democratic majority; but was lost by a split in the party and the running of four candidates. In the New England States we have the chance of a gain of two in Connecticut, in Districts carried by the Democrats previous to 1878; of one in New Hampshire, and of one in Massachusetts; whilst there is no reasonable chance of any loss in that section. In the West, the probabilities are a loss of one in Minnesota, and of three, perhaps, in Ohio, by the re-districting of that State by the Republicans; whilst on the other hand, we have every hope of gaining one certainly in a Democratic stronghold in Illinois, now represented by a Republican Greenbacker, and, perhaps, of one in Chicago—a gain of two, perhaps three, in Indiana, in the new Districts formed by the last Legislature of that State; with a fighting chance for one more in Wisconsin and in one Michigan. On the Pacific coast, the recent elections demonstrated that there was one District Democratic to a certainty, with two others possible. In Oregon we have the best chance to retain our present Representative. In Pennsylvania, whilst it is possible for us to lose one member, we ought also to regain the Curtin District and perhaps the Eighteenth District, with a possibility elsewhere.

But leaving remote possibilities out of the question, and considering what may be styled the reliable Democratic Districts, and viewing the whole in the light of the elections of 1876, 1877, 1878 and 1879, it seems that nothing but a sweeping tidal wave, of which over the preliminary ground swell has not been visible, can prevent us from having a majority of 14 in the next House, with at least 22 Districts, which may be classed as doubtful, to draw on for an increase. It is a fact of universal knowledge with politicians that the Democratic majority in the Forty-sixth Congress was reduced to its present limits by dissensions at home, and by over-confidence—the latter being the chief cause. Whilst prominent Democrats were predicting a majority of from 30 to 40 in the House, the writer was fearful that the Republicans might succeed from the cause above stated. Appeals were made to heal up local quarrels, but the invariable answers were, "We shall have the House by a large majority; what difference will this one District make?"

Such over confidence lost us several Districts in the South, notably that of Mr. Waddell, of North Caralina, who, in a District which gave him 7,000 majority, was beaten by a weak candidate, because he did not even canvass his District, nor, is fact, make any arrangement to get out the vote. Thousands of Democrats in his District staid away from the polls, believing that his election was certain. This will not be the case in 1880, which is likely to witness the hottest political fight ever waged in this country. The Democratic party is warned not to repeat the folly of 1878. I have always noticed that they poll more votes when not over confident.

On the prospective party nominations for President and Vice President there is yet no crystalization of opinion. The Southern members can be classed in this respect as active or passive. The latter say that they are disposed to let the North take the matter solely in hand, whilst the former think that if they cast their vote for Hancock, it would demonstrate to the North their spirit of submission to the results of the war, and take wind out of the "bloody shirt." The passive class, however, with a few exceptions, are earnest in their encomiums of the distinguished Pennsylvania General, and say he would carry every Southern State by increased majorities, as these people have faith that, when elected, he would certainly take his seat.

The Louisiana and Texas members are very ardent in their support of Hancock, and quote extracts from his orders and official letters whilst Commander of the Military District in 1867 and 1868, to show that his civil administration of affairs in their States entitles him to be considered one of the greatest men the country has produced. There is some talk that the Massachusetts delegation will present the name of Judge Josiah G. Abbott of that State as their candidate. The delegates from Massachusetts were appointed previous to the November elections, and were then supposed to be favorable to the nomination of Mr. Tilden. Now, it is said, they are divided.

Colonel McClure, of the Philadelphia *Times*, has been spending some time here, acting as editorial correspondent for his journal. He will return here after the holidays with his wife, the niece of Miss Rebecca Gratz, of Philadelphia, who, it is well known, inspired the character of "Rebecca" in Walter Scott's novel of "Ivanhoe."

A distinguished delegation of ladies and gentlemen were here last week from Philadelphia, with the purpose of procuring the gift of condemned cannon, with which to erect a statue of General Meade in Fairmount Park.

Washington is very gay this Winter, and promises to be still more so after the holiday season. In fact, love-making, legislation, political intrigue, and everything else, promises to be "a little more so" after our law-makers return from the embraces of their constituents. * * *

James Veech, a prominent lawyer and Republican, of Allegheny county, died on Tuesday morning, Dec. 16th, aged 71 years. He was the author of a "History of Mason and Dixon's Line."

