Railroads.

Pennsylvania Railroad

TYRONE & CLEARFIELD BRANCH

ON and after Monday, NOV. 10, 1879, the Passenger Trains will run daily (except Sundays) between Tyrone and Clearfield, as follows:

CLEARFIELD MAIL.

LEAVE SOUTH.		LEAVE NORTH.	
Curwensville,	3.30, P. M	Tyrone,	9.00, A. M
Riverview,	3.39, "	Vanscoyoc,	9.25, "
Clearfield,	3.49, "	Summit,	9.30, "
Leonard,	3.49, "	Powelton,	9.60, "
Barrett,	3.54, "	Osceola,	10.12, "
Woodland,	4.01, "	Boynton,	10.17, "
Bigler,	4.08, "	Steiner's,	10.22, "
Wallaceton,	4.17, "	Philipsburg,	10.32, "
Blue Ball,	4.25, "	Graham,	10.38, "
Graham,	4.31, "	Blue Ball,	10.37, "
Philipsburg,	4.35, "	Wallaceton,	10.44, "
Steiner's,	4.39, "	Bigler,	10.52, "
Boynton,	4.46, "	Woodland,	10.59, "
Osceola,	4.52, "	Barrett,	11.07, "
Powelton,	5.05, "	Leonard,	11.12, "
Summit,	5.15, "	Clearfield,	11.19, "
Vanscoyoc,	5.35, "	Riverview,	11.25, "
Tyrone,	6.00, "	Curwensville,	11.40, A. M

CLEARFIELD EXPRESS.

LEAVE SOUTH.		LEAVE NORTH.	
Curwensville..	5.30 A. M.	Tyrone,	7.30 P. M.
Riverview,	5.39 "	Vanscoyoc,	7.43 "
Clearfield,	5.47 "	Summit,	8.05 "
Leonard,	5.55 "	Powelton,	8.17 "
Barrett,	5.57 "	Osceola,	8.28 "
Woodland,	6.03 "	Boynton,	8.34 "
Bigler,	6.08 "	Steiner's,	8.39 "
Wallaceton,	6.15 "	Philipsburg,	8.42 "
Blue Ball,	6.21 "	Graham,	8.47 "
Graham,	6.25 "	Blue Ball,	8.54 "
Philipsburg,	6.29 "	Wallaceton,	9.02 "
Steiner's,	6.32 "	Bigler,	9.10 "
Boynton,	6.37 "	Woodland,	9.17 "
Osceola,	6.42 "	Barrett,	9.25 "
Powelton,	6.53 "	Leonard,	9.30 "
Summit,	7.05 "	Clearfield,	9.38 "
Vanscoyoc,	7.22 "	Riverview,	9.48 "
Tyrone,	7.45 "	Curwensville	10.00 "

PHILIPSBURG & MOSHANNON BRANCHES

LEAVE SOUTH. P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	STATIONS.	LEAVE NORTH. A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
2:00			Morrisdale,	12:10		
2:15		7:00	Philipsburg,	12:25		4:30
2:19		7:03	Steiner's	12:22		4:24
2:24		7:09	Boynton,	12:14		4:16
2:30	10:20	7:18	Osceola,	9:18	12:04	4:01
2:44	10:35	7:31	Moshannon,	8:55	11:52	3:37
2:47	10:43	7:39	Sterling,	8:50	11:45	3:30
2:52	10:48	7:45	Houtzdale,	8:45	11:40	3:45
2:57	10:53	7:55	McCauley,	8:40	11:35	3:45
3:07	10:58	8:01	Kendrick's,	8:35	11:30	3:30
3:12	11:03	8:09	Ramey,	8:30	11:25	3:30

BALD EAGLE VALLEY BRANCH.

Ex. Mail. P. M.	A. M.			Mail. P. M.	A. M.	Exp. P. M.
7.05	8.30	leave	Tyrone	arrive	6.10	7.35
2.23	8.47		Bald Eagle		5.53	7.42
2.01	9.30		Julian		5.10	7.05
1.21	9.55		Milesburg		4.45	6.45
1.12	10.03		Bellefonte		4.35	6.35
1.05	10.15		Milesburg		4.25	6.21
12.50	10.40		Howard		4.02	6.00
9.42	11.18	arrive	L. Haven	leave	3.25	5.25

TYRONE STATION.

