The Republican.

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 14, 1880.

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.

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.

AUDACITY 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.

Anarchy and Blaine rule Maine. Twins, of course, by nature.

Our outside pages are filled this week with everything that is good in the reading line.

"Tobacco Consumption and Production" on our first page, and "The Third Movement" on our fourth page, should be read by everybody.

THE TIDE.—Grant and Empire is the drift of the Radical tide just now. The men who are dining and wining him are tired of a Republic.

THE NEW SENATOR.—Gov. Cobb, of Alabama, has appointed Luke Pryor to the vacant United States Senatorship caused by the death of Mr. Huston.

General James A. Garfield, now a member in the House, from Ohio, has been elected United States Senator from that State to succeed Thurman in March, 1881.

LOOK OUT.—We see it stated that Bishop "Gil." Haven was the first man to announce Grant for a third term. He has since died. Babcock, Belknap, Borie, Childs & Co. had better be on the lookout.

CONGRESS.—This body met again last week at Washington, to resume its duties of "the long session." The attendance of members is pretty full, except the Senators and Radical members from Maine, who are absent for the purpose of covering up the oft-repeated crimes they have committed in the past, and for the purpose of inflaming the riotous element in that State. It is all right to count out and in, in Louisiana, on the part of the Radicals, but it is a h—ll of a piece of business to do the same thing in Maine.

DECLINING.—The third term and Empire stock has declined wonderfully since Grant and his gang turned up at Philadelphia after his two years' tramp around the world. There was too much of the emetic in that dose for sensible people to swallow. Of those who took it, two-thirds have thrown it up, and are now sicker than ever. The political taffy manufactured by Babcock, Borie, Childs, Belknap & Co., does not set well on the stomachs of people who prefer a Republic to an Empire. It may work all right with the next generation, but not now.

HERE WE HAVE THEM.—The Philadelphia *Commonwealth*, in alluding to the Presidential question, remarks: "Tilden a necessity." On the other hand we have such men as Babcock, Borie, Childs & Co., proclaiming the fact that Grant is "a necessity." How are these extreme views to be reconciled? Our opinion is that there is not a man living that is a "necessity" for any office in this country from President down to Constable. There being thousands as well qualified to fill that position as either of those "necessary gentlemen," no one should become so royally endowed at once.

HOW IS THIS?—We notice that the managers of the Maryland penitentiary have, during the past year, supported the prisoners and paid twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) into the State Treasury. Here in our old Quaker Commonwealth, our penitentiary officials have drawn one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000) OUT OF THE STATE TREASURY, and have drawn a similar amount out of the several County Treasuries. Now, why is our penitentiary a sinking fund, and that of Maryland a profitable investment for the tax-payers? Can anybody answer this business problem?

"LET 'ER BE."—An up-country friend (from Maine, of course) inquires: "Why don't you tell us more about Maine?" Just because the Democrats in that State are able to take care of themselves, if they have half a chance. And it is as much out of order to poke our nose into their troubles as it would be for us to meddle with your household affairs under a similar indoor disturbance. When the citizens of that State begin to disturb the Union, we shall have something to say; but while they keep the fight in their own household we will keep quiet. How is that for minding your own business?

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE FOR 1880.

According to our annual custom we republish the names and postoffice address of the members of the Democratic County Committee of Clearfield county for the current year, as constituted by the County Convention last September:

BOR. & TWP.	MEMBERS.	POSTOFFICE.
Burnside B'r.	Charles B. Patrick,	Burnside.
Clearfield "	Smith V. Wilson,	Clearfield.
Curwensv'e "	F. I. Thompson,	Curwensville.
Houtzdale "	Patrick Dunn,	Houtzdale.
Lumber C'y "	Daniel W. Hile,	Lumber City.
Newburg "	Isaac Markle,	Hurd.
N. Wash'n "	Dr. A. D. Bennett,	N. Washington.
Osceola "	R. A. Campbell,	Osceola Mills.
Wallaceton "	Geo. W. Emigh,	Wallaceton.
Beccaria Tp.	David Bear,	Glen Hope.
Bell "	John M. Rose,	Osceola.
Bloom "	William Lines,	Forest.
Boggs "	Isaac Belch,	Wallaceton.
Bradford "	Daniel Hitchens,	Woodland.
Brady "	Charles Schwem,	Luthersburg.
Burnside "	John Weaver,	N. Washington.
Chest "	Joseph H. Breth,	N. Washington.
Covington "	F. G. Coudriet,	Frenchville.
Decatur "	Jacob F. Steiner,	Philipsburg.
Ferguson "	A. A. Bloom,	Marron.
Girard "	John Newcomb,	Gillingham.
Goshen "	John A. L. Flegal,	Lick Run Mills.
Graham "	C. W. Kyler,	Grahamton.
Greenwood "	John A. Rowles,	Marron.
Guilich "	James Flynn,	Smith's Mills.
Huston "	H. L. Horning,	Penfield.
Jordan "	Dr. E. A. Cresswell,	Anisonville.
Karthaus "	George Heckendorn,	Salt Lick.
Knox "	Conrad Baker,	New Millport.
Lawrence "	Clark Brown,	Clearfield.
Morris "	D. H. Warning,	Morrisdale Mines.
Penn "	Martin M. Flynn,	Grampian Hills.
Pike "	Samuel Addleman,	Curwensville.
Sandy "	John M. Troxell,	DuBois.
Union "	Reuben H. Laberde,	Rockton.
Woodward "	James H. Campbell,	Houtzdale.