New Advertisements.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby warned against meddling or in any way interfering with the following personal property, now in the possession of Captain Spanagle, of Graham township, viz: Two bay mares, each about five years old—one has a little white on the left hind foot, and the other has some white on both hind feet. The foregoing property belongs to me and is allowed to remain in the possession of said Spanagle on loan only, subject to my order at any time. O. L. SCHOONOVER.

Kylertown, Dec. 24th, 1879-3t.

IN THIS age of Commerce and in these go-ahead times, the pressing demand is for thoroughly trained men for business. Our individual efforts are surpassed institutions to young and middle aged men for obtaining a Practical Education. A short time only is required to complete the course of study. Expenses light. Individual instruction. Students can enter at any time. No vacations. For circular address, **P. DUFF & SON'S, Pittsburgh.**

☞ Duff's Bookkeeping, published by Harper & Bros., printed in colors for $6. The largest work on the science published. A work for bankers, railroads, business men and practical accountants. Price $3.00, postage 20 cents.

dec17-4t.

E. S. HENDERSON,

UNDERTAKER

BURNSIDE, PENN'A.

THE subscriber now offers to the citizens of Burnside and vicinity, an unprovided-for necessity. Hereafter all Caskets and Coffins will be kept on hand, and orders filled at once.

Funerals Attended Anywhere.

I will furnish the finest as well as the cheapest articles dedicated to funerals. All orders left at the store of John C Cowen will receive prompt attention. For further particulars, call on or address E. S. HENDERSON.

Dec 10, 1879-tf.

Interesting to Buyers!

H. A. KRATZER

HAS A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Flannels, Blankets,

Cloths, Cassimeres,

AND ALL KINDS OF

Winter Dry Goods,

Which he will sell cheap for cash. Handsome

Carpets and Oil Cloths,

Ladies' Coats and Dolmans,

In Stock and Made to Order.

RICHARDSON'S CELEBRATED

Elmira Boots and Shoes.

Buy no others; they are the best.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN CALF SKINS, KIP AND SOLE LEATHER, AT REASONABLE RATES.

REMEMBER THE PLACE.

H. A. KRATZER,

2 doors West of Postoffice, CLEARFIELD, PA.

nov26, '79-tf.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of writs of *Venditioni Exponas* 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

Thursday, January 15th, 1880,

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

A certain tract of land situate in Lawrence township, Clearfield county, Penn'a, bounded and described as follows: On the east by lands of Lever Flegal and R. Mossop, on the west by land of R. Mossop, on the south by land of A. L. Ogden, and on the north by land of Mrs. Ogden, containing one hundred and forty eight acres, more or less, with about ninety acres cleared, and having thereon a good orchard, and also having there erected a large plank house, large bank barn, and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Shaw.

Also, by writ of Fieri Facias, the following real estate, to wit:

All that certain lot or piece of ground in the borough of Clearfield, bounded on the west by Fourth street, on the east by Owens' road, and on the north by lots of James ?, Leonard et. al. containing 2½ acres more or less, and having thereon erected a large frame house, a small stable, and other out buildings.

Also, all those certain two lots of ground in the borough of Clearfield, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded on the east by Fourth street, on the west by lot of Leavy's heirs, on the north by Cherry street, and on the south by an alley, and known as lots No. 176 and 179, and having thereon erected a large tannery, with boilers, engines, &c.

Also, all that certain lot of ground in the same borough, bounded on the east by Fourth street, on the west by lot No. 177, on the south by Walnut street, and on the north by an alley, and known in plan of said borough as lot No. 178, and having thereon erected a bam-house, bark-sheds, and other out-buildings.

Also, all that other lot of ground in same borough, bounded on the west by Fourth street, on the east by a street, on the north by an alley, and on the south by lot No. 43, and known in plan of said borough as lot No. 44, and having thereon erected a frame dwelling house two stories high, small stable and other out-buildings.

Also, all that other lot of ground in the same borough, bounded on the east by Fourth street, on the west by an alley, and the north by lot No. 25, and on the south by lot No. 27, and known in plan of said borough as lot No. 26, and having thereon erected a frame house two stories high, a small stable and other out buildings.