EASTWARD.	A. M.	WESTWARD.	A. M
Pacific Express	8.14	Pittsburgh Exp'ss,	1.53
Johnstown Express	5.21	Pacific Express,	8.18
	P. M.		
Day Express	12.54		P. M.
Mail Train,	3.27	Way Passenger,	1.15
Atlantic Express,	6.31	Mail Train,	6.34
Phila. Express,	2.52	Fast Line,	7.08

Close connections made by all trains at Tyrone and Lock Haven.

S. S. BLAIR, Superintendent.
my17-tf.

STAGE LINES.

A stage leaves Curwensville daily for Reynoldsville, at 7 o'clock, p. m., arriving at Reynoldsville at 8 o'clock, p. m. Returning, leaves Reynoldsville daily, at 7 o'clock, a. m., arriving at Curwensville at 12 o'clock, m. Fare, each way, $2.

A stage leaves Curwensville daily, at 1 o'clock, p. m., for DuBois City, arriving at DuBois City at 6 o'clock, p. m. Returning, leaves DuBois at 7 o'clock, a. m., daily, arriving at Curwensville at 12 o'clock, m. Fare, each way, $1.50.

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

LOW GRADE DIVISION.

ON and after Monday, August 4th, 1879, the passenger trains will run daily (except Sunday) between Red Bank and Driftwood, as follows:

EASTWARD.—Day Mail leaves Pittsburg 3.55 a. m.; Red Bank 11.15; Sligo Junction 11.33; New Bethlehem 12.35 p. m.; Maysville 12.50; Troy 1.12; Brookville 1.35; Fuller's 2.00; Reynoldsville 2.22; DuBois 2.50; Summit Tunnel 3.16; Penfield 3.42; Weedville 4.05; Benezette 4.31; arrives at Driftwood at 5.30.

WESTWARD.—Day Mail leaves Driftwood 12.20 p. m.; Benezette 1.05; Weedville 1.32; Penfield 1.46; Summit Tunnel 2.10; DuBois 2.25; Reynoldsville 2.52; Fuller's 3.10; Brookville 3.33; Troy 3.54; Maysville 4.14; New Bethlehem 4.36; Sligo Junction 5.12; Red Bank 5.30; arrives at Pittsburg at 9.00 p. m.

☞ The Reynoldsville Accommodation leaves Reynoldsville daily at 7.35 a. m., and arrives at Red Bank at 10.40 a. m., Pittsburgh at 1.30 p. m. Leaves Pittsburgh at 2.15 p. m.; Red Bank at 5.35 p. m.; arriving at Reynoldsville at 9.05 p. m.

Close connections made with trains on P. & E. Railroad at Driftwood, and with trains on the Allegheny Valley Railroad at Red Bank.

DAVID McCARGO, Gen'l Sup't.
A. A. JACKSON, Sup't L. G. Div.

FARE FROM CLEARFIELD, TO

Bellefonte, Pa	$2 05	Middletown	$5 00
Lock Haven	2 70	Marietta	5 55
Williamsport	3 60	Lancaster	5 80
Huntingdon	1 80	PHILADELPHIA	7 90
Lewistown	2 90	Altoona	1 65
Marysville	4 50	Johnstown	2 85
Unionville	20	Philipsburg	51
Osceola	65	Tyrone	1 22
HARRISBURG	4 75	PITTSBURG	3 15

Miscellaneous.

ARNOLD WANTS

Shingle Bolts & Saw Logs.

Curwensville, Jan. 9, '78-tf.

New Marble Yard.

TOMBSTONES, MONUMENTS,

Posts for Cemetery Lots.

A NEW MARBLE YARD—Call at J. FLAHARTY'S Marble Works. Choice work and low prices. Directly opposite the Lutheran Church, Third street. Clearfield, Pa., March 27, 1879-tf

CENTRAL

State Normal School.

(Eighth Normal School District.)

Lock Haven, Clinton Co., Pa.

A. N. RAUB, A. M., Principal.

This School as at present constituted, offers the very best facilities for Professional and Classical learning.

Buildings spacious, inviting and commodious; completely heated by steam, well ventilated, and furnished with a bountiful supply of pure water, soft spring water.

Location healthful and easy of access.

Surrounding scenery unsurpassed.

Teachers experienced, efficient, and alive to their work.

Discipline, firm but kind, uniform and thorough.

Expenses moderate.