DR. J. P. BURCHFIELD,
Chairman, Clearfield, Pa.
W. E. WALLACE, Secretary, Clearfield.

LOGICAL.—A cotemporary in alluding to the great fraud remarks: "Occasionally even the most idiotic of Republican sheets stumbles on an important truth. One of this class states a pregnant fact when it asserts that "minority rule is only submitted to temporarily in this country for policy's sake." The policy which induced the majority who voted for Mr. Tilden in 1876 to submit to the inauguration of his defeated competitor was a patriotic purpose to save the country from civil war. Mr. Hayes has labored effectually to prove that the majority made a mistake in thus quietly yielding to unexampled wrong. His administration, so far as he has personally dictated or controlled it, has fulfilled the promise of its criminal inception. Begotten in sin, it has brought forth iniquity. Starting on the plane of fraud, he has held it to the level of hypocrisy. And in so doing he has convinced thousands of the honest men who 'fer policy's sake," and in the interest of peace and order, submitted to the infamy of his induction into a stolen office, that their patriotic devotion to their country on that occasion was not guided by sound reason."

A RETURNING BOARDER'S LUCK.—We see it stated that Gov. Hoyt has appointed Col. Stanley Woodward Additional Law Judge for Luzerne county. He is a son of Judge Woodward, who was at one time President Judge in this District, afterwards Judge of the Supreme Court, and the Democratic nominee for Governor. The Colonel, like his father, was always a staunch Democrat until last Fall, when out of "pure personal love for Col. Hoyt" he electioneered and voted for him in preference to Senator Dill, the nominee of his own party. What has just happened explains the whole matter. It is the Jenks-Sherman-Wells-Hayes case over. Treason sometimes has its reward otherwise than being shot. The two cases cited are American samples.

GOOD FOR BENNETT.—The editor of the New York *Herald*, who is an Irishman, has this to say about the course of Charles S. Parnell, the Irish agitator, who has come to our shores to retail the woes of Ireland. The editor in question remarks:

The land system of Ireland is a British, not an American question. It must be ameliorated, if at all, by the action of the British Parliament. It is hardly decent for Americans to organize a crusade for dictating the legislation of a foreign government. The Irish agitation may or may not be proper enough from an Irish point of view, but it is not a fit thing for the American people to enlist in.

Parnell's course is just as infamous as that of a member of a quarrelsome family, who ushers into the home of a peaceful neighbor and retails the shortcomings and faults of the members of his own family. Who can approve of such conduct? Remember, Nations are made up of individuals, and whatever is offensive in the one sense is equally so in the other.

RIGHT.—A Democratic exchange remarks: "If the Democratic party is not cleanhanded, it is no better than the Republican. If it is not the guardian of the ballot-box and the champion of honest elections, it is a false pretense and fraud. If it approves in Maine what it denounces in Louisiana, it is a hypocrite and cheat. When it attains power in State, or city, or country, by trickery, by device, by an art that defeats the will of the electors, it sacrifices its good name and influence for insubstantial results that bring no profit and must inevitably bring great shame to its doors. Yes, and if they behave no better when they get into power than the Radicals have during the past, this "farce of a Government," (as a certain Ridgway Convention pronounced it in 1869,) will not last long.

BREAKING DOWN.—According to the version of a contemporary the Supreme Court of the United States is breaking down. The editor says: "The next President, whoever he is, will probably have the appointment of five Judges of the United States Supreme Court. The present Court is composed of Waite, Swayne, Miller, Strong, Bradley, Hunt and Harlan, Republicans, and Clifford and Field, Democrats. Clifford is 76 years old, and is fast declining. Swayne is 75, and though hale for that time of life, cannot expect in the nature of things to hold out much longer. Strong is turned of 70, and is daily growing feeble. Bradley is 68, and ready to retire voluntarily when he may get the pension. Hunt is hopelessly broken down in health by paralysis."