Also, Defendant's interest in the following lots situate in the borough of Clearfield, Clearfield county, Pa., the one bounded on the east by Fourth street, on the west by an alley, on the north by lot No. 21, and on the south by lot No. 26, and known in plan of said borough as lot No. 25, and having thereon erected a frame house, two stories high, a small stable and other outbuildings.

Also, all Defendant's interest in the following described lot in the same borough, bounded on the east by Fourth street, on the west by an alley, on the north by street, and on the south by lot No. 23, and known in said borough as lot No. 24, and having thereon erected a frame house, two stories high, a stable and other outbuildings.

Also, all Defendant's interest in that certain lot of ground in same borough, bounded on the east by Fourth street, on the west by lot No. 175, on the north by an alley, and on the south by Cherry street, and known in plan of said borough as lot No. 176. No buildings.

Also, all that other lot in same borough, bounded south by Cherry street, north by an alley, east by lot No. 175, and west by lot No. 159, and known in plan of said borough as lot No. 161. No buildings.

Also, one other lot in same borough, bounded south by Cherry street, north by an alley, east by lot No. 164, and west by an alley, and known in plan of said borough as lot No. 159, having thereon erected a frame house, two stories high, a small stable and other outbuildings.

Also, a lot or piece of ground in Lawrence township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded on the east by Owens' road, on the south and west by land of Robert Owens, and the north by land of James Moore, containing five acres, more or less, all cleared. Seized taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Mordica Shirk.

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

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Clearfield, Pa., Dec. 24, 1879.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby warned against purchasing or in any way meddling with the following personal property, now in the possession of Captain Spanagle, of Graham township, viz: Two bay mares, each about five years old—one has a little white on the left hind foot, and the other has some white on both hind feet. The foregoing property belongs to me and is allowed to remain in the possession of said Spanagle on loan only, subject to my order at any time. O. L. SCHOONOVER.

Kylertown, Dec. 24th, 1879-3t.

ASSIGNEES' NOTICE.—To Whom It May Concern: The undersigned, having been appointed Assignees for the benefit of creditors by Jas. B. Graham, of Clearfield borough, all persons, therefore, having claims against him will present them to us for settlement, and those indebted to the said Graham are required to settle and make payment to us.

EDWARD A. BIGLER,
ASBURY W. LEE,
Clearfield, Pa., Dec. 24, 1879-3t. Assignees.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that LEWIS TREWORGY, late of the estate of THOMAS REILLY, late of Clearfield borough, Clearfield county, Penn'a, deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay. PETER A. GAULIN,
MARY REILLY,
Executors.
Clearfield, Pa., Dec. 24, 1879-6t.

REMOVAL!

James L. Leavy,

Having purchased the entire stock of Fred. Hackett, hereby gives notice that he has moved into the room lately occupied by Reed & Hagerty, on Second street, where he is prepared to offer to the public

COOK STOVES,

HEATING AND

PARLOR STOVES,

of the latest improved patterns, at low prices.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

Gas Fixtures and Tinware.

Roofing, Spouting, Plumbing, Gas Fitting, and Repairing Pumps a specialty. All work warranted.

Anything in my line will be ordered special if desired. JAS. L. LEAVY, Proprietor.
FRED. HACKETT, Agent.
Clearfield, Pa., January 1, 1879-tf.

New Advertisements.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.—The partnership heretofore existing between M. B. Ogden and John Dorritt, engaged in the boot and shoe business in the borough of Clearfield, has this day (Dec. 24th) been dissolved by mutual consent. The books and accounts are left in the hands of M. B. Ogden, who will continue the business at the old stand on Second street, heartly opposite the M. E. Church. M. B. OGDEN, JNO. DORVITT.
Clearfield, Pa., Dec. 24, 1879-3t.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the following accounts have been examined and passed by me, and remain filed of record in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors, and all others interested, and will be presented to the next Orphans' Court of Clearfield county, to be held at the Court House, in the borough of Clearfield, commencing on the second Monday (being the 12th day) of January, A. D. 1880:—

Final account of J. H. Pentz and M. M. Pentz, Administrators of the estate of Isaiah J. Pentz, late of Brady twp., Clearfield Co., Pa., dec'd.

Final account of James B. Graham, Guardian