Fifty cents a week deduction to those preparing to teach.

Students admitted any time.

Courses of study prescribed by the State: I. Model School. II. Preparatory. III. Elementary. IV. Scientific.

ADJUNCT COURSE:

I. Academic. II. Commercial. III. Music. IV. Art.

The Elementary and Scientific courses are Professional, and students graduating therein receive State Diplomas, conferring the following corresponding degrees: Master of the Sciences. Graduates in the other courses receive Normal Certificates of their attainments, signed by the Faculty.

The Professional courses are liberal, and are in thoroughness not inferior to those of our best colleges.

The State requires a higher order of citizenship. The times demand it. It is one of the prime objects of this school to help to secure it by furnishing intelligent and efficient teachers for her schools. To this end it solicits young persons of good abilities and good purposes—those who desire to improve their time and their talents, as students. To all such it promises aid in developing their powers and abundant opportunities for well paid labor after graduating at school.

For catalogue and terms address the Principal.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

STOCKHOLDERS' TRUSTEES.

J. H. Barton, M. D., A. H. Best, Jacob Brown, S. M. Bickford, Samuel Christ, A. N. Raub, R. G. Cook, T. C. Hipple, Esq., S. P. McCormick, Esq., W. W. Rankin, JOHN A. ROBB.

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WILLIAM BIGLER, President Board of Trustees.
JESSE MERRILL, Vice President.
S. MILLER McCORMICK, Secretary.
THOMAS YARDLEY, Treasurer.
Lock Haven, Feb. 19-1y80.

Hotels.

THE MANSION HOUSE.

Corner of Second and Market Streets
CLEARFIELD, PA

THIS old and commodious Hotel has, during the past year, been enlarged to double its former capacity for the entertainment of strangers and guests. The whole building has been refurnished, and the proprietor will spare no pains to render his guests comfortable while staying with him.

☞ The "Mansion House" Omnibus runs to and from the Depot on the arrival and departure of each train.

W. C. CARDON, Proprietor
July 12-77-tf

ALLEGHENY HOTEL.—

Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.

Wm. S. Bradley, formerly proprietor of the Leonard House, having leased the Allegheny Hotel, solicits a share of public patronage. The House has been thoroughly repaired and newly furnished, and guests will find it a pleasant stopping place. The table will be supplied with the best of everything in the market. At the bar will be found the best wines and liquors. Good stabling attached.

WM. S. BRADLEY, Proprietor.
May 17, '78.

SHAW HOUSE,

(Cor. of Market & Front streets,)
CLEARFIELD, PA.

The undersigned having taken charge of this Hotel, would respectfully solicit public patronage.

feb26,'78. R. NEWTON SHAW.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE,

NEW WASHINGTON, PA.

H. D. ROSE, . . . PROPRIETOR.

Meals, 25c. Man and horse over night, $1 00. Man and two horses over night, $1.50.

The best of accommodations for man and beast. Oct. 23,'78-tf.

WASHINGTON HOUSE,

NEW WASHINGTON, PA.

This new and well furnished house has been taken by the undersigned. He feels confident of being able to render satisfaction to those who may favor him with a call.

May 8, 1872. G. W. DAVIS, Prop'r.

LOYD HOUSE,

Main Street,
PHILIPSBURG, PENN'A.

Table always supplied with the best the market affords. The traveling public is invited to call.

jan.1,'78. ROBERT LOYD.

Banks.

County National Bank,

OF CLEARFIELD, PA.

ROOM in Masonic Building, one door north of C. D. Watson's Drug Store.

Passage Tickets to and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, London, Paris and Copenhagen. Also, Drafts for sale on the Royal Bank of Ireland and Imperial Bank of London.

JAMES T. LEONARD, Pres't.
W. M. SHAW, Cashier. jan1,'77

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 South Third Street, Philadelphia

BANKERS,

And Dealers in Government Securities.

Application by mail will receive prompt attention, and all information cheerfully furnished Orders solicited. April 11-tf.

F. K. ARNOLD. G. W. ARNOLD. J. B. ARNOLD

F. K. ARNOLD & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

Reynoldsville, Jefferson Co., Pa.

Money received on deposit. Discounts at moderate rates. Eastern and Foreign Exchange always on hand and collections promptly made.

Reynoldsville, Dec. 16, 1874.-1y

Dentistry.