A NEW STEP.—The Washington *Post*, of the 8th inst., says: The most important feature of the Senate proceedings yesterday was the introduction of an amendment by Pendleton to the Bayard bill. Mr. Pendleton's proposition is that the National banks shall not hold greenbacks as any portion of their reserve, but must keep their entire reserve in coin.

"THE SOLID SOUTH."

That is what troubles the Radical leaders in these latter days. They murdered a million of their own race and spent billions of dollars to make it solid for themselves through the enfranchisement of the ignorant slaves. By the illegitimate use of the Army, they succeeded for a while in robbing and plundering the States in the South; but they have all drifted out of their hands because of the crimes they committed, which even the ex-slave, ignorant as he was, could no longer overlook for his own personal safety. The carpet-bagger proved to be as mean a man as the most debased slave-trader of former days. Below we give some official statistics taken from the Philadelphia *Record*, which go to show the numerical status of the two races ten years ago; and as the new Census will be taken this year, the table can be used to compare with the new enumeration. The *Record* says:

"In explaining to a correspondent, recently, why the Southern States are solidly Democratic, and why the color line is not that of party demarcation, the two or three States wherein the colored population outnumbers the white were prominently in mind. The census reports of 1870 divided the colored and white population of the Southern States as follows:

	WHITE.	COLORED.
Arkansas	362,115	122,169
Delaware	125,271	22,794
Florida	96,057	91,689
Georgia	638,926	545,142
Kentucky	1,098,692	222,316
Maryland	605,497	175,391
Missouri	1,603,146	118,071
North Carolina	678,470	391,850
Tennessee	956,119	322,331
Texas	564,700	253,475
Virginia	712,089	512,841
West Virginia	434,033	17,980
Louisiana	362,065	364,210
Mississippi	382,896	444,201
South Carolina	289,667	415,814
Total	8,856,693	4,019,068

It will be observed that the white population exceeded the colored in twelve out of fifteen Southern States ten years ago, and that in the aggregate the excess of the white population was 4,835,725. Since the last census it is well known that the tide of white immigration to the Southern States has been greater than ever before, and that of colored emigration from the Southern States has been larger. It is fairly presumable, therefore, that the ratio of white inhabitants to colored in those States has increased considerably; that the minority of about two thousand in Louisiana was long since overcome, and that Mississippi and South Carolina are now the only States in which the colored population outnumbers the white. If the color line were the line of demarcation between political parties in these two States, and every male citizen of legal age should vote, South Carolina would, of course, be Republican; but Mississippi would have been doubtful, even prior to the exodus excitement, for, in 1870, the colored males of 21 years and upward exceeded the white males only 5,142, as per the census report. This count included about 5,000 foreign-born males of legal age not naturalized, a fact significant of the white immigration.

In commenting on elections in the South the majority of the white population in thirteen or fourteen out of the fifteen Southern States is not taken into account by partisan critics. The superior intelligence and wealth, which gave employment to the masses, and which are regarded as all powerful in many of the Northern States, are not expected to have any effect in more Southern climes; and while thousands of intelligent white men in the North give no attention to politics and refuse to vote, the colored people of the South, the great proportion of whom can neither read nor write, are expected not only to turn out to a man and vote at every election, but to pay a poll tax for the privilege of voting in opposition to those who give them employment and enable them to support their families."

THE HARRY WHITE PLAN.—The Washington *Post* appropriately warns Democratic Congressmen in this way: "The greatest danger that besets this session of Congress is that it may add another to the long list of National outrages which have been perpetrated under the head of river and harbor appropriations. The Republicans, having no responsibility for legislation, and being much more than willing that the Democracy should do unwise things and make a bad record for the National campaign, will be ready to vote millions for the improvement of Skedunk creek, Pogue's run, Lamesco harbor or any other thing or place where moisture is perceptible or dampness permanent. Nothing but a high sense of public duty and the obligation which each Democrat owes to his party can prevent the passage of such a river and Harbor bill as no Democrat will care to defend on the stump next Summer.

IT WONT GO.—Assaulting Gibraltar with snowballs or popguns would evince as much sagacity as the attempt of Grant organs to bully the refactory German Radicals into the support of "the old man." The men who have alienated themselves from the land of their birth, for the purpose of escaping the rigors of an Empire, are not going to be cajoled into an Empire on this Continent, administered by such corrupt men as Babcock, Belknap, Grant & Co. Mind that! And it makes no difference what tongue they speak—Irish, German, French, English or any other—they want nothing of the kind here.

SOLVED.—Some two weeks ago the postmaster at Washington city died; and, of course, there was a great rush of local politicians for the place. The Great Fraud was so annoyed by his "loyal" clients that he actually absented himself for nearly a week, and then gave the office to an Ohio man. This incensed the locals, who demanded an explanation for giving this fat office to a Buckeye, while there was a regiment of true, loyal men in the District competent to fill it. His Fraudulency simply remarked that the appointee was a cousin of Mrs. Hayes.