J. L. R. HEICHHOLD,

SURGEON DENTIST,

Graduate of the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery. Office in residence of Dr. Hills, opposite the Shaw House. mch13, '78-tf.

DR. E. M. THOMPSON,

(Office in Bank Building,)

Curwensville, Clearfield Co., Pa.
mch 27 '76-tf.

J. M. STEWART,

SURGEON DENTIST,

CLEARFIELD, PA.

(Office in residence, Second street.)

Nitrous Oxide Gas administered for the painless extraction of teeth.

Clearfield, Pa., May 2, 1877-1y.

Miscellaneous.

SHOEMAKING.—I hereby inform my patrons, and mankind in general, that I have removed my shoemaking shop to the room in Graham's row, over S. I. Snyder's jewelry store, and that I am prepared to do all kinds of work in my line cheaper than any other shop in town. All work warranted as good as can be done anywhere else. Positively this is the cheapest shop in Clearfield.

JOS. H. DEERING.
Dec. 11, 1878-tf.

WAGONS FOR SALE.

The undersigned has on hand, at his shop in Clearfield,

Two-horse Wagons, One-horse Wagons,

Spring Wagons, and Buggies,

For sale. Western wagons as well as those made here. Any of which will be sold cheap for cash or approved security. For further information, call in person at my shop, or address me by letter.

THOMAS REILLY.
Clearfield, Pa., April 23, 1879-tf.

The Bell's Run Woolen Factory

Penn township, Clearfield Co., Pa.

BURNED OUT!

BUT NOT

BURNED UP!

The subscribers have, at great expense, rebuilt a neighborhood necessity, in the erection of a first-class Woolen Manufactory, with all the modern improvements attached, and are prepared to make all kinds of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Binkets, Flannels, &c. Plenty of goods on hand to supply all our old and a thousand new customers, whom we ask to come and examine our stock.

The business of

CARDING AND FULLING

will receive our special attention. Proper arrangements will be made to receive and deliver Wool, to suit customers. All work warranted and done upon the shortest notice, and by strict attention to business we hope to realize a liberal share of public patronage.

10,000 POUNDS WOOL WANTED!

We will pay the highest market price for Wool and sell our manufactured goods as low as similar goods can be bought in the county, and whenever we fail to render reasonable satisfaction we can always be found at home ready to make proper explanation, either in person or by letter.

JAMES JOHNSON & SONS,
apr28'6tf Tower P. O.

REMOVAL!

JOHN McGAUGHEY

Would respectfully notify the public generally that he has removed his Grocery Store from Shaw's Row, to the building formerly occupied by J. Miles Kratzer, on Second street, next door to Bigler's hardware store, where he intends keeping a full line of

GROCERIES.

HAMS, DRIED BEEF and LARD.

SUGARS and SYRUPS, of all grades.

TEAS, Green and Black.

COFFEE, Roasted and Green.

FLOUR AND PROVISIONS,

CANNED FRUITS,

All kinds in the market.

PICKLES, in jars and barrels.

SPICES, in every form and variety.

FAMILY FLOUR,

ALL KINDS OF CRACKERS.

SOAPS,
MATCHES,
DRIED APPLES,
DRIED PEACHES,
DRIED CHERRIES

Coal Oil and Lamp Chimneys.

And a good assortment of these things usually kept in a grocery store, which he will exchange for marketing at the market prices.

Will sell for cash as cheaply as any other one.

Please call and see his stock and judge for yourself.

JOHN McGAUGHEY.
Clearfield, Jan. 9, 1878.

Miscellaneous.

J. H. LYTLE,

Wholesale & Retail Dealer in

GroceriesS,

THE LARGEST and BEST SELECTED STOCK IN THE COUNTY.

COFFEE,	QUEENSWARE,
TEA,	TUBS and BUCKETS,
SUGAR,	DRIED FRUITS,
SYRUP,	CANNED GOODS,
MEATS,	SPICES,
FISH,	BROOMS,
SALT,	FLOUR,
OILS,	FEED.

County Agent for

LORILLARD'S TOBACCOS,

These goods bought for CASH in large lots, and sold at almost city prices.