EXACTLY.—The New York *Sun* remarks: "If the fuss in Maine is settled without bloodshed—as we expect it to be—no thanks will be due to the bellicose Maine preachers. The Prince of Peace seems to have some remarkable servants in that part of the country."

BISMARCK BEFORE GRANT.

Sigismund Kaufman, a leading German Republican of New York city, has issued an address to the Germans, in which he says, after speaking of the political influence the German element has obtained since 1848:

"The agitation of the third term is a test of your adherence to Republican principles. The great General of the war was as faithfully supported in the field by you as by the native American, and afterwards when at the polls General Grant reaped the reward of his victories, you cast your ballot as one man for him, and again voted for him a second term. Precedent stops here, and it is not pretended that the qualities of General Grant either as a citizen or soldier so far excel those of Washington as to require a third term to accentuate them. It is urged that we need a strong Government in face of the conclusive answer given by the result of the civil war. The Government, as it then existed was strong enough to defeat a combination which from political causes, can never obtain again. It may be the political machinists will, with the aid of Southern delegates representing no constituents, re-nominate General Grant, but his chief claim to that honor should prove fatal to its being accorded to him. Under any and every form, not moved by any pretext however specious, let us reject this violation of the fundamental principle of Republican Government. Let the rulers continue to be the people. If we must have a strong man and a strong Government, let us return to Bismarck and his iron rule."

The writer evidently wants the genuine article, if there is to be a change in our form of Government. He prefers a master of the art of despotism, instead of the Galena botch, who is only a theorist in that line of Government he so much loves, since he has passed through all the Empires of Europe and the East. The Dutchman is right; give us an expert who will surround himself with honest men if we must have a change.

There are troops and arms in the State House of Maine, and yet not a Democrat in the land raises a cry of horror. If Maine were a Southern State, what a howl there would be!—*New York Tribune.*

What a stupid man you are! The troops are State soldiers, under the control of the regular constituted authorities of the Commonwealth of Maine, who have a right to use them at any time to preserve the peace. The damnable inflammatory speeches made by Blaine and other smaller *Frye* leaders, who were cultivating mobs, drove the State authorities to this end. Had these men behaved as becomes honest citizens, no soldiers would have been called for on the occasion.

More: The soldiers on guard do not belong to the United States army, *under command of the Ohio trio*—Hayes and the Sherman brothers. The proper authorities are handling the troops, and if they commit wrongs they have no one to blame for it but themselves. It is their own household affair, and Pennsylvania or no other State, or even the Federal Government has no right to meddle in the case, until they are requested by the proper authorities to do so. It hasn't been necessary to call in General De Trobriand yet, nor has a drunken or fraudulent President been appealed to. With these exceptions the present condition of affairs in Maine has a precedent.

Can the meddlesome men of the *Tribune*, see the difference in using State troops, and the U. S. Army for the purposes of peace?

SETTING FRAUD TO DISCOVER FRAUD.—"Lish" Davis' Legislative Committee appointed to investigate the alleged over-issue of bonds of ex-State Treasurer Bickel, and who succeeded after all their labor in finding that Mr. Bickel had been an honest Treasurer and had made no over-issue, has been paid on expense account $8,531.06 and filed voucher for $1,885.12 more. Of this amount the board bills of the committee reach nearly $5,000.00, and the car fare, carriage and other traveling expenses over $2,000, 'Lish is an old Legislative rooster who knows a fat snap when he gets hold of one, and never neglects to profit by all his there is in it. He is a disreputable politician—all his life he has been a full-fledged demagogue and sap-sucker—and he and his colleagues on the committee, together with the notorious Harry Hubn, its alleged Secretary, and R. T. Greaves, the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, being set to investigate a fraud that never had any existence, have themselves perpetrated upon the people and the Treasury a gross fraud, which itself should be searchingly investigated and officially exposed.

AH, YOU POOR SNIPE!—The editor of the Kennett Square *Advance*, a local Radical organ in Chester county, is a little vigorous in giving a little warning He forsees that "the Republicans of Chester county may be obliged to bolt in the next Presidential Convention as the did in the last one. They are for any good man who is put up, but they hate to be gagged, and that by the Camerons. Of course, it is not much that one little county can do, but let us be honest though the heavens fall." That's not so bad on the surface. But pretty soon somebody (and we suspect it will be a Cameron, too) will want to know how in thunder the Chester county snipe can growl after one Chester Butler was appointed United States Judge, and another made State Treasurer—all in one year—by the Camerons. Smoke that, Mr. *Advance!* What is it that Chester county men don't want?