JAMES H. LYTLE,
Clearfield, Pa., June 12, 1878-1y.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, Hon. C. A. MAYER, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the Twenty-fifth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Clearfield, Centre and Clinton—and Hon. ADAM ONDER and Hon. VINCENT B. HOLT, Associate Judges of Clearfield county have issued their precept, to me directed, for the holding of a Court of Common Pleas, Orphans' Court, Court of Quarter Sessions, Court of Oyer and Terminer, and a Court of General Jail Delivery, at the Court House at Clearfield, in and for the county of Clearfield, commencing on the second **Monday, the 12th day of January, 1880,** and to continue three weeks.

NOTICE IS, therefore, hereby given, to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, and Constables, in and for said county of Clearfield, to appear in their proper persons, with their Records, Rolls, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices, and in their behalf, pertain to be done.

By an Act of Assembly, passed the 8th day of May, A. D. 1854, it is made the duty of the Justices of the Peace of the several counties of this Commonwealth, to return to the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the respective counties, all the recognizances entered into before them by any person or persons charged with the commission of any crime, except such cases as may be ended before a Justice of the Peace, under existing laws, at least ten days before the commencement of the session of the Court in which they are made returnable respectively, and in all cases where any recognizances are entered into less than ten days before the commencement of the session to which they are made returnable, the said Justices are to return the same in the same manner as if said act had not been passed.

GIVEN under my hand at Clearfield, this 3d day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine.

dec3-ts ANDREW PENTZ, jr., Sheriff.

1880.

Harper's Magazine.

ILLUSTRATED.

"Studying the subject objectively and from the educational point of view—seeking to provide that which, taken altogether, will be of the most service to the larger number—I long ago concluded that, if I could have but one work for a public library, I would select a complete set of *Harper's Monthly*."—CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, JR.

Its contents are contributed by the most eminent authors and artists of Europe and America, while the long experience of its publishers has made them thoroughly conversant with the desires of the public, which they will spare no effort to gratify.

The volumes of the *Magazine* begin with the Number for June and December of each year. When no time is specified, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to begin with the current Number.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, One Year	$4 00
HARPER'S WEEKLY, " "	4 00
HARPER'S BAZAR, " "	4 00
The THREE above-named publications, One Year	10 00
ANY TWO above-named, One Year	7 00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE, One Year	1 50

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

A Complete set of HARPER'S MAGAZINE, comprising 50 Volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, on receipt of $2.25 per volume. Single volumes, by mail, postpaid, $2.50. Cloth cases, for binding, 58 cents, by mail, postpaid.

Remittances should be made by Postoffice Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

1880.

Harper's Bazar.

ILLUSTRATED.

This popular periodical is pre-eminently a journal for the household.

Every Number furnishes the latest information in regard to fashions in dress and ornament, the newest and most approved patterns, with descriptive articles derived from authentic and original sources; while its Stories, Poems, and Essays on Social and Domestic Topics, give variety to its columns.

The volumes of the *Bazar* begin with the first Number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the number next after the receipt of order.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, One year	$4 00
HARPER'S WEEKLY, " "	4 00
HARPER'S BAZAR, " "	4 00
The THREE above-named publications, One Year	10 00
Any TWO above-named, One Year	7 00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE, One Year	1 50

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The Annual Volumes of HARPER'S BAZAR, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for $7.00 each. A complete Set, comprising Twelve Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5.25 per volume, freight at expense of purchaser.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $1.00 each.

Remittances should be made by Postoffice Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York. Dec. 18 1m.

THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 24, 1879.

HYPOCRITES AND FRAUDS.

What is wickedness? Probably ninety-nine of every hundred would answer that wickedness is to steal, cheat, murder, get drunk and beat wives, committing adultery, forgery, perjury and other criminal offences specified in the penal code. But before we judge a wicked man harshly we should know his entire history, from infancy, and consider the influences and surroundings and opportunities he has had, and in very many cases we would find him to be an object of pity and charity.

We have men in the community who are far more infamous than the wicked one referred to. We mean the hypocrites and frauds who conceal villainy under the cloak of religion—the wolves in sheep's clothing—who lie, and cheat, and steal very cautiously; who throw people off their guard by their apparent piety—by their prominence in the upper pews of the church; by their sweet smiles and oily words; by their long, heart-melting prayers, and who are yet known to be the most confirmed swindlers and scoundrels. It is this class who are making the mischief in the community, and these are the ones who deserve the fullness of Delaware whipping post punishment. For mere wicked men we may have some respect. A burglar, when he enters a dwelling for the purpose of robbing a safe or money drawer, runs the risk of having a bullet put through his heart, and there is, therefore, some sort of courage necessary to make a successful burglar or highwayman. It does not by any means follow that a burglar, or even a murderer, is a mean, cowardly sneak. To satisfy the demands of law, and protect society, it is necessary sometimes to hang a man for a murder committed under circumstances calculated to command our admiration of his manhood, and those of this class are very hard cases.

But what can be said of the sweet oil hypocrite who succeeds in stealing the confidence of those by whom he is surrounded and then basely betrays that confidence in a manner that cannot be reached by any process of law? How about the head or leader of the church who is even known as a robber of the contribution box and a notorious swindler of the church, and who relies entirely upon hypocritical sweetness, and long prayers, and lovely professions of Christianity to escape justice?

This is not strictly a political subject, yet in view of the fact that many of the most barefaced political corruptionists, in high National and State authority, are labeled "Christian Statesmen," the general subject of hypocrisy does not enter into discussion of political affairs, and demand the attention of all well-disposed and honest men.

We hear much talk about reform. And we need reform in every department of National, State and Municipal Government, and everybody knows and feels it. And as reform is getting to be a popular idea, the people are in danger of being outrageously deceived by frauds and hypocrites professing to be reformers. The only safety is in closely investigating every proposition claimed as a measure of reform. If real, then support it; if bogus, show it up and expose it. What the country now needs is bold, square, independent and outspoken men who are not afraid to call things by their correct names. We need public journals to point out not only political and social evils and advocate reform but who will also devote themselves to the good work of unmasking the pretenders and sneaks who are by far the most infamous of all scoundrels with which the community is afflicted. That which is generally known as wickedness is by no means the greatest evil under which society suffers. It is the Pharisees, frauds and hypocrites high in political authority, and we regret to say in too many cases even in the Christian pulpit, who need to be exposed and made odious by all honest and right-minded men.

GRANT HUNTING EMPLOYMENT.

Gen. Grant knows enough to know that he don't know much; and has the sense of a proverbial owl to "look wise and say nothing." But the newspaper men—especially those engaged in writing up the third-term Presidential boom, give out that "the old man" is ready to obey whenever he hears his country call. In fact they intimate that he is listening anxiously to the sound; something after the fashion it was reported of Colfax, who for years after his retirement to private life, would go out of doors every morning to hear his country call. But he never heard it as Credit Mobilier had settled him politically forever.

But the Blaine and Sherman boomers are endeavoring to throw the Grant boom off the track, or rather tow his craft into another channel. They declare that Grant is now around hunting employment, and it will depend entirely on what is offered him, whether he is a candidate for a third term or not. We are inclined to think this view is not far wrong, as intimated in the following from a Sherman Bohemian:

"Grant's pilgrimage has nearly ended, and with it will probably close the Presidential aspirations of his friends. When he reaches Philadelphia on the 16th inst., he will have completed the tour of the world, as it was from that port he sailed to Europe. At Philadelphia also he will meet Thomas DeFranco, Representative of the Nicarauguan Government. Mr. DeFranco is in this country on business connected with the Nicarauguan canal scheme, and especially to induce Gen. Grant to accept the Presidency of the company. In a letter to Admiral Ammen, Gen. Grant expresses a willingness to meet the Nicarauguan Representative, and if we may judge from the letter, which tells as little as any of Grant's speeches, he will accept the offer which will be made him. It is certainly a tempting one. The salary will be $25,000 a year, to be increased afterwards to $50,000. This Presidency is for life, and Grant cannot do better than accept it. By so doing he will end the third-term talk and be elevated to a post of honor in one of the greatest engineering schemes of the age."—*Erie Observer.*

STRONG MEN.

General Garfield is reported to have recently said: "Bayard is a strong man, and one who would bring out a certain strength that no other Democrat could reach. He is too much of a man all around for the Democrats. He is not the kind of a man they generally nominate for the great offices in their party." If General Garfield really did give utterance to the language here attributed to him, General Garfield insulted the good sense of the American people. Bayard certainly is a strong man. He is undoubtedly, both mentally and morally, the superior of any Republican whose name has been mentioned in connection with the Presidency, with any prospect of him achieving it, during at least twelve years. The four foremost Republicans of the hour are Grant, Conkling, Blaine and Sherman. With either of this quartette Bayard is far beyond comparison. But Bayard's nomination would for that very reason be a procedure exactly consistent with all Democratic precedents. It is the habit of the Democrats to nominate "for the great offices" just that kind of strong men. No better material for Presidential duties and responsibilities has been offered the purple since the century began, than is that of which Horatio Seymour is made. McClellan has, and Greeley had more of the essential qualities for statesmanship than could be ere[illegible] into a dozen such heads and hearts as Grant's. And Tilden, with all his faults, is vastly more the man in every respect than Hayes.