A MAD ORGAN.—The Wilkes-Barre *Times*, the Radical organ of Luzerne county, in alluding to the appointment of Col. Woodward, says: "The Republicans of Luzerne repudiate the appointment of Col. Woodward; they assume no part of the responsibility for this appointment; it is the act of Governor Hoyt alone; personal considerations alone prompt him in giving preference to a Democrat who happens to be his warm personal friends, as against a Republican who has also been his friend."

A BAD DEVELOPMENT.—It turns out now that those virtuous members of the Maine Legislature, who refused the certificates of the Returning Board because they did not esteem themselves elected, took thousand dollar bribes from the Blaine party for taking that high-toned step. One of them "planked down" his $1,000 on his desk and had it counted after he was convinced. We fear Blaine will be sun-struck before this thing is all over.

A HALE SNOB.

The Altoona *Sun* shines on him in this way: "Mr. Eugene Hale, the only husband of the late Z. Chandler's only daughter, was last September elected to the State Legislature of Maine. [He was in Congress for a number of years, but was defeated for that position the year before.—ED. REPUBLICAN.] Immediately thereafter he caused an announcement to be made that as Executor of the immense estate of his father-in-law, his time would be pre-occupied so that his distinguished presence would necessarily be largely omitted from Augusta. This was on the presumption that the gory-minded Michigander had died and left no sign—or rather a will. This unexpected document turned up the other day among a bundle of old papers and his hopeful son-in-law not being mentioned among the Executors, little Eugene who has been busily engaged in settling the estate, has been obliged to step out of the business and now finds time to attend the organization of the Legislature."

The *Sun* man hits him about right. He is the best specimen of the American snob now alive. We measured him and planted him mentally in our mind years before we saw him, and, listening to his story before the late Potter Investigating Committee, we were convinced of the fact; and these last feats of his are double proof.

SMOKE THIS!—The editor of the Chambersburg *Spirit*, in alluding to the "counting in" process, refers to the following local case in Franklin county: "Many years ago, Jasper E. Brady was a candidate for the Legislature in this county, on the Whig ticket. Among the ballots cast at that election, in this borough, was one for Jas. E. Brady. That ballot was thrown out by the unanimous agreement of the Election Board, which consisted of two Whigs and one Democrat. We never heard any fuss made about it. But now that a similar thing has been done by the Governor and Council of Maine, it is about all that the law-abiding people of that State can do to keep the stalwart Republicans from breaking out in open and bloody rebellion. The writer of this article was standing near the table when the Brady vote was thrown out, and saw it done. He never believed that it ought to have been thrown out. But hundreds of ballots similarly defective have been thrown out by the Republican Governor and Council in Maine, in years past, and how any Republican in that State can muster impudence enough to object to its being done by a Democratic Governor, is what puzzles us."

GOOD RESULTS.—The Tramp Act of last Winter seems to have worked wonders in the way of abating the nuisance along the Cumberland Valley which was formerly a favorite highway of the tramping fraternity. Hon. Diller Luther, State Agent of the Board of Public Charities, is quite enthusiastic over the success of what many feared would be an experimental failure. The efficiency of the law is demonstrated in the annexed statement showing the amounts paid the Sheriff of Cumberland county for four months in the years 1878 and 1879, respectively:

	1878.	1879.
September	$ 226 30	$ 52 00
October	656 00	108 50
November	1,701 06	122 60
December	2,569 01	214 50
Total	$5,152 21	$499 60

These figures show a balance in favor of that county in the four months since the passage of the law of $4,668.31, as compared with the same months in the year preceding its enactment. The result is just as effective everywhere. The country was being filled with professional beggars, and nothing but the passage and enforcement of this law will diminish the race.

A SHERMAN MONUMENT.—In General Grant's trip through South Carolina he observed the blackened chimney of a half burnt house, and said; "That is one of General Sherman's monuments." To this pointed rebuke of the Sherman method of making war he added: "There was one private house burned by my orders during the war, and that was one where water was refused to wounded soldiers. In all my campaigns around Richmond there was not a single house burned except by accident or in violation of orders." This attack on General Sherman, the brother of Grant's principal rival for the Presidency, has caused considerable comment in Washington. In criticizing General Sherman's course Grant indirectly calls the attention of the Southern people to the opposite course pursued by himself.

TILDEN TELLS THE TRUTH.—Mr. Tilden, says the New York *Sun*, does not hesitate always. He has very positive conviction about the danger of a third term. He spoke like a patriot when he said:

"It is the duty of every sincere lover of Republican institutions to do his utmost to prevent the re-election of General Grant. For my part," he continued, "I will do everything I can to secure the election of the man who may be agreed upon by the opponents of the third term conspiracy as the best candidate to unite the conservative elements of all parties. If a third term can be conferred upon Grant, a fourth and fifth will be. In short, Grant's installment in the White House in 1881 means the Empire."