But to more fully determine the question as to which of the two parties is most disposed to go to its best men for candidates for high offices, let us look back a few years, and consider the nominations that have been respectively made for the Governorship of Pennsylvania. There was no better man in the State, measured as to his mental stature, or by the most rigid code of moral ethics, than was Hon. George W. Woodward, who was Andrew Curtin's opponent in 1863. In 1866 the candidates were John W. Geary and Heister Clymer—the former a mediocre man in all things—to put it mildly, seeing that he has passed from earth, and that we are bidden to speak kindly of the dead—in comparison with whom Mr. Clymer was an intellectual giant. Geary's opponent in 1869 was Asa Packer. Where could his party have gone for a citizen deserving more of this State, or of whom more could with reason have been expected, had he been chosen its Chief Magistrate. Yet Geary beat them both. In 1872 Charles R. Buckalew was pitted by the Democrats against John F. Hartranft. Buckalew is known personally to many of our readers—a learned man, learned in statecraft, a man with a mind of his own and capable of acceptably acquitting himself of the highest responsibilities—a man of unsmirched honor. Yet Hartranft, an accident of the war, a lawyer in name only, wanting even the faculty of being sociable, was elected over him by nearly 36,000 majority. Three years later Cyrus L. Pershing was the Democratic standard bearer—an honest man, an upright judge, a broad-guaged citizen in every particular—but he was almost as badly worsted as was Buckalew, and by the same opponent. And who will say that in the last contest the Democratic candidate was in any moral or mental sense the inferior of the Republican candidate? Henry M. Hoyt stands head and shoulders above either of his two predecessors in the Governorship; but Andrew H. Dill is at least his peer in all things needed to constitute a faithful and safe Governor, and it is not at all disparaging to Mr. Hoyt to add that in some of those things, Dill is very much his superior.

Certainly in Pennsylvania the kind of men the Democrats generally nominate for the great offices are "strong men," and such will be found to be the rule in all the States. Now and then weak men are foisted upon its conventions, but that misfortune is not visited upon the party at all frequently.

And a "strong man" will be the Presidential nominee of the Democrats in 1880, whether it be Bayard, Seymour, Hancock, Thurman, Parker, Davis, Palmer, Field or Church. They are all strong men—big brained, experienced, patriotic and clean handed. There is no popinjay among them like Conkling. None have ever been accused of selling their official influence to corporations for gain, as has Blaine. None are guilty of having become enormously rich from a years service in Congress at $5,000 per year, or of having been at different times on all sides of the great political question of the day, as Sherman has. And we are safe in saying he no one of them, if elected, would [illegible] himself with Babcocks, and Belknaps, and Robesons, and Landaulet Willi[illegible] and corrupt whiskey and Indian and army Rings, as did Grant. Some of them are not strong, perhaps, in the politician's meaning of the word, but they are strong in all the elements that combine to make men good and great.—*Wilkes Barre Leader.*

PRESIDENTIAL MELANGE.

The Philadelphia *Record* dilates on the Presidency after this style: "It is not impossible that the next President of the United States may be one of whom the public has heretofore heard but little. Widespread notoriety, although it may amount to real fame, as in the cases of Clay, Webster and Calhoun, is not of necessity a help to high political ambition, but oftener than otherwise it operates as a positive hindrance. The people, as in the days of Aristides, get weary of hearing too much about a man. Praise too often repeated palls upon the public ear. They tire of their idols, as children do of playthings, and the higher the eminence the worse is the smash-up when the idol falls. The sentiment of hero-worship may remain—and it seems, somehow, to be an inborn trait of human nature—but no special object of popular adulation or applause has more than a transient hold upon it. The multitude in all ages prefer to create their own great men rather than take them ready-made; for example, Brutus, Cola di Rienzi, Cromwell, Lincoln, and others who might be named and whose original obscurity was greatly in their favor. The self-esteem of the populace is gratified when it selects its leader from the mass, for he is then a symbol of themselves—their representative as well as their creation—and if he turns out to be a success they contemplate him for a greater or less period with considerable complacency. But after awhile they call for a new man. Then if the discarded favorite desires a future lease of popularity he will wisely withdraw himself for a season from the general gaze and recruit his strength in comparative obscurity. If he can leave the country for some years it will be all the better for him, for distance will then lend enchantment to the view. As children rejoice with exceeding joy over the recovery of long-lost and forgotten toys, so do we children of a larger growth welcome with delight that which was lost and is found—that which was dead and is alive again. It is like bread, cast upon the water, returning to us after many days.