POOR SHOTS.—We notice that there was an affair, so-called, near Amherst Court House, Virginia, the other day. The parties to the duel were Beverly C. Mosby, son of Col. John S. Mosby, and a pupil of Kenmore School, and John L. Lee, of Louisiana, a student of the University. Nine shots were fired, but neither was hurt. The affair was then interrupted and both parties arrested, but subsequently released on bail. Well, fellows that will fire nine shots at each other without drawing any gore, need not go gunning for deer, or in fact any other kind of game.

RATHER PERTINENT.—The Springfield *Republican* inquires: "Isn't Don Cameron rather crowding the mourners to call his State Convention for February 4th, for fear that the Grant boom won't last till April?"

M. W. Atchison, of Pittsburgh, has been appointed Judge of the United States District Court, to fill the vacancy created by the death of Judge Ketcham.

THE CURTIN-YOCUM CONTEST

This case was uppermost in Congressional circles at Washington for several days last week. Messrs. Krebs and Murray, of this county, made the chief arguments in the case. The editor of the Philadelphia *Times*, who was present, thus states the case in a Washington special to that journal on the 8th inst.:

The argument of the contested election case of ex-Governor Curtin against Mr. Yocum began last evening, was continued to-night and will be concluded to-morrow night. Mr. Krebs, a prominent member of the Clearfield bar, opened the case last evening for the contestant, and devoted himself to an exhaustive discussion of the legal questions arising in and applicable to the contest. He demonstrated that under the undisputed evidence, the districts of Woodward township and Houtzdale borough in Clearfield, and the township of White Deer in Union, must be rejected according to the decisions of the courts, and the ruling of the House in the Covode-Foster, the Meyers-Moffitt and numerous other cases. His argument was strictly confined to a presentation of the law and precedents, as established in like cases, both by judicial and legislative tribunals, and it was done with great clearness and ability. Mr. Furst, a member of the Bellefonte bar, was indisposed last evening and he did little more than deliver the introductory of his argument in behalf of Yocum. To-night he concluded, and was followed on the same side by Mr. Murray, of the Clearfield bar. Both presented the cause of the sitting member as strongly as the facts and the law allowed and exhibited careful preparation and creditable ability. The argument will be concluded to-morrow evening by Mr. Blair, of Bellefonte, who will sum up for Curtin. Besides being an able and painstaking lawyer, he is a devoted personal friend of the ex-Governor, although not in political accord with him, and he has made the most thorough examination of the whole complicated facts and law of the case and has the fullest faith in the justice of his client's claim to the disputed seat.

NOVEL CLASSIFICATION OF ILLEGAL VOTES.

The counsel for Curtin claim, and assume to show conclusively by a fair restatement of the disputed votes as established by the evidence, that he was elected by a majority thrice that returned for Yocum. They claim, also, that, independent of the proven election of Curtin without resort to any technical exclusion of polls, the three districts for fatal violence to law on part of the election officers, whereby his majority would be increased to five or six hundred. As these points are vital to the issue they are earnestly disputed by the counsel for Yocum, and the desperation of their cause is manifest when it is noted that they attempt to classify illegal votes by the statement of some partisan who visited the illegal voters, and who testified that they told him they had voted for Curtin. In other cases, like partisans testified that illegal voters had declared to them, before the election, their intention to vote for Curtin, and in other instances the still more far-fetched and desperate expedient was resorted to of proving that the illegal voters were Democrats and then assuming that they must have voted for Curtin. As no evidence as to how a disputed vote has been cast but that of the voter himself can be accepted before any tribunal, either judicial or legislative, the entire fabric of the testimony in behalf of Yocum to classify the illegal votes, falls to the ground as utterly unworthy of consideration or credit. No court has ever entertained such an evasion of the easily attainable and only satisfactory evidence as to how votes have been cast, and reckless as have been partisan legislative committees, I cannot recall an instance in which a decision was based on such a legal or equitable absurdity.

YOCUM'S CASE FATAL TO HIMSELF.

The Curtin-Yocum contest has a peculiar and important feature that is undisputed by the briefs and arguments on either side. It is admitted by the tabulated statements of the vote as presented by the opposing counsel, that the illegal votes proven by the record, with their qualifications as electors and for whom they voted unexplained by the evidence, numbers ten or twenty times the majority returned for the sitting member. The counsel for Yocum show some two thousand illegal votes which are not proven to be qualified electors in the test, and whose votes are left unclassified for either candidate by the investigation. The counsel for Curtin show not less than eight hundred such votes, while the majority for Yocum was but seventy-nine. It is the undisputed law, and as generally just as it is generally accepted, that the proof of a larger number of illegal votes than the majority of the certified member, without direct proof from the voters themselves as to how they voted, invalidates the certificate and unseats its holder. While many other both legal and equitable grounds for deciding contested elections are often questioned, it has never been disputed that an unexplained illegal vote larger than the majority returned sets aside the certificate and requires a new election, or a restatement of the votes on well established legal rules, to decide who has the better claim.