When James Monroe became President, in 1817, he had been long absent as a foreign minister. His military fame did not help him greatly, for, though he served in the Revolutionary war from its beginning to its end, he never rose higher than an infantry captain. Buchanan was fresh from the Court of St. James when chosen to the Presidency in 1856. In 1840 General Harrison, the "farmer of North Bend," was exhumed from the obscurity he had sought after being ingloriously beaten by Van Buren four years before. Neither Polk nor Pierce were widely known when put in the field as Presidential nominees in 1844 and 1852 respectively; yet one defeated Henry Clay, whose name was a household word, and the other defeated the most accomplished and successful soldier of the age, General Winfield Scott.

Neither civic nor military fame appears to have been a stepping stone to the Presidency. The foremost statesmen and soldiers the country has produced since the days of Washington and Jefferson—each of whom was consummate in his sphere—have failed to grasp the glittering prize. No one now pretends that General Taylor was a master of the art of war. He and Harrison have been held up as examples of successful military candidates. It was not the glamor of martial glory that elected Taylor, but the defection of Martin Van Buren and the Democratic Barnburners from Mr Cass; as hard times, universal bankruptcy, ruined manufactures and the general prostration of the country finally elected General Harrison, after his exploits in the war of 1812 had utterly failed him in the canvass of 1836.

The current Seymour "boom" is predicated upon that distinguished gentleman's complete retirement from active politics since his defeat by General Grant in 1868. Similar movements in favor of other men who have kept very quiet for several years past—and some of whom, in fact, were never very widely known—are based upon the presumed advantage of the comparative obscurity of the candidates. A correspondent of our sprightly contemporary, the *Evening News*, even goes so far in this direction as to nominate our worthy fellow-citizen, Mr. John Welsh.

Messrs. Blaine, Conkling and Sherman and a good many others almost equally conspicuous, have been too prominently and unintermittingly in the public eye to get any nearer to the Presidency than Moses did to the promised land. Hayes, who had nearly dropped out of sight, beat all of them at Cincinnati, and Washburne, as administrator *cum testamento annexo* of the political assets of the Silent Man—now making so much noise—there is strong reason to believe, will win the nomination of the next Republican National Convention. He was out of the country a good while, and he has buried himself so thoroughly since he came back from France, and kept so resolutely quiet, that he will have all the freshness of a new man. Here is your Republican dark horse. Behind Grant stands Washburne.

WHAT COMES OF WAIVING THE BLOODY SHIRT.

To have a "Solid North and "Solid South," when all the animosities that existed between the "blue" and the "gray"—when all the sectional hate that once existed—when all the bitter rancor of the past, are being buried, is to be deprecated by all who desire the good of our country.

Fanning the flames wise patriotism would seek to smother, is the work of a set of partisans that are doing sad work for themselves, we do believe.

The Washington, D. C., *Capital* publishes a letter from a citizen of Mississippi, in which the writer gives a vivid picture of the effects of waiving the bloody shirt.

We have not room for publishing the letter in this issue, but will give it hereafter, to show our readers a Southern man's views of the causes that have made the South united in its support of the Democratic party.

This wholesale denunciation of the Southern people since the war has been kept up for the purpose of gaining the votes of one class of men at the North. While it has doubtless had a local advantage, it has as certainly had a National disadvantage to the Republican party.

Good often comes out of evil. And we do believe that the partisans of the Republican party, in overdoing this business, have contributed strength to the Democratic party.

Sensible men in the Republican party believe this. And the result of the next Presidential election will prove it.—*Beaver Star.*

A BLUNDER.—Second Assistant Postmaster General Brady has got himself into trouble by the expenditure of millions of dollars for the "Star service" without any authorization whatever from Congress. All routes upon which the m