HOW ILLEGAL VOTES MUST BE DISPOSED OF.

Three rules are plainly laid down by the law to govern such cases as justice shall be best subserved. First, to restate the vote by striking the illegal vote of each precinct from the majority cast in such precinct. That is done where there is such evidence of intentional fraud on the part of the election board as to justify the belief that all the fraud should be charged to the majority. This was the ruling of the Philadelphia court in the Gibbons-Sheppard contest, with Judge Ludlow dissenting, and it qualified Gibbons. Second, to apportion the illegal vote pro rata between the candidates and restate the vote by subtracting it from the count. This is the equitable rule where a deliberate purpose to perpetrate fraud on the part of the election board is not clearly proven. On the rehearing of the Gibbons-Sheppard case this rule was applied and Gibbons was unseated and Sheppard reinstated. The third rule is to refer the election back to the people—an obviously just remedy when practicable. Under any of these rules Curtin would be the Congressman, and one of them must necessarily be adopted. Taking the illegal votes from the majority of the several precincts, would give Curtin a large majority; apportioning the illegal votes pro rata to the candidates, would elect him by several hundred, and an appeal to the people at the February election would doubtless return him by several thousand over Yocum, who has attempted to barter with the Democrats by voting with them against the Republicans, until he has lost the confidence and respect of all parties. A report from the committee will be made next week, and it will certainly declare that Yocum's own case proves that he has no just claim to the seat.

IN JEOPARDY.—That "red handed rascal" (Consul Mosby), official head is thought to be in danger. If he should be put out of his place in China, he will not be the first man who has been sent adrift because he dared to tell the truth about the rascality that Minister Seward has fostered there.

DEMOCRATIC GOSPEL.—Senator Bayard of Delaware, was invited by the Democrats of Newark, New Jersey, to go over there on the 8th of January, and help them to celebrate Gen. Jackson's victory of New Orleans. He was unable to attend, but he sent the Committee a true Democratic letter, from which we clip this paragraph:

Each one of us, whether in the Senate or any other place of public trust, whether is public or private life, must do a man's part to prove that political duty can be performed by American citizens in as high, steadfast and faithful a spirit as though each were a privy councillor to a monarch and surrounded by all the pride and state of a Government arbitrary and limitless in its powers. Yet we never fail upon any occasion to denounce any act, executive, Legislative or Judicial, which exercises power not delegated by the Constitution and laws. This was the old faith and practice of the Democratic party, under which for more than seventy years they administered the affairs of the Union with honor, prosperity and peace, and they will do so again as soon as our countrymen recognize the fact that we stand once more in the ancient pathways of the Constitution. Let us prove that we do, and that the success of our party at the polls means a return to Constitutional bounds in every department of the Government, and the subordination of every official, high and low, to the spirit and letter of the only supreme law of the land. Let us make our party the recognized agency for honest administration and wise economies, and the consequent advancement and honor of our entire people.

What noble truths. Did anybody ever say it better? While our Rulers respect "Constitutional boundaries," our country will enjoy peace, freedom and prosperity. But it this law is violated by rulers, or people; we invite revolution, oppression and wrongs which will so debauch us, that in twenty years afterwards John Chinaman will come along and devour us.

END OF A CHAPLAIN COLONEL.—The Pittsburgh *Gazette*, of the 2d, gives the following: "The notorious James Houwk, *alias* Col. Bates, Murphy, Courtney, &c., better known hereabouts as the Chaplain Colonel, was brought before Judge Bailey on Saturday to receive sentence upon the various charges to which he had pleaded guilty. The large and appreciative audience present was doomed to disappointment; he merely submitted the following letter:

To Hon. John Bailey:

Please accept this in place of any personal remarks from me. I am sorry for the position in which I am placed for the first time in my life. I have taken such steps as to have the articles returned to the owners whom I borrowed them of and did not return them. That is the best I can do. Be merciful to me, and whatever my sentence may be, let me serve it in the penitentiary, for I have suffered as few men suffer both in mind and body.

Yours Respectfully,
J. HOUWK.

His Honor gave the document a respectful perusal, but said it was out of the question to comply with the prisoner's request, as the law specified the nature of the punishment to be inflicted for certain offences. He then proceeded to lay the sentences upon the self-confessed rake until they amounted to three years in the Workhouse. Exit Colonel Houwk. We'll see you on New Year's Day, 1883.

CONDENSED TRUTH.—The editor of the Washington *Herald* takes a noted demagogue right between the eyes in this way: Mr. John W. Forney in his *Progress*, calls General Grant "the real savior of the Republic." Whether this is mere senility or the coarseness of interested flattery, does not specially concern us; but, coming just after the Thomas ceremonies, with its crowd of Generals most gorgeous, and of officers diminishing in numbers as the gamut of rank is descended, it does afford us a text for a much needed discourse on the inequality with which patriotism is rewarded in this world, and for a protest against the flagrant lie that this Republic has been saved by any or all its Generals. When "the Republic" gets where only one man can save it, it will no longer be worth saving. All that is worth saving in this nation, as distinguished from other nations, depends, and always will depend, upon the intelligence and patriotism of the people; when those fail, all is lost.

Leading Democrats are undecided what to do about calling their State Convention. The bold move of the Republicans in calling their Convention so early has taken the Democrats by surprise, and they will be forced to do considerable caucusing before they can decide upon any plan to govern their future movements.—*Williamsport Bulletin.*

We suppose that some other fellows, outside of the Democratic party, are still more surprised at the orders of the Chairman of the Radical National Committee and the "boss" of the State Committee; but then, the *Bulletin* and its supporters are not thin-skinned, and they will do anything that Senator Cameron orders them to do. "Uncle Tom" was never a more abject slave to his master than the Radical leaders in this State are to Senator Cameron and his father. The latter issues the orders, and the former executes them. The Radical slaves are as wholly under their control as slaves were formerly under the control of their masters.

QUEER.—The New York *Sun* says: A friend of General Grant's deems it necessary to write a letter from Philadelphia, explaining that although some of the most notorious of the depredators on the public Treasury made their appearance at the Grant banquets, yet Gen. Grant would have preferred that they should not have come.

Then why were they invited?

This explanation will not do. It cannot be accepted. Mr. Childs knows Grant's tastes—his likes and his dislikes, and he would not have sent an invitation to anyone without being sure that Grant would be glad to see him.

Then, again, Babcock, one of the worst of the whole lot, not content with being in the General's company in Philadelphia, met him at the depot in Washington and accompanied him to the house of Gen. Blaine.

Birds of a feather flock together: Grant, Robeson and Babcock.

An Ecumenical Council of the Methodist Episcopal Church has been finally agreed upon, and the committee appointed by the General Conference at Baltimore in May, 1876, is summoned to meet in Cincinnati on the 6th of May next, to prepare the call or the great ecclesiastical assembly, in which every recognized Methodist organization is to be represented. There are upward of 20,000,000 Methodists in different parts of the world, and it is proposed to harmonize and, as far as practicable, unity the various branches of this colossal religious body. One of the principal subjects to be discussed is the preparation of a uniform order of services, in recognition of the tendency to increased formality in worship.

Two of the counted-in Maine Senators have refused to accept seats on account of the adverse decision of the Supreme Court. As such decisions have been rendered in at least fifty similar cases in that state and always respected, these gentlemen do not want the odium of setting an example against the custom.—*Radical Exchange.*

Well, the Senators indicated are far more thin-skinned than Hayes was when he was counted in. He is still in.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER.

The election of De Golyer Garfield as the successor of Mr. Thurman in the Senate forces into bold relief a most significant coincidence.

Garfield was one of the bribed members of the House, caught with Credit Mobilier scrip in his pocket, issued by the Pacific Railroad Ring. To Mr. Thurman, on the other hand, belongs the special credit of having carried through the only law by which these rich and overgrown corporations are called to account.

These corporations furnished the money in Ohio to beat Thurman, and the returns from twenty counties, hitherto regarded by both parties as close, prove conclusively that they followed Oakes Ames's advice in putting the cash where it would do most good, and that their efforts were directed, first of all, to the Legislature. If the other counties of the State had done nearly as well for them as this disputed ground, Foster's majority over Ewing would have run up to seventy-five thousand.

These great monopolies and rings have now secured an open advocate on the floor of the Senate, whose vote and whose voice they can always command.—*New York Sun.*

The State Board of Agriculture will meet in Harrisburg on the 28th of January. "Wheat," "The most economical Farm Fence," "Fertility of the Farm," "Stock Raising," "Farm Fences and Ways from a legal standpoint," "Adornment of Farm Houses," "Investments in Land for Renting," "The most profitable Crop to succeed Corn," and "Apple Growing," are among the subjects assigned for essays and discussion.

The printers of Altoona are making arrangements to properly observe the birthday of the printer and Philosopher, Benjamin Franklin, which occurs on Saturday, the 17th inst.

New Advertisements.

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